URBAN AFRICANS—GENERAL

1986

IN MY OPINION

DAVID DEWAR

How to urbanise — positively



David Dewar is Professor of Architecture and Planning, and Director of the Urban Planning Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

Among the most common phrases presently heard in SA is that of "a positive urbanisation strategy." When one probes to find out what this means and what is happening about it, however, the silence is deafening. In fact, considerable changes to existing policies and practices are necessary in order to manage an accelerating process of urbanisation successfully.

The first arena of change is the repeal of restrictive legislation, particularly that affecting the rights of blacks to live and work in cities. Although there is talk of lifting influx control, most indications are that pass laws will be replaced by greater emphasis on indirect measures of control, particularly access to housing and jobs.

From a city building perspective, this is the worst thing that can happen. For it will force authorities to prevent people from doing precisely what they should and, indeed, have to do — attempt to create their own shelter and income-generating activities. Similarly, the Group Areas Act, which is a major obstacle to the timeous release of well-located land, must go.

The second arena of change is perceptual. The problem of city building in SA has traditionally been seen as the provision of housing. The real issue, however, is the creation of total living environments, which maximise people's life chances. People come to cities to find work, not housing. Since large-scale commerce and industry are not going to be able to create anything like the number of jobs required, urban performance must be assessed in terms of the degree to which smale-scale, often fragile, economic enterprises can take root. This, in turn, requires fine-grained environments in which the majority of urban activities take place within walking distance. These cannot result from current approaches to city building which attempt to design and control everything. It demands a partial planning approach, involving strong selective public action at a limited number of places and the acceptance of much greater freedom of action elsewhere. It thus requires radically different city management procedures.

The third arena is that of land and land management. Authorities are presently engaged in a constant scramble for land and develop any piece they can lay their hands on. The result is an unco-ordinated, piecemeal city form in which, in effect, each piece of development must be self-sufficient in terms of utility, social and commercial infrastructure and employment opportunities if it is to perform satisfactorily. When these developments are populated almost exclusively by low-income people, this is clearly impossible: the tragedy of Atlantis is, partly a symptom of this approach. What is required is a system of land banking which ensures that the poor have access to well-located land at prices they can afford and that a co-ordinated form of urban development results.

The fourth arena of change is the promotion of a far more complex process of city development in which a wide variety of agents — individual families, community groups, small developers, larger developers, utility companies, employer organisations — can all play a role, and in which the employment creation potential of the construction sector is maximised. This, however, is not simply going to *happen*. Different agents have different requirements to operate efficiently and these must be built into the system of management.

Since the State rhetorically transferred greater responsibility to the private sector for the creation of urban environments, almost nothing has happened. This is largely because neither the State nor the private sector have any real idea of the role that the other realistically can and should play, and because the conditions for greater involvement have not been created. A starting point to regenerate activity is for the private sector to define clearly the roles that it realistically can play in the process, to identify conditions necessary for its effective involvement and to initiate negotiations with the State to determine appropriate forms of public-private partnerships.

The fifth arena of necessary change is the re-definition of *essential* public infrastructure. Increasingly, elements such as urban agricultural land, wood-lots, multi-purpose public spaces and low overhead economic infrastructure, will have to be creatively provided by public agencies to increase the survival capacities of our cities.

Finally, the new approach requires a fundamentally different form of institutional, financial and administrative back-up. Particularly, the present cumbersome, top heavy, Pretoria-controlled system needs to be decentralised and made far more flexible.

Urbanisation is already occurring apace. It is imperative at this time to think beyond the present climate of destruction and to initiate the reconstruction of our cities. For the way in which urbanisation is handled today will have a significant bearing on longer term prospects for positive social, economic and political change in SA.

Meeting told of 'street committees'

WEEKLY H. 19/1/86.

By MIKE LOEWE, Port Elizabeth

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THE existence of street committees, which have sprung up in Eastern Cape townships since the State of Emergency, was publicly revealed last month at a prayer meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Township residents elected area committee members — all church and civic leaders — from the ranks of the street committees at the December 16 meeting, which was attended by more than 1 000 people.

Such street committees have a precedent. In the late 1950s, Nelson Mandela devised a system, known as the M-plan, to organise townships in a multi-tiered system, from households upwards. They were quickly suppressed by police, but in Port Elizabeth they persisted longer than elsewhere.

Black leaders say new street committees emerged this year as a groundswell of resistance in Port Elizabeth, Cradock, Queenstown and other Eastern Cape communities following the mass detention of leaders under the Emergency powers. At the height of the Emergency, more leaders were detained in the Eastern Cape than in any other area in the country.

Former ANC member and ex-Ibayi town councillor, A Peter, told the prayer meeting each street would be represented by five elected members.

He said the committees would take action to wipe out criminals and vandals who were terrorising residents.

Despair as yet another sign warns 'no jobs'

STAR 20/1/86

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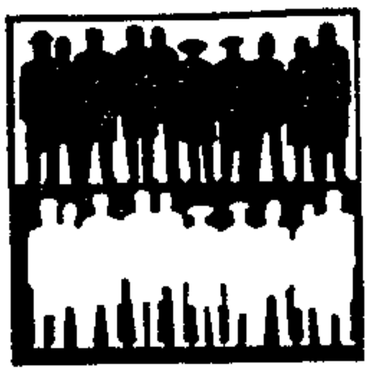

THE JOBLESS

Gold may have gone up on the world markets over the last week; the rand may have strengthened slightly. But South Africa is still gripped by a recession which has put people out of work throughout the country. Unemployment statistics are shocking, but figures do not tell the story. The true story is the predicament of the man-in-the-street, out of work through no fault of his own and in many cases unable to find another job. Staff Reporter Jo-Anne Richards has been speaking to a cross-section of South Africans for whom the recession means no work, no money and little hope.

Job-hunting for Mr Themba Sibanda means a daily trudge from factory to factory in Johannesburg — often with no food to eat and no bus fare for the journey home.

A trained clerical worker, Mr Sibanda would now be satisfied with any work at all.

"I'm lucky. I managed to save some money before I lost my last job last year. So we're surviving — but how long can my savings last?"

Mr Sibanda's wife Christine was pregnant when he was retrenched. Forced to stop working when she had the baby, she was promised her job back this year, he said. But while that would help, the burden of rent and food for three children would be too much for her to handle on her own.

"Sometimes I despair when I see another sign saying 'no job'," said Mr Sibanda.

"Other companies tell you to try again in two weeks — but there's never anything. When I think there's no use in even trying, I must force myself to get up. You never know your lucky day.

"Christine understands, but she worries a lot. When the children cry because they're hungry, I feel 10 times worse. I feel so useless."

Not everyone had savings, some people were forced to borrow the bus fare from relatives and friends to look for work, he said.

"Then, when they find nothing, they owe people more and more money.

"It's really bad. There's no way a man can survive this way. Even with skills, you can't find work."

Mr Marela Buti has no savings or skills to fall back on. A labourer, he came to Johannesburg from Transkei to find work to support his wife and two children.

After working as a security guard last year, he was told this year they could not afford to continue employing him. He had to leave without notice.

He sleeps on pavements or sometimes "in the veld".

Surviving on "piece-jobs" and gardening work in the white suburbs, he makes at most R10 a day when he can find work. "But then I need that just to eat even half a loaf of brown bread a day. I can't try to save.

"I've stopped writing to my family. There's no way I can console them or make them understand there's no job. I just have to try harder.

"But sometimes I think I'll never find work."

Scrapping race laws is the key — engineers

Tackling shortages in SA black housing

STAR 22/1/86

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Greater private sector involvement and the scrapping of restrictive Government legislation were key issues to solving the critical black housing shortage.

This was the view expressed by speakers at a lecture organised by the Witwatersrand branch of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers, in Johannesburg last night.

The housing problem was exacerbated by apartheid leglislation such as the Group Areas and Influx Control Acts, said Mr Matthew Nell, general manager of the Urban Foundation.

Market forces could not operate freely and the result was an inefficient housing system, Mr Nell said.

He predicted that about 2,8 million units would be required by the year 2 000 to cope with black urban housing needs.

"Housing is a socio-economic not a physical issue," he said.

Mr Nell said there were few people who could afford to build homes today at present construction costs.

A solution to the housing crisis, he said, lay in alternative housing schemes such as self-help, starter and conventional schemes.

NATIONAL

Mr Ulli Bleibaum, of a firm of consulting civil engineers and project managers, stressed the need for a new housing policy that would involve the private sector.

"The Government has to establish a national urban housing policy for South Africa, incorporating the roles of the public and private sectors," said Mr Bleibaum.

In addition he called for:

- The removal of all restrictive legislation.
- The creation of a total living environment.
- The provision of an on-going supply of land.
- The promotion of city development.

Mr Bleibaum said the Regional Services Councils affecting black areas were inadequate as blacks did not get the same opportunities as whites in areas such as Sandton.

The State should also recognize the need for additional land in black areas for commmunity facilites.

The marketing manager of a company of housing developers, Mr Alex Rabie, said it was important for the private sector to come forward to assist the Government in solving the black housing shortage.



Group Areas and influx control legislation exacerbated the black housing crisis, Mr Matthew Nell of the Urban Foundation told a meeting organised by the SA Institute of Civil Engineers yesterday.

Urban Foundation acclaims principles

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Political Reporter

The charter issued by the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) represented an excellent statement of the basic values and rights which would characterise a democratic South Africa, Dr Robin Lee, managing director of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the FCI Business Charter which was made public on Tuesday.

"The Urban Foundation's own goals indicate a commitment to bringing about a society in which the freedom and dignity of the individual are fully respected and we can accordingly give our full support to the sentiments expressed in the charter," Dr Lee said.

PRINCIPLE

The decision by business and organised employer bodies such as the FCI to take a stand at this moment in South African history was appropriate.

"South Africa urgently requires clear thinking and vision, on a basis of principle, as to the shape and nature of the society of the future.

"In our opinion the formation of a coalition of interests with the common goal of promoting sensible urbanisation and removing influx control remains a model for the manner in which the other goals articulated by the FCI might be achieved in practice.

"For, despite the clear articulation of goals, the FCI statement, understandably, stops short of describing strategies to achieve positive reform towards these goals."

Dr Lee said viable strategies for moving from the present to future goals were a priority. Most South Africans would support such a movement.

Urban Foundation gives backing to FCI charter

THE Business Charter issued by the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) on Tuesday represents an excellent statement of the basic values and rights which characterise a truly democratic society.

But clear and viable strategies are now needed, says Urban Foundation MD Robin Lee.

He says the foundation's goals indicate commitment to creating a society in which the freedom and dignity of the individual are fully respected. The foundation could, thus, give full support to the charter's sentiments.

"SA urgently requires clear thinking and vision, on a basis of principle, as to the shape and nature of the society of the future," Lee says.

"The formation of a coalition of

Business Day Reporter

interests with the common goal of promoting sensible urbanisation and removing influx control remains a model for the manner in which the many other goals articulated by the FCI might be achieved in practice.

"In our experience, a vast majority of the total SA population actually supports movement towards the goals set out by the FCI. What is now urgently needed are clear and viable strategies to move from our present position to the desired goal.

"The real and legitimate concern of the private sector must also find expression in policies of rapid advancement within companies, increasing contact with organised labour," he says.

Whites 'blind' to what is happening to blacks

STAR 24/1/86

MY VIEW



Martin Spring

There is an ancient Indian parable about blind men who felt an elephant's leg, tail and ear respectively, and concluded that the objects they had touched were a log, a rope and a fan, respectively.

Conscious only of the part, they drew totally erroneous conclusions about the nature of the whole.

In South Africa today, the whites are like those blind men in their perceptions of what is happening in the black community.

This was brought home to me again with brutal force when a highly intelligent and articulate community leader from one of the Vaal Triangle townships came to see me last week.

"Whites have no conception of how terrible life has become for us," he said.

"The radical elements — UDF and Azapo — conduct a reign of terror and commit such unspeakable atrocities against anyone who opposes them that moderates have been struck dumb with fear.

Political

"To speak out against them, to refuse to participate in political action organised by them, especially to attempt to organise in any way to resist them, is to invite them to pour petrol over you, or your family, and leave you to die in agony.

"Even if the police and the security forces are present by day, radical terror rules by night.

"Contrary to what you hear, most blacks are relieved to have the security forces patrolling and bringing some peace into their lives during daylight hours. Yet even Afrikaner organisations like the AHI play the radicals' game by joining in cries for withdrawal of the security forces.

"We feel completely abandoned by the State, by the Afrikaner, by the English liberals, by all those who have a moral or political responsibility to stand by us."

I asked him why blacks did not form vigilante groups to resist radical terror, as would certainly happen in white communities if the authorities failed to maintain law and order.

He replied that vigilante groups were illegal, and the Government had made it plain that any such groups formed by blacks would be suppressed.

I asked him why black "children" (many of them adults, incidentally, as they are 18 or older) were beyond the control and restraining influence of their parents.

His reply was that several years ago the traditional vehicle used for exercising such control, the makgotla, was outlawed by the Government and black parents warned that if they conducted such "courts" and applied corporal punishment, the victims would be able to sue them before the white courts for assault, and would win their cases.

Surrogate

Another traditional means, especially important to single-parent households headed by a woman, was the use of the schoolteacher as a surrogate father to administer corporal punishment in case of bad behaviour reported by the parent.

A coalition of radical blacks, white liberals and bleeding-hearts in the State education authorities put a stop to that.

From this visit, and other information I have received from black friends, it is clear that the radicals not only dominate many of the townships, but they are steadily expanding their influence, especially into smaller communities outside districts covered by the state of emergency, and into rural areas such as Lebowa.

The State seems powerless to prevent this, to maintain law and order, or to protect its natural allies in the black community.

Most whites are unaware of what is happening because the media (including the Afrikaans media) depend almost exclusively on black journalists who are either UDF or Azapo supporters, or are too intimidated to write anything other than the radical line.

Nearly all the few white journalists who specialise in reporting on black events were drawn into doing so out of political sympathy for the views of radical groups like the ANC.

It is understandable if regrettable that in this age of advocacy journalism, they should largely tend to ignore unpleasant facts that contradict their beliefs or cast a bad light on the behaviour of their friends.

The tragedy of moderate blacks — and they must number many millions — is that they have no voice and few defenders.

Killing

The Afrikaner-dominated State, unconsciously racists, seems to assume that it is of little importance if blacks go on killing one another so long as the killing does not spill into white areas.

The Englikaner-dominated liberal establishment, preoccupied with its tribal jihad against the Afrikaner State, seems reluctant to admit to the ugly side of the radical forces it is trying to court into an anti-Afrikaner alliance.

Eight months ago I pointed out in this column that the wave of intimidation unleashed on black moderates was clearly following the pattern of Algeria, where French rule was destroyed not by attacking the French but by using terror to beat Arabs into zombie-like unity, so polarising the country that it became ungovernable.

The total failure of the State to act since then in any effective way to protect the lives, property and freedom of expression of black moderates, means that we have drifted further towards a revolutionary confrontation that would be disastrous for us all.

The Government must act now, even if this involves a switch to a more typically African legal system. And the Press must accept its moral responsibility to report fairly on what is happening in the townships.

Botha's urbanisation plan described as updated influx control

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3/2/86 STAR

CAPE TOWN — The State President's proposals for "orderly urbanisation' just gave a new name to an updated form of influx control, the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) said yesterday.

The SPP said President P W Botha's proposal to extend the powers of the self-governing states was "terrifying".

It welcomed Mr Botha's announcement on influx control and citizenship but said it was important to point out the implications of his announcements.

"As the State President implied, South Africa no longer needs influx control — it is obsolete, expensive and discriminatory."

The SPP referred to the "indirect" controls mentioned by the President's Council report.

on orderly urbanisation.

The President's Council had suggested replacement of influx control by the use of the Squatting Act, the Slums Act, and zoning and health regulations.

The SPP said the Group Areas Act, which Mr Botha had not so much as mentioned, "will, of course, prevent people from living outside their allocated areas.

"'Orderly urbanisation' is thus a name for an updated form of influx control."

The organisation said it wanted to know why citizenship would only be restored to "permanent residents" of the urban areas.

The organisation said it want ed to know why citizenship would not be restored to migrant workers or the five million residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

Commenting on the proposed identity documents which could replace the pass book, the SPP asked what information would be endorsed on the documents.

"Race, fingerprints, address?

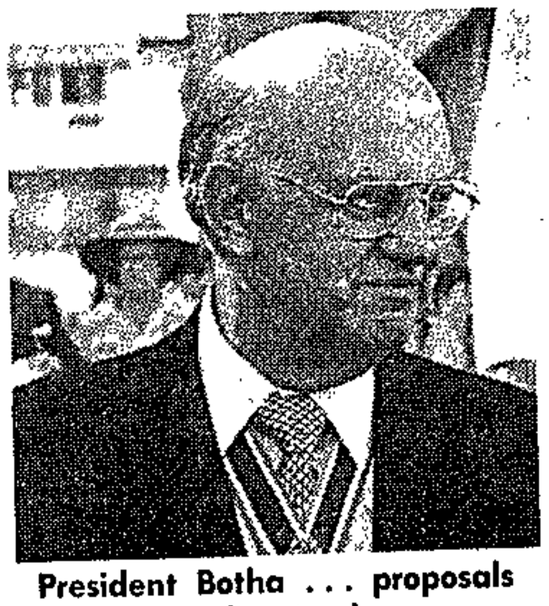
"What will happen if Mr Brown is resident in Cape Town but is found in Durban? If Ms Ndiki is registered in Umtata and is found in Cape Town?"

It said unless the Urban Areas Act and a dozen other laws were scrapped, the identity document would still be a pass.

● Sapa reports that the Government's latest plan to have Nelson Mandela released in exchange for two Soviet dissidents and captured South African commando Captain Wynand du Toit, appears to have flopped.

Both Angola and the Soviet Union rejected the proposal at the weekend.

But the Angolan government has indicated that it might



President Botha ... proposals under attack.

agree to swop Captain du Toit for Angolans and a Cuban allegedly held in South Africa.

A reliable source has dismissed as "outlandish mystification" suggestions that the South African and US governments might have struck a deal.

It is understood that the abortive swop proposal originally involved Mr Botha agreeing to a plea by President Ronald Reagan to unconditionally release Mandela in exchange for the US President lifting his executive order imposing limited sanctions, allowing the US Federal Reserve to make money available to South Africa, and induce US banks to roll over South Africa's debts. — Sapa.

Urbanisation a new form of influx control?

Staff Reporter

ORDERLY urbanisation — President Mr P W Botha's substitute for influx control — could merely be "the updated form of influx control", the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) warned today.

The SPP, a specialist group monitoring influx control, said it welcomed Mr Botha's announcement about influx control and citizenship but questioned some aspects of the implications.

It warned that if Mr Botha's idea of "orderly urbanisation" was the same as that defined by the President's Council, it would be no real improvement.

The council had defined orderly urbanisation as "the process of urbanisation ordered and directed mainly by indirect forms of control but also by direct means".

NOT MENTIONED

The council report suggested replacing influx control by (existing) forms of control like the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slums Act, zoning and health regulations.

"Land for site-and-service should be provided, but when the allocated areas are full people will not be allowed to squat or double-up in housing elsewhere and the Group Areas Act — which Mr Botha not so much as mentioned — will prevent them from living outside their allocated areas.

"Orderly urbanisation is thus a name for the updated form of influx control."

The SPP also questioned Mr Botha's statement on citizenship and uniform identity books.

"Why will citizenship only be restored to permanent residents (holders of section 10 (1) (a) (b) and (c), exemptions,) not migrant workers or the five million residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana?"

The SPP asked what information would be included in the new uniform ID books. If they included race, fingerprints and address, the books would remain passbooks "unless the Urban Areas Act and a dozen other laws are scrapped".

Financial Mail

THE RAND

Confounding the pessimists

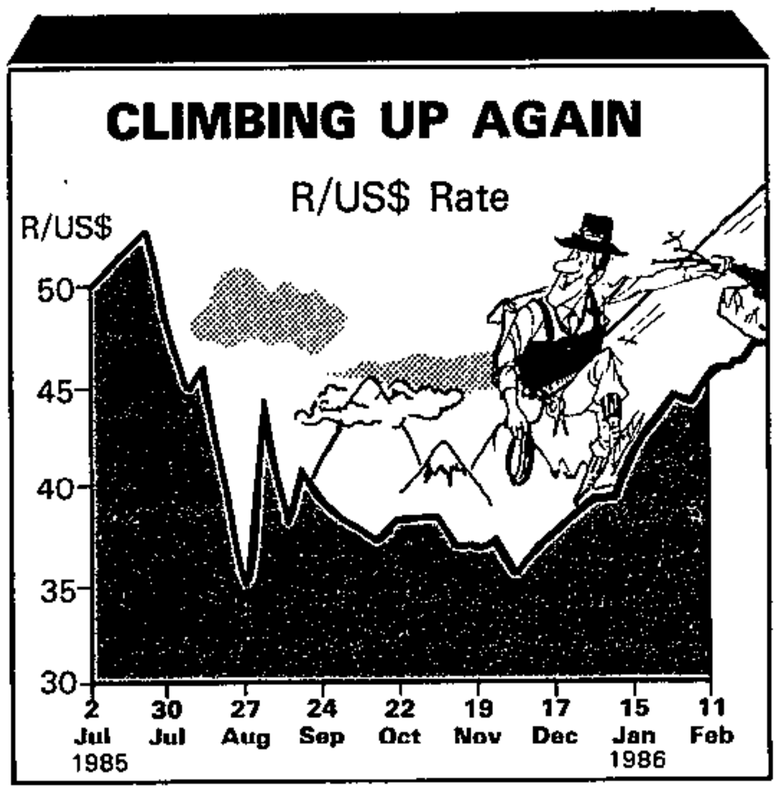
Remember when the apostles of control were claiming draconian measures were needed to restore the economy to health? Now, not only is the economy showing signs of revival; that vital measure of external confidence, the rand-dollar exchange rate, is perking up to such an extent that the Reserve Bank has actually been active in the market to dampen down currency appreciation.

Through market forces, we now have a rand valued *above* the level at which the dirigistes would have liked to see it fixed bare months ago. An exercise in futility, which would have poured millions down the drain in a vain attempt to hold the currency at a then unsustainable level, has been avoided.

It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost on those who frame our economic policies. The moral is simple: markets work; controls don't. Leads and lags have been eliminated, if not reversed; the rand is pretty much back where economics dictate. In spite of political confusion, indeed, it would probably be back where it was a year ago, but for the Reserve Bank intervention.

This lends powerful support to the view that our recent problems have not been economic, but political. But to argue from this that we no longer need political reform would be fallacious: if we are to achieve the necessary long-term growth rates, we still need an inflow of capital. The continuing financial rand discount shows that we still have problems on capital account, which are largely a consequence of perceived political risks.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Pik Botha probably have the most positive images abroad of any of our politicians; the blows they have both suffered in the past week will do nothing to persuade foreign investors that SA is worth risking money in.



It is also to be hoped that the latest developments will restore some of the standing and credibility of Gerhard de Kock, which had regrettably become somewhat tarnished in the dark days after imposition of the standstill.

SA has always had a boom-or-bust mentality, and it is good to see the Bank stepping in with a moderating influence. For we must ensure that our policy objectives do not become mutually incompatible.

Of course we need a stronger rand; but also a strong balance of trade and increased export volumes. To reconcile these is to walk a tightrope. Although the oil price crisis could soon threaten Third World borrowings, the gold price in US dollar terms is not yet discounting this. Until it does, a stronger rand erodes gold earnings in rand terms — and hence tax receipts.

It will also take months before the higher rand will moderate imported inflation. And when it does, will the benefits filter through at the retail price level, or simply be absorbed in the distribution chain? ■

BLACK ADMINISTRATION

The townships fall

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Civil administration of the eastern Cape townships is on the verge of collapse (see *Current Affairs*). Development board officials' morale is at rock-bottom, to the extent that they see no point in maintaining a system which has manifestly failed.

This is hardly surprising. Failure of the system of paternalistic township administration was implicit in the methods devised for their financing, and in the growing resentment by blacks of having white officials ruling their daily lives. From the pass book to the use of liquor revenues to fund homeland development; from the neglect of basic amenities such as housing provision to charges of corruption — the resentments have grown over decades.

The African National Congress has called for the townships to be made ungovernable; in truth, they were becoming that anyway.

This would not have happened if township administration had not been removed from the cities to which they are attached to various successive bureaucratic empires based in Pretoria. A city council which includes representatives from all sectors would not starve one — the black component — of resources. Growth would have been natural and orderly; and any grievances that arose could have been dealt with before they spilled over into violence.

The current putative ruler of the black townships is Chris Heunis's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. Yet the development boards which it has control of can increasingly not function at all. Nor can the community councils which they create — because the councils are seen as mere appendages of the boards.

This is entirely the fault of a government blind to all the warnings in the world. Now it is reaping the whirlwind. ■

Resistance to councils growing

FOCUS

By SAM MABE

WHEN the Urban Bantu Council was established in Soweto in 1968, the then deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Blaar Coetzee, said the new body was nothing more than an advisory body with a different name and a fancy office.

He said the body was not going to have any powers and was not here to satisfy the political aspirations of any of the men who sat on it. Mr Blaar's statement was not taken lightly by the black community.

It became one of the reasons why the UBC system was never popular among blacks. It was also one of the causes of the 1976 uprisings and the forced mass resignations of UBC members and the subsequent collapse of the black local government in Soweto in 1977.



Mr BLAAR COETZEE . . . then deputy.

Rent

The most contentious issue which led to the UBC's collapse was the rent issue. Since blacks were regarded as temporary sojourners in "white" South Africa, they had no land ownership rights in urban areas and could only stay in houses rented from white city councils.

The formation of the UBC was to take over the administration of the council-owned houses.

But since the UBC had no sources of revenue, they had to rely on liquor sales and rent payments for their own income.

This meant that rent had to be increased from time to time — in some cases, by up to 80 percent at a time. In the mid-70s, there was an economic recession in South Africa. Many people were unemployed and could not afford the increases.

It was also during this period that the Government was in the process of "cleaning South Africa" — ensuring that all blacks, except for those who were in employment within "white" South Africa, were moved to the bantustans.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Boards were formed to see to that through strict enforcement of the pass law system.

Today, the Government has recognised the permanence of some blacks in urban areas. It has also admitted that the pass law system is no good and has to be scrapped before the end of 1986.

In July 1976, Mr Isaac "Tshombe" Meletse, of NICRO, was quoted as saying that the image of the UBC had been so tarnished that nothing would make the people change their minds about them.

Ten years later today, Mr Meletse's statement still holds true. In 1977 the UBC were given additional powers and functions and were called Community Councils.

There were further changes in 1983 when their status was elevated to that of village, town and city councils. But blacks remain unimpressed. They still detest the system and have demonstrated this by killing those councillors who refused to resign from these bodies.

In the Eastern Transvaal, rent increases of between R3 and R14 a month have been rejected by residents who have plunged the townships of Waterval Boven, Barberton, Carolina, Breyten, Piet Retief and Amsterdam into unrest.

The homes of councillors and development board property have been destroyed — by being stoned and set alight.

The presence of security forces in the area has only fuelled the people's anger and violent clashes between them and residents have been reported from time to time.

The residents' refusal to pay rent has put a strain on the development boards' administration of the townships. At the moment, it has filed an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court to evict non-compliant families from their houses.

In the Eastern Cape townships, the situation is worse than anywhere else in the country. The local government system has collapsed and the Government seems to have lost control over its houses in the area.

It is reported that residents and some officials of the Eastern Cape Development Board have asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to phase the bodies out because of their failure.

Fear

At the moment, only 17 of the 45 community councils in the area that are still functioning. Besides the residents' refusal to pay rent, the authorities have no machinery to collect it, and about R12-million is owing from residents in rent and service fees.

In other parts of South Africa like in Soweto where the local authorities are still functioning, the situation remains uncertain. Councillors live in fear for their lives and many mayors' homes are under 24-hour police guard.

In the eyes of many blacks, the local authorities are still nothing other than what Mr Blaar desribed the UBC to be in 1968.

To change this perception, blacks might have to be party to the machinery which decides on the formation of such bodies.

BUSDAY

Township unrest rages nationwide

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Business Day Reporter

COUNTRYWIDE unrest flared on Tuesday night and early yesterday as police opened fire on crowds with shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas.

In the Witlokasie squatter camp, near Knysna, police opened fire with shotguns to disperse crowds.

Police said the SADF was on patrol in Witbank's black township and companies reported another almost-total stayaway by black workers. The army was deployed in the town on Tuesday night and police were patrolling the town centre yesterday.

In Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, police used shotguns to disperse crowds after a police vehicle was petrol-bombed and a private home stoned.

In Guguletu, near Cape Town, security forces moved into a section of the township to try to identify and arrest people involved in stone-throwing.

In Venterspos, near Krugersdorp, police fired shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas to disperse a stone-throwing crowd. They also used shotguns to disperse another crowd at a nearby gold mine. The SAP said 21 people were injured.

Police fired teargas and shotguns in Soweto to disperse a stone-throwing crowd, while in Langa, in the Western Province, private security guards opened fire with shotguns when a private vehicle was stoned.

In KwaMashu, near Durban, police vehicles were stoned twice. A house was stoned in the white residential area of West End in Kimberley.

In Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, three homes were damaged by petrol bombs.

Symposium on regional development

Growth strategy explained

EAST LONDON — Development associations in Region D were this weekend given an insight into government strategy for the area by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Heunis officially opened a symposium in Elliot which was arranged by the Regional Development Advisory Committee (RDAC) for Region D in response to concern expressed by community leaders about the pace of development in the vast Region D hinterland which stretches from the Aliwal North area to Graaff Reinet in the west, Cathcart/Stutterheim in the east and Humansdorp in the south.

Delegates from the seven regional development associations in Region D drew up recommendations for solving problems in five main areas: commerce, agriculture, education, social welfare and local authorities. These will eventually form the basis of a "guide plan for the hinterland" to be drawn up by the RDAC.

Major points made by Mr Heunis in a wide-ranging speech were:

● New government thinking on "orderly urbanisation" did not apply only to the metropolitan areas. Hinterland towns too would have to be identified as centres for further black establishment and infrastructure would have to be provided to accommodate black population overflow, although the main thrust in allocating development resources would still be the socio-economic development of those living in Transkei and Ciskei.

Reports by ANDRÉ JORDAAN Business Editor

● The principle of co-ordinating development efforts had been accepted by all three governments involved in the region. An inter-state liaison committee had already been formed to formulate a development strategy for the Queenstown sub-region and a similar "bi-lateral" committee was also envisaged for the Border area.

● The government was conducting an "intensive" investigation into the feasibility of developing the Berlin industrial area in co-operation with Ciskei.

● Finality would soon be reached on a special industrial development strategy which would focus mainly on export-orientated manufacturing and which would boost the region's manufacturing sector.

● Recommendations about possible state aid to industries processing agricultural produce at selected centres could be expected "in the foreseeable future." Mr Heunis said marketing of agricultural products was a problem in the area and close attention would have to be given to the question of local processing of perishable products so that they could be exported from the area.

● The cabinet had accorded stabilisation of border farm areas in the Eastern Cape the third highest priority in the country. A report on the East Cape/Lesotho area was almost complete.

Indications were that the main problem was uncontrolled movement across the borders and the only measures that should be taken were the construction of effective border fences and patrol roads and the establishment of committees to liaise with citizens across the borders.

● There would soon be finality about the border between Herschell and greater Transkei.

● It was essential that towns in Transkei develop their own economic bases and this should be taken into account when planning the future of border towns that presently depended on trade from Transkei.

Mr Heunis said development had to be concentrated at viable cities and towns which could offer the full range of economic, social and administrative services. The number of centres which would be expanded further had to be limited to achieve the benefits of concentrated development.

Examination of the development potential of Region D showed that the potential of mining and agricultural centres in further "stabilisation" of Region D was limited.

The region had to rely on the secondary and tertiary sectors and for this reason had been granted the best industrialisation incentives in South Africa.

Region D's RDAC had been the first to draw up an agricultural strategy and this contained important guidelines for raising the standard of living of all those connected with agriculture, exploiting agriculture's job creation potential and achieving a more even spread of population and economic activities.

The government had taken steps last year to further stabilise the lower Sundays River valley and had also identified a new irrigation project on the lower Fish River. Other agricultural opportunities would have to be developed largely at local level.

Mr Heunis said the Elliot symposium would provide a good picture of what was happening in the region and would promote understanding of the inter-dependence of the urban areas and the hinterland of Region D.

He urged that a similar symposium on the Border area be arranged.

Region D had been given priority status by the government and the structures for furthering regional development had existed for some time, Mr Heunis said.



At the symposium on regional development were, from left, the Mayor of Elliot, Mr R. Thompson, the chairman of the Regional Development Advisory Committee, Mr Louis Koch, and an Elliot businesman, Mr C. Weber.

Hinterland guide plan suggestions

EAST LONDON — Working groups at the Elliot symposium on hinterland development identified a number of problem areas and made recommendations which will be used by the Region D Regional Development Advisory Committee in drawing up a "guide plan for the hinterland."

These included:

● Social welfare problems: population growth was identified as a major problem and it was recommended that steps be taken to encourage family planning. This would require involvement of employers in providing family planning incentives for their workers and also the involvement of all communities in establishing the requirements for community development.

It was emphasised that actions to raise the status of women played an important role in controlling population numbers and that there should be sex education in schools to counter the alarming number of teenage pregnancies.

Further recommendations were that "satellite clinics" be established in rural areas to provide geriatric and other specialised services and that the government be asked to provide further encouragement to housing utility companies and self-help housing schemes to solve the housing problems of the middle and higher income groups.

● Water resources: there should be in-depth investigation into ways of making better use of water resources which would have to cater for an estimated total population of 80 million by the year 2000.

● Local authorities: several recommendations were made for easing the financial problems of local authorities.

"Internal measures" included ensuring that councils' trading activities were run on a profitable basis; that staff productivity be increased and that salaries account for no more than 35 per cent of the total budget; training of staff and councillors; and restructuring of levies in black areas.

"External measures" included the elimination of red tape and outdated regulations which hampered local authorities; rates should be paid by all residents of a town, provided they received an income, on the basis that everyone who used facilities should pay for them; local authorities should be exempted from GST; the introduction of free trading areas to eliminate duplication of facilities; and devolution of central government powers.

● Education: hinterland schools should extend curricula and activities so that parents would not send their children away and so that "imported pupils" could be attracted.

Farming activities should be intensified so that there could eventually be sub-division of farming units, leading to more young farmers with children establishing themselves in the hinterland.

The "historical backlog" of black education and its lack of hostel accommodation, sports facilities and classrooms needed urgent attention. The white community, particularly farmers' wives, could become actively involved in pre-primary education to narrow the "cultural gap" that hampered black children in a western-orientated education system.

At higher levels, education should be of a practical and technical nature which met the needs of the surrounding communities. All communities should be closely involved in the planning of curricula.

Farm schools must be retained and expanded at all costs because they could promote contact between race groups. The current surplus of white teachers could be used in this regard.

It was also recommended that a sub-committee of the RDAC study the De Lange report on education in South Africa with a view to implementing the recommendations at local level.

● Agriculture: it was decided that land was sometimes over-priced because state evaluations of properties involved in homeland consolidation were too high.

The private sector was urged to consult experts before buying land and in assessing its agricultural potential.

While agriculture did not necessarily require a unique financing structure, account should be taken of its riskiness and lower returns on capital.

The financial contribution required from new members of a co-op should be increased and attention should be paid to the debt/turnover ratio of members who had too-easy access to credit.

Thought should be given to an employment package for farm workers which would include conditions of employment, pension, incentive bonus, and medical aid. Attention should also be given to establishing bargaining procedures between employer and employee in agriculture.

Training of farm labour should be expanded and state aid for the provision of housing should be on a par with other sectors.

● Commerce: additional sources of aid for businesses in the hinterland should be sought and there should be responsible de-regulation.

DISPATCH 24/9/86

Urbanise blacks, says HSRC report

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

Urbanisation and "modernisation" of South African blacks is needed to keep down population growth and reduce poverty, says a report by the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research (Isodem) of the Human Sciences Research Council.

An inflexible policy of influx control is therefore unrealistic in view of the high level of population growth — and impoverishment — it would promote, the report says.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine the implications of certain black urbanisation policies for population growth.

Researchers found that, initially, the removal of influx control and other hindrances to black migration might cause a high rate of black urbanisation — but that such a step was likely to lead to more manageable population levels than if influx control were maintained.

According to Isodem's division for demographic research, there has been a substantial decline in the size of black families in the "white areas" (where up to 40 percent of the women practise family planning) to an average of four children per family.

In the black states the estimated average number of children in a family is between six and seven, with only about 16 percent of the women using contraception.

The researchers found that black reproduction usually began at an early age with 55 percent of all first births among black women in "white" areas occurring during the women's teens.

In addition, cultural values of fertility and low standards of living — 75 percent of South African blacks live in Third World conditions — often increased fertility levels.

However, the researchers said, "if the majority of South African blacks were to become urbanised and thus forced by the demands of modern metropolitan life to abandon their traditional fertility behaviour, and if an effective and dynamic family planning programme were introduced countrywide, the black population growth rate would be reduced drastically".

BUSDAY sup

Maze of rules inhibits potential

339

27/2/86

THE Urban Foundation's research shows that, by the year 2000, the black population of our cities will have doubled.

This presents an enormous challenge. SA's lack in planning for the inevitable urbanisation process has caused shortages of housing, infrastructure and services. These, in turn, have resulted in overcrowding and the prevalence of unacceptable social conditions.

These shortages have exacerbated an already volatile situation. As the urban black population may expand by approximately 7m to 9m from now until the year 2000, these problems may become more daunting still.

However, the challenge is by no means insurmountable, says the UF. Properly managed, the rapid city growth which is projected for the decades ahead will contribute in substantial measure to the strength of our economy and the well-being of our people.

At present, however, the scope for individual achievement is severely limited by a number of factors, including the maze of regulatory provisions and laws which restrict the ability of individuals to meet their needs and realise their full potential.

Unless these restrictive measures are removed, the strength which lies in diversity will not be able to develop satisfactorily.

For slimmer designs ...

ARCHITECTS and designers have a new option in the creation of individualistic ceilings for large areas.

The Luxalon range of architectural ceilings from Kool Aluminium and Luman now includes slimmer, deeper panels for an unusual stepped effect overhead.

The two new slimline panels are 30mm wide to contrast with the existing 80mm, 130mm and 180mm wide panels.

27/2/86 BUS DAY s-pp (339)

Home ownership 'leads to stability'

HOMES owned by blacks suffered less damage during recent unrest than those leased or rented by administration boards, according to Roy Henry, MD of Time Housing, in which Rand Merchant Bank is a shareholder.

With rising black earning power has emerged a solid core of black home owners who have lent a high degree of stability to urban residential areas, he said.

Time Housing develops and builds "affordable" homes throughout the country, both direct to black homeowners and to companies involved in supplying quality staff housing.

"Black ownership of homes, whether individually purchased or supplied through a company housing scheme, involves a formidable amount of red tape, said Henry."

"Time Housing has concentrated on dealing with all the intricacies involved in developing a marketing system which removes any detail which the home buyer could be involved in."

He stresses that home building for the black market has become a highly specialised business, requiring a level of expertise in both the legal and construction areas unknown in the white market.

"In conjunction with black home designers, we have developed a range of plans which suit the new middle-class black homeowner. And, in order to contain costs, we have developed specialised computer programs to control raw material ordering and the various phases of actual construction. In addition, we have developed financial packages to suit the market."

Criticism

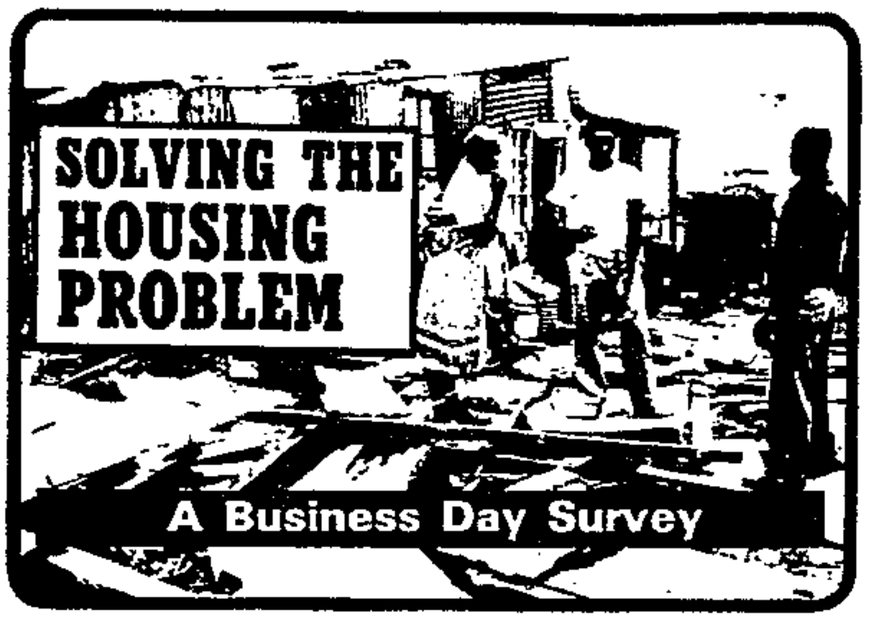
The company also claims expertise in the development of schools, commercial centres, creches and other community construction projects being built with increasing frequency around the country.

Henry criticised local companies for what he said is their "dilatory attitude" towards providing staff housing schemes.

"We have found that overseas companies, despite the prevalence of disinvestment attitudes to SA, have a high degree of concern in establishing a stable work force by the provision of quality housing. We believe that South African employers should accept the fact that staff housing constitutes a vital aspect of political stability in this country."



Time Housing MD Roy Henry hands the keys of a new house at Protea North to Jonas Ledwaba



Edited by Matthew White

Housing SA's masses demands higher priority

MATTHEW WHITE, Surveys Editor

SOUTH AFRICA faces problems on so many fronts that the housing crisis is not getting the attention it deserves.

For political, economic and humanitarian reasons, housing should be given far higher priority than it is currently accorded.

Estimates vary, but the current housing backlog is probably not less than 400 000 units, and to close the gap by the end of this century, about 250 000 units a year need to be built.

There is no doubt that, physically, this can be achieved. Given political and economic stability, the use of appropriate technology and abundant labour could see virtually everyone adequately housed, by Third World standards, with only one other proviso: that there is meaningful deregulation.

The housing problem has, like the economy, both Third and First World components.

Middle class

For the rapidly growing middle class, which includes most whites and an increasing number of blacks, coloureds and Asians, the problem is that the price of housing is increasing faster than their income. Saving the necessary deposit for a home of one's own is, in these inflationary times, like trying to run up a down escalator while carrying a heavy backpack.

Most urban blacks may wish they had such problems. For them the housing problem is much more basic: merely having a shelter they can call their own and the amenities others take for granted is as yet an unrealised dream.

For many years government itself accepted the responsibility for providing urban black housing. This was, quite evidently, not because it saw it as a duty to those in need of such housing, but because it mistakenly believed that by controlling the supply and quality of housing it could reverse the flow of people from the rural areas into the city.

Now that the impossibility of this Verwoerdian scheme has been demonstrated, government has tried to shrug off the problem — largely onto the private sector, which also doesn't want the responsibility, particularly when its hands are still tied by apartheid legislation.

While government has moved towards liberalising its previously rigid attitudes on such matters as freehold rights resale of property, it remains the arbiter of what land it will provide services for and allow to be developed for housing.

Vital area

The supply of serviced land is hopelessly inadequate. If the private sector is to become more meaningfully involved, it must be allowed access to this vital area.

Government must also go further along the road to changing legislation that discourages black home ownership. Its vaunted 99-year leasehold scheme has been a crashing failure as was shown by the flop of the "great sale" of 500 000 State-owned properties. Announced with great fanfare in 1983, fewer than 8% have been sold to date.

Deregulation must also be applied to the type of housing permitted. Much more emphasis needs to be placed on unconventional methods and materials, especially those which the people themselves can use to build their own homes.

Industrialised building methods can demonstrate enormous savings over conventional brick-and-mortor construction, but there are still many barriers to the implementation of such systems. Local authorities have the power to refuse to permit certain buildings even after they have received Agrément Board certification on grounds of "aesthetics" on which there is no agreed standard.

Major role

The local authorites clearly have a duty to existing property owners to ensure minimum standards are met. However, there needs to be a greater awareness of the benefits of new methods and an education programme to eradicate the prejudice against them that is apparent among many municipal officials

While new methods and materials can play a major role in helping to solve the housing problem, they are still far too costly for a large part of the population.

If a real dent is to be made in the housing backlog, far greater opportunities must be provided for people to build their own houses. That this can be done while maintaining adequate health and safety standards has been proved in many areas of Africa.

Utilising the natural desire of all people to improve their own circumstances will contribute more than any other factor to solving the housing problem. People have, after all, been building their own homes for millenia and, while many urban people may have lost these skills, the re-acquisition of them will provide a spin-off that will benefit first the informal sector, and then the country at large.

The housing problem, in fact, has the potential to provide SA with a labour-intensive pool of activity that could provide the basis for a vast social upliftment.

Deregulation will help solve low-cost housing

UNLESS deregulation, coupled with lower but acceptable realistic standards of accommodation, is established quickly, the low-cost housing problem may never be resolved, says Don Goodey, MD of LTA Building Projects, a private-sector company deeply involved in providing mass housing.

"I feel home ownership for the middle income groups would become a reality and that the private sector, with building societies and other financial institutions, could cope with the demand for home ownership provided the bureaucratic procedures that delay and frustrate housing development could be simplified."

Important

The private sector has an important and growing role to play in solving the problem, he says, and his company is already committed to developing affordable homes for black, coloured and Asian communities.

Private sector developers are providing homes for sale to these communities and their role is to:

- Establish the needs and affordability of people within the community, select suitable locations for the homes and strive for the co-operation of the local and central government authority;
- Provide serviced stands within an economic township design with the bulk services and infrastructure provided eventually by government;
- In conjunction with the community leaders, design homes based upon homeowners' needs and affordability; and
- Provide the necessary capital resources to undertake the construction of the housing units and provide guaranteed home loans for the homeowner.



LTA's Goodey: urges one-stop service

"It is important the developer provides a 'one stop' service enabling the homeowner to be guided through loan application procedures and the myriad controls and red tape set up by bureaucracy," says Goodey.

"LTA Building Projects believes local businesspeople should identify with the development of housing projects within their community.

"With this in mind LTA, with development partner Comiat, has entered into joint development housing schemes with Asian partners in Tongaat and Durban, AD&CH, a black-controlled company for black housing, in Welkom, Kroonstad and Tembisa, and we are investigating housing in Ennerdale and other areas with members of the coloured community.

"I do not accept that the housing problem is entirely one of inadequate finance, lack of resources and land shortage.

"I believe the low-cost housing problem will be resolved only by the informal sector together with self-help schemes where people are assisted by government to be able to provide housing for themselves."

Red tape and conmen are among major problems

HOME ownership for blacks has not worked, according to Allied Building Society senior GM Geoff Bowker.

This is despite the fact that enlightened employers of black labour have already helped to arrange housing and bonds for their staff, and efforts to bring about an education programme for blacks.

Employees can try to get help from their company personnel department, to organise a loan or a guarantee.

"The difficulty is getting the message through to lower echelon workers who have no understanding of home ownership. Black clerical staff ask for bonds. Often it costs them more to own a property than to pay rent.

"The whole story crystallised in the lack of success of the big sale when 500 000 units were up for sale and only 38 000 were sold.

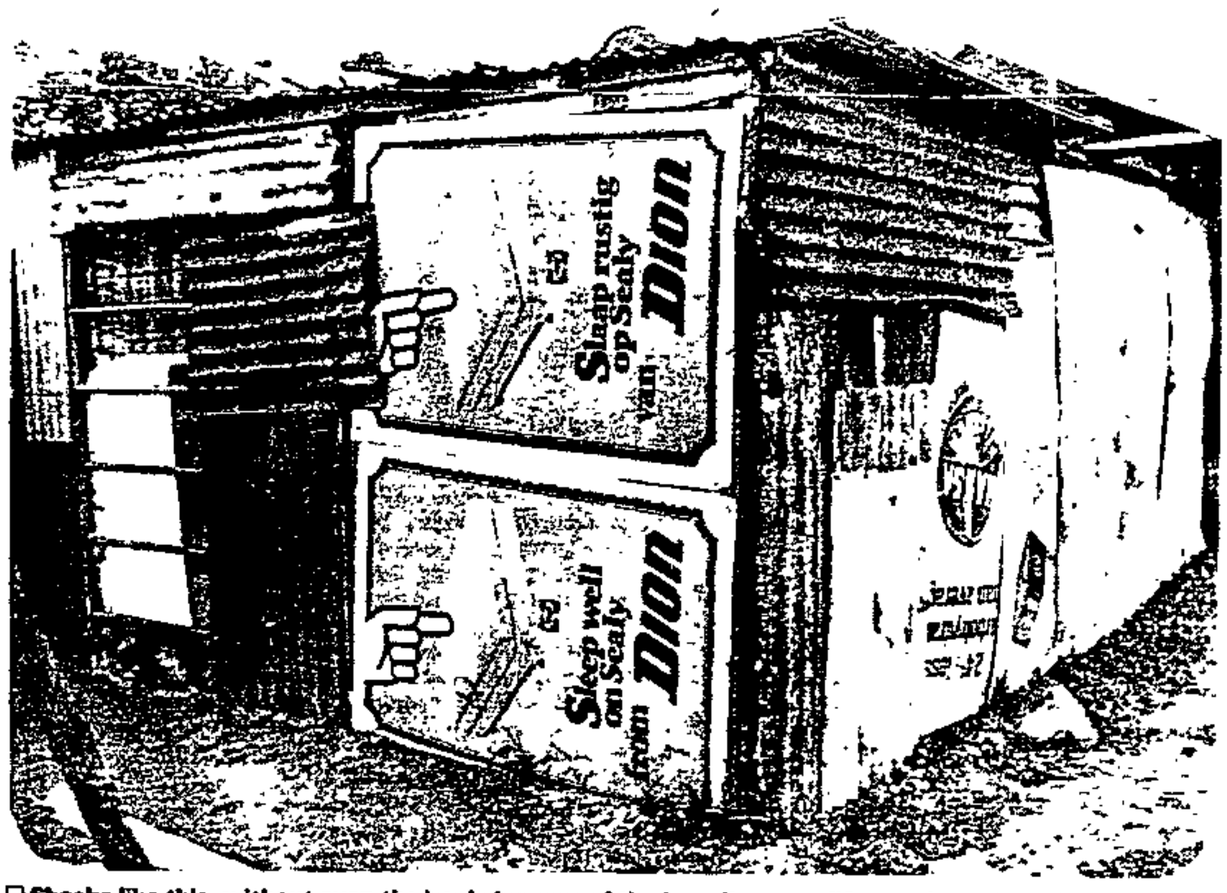
"The Urban Foundation, building societies and everyone else tried to help by producing booklets and contacting employers. Our staff were trained to answer queries about 99-year leasehold, but there are no enquiries.

"There is a tragic lack of home ownership for blacks. Our job is to uplift standards, meet housing needs, improve shells by adding ceilings and sanitation but there is always a level below which we cannot go, a strata of lower-level labourers who will never attain home ownership.

"If a black wants to own a home, he has to have a site allocated to him. Then he goes to the administration board for provisional right of leasehold. He then brings plans and quotes to us and we have the property investigated. If everything is in order, the provisional grant falls away and he gets a permanent grant.

"But there is red tape and bureaucracy and if an official decides he wants to see the bond first, the runaround starts, because it does not work that way. It is an educational problem for everyone, not just the man concerned.

"What is criminal — and cases do exist — is when conmen get the uneducated to sign papers they do not understand, and then the complications get messy. It is not surprising that many blacks feel it is a big swindle, or not worth the hassle, and just do not make an effort to own a home."



Shacks like this, without even the ironic humour of the hoardings, proliferate throughout SA. The lack of proper service makes them a health hazard. Despite this, the structure has been put together with some skill — there is even a window. Properly encouraged, the owner could no doubt build a house that, besides meeting basic standards of health safety, would be a far more comfortable habitation and a source of pride.

Experimental village

THE Cape Divisional Council (Divco) is establishing an experimental housing village at Belhar township on the Cape Flats aimed at promoting the concept of self-help housing.

Forty plots have been set aside for the project, which is also to be used to encourage innovative construction methods and ideas with a view to developing suitable permanent affordable self-help housing for the lower income group.

"We are wide open to ideas and anything innovative that will lead to a reduction in building costs," says a spokesman for Divco.

Official controls and guidelines will be completely flexible. The only ground rule is that any proposed dwelling must be suitable for incremental development as well as for use within the framework of the self-help concept.

Interested parties are invited to contact the engineer in charge of Divco's housing development branch (Telephone: (021) 733120/1/2).

UF calls for radical new approach to use of land

27/2/86 BUS DAY SUPP

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ONE OF the major functions of the Urban Foundation (UF) is to raise living standards among urban blacks. It does this partly by servicing land and producing houses through utility companies.

But despite the significant success the foundation has already achieved, Jill Strelitz, UF manager for housing in the Transvaal, says: "There will have to be a whole new radical approach which says here is land, we will service it to different standards, put up shacks and upgrade later.

Solved

"Going for core options or shell houses, low-cost housing is not necessarily the answer. But low-income housing problems are not necessarily solved by going to a low-cost or smaller house. They might be solved by going to a bigger house or multiple dewellings on one stand."

One of the biggest constraints is the attitude of local authorities in gaining acceptance of innovative solutions, says Strelitz.

"The fundamental issues have nothing to do with technology, new ways of building — like panels. The issues lie with influx control, how one obtains leasehold and the due processes.

"It is the rules and regulations, from making the policy to disseminating it, to get those dealing with it at practical level to behave in accordance with it and to interpret policy at an operational level.

"Government says it supports self-help, but what does that mean at an operational level?"

It is not clear when trying to see the practical application, she says.

The projected increase in the urban population — by immigration and natural growth — requires the adoption of alternative strategies, says Strelitz.

One of these lies in the concept of unconventional housing — such as wattle-and-daub and wood-and-iron — constructed on a self-help and incremental basis, so that individual householders can reduce overall costs by contributing their own labour and can progressively improve their homes in keeping with their needs and what they can afford.

The UF has pioneered the practical implementation of this approach and, through its projects, has demonstrated its viability and success, she says.

Official resistance to the concept has gradually been overcome and the state has recently adopted a new housing policy, which includes recognition of self-help principles.

Constraints

Despite this more realistic approach, a number of constraints continue to impede black housing provision. These include:

☐ the absence of a genuine market;

☐ limitations on security of tenure — both 99-year leasehold and the projected freehold being available only to the relatively limited number of "legal" blacks;

☐ complex registration procedures and bureaucratic bottlenecks;

☐ lack of awareness of the benefits of home ownership and suspicion that "self-help" implies a reduction of state responsibility for shelter; and

☐ low incomes, exacerbated by recession, inflation and high interest rates.

"When working on the structures of the housing environment the important issues are finance and land. That is how to get access to finance for black housing given the different socio-economic realities. The formal institutions as we know them do not deliver to poor people. Lending terms and practices are not appropriate for incremental building," says Strelitz.

"We need to get land released at scale to be developed in a manner which is affordable by the poorest and at a rate that is required in terms of the backlog.

"There has been confusion between low-cost housing and low-income housing. Low-cost relates to product while low-income is housing for low-income people. That does not have to be low cost. There are other ways of doing things.

"Take a family that could build a house that holds two families, so providing rental accommodation. On its own a family could not raise the money to cover that size house so the tendency is to drive down costs by driving down product. If they could have the house and rent the space and take the income, they could then better afford to have the house.

"If you limit them to what they theoretically can afford by formal loan standards, they would never get a house.

"I am trying to extend the formal system as low as possible: building societies, institutions, formal township development. I try to deepen their penetration."

Penetration

Through projects in many areas, the UF will test and prove new approaches and will eventually provide over 18 000 sites and houses.

It has already spent R2 714m, or 22,8% of total project expenditure, in this field.

Against the background of unmet and mounting need, the UF's stragetic plan for 1986 will focus on:

☐ the provision of affordable and serviced land;

☐ promoting access to affordable finance; and

☐ further encouragement for self-help, incremental housing, through replication of its building projects and innovation in upgrading.

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Business plans apartheid talks in UK

LONDON — Chief executives of leading South African, US and British companies will meet behind closed doors at Leeds Castle in Kent on March 8 to review business strategy on dismantling apartheid.

The meeting will be chaired by former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, and has been organised by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, US architect of the Sullivan Principles. .

It will be addressed by Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation (UF), who will be heading a UF delegation visiting Britain next month.

Steyn will also address the Royal Institute for International Affairs.

Other SA businessmen expected to attend include Premier Milling's Tony Bloom, Barclays Bank's Chris Ball, Barlow Rand's Mike Rosholt and Anglo Vaal's Basil Hersov.

JOHN BATTERSBY

The Leeds Castle meeting is expected to endorse a tougher and more direct business strategy to speed the dismantling of apartheid.

It comes after a secret meeting of multinationals operating in SA, held in Paris last week under the umbrella of the International Chambers of Commerce.

Neither Heath nor Sullivan would comment on the meeting yesterday.

Other companies expected to attend include Control Data, Fluor, Mobil Oil, Goodyear International from the US, and Barclays Bank, Shell UK, and Rio Tinto Zinc from Britain.

The opening address by Sullivan is expected to highlight the slow pace of reform in SA against the backdrop of a deteriorating political situation.

□ The meeting was condemned last night by the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

"It is an attempt by foreign business to determine the future of SA without reference to those who will be most affected, namely the black opposition," an AAM spokesman said.

Sources close to the African National Congress (ANC) said that until SA business was prepared to abandon its involvement in the "repressive economic machinery" — particularly the Key Points Act and financial support for national servicemen — it would be regarded by blacks in SA as "the enemy".

13 towns no longer threatened with removal

STAR 28/2/85. 339

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The Government has removed the threat of removal from 13 black towns around the country. The reversal of earlier plans to resettle the residents of the towns was announced in Parliament yesterday by **Mr Chris Heunis**, Minister of Constitutional Development.

The affected townships are at Amsterdam, Colenso, Dundee, Glencoe, Jan Kempdorp, Krugersdorp (Munsieville), Ladysmith, Messina, Naboomspruit, Nylstroom, Swartruggens, Vryheid and Zeerust.

It had also been decided to retain the black towns of Louis Trichardt, Soekmekaar and Duiwelskloof. Roedtan will be retained — but only for accommodating single men.

Negotiations would be held with the other residents to resettle them on a voluntary basis, Mr Heunis said.

All the residents of the black township at Brits would be resettled at the South African Development town of Lethlabile with the understanding that it would not be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to questions asked by **Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Durban Berea)** PFP spokesman on black affairs, declined to say how many black townships were still under threat of removal.

He said previous decisions on the removal of townships and the resettlement of communities were being revised and the total investigation was not yet completed.

Each case was considered in view of its particular circumstances and with the aim of improving living conditions.

Support growing for day-care centres for children of blacks

By BARBARA ORPEN and CATHY SCHNELL

A NEW drive by the Urban Foundation to establish day-care centres for children of industrial employees in Port Elizabeth appears to be gaining support from local industries.

While experts feel there are sufficient privately-owned day-care centres for the white community, a desperate need exists for day-care centres in the African and coloured townships.

As a large percentage of the black population are industrial workers, it would make sense for industries to initiate day-care centres where their employees could leave their children for the day.

At present there are very few day-care centres in the townships.

The estimated 25 centres in the African townships and 18 in the coloured townships are largely organised by the communities themselves and are often of an impermanent nature — springing up and closing down as funds dwindle.

This was confirmed by Mrs Lally Viljoen, pre-school co-ordinator of the Urban Foundation, who said there was not a single industry in the city that had a day-care centre.

Industrialists interviewed this week supported the Urban Foundation's drive to establish the centres.

They all wanted the centres away from the industries but indicated they would be financially supportive of centres where their employees, who were working mums, could leave their children.

According to Mrs Viljoen the response to industry-orientated initiative has been "heartening and interesting".



Mr STAN ANDERSON

She said at least five industries had responded postively to this "completely new idea for industry".

Mr Stan Anderson, a Port Elizabeth industrialist who has played a part in the establishment of day-care centres, said he supported the Urban Foundation in their drive.

He would like to see day-care centres established — but away from the industries — where working mothers could leave their children.

Industries whose employees left their children at day-care centres should support these centres financially, Mr Anderson said.

Mrs Viljoen said the Urban Foundation had approached industry and commerce for the first time last year to establish day-care centres for their employees.

"I believe that if a firm has 50 and more employees, there should be a day-care centre.

"Every industry in Japan has that facility.

"At present there must be hundreds of children without a place to go to while their mothers work — it should be the responsibility of the company to look after its employees' children as well."

She added: "If it was known that a certain industry offered the use of a day-care centre, it would act as an enormous draw-card, as well as create stronger bonds of loyalty and trust."

Urban Foundation itself will be running two day-care centres — one has been established in New Brighton for quite some time and another is due to be opened in Motherwell on March 16.

She said each of the centres catered for 90 children.

Full day-care was provided as well as two meals and two snacks during the day.

(b) In the areas which were declared Emergency Areas.

(c) The particulars are not readily available.

(d) For the period 21 July 1985 to 4 February 1986.

(2) I refer the Honourable Member to question no 32 which I answered orally on 11 February 1986.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) The particulars are not readily available.

Riots

42. Mr E K MOURCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many members of the South African Police were (a) killed and (b) injured in the Republic in attempts to contain rioting in 1985;

(2) (a) how many buildings belonging to (i) the State and (ii) private individuals were destroyed or damaged as a result of rioting in 1985 and (b) what is the estimated (i) value of the buildings so destroyed and (ii) amount of the damage so sustained;

(3) (a) how many arrests of civilians were made in this connection in 1985, (b) on what charges were they arrested and (c) how many such civilians were still being held as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 16.

(b) 330.

(2) (a) (i) 1 153.

(ii) 2 787.

(b) (i) to (ii) Whereas estimated values by the police in the past were considered as not authoritative, it has been decided not to present it any longer.

(3) (a) 4 806.

(b) Arson, Attempted Arson, Malicious injury to Property, Public Violence, Intimidation, Explosives Act, Murder, Attempted Murder, Serious Assault, Assault on Police, Sabotage.

(c) 901 on 7 February 1986.

Detainees

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

How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 2 823

(b) 3 407.

Restricted persons

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

(a)(i) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under each specified section of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) how many restricted persons left the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) Ten persons are at present restricted under sections 19(1) and

20 of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

(ii) 10 February 1986.

(b) None.

Group Areas

80. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1985;

(2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 453.

(b) 341.

(c) 124.

(2) (a) 749 402 ha.

(b) 96 394 ha.

(c) 50 776 ha.

Housing rentals

81. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the payment of any housing rentals in respect of Black townships was outstanding as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) what total amount is involved and (b) in respect of how many residences were such rentals outstanding in each specified township as at that date;

(2) whether any families (a) were and (b) are to be evicted from their homes for failing to pay their rent in 1985; if so, (i) how many families, (ii) from which townships, and (iii) what was the amount of their rental arrears, as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes. The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning does however not keep record of such details and the cost and time involved in conducting a survey to obtain such information is not considered to be justified.

(2) (a) and (b) Development Boards and Black Local Authorities act in their own right without my or my Departments' intervention and the information can therefore not be furnished.

Advertisements

112. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) What was the total amount spent by the South African Police in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) R5 513,76.

(2)

Potchefstroom Herald	R 283,36
Publication of the Engineers Association of SA	R1 209,60
Rapport	R1 602,72
SA Associated News Paper	R1 602,72
Kalvin Publications	R 815,36
	R5 513,76

Advertisements

117. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the total amount spent by

Application currently receiving the necessary attention

Ster Kinekor	
Sandton City 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Sandton	11/10/85
Cine 1 and 2 Randburg	11/10/85
Corlett Cine 1 and 2 Bramley	11/10/85
Westgate 1, 2 and 3 Roodepoort	11/10/85
Cine Flora 1 and 2 Florida	11/10/85
Cine Krugersdorp	11/10/85
Riversquare Cine 1 and 2 Three Rivers	11/10/85
Vereeniging	
Eastgate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bedfordview	11/10/85
Kempton Cine 1 and 2 Kempton Park	11/10/85
Constantia Benoni	11/10/85
Cine 350 Boksburg	11/10/85
Cine Brakpan	11/10/85
Palmsprings Cine 1 and 2 Springs	11/10/85
Sterland 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Pretoria	11/10/85
Cine Sunnypark 1, 2 and 3 Pretoria	11/10/85
Cinerama Pretoria	11/10/85
Transvalia Pretoria	11/10/85
Verwoerdburg City Cine Verwoerdburg	11/10/85
Protea Uitenhage	11/10/85
UIP-Warner	
Metro Hillbrow 1 and 2 Johannesburg	13/12/85
Metro Bedfordview 1 and 2 Bedfordview	13/12/85
Metro Alberton 1 and 2 Alberton	13/12/85
Metro Randburg	13/12/85
Metro Hyde Park 1 and 2 Sandton	13/12/85
Metro Balfour Park 1 and 2 Balfour	13/12/85
Metro Goodwood	26/11/85
Metro Oscar Sunnyside Pretoria	2/12/85
Metro Sunnyside Pretoria	2/12/85
Metro Village 1 and 2 Pretoria	2/12/85
Metro Menlyn 1, 2 and 3 Pretoria	2/12/85

Prisons Service: staff shortages

194. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages; if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The approved establishment of 18 852 posts was, with the exception of 258 vacancies, filled completely on 1 February 1986. This establishment does not make provision for identified needs towards expansion.

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

Sandton/Alexandra: persons removed

197. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1985;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) None.

(ii) 87.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(2) (a) 87.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

Alexandra: incorporation of land

198. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra; if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102 ha, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy IR. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the Development Board West Rand on condition that it be used for educational and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes.

Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, Kew, a portion of Marlboro and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road.

(c) That the Black Local Authority of Alexandra negotiates with the White Local Authorities of Johannesburg and Sandton who own the land in question. Should consensus be obtained, the matter will receive further attention by the Government.

Development Boards: loans

201. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, since the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 16 on 7 May 1985, his Department has made any (a) bridging and (b) other loans to any Development Boards to finance deficits on their general

or revenue accounts; if so, (i) to which 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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Bridging loans—Yes.

(i) Development Board	(ii) Amount
Natalia	R16 497 000
East Rand	R15 372 000
Oranje-Vaal	R20 000 000

(iii) Repayment will be considered as soon as the new sources of revenue for the local authorities have been realised and will depend on the extent of the new sources of income.

(b) Other loans—No.

Coal/minerals: exports

233. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

Whether he exercises control over exports of coal and minerals; if so (a) in what way and (b) what procedure is followed in determining whether the yields in respect of such exports are correct for exchange and tax purposes?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Yes, apart from coal, also in respect of tiger's eye and emeralds.

(a) By means of permit control in terms of the relevant legislation and export control regulations.

(b) This aspect does not rest with the department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

Imported meat

294. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) What was the (a) quantity and (b) value of the (i) tinned, (ii) processed, (iii) cured and (iv) spiced meat that was imported into the Republic in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

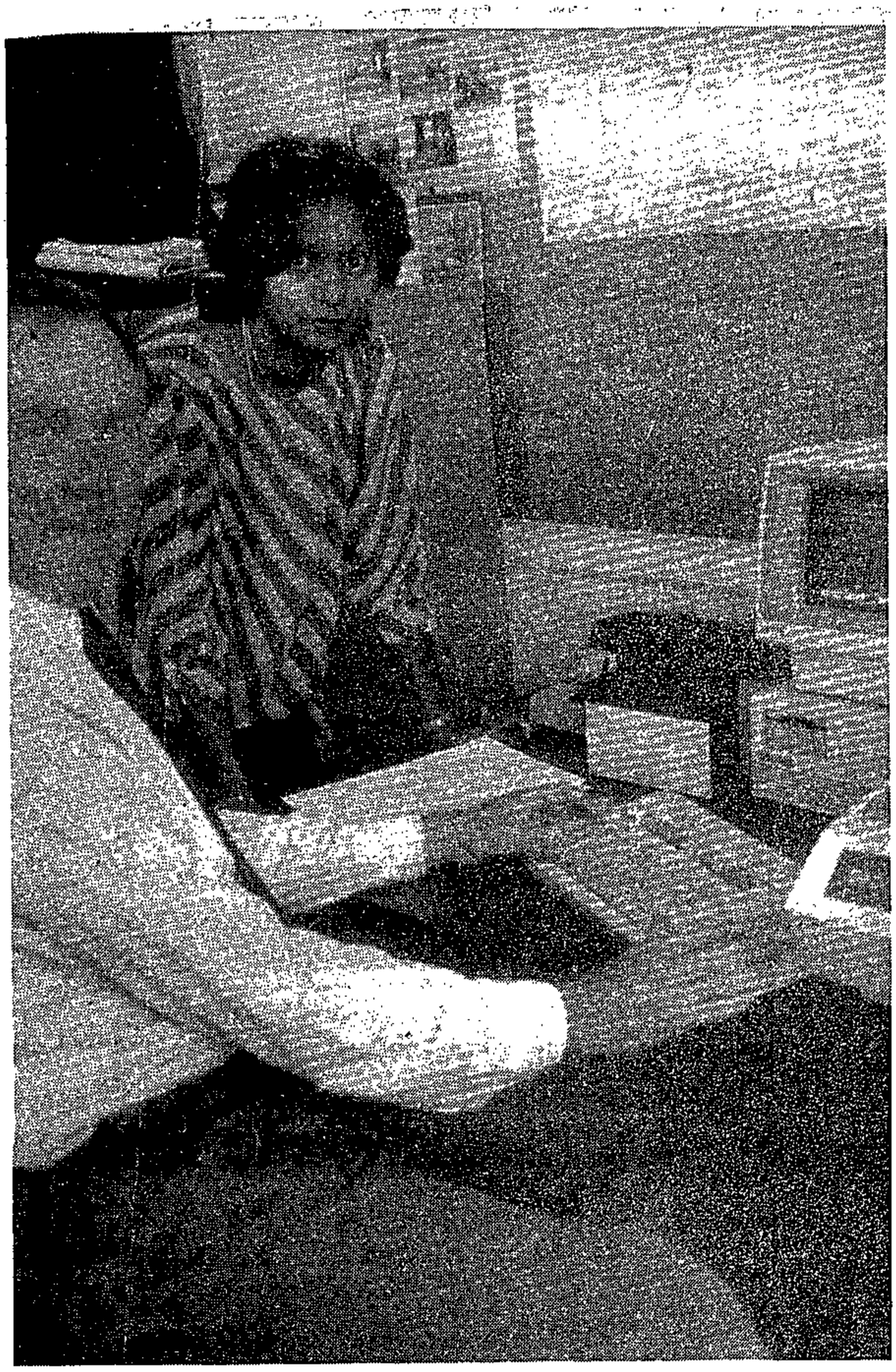
(2) what was the country of origin in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The import statistics can unfortunately not be furnished in the format as requested. Import statistics of meat according to the classifications in the Customs and Excise Tariff are however furnished for the period 1 November 1984 to 31 October 1985.

Description	Country of Origin	Quantity Kg	Value R
Meat and edible meat offals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:			
Ham	Belgium	258	1 061
	W Germany	954	9 438
	France	12 282	139 250

Description	Country of Origin	Quantity Kg	Value R
	Italy	1 174	23 886
	Other unspecified countries	7 894	27 798
Other meat of swine	Denmark	76 016	301 569
	UK	23 939	96 528
	France	12 219	44 625
	Austria	60	1 012
	Italy	445	2 197
	USA	318	2 797
	Other unspecified countries	463	2 119
Other	France	419	3 087
	Switzerland	216	4 925
	Italy	512	2 517
	Israel	274	2 146
	Australia	16 712	17 782
	Other unspecified countries	7 040	32 195
Sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood:			
Other in airtight metal containers	UK	1 584	3 412
	W Germany	3 574	17 261
	France	117	1 299
	Switzerland	936	7 871
	Spain	3 428	20 184
	Italy	25 497	98 349
	Hong Kong	731	6 490
	Other unspecified countries	78	265
Other	Denmark	1 301	6 558
	W Germany	2 779	22 244
	France	31 713	252 121
	Austria	980	7 058
	Italy	20 479	90 948
	Other unspecified countries	1 108	6 702
Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:			
Bacon and Ham	W Germany	242	2 108
	France	25 292	290 523
	Switzerland	78	1 517



Urban Foundation staff members check out the UF's computerised register of black businesses.

Is this your pot of gold?

GOLDEN opportunities await black, "coloured" and Indian businessmen in the PWV region and who are keen to expand their markets.

A host of their white counterparts are looking for black suppliers and are keen to link up with them in order to buy their goods.

Derek Drake, home industries and marketing co-ordinator at the Urban Foundation, said the foundation had, in the last six months, been involved in a concerted effort to find white businesses which were keen to receive supplies from the black sector.

He said there had been an enthusiastic response from the white sector.

"We've been able to place orders with black businesses which, so far, have amounted to more than R500 000.

"There's a demand for all aspects, such as purchase of supplies and services and the opening of agencies and franchises, and so on."

Prospects Reporter

Drake has already drawn up a list of services, skills and products known to be currently available from black business.

This list needs to be expanded to include all the trade and commercial services, and manufactured products currently produced by black business in the PWV.

This project is a joint effort involving the business counsellors of a number of business development agencies active in the PWV area.

Drake said: "There are market opportunities for businessmen which, I am sure, they have never dreamed of."

Drake can be contacted at ☎(011) 836-3381, or write to him at PO Box 9868, Johannesburg 2000 giving details of name, address, telephone number, contact person and type of business.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

SMALL BUSINESSES

THE Urban Foundation would like to make contact with all small businessmen (African, coloured and Asian). Whether your business is home-based or you operate from an industrial park, they would like to hear from you so that you can be involved when job opportunities are located and identified in the PWV area.

Complete this coupon and return to:
Mr D Drake
Home Industries Marketing Co-ordinator
PO Box 9868
Johannesburg
2000

Name of business: .....
Business activity: .....
Address: .....
.....
Postal address: .....
Contact person: .....
Title: .....

SA needs 'creative action'

9/3/86 SUND TIMES (339)

TIME has not run out for a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems — but creative action must be taken now to determine the country's future.

That was the message delivered last night by Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation.

Mr Steyn was speaking at a dinner to mark the presenting of the Claude Harris Leon and Percy Fox Foundation awards in Johannesburg.

He referred to the HSRC's recent report on intergroup relations, compiled by 300 "of

By JEREMY BROOKS

the country's best" researchers last year.

Mr Steyn said the report mentioned that time for a relatively peaceful settlement of SA's problems was running out.

Options

"Of course this is true. We no longer have the luxury of too many options for South Africa ... and those which still exist show a diminishing trend.

"However, the question which should be asked now is whether the country still has the courage and vision to take the initiative," he said.

Mr Steyn said the report was the first comprehensive and scientifically based study on the political state of affairs in this country.

Its message was clear: to eliminate conflict in SA, people could no longer think in terms of traditional apartheid ideology.

Negotiation in drawing up any new dispensation for the country was as important as the product itself.

Old ideas still block reform'

DIANNA GAMES

THE past decade in SA has led to the increasing realisation that traditional apartheid's legitimacy is crumbling — but reform is still hindered by the preservation of aspects of apartheid in official thought.

This was the view expressed by Urban Foundation head Jan Steyn at the Claude Harris Leon Foundation and The Percy Fox Foundation awards ceremony in Johannesburg on Saturday.

He said despite a certain "ideological emancipation", the idea that ethnicity and group rights needed constitutional and statutory entrenchment had been preserved.

"For this reason, statutory provisions such as population registration, group areas, own schools and the like were stressed and regarded as not negotiable," he said.

Learning problems of industrialisation

Industrial Staff

BLACK people experienced more learning problems than whites when rapid industrialisation took place, said Professor Willie Rautenbach of the University of Stellenbosch.

Speaking at the convention, Rautenbach said that the transition from a rural to an industrial environment often led to rote learning and poor educational progress.

"Large numbers of people are involved and the majority have not been well prepared due to the resistance of tribal structures to change and discriminatory practices in the past.

"Despite the increase in expenditure on black education during recent years, serious problems still have to be solved about the quality of that education," he said.

Rautenbach said the endemic unrest in black schools was partly caused by ineffective education which increased the expectations of pupils without supplying the productivity needed to achieve their ideals.

"The re-design of technical training was proposed in 1981 as one of the most important ways of meeting the urgent skill shortage.

"Apart from alleviating the skilled manpower shortage, it would improve the understanding of a technological environment and the productivity of a large number of South Africans," he said.

3 DAY 12/3/86 339

MANUFACTURING CONVENTION

Black consumers 'poorer'

JOHANNESBURG's business community should beware of the notion that the black consumer market was about to "take off", said Professor Jeremy Keenan of Wits University.

Industry Reporter

Speaking at the Manufacturing Management Convention yesterday, the social-anthropology professor said business bodies had accepted government data, concerning urban blacks during the "reform era" of 1978-1986, too uncritically.



● KEENAN

The black market had been a central concern of Johannesburg retailers for the past 100 years, he said.

"We are still being told stories of how the sleeping giant is going to awake."

Keenan's socio-economic profile of Soweto households over the past eight years showed some households had improved their situation, while a larger number had fallen below the poverty line.

His study showed that in Moroka, where household sizes had been reduced by about 15% since 1978, real per capita income at the end of 1985 had grown by less than 1%. Income last year was lower than it was in both 1981 and 1982.

In Phiri, where household sizes had decreased by 8% since 1981, per capita income had declined by 14% since 1981 and by 25% since 1982.

In White City, the declines had been 3% and 17% respectively.

The situation, said Keenan, was likely to deteriorate further during the next year, as wages would fall in real terms while unemployment would remain the same.

Keenan stressed that business should get rid of the notion presented by the State that the economic situation of black households was merely the result of a current, temporary economic downturn.

"The economic situation of blacks has shown little or no sign of significant improvement since the mid-70s," he said.

Key indicators, he said, suggested the aggregate situation had probably deteriorated.

Steyn calls for 'massive' changes in SA policy

(339 STAR 13/8/86

South Africa needs massive changes in public policy going well beyond incremental reform if peaceful change is to come about, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, said in London yesterday.

Mr Steyn was addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Royal Africa Society on the subject: "Repression, Revolution or Transformation — Current South African perspectives."

Mr Steyn said the country also urgently required an influx of international human and financial resources to assist in the design, installation and implementation of development programmes in a "South Africa beyond apartheid".

"The available evidence confirms the chosen approach, strategy and tactics should be those of rapid, clear and far-reaching structural change. The objectives of such a process are perhaps best demonstrated by the values of which South Africans of all races in this respect need to share."

These values included the need to share both economic benifits and political power, the rejection of institutionalised racial discrimination and dismantling of apartheid, the rejection of both institutional and random violence, the recognition of the supremacy of the law and the rejection of the call to make the townships ungovernable.

WHITE BACKLASH COULD GROW

"On the basis of these values, real reform is surely possible," Mr Steyn said. He said this rapid change was possible without violent reaction but warned of a white backlash.

"If violence in black areas were to subside, the white backlash is containable within reasonable limits. However, no one should underestimate the capacity of this backlash to grow and erupt in the event of sustained high levels of other violence."

Mr Steyn said it was time for the public and private sectors in South Africa to totally re-assess their perceptions of the South African economy and take cognisance of the vast number of work-seekers flooding the market each year.

"It has to be realised that there can be no genuine development until both the public and private sectors realise what sort of economy South Africa has. Only then can they begin to make investment decisions based on that realisation instead of some illusion of a vibrant First World economic base."

339 B DM 13/3/86

Steyn calls for 'Marshall aid' plan

JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — Coercive actions and abuses of policing powers were difficult to reconcile with a commitment to real reform, Urban Foundation director Jan Steyn said in London yesterday.

He also said the lifting of the state of emergency could make a contribution to facilitating the negotiating process "provided it was not superceded by other draconian policing powers".

In a major speech to a lunch-hour meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs Steyn also called for greater Western investment in SA.

He also urged the initiation of a joint private sector and community-based "Marshall Aid" plan — "before a war starts rather than after it".

Steyn was also the main speaker at a closed meeting of South African, US and British executives in Kent on Monday.

He told them black leaders felt the presence and actions of the security forces in the townships had "tended to undermine the credibility of the government's reform programme".

Other points made by Steyn were:

☐ The private sector in SA had played a "real role" in progress through the pressure it had applied on government.

☐ Rapid change without violent reaction was still possible.

☐ Government's future strategy and tactics should be those of "rapid, clear and far-reaching structural change".

☐ A small minority within the National Party favoured the abolition of all statutory differentiation.

☐ President P W Botha's repudiation of his Foreign Minister's indication that a black might one day be president had "reduced the hope of participation even of blacks committed to democratically designed solutions".

☐ The introduction of a multi-racial provincial government and the commitment to a unified South Africa, with one citizenship "implying equal treatment opportunity" were particularly important aspects of Botha's promised reforms for 1986.

☐ But the proposed abolition of the pass laws, freehold title for blacks and the decision to replace influx control with a workable strategy on urbanisation were the most important changes.



● STEYN

FINANCIAL

BLACK HOUSING 14/3/86

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Long way to go

The introduction of 99-year leasehold for urban blacks eight years ago has so far only scratched the surface of the huge backlog in black housing.

Government and businessmen agree on the urgent need for more black housing. The emphasis to date, however, has largely been on building prestige houses for relatively well-off blacks. Very little has been done to assist the poor, who are, of course, in the majority.

Even new flats, an innovation, which are provided by local authorities like the Soweto Council, have turned out to be "too expensive" to rent for most. The problem, say black local authorities, lies in building societies' reluctance to finance small loans for the neediest segment. So backyard dwellings mushroom.

House sales

Government, perhaps demonstrating its determination to give blacks a stake in the townships, has made available for sale the entire stock of 346 921 rented houses in all black areas. Since 1973, it has been trying to sell them to registered tenants. Yet the lack of financing has evidently been the stumbling block. By last December, only 39 430 units had been sold.

The largest single sale has been in the West Rand Development Board area, which includes Soweto. Of 100 566 housing units, only 26 580 (26,43%) have been sold. Next best was in the Central Transvaal Development Board area, which includes Pretoria. Here, a mere 5,16% of the 27 633 units have been sold. In both the East Rand and the Oranje-Vaal areas, sales have been less than 5% of what is available.

The government is embarking on a new drive to sell all housing units by the end of next June. Employers are being urged to help employees and discounts of up to 40% are offered. Current prices are lower than replacement costs and range between R700 and R5 800.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning's public relations consultant, Luzien Vallun, tells the *FM* that government's "big sale" is hampered largely by delays in processing title deeds. Blacks apparently prefer to get title almost immediately after purchase. Problems such as area surveying have been overcome. However, many suggest that white bureaucrats have not been enthusiastic about expediting sales, despite ministerial directives to speed up the process.

A study by the Urban Foundation, which is in the forefront of black housing development, put the shortage in black urban housing in 1980 at 560 000 units. The foundation stressed that 28 000 units have to be built each year until the turn of the century simply to overcome the existing shortfall. The figure excludes the need created by natural population increase and migration to the cities.

Employer role

Take Katlehong on the East Rand as an example. It has a population of 230 000 but only 18 000 "official" dwellings, which suggests an occupancy rate of nearly 13 per house. Actually, most of the township's inhabitants live in shacks and other backyard structures.

Shacks are evident in nearly all black townships. And it would seem that this state of affairs will worsen when, and if, influx control is abolished. Clearly, efforts to cope with the problem must be redoubled. Many more companies ought to encourage black employees to buy their homes, and perhaps assist financially.

Large parastatal organisations, such as Escom and the SA Transport Services (Sats), as well as certain mining houses, such as Anglo, provide housing schemes for their black employees. This is all to the good, but their efforts seem puny in the context of the huge demand that exists countrywide. ■

14/3/86
B. DAY

Urban Foundation head urges foreign investment

339

SINCE September 1984, South Africa has experienced lengthy periods of unrest in its major metropolitan areas which has shaken the confidence in SA's future and underscored the need for immediate but lasting remedies.

It is true that the level of unrest is not, in general, as severe as it was two months ago, and that black schoolchildren are back at school after more than a year of class boycotts. But an uneasy truce prevails.

It must be recognised that much of this unrest has been the expression of frustration and anger over the inherent injustices, inequities and discrimination of the apartheid system. It must also be recognised that the Nationalist Party government under President P W Botha has indeed started a process of dismantling apartheid, even though the pace and clarity of that process is open to critical debate.

Sight must, however, not be lost of the fact that the weak state of the SA economy and massive unemployment have hit the black community more than any other section of our population and have increased the level of existing tensions.

The rate of inflation, which reached 20,7% in January, the highest in 66 years; the rapid increase in the last few years in government spending, which now stands at 27% of gross domestic product; the staggering costs involved in maintaining the separate systems demanded by the apartheid ideology; and the effect of the debt standstill which — though SA and its 30 major international creditor banks recently reached broad agreement on resolving the immediate foreign-debt crisis — nonetheless brought into sharp focus the negative impact on the economy of even private financial decisions.

But they are as much a part of the severity of the current situation which we face as black unrest itself. In order to provide you with a perspective or focus by which you can compare your own experience or knowledge of our economy, I intend to develop three themes under this heading.

The first is that, after decades of delusion, we must now finally realise that SA is not a developed or First World country. While it is true that its mineral wealth, the richest in the world, has become the basis of a potentially modern economy, SA is nonetheless still a developing country of considerable potential but with a very great need for investment.

The fact that we (and the world) are only gradually reaching this realisation has partly been the cause of, and partly been caused by, the government's economic policies. It has also been caused partly by the conse-



In a major address on Wednesday to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, Urban Foundation director JAN STEYN gave the following assessment of the SA economy.

The lack of confidence in the government's policies is to some extent mirrored by the 17% drop which has occurred in fixed investment during the last four years, the longest and deepest drop since the Second World War. These policies have also caused a fall-off in foreign investment, which in turn has affected economic growth. It is accepted generally that we can finance about 90% of investment from our own resources.

However, that additional 10% of foreign investment makes all the difference between, say, a 2% and a 5% annual growth rate.

This is illustrated well in a comparison of the 10-year period 1964-74, when foreign investment amounted to 10% and GDP growth rate was 5,1%. In the following 10 years, from 1974 to 1984, there was an average outflow of 0,5% of foreign capital, which saw the government having to draw on reserves to meet the shortfall, and which saw an average annual growth rate of only 2,6%...

In short, SA is a country desperately short of development capital.

The second theme I wish to develop concerns domestic capital.

South Africans have not traditionally been poor savers. On the contrary, there has been a consistent historical pattern of high rates of domestic savings. But more recently

such savings, as a percentage of disposable income, from 12% in 1977 to 3% in 1984.

In these circumstances the need for investment from abroad becomes yet more acute. To people considering such investment I must say unequivocally there is no question that SA has the managerial skills and the infrastructure to absorb planned investment.

Yet, under existing policies, not only are we not receiving foreign capital, we are not finding it from domestic sources, but such capital as is available has been going into less critical areas and not into vitally important areas of development...

This brings me to my third theme, that it is critical that both the public and private sectors in SA now totally re-assess what is the real SA economy. That reality must take cognisance of the high population growth rate, which sees approximately 350 000 to 400 000 new work-seekers coming on to the market each year when there are already between 1-million and 2-million either unemployed or underemployed.

There is, then, the need to scrap apartheid policies, such as influx control, which have denied the free mobility of people and prevented access to a free-enterprise system.

It is critical that a start should be made on macro-economic policies appropriate to the stage of development in which our country finds itself...

It has to be realised that in SA there can be no genuine development until both the public and private sectors understand the kind of economy SA really has — and only then begin to make investment decisions based on that instead of on some illusion of a vibrant First World economic base.

Of course, if SA were to be left to itself it could still have a reasonably acceptable economy, with a limited export market and import substitution providing industrial expansion. The rapid and necessary urbanisation of the black community could also begin to create a market of some substance.

But SA has no oil, and while water resources in Southern Africa can easily sustain development, massive investment will be needed to ensure adequate supplies to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging hub.

For SA to become an economy of real stature it must be able to draw in foreign investments and link up with the economies of the rest of the Southern African region.

The dismantling of apartheid has begun. The agencies in SA which have facilitated this process have a proven track record of success as catalysts for change, and require resources and skills to give even greater impact to both their developmental and reform initiatives.

'In Alex I'd also be a terrorist'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — White South Africans must share the blame for violence in the townships, former security police major and spy Mr Craig Williamson said at a security seminar.

Some townships were in a virtual state of anarchy and the "fault must fall on our shoulders".

"Because we believed the white government could rule this country we resisted giving competent leaders real power," Mr Williamson said. "We outlawed power in the hands of real black leaders. Now in some areas only outlaws have any real power."

Low-level war

"If I were forced to live in Alexandra I would also be a terrorist," Mr Williamson said.

He said the solution to the "low-level war" being fought lay in political action, not military.

"Real and effective power must be given to real and effective leaders in the black community," he said. "We have it in white areas. I can't understand why we don't do it in black areas."

Mr Williamson said the African National Congress would step up its military campaign this year and many more would die.

He predicted that the ANC would try and exploit the so-called "rebellious youth" in the townships, try to organise a national work stoppage and refusal to pay rent, try to form a national youth movement, arrange celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the formation of Umkonto we Sizwe and organise the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

In addition the ANC would launch an all-out assault on the pass laws and try to disrupt the Johannesburg centenary celebrations.

But he asked if the ANC had "any concept of the ferocious reaction these actions would provoke".

Eastern Express	R1 284,19
Boksburg Advertiser	R1 284,19
Alberton Record	R1 284,19
Roodepoort Record	R1 284,19
Northcliff/Melville Times	R1 284,19
Randburg Sun	R1 284,19
Sowetan	R1 539,00

Q COL 527
HANSARD 17/3/86

Administration costs

139. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What were the administration costs in respect of each of the Black townships administered by the Natalia Development Board during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Administration costs for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985:

BLACK TOWNSHIPS

	R	R
SHAKAVILLE		
(i) Administration costs	120 022	
(ii) Agency fees	504 092 =	624 114
HAMBANATI		
(i) Administration costs	198 212	
(ii) Agency fees	1 075 306 =	1 273 518
NINGIZUMA		
(i) Administration costs	1 650 438	
(ii) Agency fees	8 966 423 =	10 616 861
SHAYAMOYA		
(i) Administration costs	37 275	
(ii) Agency fees	155 995 =	193 270
KLAARWATER		
(i) Administration costs	147 345	
(ii) Agency fees	894 103 =	1 041 448
COLENSO		
(i) Administration costs	22 382	
(ii) Agency fees	100 096 =	122 478
DANNHAUSER		
(i) Administration costs	28 386	
(ii) Agency fees	133 060 =	161 446
DUNDEE		
(i) Administration costs	128 823	
(ii) Agency fees	679 885 =	808 708
GLENCOE		
(i) Administration costs	71 697	
(ii) Agency fees	458 554 =	530 251
GREYTOWN		
(i) Administration costs	97 053	
(ii) Agency fees	449 259 =	546 312
KOKSTAD		
(i) Administration costs	100 814	
(ii) Agency fees	415 957 =	516 771
LADYSMITH		
(i) Administration costs	135 006	
(ii) Agency fees	507 900 =	642 906
MATATIELE		
(i) Administration costs	30 458	
(ii) Agency fees	66 806 =	97 264
MOOIRIVIER		
(i) Administration costs	79 824	
(ii) Agency fees	326 334 =	406 158
PAULPIETERSBURG		
(i) Administration costs	35 997	
(ii) Agency fees	122 820 =	158 817

HoA

SOBANTU		
(i) Administration costs	201 290	
(ii) Agency fees	732 225 =	933 515
VRYHEID		
(i) Administration costs	116 501	
(ii) Agency fees	64 722 =	181 223
BERGVILLE/WINTERTON		
(i) Administration costs	5 960	
(ii) Agency fees	12 464 =	18 424
CEDARVILLE		
(i) Administration costs	10 876	
(ii) Agency fees	8 911 =	19 787
ESTCOURT		
(i) Administration costs	33 256	
(ii) Agency fees	235 224 =	268 480
HOWICK		
(i) Administration costs	16 273	
(ii) Agency fees	168 980 =	185 253
WEENEN		
(i) Administration costs	15 835	
(ii) Agency fees	67 287 =	83 122

HANSARD 17/3/86 Q COL 529

99-year leasehold scheme 339

145. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many houses (a) built and (b) sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme were financed (i) by building societies and (ii) by means of private capital from the inception of this scheme to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 18 388.

(b) 39 175.

(i) and (ii) All the Boards do not keep the required statistics to 31 January 1986.

99-year leasehold scheme

149. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many persons in each specified Development Board area applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1985 and (b) how many applications were granted?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

West Rand Development Board

(a) 11 095.

(b) 6 295.

East Rand Development Board

(a) 2 977.

(b) 2 188.

Oranje-Vaal Development Board

(a) 986.

(b) 985.

Southern Free State Development Board

(a) 2 769.

(b) 533.

HoA

Natalia Development Board

(a) 56 (29 withdrawn due to high prices).

(b) 56 (27 processed, but delayed due to re-assessment of house prices).

East Cape Development Board

(a) 3 033.

(b) 1 592.

Central-Transvaal Development Board

(a) 2 079.

(b) 1 553.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(a) 63.

(b) 43.

Highveld Development Board

(a) 1 792.

(b) 1 269.

Northern Cape Development Board

(a) 440.

(b) 440.

Western Cape Development Board

	Walvis Bay
(a) 332.	(a) 20.
(a) 287.	(a) 19.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(a) None.

(b) None.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(a) 273.

(b) 194.

Houses

169. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What was the total number of houses built in Black townships administered by Development Boards in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) what was the estimated backlog in respect of these Black townships at the end of that year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 7 661 houses in 1985.

(b) 63 296.

Aged persons: accommodation

173. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether there is any accommodation available in the Cape Town area for aged Black persons; if so, (a) how many units and (b) where are they situated in each case; if not, why not;

(2) whether any accommodation units for aged Black persons are to be built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many units, (b) when and (c) where?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Two units.

(b) One unit at Langa with accommodation for 54 aged Black persons and one unit at Nyanga with accommodation for 24 aged Black persons.

(2) (a) Phumlani organisation (a registered welfare organisation) plans the erection of an old age home for 125 aged Black persons and a service centre.

(b) The organisation has already submitted an application for a loan to the amount of R2 125 000,00.

(c) Phumlani, Gugulethu.

Housing: shortage

174. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks outside the national states at the end of 1985;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1985 for Blacks (a) outside the national states and (b) in each province by (i) the State, (ii) local authorities and (iii) the private sector;

(3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in areas outside the national states?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Approximately 221 572.

(2) (a) In urban Black townships.

(i) 9 213.

(ii) 339.

(iii) 7 061.

(b) In urban Black townships.

Transvaal
(i) 4 348.

(ii) 299.

(iii) 4 979.

Cape Province
(i) 4 685.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) 595.

Orange Free State
(i) 180.

(ii) 40.

(iii) 1 487.

Natal
(i) to (iii)—Nil.

(3) The following factors will have an influence on the provision of housing and the subsequent elimination of shortages—

(i) Economic climate.

(ii) Availability of funds for sub-economic housing.

(iii) Availability of funds for infrastructure.

(iv) Availability of land.

(v) The pace at which development by the private sector will take place.

(vi) Rate of urbanisation.

(vii) Growth rate of the urban Black population.

It is therefore impossible to give a meaningful reply to this question.

Old Crossroads

178. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any (a) rents, (b) service fees and/or (c) other specified charges are payable by residents of Old Crossroads; if so, (i) what amount is payable per (aa) person and (bb) household in respect of each specified charge and (ii) what total amount was collected from residents of Old Crossroads in respect of each of the above-mentioned rents, services and other charges over the latest specified

MONDAY, 17 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Q COL 525
HANSARD 17/3/86

Removals

76. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black states in 1985 and (b)(i) from which urban areas, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why, were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 2 807.

(b) (i)

	Number removed
Alberton/Germiston	29
Alexandra (Black town near Sandton)	87
Benoni	94
Bronkhorstspruit	50
Delmas	142
Heidelberg (Transvaal)	142
Kempton Park	86
Nigel	227
Springs	160
Soweto (Black town at Johannesburg)	36
Vaaldriehoek	12
Roodepoort	16
Harrismith	15
Duncan Village (Black town at East London)	1 367
Jan Kempdorp/Vryburg	108
Louis Trichardt	236
	2 807

(ii) KaNgwane	74
Gazankulu	251
KwaZulu	33
Transkei	105
KwaNdebele	597
Bophuthatswana	178
Lebowa	80
QwaQwa	109
Venda	6
Ciskei	1 374
	2 807

HoA

(iii) Of the 2 807 Blacks who were removed, 2 723 did so voluntarily and 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

Advertisements

126. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Transport in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) R73 422,27 in respect of the Department of Transport as well as the respective Statutory Boards resorting under its control.

(2)

Highway Mail	R93,75
Cape Times	R282,24
Die Burger	R672,00
The Argus	R806,40
The Star	R5 292,45
Rapport	R17 402,95
Beeld	R1 973,60
Sunday Times	R23 508,18
Pretoria News	R1 128,96
Vaderland	R5 691,60
Argus Women	R2 571,44
Southern Courier	R1 284,19
Womans Weekly	R2 186,18
Germiston City News	R1 284,19

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Development, training allocations boosted

DISPATCH 14/3/86 39

CAPE TOWN — A total of R631 million would be spent on improvement of infrastructure and for black housing in 1986/87, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced yesterday.

He referred to the undertaking given by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, in August last year that R1 billion would be spent on upgrading underdeveloped areas over the next five years.

In 1985/86, R100 million had been set aside to launch this high priority project.

"As planning is far advanced, the momentum will be greatly accelerated in 1986/87 by the allocation of R320 million for this service," Mr Du Plessis said. This was the optimal level for 1986/87.

The provision would supplement the R311 million already allocated to black housing to bring the total to R631 million.

Mr Du Plessis also said the training effort for unemployed would be doubled in the coming year to involve 550 000 people.

He said that R70 million, which remained of the R600 million allocated to job creation last year, would be carried over to the new fiscal year.

"Since the government is convinced that this deserving project should be expanded, a further R90 million is now being allocated while R75 million is also being provided for the continuation of training for the unemployed, thus R235 million in all.

Mr Du Plessis said that R28 million earmarked for job creation projects via the Small Business Development Corporation last year had also not been utilised due to the start-up time involved in launching such a programme.

The R28 million would now be paid to the SBDC as a starting balance for further work creation programmes for 1986/87.

The government would make no corresponding cut in its supplementary proposals and would, on the contrary, invest R30 million in the SBDC as share capital.

"The government trusts that the private sector, as partners in the SBDC, will follow this example and contribute an equivalent amount in share capital," Mr Du Plessis said. — Sapa

Jan Steyn meets top Foreign Office pair

By Michael Morris
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Jan Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation, has had talks with Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Foreign Office's specialist on African affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker.

The two senior ministers said Britain was "looking for real change", according to Foreign Office sources.

Mr Steyn is likely to have impressed on the two that investment will promote reform and benefit all South Africans, especially those suffering under apartheid.

He also outlined the Urban Foundation's work.

Visiting Britain for the behind-closed-doors Leeds Castle conference — attended by leading South African, American and British businessmen — last week, Mr Steyn requested the meetings with Sir Geoffrey and Mrs Chalker.

Keen to encourage international influence through investment rather than isolation, Mr Steyn will probably have assured Sir Geoffrey that South Africa is committed to a political settlement.

BEYOND APARTHEID

And, as he made clear in a statement last week, it is likely he emphasised the need for foreign investment to boost the kind of development programmes that could take the country "beyond apartheid".

Although Britain has always opposed tough trade sanctions against South Africa, recent official statements have indicated Foreign Office eagerness to see promised reforms brought to fruition.

Britain will anxiously await the report from the Commonwealth's eminent persons group who have now returned home from their South African mission.

400 000 units needed

Eglin warns on housing



MR EGLIN

JOHANNESBURG — South Africans would have to make a "major concerted effort" to correct the black housing shortage if the present crisis was not going to become a national catastrophe, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said here last night.

Addressing a public meeting, he said increasing pressures and the forthcoming lifting of influx control made this effort all the more necessary.

The latest government estimates for the black housing shortage for the whole of the Republic was "close to a staggering 400 000 units". This meant that well over two million blacks in South Africa were without housing, while many more were living in substandard housing, with the minimum of amenities and the barest infrastructure.

Equally alarming was the fact that the state and the private sector together only provided 16 613 houses for blacks in the urban townships during 1985.

The private sector still found today that to develop a property and sell it to a black citizen required the approval of 27 different departments of governmental authorities.

"It is against this background that the amounts provided for housing in the Du Plessis Budget are hopelessly inadequate." Mr Eglin said South Africa was "one of the most overgoverned countries this side of the Iron Curtain".

There were those who suggested that the PFP should turn its back on Parliament.

It would be "the height of folly" for the PFP to abandon its parliamentary base and to leave the National Party government unquestioned and unchallenged in the highest legislature in South Africa. It would be doing a grave disservice to the cause of non-racialism if it opted out and allowed the Conservative Party to take over as the official opposition.

"Nevertheless, Parliament remains a uniquely important site of power and action among the many political sites in South Africa. It is the only site where laws are made — and scrapped — where the government can be called to account, and where there can be a face-to-face debate with the government on vital political issues." — Sapa

Passport joke has gone on for too long now

FOCUS

Opinion by JOE THLOLOE



FOR more than 20 years I have been applying for a South African passport without success — that is, until the Department of Home Affairs decided to play an Olympian joke on me last week.

They gave me a travel document all right.

It is a "document for travel purposes to a person who cannot obtain a national passport," and has some interesting entries:

- Nationality — Undetermined;
- Place of birth — South Africa; and
- Residence — South Africa.

This confusion of data can be explained only by a man who can disentangle the story of South Africa's ideological and bureacratic systems.

I certainly cannot explain why a man will consistently refuse to acknowledge that another is just as human and has the same needs as he has. All I can do is tell of my anger.

What burns me is that the white politician and the white bureaucrat who decided that I am not South African can trace their ancestry in this beautiful country to at most 1652 — just more than 300 years ago, while my ancestors were indigenous.

I was invited by the United States Government on an International Visitor grant on a programme scheduled to start on April 28 and to end on May 28, this year. These dates exclude a couple of days before and after for travel.

In his invitation, the American Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, says: "We are proposing not an "official" or protocol visit, but rather an informal exchange visit in which you would have an opportunity to see some of our country, to visit with counterparts in your profession and other persons of interest to you, and to learn something about what makes the American society and people what they are.

"We also hope that you would use the occasion, through the many people you will meet, to give Americans the opportunity to learn something about you and your country."

This I passed on to the Department of Home Affairs when I applied for the passport.

I also sent them a copy of a letter that said the programme is scheduled for between April and June, this year, and that the stay would be for 30 days.

In typical fashion, the department decided what 30 days I would be in the United States without asking me: the *Document for travel purposes* — that is its official name — is valid from April 1 to April 30. No allowance has been made for travelling to and from America.

In the meantime, the American programme starts on April 28 — two days before the expiry of my travel document.

Normally, I would be laughing at the South African Government tripping over its own feet. It is not unusual for them.

But I have been the butt of this joke for too long.

We have been the butt for too long. Only recently they refused the Federation of Transvaal Women's Mrs Vesta Smith a passport, they refused trade unionist Mr Phandelani Nefolovhodwe, they refused . . . oh, so many.

Excited

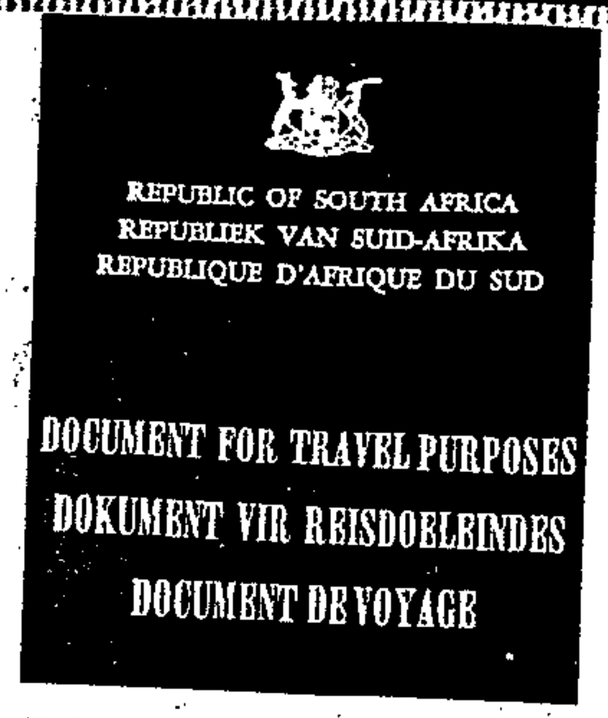
Last year they refused me a passport to attend a meeting of the International Federation of Journalists in Brussels.

There were demonstrations in front of the South African Embassy there, and a delegation went to see the Belgian foreign minister about the refusal.

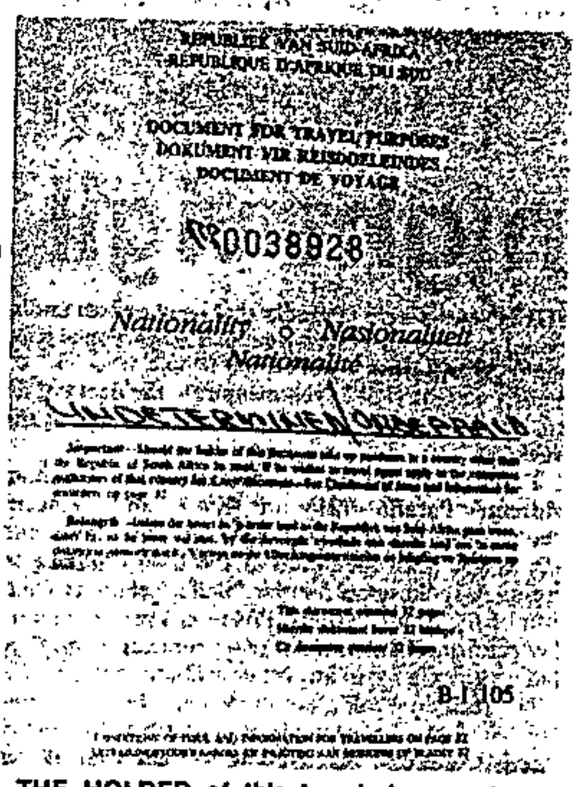
Does the South African Government believe that what I would tell people abroad is worse than what it is telling them through its own actions?

Only recently the State President, P W Botha, excited the world when he said there would now be common South African citizenship for all.

I now know exactly what he meant.



THIS travel document has some interesting entries that are difficult to explain.



THE HOLDER of this travel document was born in South Africa and lives here. But the Government says his nationality is undetermined.

Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Tensions rise as townships remember Sharpeville

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS

THE tension-ridden anniversary today of both the Sharpeville shootings of 1960 and the Langa shootings of 1985 will be marked by stayaways, mass meetings and possibly even major marches in different parts of the country.

And the tension is not likely to end after today. Vaal residents have called a two-day work stayaway next week to protest against the prosecution of people refusing to pay their rent.

There is talk of a march today on the Protea Police Station in Soweto and another march from Alexandra to the Bramley Police Station.

In the Vaal there will be a grave-cleaning ceremony at the Sharpeville cemetery today followed by a commemoration service.

It is believed that the people will march from the cemetery to the as yet unannounced venue of the commemoration service.

A mass one-day stayaway has been called in the Eastern Cape by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the United Democratic Front.

They issued a joint statement saying March 21, 1961 marked a "very important moment in our struggle testifying our commitment to end social injustice.

"The people have decided to pay tribute to the martyrs of the past by demanding a national paid holiday for all."

Joint UDF-Cosatu rallies will be organised in Eastern Cape townships. Venues are still to be announced.

"The stayaway is geared to force the bosses and the white ruling class to feel the latent power of a people determined to win their freedom," the statement concluded.

There is also talk of a march to Cradock to clean the graves of the four UDF activists who were killed in mysterious circumstances last year.

In Nelspruit the three victims of the police shooting outside the KaBokweni Magistrate's Court last Tuesday will be buried tomorrow after a service at the Lekazi Stadium.

One of the organisers said the funeral service will also serve to commemorate the Sharpeville and Langa shootings.

The Azanian People's Organisation issued a statement saying the significance of Sharpeville could not be over-estimated.

Azapo called on people to mark the day "with the necessary respect".

It has called meetings today at Khotso House and in Garankuwa and Bekkersdaal, tomorrow in Vosloorus, Houtbosdorp, Medunsa and Kagiso and on Sunday in Thokoza, Dobsonville, Atteridgeville, Dennilton, Soweto and Phalaborwa.

Meanwhile, Vaal Triangle residents will begin a two-day stayaway to protest against the jailing of house-owners who have not paid their rent.

A representative of the Stayaway Committee said this agreement was reached by the people after seven public meetings to discuss the rent issue.

Special dispensation has been given

● To PAGE 2

Stayaway called

From PAGE

to emergency workers.

The committee has approached the taxi association and the two Vaal bus companies to withdraw their transport. The representative appealed to people not to molest those in the medical profession and other emergency services.

"It is not the intention of the Vaal people to cripple the South African economy, but to have employers put pressure on the Orange-Vaal Development Board to address itself to the people's demands."

● See "Trouble looms in Langa", page 7

Remembrance of tragedies past

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOUTH AFRICA'S white rulers — and their black auxiliaries — are haunted by the past.

Today is the first anniversary of the Langa shooting of last year and the 26th anniversary of the Sharpeville shooting of 1960. Eighty-nine people died on those two tragic days, March 21, 1985, and March 21, 1960.

They serve to remind the authorities and the world that South Africa's existing order rests, ultimately, on naked force.

Those killed by police bullets at Sharpeville were part of a crowd protesting against the pass laws. Those killed by police bullets at Langa 25 years later were part of the crowd marching to the funeral of people who died in earlier trouble at the neighbouring township of KwaNobuhle.

Neither event, however, has slipped irrevocably into history. Both are commemorated by the black community and by a handful of whites. Both serve to infuse "the struggle" with new vitality and determination.

Each year the anniversaries of past mistakes and tragedies return.

For the authorities there is no escape. They are the victims of the past, as they brace themselves for a fresh outburst of protest. For the black community, too, there is no respite. They are confronted anew by the blood of the past and the challenge to press forward again in the quest for liberation.

Robert Sobukwe, the founder of the Pan-Africanist Congress, saw the black man's fight for freedom as an advance by the present generation from the position secured by the generation before.

That was nearly 15 years ago. Today the tempo has speeded up. The generations, in a political and metaphorical sense, pass more quickly. The anniversaries come in rapid succession. There are many more of them.

Since March 21 last year, there have been further shootings at Mamelodi, Queenstown and Alexandra. They have not had the same national or international impact as Langa.

But they will be remembered by the communities directly affected and provide new staging posts for further advances.

As March 21 recedes temporarily from memory, a new anniversary looms: June 16, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising — another date to haunt or inspire, depending from which side of the barricade it is recalled.

Trouble looms in Langa once more



Down in the KTC squatter camp near Cape Town, they've lost just about eveything except their sense of humour. Out on the beach-like sand which passes for paving, a stern notice warns residents to keep off the grass. Picture: 'ADIL BRADLOW

Today is the anniversary of two events which shamed South Africa: the Sharpeville shootings of 25 years ago and the Langa shootings of 1985. This year, trouble again seems to be brewing on the ill-fated date of March 21... PATRICK LAURENCE reports

EXACTLY a year ago police opened fire on a largely unarmed crowd of blacks on their way from Langa to KwaNobuhle for a funeral, killing 20 people ranging in age from 11 to 50 years.

On that day, the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings of 1960, Langa, a small township on the outskirts of Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, attracted world attention and acquired a place in South African history.

Today Langa is under threat of removal. Apart from long-term government plans to move its entire population of 8 000 families to KwaNobuhle, 426 families face an immediate threat of eviction as alleged squatters.

The KwaNobuhle Town Council (KTC), which is theoretically responsible for Langa, has applied to the Supreme Court for an order to evict the families. The KTC is nominally a black local authority, but its 16 councillors either resigned or were killed during last year's turmoil. Its authority is exercised by a specially appointed white administrator, Barry Erasmus.

The people of Langa have stood together and resisted the attempt to remove the 426 families, which is seen as a not so subtle strategem to divide the community into permanent residents and temporary squatters.

Acting through the Langa Co-ordinating Committee (LCC), they are contesting the KTC application for an eviction order. The case will be heard on Tuesday, March 25.

The LCC, however, has gone a step further. It has presented an alternative to removal: upgrading of the whole of Langa, including the areas occupied by the alleged squatters.

Its proposals are contained in a detailed report entitled "Langa: the case for upgrading". The report is the work of a group of qualified professionals known collectively as "Planact". The report was commissioned by the LCC.

To many people, both here and overseas, the Langa crowd which fled after police opened fire was a faceless sociological entity drawn from a little known black township.

The report has located Langa in reality. It provides a fascinating picture of a poor but cohesive community fighting for survival.

Since last year's shooting, Langa has been organised into street and area committees which enable residents to "participate fully and democratically in all the social and political affairs that affect the township".

The impression created is that any attempt to relocate even a section of the people of Langa will be resisted. Judging from the report, the community is organised and determined to stay put, even if it is too close to Uitenhage for the comfort and prejudices of the residents of Uitenhage's white suburb of Leyvale, who in May 1985 petitioned for the removal of that portion of Langa closest to their neigbourhood.

Langa's 8 000 families live either in formally approved brick houses or in informal, self-built wood and iron houses.

The informal shack settlements are, however, not characterised by particularly large households: the average household size is five, far less than most shanty settlements elsewhere in South Africa and even less than the average of seven for households in Langa's formal housing section.

Contrary to white stereotypes Langa is not made up of a shifting, rootless population. Most residents have lived in their houses, whether of the formal or informal type, for at least five years. More than 10 percent of the population has lived there for 30 years or more.

But if Langa is a stable community it is also a poor community. Less than half the adults are employed, a reflection of the high level of unemployment in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area.

The level of unionisation is relatively high. Of those people with work, more than a third are paid-up members of a trade union. Almost 90 percent of union members belong to the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions, which has signalled its determination to take up community issues.

A corollary of the high unemployment is the low level of income. The average household monthly income is barely over R185, or well under the household subsistence level of nearly R310 a month. More than a fifth of the households receive no regular income.

Two consequences flow from the poverty of most households. First, if they are moved to KwaNobuhle on the opposite side of Uitenhage, as the authorities propose, many will not be able to pay the higher rent and service charges there. Second, as long as the prevailing unemployment persists, neither the state nor employers will be able to overcome the housing shortage unless they are prepared to subsidise housing.

As it is, only four percent of households pay both rent and service charges at Langa, while less than 45 percent pay rent only. More than 40 percent of households cannot or will not pay either rent or service charges.

Average monthly payments at Langa work out at just under R20. At KwaNobuhle payments will be between twice and four times as much.

Langa is characterised by a paucity of facilities and services. There is only one clinic, less than one water tap to every 1 150 people, no formal school buildings (children are taught in four church buildings and in a makeshift wood and iron shed), only one tarred road, no water-borne sewage (there is a mixture of the bucket system and pit latrines), and no electricity in the shack section of the township.

But Langa's people have no intention of allowing neglect by the authorities to be used against them as a lever to pry them loose and relocate them. Their seriousness is reflected in the report and its detailed proposals for upgrading Langa.

"A strong and democratic community organisation is already in existence in Langa," the report says. It is prepared to co-operate and to make financial sacrifices to upgrade Langa.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a) Application for the determination of the amount payable for a right of leasehold on land has to be submitted to the Minister for his approval. Development Boards have been requested to submit outstanding applications in this regard. Most of the applications have been received and are in the process of submission for approval.

(b)

Verkeerdevlei	Nylstroom
Amsterdam	Makwassie
Zeerust	Soekmekaar
Swartruggens	Duiwelskloof
Vanstadensrus	Roedtan
Leeudoringstad	Naboomspruit
Ottosdal	Louis Trichardt
Hartbeesfontein	Mfuleni
Messina	

(2) 28 February 1986.

Offences against security of State

*10. 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 JUSTICE:

(a) and (b). Twenty two (22) on 12 March 1986.

Port Elizabeth: deeds office

*11. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any member of his Department has received any representations regarding the opening of a deeds office in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) from whom and (b) when;

(2) whether a deeds office is to be opened in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) how many posts will be created as a result;

(3) whether any staff will be transferred to this office; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of which posts and (c) (i) from where and (ii) when will they be transferred in each case;

(4) whether the opening of this office will affect any existing deeds offices; if so, (a) which offices and (b) in what manner will these offices be affected in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Public Works):

(1) Yes.

(a) The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce wrote to the Chief Registrar of Deeds.

(b) The representations were made on 11 November 1985.

(2) No.

(3) and (4) Fall away.

The representations of the Chamber of Commerce together with representations from various other bodies were forwarded to me through the South Eastern Cape Attorneys Association. A deputation of the Attorneys Association together with the hon member for Port Elizabeth-North had an interview with me on 13 November 1986 when the establishment of a deeds office in Port Elizabeth was discussed. As I have indicated, it is not the intention to establish a deeds office in Port Elizabeth.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is this a final decision? Does the hon the Deputy Minister not consider it feasible and indeed necessary for a deeds registry to be established in Port Elizabeth at some time in the future?

HoA

†The DEPUTY MINISTER:

Mr Speaker, the opening of a deeds office in any place requires a thorough investigation. As I indicated at a previous occasion in this House, if the opening of a deeds office is envisaged, firstly consultations will take place with law societies throughout the country and secondly the extent of the work in its totality will be looked at.

In respect of the registration of Black deeds with the coming into operation of the 99-year leasehold system, there is under these circumstances not yet enough reason for the opening of a deeds office.

Public relations officers

*12. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) What is the total number of public relations officers who are employed in the Public Service, (b) what is the total cost of employing them and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(a) 45.

(b) R1 907 530,00 with regard to the service benefits package.

(c) 17 March 1986.

Decentralisation/deconcentration benefits

*13. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

What was the total amount paid out in respect of decentralisation or deconcentration benefits from 1 February 1985 to 31 January 1986?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

R386 million.

HoA

Alteration of coach classifications

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

(1) Whether, prior to the departure of a Cape Town to Wellington train from Cape Town Station at or about 18h10 on 6 March 1986, any coaches for all races were changed to coaches for Whites only by any officials attached to the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) why, (b) how long before the time of departure and (c) on whose instructions;

(2) whether there were any non-White commuters in the coaches for all races prior to the changing of the signs; if so, how many;

(3) whether these non-White commuters were required to vacate the coaches in question; if so, with what result;

(4) whether it is the policy of the South African Transport Services to alter coach classifications (a) shortly before the time of departure and (b0 when commuters are already seated; if so, why;

(5) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, in the case of one coach.

(a) The turning of boards on coaches before departure of a train is standard procedure and forms part of the normal duties of train personnel.

(b) Approximately ten minutes before departure.

(c) In accordance with standing instructions.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

Transvaal	1 190
Natal	510
Cape Province	839
Orange Free State	316
Total	2 855

(2) 3 908.

HANSARD 25/3/86 Q CQR 731

Parity in salaries

208. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) In what categories has full parity been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice;

(2) what is the total number of non-White officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary;

(3) in what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department;

(4) what is the total number of non-White officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary;

(5) (a) what steps are being taken to eliminate the existing disparity and (b) when is it estimated that such disparities will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1) *Coloured and Indian*
State prosecutor and higher ranks
Magistrate and higher ranks
Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks
Court Interpreter and higher ranks
Security Assistant and higher ranks
Storekeeper and higher ranks
Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks
Personnel Clerk and higher ranks
Accounting Clerk and higher ranks
Legal Officer and higher ranks
Legal Administration Officer and higher ranks
State Advocate and higher ranks
Assistant State Attorney and higher ranks
Assistant State law Advisor and higher ranks
Regional Magistrate and higher ranks
President and Permanent Member: Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and Divorce Court
Warder and higher ranks

Black
Magistrate
Chief Court Interpreter
Senior Storekeeper and higher ranks
State Prosecutor
Warrant Officers and higher ranks up to Lieutenant Colonel

(2)

Coloured and Indian	2 234
Black	607

(3) *Coloured and Indian*
None (enjoy full salary parity)

Black
Court Interpreter
Justice Administration Clerk
Security Assistant
Sargeant
Warder
Storekeeper
Provisioning Administration Clerk
Assistant Provisioning Administration Clerk
Accounting Clerk

(4)

Coloured and Indian	Nil
Black	7 003

(5) (a) In order to effect its policy of parity in the salaries of the different population groups. The Government accepted a plan divided into different phases in which the wage gap was to be narrowed and eliminated on a horizontal basis from the highest

HoA

to the lowest levels. This plan has to a large extent been effected in concurrence with general salary increases granted in recent years. The elimination of further differences, in both salaries and measures, at present receives attention during occupational specific maintenance investigations.

(b) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds.

HANSARD 25/3/86 Q CQR 733

Identity documents/influx control

213. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1985 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew laws?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Sandton.

(i) 273.

(ii) 254.

(iii) None.

(b) Alexandra.

(i) 5.

(ii) 18.

(iii) None.

HANSARD 25/3/86 Q CQR 734

Housing

313. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many houses were built by each specified Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the amount spent on (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing by each Development Board in the 1984-85 financial year;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in townships in any Development Board area; if so, how many units are required in each specified Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1)(a)	(b)(i) R	(ii) R	(2)
Eastern Tvl	522	899 388	1 842 878	748
Northern Tvl	Nil	Nil	Nil	279
West Rand	100	884 000	938 000	2 780
East Rand	130	2 942 877	7 587 137	7 961
Northern Cape	Nil	Nil	Nil	5 407
Orange Vaal	503	4 988 392	8 157 548	2 122
Southern OFS	Nil	Nil	Nil	4 300
Eastern Cape	966	4 600 422	1 473 346	8 755
Western Cape	3 001	25 321 737	40 746 919	9 051
Natalia	Nil	Nil	2 893 200	12 400
Central Tvl	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 217
Western Tvl	222	609 420	3 322 603	3 553
Highveld	52	390 000	125 000	4 723

Repatriations

HANSARD 25/3/86 Q CQR 733

347. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutinal Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

(2) Yes, it should have been effective for an undetermined period.

(3) No. The hon member is, however, referred to my statement of 26 February 1986 when the decrease in fuel prices was announced which included an announcement in this regard.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the answer of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether, in view of the court ruling on this matter that has now taken place, he is prepared to let the matter rest there or whether he intends to take the matter further and appeal against the ruling; or alternatively, alter the legislation in order to bring about a situation where the members of the public have to pay more for their petrol?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in the first instance, we are not planning to appeal; secondly, we are not planning to alter the Act; and thirdly I want to mention that the judge's ruling is being studied and as soon as we have studied it in full, we shall decide on a plan of action.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if in fact he is opposed to the concept of using coupons, has he not discussed this matter with the hon the Minister of Trade and Industry in view of the application of the Trade Practices Act?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, to the best of my knowledge the way in which the coupons were offered is not a contravention of the Trade Practices Act.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask the hon the Minister whether in view of the lower crude oil prices which we have all seen publicised in the Press today, he himself has any intention of reducing the petrol price in the near future? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I gladly reply to that question. I think our Department and the Government have already proved that we immediately reduce the price as soon as it is possible. We are busy investigating the whole matter and the moment it is possible to reduce the price, we shall not hesitate to do so.

Q Col 680

Mabopane: manoeuvres

HANSARD 25/3/86

*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any South African Defence Force personnel have been engaged in any manoeuvres or taken any action in Mabopane in 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) why, (c) what was the nature of the manoeuvres or action and (d) what specified (i) personnel were involved and (ii) equipment was used in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No, (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

HANSARD 25/3/86 Q Col 680

Malunga Park, Guguletu: certain person

*7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person from Malunga Park in Gululetu, whose name and particulars have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested or detained by the South African Police on or about 11 February 1986; if so, (a)(i) when, (ii) why, (iii) in terms of what statutory provisions and (iv) where was he held and (b) what (i) is the name and (ii) are the particulars of this person;

(2) whether this person has since been released; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 11 February 1986.

(ii) Questioning and investigation.

(iii) He was initially detained in terms of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) and from 12 February 1986 he is being detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).

(iv) Pollsmoor Prison.

(b) (i) Mzwandile Mpangazita Mchiteka.

(ii) It is not clear which particulars are being required.

(2) No, since the investigation is not completed yet.

HANSARD 25/3/86

Prieska: persons arrested/detained

Q Col 681

*8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether members of the Security Branch of the South African Police in De Aar arrested or detained any persons from Prieska on or about 5 March 1986; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;

(2) whether these persons were travelling by car at the time; if so,

(3) whether any action was taken in respect of the car in which these persons were travelling; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

(4) whether these persons have subsequently been released; if so, when;

(5) whether he has received any representations regarding these persons; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of (i) the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 2 persons.

(b) One person for driving amotor vehicle without a driver's licence. A second person on an alleged charge of forgery of a driver's licence.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(a) The car was taken into safe custody by the South African Police.

(b) Because the driver had been arrested.

(4) Yes, on 5 March 1986.

(5) No. (a) to (c) Fall away.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it general practice for the Security Branch of the South African Police to concern themselves with people who drive without a driver's licence; and if not, why were these people stopped in the first place?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not personally aware of all the details of the incident, but any member of the Security Branch is also an ordinary member of the South African Police, with the normal authority that any member of the Police Force has to do his job as he may encounter it.

Q Col 682

99-year leasehold scheme

HANSARD 25/3/86

*9. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

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(1) Whether the 99-year leasehold scheme is in operation in every Black township in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) in respect of which townships is this scheme not applicable;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a) Application for the determination of the amount payable for a right of leasehold on land has to be submitted to the Minister for his approval. Development Boards have been requested to submit outstanding applications in this regard. Most of the applications have been received and are in the process of submission for approval.

(b)

Verkeerdevlei	Nylstroom
Amsterdam	Makwassie
Zeerust	Soekmekaar
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(2) 28 February 1986.

Offences against security of State

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(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 JUSTICE:

(a) and (b). Twenty two (22) on 12 March 1986.

Port Elizabeth: deeds office

*11. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether any member of his Department has received any representations regarding the opening of a deeds office in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) from whom and (b) when;

(2) whether a deeds office is to be opened in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) how many posts will be created as a result;

(3) whether any staff will be transferred to this office; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of which posts and (c) (i) from where and (ii) when will they be transferred in each case;

(4) whether the opening of this office will affect any existing deeds offices; if so, (a) which offices and (b) in what manner will these offices be affected in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Public Works):

(1) Yes.

(a) The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce wrote to the Chief Registrar of Deeds.

(b) The representations were made on 11 November 1985.

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The representations of the Chamber of Commerce together with representations from various other bodies were forwarded to me through the South Eastern Cape Attorneys Association. A deputation of the Attorneys Association together with the hon member for Port Elizabeth-North had an interview with me on 13 November 1986 when the establishment of a deeds office in Port Elizabeth was discussed. As I have indicated, it is not the intention to establish a deeds office in Port Elizabeth.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is this a final decision? Does the hon the Deputy Minister not consider it feasible and indeed necessary for a deeds registry to be established in Port Elizabeth at some time in the future?

HoA

†The DEPUTY MINISTER:

Mr Speaker, the opening of a deeds office in any place requires a thorough investigation. As I indicated at a previous occasion in this House, if the opening of a deeds office is envisaged, firstly consultations will take place with law societies throughout the country and secondly the extent of the work in its totality will be looked at.

In respect of the registration of Black deeds with the coming into operation of the 99-year leasehold system, there is under these circumstances not yet enough reason for the opening of a deeds office.

Public relations officers

*12. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) What is the total number of public relations officers who are employed in the Public Service, (b) what is the total cost of employing them and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

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(a) 45.

(b) R1 907 530,00 with regard to the service benefits package.

(c) 17 March 1986.

Decentralisation/deconcentration benefits

*13. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

What was the total amount paid out in respect of decentralisation or deconcentration benefits from 1 February 1985 to 31 January 1986?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

R386 million.

HoA

Alteration of coach classifications

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

(1) Whether, prior to the departure of a Cape Town to Wellington train from Cape Town Station at or about 18h10 on 6 March 1986, any coaches for all races were changed to coaches for Whites only by any officials attached to the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) why, (b) how long before the time of departure and (c) on whose instructions;

(2) whether there were any non-White commuters in the coaches for all races prior to the changing of the signs; if so, how many;

(3) whether these non-White commuters were required to vacate the coaches in question; if so, with what result;

(4) whether it is the policy of the South African Transport Services to alter coach classifications (a) shortly before the time of departure and (b0 when commuters are already seated; if so, why;

(5) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, in the case of one coach.

(a) The turning of boards on coaches before departure of a train is standard procedure and forms part of the normal duties of train personnel.

(b) Approximately ten minutes before departure.

(c) In accordance with standing instructions.

D

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) White 587
(b) Black ..... Nil
(c) Coloured 1
(d) Asian 3

University of Pretoria;

(2) on 17 March 1986.

Veterinarians

46. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many Black students were being trained as veterinarians at Onderstepoort in each of the latest specified three year for which figures are available and (b) how many such students (i) completed the course and (ii) obtained degrees in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) No Black student has been trained as veterinarian at Onderstepoort;

(b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Mortgage loans

54. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

R7 243 000 for the officials of the Department of Education and Culture. Provision for the interest subsidies for the staffs of universities and technicons are included in their global subsidies. As autonomous institutions they administer this themselves and the details are not known to this department.

Mortgage loans

55. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

R7 600 000.

Pensions/allowances

58. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) How many persons qualify at present for (a) each specified type of social pension, and (b) the (i) foster-care and (ii) child allowances, for which his Department is responsible;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Old Age Pensions 142 766
War Veterans Pensions 12 780
Disability Pensions 32 337
Blind Persons Pensions 749

(b) Foster Care Grants 5 103
Maintenance Grants 15 562
Family Allowances 60

(2) 1 March 1986.

WEDNESDAY, 26 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

***De facto*/*de jure* population**

36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* population of the townships falling under each specified Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a)	(b)
	As at 31 January 1986	
Eastern Transvaal Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Amsterdam	1 495	1 365
Amersfoort	3 068	2 818
Barberton	10 904	10 281
Breyten	10 498	9 398
Chrissiesmeer	394	354
Carolina	5 691	5 091
Davel	2 655	2 355
Lothair	2 226	2 046
Morgenzon	2 890	2 340
Piet Retief	13 163	10 663
Sabie	3 034	2 814
Wakkerstroom	1 744	1 594
Waterval Boven	6 718	5 718

	(a)	(b)
	As at 31 January 1986	
Northern Transvaal Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Messina	4 745	4 745
Louis Trichardt	847	847
Soekmekaar	585	585
Duiwelskloof	406	406
Tzaneen (Hostel for singlemen)	852	852
Gravelotte (Hostel for singlemen)	32	32
Naboomspruit	3 774	3 774
Vaalwater (Hostel for singlemen)	130	130
Ellisras (Hostel for singlemen)	344	344
Nylstroom	3 839	3 839
Roedtan	321	321

According to the Development Board Northern Transvaal there is no statistical difference between the *de facto* and *de jure* population of the various townships falling under its jurisdiction.

	(a)	(b)
	As at 6 February 1986	
Natalia Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Kokstad	4 953	4 803
Mooirivier	5 914	4 814
Cedarville	311	249
Chesterville	13 039	12 889
Greytown	5 724	4 724
Tongaat	6 936	6 906
Howick	1 037	967
Pinetown	4 296	4 112
Lamontville	35 280	31 500
Matatiele	928	743
Stanger	2 354	2 304
Umzinto	450	444
Pietermaritzburg	14 811	11 849
Vryheid	7 735	7 584
Paulpietersburg	2 700	1 102
Colenso	1 125	2 648
Dundee	8 440	8 275
Ladysmith	8 352	8 189
Glencoe	4 479	4 392
Weenen (Emergency camp)	1 221	1 198
Dannhauser (Emergency camp)	1 088	1 067
Winterton (Emergency camp)	782	745

Highveld Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Balfour	8 845	8 845
Belfast	3 880	3 880
Bethal	16 294	16 294
Dullstroom	733	733
Langverwacht	17 639	17 639
Hendrina	2 073	2 073
Greylingstad	1 912	1 912
Leandra	12 442	12 442
Lydenburg	5 813	5 813
Machadodorp	2 080	2 080
Ogies	8 606	8 606
Perdekop	1 298	1 298
Standerton	18 345	18 345
Volksrust	11 202	11 202

According to the Development Board, Highveld there is no statistical difference between the *de facto* and *de jure* population of the various townships falling under its jurisdiction.

Central Transvaal Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Brits	12 729	12 729
Thabazimbi	2 400	441

Western Transvaal Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Biesiesvlei	—	153
Bloemhof	—	3 923
Carletonville	—	26 785
Christiana	—	4 074
Coligny	—	2 339
Delareyville	—	189
Fochville	—	2 729
Hartbeesfontein	—	2 529
Koster	—	3 439
Leeudoornstad	—	3 111
Lichtenburg	—	4 170
Makwassie	—	3 439
Orkney	—	8 757
Ottosdal	—	2 170

Western Transvaal Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Sannieshof	—	1 344
Schweizer-Reneke	—	5 970
Stilfontein	—	10 896
Swartruggens	—	1 401
Ventersdorp	—	3 418
Witpoort	—	242
Wolmaranstad	—	6 620
Zeerust	—	4 557

The Development Board Western Transvaal advises that it is impossible to determine the exact *de facto* population of the various townships, but that the figure is generally higher than the *de jure* figure.

East Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 December 1984 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 December 1984 *De jure*
Aberdeen	1 553	1 438
Addo	4 846	—
Adelaide	7 694	7 354
Alexandria	2 234	2 092
Alicedale	3 141	2 961
Aliwal North	17 854	15 196
Barkly East	6 076	5 489
Bathurst	2 745	2 588
Beaufort West	3 827	3 729
Bedford	5 995	5 416
Burgersdorp	8 877	8 146
Cathcart	5 136	4 389
Colesberg	7 257	6 554
Cookhouse	3 782	3 580
Dordrecht	4 017	3 721
Elliot	7 375	6 661
Fort Beaufort	12 919	11 002
Graaff-Reinet	9 259	8 158
Hankey	1 871	1 833
George	5 785	5 308
Hanover	1 741	1 697
Hofmeyer	3 013	2 873
Humansdorp	2 373	2 306
Indwe	6 940	6 058
Jamestown	1 352	1 305
Jansenville	3 870	3 736
Jeffreys Bay	189	176
Kareedouw	497	468
King William's Town	8 655	7 379
Kirkwood	7 707	6 783

East Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 December 1984 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 December 1984 *De jure*
Knysna	3 511	3 248
Komga	2 097	1 870
Klipplaat	1 777	1 723
Keiweg	475	462
Keimond	835	775
Kenton-On-Sea	1 297	1 149
Lady Grey	3 800	3 471
Maclear	3 818	3 246
Motherwell	2 816	2 816
Motherwell (Transit camp)	9 100	5 560
Middelburg	6 314	5 789
Molteno	8 125	7 557
Mosselbaai	3 127	3 044
Noupoort	5 200	5 024
East London (Cambridge)	482	482
East London (Duncan Village)	17 442	13 994
East London (Zipunzana)	16 510	13 248
Oudtshoorn	2 716	2 635
Patterson	2 464	2 242
Pearston	2 870	2 784
Port Alfred	15 039	12 814
Queenstown	34 905	27 974
Richmond	1 746	1 692
Rhodes	227	227
Somerset East	8 509	7 682
Sterkstroom	6 387	6 046
Steynsburg	6 470	5 839
Steytlerville	1 052	1 029
Stutterheim	5 557	5 039
Tarkastad	3 850	3 773
Tylden	68	68
Ugie	1 805	1 693
Venterstad	1 307	1 261
Victoria West	2 643	2 562

Southern OFS Development Board	(a) As at 31 December 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 December 1985 *De jure*
Allanridge	—	2 553
Bethulie	—	4 042
Boshof	—	2 094
Brandfort	—	4 851
Clocolan	—	4 863
Dealesville	—	1 189
Dewetsdorp	—	5 832

Southern OFS Development Board	(a) As at 31 December 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 December 1985 *De jure*
Edenburg	—	2 017
Excelsior	—	2 760
Fauresmith	—	1 948
Ficksburg	—	16 225
Fouriesburg	—	2 778
Hertzogville	—	1 392
Hobhouse	—	1 226
Hoopstad	—	2 849
Jagersfontein	—	4 225
Jacobsdal	—	1 085
Koffiefontein	—	4 312
Marquard	—	4 589
Paul Roux	—	2 558
Petrusburg	—	2 205
Philippolis	—	1 266
Reddersburg	—	1 357
Rosendal	—	1 406
Rouxville	—	1 844
Senekal	—	8 180
Smithfield	—	2 271
Soutpan	—	1 212
Springfontein	—	2 339
Theunissen	—	9 856
Trompsburg	—	1 535
Tweespruit	—	2 677
Vanstadensrus	—	604
Ventersburg	—	3 283
Verkeerdevlei	—	761
Wesselsbron	—	5 487
Winburg	—	4 862
Zastron	—	2 600

Statistics in respect of the *de facto* population are not available.

Northern Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Vryburg	11 229	10 901
Windsorton	292	278
Hartswater	2 991	2 873
Warrenton	13 064	12 694
Reivilo	1 248	1 248
Postmasburg	4 961	4 906
Daniëlskuil	2 051	2 003
Olifantshoek	1 325	1 325
Griekwastad	1 139	1 139

Northern Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Prieska	1 959	1 956
Niekershoop	109	109
Philipstown	1 122	1 122
Britstown	1 027	1 027
Hopetown	560	560
Petrusville	1 251	1 251
Barkly West	3 437	3 437
Delportshoop	2 288	2 288
Ritchie	3 117	3 117
Douglas	1 938	1 938

West Rand Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Bekkersdal	42 500	42 397

East Rand Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Duduza	40 483	34 523
Devon	2 622	2 260
Refilwe	2 199	1 708
Ratanda	16 041	14 341
Tsakane	54 000	44 187
Botleng	10 042	6 260
Zithobeni	4 200	3 317
Ekangala	5 400	4 876

Orange Vaal Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Arlington	2 973	2 963
Bothaville	20 498	20 178
Clarens	568	563
Cornelia	845	840
Edenville	1 959	1 949
Frankfort	8 768	8 448
Harrismith	18 018	17 808
Heilbron	10 237	10 187
Kestell	2 434	2 421
Koppies	3 433	3 377

Orange Vaal Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Lindley	3 634	3 614
Memel	848	828
Oranjeville	546	536
Parys	23 425	20 925
Petrus Steyn	3 796	3 743
Reitz	4 680	4 397
Steynsrus	2 352	2 336
Tweeling	1 108	1 103
Viljoenskroon	9 190	8 850
Villiers	2 586	2 568
Vrede	7 897	7 884
Vredefort	2 276	2 226
Warden	4 029	4 003

Western Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Ashton	—	2 441
Robertson	—	1 131
Hermanus	—	1 506
Ceres	—	1 752
Paarl	—	15 149
Stellenbosch	—	3 290
Strand	—	2 279
Eersterivier	—	4 244
Worcester	—	9 325
Kaapstad	—	—
Langa	—	26 060
Nyanga	—	24 170
New Crossroad	—	13 458
Old Crossroad	—	17 958
Guguletu	—	77 989
Khayelitsha	—	19 046
Site C (As at 31 December 1985)	—	31 837

The Development Board is not in a position to give a *de facto* figure in respect of each township. The total *de facto* population is, however, estimated at 541 798.

Reference books/influx control

50. 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 1985;

(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	29 052	2 122
Johannesburg	18 899	3 569
Soweto	873	60
Durban	1 285	261
Pietermaritzburg	—	—
East London	1 337	549
Port Elizabeth	30	17
Cape Peninsula	74	156
Bloemfontein	1 105	418
West Rand	2 722	319
East Rand	15 220	4 430
(2)	82 741	16 229

Identity documents

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

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during (i) 1984 and (ii) 1985; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(b) (i) Yes.

(aa) 92 568.

(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 55 036.

(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).

(c) (i) Yes.

(aa) 56.

(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 1.

(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).

(d) (i) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Adult/child population

64. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) development board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) Male. (ii) Female. (b) Child.

(aa) Development Boards

(i) Eastern Transvaal

	Males	Females	Children
Amsterdam	263	342	760
Amersfoort	894	852	1 078
Barberton	2 756	2 141	5 250
Breyten	2 592	2 595	4 158
Carolina	1 613	1 032	2 425
Chrissiesmeer	88	91	150
Davel	597	469	647
Lothair	594	579	1 014
Morgenzon	690	715	753

of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(2)

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Chaiwelo	1981	1986	420 flats
Jabulani	1981	1986	434 flats
Naledi Ext 2	1982	1986	777 houses
Protea North	1983	1987	2 527 houses
Naledi Ext 2 (Provision of services)	1985	1986	1 312 sites
Naledi (Emergency camp)	1986	1986	272 sites
Nancefield (Site and Service Scheme)	1986	1988	601 sites
Private Sector Naledi Ext 2	1984	1986	376 houses

(3) Yes.

	(a)(i)	(ii)
Naledi Ext 2	One	777 houses
Nancefield (Site and Service Scheme)	One	601 sites

(b) 10 March 1986.

Income Tax

414. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1985 tax year;

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) R5 377 704 356.

(2) (a) (i) 925 658.

(ii) 724 060

(b) (i) R217 408 182.

(ii) R1 153 377 336.

Note: Abovementioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments *raised* during the period 1 March 1984 to 28 February 1985.

Incest

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

How many cases of incest were tried in each province of the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. According to the Central Statistical Services the number of persons convicted of incest in the various provinces for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 is as follows:

Cape Province	18
Transvaal	12
Natal	3
Orange Free State	3

Appeals

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

(1) Whether any appeals in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were pending as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many of these were (i) civil and (ii) criminal appeals;

(2) how many such appeals in each category have been lodged since 1 January 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 258.

(b) (i) *Civil appeals:*

Pending	129
Number lodged, but records not yet received	26
Judgement reserved	7
Total	162

(ii) *Criminal appeals:*

Pending	90
Number lodged, but records not yet received	4
Judgement reserved	2
Total	96

(2) Appeals received for the period 1 January 1986 until 28 February 1986:

Civil appeals	12
Criminal appeals	16

Houses

429. Mrs N SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1984-85 financial year in each of the nine main urban areas in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Pretoria	92
Witwatersrand	3 742
Bloemfontein	None
Pietermaritzburg	None
Cape Town	4 640
Durban	None
Kimberley	45
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	2 902
Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/ Sasolburg	501

Workers requisitioned

446. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Qwaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Development Board: Western Cape

(a)	Lebowa	0
(b)	Gazankulu	0
(c)	QwaQwa	28
(d)	KaNgwane	0
(e)	KwaZulu	25
(f)	KwaNdebele	0
(g)	Venda	0
(h)	Bophuthatswana	300
(i)	Ciskei	6 957
(j)	Transkei	42 611

Development Board: Eastern Cape

(a)	Lebowa	23
(b)	Gazankulu	3
(c)	QwaQwa	4
(d)	KaNgwane	0
(e)	KwaZulu	42
(f)	KwaNdebele	7
(g)	Venda	8
(h)	Bophuthatswana	389
(i)	Ciskei	5 536
(j)	Transkei	4 064

Development Board: Northern Cape

(a)	Lebowa	12
(b)	Gazankulu	15
(c)	QwaQwa	41

Northern Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Prieska	1 959	1 956
Niekershoop	109	109
Philipstown	1 122	1 122
Britstown	1 027	1 027
Hopetown	560	560
Petrusville	1 251	1 251
Barkly West	3 437	3 437
Delportshoop	2 288	2 288
Ritchie	3 117	3 117
Douglas	1 938	1 938

West Rand Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Bekkersdal	42 500	42 397

East Rand Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
Duduza	40 483	34 523
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Orange Vaal Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
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Steynsrus	2 352	2 336
Tweeling	1 108	1 103
Viljoenskroon	9 190	8 850
Villiers	2 586	2 568
Vrede	7 897	7 884
Vredefort	2 276	2 226
Warden	4 029	4 003

Western Cape Development Board	(a) As at 31 March 1985 *De facto*	(b) As at 31 March 1985 *De jure*
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Eersterivier	—	4 244
Worcester	—	9 325
Kaapstad	—	—
Langa	—	26 060
Nyanga	—	24 170
New Crossroad	—	13 458
Old Crossroad	—	17 958
Guguletu	—	77 989
Khayelitsha	—	19 046
Site C (As at 31 December 1985)	—	31 837

The Development Board is not in a position to give a *de facto* figure in respect of each township. The total *de facto* population is, however, estimated at 541 798.

Reference books/influx control

50. 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 1985;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	(a)	(b)
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Pietermaritzburg	—	—
East London	1 337	549
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Cape Peninsula	74	156
Bloemfontein	1 105	418
West Rand	2 722	319
East Rand	15 220	4 430
(2)	82 741	16 229

Identity documents

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

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during (i) 1984 and (ii) 1985; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(b) (i) Yes.

(aa) 92 568.

(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 55 036.

(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).

(c) (i) Yes.

(aa) 56.

(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 1.

(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).

(d) (i) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Adult/child population

64. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) development board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) Male. (ii) Female. (b) Child.

(aa) Development Boards

(i) Eastern Transvaal

	Males	Females	Children
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Davel	597	469	647
Lothair	594	579	1 014
Morgenzon	690	715	753

	Males	Females	Children
Piet Retief	3 349	2 682	4 659
Sabie	1 286	940	267
Wakkerstroom	358	356	845
Waterval Boven.....	1 272	1 376	3 032
(ii) Northern Transvaal			
Messina.....	1 165	1 713	1 819
Louis Trichardt	566	766	891
Soekmekaar...	157	167	256
Duiwelskloof ..	322	25	54
Tzaneen	852	—	—
Gravelotte	32	—	—
Naboomspruit	1 003	1 096	1 573
Vaalwater.....	121	—	—
Ellisras	344	—	—
Nylstroom	1 308	929	1 409
Roedtan	80	92	148
(iii) Nalatia			
Pietermaritzburg.....	3 076	3 145	5 631
Lamontville	8 608	8 905	13 616
Stanger	1 122	715	664
Chesterville ...	3 794	4 011	4 935
Pinetown	726	1 241	2 530
Tongaat	2 569	2 855	3 004
Umzinto	296	80	92
Colenso.....	426	301	403
Dundee.....	2 840	2 219	2 751
Clencoe.....	818	1 086	1 801
Ladysmith	2 113	2 573	2 760
Vryheid.....	3 444	2 111	2 490
Mooirivier	1 560	881	1 504
Kokstad	1 885	1 093	1 323
Howick	255	289	435
Matatiele	470	169	176
Paulpietersburg	706	798	1 199
Greytown	903	1 192	1 767
Cedarville.....	95	62	136
Dannhauser ... (Emergency Camp)	295	333	436
Winterton..... (Emergency Camp)	190	153	362
Weenen ..... (Emergency Camp)	256	376	556
(iv) Highveld			
Balfour	2 493	1 851	4 501
Belfast.....	1 116	941	1 823
Bethal	5 276	2 730	8 288
Dullstroom....	205	207	321
Langverwacht	8 442	3 019	6 178
Hendrina	624	456	993
Greylingstad ..	438	520	954
Leandra	6 539	2 805	3 098
Lydenburg	2 430	1 400	1 983
Machadodorp	866	460	754
Ogies.....	2 199	1 714	4 693
Perdekop	252	258	791
Standerton	4 335	3 502	10 508
Volksrust	2 920	2 936	5 346
(v) Central Transvaal			
Brits	2 763	3 595	6 371
Thabazimbi ...	96	125	220
(vi) Western Transvaal			
Biesiesvlei	54	33	66
Bloemhof	1 355	1 227	1 341
Carletonville ..	6 435	7 315	13 035
Christiana.....	1 238	1 163	1 673
Coligny	618	808	913
Delareyville ...	159	30	—
Fochville.....	1 487	544	698
Hartbeesfontein	717	709	1 103
Koster.....	1 110	1 198	1 131
Leeudoornstad	1 053	1 129	929
Lichtenburg ...	1 703	1 080	1 387
Makwassie	971	1 135	1 353
Orkney	2 821	2 709	3 227
Ottosdal	609	598	968
Sannieshof	392	344	608
Schweizer-Reneke	1 230	1 582	3 158
Stilfontein.....	4 443	2 886	3 567
Swartruggens ..	579	325	497
Ventersdorp...	975	865	1 578
Witpoort.....	92	70	80
Wolmaranstad	1 707	1 917	2 996
Zeerust	1 382	1 169	2 006
(vii) Eastern Cape (As at 31 December 1984)			
Aberdeen	366	479	708
Addo.....	1 232	1 582	2 032
Adelaide.....	2 258	2 239	3 197
Alexandria	589	706	939
Alicedale	1 162	503	1 476

	Males	Females	Children
Aliwal-North ..	3 875	4 350	9 629
Barkly-East ...	1 673	1 233	3 170
Bathurst	786	595	1 364
Beaufort West	992	1 240	1 595
Bedford	1 602	1 755	2 638
Burgersdorp...	2 260	2 436	4 181
Cathcart	1 131	1 521	2 484
Colesberg	2 055	2 926	2 276
Cookhouse	940	1 203	1 639
Dordrecht.....	518	769	2 730
Elliot.....	1 557	1 753	4 065
Fort Beaufort ..	2 775	3 885	6 261
Graaff-Reinet	2 853	1 958	4 448
George	1 057	1 154	3 574
Hankey	495	583	793
Hanover	451	493	797
Hofmeyer.....	846	1 036	1 131
Humansdorp ..	854	675	844
Indwe	2 600	1 550	2 790
Jamestown	374	377	601
Jansenville	800	1 040	2 030
Jeffreys Bay ...	32	65	92
Kareedouw....	140	165	192
King William's Town	2 357	2 494	3 894
Kirkwood	2 709	2 801	2 197
Knysna	611	400	2 500
Komga	500	550	1 047
Klipplaat.....	403	533	841
Keiweg	108	167	200
Keimond.....	260	295	280
Kenton-on-Sea	349	418	530
Lady Grey	1 140	1 600	1 060
Maclear.....	815	1 031	1 972
Motherwell....	2 168	2 006	6 261
Motherwell.... (Transit Camp)	2 778	3 176	5 281
Middelburg ...	3 192	1 377	1 745
Molteno	1 713	2 072	4 340
Mossel Bay	887	925	1 315
Noupoort	1 360	1 140	2 700
East London... (Cambridge)	211	137	134
East London... (Duncan Village)	6 251	4 911	6 279
East London... (Zipunzana)	5 918	4 649	5 944
Oudtshoorn ...	604	733	1 379
Paterson	798	680	986
Pearston	800	770	1 300
Port Alfred	4 925	4 510	5 604
Queenstown...	8 039	8 277	18 589
Richmond.....	379	433	934
Rhodes	42	67	118
Somerset East	4 099	3 160	1 250
Sterkstroom ...	1 334	1 712	3 341
Steynsburg	1 750	1 820	2 900
Steytlerville ...	228	287	537
Stutterheim ...	1 401	1 519	2 637
Tarkastad	740	1 015	2 095
Tylden.....	17	18	33
Ugie	395	475	935
Venterstad	345	354	608
Victoria West	821	806	1 016
(viii) Southern OFS			
Allanridge	398	485	1 300
Bethulie	1 118	1 491	1 438
Boshof	592	446	1 028
Brandfort	1 247	1 375	2 200
Clocolan	1 129	1 398	2 328
Dealesville	332	409	478
Dewetsdorp ...	638	1 455	3 759
Edenburg	544	634	813
Excelsior.....	433	636	1 688
Fauresmith	443	481	1 024
Ficksburg	4 343	5 869	6 005
Fouriesburg ...	615	902	1 231
Hertzogville ...	407	467	484
Hobhouse.....	376	417	407
Hoopstad	687	745	1 377
Jagersfontein ..	995	1 113	2 056
Jacobsdal	252	310	523
Koffiefontein ..	1 648	1 017	1 646
Marquard	1 398	1 955	1 174
Paul Roux.....	537	604	1 389
Petrusburg	524	644	938
Philippolis	341	564	363
Reddersburg ..	328	385	644
Rosendal	239	418	743
Rouxville	451	609	731
Senekal	1 613	1 686	4 868
Smithfield.....	636	748	885
Soutpan	310	368	561
Springfontein ..	579	379	999
Theunissen	2 152	1 969	5 423
Trompsburg ...	284	367	852
Tweespruit	660	772	1 208
Vanstadensrus	127	184	282
Ventersburg...	956	1 139	1 188
Verkeerdevlei	173	252	322
Wesselsbron...	1 611	1 760	1 814
Winburg	1 126	1 497	2 197
Zastron	585	863	1 118

	Males	Females	Children
(ix) Northern Cape			
Vryburg	2 130	2 270	6 501
Windsorton	77	80	121
Hartswater	558	602	1 713
Warrenton	3 294	4 722	4 678
Reivilo	451	360	437
Postmasburg	1 185	1 287	2 434
Daniëlskuil	541	548	914
Olifantshoek	353	401	571
Griekwastad	396	255	488
Prieska	485	646	825
Niekerkshoop	20	39	50
Philipstown	261	243	618
Britstown	314	213	500
Hopetown	155	150	255
Petrusville	253	348	650
Barkly-West	681	747	2 009
Delportshoop	593	675	1 020
Ritchie	707	702	1 708
Douglas	418	710	810
(x) West-Rand			
Bekkersdal	23 699	8 222	10 476
(xi) East Rand			
Duduza	13 962	7 375	13 186
Devon	776	482	1 002
Rifilwe	450	411	847
Ratanda	5 003	2 179	7 159
Tsakane	12 884	11 200	20 103
Botleng	3 212	1 123	1 925
Zithobeni	1 624	580	1 113
Ekangala	1 049	1 320	2 507
(xii) Oranje-Vaal			
Arlington	1 099	1 156	708
Bothaville	5 300	4 878	10 000
Clarens	209	140	214
Cornelia	132	135	573
Edenville	668	753	528
Frankfort	2 817	2 117	3 514
Harrismith	3 142	3 489	11 177
Heilbron	2 570	2 678	4 939
Kestell	487	607	1 327
Koppies	1 006	1 202	1 169
Lindley	1 000	1 315	1 299
Memel	212	189	427
Oranjeville	169	146	221
Parys	4 024	4 944	11 957
Petrus Steyn	831	861	2 051
Reitz	900	1 244	2 253
Steynsburg	499	705	1 132
Tweeling	449	233	421
Viljoenskroon	2 423	2 458	3 969
Villiers	778	868	922
Vrede	1 354	1 610	4 919
Vredefort	572	597	1 057
Warden	997	950	2 056
(xiii) Western Cape			
Ashton	579	700	1 162
Robertson	427	307	397
Hermanus	699	345	462
Ceres	968	387	397
Paarl	5 723	3 577	5 849
Stellenbosch	2 490	493	307
Strand	2 279	—	—
Eersterivier	3 290	561	393
Worcester	2 320	2 187	4 818
Langa	15 286	4 591	6 183
Nyanga	12 768	4 555	6 847
New Crossroads	3 076	3 376	7 006
Old Crossroads	3 487	4 513	9 958
Guguletu	25 965	18 202	33 822
Khayelitsha	2 762	4 576	11 708
(bb) Black Local Authorities			
Wesselton	9 600	4 633	5 896
Mhuluzi	6 821	5 955	13 865
Kwaguoa	15 875	6 801	13 878
Jouberton	13 828	10 975	13 089
Ikageng	11 967	11 646	19 829
Mamelodi	73 727	48 142	55 366
Atteridgeville	37 184	29 958	21 579
Belabela	1 648	1 832	3 628
Kwanubuhle			
Uitenhage	19 030	27 580	15 390
Despatch	224	2 531	2 220
Kabah	17 500	18 500	12 000
Rini	10 186	12 117	25 734
Lingelihle	2 862	3 799	7 701
Ibhayi	71 626	80 645	129 331

The Ibhayi Town Council states that in addition to their figures an estimated 50 000 should be added to the total to allow for unregistered persons which brings the total population of Ibhayi to plus minus 331 602.

Phahameng	1 288	1 301	1 851
Phomolong	1 802	1 964	3 035

HoA

	Males	Females	Children
Manyatseng	3 218	2 298	3 946
Kutlwanong	4 919	5 118	8 034
Meloding	6 843	2 219	3 147
Qibing	1 459	1 597	3 144
Mangaung	24 457	29 841	31 003
Thabong	16 624	9 682	22 434
Galeshewe	19 905	22 783	40 378
Paballelo	2 827	1 411	9 287
Nonzwakazi	2 185	2 557	4 628
Alexandra	18 382	15 254	33 008
Diepmeadouw	75 257	73 044	73 045
Dobsonville	16 801	13 478	25 216
Kagiso	20 295	12 289	32 764
Mohlakeng	13 676	9 512	9 636
Soweto	198 111	176 385	153 893
Katlehong	39 869	28 970	60 618
Daveyton	25 055	25 454	45 698
Kwa Thema	31 661	25 999	47 044
Tembisa	53 693	20 207	84 101
Tokoza	21 140	11 007	29 482
Vosloorus	27 416	14 163	21 986
Wattville	9 651	3 070	9 666
Sebokeng	53 160	38 120	66 272
Sharpeville	13 109	13 950	18 533
Boipatong	3 751	3 899	3 200
Bophelong	2 508	2 075	6 229
Zamdela	13 013	3 141	3 057
Refengkgotso	495	475	503
Bohlokong	8 784	6 852	23 856
Seeisoville	14 169	19 336	24 203

Evaton—An estimated 89 000 altogether. Figures as required are not available as all records were destroyed by arson during September 1984.

Detainees

HANSARD

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

26/3/86 QCOL 781

Whether any persons died in 1985 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c)(i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. (a) to (e) Fall away.

HoA

Internal Security Act

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

(1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired in 1985; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) how many such notices were of effect as at 31 December 1985;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) to (c) No.

(2) Falls away.

Internal Security Act

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

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18(1) and (b) section 20(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were isssued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1985; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) to (iii) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) One.

(iii) One.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Approximately 80 families.

(2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

Wartburg: population/villages, towns

391. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Wartburg;

(2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Approximately 425 families.

(2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

Newlands, East London: population/villages, towns

392. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Newlands and situated near East London;

(2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Approximately 1 500 families.

(2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

Kwelera: population/villages, towns

393. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Kwelera;

(2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Approximately 1 500 families.

(2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

Mooiplaas: population/villages, towns

394. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What is the estimated population of the area known as Mooiplaas;

(2) (a) how many separate villages or towns are there within the boundaries of this area, (b) what are their names, (c) how are these villages or towns administered and (d) what facilities are there in each of these villages or towns in respect of (i) community halls, (ii) schools, (iii) clinics, (iv) playing fields and (v) shops?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Approximately 2 200 families.

(2) (a) to (d) The area is administered by the Government of Ciskei but the Government of the Republic of South Africa intends to take over the administration. As far as is known there are no villages or towns in the area. The other information requested is not readily available.

Reference books/influx control

404. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic in 1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

99-year leases

407. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Diep Meadow applied for 99-year leases in 1985 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 4 577 as on 31 January 1986.

(b) 4 577 as on 31 January 1986.

Houses

408. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1984-85 financial year in each of the (a) urban and (b) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) The South African Government has implemented selfbuild Schemes in all the national states and no longer builds family housing units except in exceptional cases.

(b) Unknown.

West Rand Development Board

409. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(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

numbers of unclaimed prizes. When ex-holders are identified as potential prizewinners, they are supplied with the necessary claim forms. Lists of winning numbers in respect of unclaimed prizes will still be available at the Accountant-General and all Post Offices for an indefinite period.

(b) Falls away.

Motor vehicles stolen

625. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) prosecutions were instituted and (b) convictions were obtained in respect of motor vehicles reported stolen to the South African Police in 1984 and 1985, respectively; if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. According to the Central Statistical Services the number of prosecutions instituted and the number of convictions for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 are as follows:

(a) 7 619.

(b) 4 937.

New areas proclaimed

627. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many new (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian group areas were proclaimed in each province in 1984 and 1985, respectively;

(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were re-proclaimed in each province in each of these years and (b) for which race groups were they re-proclaimed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

		1984			1985		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(1)	Transvaal	0	2	2	0	3	1
	OFS	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Natal	0	1	2	0	0	2
	Cape	2	6	1	3	13	2

		1984			1985		
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(2) (a)	Transvaal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OFS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Natal	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Cape	2	0	0	0	0	0

(b) 1984: Natal—1 White to Indian and 1 White to Coloured. Cape—1 White to Indian and 1 White to Coloured. 1985: None.

Branch lines closed

640. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any branch lines were closed by the South African Transport Services during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) which lines and (b) for what reasons;

(2) whether the South African Transport Services intend to close any other branch lines in the forthcoming year; if so, (a) which lines and (b) for what reasons?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

March 1985 to February 1986

(1) Yes.

(a) Bowker's Park—Tarkastad
Ixopo—Umzinto.

(b) Economic reasons.

(2) (a) and (b) The economy of all branch lines are being monitored continually in collaboration with the community concerned. The closure of branch lines will only be considered when necessitated by prevailing circumstances and after all concerned have been notified in good time.

Eastern Cape Development Board

646. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) R148 740 during the 1984/85 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.

Eastern Cape Development Board

648. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What total number of persons were arrested by officials of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1 071.

Townships proclaimed/deproclaimed

661. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1985 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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) One.

(ii) Two.

(b) Jagersfontein, Harding and Howick.

(2) (a) (i) 6 193.

(ii) None.

(b) Falls away.

Motor vehicles in accidents

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

(a) How many South African Transport Services motor vehicles were involved in accidents in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what was the total (i) actual or (ii) estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 7 501.

(b) (i) R4 524 081.

(ii) Falls away.

Staff complement

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

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any posts were vacant as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) what posts and (b) how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 12 628.

(b) 15 February 1986.

(2) Yes. (a) and (b) Vacancies exist in all grades and particulars constitute a considerable list. In total 1 070 vacancies exist at present.

Pensions

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

Whether (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian employees of the South African Transport Services belong to the same pension scheme; if so, what is the name of this pension scheme; if not, (i) why not and (ii) to which pension schemes do employees in each race group belong?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) No.

(i) A Pension Fund for White employees of Transport Services is in existence since 1 September 1925 whereas that for the other race groups was only established on 16 December 1974.

At the time when consideration was given to a Pension Fund for non-Whites, the view was held that it would not be acceptable that non-Whites should benefit in a scheme to which White employees have already contributed since 1925. A separate Pension Fund was, therefore, established. However, a five-phase programme which is aimed at parity of service conditions, including pension benefits, is being implemented in collaboration with trade unions and as funds become available.

(ii) The New Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund in the case of Whites and The Railways and Harbours Pension Fund for non-White Employees in the case of Coloured, Indian and Black employees.

Passengers

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

What was the total number of (a) first-class and (b) third-class (i) mainline and (ii) commuter passengers transported by the rail services of the South African Transport Services in the Republic in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	497 710	22 016 146
(ii)	96 503 514	565 656 341

Members of President's Council: housing

694. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 812 on 30 April 1985, any expenses have been incurred in regard to housing for members of the President's Council; if so, (a) what was the total cost involved as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Pollution of sea by oil

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

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) 22.

(2) (a) R298 031,73.

(b) R203 463,16. The Department of Transport is, however, negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding balance.

Tsitsikamma toll road

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

What was the total amount (a) collected by the concessionaires and (b) paid to the State by them after retaining the amount due to them for their expenses and/or commission, since the opening of the Tsitsikamma toll road up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The total amounts for the period 8 June 1984 to 28 February 1986 were as follows—

(a) R1 358 932,86.

(b) R716 541,67.

Advertisements

706. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications:

What amount was spent in the 1984-85 financial year on (a) advertising and (b) publicity for the recruitment of personnel for the Post Office?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) R18 375; and

(b) R272 850.

Own Affairs:

State housing sale

15. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(a) How many houses had been sold by his Department in each province under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983 as at the latest

City Press

NEW VIDEOS WILL GIVE TIPS ON JOBS

CITY P: 6/4/86

339

NOW the Prospects concept goes video. Goodyear SA has launched a Prospects-type education project to help black people seek rewarding careers.

Goodyear has sponsored the Video Education Project for R1,2-million – to be spent over three years.

The project will be run through the business-sponsored Urban Foundation.

It aims to give practical career guidance to students via video, and to improve teaching standards.

The project will operate in conjunction with the Department of Education and Training.

Goodyear – which has spent over R14-million on social responsibility programs in recent years – believes the project could help merge SA's racially divided education system into a unitary system.

The program – based on two years of research – originated in the Eastern Cape, where Goodyear is based, and will be introduced countrywide next year.

An Urban Foundation spokesman said a growing number of school-leavers can't find work because they lack market-related skills and education – partly because of a perception that technical education is inferior to academic qualifications. This has resulted in unemployment increasing – while there is a growing demand for technical skills.

Prospects Reporter

The program involves the production in the next three years of 120 master video tapes illustrating about 60 careers.

The videos, which will be copied for maximum distribution, run for 15 minutes – with a preliminary 10 minutes designed specifically to aid teachers.

The Urban Foundation spokesman said research had shown that though mathematics is a pre-requisite for more and more careers, there was a shortage of qualified maths teachers throughout SA.

The program aims to:

- Give students practical information about career-related school subjects, training and opportunities.
- Emphasize the personal qualities required for various careers.
- Improve academic qualifications in mathematics.
- Improve the ability to communicate in English.

Goodyear chairman and managing director Wally Life said the aim was to offer high school students a range of careers to help them in their choice of school subjects.

He said the program's non-radical character had strongly influenced Goodyear to sponsor it.

"Most important," he said, "is the need to help young children of all races to prepare themselves for the job opportunities that are available in the South African economy."

"Unfortunately, at a time when the country is short of skilled labour, many students leave school or university prepared for careers where there are opportunities – at least in the short term."

6/4/86 C. Press

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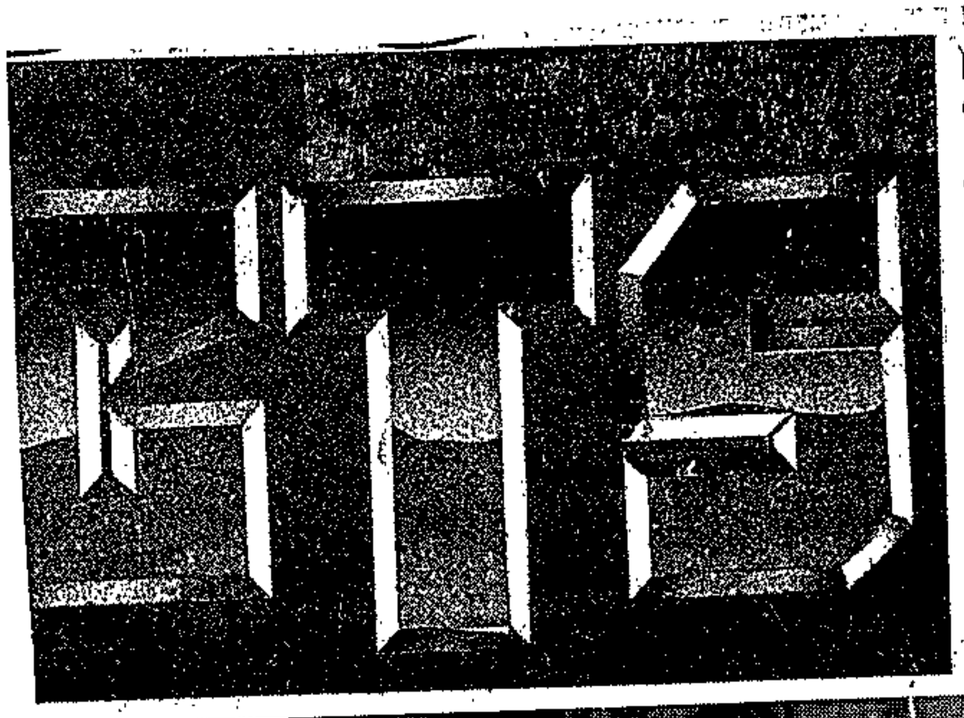


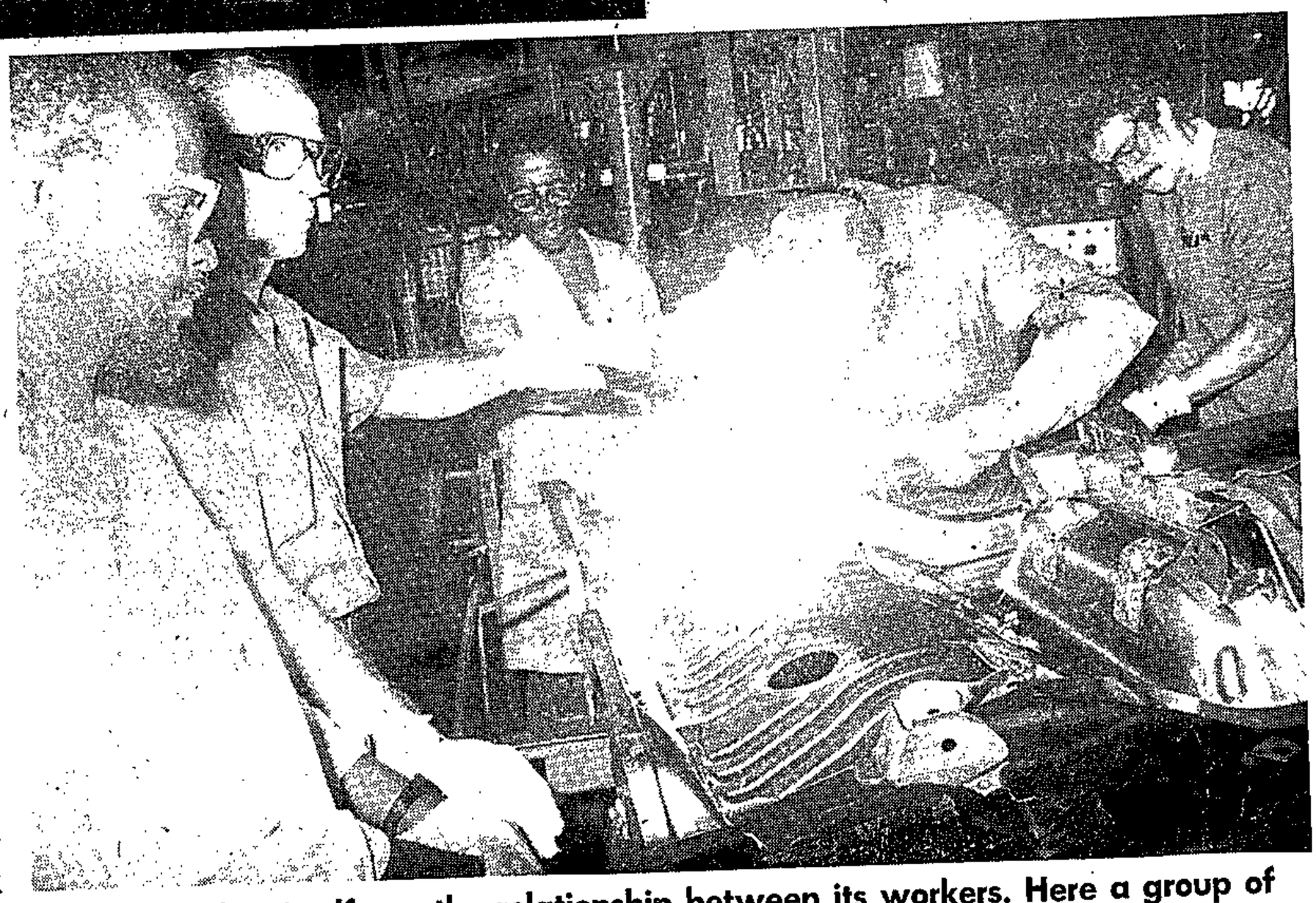
★ PROSPECTS is designed to bring people and the business community closer together and to improve communication between them.

It is a channel to inform our community about the oppportunities which businesses provide and it is also a valuable medium for people to say what they think of business conduct.

Among the major functions performed by *Prospects* is the identification of opportunities for our people — opportunities for learning and skills training, opportunities for jobs, opportunities for business, and if you are in business, opportunities for overcoming your problems.

There are also advice columns in which experts deal with business problems and the problems the man in the street experiences with companies.

Keep opportunity in sight with *Prospects* in *City Press*.



Toyota prides itself on the relationship between its workers. Here a group of welders work together to provide the best product possible.

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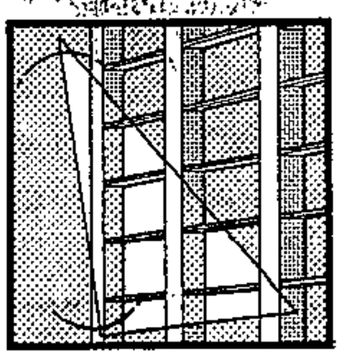
BUDDAH. 7/4/86

The problems of housing all SA

At the end of the Students' Architectural Conference at Wits last week, the 400 architectural delegates from all over the country were more bushed than bushy-tailed. They had taken a stimulating look at Johannesburg as "Metropolis". Speakers from SA and abroad ranged from distinguished academics to fashionable architects to people concerned with architecture as a social tool. The conference covered many of the larger issues facing SA. This is the first of a three-part mini series



ARCHITECTURE/Heather Ross

HAVE you ever wondered how our townships developed into the barren urban landscapes we know today when considerable architectural talents were employed in their conception?

Tackling the role of the profession, Derek Japha, senior lecturer from Cape Town University, observed that "architect's liberal-humanist programmes get perverted in the course of their implementation," and added that architects who believe they can best influence the quality and lives of people in urban environments by joining policy-making bodies "are mistaken".

Calling his speech "a case study in perversion," Japha examined the history of the massive housing programme that resulted from the post-war housing crisis, the second of three SA has experienced so far.

Dramatic increases in urban populations from the war and huge squatter movements resulted in a national housing shortage of 250 000 to 500 000 houses. Only a few thousand houses each year were being built.

This provoked direct state participation in design and production of houses, dictating forms of housing the majority of SA's people live in today.

One can see the extent of this programme from the fact that in 1954 and 1955, 40 000 houses were built, more than in the previous 35 years put together. It began under the United Party government, but was only fully realised under the Nationalists.

"To the architects of the period a situation so obviously fluid must have seemed to offer real possibilities to influence the core of things. As a result many architects, including leading figures in the profession like Norman Hanson, were involved throughout."

In the late Thirties, interest in social rather than formal architectural considerations (which had previously held sway) came from the Transvaal Group, in the person of Kurt Jonas, a convinced Marxist.

As a student, Jonas and four colleagues produced a thesis which led to a book called "Native Housing," the first serious work on the subject by any SA architect.

The thesis sprang from socialist concerns, was influenced by Le Corbusier and seen as realistic rather than utopian.

This was the first stage in a four-part process of the Social Programme of the SA modern movement.

The second stage marked the emergence of Hanson as the most important spokesman on housing within the profession. The internationalist approach of Le Corbusier was replaced with a regionalist programme which was scientific — first the survey then the plan.

The architectural ideas were based on neighbourhood planning theory and American greenbelt towns.

Now Hanson seriously pursued representation on the state agencies which shaped national housing policy. In 1945 he was appointed to the three major housing bodies. As a result of his efforts, a research-based programme was accepted.

The third stage brought forth research which established minimum standards of accommodation, involving concerned organisations, such as the Institute of Race Relations.

"The reports were what one might term liberal documents," said Japha. It was said that "all progressive countries need to establish and maintain the welfare and good health of their citizens, and much can be achieved by proper housing.

"But by reducing the concept of housing to the problem of standards, the reports opened the door to both the extreme reductionism of the fourth stage, and to its appropriation as a political instrument.

"After the Nationalists came to power housing policy was totally integrated in the context of Urban Areas Policy. Subsidisation, seen as a drag on the pocket of the white taxpayer, should be removed entirely. And housing should be 'designed to root out social evils'.

"The last stage, which made the programme implementable, was research into the Costs of Bantu Housing reports of 1954, on which the construction of the 40 000-house programme was based. It became no more than a programme to reduce costs, and was given an elaborate justification in pseudo-scientific terms."

Key role of business in the processes of change

JAN STEYN, Urban Foundation Director and former Cape Supreme Court judge, talks to Stephen Cranston

CRANSTON: How do you see urbanisation proceeding when influx control goes?

STEYN: Urbanisation of our black communities was and is inevitable. Broadly speaking, approximately 90% of other population groups have already urbanised and less than 50% of blacks have done so.

It was therefore apparent and, indeed, beneficial that a process of urbanisation should take place. I say beneficial because pressure has to be taken off the land and there are also great benefits for society in a properly managed urbanisation process.

There were a wide range of interest groups, both black and white, who became involved in the programme through which we sought to promote a more rational approach to urbanisation in SA. They formed the core of what is today the Private Sector Council, which has brought together a powerful alliance to promote its objectives on this wide-ranging issue.

The problem that faces us is that the policies of the past — and especially the belief that the black man was a temporary sojourner — have created enormous developmental challenges.

In many areas inadequate or only rudimentary infrastructure exists. Massive over-crowding has already occurred (the average occupancy of a two-bedroomed house in Soweto is 11 people).

Townships were situated far from the workplace, which meant long hours of travel and poor productivity which — coupled with over-crowding — caused considerable resentment.

I think the immediate task that faces SA is the rapid normalisation of the situation, the alleviation of the pressures through vigorous urban and rural development programmes, proper planning to accommodate urban growth, a dynamic housing policy and the allocation of very substantial resources in order to give content to a rational urbanisation strategy.

None of these thoughts are based on a principle of patronising handouts, but on an approach through which people are given access to resources and opportunities and thus are enabled to help themselves.

WILL WE be able to avoid the uncontrollable urban sprawls seen in other parts of Africa?

I THINK a great deal depends on the content of our urban policy and on our determination to implement that policy dynamically. We have considerable advantages over other Third World countries, because we have a well-developed industrial base, we do have considerable infrastructural development, we have a high skills level and considerable human resources.

I think a great deal is going to depend on whether government is prepared to enter into a genuine and dynamic partnership with the private sector and the black communities in attempting to meet the challenges that face us now and those that lie ahead.



☐ STEYN . . . "a reasonably just society is indeed attainable"

The question is: are we in the process of urban development going to see in real terms the abandonment of the ideologies of the past? If this does take place and dynamic implementing structures are created, I am confident that we will be able to avoid the worst of the distortions that have taken place elsewhere in the Third World.

YOU ARE an outspoken critic of disinvestment. How can you persuade an increasingly sceptical West to continue, and even step up, investment in SA?

I THINK all the arguments pro and con disinvestment have been articulated repeatedly and the debate has become sterile. The Foundation is concerned about human suffering and how organised injustice can be eliminated and human degradation can be alleviated through a planned process.

So often those involved in power politics fail to appreciate the reality of the situation in which so many of our fellow South Africans live. I would rather see us resort to using our energies and our resources (both foreign and internal) in a well-structured programme to help us break out of the present impasse.

I would in this regard like to suggest three thrusts. They are:

Firstly, a dynamic programme directed at the transformation of our society away from apartheid. As immediate targets, capable of achievement by July 1, we would certainly hope to see:

☐ Full property ownership for blacks (so-called freehold title);

☐ The restoration of citizenship to all those who were unilaterally deprived of that right;

☐ The dynamic termination of influx control and the announcement of a rational urban and rural development policy;

☐ The end of the dompas and the creation of a common identity document, the sole purpose of which is to enable the individual to identify himself;

☐ The final abandonment of all ideologically-based forced removals;

☐ A dynamic programme of deregulation to facilitate access to economic opportunities.

Longer-term, under this heading, we would look to the development of an educational system which speaks of equality and is structured so that it will gain the acceptance and participation of black leadership.

Finally, and compositely, the carefully-planned process of the elimination of all remaining statutory and regulatory constraints based on race. Only thus will we be able to establish the integrity of the process of transformation of our society to "beyond apartheid".

The second thrust, which does not fall within the mandate of this organisation, relates to the initiation of a real negotiation process for which the legitimisation of black political activity appears to me to be a pre-requisite.

This will eventually lead to the design of a constitutional framework through hard and honest negotiation. I do believe, however, that the initiatives identified under the first thrust above are essential pre-conditions for the initiation of real, hard bargaining amongst equals to seek a common future.

The third — and vitally important — thrust is one which is only too often ignored by decision-makers — i.e., the delivery of hardware developmental projects to alleviate the level of human suffering.

I think if these three thrusts were to be initiated and unfolded with dynamism, we could begin to diminish the level of distrust which presently is so prevalent in our society.

I must emphasize, however, that there are today very real opportunities for dynamic development programmes, through which a delivery of housing, educational and economic opportunity products can take place.

The Foundation is one of the organisations in SA which is positioned to play a very real role in this respect. Its present programmes are budgeted to deliver R100m's worth of these products in the year commencing April 1, 1988.

I believe that it is possible for us to position ourselves to quadruple the value of our products and to attain the delivery of R400m worth of development programmes within the next two to three years.

I want to emphasize that this will not be done by the Foundation alone. It has established a number of non-profit utility companies in various parts of the country through which much of its project activity will be initiated. We will, insofar as is possible, use community-based organisations and private sector agencies in order to give content to such a programme.

On the issue of foreign investment, I would reiterate my view that we can generate a 2% and 3% growth from internal resources. We need a minimum of a 5% growth rate if we are going to create jobs for the majority of people coming on to the job market.

That difference can only come from well-targeted foreign investment directed at the alleviation of human suffering through planned programmes promoting fundamental change and development programmes directed at the advancement of our deprived communities.

Enlightened self-interest alone, and the protection of the enormous investments which the West — and the UK in particular — has in our society, requires this kind of investment in order to promote the process of fundamental change.

I have a very real fear that external catalysts, such as the Eminent Persons Group, are going to direct their resources exclusively at the initiation of a political process in SA.

While this process is an essential part of the process of change, it is but one part. The other two thrusts are of equal and fundamental significance and importance.

It is essential that black and white South Africans should recognise these realities and work towards bringing about also this kind of change and these developments.

Black leadership has an important role to play in this respect. I have been encouraged by black response to overseas interventions. They will accept help in the liberation process, but they have a very real understanding that their ultimate liberation and a stable and just SA "beyond apartheid" can only be secured in a process of negotiation with their fellow South Africans.

WHAT DO you say to the argument that businessmen have neither the mandate nor the expertise to get involved in politics?

BUSINESSMEN have no more "rights" per se than other citizens in respect of "political" issues. The quality and level of their concerns are, however, considerably enhanced by at least two factors.

The first is their legitimate interest in the maintenance of a sound and stable environment in which not only to make profits (and thus to contribute to the tax base) but also to create jobs, secure investment capital and to promote the economic well-being of our society.

Secondly, the exposure, expertise and experience of a successful businessman in SA enhances his capacity to make a contribution also on issues that have a relevant political content.

By relevant, I mean that which relates to an area in which the business leader has a legitimate interest as a successful entrepreneur.

A COMPLAINT made by you and other members of the private sector has been that government puts too much emphasis on group and minority rights. Do you see any kind of group rights as legitimate?

I HAVE no complaint about recognising the validity and significance of ethnicity and the rights of groups to protection. Our over-riding concern must, however, always be with fundamental human rights.

In the protection of group rights, we cannot be seen to be violating what are real and inviolable human rights, such as access to property, the preservation of the supremacy of the law and the establishment of equal educational opportunities.

Moreover, the entrenchment of group rights as a point of departure in resolving conflict has failed. The HSRC's highly-significant report on inter-group relations states this very clearly when it says:

"The political ordering of inter-group relations according to the original apartheid model has reached an impasse and constructive relations cannot be developed further along these lines."

The challenge that faces us in the restructuring of our society along lines that are manifestly fair are formidable, but the goal of a reasonably just society is indeed attainable through resolute action and wise leadership at all levels in our society.

Business leadership has a key role to play in the promotion of the processes of change in our society and in securing dynamic developmental activity evidencing that change.

The Urban Foundation will, I am confident, remain a key catalyst in helping to secure progress towards these goals.

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, April 10 1986



Anarchy is rife — Boya

● LE GRANGE

SOPHIE TEMA

RENT boycotts have rendered some townships ungovernable and caused the collapse of several others, says Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa).

Boya was commenting on a heated exchange in Parliament between PFP members, who claimed the government had lost control in a number of black areas, and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

Le Grange demanded: "Give me the names."

Boya said rent debts — accumulated mainly in Katlehong on the East Rand, the Vaal and Mamelodi in Pretoria — exceeded R60m.

Government recently voted R94-million as bridging finance to administration boards to make good shortfalls as a result of the non-payment of rent in black townships.

Boya said 32 community councils and three town councils — most of them in the Eastern Cape — had completely collapsed.

"The fact that rent — the main source of income — has not been paid by some communities, has rendered the townships ungovernable and has resulted in their collapsing."

The three town councils which Ucasa says have collapsed are Lingelihle, KwaNobuhle and Nonzwakazi in the Eastern Cape.

Among the community councils are Tsakane and Duduza on the East Rand; Parys and Vredefort in the Free State; Maritzburg in Natal; Alexandria, Beaufort West, Colesberg, Hanover, Queenstown, Richmond and Somerset East.

Black councils collapse

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rent boycotts have rendered some townships ungovernable and caused the collapse of several others, Mr Tom Boya, deputy president of of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), said yesterday.

Mr Boya was commenting on a heated exchange in Parliament between PFP members, who said the government had lost control of a number of black areas, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Le Grange demanded: "Give me the names."

According to Mr Boya rent debts — accumulated mainly in Katlehong on the East Rand, the Vaal, Mamelodi in Pretoria — exceed R60-million.

Mr Boya said 32 community councils and three town councils — most of them in the Eastern Cape — had completely collapsed.

The three town councils are Lingelihle, KwaNobuhle and Nonzwakazi in the Eastern Cape.

Some of the community councils are Tsakane and Duduza in the East Rand, Parys and Vredefort in the Free State, Maritzburg in Natal, Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alexandra, Beaufort West, Colesberg, Hanover, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Queenstown, Kirkwood, Naauwpoort, Richmond, Somerset East, Steytlerville, Victoria West, Paterson, Waterval Boven, Steynsberg and Sterkstroom.

(ix) Indumiso Teachers Training College	1 035
(x) Cape Teachers Training College	202
*St Francis Teachers Training College	16

Statistics as on the 5 March 1985.

Note: *Molapo is a satelite campus of the Soweto Teachers Training College.
*St Francis is a satelite campus of the Cape College of Education.

Teachers

538. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the (a) shortage of teachers, and (b) percentage of inadequately trained teachers, in Black schools in each specified departmental region in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) If pupil-teacher ratios of 35:1 in primary schools and 30:1 in secondary schools are taken as targets and compared with the actual average ratios of 40, 45:1 and 32, 49:1 in 1985, the following shortages exist in the various regions:

Northern Transvaal	1 301
Highveld	1 200
Johannesburg	296
Orange-Vaal	1 468
OFS	1 174
Natal	368
Cape	772

(b)

Northern Transvaal	21,68%
Highveld	18,68%
Johannesburg	7,59%
Orange-Vaal	16,03%
OFS	27,97%
Natal	26,84%
Cape	6,08%

Figures as on 5 March 1985.

President's Council

547. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the State President:

(1) Whether any Black persons have been invited to become members of the President's Council; if not, why not; if so, how many;

(2) whether any of these persons have accepted the invitation; if so, how many?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) No, since the Constitution makes no provision for Blacks to be included in the President's Council. During an address in the President's Council on 14 November 1985, I requested that Council to advise me on the composition and functions of the President's Council in order to make provision for further forms of negotiation and for participation by leaders of Black communities in that Council.

(2) Falls away.

Development Boards

593. Prof. N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1985 in allowances to members of the boards of Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) R749 259,64.

(b) 97.

Farm schools

595. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many farm schools were subsidised by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, and (c) what total number of pupils was registered at these schools, in 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) 5 399.

(b) R11 977.

(c) 470 084.

Burglaries

612. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many burglaries were reported to the South African Police in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

166 812 burglaries.

Note: Abovementioned statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Secondary schools

629. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many secondary schools for Black pupils in rural areas were there in each specified departmental region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Orange Free State	18
Cape	13
Natal	6
Northern Transvaal	19
Orange Vaal	5
Johannesburg	0
Highveld	4

Figures as on the 5 March 1985.

Note: The phrase "rural" is not easily definable. In the reply to this question the norms used are those of the current "Investigation into the provision of education for the rural areas".

Secondary schools

631. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any additional secondary schools with boarding facilities are planned for Blacks in the rural areas of the Republic; if so, (a) where are they to be situated, (b) when is it anticipated that building operations in respect of each such school will be (i) commenced and (ii) completed and (c) what is the estimated cost of each school;

(2) whether a sufficient number of qualified Black teachers are available for such schools; if not,

(3) whether qualified (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian teachers will be appointed to fill vacant posts at such schools; if not, why not, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) The Department is at present conducting a wide ranging investigation into the provision of educational facilities in the rural areas which will be submitted during the latter half of 1986.

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

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Std 10 examinations

632. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cath-

P W expected to scrap pass laws and influx control

14486 STAR

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha is expected to take the country significantly further down the road of reform when he replies to the debate on the budget vote of the State President in Parliament next week.

Although Mr Botha may choose to speak only on the last day of the debate, on Monday April 21, government sources have indicated that he will use the opportunity to make the long-expected announcement on the scrapping of the pass system and the substitution of a programme of "orderly urbanisation".

Undertaking already given

In a national advertising campaign, the President has already undertaken to axe the influx control system by July 1.

"In the near future, existing influx control measures will be abolished in favour of a system of urbanisation that applies to all South Africans. Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement," Mr Botha said.

Nationalist MPs are saying privately that the country will not be disappointed with the new system.

But the entire adult black population is anxious to see if influx control and pass laws are genuinely to be scrapped.

Any system which seeks to restrict the free movement of people will almost certainly be greeted with anger and frustration.

Sources have indicated that the new system will not do this. But there are indications that the Government will continue to regulate strictly the erection of squatter camps so that, unless people have approved accommodation, they will not be allowed to flock to the cities with nowhere to live.

Also imminent is the introduction in Parliament of legislation providing for the replacement of blacks' reference books with a uniform identity document which everyone, regardless of race, will have to carry.

This will involve fingerprinting the entire population.

Still to come this session is legislation to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who lost their citizenship when the homelands became independent, and to establish new multiracial executive structures in place of the provincial administrations.

Mother, children injured in crash

A woman and her three children were seriously injured after she apparently lost control of her car during an asthma attack and crashed into a tree in Brakpan on Saturday night.

Mrs C de Beer of Springs and her children Nicky (14), Danie (6) and Ronel (4) had been visiting relatives.

A fire department spokesman said jaws of life were used to release the family.

They were taken to the Far East Rand Hospital. — East Rand Bureau.

PW set to give indication of plans for blacks

339 E.Post 16/4/86

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There is intense interest in political circles in the three-day Budget debate on the State President's Vote starting in the House of Assembly tomorrow.

President P W Botha is widely expected to give a firmer indication of the Government's plans for "bringing in blacks at the highest constitutional level".

This was mooted by Mr Botha in his opening address to Parliament on January 31, but he may wait until the National Party's special federal congress in Durban in August before making a definitive statement.

He will also, from tomorrow, be pressed by senior Opposition speakers — with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, expected to kick off the debate — to give details of the Government's time-scale for introducing legislation affecting blacks in other spheres.

Top of the list is the promise by Mr Botha that the pass laws will be scrapped by July 1 and that a common citizenship is to be instituted for South Africans of all races.

Freehold property rights for blacks in urban areas has also been promised and there has been strong Opposition criticism of alleged plans to introduce fingerprining as a requirement when ID documents are issued.

On a broader front, President Botha will be expected to give account of his Government's handling of unrest, the economy and finance, and progress towards independence for SWA/-Namibia.

President Botha announced earlier in the session that the Government had decided to set August 1 as a starting date for the implementation of United Nations' Resolution 435 for independence for the territory, on condition that prior agreement is reached on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

Mr Botha is expected to enter the debate a number of times, with his first speaking turn probably being sometime tomorrow afternoon. The debate ends on Monday.

The debate on his Vote is an all-embracing one, with Opposition and Government speakers at liberty to speak on virtually every main aspect of Government policy.

Widespread condemnation of new Bill

Employers may have to collect State's rent

BUS DAY 17/4/86. STAR

BLACK local authorities are to be given powers to recover rents and money due to them. Draft legislation enabling this was tabled in Parliament yesterday by Constitutional Affairs and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Under the Bill, cash outstanding can be collected from employers.

This aspect has already been criticised by organised commerce and industry.

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) yesterday both rejected the Bill in principle.

"Employers should not be drawn into the landlord-tenant relationship. Until now, we have sought actively to avoid being rent collectors for the State or local authorities," said FCI manpower committee chairman Bobby Godsell.

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS and CHERILYN IRETON

A controversial clause in the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill — already condemned by Opposition MPs as a "recipe for trouble" — empowers local authorities to issue garnishee orders against employers, instructing them to withdraw amounts due to local authorities from employees' salaries or wages.

The draft legislation states that the amount to be deducted may not exceed 25% of a worker's pay.

It also enables magistrates to issue warrants of execution against employers' movable properties if they do not collect amounts their employees owe the local authorities.

Proper notice has to be given to the employers and employees involved before this can be brought into effect.

Assocom manpower secretary Vincent Brett, rejecting the Bill in principle, said debts should be pursued through courts or other normal channels.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black rural affairs Ray Swart (MP for Berea) slammed the draft legislation as a recipe for trouble.

"It disregards the rights of the individual and passes the buck to the employer," he said.

"It could be the cause of considerable friction between employer and employee and the local authority takes on itself the rights of a court to pass judgment on residents in its area, and then instructs an employer to deduct the rentals due from his employee.

"In the present climate, in which a volatile situation already exists with the jurisdiction of black local authorities,

● To Page 2

BUS DAY 17/4/86

Rents Bill slammed

● From Page 1

these measures are highly dangerous," Swart said.

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo warned that employers could be caught in the crossfire if they deducted money for the councils.

Urban Council Association of SA (Ucasa) deputy president Tom Boya recently estimated that unpaid rents totalled R60m.

He said the main areas affected were Katlehong on the East Rand, the Vaal area and Mamelodi near Pretoria.

Boya said rent boycotts had rendered some townships ungovernable and 32 community councils and three town councils had collapsed as a result.

PFP law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said the offending clause was asking for trouble.

"Government seems totally unaware of the mood of the townships, not to mention the struggle which black people are having in the present economic recession, and in the fight against inflation.

"Trying to cope with the recent boycott in this arbitrary way instead of attempting to resolve the basic causes of why people are not paying rents seems to be the height of folly.

"This is a discriminatory measure because these powers are not given to local authorities dealing with other races, where presumably in some instances rents are not paid."

Suzman said the effect on the relationship between employers and workers was likely to be disastrous — at a time when everything should be done to minimise the dangers of strikes and industrial unrest.

"I anticipate a loud yell of protest from employers when they are confronted with a warrant of execution against their movable property because they have failed to pay back the charges for rents and services of their workers.

"This absurd provision should be withdrawn forthwith," Suzman concluded.

The Coloured Labour Party said the proposed legislation was totally unacceptable.

In a statement released in Cape Town, the LP said: "It is unreasonable and certainly unjust and discriminatory in that it concerns blacks only. Other people are also involved in non-payment of rent.

"It must be seen as a political response to the political action, in that certain organisations have forced people not to pay rent."

Storm over 'rent' bill

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government has run into a storm of protest over a controversial new bill aimed at breaking rent boycotts in black communities by forcing employers to deduct money from workers' wages to pay local authorities.

The Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, was condemned by the Progressive Federal Party as a "highly dangerous" measure that that was likely to spark industrial strife and increase unrest.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has slammed parts of the bill as "discriminatory" and "totally unacceptable".

'Vow'

Opposition parties have vowed to fight the proposed legislation — the brainchild of Mr Chris Heunis — "tooth and nail" once it reached the Standing Committee on Constitutional Development.

Clause 13 of the proposed law empowers black local authorities to force employers to pay outstanding rent and service charge payments owed by their employees "out of any salary or wages".

This applies both to employees of major firms as well as domestic workers.

Should employers fail to pay, "a warrant of execution against the movable property of an employer for the recovery of any amount which he fails to collect... may be issued by a magistrate".

Failing this, a debtor is liable to lose both movable or immovable property.

Another section of the bill that has provoked fierce opposition is Clause 11, which allows any person appointed by a local authority to be "deemed to be a police officer or police official".

Mrs Helen Suzman said Clause 11 was "very dangerous" in that it gave wide powers to "untrained and undisciplined" persons to exercise the duties of a

Swansong for black councils

17/4/86.

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Black local government is to undergo a substantial change as it is brought into line with the white system of local authorities.

The changes will result in the scrapping of the beleagured community council system, and their replacement with new local authorities with legislative powers. Development boards will lose their say over black local government.

In a Bill published in Parliament, the way is opened for the Minister of Constitutional Development to delegate control of black local government to provincial administrators.

But the Minister of Constitutional Development will also be given the power to make by-laws and regulations.

POWERS ACCORDING TO SIZE

From the legislation, it is clear that when the new provincial administration system is introduced in June, the provincial executives will continue to be the overall controlling bodies in local government, although legislation dealing with the third tier will go through Parliament rather than provincial councils.

In the memorandum accompanying the Bill, it is stated that "in the light of current constitutional developments, the end of the era of community councils as a less comprehensive form of representative local government in black communities has dawned, and there is no further justification for the existence of two distinct systems of local government".

In future, community councils will, depending on their size, be classified either as city councils, town councils or town committees — with powers conferred according to their size.

Although the Bill does not state that the change of status will help in the creation of regional service councils, it is a likely consequence.

FIN MAIL 18/4/86

HOME OWNERSHIP 339

Better for blacks

It has taken the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning nearly three years to sell 41 000 houses under the 99-year leasehold plan it is operating in the black townships. Previously, it had sold 90 000 under the 30-year scheme which gave occupants "ownership" of the house but not the land.

This means that of the stock of 436 600 units held at the start of the campaign in 1976, only about 131 000 have been sold. Clearly, the department does not consider this good enough because it is launching a new campaign to bump up sales.

This time the effort will include an extensive advertising campaign and an all-out effort to persuade the owners of the 90 000 30-year houses to convert to the superior 99-year scheme which bestows rights to both land and improvements.

Alex Weiss, national co-ordinator of the department's sales campaign, says it will cost about R300 to change from the 30-year scheme to 99-year leasehold. In his view, "that's a small price to pay for the benefits. They are immense."

And further concessions are coming. Explains Weiss: "We believe those who bought on leasehold will soon be allowed to convert to freehold. I expect that matter to be dealt with in parliament soon, and that the machinery will have been set in motion by June-July."

But he continues to see attractions in 99-year leasehold as well. "Owners of leasehold properties," he notes, "can mortgage their properties to building societies and offer them as collateral for credit. They are fully negotiable assets.

"Also, they are easily transferable *for a further 99 years* from a holder to the next of kin in the event of death, or to someone else if the property is sold. This makes the right of leasehold indeterminate."

He recalls that it was considered a major breakthrough when, in 1976, blacks were first allowed to buy houses for R800-R1 800, albeit in selected townships, on the 30-year scheme.

In 1983, when sales involving leasehold land started, the prices were more or less the same. Some who bought were entitled to discounts of 35%-40%.

Sales flagged early this year and only about 500 units changed hands in January. But Weiss says sales are picking up again — there were 717 deals in February and he expects more than 1 000 units to be sold in both March and April. With the help of the new campaign, he is now predicting an additional 60 000 leasehold sales by the end of the year.

He is looking to employers to play their part and points out that "there are substantial financial advantages available to those who help employees to buy their own homes. They can get as much as a 50% tax allowance on the cost of providing that housing."

And he sees another major advantage. "Employers who help their workers to get their own homes," he says, "will find their workforces much more stable and loyal." ■

Anger over Heunis forced-rents bill

Weekly Mail 18/4/86

By JEAN LE MAY, Cape Town

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A ROW is brewing in parliament over an amendment to the Black Local Authorities Act aimed at breaking the rent boycott.

Possibly hundreds of millions of rands is owing in rent in black townships.

Non-payment of rent has become an economic expression of antipathy to the controversial local authorities, which are also a focus of violence in township unrest.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, under which the various development boards fall, says it cannot disclose the amount outstanding because the boards and the local authorities involved are "autonomous".

However clause 13 of the bill, tabled this week and said to be the brainchild of Minister Chris Heunis, empowers black local authorities to force employers to pay outstanding rent and service charges owed by employees — including domestic workers — "out of salary or wages".

The clause is regarded as highly explosive.

Minister without portfolio Allan Hendrickse has slammed the bill as "totally unacceptable".

Labour Party and National People's Party representatives on the joint committee which will consider the bill are likely to join the PFP and other opposition parties in fighting it.

This could lead to the government being beaten on the provision, which would mean the President's Council would be called on to advise or adjudicate.

Pass laws scrapped

Cape Times 19/4/86

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA yesterday pronounced the death sentence on the hated pass-book system, under which 18 million blacks have been arrested since Union in 1910.

In a dramatic announcement to Parliament, he said blacks would no longer be charged for pass-law contraventions after next Wednesday, April 23.

In addition, those convicted under influx control laws and those in detention pending prosecution would be released.

In the same address, Mr Botha also stated that:

- The government had accepted in principle the establishment of a joint KwaZulu-Natal administration and similar bodies might be established elsewhere;
- The Group Areas Act was not a "holy cow" and he was not in favour of retaining laws just for the sake of having them on the statute book;
- The concept of apartheid was often driven too far and had led to "lunacies"; and,
- The Conservative Party should "come out of the lager, in which you are bogged down".

Mr Botha also warned that the stubbornness of some Afrikaners would lead to their downfall.

He said "dompass" arrests would end when the government's White Paper on Urbanization was tabled in Parliament in the middle of next week.

Legislation to provide for a uniform identity documents for all South Africans would be tabled next week, as well, he said.



President P W Botha



Mrs Helen Suzman

"The Department of Home Affairs will be ready from July 1 to handle requests for new documents."

Mr Botha said that, in future, pass books would serve only as "temporary identity documents".

He stressed that people keep these until they had been issued with new documents.

It is understood fingerprints will not appear on the new documents, but that applicants for the new identity documents may well have to submit to fingerprinting.

It is not clear how many people in jail at present stand to benefit from the "dompass" moratorium, but a total of 132 397 blacks were arrested for influx control offences last year.

The scrapping of the pass laws, according to one senior government source, will also affect related curfew regulations, in terms of which 250 000 blacks have been arrested in the last 10 years — 11 829 in 1985.

Government sources have been hinting that the long-awaited Urbanization Bill, to be published in draft form next week, will not amount to a more-sophisticated form of influx control to replace the pass laws.

Attention has been drawn to President Botha's advertisement blitz earlier this year in which he stated: "Our policy is one of encouraging development, not controlling movement."

However, various groups which have met with government ministers in recent months have been left with the impression that the mobility of blacks will continue to be regulated through mechanisms such as health regulations and the availability of housing and land in the urban areas.

Positive

The PFP's veteran campaigner against the pass laws, Mrs Helen Suzman, said last night: "This is indeed something positive — at last.

"I can only hope the White Paper due next week on planned urbanization will in no way suggest any form of substitution for restrictions on mobility, which have been a major cause of racial friction over so many years."

The National Committee Against Removals has cautioned that in order for influx control to be scrapped completely, at least the following laws must be changed: the Urban Areas Act of 1945, the part of the Aliens Act of 1984 which controls 'foreign' blacks, the Black Labour Act of 1970, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1950 and the amendments to the Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, and the Slums Act of 1979 "which are hidden influx control".

In addition, it was crucial that enough land and money for housing and services be made available to facilitate the expected rapid growth in urban development.

Advice Office experiences massive growth

339 19/4/86 E. Post

By BARBARA ORPEN

THE Black Sash Advice Office in Port Elizabeth is inundated daily, with people queuing outside in search of assistance — an indication of the remarkable growth in the demand for aid.

Weekend Post interviewed the two full-time workers at the office, Mrs Shelagh Hurley and Miss Mads Stone, about the growth and the nature of the work conducted in the tiny office.

Mrs Hurley said advice offered ranged from informing people about their rights and filling in application forms for pension and disability grants, to dealing with problems about housing and residential rights, poverty, unemployment and retrenchments.

Mrs Judy Chalmers, chairman of the East Cape branch of the Black Sash, said only six or seven people a week were given assistance when the office opened for one day a week in 1982.

The office was now coping with 150 to 200 people a week, and the number of volunteer workers at the office had doubled since the beginning of the year.

In the annual report of the office for March, 1985, to March, 1986, the "acute stresses" experienced in the region as a result of a worsening economy, the highest country-wide rate of unemployment, the housing crisis and the "traumatic effects of a state of emergency" are the reasons cited for the increased popularity.

"When we arrive at 8.30am, there are already 20 people queuing outside the office, some of whom have been waiting since 6am," said Mrs Hurley.

She added that until June last year, the advice office was open only three days a week. "To cope with the growing demand for assistance, it was decided to appoint a full time director and to open the office daily.

"Our statistics reflect the growth of the office. In November, 1984, for example, 75 interviews were granted, whereas 453 interviews were granted in the same period last year."

In January, another full-time worker was appointed, as well as two full-time interpreters, Mrs Ivy Vazi and Mrs Melphi Rwentela, and a full-time field worker, Mr McDonald Madobo.

Said Miss Stone: "The minimum number of people we see every day is 25. If it were not for our volunteer workers who come in every morning, we would not cope at all.

"Sometimes people walk all the way from the townships and we even get people coming in from as far afield as Somerset East, Uitenhage, Kirkwood and Jansenville."

Said Mrs Hurley: "When Molly (Blackburn) died at the beginning of the year, the number of our volunteer workers doubled — her death seemed to make people sit up and question what they were doing."

Govt likely to accept PC report

Govt's new deal on urbanisation

GOVERNMENT'S new urbanisation deal — to be tabled in Parliament on Wednesday — will be based on the President's Council report which called for the scrapping of pass laws, informed sources said yesterday.

Wednesday will be D-Day — for the release of all pass law offenders and the announcement of government's new urbanisation plan in a White Paper and in the text of the new Urbanisation Bill.

It is believed that the plan will be based on the crucial President's Council report which accepted the inevitability of increased urbanisation in SA, but strongly recommended that it be "orderly".

While it called for the freedom of movement, it said the development and growth of urban areas should be controlled — directly and indirectly.

Government has not yet indicated how much of the report it would accept as official policy — but sources said it had been adapted in key respects.

Government emphasis will be on "planned urbanisation" and the new strategy will emphasise this.

The most controversial aspect of the new strategy is expected to be the nature of the controls it imposes over urban growth, particularly for black housing,

BARRY STREEK

and where land will be provided for "orderly" settlement.

Critics have also said that the President's Council and government have not proposed any changes to basic separate development policies — like the Group Areas Act and the homelands.

So, the "positive" side of the official acceptance of urbanisation is likely to be welcomed, but government will run into flak over the "negative" — the direct and indirect controls over the flow of blacks into cities and towns.

ANN PALMER reports that immediate past president of the Black Sash Sheena Duncan, while welcoming the State President's announcement that there will be no more prosecutions under Section 10 of the Influx Control Act, is perturbed about the new laws.

"The government might decide to abolish migrant labour altogether and only allow those who have earned urban rights to remain in the cities," she said.

There is no indication of the number of people who will be released when the pass laws will be scrapped on Wednesday, Prison Services spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel D C Immelman said.

● See Page 5

Flaws hidden in govt's urbanisation strategy

BARRY STREEK

THE suspension of the pass laws last week is only one leg of the government's urbanisation strategy.

The other leg, which will emerge this week with the publication of a White Paper and the Urbanisation Bill, will emphasise control and planning over the growth and location of urban areas.

But while the broad direction of the strategy is clear, there are many unanswered questions.

In Parliament last week, State President P W Botha described the President's Council report as important to urbanisation strategy.

He gave no details, but the nature of controls and the basic strategy of "planned urbanisation" will undoubtedly be the most controversial — and significant — aspect of the new deal.

As Professor Sheila van der Horst, formerly of the University of Cape Town, and Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of the Western Cape, have written, reformist optimism about the President's Council report has subsided considerably.

"Reservations were strengthened by day-to-day reports about strong-armed tactics of 'stabilising' South Africa's urban black areas," said Van der Horst and Thomas.



● BOTHA . . . guiding urbanisation

In a statement last week, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said: "Direct and indirect controls are nothing new. Orderly urbanisation is not new either.

"We used to have 'closer settlements' in rural areas and 'emergency camps' in urban areas. Those same shanty towns are now called 'site and service'. All this is part of orderly urbanisation," NCAR said.

The President's Council report said the urbanisation strategy should be an integral component of a comprehensive national development programme aimed at a more even distribution of economic activity and population.

It suggested particular emphasis be placed on job creation in peripheral low-income residential towns.

And it proposed that an Urbanisation Board and an Urban Development Board be set up to implement strategies.

Van der Horst and Thomas, whose summary was published by the Western Cape region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, pointed out that the report is brief and vague on the financing of urbanisation strategy.

They said the report "was cautious enough not to disturb other apparently 'non-negotiable' tenets of government policy, independent states, non-representation of Africans in key decision-making bodies and the racial exclusiveness of local authorities".

NCAR said the President's Council had listed a number of laws and regulations which already existed to control people.

"The number of people allowed into an urban area will be controlled by how much land is set aside for people.

"When areas are full, people will not be able to squat or double up in housing elsewhere, because the Illegal Squatting and Slums Acts will stop them.

"The people will not be able to live where they choose, even if they could afford it, because of the Group Areas Act.

"They argue that South Africa is a Third World country. They say this means people should not set such high standards of housing and services or such high standards of health and safety.

"They want to cut the costs for government. They want the people to pay in full for housing, streets, water. They will cut subsidies," NCAR said.

These criticisms show that while government's slow, hesitant steps towards accepting the inevitability of increasing numbers of blacks in the urban areas will finally emerge into an official strategy this week, substantial problems with its policies will remain.

The faces behind news footage of township trouble

STAR 21/4/86 339

By The Star Bureau

LONDON — Sharon Sopher, an independent television producer, went to South Africa commissioned by an episcopalian church magazine to write an article on Bishop Desmond Tutu.

She ended up making one of the most heart-rending documentaries to have come out of the country, "Witness to Apartheid", shown on Channel Four Television here on Saturday night.

Sopher intended to return eventually to make a film on apartheid. "But within two days of getting there, I met Bishop Tutu and the Reverend Beyers Naude, and they both encouraged me to film immediately. 'There are 200 journalists here, yet there is a story that's never been told,' Bishop Tutu said to me."

That story is largely about the black children of the townships. "What you see on American television about South Africa is riots in the streets, demonstrations and police action. People watching it treat it as a place where children get tortured, where children go missing and their parents are never told where they are, where 11-year-olds are kept in prison, where an entire school population of 800 children is picked up by the police.

TALKING ABOUT THEIR LOSS

"When we interviewed the parents of a 15-year-old schoolboy who had been shot and killed, I thought of how many times on television I had seen footage of funerals yet I had never seen a single family mourning, grieving, talking about their loss."

She was in South Africa when the Government announced its intention of abolishing the pass laws. "I knew that this would be seen as a major reform in the United States. But in the townships I didn't see a single black rejoicing.

"One told me: 'They can do away with the pass books but if there are soldiers occupying my township, if I still have to live in a township, if I can be picked up in the middle of the night by Security Police, if I can be tortured, if I can be killed, what's different?' "

Most of the filming was completed in less than a month — the period of her visa — towards the end of which she and her crew were arrested and questioned for some hours. Some footage, however, was shot later, clandestinely, after she left.

She is reluctant to describe the help she received during the filming, or how she got her film out of the country. Some people, she hints, are already in trouble because of their participation.

D-Day for plans on urbanisation

21/4/86 (339) . Mercury.

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Wednesday will be D-Day, not only for the release of all pass law offenders, but for the release of the Government's new urbanisation strategies.

A Government White Paper and the text of the new Urbanisation Bill will be tabled in Parliament then.

Informed sources yesterday said that the urbanisation plan would largely be based on the crucial President's Council report which also called for the scrapping of the pass laws.

The President's Council report accepted the inevitability of increased urbanisation in South Africa, but strongly recommended that it be 'orderly'.

While it called for freedom of movement, it said the development and growth of urban areas should be controlled, both directly and indirectly.

The Government has until now not indicated now much of the President's Council report it would accept as official policy.

But the sources said the report had been adapted in key respects.

The Government emphasis will be on 'planned urbanisation' and the new strategy will emphasise this.

However, the most controversial aspect of the new strategy is expected to be the nature of the controls it imposes over urban growth, particularly for black housing.

(ii) Housing R39 252 933.
Infrastructure R917 682.

(2) Rate of interest in respect of loans.
Housing 11,25%.
Infrastructure 1% and 11,25%.

Q COR 1295.
HANSARD 22/4/86

Subsidised border fencing

433. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department bears the cost of subsidised border fencing; if not, by which Government Department(s) is this cost borne; if so, (a) how many kilometres of fencing were erected between the Republic and each specified independent Black state during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost involved?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes, in so far as it concerns the erection of border fences between States and the maintenance thereof.

	(a)	(b)
Transkei	4,8 kilometres	R20 047,82
Bophuthatswana	17,55 kilometres	R84 126,00
Venda	74,7 kilometres	R253 473,66
Swaziland	80 kilometres	R319 933,45
Lesotho	37,530 kilometres	R173 626,62

22/4/86 Q COR 1295.
HANSARD

Family housing units

533. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built by each Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the expenditure in that year on (i) such housing and (ii) infrastructural services for such housing?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) None—Development Boards do not erect houses in White urban areas.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Q COR 1295.
HANSARD 22/4/86

Black spots

660. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since the beginning of 1985 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 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) One to date.

(a) (i) Pietersburg.

(ii) Transvaal.

(b) (i) The Seakamela Community.

(ii) 5 707.

(c) On the farm Avon 73 LS.

(2) (a) and (b) No costs were incurred in 1985. The Seakamela Community was resettled in the course of January this year at a cost of R2 523 907 of which R2 050 877 was paid as compensation for improvements left behind by the community on the farm Dalmeney, from which they moved.

Q COR 1297.
HANSARD 22/4/86

Ekangala

684. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Ekangala Township as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which tribal or ethnic group do they belong in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) As at 31 March 1985.

(i) (aa) Males ..... 1 049.

(bb) Females ..... 1 320.

(ii) Children ..... 2 507.

(b)

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Ndebele	460	558	974	1 992
South Sotho	144	186	346	676
North Sotho	44	68	143	255
Swazi	99	133	274	506
Shangaan	59	70	144	273
Tswana	48	68	148	264
Venda	12	15	35	62
Xhosa (Transkei)	50	58	123	231
Zulu	133	164	320	617
Total	1 049	1 320	2 507	4 876

Q COR 1297.
HANSARD 22/4/86

Staff: travel benefits

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

(1) Whether (a)(i) pilots and (ii) clerks attached to the South African Airways and (b)(i) directors, (ii) assistant directors, (iii) deputy directors, (iv) clerks, (v) shunters, (vi) engine drivers and (vii) artisans attached to the South African Transport Services receive any travel benefits; if so, for what specified benefits do members of staff in each category qualify annually;

(2) whether these members of staff receive or qualify for any additional benefits for travel after a long period of service; if so, (a) after what period of service do they qualify for these additional benefits and (b) what specified additional benefits do they receive?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) *By Rail*
Pilots, their wives and dependent children receive one annual holiday free pass, and unlimited privilege tickets at quarter-fare.
Pilots in possession of a grey or black pass receive unlimited free journeys, and their wives and dependent children one annual holiday free pass and unlimited privilege tickets at quarter-fare.

Better conditions promoted

PARLIAMENT — The Government regards socio-economic development to be of the greatest importance, says the White Paper on Urbanisation tabled in Parliament today.

It will, therefore, actively promote better living conditions for all communities, in cooperation with the private sector and local communities.

The Government accepts urbanisation as an inevitable phase in the process of development of countries and nations and therefore freedom of movement to and within the urban areas will in future apply to all citizens of the RSA on a non-discriminatory basis.

"However, the timely identification of sufficient land where people can settle in group context is essential since the existing measures with regard to separate living areas for the various population groups in towns and cities will still be observed.

"The Government recognises the right of every individual to procure personal accommodation within his means, but feels that standards are too high and costly and should be adapted.

'Dompas' debate starts today

Freedom for hundreds as pass laws end

BUSDAY 23/4/86

339

DIANNA GAMES

PRISON doors in South Africa are today thrown open to an estimated 1 000 pass law offenders still behind bars, as government tables its White Paper on its new urbanisation plan.

While there are indications that the numbers imprisoned for these offences has declined dramatically in recent months, millions of blacks will from today be freed from the hated pass laws.

Government would not give a figure for the number of prisoners to be released, but Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee has said that it is likely to be as low as 1% of the total prison population.



● SUZMAN

South Africa's average daily prison population is about 100 000, which means about 1 000 prisoners are expected to be freed.

Estimates of the number of people imprisoned for pass offences are generally low because of the recent scaling down of pass law prosecutions.

In Johannesburg there were only 75 pass law arrests and 23 prosecutions in January, against 665 arrests last July.

But these laws have put an estimated 18-million people behind bars in 60 years and were, by last year, costing SA's taxpayers about R400m a year to police and administer.

Progressive Federal Party spokesperson on law and order Helen Suzman said the official suspension of prosecutions under influx control legislation promised by the State President would release millions from the pressure and humiliation of arrest for the "simple sin of looking for a job".

Director of the Institute of Race Relations John Kane-Berman said the planned abolition of the pass laws should not be dismissed as cosmetic. It would be "the biggest reform since the recognition of black trade unions".

"But we must all hope that the White Paper does not undermine all the good by introducing control in a new guise, for instance, on housing."

Le Grange last year disclosed that police had arrested 163 000 people for influx control-related offences — an average of one arrest every three minutes.

The figure excludes an estimated 100 000 arrests made by Co-operation and Development officials in the same period.

Coetsee has denied that influx control offenders were the cause of severe overcrowding in SA prisons.

● See Page 7

23/4/86 -
BUSDAY

Curtain falls on the hateful pass laws

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GOVERNMENT today scraps the pass laws — one of the country's most hated, controversial pieces of legislation — which for years have restricted the rights and movement of many people. The move has been hailed as "the biggest reform in SA since the recognition of black trade unions". The jails are expected to empty considerably as many essentially law-abiding people, arrested for pass offences, are freed, reports DIANNA GAMES.



● BOTHA

TODAY heralds the scrapping of one of the most controversial and hated of laws as about 1 000 pass-law offenders are freed from jail.

The move comes weeks before President P W Botha's undertaking in February to abolish the pass laws by July 1.

The number of prisoners to be freed has not yet been released but it seems likely the move will considerably empty the jails.

Figures are to be given in Parliament today when government tables its new urbanisation plan in a White Paper, a Department of Prisons spokesman said.

Institute of Race Relations director John Kane-Berman estimated that short-term offenders represented at least half the total prison population and a large majority of these were likely to be pass-law offenders.

In 1983, the number of pass arrests totalled 263 000 and the total prison population was about 450 000.

There were 164 000 pass-law arrests in 1984 and 130 000 last year.

Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had claimed the percentage of prisoners to be released was low.

She said that because of the authorities' winding-down on pass-law prosecutions, the number "may not be as big as we think".

Between June 1984 and June 1985, nearly 128 000 blacks were given sentences of up to four months and most of these were for pass offences.

The number of pass-law prosecutions dropped from 665 in July to 139 in December and 75 in January this year.

But apart from the numbers of those jailed, Suzman said the move would release millions from the pressure and humiliation of arrest for the "simple sin of looking for a job".

Kane-Berman calls the scrapping of the pass laws "the biggest reform in SA since the recognition of black trade unions and it should not be dismissed as cosmetic.

"But we must all hope that the (White) paper does not undermine all the good by introducing control in a new guise, for instance, on housing," he said.

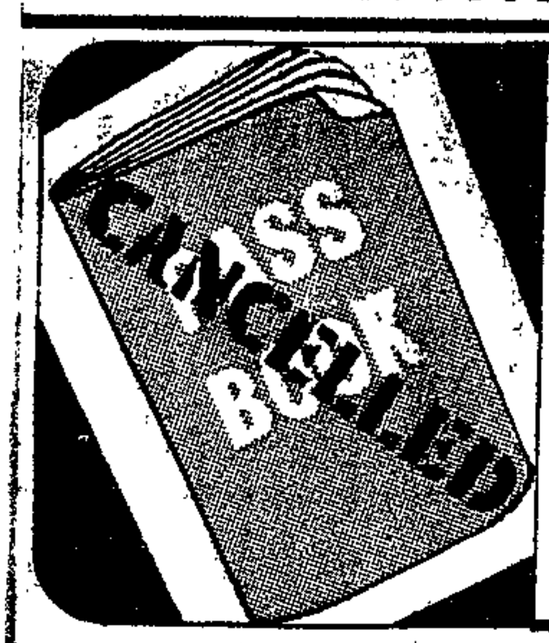
The final paper of the Hoexter Commission into the structure and function of courts said that, per capita, SA had one of the largest prison populations in the world.

It said hordes of blacks were in prison because of influx control, and the number included thousands of breadwinners in jail for technical offences — a situation which bred contempt for the criminal courts and the administration of justice.

Kane-Berman said: "The package government is going to introduce will need careful examination. No doubt there will be concerted efforts in some circles to discredit whatever reforms government introduces."

Suzman said another positive aspect was that thousands of policemen would be released — to do more positive projects — from a duty that had earned them only contempt.

URBANISATION



A Government White Paper on Urbanisation published today outlines an Urbanisation Strategy based on a President's Council report in which the Government "states emphatically that influx control can no longer serve any constitutional objective".

Thirty-two laws will be amended to remove race as a means of controlling movement and residential rights.

Housing possible for all races in new strategy

23/4/86 - STAR

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Members of all communities ought to have property rights and the possession of a personal dwelling in terms of the Government's urbanisation strategy.

According to the White Paper all the relevant institutions should co-ordinate in a broad housing policy.

SELF-HELP

Government institutions, housing departments, administrations and local authorities should create conditions in which the private sector, individuals, employers and others can make, and will also be willing to make, the largest contribution to housing.

In addition as much recognition as possible should be given to community involvement in housing matters, and community development projects such as self-build schemes should be uti lised, whenever possible, for the provision of housing.

PROGRAMMES

Realistic standards, which differ from one area to another, according to the financial abilities and technical skills of the community concerned, should be applied.

Cheaper and more effective building methods should be designed and utilised.

Special programmes to reduce housing backlogs, to prevent degeneration and to promote upgrading — all within the financial ability of the State and with due regard for priorities should be formulated.

The Department of Finance has been instructed, in co-operation with the various housing departments, to investigate the feasibility of the establishment and co-ordination of financial institutions to create and mobilise financial resources for housing as part of a housing strategy.

New towns on growth plan

(128) 339 SDST 23/4/86

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government's urbanisation strategy provides for a sweeping plan to encourage growth points from the existing large cities to envisaged new compact towns.

The White Paper says that a broader regional approach is needed for areas within independent homelands which are functionally part of the metropolitan areas.

While the various metropolitan core areas, particularly the central business districts of Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, should continue to play a key role, local government bodies should investigate how balanced towns can be developed.

The Government accepts responsibility for promoting rural growth in co-operation with the private sector and the communities concerned.

The plan should improve the quality of life in rural towns to counter migration to metropolitan areas.

An important feature of the strategy is to develop existing towns into vital centres with employment opportunities.

Govt hopes to recover State supplied services and housing

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In financing the new urbanisation strategy, the Government hopes to recover services and housing supplied by the State.

Standards should therefore be brought into direct relationship with the needs and financial means of the inhabitants.

However, because this is unfair on areas with a large backlog and would place a burden on less affluent communities, the Government will contribute towards the cost of additional land and trunk supply services.

FAVOUR

The White Paper says the Government is also in favour of a system in which property rates in all black townships are based on the market value of the property concerned.

Local authorities are to investigate systems for determining rates appropriate to the particular circumstances of each area.

The White Paper further stipulates that all possible sources of revenue must be exploited and used primarily for the acquisition of land for urbanisation.

The private sector should also take part in financing land and urban development for lower-income groups.

Free movement for all!

White Paper proposes axing of 34 discriminatory laws

David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

discriminatory laws by abolishing influx control.

Thirty-four laws and proclamations, some dating back 60 years, are to be axed — allowing all South Africans freedom of movement.

This is the thrust of the White Paper on urbanisation strategy tabled in Parliament this afternoon — probably the most sweeping and dramatic reform plan the Government has announced to date.

The White Paper coincides with the suspension today of arrests under the pass laws and the release of all pass law-offenders.

In terms of the White Paper there will be no control over the movement of people, except if local authorities act against loitering, and if squatter camps are deemed undesirable and have to be cleared.

Even then, according to Government officials, squatters will be resettled on suitable serviced land as near as possible to the same district.

Squatter settlements need not necessarily be cleared — they could be upgraded and made permanent.

Measures to be scrapped include: restrictions on the right of blacks to remain in urban areas; curfew laws; provisions for forced removals; the Act prohibiting interdicts preventing removals or evictions; provisions for pass raids without a warrant; and provisions for regulating employment and health conditions of black employees.

The urbanisation policy is a detailed co-ordination of almost every Government department, local authority and private sector interest groups in a sweeping plan to cut red tape and upgrade conditions to improve the way of life for all races.

But the provisions of the Group Areas Act will still apply — so the principles of segregated residential areas and ethnic schooling remain firm Government policy.

Curfew laws

Citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are to fall under international immigration control, though ongoing negotiations between the various territories may restore to them some form of South African citizenship.

Among the Acts and proclamations to be repealed are:

- Section 10 (restricting the right of blacks to remain in certain areas) and other sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.
- Section 31 of Act 25 of 1945 (barring blacks from certain areas during certain hours, or the curfew law).
- Proclamation 270 of 1966 (empowering a policeman to enter without warrant and search any premises in certain areas if he suspects that a black person is resident, employed or accommodated there against the regulations of Act 25 of 1945).
- Black Labour Act No 67 of 1964 (regulating recruitment, employment, housing, feeding and health conditions of black employees).

The White Paper also deals with the broad issues of housing, financing, new towns and rural development.

Pass crimes dropped as all races get equal ID

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha has announced that from today there will be a moratorium on the following contraventions of the pass laws:

- Where a black person does not possess a reference book.
- Failure to produce a reference book on demand.
- The requirement of a compulsory endorsement in reference books for employment and termination of employment.
- Employment without a book.
- Employment if previous termination of services has not been recorded in the book.

The following aspects of the law are still in force and are punishable if contravened:

- Producing a materially altered reference book with the intention to defraud.
- Falsely representing that a reference book has been issued to somebody.

FORGING

- Representing that a reference book issued to someone else has been issued to him.
- Forging, mutilating or destroying a reference book.
- Making a false declaration.

Mr Botha said the existing reference book from now served purely as an identification instrument and remained valid until it was replaced with a new identity document. The identity document would be identical as that issued to other races.

Applications could be made from May 1 1986.

Fingerprints will be taken for inclusion in the Population Register but will not appear in the identity document. Whites, coloureds and Indians already issued with identity documents will not have to reapply.

- All people convicted or detained in terms of the influx and pass laws are being released in the next few days, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee an-

Five new libraries for blacks

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — Development boards are planning only five new libraries for black people — and only two existing libraries were extended in the past three years. The boards built seven libraries for black people between 1983 and 1985, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, disclosed here in response to a question tabled by Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP Natal Midlands). Two libraries were built by the Eastern Transvaal board, three by the Highveld board, one by the Natalia board and one by the East Cape board. Two libraries were extended between 1983 and 1985 by the Natalia Board.

(2) Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Attempted murder.

(c) 64 days.

Detainees

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

(1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances to detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances; if not, why not; if so, how many in each specified year for which figures are available;

(3) whether any allowances are being paid to detainess; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(a) to (b) Fall away.

Reference books/influx control

577. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 74.

(b) 156.

Kagiso: vigilantes

583. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have received any complaints concerning a group of vigilantes in Kagiso Township on the West Rand; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of the complaints;

(2) whether the police have investigated these complaints; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the length of the investigation and (b) were the findings?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(2) Falls away.

Detainees

586. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons detained in 1985 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were subsequently held in terms of section 29(1) of the said Act?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

7 persons.

Detainees

587. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons detained under the emergency regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, No 3 of 1953, were subsequently served with restriction orders and (b) to what areas were they restricted in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 2 persons.

(b) Both were restricted to the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

Technikons

589. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian, (iv) Black and (v) other students were registered in 1986 at each technikon falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any further technikons for Black students are to be opened; if not, why not; if so, (a) where, and (b) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The Technikon Northern Transvaal only falls under this Department.

(1) (a) (i) 3.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) 411.

(v) None.

(b) 17 March 1986.

(2) No. Existing and planned facilities at the Technikon Northern Transvaal are adequate at present. Nevertheless, the possibility of decentralised technikon training is being investigated.

Development Boards: amounts invested

597. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

As per attached schedule. (Investments on 28 February 1986)

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested R	(b) Institutions	(c) (i) Nature (terms)	(ii) Amount R
Western Cape	6 240 643	Allied Building Society	fixed (23 months)	66 000
		Allied Building Society	fixed (24 months)	63 000
		Allied Building Society	fixed (24 months)	75 350
		Allied Building Society	fixed (24 months)	27 500
		Mercabank Ltd.	on call	3 600 000
		Nedbank Ltd.	on call	1 000 000
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (12 months)	56 000
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (24 months)	10 000

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested R	(b) Institutions	(c) (i) Nature (terms)	(ii) Amount R
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (24 months)	15 000
		Trust Bank	on call	1 326 918
		United Building Society	Special Savings account	875
Eastern Cape	9 482 500	Standard Bank	fixed (12 months)	1 000 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	1 000 000
		Fidelity Bank	fixed (3 months)	4 500 000
		Santambank	on call	2 930 000
		Standard Bank	on call	52 500
Northern Cape	6 250 000	Senbank	on call	750 000
		Mercabank Ltd.	fixed (3 months)	500 000
		Trust Bank	on call	500 000
		Trust Bank	fixed (6 months)	500 000
		Santambank	on call	750 000
		Santambank	fixed (3 months)	500 000
		Volkskas Merchant Bank	fixed (6 months)	500 000
		Finance Bank	on call	1 000 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	500 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	on call	250 000
		Allied Building Society	fixed (6 months)	250 000
Southern OFS	1 600 000	Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	500 000
		Volkskas Ltd.	on call	200 000
		E.P. Building Society	fixed (12 months)	100 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	100 000
		Trust Bank	on call	200 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	100 000
		Boland Bank	on call	200 000
		Santam Bank	on call	200 000
Oranje-Vaal	16 303 000	Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	1 413 000
		Escom (loan stock)	13 years	40 000
		Escom (loan stock)	18 years	50 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (24 months)	800 000
		Trust Bank	on call	4 000 000
		Senbank	on call	6 000 000
		Santambank	on call	4 000 000
Natalia	20 096 342	Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	655 330
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	1 015 012

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested R	(b) Institutions	(c) (i) Nature (terms)	(ii) Amount R
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (12 months)	214 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	12 000
		Finance Bank	on call	3 100 000
		Rand Merchant Bank	on call	3 100 000
		Santambank	on call	5 700 000
		Senbank	on call	3 200 000
		U.A.L	on call	3 100 000
West-Rand	12 841 223	Finance Bank	fixed (1 month)	1 000 000
		Volkskas Merchant Bank	on call	497 700
		Santambank	fixed (1 month)	1 044 000
		Volkskas Ind. Bank	fixed (1 month)	920 000
		Trust Bank	on call	1 474 000
		Boland Bank	fixed (1 month)	1 000 000
		Santambank	on call	1 000 000
		French Bank	on call	1 899 000
		Boland Bank	on call	402 000
		U.A.L.	on call	1 968 000
		Hill Samuel	on call	1 559 523
		Hill Samuel	fixed (1 year)	77 000
East-Rand	3 185 456	Allied Building Society	fixed (24 months)	32 000
		Natal Building Society	fixed (24 months)	14 000
		Trust Building Society	fixed (24 months)	66 000
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (24 months)	292 000
		United Building Society	fixed (24 months)	20 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (24 months)	367 300
		Santambank	fixed (12 months)	1 000 000
		Investec Bank	fixed (12 months)	500 000
		Finance Bank	fixed (12 months)	500 000
		Trust Bank	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		Development Board Northern Cape	20 years	144 156
Highveld	5 899 842	Santambank	fixed (12 months)	600 000
		Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	955 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	2 067 552
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (12 months)	542 290
		Standard Building Society	fixed (12 months)	16 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	1 369 000
		Trust Bank	fixed (12 months)	350 000
Eastern-Transvaal	2 513 419	Natal Building Society	on call	7 902
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	725 300

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested R	(b) Institutions	(c) (i) Nature (terms)	(ii) Amount R
		Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		Allied Building Society	on call	25 442
		Saambou Building Society	on call	46 776
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (24 months)	70 000
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	on call	29 395
		Nedbank	on call	512
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	300 000
		United Building Society	fixed (24 months)	16 600
		United Building Society	on call	19 483
		Volkskas Limited	fixed (12 months)	280 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	447 000
		Santam Bank	on call	45 009
Northern Transvaal	7 425 000	Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	350 000
		Natal Building Society	fixed (12 months)	50 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	350 000
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (12 months)	350 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	100 000
		United Building Society	fixed (24 months)	50 000
		Boland Bank	fixed (6 months)	750 000
		Finance Bank	on call	750 000
		Santam Bank	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		Senbank	on call	750 000
		Trust Bank	fixed (12 months)	750 000
		Rand Merchant Bank	on call	750 000
		Union Acceptances Ltd.	on call	750 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	925 000
		Volkskas Limited	fixed (6 months)	500 000
Central Transvaal	7 454 000	Bank OFS	fixed (12 months)	300 000
		Finance Bank	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		Pretoria Bank	fixed (12 months)	600 000
		Santam Bank	fixed (12 months)	500 000
		Standard Bank	fixed (12 months)	949 000
		Trust Bank	fixed (12 months)	100 000
		Volkskas Ltd.	fixed (12 months)	800 000
		Volkskas Savings Bank	fixed (12 months)	1 000 000
		Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	550 000
		E.P. Building Society	fixed (12 months)	100 000
		Saambou Building Society	fixed (12 months)	860 000
		Standard Building Society	fixed (12 months)	300 000

HoA

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested R	(b) Institutions	(c) (i) Nature (terms)	(ii) Amount R
		United Building Society	fixed (18 months)	250 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	150 000
		Trust Building Society	fixed (12 months)	745 000
Western Transvaal	7 400 000	Saambou National Building Society	fixed (12 months)	350 000
		Allied Building Society	fixed (12 months)	1 300 000
		SA Perm Building Society	fixed (12 months)	500 000
		United Building Society	fixed (12 months)	750 000
		Trust Building Society	fixed (12 months)	250 000
		Trust Bank	on call	1 000 000
		Trust Bank	fixed (60 days)	2 000 000
		Volkskas Ltd.	fixed (12 months)	750 000
		Santam Bank	fixed (12 months)	500 000

Orange Vaal Development Board

604. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Orange Vaal Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1984-85 financial year; if so, (a) what are the names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No subsidies according to a set formula are paid. Bridging loans are provided to assist the communities to phase in economic charges.

(a)	(b)
Arlington	R25 644
Cornelia	R2 620
Kestell	R16 160
Koppies	R69 634
Parys	R446 494
Viljoenskroon	R18 878
Villiers	R23 526
Vrede	R37 922
Warden	R160 796

(c) See first part of question.

East Rand Development Board

605. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the East Rand Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1984-85 financial year; if so, (a) what are the names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No subsidies according to a set formula are paid. Bridging loans are provided to assist the communities to phase in economic charges.

(a)	(b)
Duduza	R567 667
Ratanda	290 276
Devon	106 181

HoA

Sash hits at 'coercive' bill

539 Cape Times 23/4/86

Staff Reporter

THE Black Sash has called on employers to resist government attempts to make them responsible for collecting employees' rents.

In a statement yesterday, the Sash condemned section 13 of the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill as "yet another mechanism of coercion and control over one of the few remaining areas in which people have been able to demonstrate their resistance to oppression".

Section 13 of the bill enables a local authority to collect rent and service charges from the employer of a debtor out of any salary or wages due to the debtor. If the employer fails to pay, a warrant of execution against the employer's movable property may be issued by the local magistrate.

'Wish to avoid violence'

The bill, which attempted to silence or disguise opposition instead of addressing real grievances, would surely be resisted by workers and employers alike, the Sash statement said.

"It comes before Parliament at a time when rent boycotts form part of the strategies of resistance of those who wish to avoid violence.

"In some parts of the country rent boycotts have been in force for months and it is clear that the local authorities and development boards are suffering from the resultant loss of income. Their inability to collect the charges is indicative of the loss of legitimacy of the apartheid structures in the eyes of the majority of the people."

The bill was "an attempt to place the onus of rent-collecting on employers and to transfer the resistance of the boycotters from the arena of local government to the sphere of employer-employee relations".

Revised squatting, slum laws will be key to new strategy

339 STAR 23/4/86

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The key to the whole urbanisation strategy will be the revision of the laws affecting squatting and slums, placing the onus on local authorities to prevent and control those aspects.

ADAPTED

In terms of the White Paper published today, it is necessary for the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 to be revised, adapted and made racially neutral and of general application.

Section 3C states that the Minister may issue a notice prohibiting employers in a specific area from introducing and employing any worker without a certificate from the local authority that proper accommodation is available is to be repealed.

The entire law may be repealed if the various Houses of Parliament follow the House of Assembly's example of vesting the duty of squatter clearance and control in the local authority concerned.

Similarly, the Slums Act of 1979, may also be repealed and re-enacted by each of the three Houses to give local authorities greater powers in respect of the clearing of slums in their area of jurisdiction.

In the meantime, the Act will be amended to include black local authorities (it does not apply to black towns).

As large portions of the Population Registration Act and the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act in its entirety, are to be repealed, a new Identification Bill is to come in their place.

That will provide for a single population register for all population groups and the issue of a uniform identity document.

The control of foreign black persons is to be taken over by the Department of Home Affairs.

Control is to be exercised under the existing Aliens Act. An inter-departmental manual based on existing instructions in respect of foreign whites, coloureds and Indians is to be compiled for the control of all aliens, including blacks.

The Draft Township Development Bill will serve as substitute legislation for the development of towns and housing for blacks resident outside the self-governing areas and SA Development Trust Areas.

The Black Communities Development Act will be amended.

Leasehold rights will be capable of being converted to ownership. Towns will be established and developed by development boards, local authorities and township developers.

Legislation gives details of new identity documents

SPMR 23/4/86 339

Political Staff

In terms of legislation published today, blacks will no longer be forced to carry identification.

But in future everyone must have his fingerprints recorded when applying for a common identity document.

And the Population Register, which is the foundation stone of apartheid legislation, will be closely linked to the issue of identity documents.

The Identification Bill, which introduces a common identity document for all race groups, is the first legislative step towards scrapping the influx control machinery.

Included in the legislation on the way out are the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act and major parts of the Population Register Act.

Although the Bill scraps the need for anyone to carry an identity document everyone will have to identify himself "without delay" if asked to do so by an authorised officer.

This can be done by production of any State-issued identity document or by making a statement in which particulars of identity are given.

A person can also be identified by someone else who has identity documents.

Refusal to meet the request could result in a maximum fine of R500 (or six months).

The Goverment has introduced measures to reinforce the legal obligation of individuals to submit details for the Population Register.

And the obligation has been extended to employers, who will have to submit details of employees, as will landlords for tenants.

The Bill says the new identity document will contain:

- Identity number and the date of issue of the document.
- Full name, sex and date and place of birth.
- Citizenship.
- A recent photograph.
- Any other particulars contained in the Population Register which the Minister of Home Affairs stipulates should be included.

When applying for a Book of Life, individuals will have to supply details for the Population Register.

Apart from the details required for inclusion in the identity document, fingerprints will have to be supplied, particulars "required when notice of birth is given", details of drivers' licences, firearm licences, marriage particulars, passport details, official language, occupation, residential and postal address, and any other particulars determined by the Minister of Home Affairs.

Race is not mentioned anywhere in the legislation although it is clear that it will still be included in the Population Register as, in terms of other legislation, race classification has to be given on a birth certificate.

Indirect controls will now regulate influx

GOVERNMENT'S new influx policy contains several indirect control measures to prevent "disorderly resettlement" in the urban areas.

Health regulations, availability of land and housing, control on squatting and slums, and citizenship will now govern whether people will be allowed to settle where they want to.

The White Paper on Urbanisation warns that measures to avoid undesirable social conditions are necessary because lifting direct control measures could lead to excessive migration to places where not enough land and/or facilities are available.

It recalls that the President's Council report recommended that "occupation" should be used to promote orderly urbanisation.

Government's attitude is that occupation means "any form of housing and accommodation on land or in buildings which has been approved for housing purposes and do not contradict other laws or regulations".

The council also recommended that new arrivals in urban areas should obtain approved accommodation or housing sites.

It further recommended that

ORMANDE POLLOCK and CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

health regulations concerning accommodation should be revised "to ensure satisfactory living conditions and to combat overcrowding and unhygienic conditions".

Changes are being investigated, the White Paper says.

The new approach will apply only to SA citizens, which excludes millions of people from the independent homelands.

While SA has offered to restore citizenship to all of them, it is understood that the matter is still being negotiated with some of the homeland governments.

The entry of foreign blacks to SA will now fall under the Department of Home Affairs and the Aliens Act.

The White Paper also says rural development should be promoted to counter migration to metropolitan areas.

Rural development, it says, is an important element of orderly urbanisation; forms an integral part of the National Regional Development Plan, the Population Development Programme and other strategies, and should not be seen in isolation.

"Any rural development strategy or plan should provide for the handling of non-metropolitan urbanisation and should be aimed at rendering the rural areas more viable and at improving the quality of life"

Onus on private aid for township housing

339 BUS DAY 24/4/86

BARRY STREEK
PATRICK CULL and Sapa

A MARKED change in government strategies to provide housing for blacks has been incorporated into to its new urbanisation policy.

Emphasis will be on the individual and private enterprise to build homes.

Yesterday's White Paper said that, although government had accepted it had to play a role in the provision of housing, and would "consider assistance in respect in cases of extreme distress only, the principle was that consumers should pay for services and facilities.

"Regarding the private sector, it is accepted that special measures are needed to make it possible for this sector to participate increasingly in financing the acquisition of land and urban development for the lower income groups.

"All possible sources of revenue should be exploited and used "primarily for the acquisition of land for urban development", the White Paper said.

It also said government was "as far as circumstances permit, in favour of a system whereby property rates in all black townships are based on the market value of the property concerned".

A "maximum" devolution of authority and responsibility to local authorities was fundamental to a successful urbanisation strategy.

Legislation would be introduced in 1986.

One restrictive measure, with regard to the obtaining of a permit by the owner or lessee to accommodate a black on white premises, would be repealed only when levies imposed in terms of the Regional Services Councils Act came into effect.

The report said that where RSCs had not yet been established, adjacent local authorities should co-operate to provide services to residents on a "more cost-effective basis" by avoiding duplication.

In addition, local authorities would be expected to take the necessary steps to promote the health of residents — a power which could be used to prevent a willy-nilly influx and mass squatting.

This emphasis on maximum private involvement is seen as the basic strategy for dealing with the black housing crisis and is clearly different from the role the State played in the 1930s in dealing with the poor white problem.

When the poor whites — many of them Afrikaans-speaking — flocked to the cities then, the State was the key factor in providing government-aiding housing and work-creation schemes.

Job reservation, protecting certain jobs for whites, prevented competition from cheap black labour.

□ Separate residential areas were a necessity for the development of SA, Minister of Constitutional Affairs Chris Heunis told an international Press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

As chairman of a Press conference called to elaborate on the White Paper on Urbanisation, he was asked whether blacks would still be prohibited from living and working where they wished.

Heunis said the whole matter of group areas was being studied by the President's Council and he did not want to pre-empt its findings.

PASS LAWS DEBATE

Argus 24/4/86 206 258 339

Swift moves on pass laws

White paper welcome — new powers worry

ALTHOUGH the scrapping of pass laws and the White Paper on urbanisation has been welcomed in many quarters, reaction has been tempered by the announcement of the sweeping new powers given to the Minister of Law and Order to deal with unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party has welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper.

Party Leader Mr Colin Eglin said the PFP was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass-law system and the laws associated with it.

Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all people.

Speaking in Durban, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the White Paper on urbanisation was meaningless because it still entrenched the Group Areas Act.

"ROAD TO HELL"

Addressing the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said that although the paper contained good intentions, "the road to hell is paved with good intentions".

He said the clause which stipulated separate living areas would still be observed and made the Government's views on urbanisation meaningless to most blacks.

The United Democratic Front says provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill — providing sweeping powers to the Minister of Law and Order in areas of unrest — are ominous and draconian.

Under the new legislation a state of emergency can be declared in any area.

DISRESPECT

A statement issued by the acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the Bill placed "further power in the hands of someone known for capriciousness and a disrespect for human life.

"The provisions which place the decisions of the Minister above the judiciary are ominous."

Britain has reacted cautiously to the scrapping of the pass laws, signalling its concern over the implications of the urbanisation policy being designed to replace them.

The Thatcher Government hopes South Africa's new urbanisation policy will not set back the objectives of the Commonwealth's eminent persons group.

And in Washington, the United States has repeated its welcome of the death of the pass laws, saying it trusted South Africa would soon be free of all restrictions on the movement of its citizens.

Political Staff

THE Government is to move quickly to give legislative effect to its decision to scrap influx control.

Meanwhile reaction internationally and locally has been overwhelmingly favourable, with some warnings that more reforms are urgently required.

The release of the White Paper was, however, soured internationally by publication of legislation that will give police emergency powers in unrest areas.

The Government has moved rapidly to exploit the reaction, mounting another nation-wide advertising campaign claiming that promises have been met.

"New era"

The advertisements are along the same lines as an earlier advertising campaign in which President P W Botha promised to scrap influx control.

In the latest dramatic advertisement President Botha promises: "A new era of freedom has begun."

Sensitive to criticisms about the slow pace of reforms, Government spokesmen gave the assurance that legislation would be published soon.

In the meantime the police, administration boards and courts have been given firm instructions from ministerial level to abide by the Government's intentions as stated in the White Paper on the urbanisation strategy.

The dumping of influx control will be contained in a single omnibus Bill entitled The Abolition of Influx Control Bill.

Reaction from diplomatic missions in South Africa was favourable today but there was



Mr Chris Heunis . . . "There's no catch."

concern that there could still be some catch in the application of the strategy which could again limit freedom of movement.

In an interview the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, insisted: "There is no catch."

With the scrapping of influx control the Group Areas Act has become the main target of critics.

The Anglican Archbishop-elect, The Very Rev Desmond Tutu has said that the issue has moved beyond influx control and the debate is over the change of the whole system.

And there is widespread agreement that the abolition of the pass law system will do little to halt the unrest and that greater reform is required.

In the latest advertisement Mr Botha says: "The prisons are emptied of the victims of this unhappy system. No South African will ever suffer the indignity of arrest for a pass offence again. A new era of freedom has begun. That is the reality."

And he gives the assurance that "the new South Africa will be a land where all decent people can sleep with their doors open."

Tutu and Nel clash over pass laws

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu clashed today on a widely watched US television current affairs programme over political reform.

Commenting on the pass-law suspension and planned repeal, Bishop Tutu said apartheid could not be reformed, only destroyed.

Mr Nel noted that in the new dispensation there would be no legal control whatsoever which would apply only to black people.

The two leaders were speaking on ABC Television's *"Nightline"* programme.

Bishop Tutu said that making ad hoc adjustments would not end the unrest.

Urging the Bishop not to move the goalposts, Mr Nel said: "Reform is a process. The Government has gone a long way along this road."

Bishop Tutu and Mr Nel were also interviewed on BBC's *Newsnight* television programme last night.

Mr Nel said that power-sharing could be on the cards in South Africa — but only if black leaders turned away from their commitment to violence.

Through a satellite link-up, Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned that "our people are no longer interested in incremental change. The name of the game now is political power".

sunrise

Levy stays for domestic workers till end of June

Political Staff

Employers of domestic workers will have to continue paying the monthly levy of R1,20, along with the R3 transport levy, till June 30, the chairman of the West Rand Development Board, Mr John Knoetze said yesterday.

He said (when asked if the scrapping of influx control, and with it the registration of domestic staff, meant employers no longer had to pay the levies) that the fees were not necessary for newly employed domestic staff.

"Employers may now employ anyone without registration other than foreign Africans from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi or Mozambique," he added.

PAYROLL TAX

It was possible, he said, that employers would be affected by the "payroll" tax which would come into effect with the introduction of Regional Services Councils. Details are not yet available.

And in Cape Town, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said the money was needed for development purposes.

He conceded that the levies were discriminatory as they only applied to black employees but he said the money could not be suddenly cut off.

He said employers should contact board offices to establish how much to pay.

Six 'black cities' to rise across SA

STAR 26/4/86 339

By Winnie Graham

The abolition of influx control has galvanised Government plans to build six new "black cities" each with a population of a million or more.

Cities will be built at Richards Bay, Harrismith and Nelspruit. The Witwatersrand, Durban, the Cape Peninsula and possibly Bloemfontein have been earmarked for urban development.

NEW CITY SITE

This has been confirmed by the chairman of the West Rand Development Board, Mr John Knoetze. He would not say where on the Witwatersrand the new city would be sited.

South Africa's urban black population, he said, would double by the turn of the century. Plans were in the pipeline to help "spread" the population across the country.

"Ailing" country towns, he said, would be helped with the establishment of new industries and six new cities would be created to accommodate the seven million additional blacks in urban areas in the next 14 years.

He did not believe the disappearance of the dompas would bring thousands of displaced people to existing cities in search of jobs. When the new metropolitan areas were built, work opportunities would be created for people, creating "disincentives" for them to come to existing cities.

"The cities will be the size of Soweto but not like Soweto," Mr Knoetze said.

"They will provide people with the same investment opportunities of, say, Vanderbijlpark when it was established. Anyone who bought property there then, as I did, can expect a good return on his investment."

One of the new cities, he added, would be at Richards Bay where the Government had already spent R2 000 million. It was expected that by the year 2 000 more than a million people would have settled there.

Another city would be built at Harrismith, where there were excellent water resources, and another at Nelspruit, a prosperous town close to Mozambique and on a developing tourist route.

He said the Government would continue to provide "core housing" for the lower income groups but private enterprise would be expected to develop the cities.

NON-SUBSIDISED HOUSING

"In the five years I have been in Johannesburg I have managed to find R40-million for non-subsidised housing," he added.

"The money is there for development."

The United Building Society indicated yesterday it would spend R100 million a year on black housing. It was already granting R15 million a month to blacks wishing to build homes of their own.

The Pass Laws

Mixed reaction to Government White Paper

CP Reporters

WHILE all the details of the Government's new influx controls are not yet clear, one thing is – the death of the dompas will mean relief for tens of thousands of South Africans.

Outside Parliament, experts' reaction to the White Paper on Orderly Urbanisation tabled in Cape Town on Wednesday ranges from great enthusiasm, to guarded optimism, to outright condemnation.

Announcing the Government's plans, President PW Botha said: "No-one will ever again suffer the indignities of the pass laws."

Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin welcomed the decision, but warned: "SA will need vast housing, township development, education, training and job creation programs."

A Legal Resources attorney, who is an expert on influx control law, said: "It is not cosmetic, and really is the abolition of influx control."

But the Group Areas Act still exists and black people will not be allowed to live in "white" areas, he said.

A leading Johannesburg attorney said that although the White Paper would give relief to many people, the Identification Act could be used used in the same way as influx control.

No-one can be forced to produce a "dompas" but they could be forced by a policeman to prove their identity "without delay". This seems to be a contradiction, replacing the dompas with another State document.

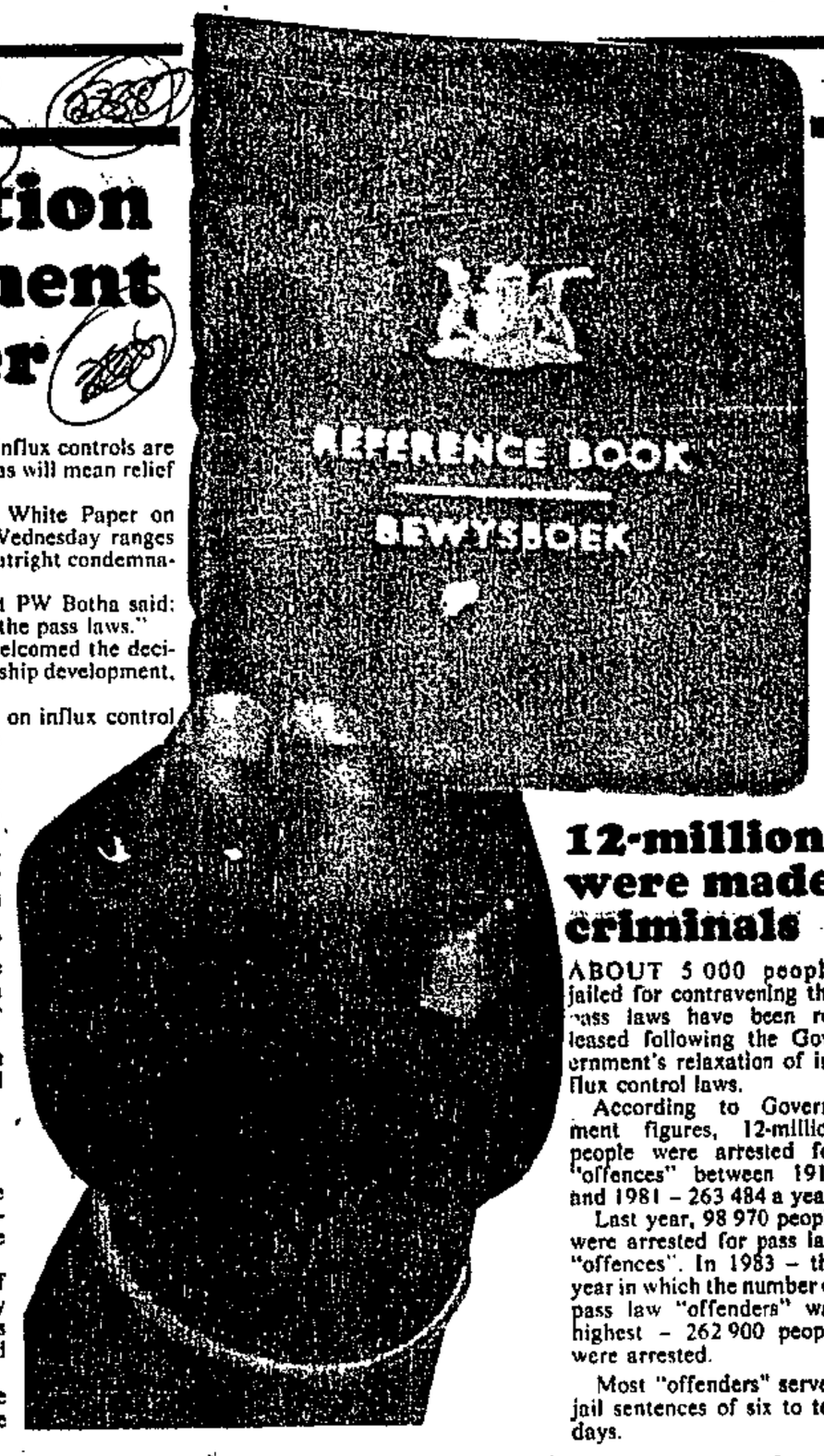
The lawyer said that although influx control in the broad sense had been abolished, the essential pillars of apartheid still existed. These were:

- The Group Areas Act.
- Population Registration Act.
- Separate Amenities Act.

The Council of Unions of SA called the White Paper "merely a disguise to placate the international community as regards promises made in the past".

"It is quite apparent that the fingerprinting of all South Africans and the monitoring of ordinary people by employers and landlords merely shifts the responsibility for punishing workers," said Cusa.

At the time of going to Press Cosatu and the UDF were still "in conference" and could not give any comment on the White Paper.



12-million were made criminals

ABOUT 5 000 people jailed for contravening the pass laws have been released following the Government's relaxation of influx control laws.

According to Government figures, 12-million people were arrested for "offences" between 1916 and 1981 – 263 484 a year.

Last year, 98 970 people were arrested for pass law "offences". In 1983 – the year in which the number of pass law "offenders" was highest – 262 900 people were arrested.

Most "offenders" served jail sentences of six to ten days.

'Movement still restricted'

By MARY BURTON
Black Sash president

THE White Paper on urbanisation must be seen against the background of widespread resistance to apartheid policies and of increased pressure from abroad – particularly from foreign investors.

The Government has recognised the demands for an end to racial discrimination.

In planning to abolish influx control, it exchanges the hated dompas for identity documents which all South Africans must obtain "and the White Paper acknowledges that black citizens are also South Africans with the exception of those who are TBVC citizens".

But it is clear the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act will remain in force and that the responsibility for the control of the movement of people will be devolved to local authorities.

Those bodies will be based on racially separated groups.

This devolution of control to local level will take place within the framework of provisions to control squatting, to enforce health regulations, to deal "with loitering and congregating and to ensure that new migrants are informed of the availability of approved accomodation and employment".

This is not moving away from racial discrimination. It places considerable power in the hands of the authorities to curb the presence of black people in urban areas.

What PW's Orderly Urbanisation will mean for *you*

CP REPORTER

THE Government is to scrap or amend at least 34 laws and regulations restricting black freedom of movement under its new influx control policies.

Laws to be scrapped completely, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis told Parliament, are:

- The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act – the Pass Laws.
- The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.
- The Black Labour Act.
- The Black Affairs Administration Act.
- The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act.

Heunis added that the Government planned to have these changes in the law passed this year – so far only the pass laws have been scrapped.

Full details of the changes in the law are not yet available, but pass law experts have identified exactly what the new policy will mean to you:

★ Whether you have a job no longer matters: if you have approved accomodation – that is you have your own house, or are a *legal* tenant – you can live in a town or city. The 10(1) stamp no longer matters.

The Government's definition of housing is existing houses, core houses, shell houses, boarding houses, hostels, hotels, flats and informal housing structures *on approved sites*.

This freedom is restricted to black townships – the Group Areas Act, which prevents black people moving into white areas, will remain in force.

There is no indication yet on how the authorities will check on whether you have approved accomodation, nor what they can legally do to you if they find you have not. Indications are, say the experts, that you will not be charged in court, as happened under the old system when you were found in town without a valid stamp in your pass.

★ If you live in the rural areas and want to move to a town or city, you can do so, *if* you get a house or "approved accomodation".

★ You are no longer legally obliged to carry your dompas or identification of any sort. But, according to a new law to be passed this year, the Identification Bill, "an authorised officer" *can* still ask you to identify yourself "without delay". You can do this with your dompas or ID document, by making a statement giving details of your identity, or by being identified by someone who is carrying identification. If you refuse to meet the request of the "authorised officer" to identify yourself, you could be charged and sentenced to six months' jail, or a fine of R500.

A prominent civil rights lawyer says, however, the new law does not provide for police stopping everyone in the street and demanding identification – but then nor does it exclude this.

★ South Africans of all races will be issued with a new identity document. But while all races will get them, the IDs will catogorise South Africans racially – they will contain particulars from the Population Register; that is, full details of your race classification.

★ Responsibility for policing the new policy will largely be switched from the SA police to local authorities – community guards and township blacklacks.

The experts say part of the new policy is to "de-racialise" the laws – remove directly discriminatory references. But the Squatters' Act, the Slums Act and the Aliens' Act will affect Africans far more than white, coloured and Indian communities.

The Squatters' Act and the Slums Act can be used, they say, to prevent a flood of people into the cities – by limiting the numbers of people in houses and the type of houses built. If community councils and black local authorities limit the land available for new houses, this will also keep people out – it is they who must approve "approved accommodation".

The position of "independent" homeland "citizens" is not clear – Heunis told reporters on Wednesday it was still being negotiated, but there is a possibility that the Aliens' Act could be used to retain dompas-like restrictions on them.

Another possibility is that by restricting available housing in the metropolitan areas, the authorities could force people to follow the Government's decentralisation policies – by making housing and land easily available in Ekangala, for instance, while restricting housing on the Reef, the authorities could force people to endorse *themselves* out of the towns.

SA 'aliens' face the boot

ALIENS in "neighbouring states" (homelands) in "white" South Africa – and those entering the "country" illegally – are to be repatriated.

So says Deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Piet Badenhorst. Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego this week, Badenhorst said the influx of large numbers of "aliens" was a cause for great concern.

"It may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market".

The Times takes pass law abolition critics to task

28/4/86 SPM 339

The Star Bureau

LONDON — It is "unhelpful and untrue" to brush aside the repeal of the pass laws as nothing more than "an irrelevant concession to black rage", says *The Times* today.

The move, the newspaper says in an editorial, "strikes at the very foundation of apartheid".

SCEPTICS

"Those who have long been inured to Pretoria's habit of promising more and delivering less have reacted to the decision with their customary scepticism."

But *The Times* says that if the "sceptics of the Left" refuse to recognise it as fundamental reform, the "legions on the Afrikaner Right know only too well that it cannot be dismissed as cosmetic.

"The abolition of the pass laws, as much as President Botha's promise of freehold title and the restoration of citizenship, must lead inexorably to the granting of further political rights to blacks, whom Pretoria this week tacitly admitted to be an integral part of South African society".

The British Council of Churches (BCC) has also welcomed the move, while reiterating its belief that blacks must share decision-making.

The BCC said on Friday it "welcomes the significant advance by the South African Government that it is to abolish the pass law system".

But, a spokesman added: "Any reform or constitutional change by the present government would, on its own, be unacceptable to the black population, however ameliorative or far-reaching the change might be."

The Economist magazine says that while it would be "churlish" not to welcome the replacement of the pass laws with a more "flexible" system of control, "it would be naive to think that the change heralds any real bending of the principles on which South Africa is run".

It warns: "There are no half measures in getting rid of apartheid. Each layer that is peeled away reveals another beneath. The ending of the pass laws will increase the pressure of numbers on South Africa's cities in the coming years."

DETAILS

The ANC has yet to react.

A spokesman in London said Friday: "Lusaka is studying the details closely and will probably release a statement early next week."

The Bishop of Coventry, the Rt Rev Simon Barrington-Ward — who has just returned from a visit to South Africa — has made an urgent plea for the release of Nelson Mandela before, Britain's *Church Times* reports, "the chance of a peaceful solution passes by forever".

Much of the massive red tape has been cut

Scrapping of pass laws will affect millions

28/4/86
STAR
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By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcements last week of the suspension of the pass laws and details of the Government's new urbanisation policy will affect the lives of millions of black people.

Much of the massive red tape which governed where people could move, live and work has been cut.

If you are a foreigner from a TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei) country you will be treated the same as any alien. You need a valid passport or travel document to enter the country and you will not be allowed to work or to stay permanently unless you have the necessary work and residence permits.

Existing agreements between TBVC countries and South Africa allow TBVC citizens to enter South Africa without a visa for up to 14 days. Longer stays require permits.

TBVC citizens permanently resident in South Africa have already been promised that their South African citizenship will be restored. When this happens such citizens may apply for South African identity documents and will be free to move and work freely anywhere in the country.

It is possible that the discussions could lead to South African citizenship being granted to TBVC citizens permanently resident in their own countries.

However, the South African Government has already made clear that such dual citizenship will not accord political rights in South Africa.

South African citizenship for TBVC nationals (that is, those people permanently resident in one of those countries) implies political rights in the relevant independent homeland.

Free entry rights

Rights of free entry, movement and employment in South Africa for the TBVC nationals are, as mentioned, being discussed with the various governments.

● South African citizenship: You are a South African citizen unless you have been proclaimed a citizen of a TBVC country or you are from a neighbouring country such as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique or Zimbabwe.

You are a South African citizen even if you are a resident of one of the non-independent homelands such as kwaZulu, Gazankulu or kwaNdebele.

South African citizens have the right to move freely in and around the country.

You do not need a pass to remain in a city area, but you do need a place where you can live.

You will not be allowed to simply live in the streets of a town or city as a vagrant.

● Domestic servant: If you have permanent residence in South Africa (no matter what your nationality) you may work for anyone who is prepared to hire you. You do not need a reference book endorsed with a permit to work in a certain area. There is no requirement to have the permission of any development board or official to look for work.

Your employer may want to see some sort of identification to see if you are who you say you are, but there is no obligation to produce any.

There is no obligation for an employer to give you a job if you cannot identify yourself, just as there is no obligation for an employer to ask for identification.

However, the Government is likely to encourage employers to check the identification of prospective employees so that for this and many other reasons it would be advisable to apply for official identity documents.

Exemption

A domestic servant may "live in" on the property of her employer even if that is in a group area other than her own. This is a special exemption provided for in the Group Areas Act.

However, in terms of the same Act the family of a live-in domestic servant may not live permanently in the "wrong" group area.

Domestic servants may live with their families only in the group areas of their particular population group and would then have to commute to work.

Domestic servants do not need any permission from a development board to work in any area and there is no such thing as section 10 rights to qualify anyone to be in an area.

Employers and owners of property, especially flat blocks, are restricted by laws and by-laws as to how many people they may accommodate on their premises.

● Factory and office workers: Like domestic servants, no permission is needed to seek employment in any area.

Workers housed in hostels will not be able to bring their families to live with them unless their employers or the owners of the hostels provide for this.

● Residents of rural areas: If you want to bring your family to live with you in the city there is nothing to stop you except that they must have a place to stay.

Local authorities may regulate how many people may live in a particular dwelling on the grounds of health hazards due to lack of adequate facilities.

You do not need to have a job to live in the city, but you will have to find approved accommodation in a group area of your population group.

That means you will have to find a house or at least serviced land on which you may build your own house.

Information about the availability of this and employment opportunities is to be made available in the rural areas by the Bureau for Information.

● Squatters: You may not simply set up a shack shelter wherever you please. Owners of private land have the right to have you evicted and prosecuted for trespassing.

Local authorities have the right to clear squatter settlements and slums.

If you join a squatter settlement you run the risk of being evicted and charged.

Some squatter camps may be declared emergency settlements in which people will be allowed to live until the area can be properly serviced and upgraded or until suitable ground elsewhere can be found.

URBAN BLACKS

Wide range of restrictive laws up for review

24/4/86 BUS DAY

PATRICK CULL
and CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

AT least 34 Acts, proclamations and other items of restrictive legislation affecting the freedom of movement of blacks will be scrapped or considerably amended by government in terms of its new urbanisation policy.

Most of these were listed in the White Paper tabled in Parliament yesterday by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.



● HEUNIS

He stressed it was intended to see all these legislative changes passed by Parliament this year.

The laws to be repealed *in toto* are:

- ☐ The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.
- ☐ the Black Labour Act of 1964.
- ☐ The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952.
- ☐ The Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971.
- ☐ The Black Labour Act of 1972.
- ☐ The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act of 1956; and
- ☐ Proclamation 270 of 1966.

Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act controls the right of blacks to remain in certain areas or obtain employment.

PERMIT

Section 31 of this Act — the curfew clause — bans blacks from being in specific areas proclaimed by the State President during certain hours unless in possession of a permit.

The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act also controls:

- ☐ The freedom of blacks to attend sports meetings in urban and prescribed areas and other races to attend events in black areas.
- ☐ "Idle and undersirable black people" outside trust areas.
- ☐ Foreign blacks entering SA.
- ☐ Blacks residing in white areas.
- ☐ The authority by which a police officer can refuse a person permission to enter a black township for a period of up to three months.

PASSES

The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952 — the so-called Pass-Laws — will be totally repealed.

Imposed in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, more than 250 000 blacks have been arrested for pass law infringements over the past 10 years.

Only one section of the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971 is still in effect and controls the movement of blacks in prescribed areas in the same development board area.

Other legislation which will be amended or partially repealed involves:

- ☐ Proclamation R74 of 1968 which regulates the "flow" of people from the self-governing homelands to SA.

TOWNSHIPS

- ☐ The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and the Slums Act of 1979, the aim being to devolve control of both to local authorities.

Amendments will also be made to the Health Act.

Regulations with regard to the proclamation of townships are also to be re-evaluated by the Department of Development Aid.

At this stage, only the Pass Laws have effectively been scrapped in terms of the moratorium declared by President P W Botha.

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Councils seek R500m loan

THELMA TUCH

THE Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) is to appeal overseas for a loan of R500m for the upgrading of black townships.

At its two-day annual conference in Bloemfontein at the weekend Ucasa was given a mandate to raise the money to build houses, provide essential services and improve the infrastructure.

Ucasa president Steve Kgame said the association would approach government to act as steward for the money.

Government did this in 1980 when R206m was raised in West Germany and R150m locally from a consortium of banks.

Kgame said appalling conditions faced blacks in townships, such as Devon, Hendrina, Bekkerdal and Delmas, where residents had to collect water from communal taps.

He said that none of the 37 local councils was financially viable with areas such as Soweto facing a deficit of R10m, Diepmeadow R7m and Dobsonville R2m.

He criticised government for pumping money into homelands instead of providing money for debt-ridden councils.

"We would like to make government aware that it should not shift its responsibility onto the black residents," he said.

Councils could not raise extra money by increasing rents because people could not afford to pay, he said.

At the conference, attended by 300 delegates, Ucasa called for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all political detainees.

The Press was criticised for reports about the collapse of black local authorities.

These reports criticised councils for lacking support of the people and have covered the widespread violence directed by residents at representatives of these authorities.

Kgame said only five of the 42 local authorities had collapsed.

Of the 192 community councils only 38 had collapsed, he added.

Ucasa to ask for R500m for townships

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) is to appeal to overseas donors for a loan of R500 million for the upgrading of facilities in black townships.

At its two-day annual conference in Bloemfontein at the weekend, Ucasa was given a mandate to raise this money to build houses, provide essential services and improve the infrastructure of the smaller and poorer black communities.

Ucasa president Mr Steve Kgame said the association would approach the government to act as a guarantee for the money to be borrowed overseas.

Electrification

The government did this in 1980 when R206 million was raised in Germany for the electrification of Greater Soweto and R150 million locally from a consortium of banks for the upgrading of services in the township, he said.

Mr Kgame said appalling conditions face black residents in townships such as Devon, Hendrina, Bekkerdal and Delmas, where residents have no water-borne sewerage and are forced to collect water from a communal tap.

He said that not one of the 37 local councils in the country was financially viable, with areas such as Soweto facing an enormous deficit of R10 million, Diepmeadow R7 million and Dobsonville R2 million.

He criticized the government for pumping money into the homelands instead of providing money to the debt-ridden councils.

Responsibility

"We would like to make the government aware that it should not shift its responsibility on to the black residents," he said.

Councils could not raise extra money by increasing rent as residents could not afford to pay, he said.

At the conference, attended by 300 accredited delegates, Ucasa called for the release of the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, as well as of all political detainees.

The press was criticized for negative reports about the collapse of black local authorities in SA.

These reports have criticized the councils as lacking the support of the people.

However, Mr Kgame said only five of the 42 local authorities had collapsed, three in the Eastern Cape and two in the Transvaal — Bela Bela at Warmbaths and recently the council in strife-torn Alexandra.

Of the 192 community councils throughout the country, only 38 had collapsed, he added.

(4) The Cabinet has recently approved the establishment of an Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee to effectively co-ordinate the purchasing, provisioning and distribution of medical supplies used in public health services both in the interest of the authorities rendering such services as well as in the interests of the industry.

Q Con 1491
HANSARD 30/4/86

Atmospheric lead levels

798. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

339

(1) What are the latest average recorded atmospheric lead levels measured at urban locations during (a) summer and (b) winter at (i) Cape Town City Hall, (ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall, (iii) Durban City Hall, (iv) Johannesburg City Hall, (v) Munitoria, Pretoria, and (vi) Arcadia, Pretoria;

(2) in which years were these measurements taken?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1)

Site	Winter	Summer
	(units in micrograms per cubic meter)	
Cape Town City Hall	2,13	0,89
Port Elizabeth City Hall	1,96	0,64
Durban City Hall	1,03	0,50
Johannesburg City Hall	0,73	0,58
Pretoria Munitoria	1,43	0,55
Pretoria Arcadia	1,56	0,58

(2) Winter = April to September inclusive 1985.
Summer = October to February inclusive 1985-86.
March results for 1986 are not yet available.

Rock lobster

807. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether any permits have been issued for the catching of rock lobster in the West Coast rock lobster sanctuary in the 1985-86 season; if so, (a) for what quantities in each case, (b) in favour of what specified persons or companies were these permits issued and (c) in respect of what specified locations are the permits applicable;

(2) whether a report has been prepared on the result of the experimental catch of 50 tons of rock lobster carried out in the 1984-85 season; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether this report is available for public scrutiny; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(a) 80 Tonnes whole mass at Robben Island and 20 tonnes whole mass at Hout Bay.

(b) SA Sea Products (Pty) Ltd, Hout Bay and Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty) Ltd, Hout Bay.

(c) An area adjacent to Robben Island as well as the area between "Die Josie" at Hout Bay and Oude Schip.

(2) Yes, but the total mass was 30 tonnes and not 50 tonnes.

(3) Yes.

Q Con 1492
HANSARD 30/4/86

Population numbers

850. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) Whether there has been a decrease in the population numbers of Whites and an increase in those of non-Whites in the past years; if so, (a) by what percentage have the numbers in respect of each population group decreased or increased and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished;

(2) whether the government will have a thorough scientific investigation instituted into the causes of this state of affairs, on the basis of the investigation instituted into the poor White question in the thirties; if not, why not; if so, what State department will be responsible for (a) this investigation and (b) the financing thereof;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) There has been an increase in the population numbers of all population groups in the Republic of South Africa.

(a) and (b)	Period 1951-1980	Period 1980-1985
Whites	1,9%	1,5%
Coloureds	3,1%	2,1%
Asians	2,8%	2,0%
Blacks	3,1%	2,7%

(2) (a) A thorough scientific investigation has been done by the Science Committee of the President's Council and a report was released on 9 March 1983.

(b) The financing was borne by the State.

(3) A statement is not necessary. The Population Development Programme is addressing this problem.

THURSDAY, 1 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Q Con 1494
HANSARD 1/5/86

Technikons

588. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many students were enrolled in 1986 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department

(i) School for Management	:	53
(ii) School for Secretarial Training	:	55
(iii) School for Teachers Training	:	70
(iv) School for Health Sciences	:	119
(v) School for Electrical Engineering	:	35
(vi) School for Mechanical Engineering	:	9
(vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering	:	58
(viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences	:	15

Note: Information as on 17 March 1986.

Q Con 1494
HANSARD 1/5/86

Books/stationery

656. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) What amount has his Department spent on providing free (a) textbooks and (b) stationery for Black

Parliament and Politics

Botha on pass laws

CAPE TIMES 30/4/86

Political Staff

THE scrapping of influx control and the pass laws does not mean "everyone should move to the cities" the State President, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

Speaking on TV2 and TV3 — the second time he has used this medium — he said the government was intent on launching a development plan for rural areas to make them more viable and to raise living standards.

'Work'

Mr Botha warned that there was not enough work for everyone in urban areas, adding that consideration would have to be given in urban areas to the availability of accommodation and to health and social conditions.

Despite this, however, the government believed that the abolition of influx control would greatly diminish the "problems of our black citizens" and extend their freedom of movement.

Mr Botha hoped that blacks would react to the abolition of influx control in "an orderly way", and not create unnecessary confusion and "disorder".

He wished to assure people that the government was aware of their problems and aspirations.

"We are aware of the economic problems which beset you. We are aware of your housing problems, and of the problems which you are experiencing with the education of your children.

"We know of the anguish caused in your society by radical intimidation, and of the frustration you experience as a result of some outdated bureaucratic practices. We are particularly aware of the problems which were caused by the pass system and influx control."

Mr Botha said it was because of this that his government was dedicated to a programme of political, social and economic reform and development involving the scrapping of influx control and the introduction of a common identity document.

'Citizenship'

In an appeal to blacks to accept the new document, he said the document would be useful and valuable and "will provide evidence of our common claim to South African citizenship".

Mr Botha said the government needed to "discuss solutions" with all black leaders in a peaceful atmosphere.

He said he had invited all people committed to a peaceful solution to meet with him at the negotiating table and he appealed to all South Africans to join him in this process.



economic activity in the homelands for them to support their large numbers. Government's industrial decentralisation programme has failed to create workable growth points. Although many employers have availed themselves of the generous incentives offered, development has been uneven. Jobs have been created, but the simultaneous development of social amenities such as housing, transport, health and education has been neglected.

In addition, the cost effectiveness of the decentralisation programme has also been questioned, and the authorities have not been able to stem an endless stream of allegations of corruption. And when the Treasury can no longer bear the cost of subsidising decentralisation, all the jobs "created" will be lost — witness the eastern Cape and the motor industry.

With few exceptions, most rural families are dependent on money earned in the urban centres, although some are surviving on State pensions and various forms of assistance from aid agencies. Both Allwood and Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman say the recession and increasing urban unemployment have exacerbated rural poverty. Over the past 18 months both organisations have been forced to increase the amount of relief feeding they are doing to prevent massive starvation.

Despite influx control, sheer desperation has led to a drift to the cities: witness Crossroads in Cape Town and the growth of shanty towns on the KwaZulu/Durban border. But on the Reef, shortage of land for black settlement has inhibited a similar process. Instead, large numbers of PWV workers commute from massive slum settlements in Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele — Winterveld and Kwaggafontein to name two.

The question is: will the abolition of influx control allow people to escape their impoverished conditions and cause a massive flood of people into the metropolitan centres? Neither Allwood nor Perlman believe it will. Based on reports from their field workers they say the feeling out in the rural areas is one of distrust and suspicion, with people waiting for government's hidden agenda to be revealed. "If it wasn't for this there would be a mass migration," says Allwood.

Despite the occasional rural development success story, Allwood remains pessimistic about the future of the homelands. "We can write these areas off until they have political legitimacy," he says. But as government has made it clear the homelands are still an integral component of the constitutional plans for a future SA, this is not likely in the near future.

Meanwhile, people working in rural areas tread a delicate political line and, for this reason, Operation Hunger works through community structures only. There is an obvious need for aid and development. But political sensitivities are such that organisations are sometimes accused of supporting the homeland system. Yet they feel they cannot ignore the issues while waiting for political change. Says Allwood: "The least we can do is put these rural towns on the map, upgrade settlements and create the necessary infrastructure."

AFTER INFLUX CONTROL — 3

Poverty back home

SA has produced the freak cities of the Third World. Compared to other places, they are clean and orderly without the *favelas* of Sao Paulo and the *canhicos* of Maputo — those sprawling shanty slums that cluster around cities of Africa, South America and Asia.

But SA, like the rest of the Third World, *has* spawned slum settlements. Only, largely because of influx control, they have mushroomed in the homelands.

Townlike conditions have been created in the rural areas. This is a consequence of many factors. "Betterment schemes" designed to maximise land use have meant that people who were once distributed over large areas have been crowded into small villages. And mass removals during the Sixties and Seventies have swelled the homeland population by 3m. Of course, this process happened without sufficient planning so the agglomerations lack basic urban infrastructure such as adequate roads, an energy supply, sanitation, rubbish removal and domestic water on tap.

So severe is the crowding that UCT's Urban Problem Research Unit estimates that approximately 60% of the homeland population would have to leave over the next 16 years if a meaningful agricultural policy is to work in these areas. "Today, less than 30% of people living in the homelands are involved in primary production," says John Allwood, executive director of World Vision of Southern Africa, which is currently sponsoring over 100 rural development projects.

To add to the misery, there is not enough

AN OPINION

JAN STEYN

The future of our cities



Jan Steyn is executive chairman of The Urban Foundation, which did much behind-the-scenes research into the inefficacy of the pass law system of influx control recently abolished.

Activated and encouraged by black leadership and supported by sound research, The Urban Foundation some 18 months ago set for itself the task of securing the abolition of influx control by the end of the current session of parliament. When I communicated this to supporters I was greeted at best by sympathetic but barely concealed incredulity, or by undisguised scepticism. The government White Paper which proposes the scrapping of many key discriminatory laws from the statute book is testimony to careful strategic planning and incisive action through cohesive teamwork.

There are very important lessons to be learned from this exercise for those of us in the private sector. For the first time in an action programme, as distinct from declamations, a cohesive consortium of private-sector interests pursued the common goal of the restoration of mobility to black South Africans. Assocom, the FCI, the AHI, Nafcoc, Seifsa and The Urban Foundation, as well as black and business leadership, formed a potent alliance in pursuit of this goal.

Such an alliance is capable of application to other areas in which those outside government seek to contribute to the goal of a more just and stable future for us all. The radical revision and, hopefully, eventual abolition of the remaining statutory underpinning of apartheid should now be targeted for pursuit. It is imperative that such an initiative should be undertaken in a cohesive, structured and carefully planned manner. Inappropriate, inexpert and unco-ordinated attempts could in the event prove to be counter-productive.

What is the future of our cities? Much is going to depend on whether the determination of government is demonstrated by the urgent delivery of land, and whether a climate conducive to a dynamic housing process for blacks is generated.

This, in turn, is dependent upon the mechanisms which government creates through which this delivery and this process can be given tangible content. Moreover, will the private sector reassess its priorities in the allocation of its resources?

What we need now is the equivalent of an Escom or an Iscor formed when our electricity supply situation and steel industry required radical remedies.

It is no exaggeration to say that SA's future depends significantly on the successful implementation of a positive urbanisation strategy. Without this, we may have won the human rights battle, but would have lost the war on poverty and human suffering as well as the violence which is one of its by-products.

FACE TO FACE

JAN HUPKES

After influx control



Dr Jan Hupkes is Professor of Economics at the School of Business Leadership, Unisa. He comments on the consequences and problems of the abolition of influx control.

***FM*: Do you welcome the scrapping of influx control?**

Hupkes: Certainly. The pass law system was beyond human dignity. There is no alternative. You cannot have a free market economy and yet deprive people of the right to supply labour where there is demand for it. The days when one could hide behind a white skin are gone.

What are the short-run implications?

Continuation of the Group Areas Act will relieve some of the effects. But its use will serve only as a bridging period before it too must be scrapped. If you give a shock you must be careful about its impact. Demarcated areas are bound to become congested and act as a magnet. Therefore, government must provide land for the creation of new urban areas. Income disparity between rural areas and cities is huge. The opportunity cost of migration is low for the perceived benefits.

Will the formal and informal sectors benefit from less regulation?

The informal sector will be able to expand substantially. Many products and services which are demanded but have inadequate supply will benefit. Demand for certain white skills, for instance artisans' jobs, will be eroded as more blacks undercut them in price. As for the formal sector, a closed shop exists, especially in white-collar jobs. Tribal identities are also evident. Thus, outside competitors will face barriers to employment, or victimisation for attempting to bid down wages. The unions will disallow the operation of the laws of supply and demand. They know they are safe by pressing for influx control abolition.

These moves could highlight a pressing housing need for blacks.

The building industry can give a big boost to non-inflationary growth by its capacity under-utilisation and low import content. Government should guard against neatly planned areas and abnormally high building standards. Evidence abroad shows people become bored and alienated with being too organised. Community spirit must be fostered otherwise people are attracted to slum conditions — in the nicest sense of the word. Private sector involvement and freehold title are essential. This, together with infrastructure development, will attract business and shoppers back to the townships.

But how do you prevent slum dormitories on the edge of city centres?

At present no incentive exists for the proliferation of new business in black areas. Regulations and the fact that blacks work and spend away from home explain this. With formal sector jobs limited the only alternative to unemployment is the informal economy. This will normalise the dormitory towns and increase the amount of money circulating within the local community. Informal subjects will remain there and earn there, helping to alleviate poverty. There will be little need to migrate to scarce jobs in the industrial areas. Take the East Asian and Latin American countries, whose rapid growth is underpinned by flourishing underground economies free of hindrance. This very growth opens up new opportunities in the formal sector.

Surely it will take political will to assist this process?

I am not known as a liberal but I am critical of the excessive regulation and bureaucracy which hinders enterprise. Job security diminishes with industrial and social development — this, whites must accept. Deregulation can only make for more opportunities, just as more competition in the work place enhances efficiency and progress.

In 1977 I proposed a motion at the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut to give traders in Soweto the right to own and establish more shops. It is a fact that a city with a population of 1,5m has no chemist, for example. Government must turn a blind eye, as in the case of mini-bus taxis. The Small Business Development Corporation is doing a good job but its resources are inadequate. Discrimination against blacks by government and banks is the stumbling block.

FRIDAY, 2 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Taxable income

337. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1984 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

			Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a)		(1984)	24 679,9 m	1 462,3 m	1 171,5 m
(b)	(i)	(1985)	21 929,8 m	1 580, 1 m	842,9 m
	(ii)		4,54%	14,77%	22,33%

Notes:

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income assessed for the 1984 and 1985 tax years, respectively. This excludes taxpayers paying tax under the Final Deduction System, in respect of whom accurate statistics are not available.

(2) The statistics for the 1985 tax year are incomplete because ± 25 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

Mamelodi: ammunition issued

526. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 11 February 1986, how many (a) tearsmoke canisters, (b) quirts, (c) shields, (d) helmets, (e) rounds of buckshot and (f) R1-rifles were issued to the members of the South African Police deployed in Memolodi on 21 November 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Except to mention that adequate equipment had been issued to members of the South African Police deployed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985 to resist any eventuality, I am not prepared to furnish further particulars.

(a) to (f) Fall away.

99-year leasehold

528. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(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 each specified Development Board as at 31 January 1986;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in each specified Development Board area as at that date?

HoA

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

99-Year leasehold is a form of land tenure and does not necessarily include houses. In the reply to question 1(a)(i) no distinction is made between developed and undeveloped sites in respect of the following Development Board areas. With this reservation, the question is replied to as follows:

Northern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 333.

(ii) 3.

(b)

Mataleng	404
Bongani	195
Motswedimosa	239
Tlhakatlou	224
Boipelo	117
Boichoko	616
Huhudi	399
Thembinkosi	127
Lukhanyisweni	101
Mziwabantu	110
E'Thembeni	246
Matlhomola	200

(2) 33.

Orange-Vaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 404.

(ii) 1 092.

(b)

Bothaville	817
Frankfort	156
Harrismith	811
Heilbron	4
Parys	25
Petrus Steyn	4
Viljoenskroon	145
Villiers	201
Vrede	237
Vredefort	32
Warden	84

(2) 174.

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 1 913.

(ii) 2 969.

(b)

Allanridge	—
Bethulie	132
Boshof	289
Bultfontein	—
Brandfort	305
Clocolan	109
Dealsville	178
De Wetsdorp	221
Edenburg	147
Excelsior	69
Fauresmith	134
Ficksburg	126
Fouriesburg	61
Hennenman	—
Hertzogville	—
Hobhouse	74
Hoopstad	155
Jagersfontein	75
Jacobsdal	189
Koffiefontein	102
Marquard	105
Paul Roux	8
Petrusburg	129
Philippolis	136
Reddersburg	156
Rosendal	4
Rouxville	47
Senekal	1 062
Smithfield	34
Soutpan	260
Springfontein	207
Theunissen	204
Trompsburg	188
Tweespruit	386
Vanstadensrus	2
Ventersburg	41
Verkeerdevlei	2
Wesselsbron	111
Wepener	—
Winburg	251
Zastron	318

(2) 1 913.

Natalia Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 14.

(ii) 3 205.

HoA

(b) Lamontville 1 057
Chesterville 1 133
Hambanati 549
Shakaville 185
Klaarwater 301
Shayamoya 26
Bhekuzulu 875
Nkanyesi 151
Sibongile 851
Steadville 968
Thembalihle 537
Bhongweni ..... —
Bruntville ..... —
Enhlalakahle ..... —
Itsokolele ..... —
Sobantu ..... —

(2) 14.

Western Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 314.

(ii) Nil.

(b) Khayelitsha 4 616
Langa 2 759
Nyanga 3 558
Guguletu 7 479
Mbekweni 785
Kaya Mandi 89
Nduli 93
Zolani 240
Nkqubela 89
Zwelihle 110
Mfuleni 174
Lwandle ..... Nil

(2) 314.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 293.

(ii) 1 001.

(b) Amersfoort 28
Barberton 872
Breyten 797
Carolina 176
Davel 11
Piet Retief 779
Sabie 339
Wakkerstroom 187
Watervalboven 503

(2) 293.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(b) Nylstroom 463
Naboomspruit 51
Messina 640

(2) Nil.

Eastern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 2 187.

(ii) 10 649.

(b) Aberdeen 154
Adelaide 406
Alexandria 295
Alicedale 309
Aliwal-Noord 320
Barkly-Oos 277
Bedford 216
Beaufort-West 133
Burgersdorp 258
Cathcart 158
Colesberg 223
Cookhouse 333
Despatch 277
Dordrecht 156
Elliot 288
Fort Beaufort 138
George 15
Graaff Reinet 194
Hanover 279
Hofmeyr 128
Humansdorp 456
Indwe 56
Jamestown 30
Jansenville 1
Jeffreysbaai 24
King William's Town 719
Kirkwood 144
Komga 1
Lady Grey 132
Middelburg (C) 670
Molteno 595
Mossel Bay 502
Noupoort 577
East London 1 555
Pearston 55

Queenstown 797
Richmond 40
Somerset-East 640
Sterkstroom 2
Steynsburg 244
Steytlerville 2
Stutterheim 23
Tarkastad 510
Venterstad 72
Victoria-West 196

(2) 1 395.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 205.

(ii) 4 059.

(b) Biesiesvlei 24
Bloemhof 384
Carletonville 525
Christiana 374
Coligny 201
Fochville 41
Koster 78
Leeudoringstad 233
Lichtenburg 569
Makwassie 139
Orkney 378
Ottosdal 20
Stilfontein 616
Swartruggens 150
Witpoort 2
Wolmaranstad 47
Zeerust 393
Schweizer-Reneke 2

(2) 205.

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 1 344.

(ii) 9 629.

(b) Brits 91
Thabazimbi 69

(2) 1 297.

East Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 688.

(ii) 1 628.

(b) Tsakane 6 388
Duduza 3 121
Ratanda 736
Devon 179
Botleng 766
Zithobeni 313
Ekangala 1 331
Refilwe 249

(2) 2 621.

Highveld Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 1 018.

(ii) 77.

(b) Balfour ..... —
Belfast 521
Bethal 224
Dullstroom 128
Langverwacht 1 218
Greylingstad ..... —
Leandra 570
Lydenburg 239
Hendrina 283
Machadodorp 42
Ogies 357
Perdekop ..... —
Standerton 1 348
Volksrust 971

(2) 1 095.

West Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 33 837.

(ii) 15 024.

(b) Bekkersdal 1 137

(2) 26 992

Family housing units

602. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in townships falling under each specified Development Board in 1985 by (i) the relevant Development

(b) Lamontville 1 057
Chesterville 1 133
Hambanati 549
Shakaville 185
Klaarwater 301
Shayamoya 26
Bhekuzulu 875
Nkanyesi 151
Sibongile 851
Steadville 968
Thembalihle 537
Bhongweni ..... —
Bruntville ..... —
Enhlalakahle ..... —
Itsokolele ..... —
Sobantu ..... —

(2) 14.

Western Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 314.

(ii) Nil.

(b) Khayelitsha 4 616
Langa 2 759
Nyanga 3 558
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Mbekweni 785
Kaya Mandi 89
Nduli 93
Zolani 240
Nkqubela 89
Zwelihle 110
Mfuleni 174
Lwandle ..... Nil

(2) 314.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

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Barberton 872
Breyten 797
Carolina 176
Davel 11
Piet Retief 779
Sabie 339
Wakkerstroom 187
Watervalboven 503

(2) 293.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(b) Nylstroom 463
Naboomspruit 51
Messina 640

(2) Nil.

Eastern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 2 187.

(ii) 10 649.

(b) Aberdeen 154
Adelaide 406
Alexandria 295
Alicedale 309
Aliwal-Noord 320
Barkly-Oos 277
Bedford 216
Beaufort-West 133
Burgersdorp 258
Cathcart 158
Colesberg 223
Cookhouse 333
Despatch 277
Dordrecht 156
Elliot 288
Fort Beaufort 138
George 15
Graaff Reinet 194
Hanover 279
Hofmeyr 128
Humansdorp 456
Indwe 56
Jamestown 30
Jansenville 1
Jeffreysbaai 24
King William's Town 719
Kirkwood 144
Komga 1
Lady Grey 132
Middelburg (C) 670
Molteno 595
Mossel Bay 502
Noupoort 577
East London 1 555
Pearston 55

Queenstown 797
Richmond 40
Somerset-East 640
Sterkstroom 2
Steynsburg 244
Steytlerville 2
Stutterheim 23
Tarkastad 510
Venterstad 72
Victoria West 196

(2) 1 395.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 205.

(ii) 4 059.

(b) Biesiesvlei 24
Bloemhof 384
Carletonville 525
Christiana 374
Coligny 201
Fochville 41
Koster 78
Leeudoringstad 233
Lichtenburg 569
Makwassie 139
Orkney 378
Ottosdal 20
Stilfontein 616
Swartruggens 150
Witpoort 2
Wolmaranstad 47
Zeerust 393
Schweizer-Reneke 2

(2) 205.

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 1 344.

(ii) 9 629.

(b) Brits 91
Thabazimbi 69

(2) 1 297.

East Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 688.

(ii) 1 628.

(b) Tsakane 6 388
Duduza 3 121
Ratanda 736
Devon 179
Botleng 766
Zithobeni 313
Ekangala 1 331
Refilwe 249

(2) 2 621.

Highveld Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 1 018.

(ii) 77.

(b) Balfour ..... —
Belfast 521
Bethal 224
Dullstroom 128
Langverwacht 1 218
Greylingstad ..... —
Leandra 570
Lydenburg 239
Hendrina 283
Machadodorp 42
Ogies 357
Perdekop ..... —
Standerton 1 348
Volksrust 971

(2) 1 095.

West Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 33 837.

(ii) 15 024.

(b) Bekkersdal 1 137

(2) 26 992

Family housing units

602. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in townships falling under each specified Development Board in 1985 by (i) the relevant Development

Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of these townships;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any township falling under each Development Board; if so, how many units are required in respect of each Development Board;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present in the above townships by (a) the relevant Development Board, (b) private owners and (c) other specified organizations; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units in respect of each Development Board area and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Orange-Vaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 199.

(ii) 446.

(iii) None.

(b) (i) R1 618 102.

(ii) R4 520 000.

(iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—2 122.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 1 414.

(ii) 1987.

(b) and (c) Yes.

(i) and (ii) The building of houses by private owners, developers and employers is being done on an ongoing basis and it is therefore not possible for the Board to furnish figures pertaining to the number involved and dates of completion accurately.

Eastern-Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 522.

(ii) 15.

(iii) None.

(b) (i) R2 742 266.

(ii) Figures not readily available.

(iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—748.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 192.

(ii) 1986.

(b) Yes.

(i) 35.

(ii) 1986.

(c) Yes—Development companies for private owners.

(i) 214.

(ii) 1986.

West-Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 100.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(b) (i) R1 990 000.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—2 780.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 935.

(ii) 1987.

(b) and (c) No—Development in Bekkersdal was frozen as a result of the dolomite formation. Development again commenced late in 1985 and a development programme is now being compiled.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

East-Rand Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 240.

(ii) 236.

(iii) None.

(b) (i) R1 830 430.

(ii) R366 920.

(iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—7 961.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 272.

(ii) 1986.

(b) Yes.

(i) 700 (Site and service).

(ii) Approximately 1990.

(c) No—Processing of agreements with private developers for the erection of family units is presently being finalised.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Southern OFS Development Board

(1) (a) (i) None.

(ii) 1 016.

(iii) None.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) Figures not readily available.

(iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—4 300.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 107.

(ii) 1986.

(b) Yes.

(i) 959.

(ii) Date of completion cannot be determined.

(c) No—The Development Board is not in a position to say why private developers and employers do not participate in the provision of housing.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Natalia Development Board

(1) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) None.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—12 400.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) No—No houses are currently being built but work has started on the provision of serviced sites in all townships in the Board's area of jurisdiction.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) None.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—279.

(3)(a), (b) and (c) No—No houses are currently being built but the upgrading of all townships in the Board's area of jurisdiction is in a planning stage.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Northern-Cape Development Board

(1) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) None.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—5 407.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 297.

(ii) 1986.

(b) and (c) No—Due to the lack of funds as a result of the unfavourable economic climate and a shortage of serviced sites negotiations with a private company for the erection of 40 houses at Boipelo (Reivilo) is presently taking place. The supported self-build action which will speed up the provision of housing is now being extended to all townships in the area of jurisdiction of the Development Board.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Western-Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 3 001.

(ii) and (iii) None.

(b) (i) R253 217.

(ii) and (iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—9 051.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 297.

(ii) 1986.

(b) No—Serviced sites are not available at present.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(c) Yes—Private developers.

(i) 151.

(ii) Approximately 1988.

East-Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 661.

(ii) 305.

(iii) 445.

(b) (i) R4 600 422.

(ii) R1 380 430.

(iii) Amounts expended by developers and employers are not readily available, however, amounts expended range between R35 000 and R150 000 per unit.

(2) Yes—8 755.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 4 142.

(ii) 1987.

(b) Yes.

(i) Approximately 74.

(ii) 1987.

(c) Yes—Developers and employers.

(i) 141.

(ii) 1986.

Central-Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) None.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Nil.

(2) Yes—1 217.

(3)(a), (b) and (c) No—The future of the Black towns at Brits and Thabazimbi is uncertain and no development can therefore take place at present.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 222.

(ii) 74.

(iii) 12.

(b) (i) R609 420.

(ii) R1 023 553.

(iii) R96 000.

(2) Yes—3 553.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 395.

(ii) 1986.

(b) Yes.

(i) 80.

(ii) The Development Board is not in a position to furnish a date of completion.

(c) Yes.

(i) 13.

(ii) The Development Board is not in a position to furnish a date of completion.

Highveld Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 52.

(ii) 104.

(iii) 11.

(b) (i) R515 000.

(ii) R3 428 506.

(iii) R309 328.

(2) Yes—4 723.

(3) (a) Yes.

(i) 142.

(ii) 1986.

(b) Yes.

(i) 147.

(ii) 1986.

(c) Yes—Developers and employers.

(i) 74.

(ii) 1986.

HANSARD
2/5/86 Qar1526

Houses: electricity

760. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What (a) total number and (b) percentage of houses in townships falling under each specified Development Board (i) was being supplied and (ii) remained to be supplied with electricity as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Electricity where available, is supplied to residents on request on payment there-

(d)

Flight	Sun 2nd	Mon 3rd	Tue 4th	Wed 5th	Thu 6th	Fri 7th	Sat 8th	Sun 9th	Mon 10th	Tue 11th	Wed 12th	Thu 13th	Fri 14th	Sat 15th
SA624	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—
SA622	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—
SA606	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	88

National servicemen

874. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any national servicemen requested the South African Defence Force in 1985 not to require them to do duty in any Black townships in the Republic; if so, how many;

(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many were acceded to and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No. There was, however, one instance where two members objected to acting against funeral goers if it were to be necessary. They were withdrawn from the specific service task.

(2) Falls away.

Duty in Black townships

875. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) injured while performing duty in any Black townships in the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (i) how many, (ii) in which townships, (iii) when, and (iv) what were the circumstances surrounding these deaths or injuries, in each case;

(2) whether any residents of any townships were (a) killed (b) injured by members of the South African Defence Force performing duty in these townships during the above period; if so, (i) how many, (ii) in which townships, (iii) when, and (iv) what were the circumstances surrounding these deaths or injuries, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. For the period of twelve months ending on 31 March 1986:

(a)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1	Alberton	8 May 1985	Buffel accident
2	Raglan Street Grahamstown	4 Sep 1985	Buffel accident
1	Mitchells Plain	16 Sep 1985	Military vehicle accident
1	Cape Town (Black River Parkway)	16 Sep 1985	Military vehicle accident
1	Soweto (PE)	13 Oct 1985	Knife wounds

(b)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1	Kwazakele (PE)	Apr 1985	Burns (Petrol bomb)
2	Kwazakele	4 Apr 1985	Shooting accident
1	New Brighton	14 Apr 1985	Stone throwing

5	Alberton	8 May 1985	Buffel accident
1	Zwide	9 May 1985	Shooting accident
1	Soweto (PE)	12 May 1985	Stone throwing
1	New Brighton	18 May 1985	Stone throwing
1	New Brighton	19 May 1985	Stone throwing
1	Grahamstown	22 May 1985	Stone throwing
1	Old Potchefstroom Road	3 Jun 1985	Stone throwing
4	Soweto	2 Jul 1985	Stone throwing
1	Soweto (PE)	5 Jul 1985	Stone throwing
3	Soweto (PE)	9 Jul 1985	Petrol bomb
1	Zwide	18 Jul 1985	Stone throwing
1	New Brighton	19 Jul 1985	Stone throwing
1	Soweto (PE)	24 Jul 1985	Stone throwing
1	Soweto (PE)	12 Aug 1985	Stone throwing
1	Nyanga	28 Aug 1985	Stone throwing
1	Galeshewe (Kimberley)	Sep 1985	Shotgun accident
1	Nonzwakazi (De Aar)	Sep 1985	Stone throwing
1	New Brighton	8 Sep 1985	Shooting accident
2	Soweto (PE)	14 Sep 1985	Stone throwing
4	Mitchells Plain	16 Sep 1985	Military vehicle accident
1	Soweto (PE)	27 Sep 1985	Petrol bomb
1	Dorrington	4 Oct 1985	Stone throwing
1	Soweto (PE)	6 Oct 1985	Shooting accident
3	Crossroads	21 Nov 1985	Buffel struck by hand grenade
1	Khayelitsha	9 Dec 1985	Shotgun accident

(2) There are in fact cases of death/injuries that may have been the result of SA Defence Force action. As these cases are subject to judicial enquiries it cannot at this stage be confirmed that the death/injury in fact can be ascribed to SA Defence Force action.

Duty in Black townships

876. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any considerations has been given to the establishment of an internal tribunal to hear the cases of members of the South African Defence Force who refuse to perform duty in Black townships; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what conclusions were reached in this regard;

(2) whether such a tribunal has been or is to be established; if not, why not; if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) what criteria are being or are to be applied by this tribunal in assessing cases referred to it;

(3) whether this tribunal has considered any cases; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of which areas and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) No. The Military Discipline Code of the SA Defence Force already makes ample provision for both standing military courts (summary trial officers) and ad hoc military courts (ordinary and general courts martial) to try such cases, as well as the procedural and evidential criteria to be applied at such trials.

(3) Falls away.

National servicemen

877. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any national servicemen were held in detention barracks in Grahamstown during the latter half of 1985 for refusing to obey an order to enter Black townships; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this matter and (c)(i) for how long and (ii) under what circumstances were they held in detention barracks;

(2) whether any group of South African Navy Marines refused to obey an order to enter any Black townships during the latter half of 1985; if so, (a) how many marines were involved, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the matter and (c) what action was taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No, there are no detention barracks in Grahamstown.

(2) No.

Failure to report for duty

879. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any persons failed to report for (a) military service in July 1985 and January 1986, respectively, and (b)(i) Citizen Force camps and (ii) Commando duty in 1985; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any of these persons were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of failing to report for these purposes; if so, how many in respect of each category;

(3) whether these persons gave any reasons for failing to report for these purposes; if so, what were their reasons in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) and (b) As the particulars that were supplied last year were misused by a certain organisation that campaigns for the termination of National Service, I am not prepared to divulge the figures.

(2) and (3) The information is not readily available as National Servicemen and members of the Citizen Force and Commandos who fail to report for military service, can be tried in either a Magistrate's Court or a Military Court. In both cases this takes place on a decentralised basis and to obtain the information from units will be time consuming and expensive.

Military bases in Black townships

882. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any military bases have been set up or manned by South African Defence Force personnel in any Black townships; if so, (a) in which townships, (b) when, (c) why, and (d) for how long is it intended to retain these bases, in each case;

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

HoA

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No, no permanent bases were set up.

In the following Black townships temporary bases were established as follows:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Mamelodi	28 Nov 1985	In support of the SA Police	Until the situation has been normalized
Soshanguve	28 Dec 1985	In support of the SA Police	Until the situation has been normalized
Sebokeng	21 Oct 1984	In support of the SA Police	26 Nov 1984
Tembisa	8 Nov 1984	In support of the SA Police	14 Nov 1984
Katlehong	14 Apr 1984	In support of the SA Police	23 Apr 1984

(2) As on 18 April 1986.

Members in Black townships

883. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian members of the South African Defence Force were deployed in Black townships in 1985; if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) 198.

(b) 120.

National servicemen

885. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any national servicemen (a) attempted to commit and (b) committed suicide in 1985; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what means did each such person employ?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) Yes.

(a) (i)	(a) (ii)
178	Pills (overdose)
45	Sharp object (slashed wrists)
15	Firearm
5	Rope, belt, etc (attempted hanging)
6	Poison
2	Razor Blades (swallowed)
2	Poisonous pods (eaten)
2	Knife (selfinflicted stab wounds)
2	Pills (overdose) and razor blades (slashed wrists)
1	Motorbike (jumped in front of motorbike)
2	Building (jumped from)
260	

(b) (i)	(b) (ii)
1	Pills (overdose)
11	Firearm
1	Rope, belt, etc (hanged)
1	Gas
1	Poison
16	

Member deserted

886. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force deserted in 1985; if so, how many;

(2) whether any of these persons were (a) caught and (b) convicted; if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, 21.

HoA

Top construction concerns move in to tackle backlog

Housing boom is under way in black townships

3/5/86 339 STAR

By Winnie Graham,
Property Editor

The construction of "top quality" homes for middle-class blacks is gathering momentum in the townships and is expected to quicken as more stands become available.

The chief executive of the United Building Society, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said this week that thousands of houses were under construction in various townships and building was continuing despite the unrest.

The movement of top construction companies to the black areas, he said, followed the "oversupply of white accommodation" and the massive backlog of black housing. He said, however, that black, coloured and Indian entrepreneurs should increasingly share in the "spin-offs of development".

"Black and white must work hand in hand providing aesthetically pleasing homes for blacks," he said.

Builders of black houses, Mr Badenhorst added, could provide a powerful generator to the economy. They worked under difficult conditions in the trouble-torn townships and deserved credit for their efforts.

Estate agents

Mr Badenhorst said State assistance for first-time buyers needed to be widely communicated to blacks. The training of black estate agents was another priority in the establishment of a black property industry.

The UBS has already indicated prospective black homeowners are being granted R15 million a month to build or buy houses. This is about 60 percent of the money the various societies are funnelling into black housing.

The general manager of the UBS, Mr Piet Kruger, said the UBS Development Corporation expected to develop 500 stands at Kagiso, on the West Rand, this year.

The society was also financing housing at Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, Daveyton, Kimberley, Witbank, Kroonstad and Khayelitsha where Bellandia Homes was building hundreds of houses.

"In comparison with the demand our efforts may seem like a drop in the ocean but it is a start," he said. "They are the sort of homes found in any white area."

The UBS, he said, had lost six houses in the unrest: two in Port Elizabeth and four in Soweto.

Most of the houses built by private enterprise, he said, sold from R35 000 upwards. Many were small but could be extended as finances permitted.

Housing: this crisis can't be abolished

5/5/86 STAR 339

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Housing authorities will have to perform feats unequalled in the history of township planning to ensure that "approved accommodation" does not become as drastic a form of influx control as the defunct pass book.

By official tallies, the shortage of housing for black people stands at 420 000 units in "white" South Africa, 134 000 in the homelands and 15 000 in areas earmarked for the homelands — well over half a million units.

A measure of past performance is that State housing stock in the townships of "white" South Africa stood at about 347 000 units when they were put up for sale two years ago

In other words, just keeping the present urban population living under an "approved" roof in town, will mean an immediate demand for more homes than State housing authorities have provided since World War 2

Play part

But it won't all be left to the Government to plan and build homes. The private sector, the homeless themselves and possibly organised labour will all play a part in what is likely at times to become quite literally a battle for housing.

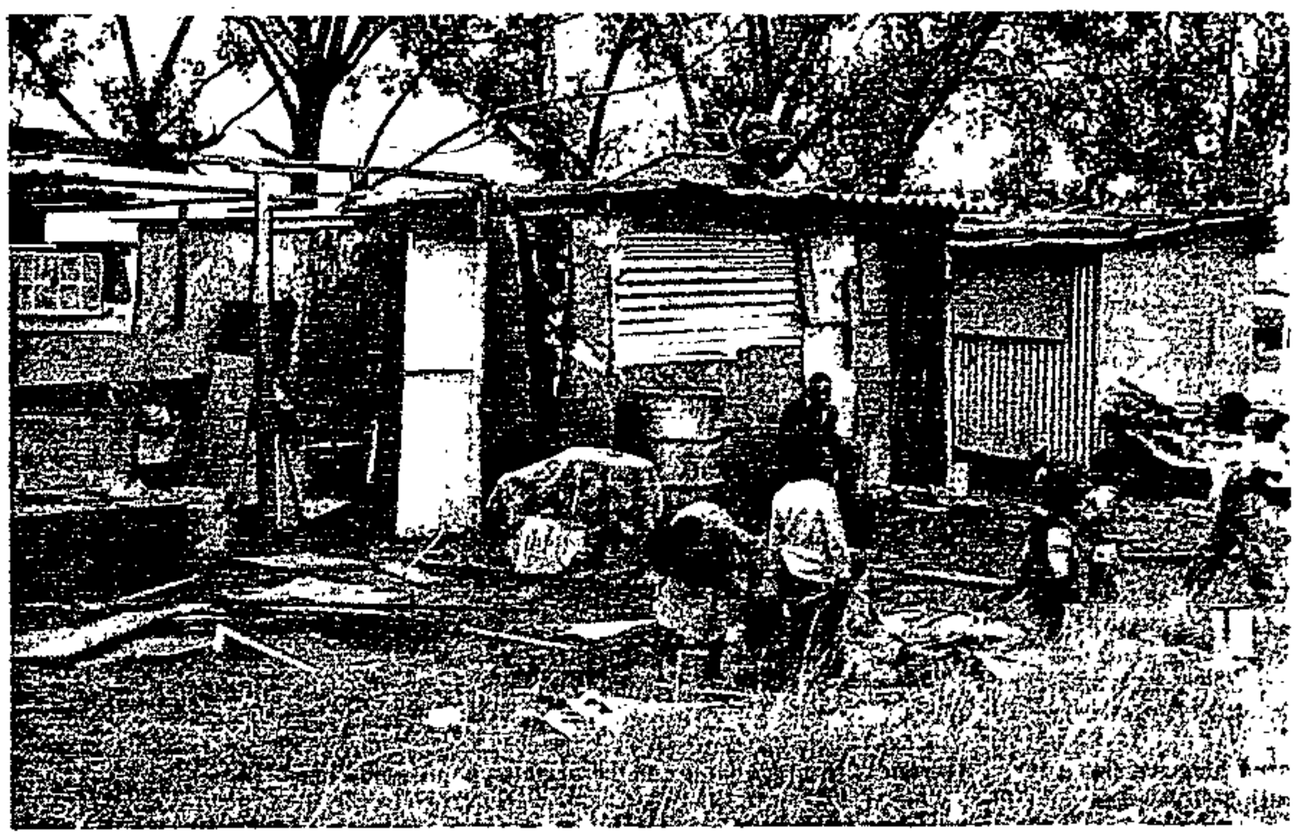
South Africa, like other Third World nations, faces enormous financial problems in relation to housing — with a large industrial work force paid below the poverty line, subject to high levels of unemployment and quite unable to afford economic housing rates.

The practical solution in many Third World countries has been simply not to provide housing — but to allow people to erect their own shanty structures on serviced sites and to encourage them to upgrade these as cash becomes available.

Or, where extensive squatter settlements already exist, the strategy has been to introduce services — piped water, sewerage, drainage, refuse removal — into these areas.

The Government has made clear that site-and-service and controlled squatting is the direction in which the country is headed.

The "self-help" housing answer has weathered heavy criticism, for instance in Latin America, where it has been seen by the Left as just one more way of doing the poor out of the fruits of their labour.



Sowetans living on a shack site. Will they be legalised?

In South Africa the implementation of this controversial housing strategy is complicated by racial laws, which have created a problem of landlessness far exceeding that in most other Third World countries.

The homelands, of both the independent and self-governing variety, take up only slightly more than 13 percent of all South Africa. And, unless the Trust and Land Act of 1936 is changed, this allocation will remain.

Outside the homelands the Group Areas Act is the mechanism which provides for the racial zoning of all land. It is common cause that this Act has been administered overwhelmingly in favour of the white group, which occupies spacious low-density suburbs — while various black communities are crowded into their segregated townships.

The coloured and Indian communities, not subject to the pass laws, have long raised the cry that lack of land and housing has obstructed their free movement and their access to jobs. In sheer desperation thousands have flouted the Group Areas Act, moving into established "white" areas in cities such as Johannesburg and risking a criminal charge.

A relatively small number of black people followed suit, deterred or defeated by the additional barrier of the pass laws and financial considerations.

The more common answer for homeless black people has been squatting on open land which may be zoned "white". In doing so they have created not only such vibrant and resolute communities as Cape Town's Crossroads and Uitenhage's Langa, but innumerable little clusters of shanties in back yards and open corners of the townships and on small holdings on the urban fringe.

Housing specialist Mr Mark Swilling, of the University of the Witwatersrand, predicts squatter initiative, as much as clinical planning, will be the force that will continue to push forward the frontiers of urban settlement.

He agrees that "controlled squatting will involve at least the surveying of land and provision of some services" — which will take considerable time.

In the meantime, he points out, "the classic land invasion as in the 1940s" is already well under way in certain areas — such as Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape.

He refers to studies which estimate that Port Elizabeth's Soweto shanty town runs to 120 000 people — or a third of the black population of the city — living on what was intended to be a "buffer strip" between the township and the city.

In Uitenhage, Mr Swilling points out, hundreds of squatters have settled themselves on land belonging to the white municipality, adjoining Langa township.

About 80 of these families are due to have their shacks torn down. Despite this, he says, more people are moving in daily in the belief that they can offer greater resistance in bulk — and stand a chance of securing the land for themselves.

The Government White Paper points to two possible responses to squatter settlements. They could be razed to the ground by the owner of the land or by the local authority and the inhabitants could be forced out of the city. Or they could be designated emergency camps, earmarked for upgrading and the respectability of recognition as approved accommodation.

"The outcome will depend on the organisation of the community," says Mr Swilling. He foresees a contest running to many rounds, perhaps like the Crossroads/Nyanga saga in which shacks were repeatedly demolished and rebuilt.

Coming battle

He also predicts that South African squatter communities may not be prepared to settle for self-help in its most austere form. "I think the coming battle will be about two issues: land and the refusal of communities to pay entirely for their own upgrading. They will demand some subsidisation."

A recent survey in Langa concluded that the community was so poor it could not afford even rudimentary upgrading without outside help.

Mr Swilling says there are also signs that the Government foresees more diversified township complexes, combining private developments, the old State-built tracts and expanses of site-and-service.

Perhaps the central message is that influx control by the pass book was suffered in isolation. Influx control by housing will affect whole communities and as such begins to demand solutions and attract resources.

(b)	(c)	
15 Jul 1985	Assault of Mr Jawa by eight members of the SA Defence Force.	All were tried and found guilty in New Brighton Magistrate's Court; R200 fine each instituted.
27 Jul 1985	Alleged forced incest.	Complaint found to be unfounded.
31 Jul 1985	Alleged assault of stone thrower.	Complainant cannot be traced.
17 Aug 1985	Alleged gunshot wound in back.	Attorney of complainant cannot trace his client.
23 Aug 1985	Alleged that son was shot dead by SA Army members.	No SA Defence Force members were in the area in question at the time of the incident.
31 Aug 1985	Alleged assault and robbery.	No SA Defence members were in the area in question at the time of the incident.
31 Aug 1985	Assault.	Two members of the SA Defence Force were tried and found guilty in Magistrate's Court; R200 fine each instituted.
Aug 1985	Theft of video machine.	Two SA Defence Force members were tried in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court. They were found guilty and fined R300 or six months imprisonment and R600 or 12 months imprisonment respectively.
Aug 1985	Theft of TV-set.	A member of the SA Defence Force was tried in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court. He was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment without the option of a fine.
5 Sep 1985	High School pupil wrongfully detained.	Person was released and apology tendered which satisfied the complainant.
19 Sep 1985	Alleged detention without reason.	The SA Police are still investigating the incident.
26 Sep 1985	Alleged assault of 18 year old woman.	Assaulted person could not yet be traced.
1 Oct 1985	Provocative/Arrogant attitude towards taxi owners.	Offenders formally reprimanded by Group Commander.
4 Oct 1985	Discharge of round in a shop and threatening conduct towards owner.	The member involved was summarily tried by his Officer Commanding. The finding was that the round had been discharged accidentally. The member was, however found guilty on a charge of disobeying a lawful command or order and fined R60.
5 Oct 1985	Alleged assault/shooting incident.	The SA Police are still investigating the incident.
8 Oct 1985	Alleged gunshot wound in arm.	The complaint was withdrawn.

(b)	(c)	
12 Oct 1985	Two children injured in shooting incident when driver of vehicle ignored roadblock.	SA Police enquiry into a charge of attempted murder is still in progress.
20 Oct 1985	Injured by tear smoke cannister.	The complaint was investigated but the complainant could not identify anyone.
24 Oct 1985	Alleged theft of R700 from taxi driver by SA Defence Force member.	The SA Police are still investigating the complaint.
27 Oct 1985	Alleged rape of 15 year old and 10 other girls.	No SA Defence Force members were in the area in question on that date. Complainant (and others) could not be traced again.
28 Oct 1985	Murder charge (man who ignored road black was shot dead).	The SA Police enquiry has been completed. The case has been referred to the Attorney-General. His decision is still awaited.
11 Nov 1985	Alleged assault.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
21 Nov 1985	Alleged assault/rape of young girls (complainant is the employer).	The complaint was investigated by both the SA Police and the SA Defence Force Complaints Office. No names of alleged victims could, however, be obtained. The complaint is apparently based on hearsay evidence.
21 Nov 1985	Employers report that employees have said that shots were fired at women from helicopters and bombs were dropped.	SA Defence Force helicopters were not deployed in the area on that specific day.
24 Nov 1985	House party disrupted with tear smoke.	Complainant could not be traced again.
30 Nov 1985	Alleged assault.	The SA Police are still investigating the incident.
16 Dec 1985	Alleged theft of 12 cases of beer from a shop.	The beer was returned. Four SA Defence Force members were involved. The SA Police enquiry is still in progress.
17 Dec 1985	Unnecessary questioning.	The complainant was wrongly pointed out as the guilty party. Apologies were tendered and accepted.

Q Con 1645.
HANSARD 6/5/86

Black townships: members charged

884. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, in 1985, any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of exceeding the bounds of duty while serving in any Black townships; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in respect of what offences in each case;

(2) whether, in that year, any civil actions were instituted against (a) him and/or (b) any members of the De-

fence Force for acts committed by members of the Defence Force while on duty in Black townships; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding each claim and (iii) what was the nature of the claim in each case;

(3) whether any of these actions have been finalised; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Two.

(ii) Assault in both cases.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) 76. Of this figure 4 claims have already become prescribed.

(ii) and (iii) Internal investigations have brought to light that in 45 of the 76 cases, SA Defence Force members were not involved, although evidence to the contrary may still be led during the civil actions. The matter will then have to be investigated again. The SA Defence Force can therefore only furnish the nature of 31 claims, without compromising itself, namely:

Assault 13
Shooting incident 17
Rape 1

(3) (a) As on 24 April 1986—none.

(b) Falls away.

6/5/86. 1647
HANSARD Gen

Absence without leave

887. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force went absent without leave in 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases;

(2) whether any of these persons were (a) charged and (b) convicted as a result; if so, how many in each case;

(3) whether any of the Defence Force members who went absent without leave gave reasons for their actions; if so, what were the reasons given in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1), (2) and (3) Yes. Absence without leave, which may stretch over periods of a few hours to several months, is tried in accordance with the provisions of the Military Discipline Code of the SA Defence Force, in Military Courts and in Magistrate's Courts, depending on the circumstances of each individual case. As a result of the decentralised execution of military law, the information is not readily available and to obtain it will be expensive in terms of manpower and cost, which cannot be considered justified.

Johannesburg North: national monuments

915. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any properties in the electoral division of Johannesburg North (a) have been declared national monuments and (b) are currently under consideration in this connection; if so, which properties in each of the above categories in each of the suburbs comprising this electoral division?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) No.

(b) No.

Gen 1649
HANSARD 6/5/86

Magazines/periodicals

950. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) How many magazines, periodicals or other publications are produced, financed or in any way financially assisted by any section of the South African Defence Force, (b) what are the names of each of these publications and (c) what was the cost to the South African Defence Force of producing, financing or financially assisting each specified publication in the latest specified financial year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) The 10 publications in List A are directly financed and the 44 in List B are indirectly financed by making use of personnel and facilities.

(b) Publication	(c) Cost for the SA Defence Force for the financial year 1985/86
LIST A	
Bospos	R1 000
Bulletin for Educational Technology	R8 000
Cadet	R80 000
Contact	R25 000
Disa	R300
Liaison Letter for Military Veterans	R2 600
Militaria	R40 000
Military Academy Yearbook	R2 000
The Warrior	R10 000
Zipfel	R300.
LIST B	
Ad Astra	Primus
Aegere Victoriam	Regulus
Bastion	Reveille (dormant)
Bravo	Sopfist
Bulletin	Strelitzia
Corbadis	Supero
Crescendo	Swartberger
De Goede Hoop	The Anthill
Enclaver	The Infantryman
Gerbera	Three Feathers
Indlovu	Uniform
In Hoc Signo	Vigilantia
Insizwa	Wingfo
Milmed	Yearbook of 1 Construction Regiment
Navy News	Yearbook of 1 Parachute Battalion
Ntirhisano	Yearbook of 2 Special Service Battalion
Newsletter of the Johannesburg West Commando	Yearbook of 4 SA Infantry Battalion
Octavo	Yearbook of 4 Field Regiment
Parade	Yearbook of 73 Motorised Brigade
Paratus	Yearbook of the Infantry School
Pergamus	Yearbook of the Army Gymnasium
Praevenimus	Yearbook of the Personnel Service School.

units of the South African Defence Force were given the option of refusing to serve in Black townships in that year; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the reason for giving such members and/or units this option;

(4) whether, in 1985, any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of failing to obey a lawful command to enter a township; if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) *Western Province Command*

Guguletu
Crossroads
Khayelitsha
Khayamandi
KTC
Langa
New Crossroads
Nyanga
Terrain C
Mbekweni
Noubela
Zweletemba
Zolani

Eastern Province Command

New Brighton
Kwazekele
Zwide
Veeplaas
Walmer
Soweto
Kwanobuhle
Langa/Kaloah
Kirkwood-Bontrug
Addo-Zwelitshia
Fingo
Tantji
Joza
Port Alfred
Tinus
Dorrington
Adelaide
Bedford
Cookhouse-Bongweni
Somerset East
Alicedale
Kenton-on-Sea
Cradock-Lingelihle
Duncan Village
Komga-Mooiplaas
Mlingisi
Cathcart
Aliwal North
Sterkstroom
Dordrecht
Indwe
Tarkastad
Stutterheim
Kwelera

Natal Command

Kwamashu
Chesterville
Lamontville
Umlazi
Clermont
Kwa Dabeka
Imbali
Sibongwile
Tembalihle

Orange Free State Command

Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Parys
Welkom

North-Western Command

Khutsong
Ikageng
Hartebeesfontein

Northern Transvaal Command

Mamelodi
Soshanguve
Atteridgeville
Ekangala
Brits

Witwatersrand Command

Munsieville
Kagiso
Mohlakeng
Bekkersdal
Soweto
Deep Meadow
Dobsonville
Alexandra
Evaton

Sebokeng
Boipatong
Bophelong
Sharpeville
Zamdela
Tokoza
Katlehong
Vosloorus
Wattville
Actonville
Tembisa
Daveyton
Kwathema
Tsakane
Duduza
Rutanda

Northern Cape Command

Galeshewe
Nonzwakazi
Pabalelo

(b) Support of the SA Police in the prevention or suppression of internal disorder.

(c) 35 372 spread over the whole year.

(2) Yes. The hon member is referred to the reply to the Written Question No 37(1) of 1986 of the hon member for Constantia.

(3) (a) and (b) No. Members of the SA Defence Force are liable to perform such service for which the SA Defence Force can be employed in terms of Section 3(2) of the Defence Act, 1957 anywhere in the RSA. The only exception being where a member is classified as a religious objector in terms of Section 72A to I.

(4) The hon member is referred to the reply to Question No 1 of the hon member for Wynberg on Tuesday, 11 February 1986.

Black townships: troops

881. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1985 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case;

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

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(2) and (3) Yes.

(a) 33.

(b)	(c)	
2 Jun 1985	Theft of chickens.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
6 Jun 1985	Alleged assault.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
21 Jun 1985 and 22 Jun 1985	Alleged disturbance of bodies.	Complaints and allegations unfounded.
13 Jul 1985	Man shot dead.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
13 Jul 1985	Assault/Shooting incident.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.

(b)	(c)	
15 Jul 1985	Assault of Mr Jawa by eight members of the SA Defence Force.	All were tried and found guilty in New Brighton Magistrate's Court; R200 fine each instituted.
27 Jul 1985	Alleged forced incest.	Complaint found to be unfounded.
31 Jul 1985	Alleged assault of stone thrower.	Complainant cannot be traced.
17 Aug 1985	Alleged gunshot wound in back.	Attorney of complainant cannot trace his client.
23 Aug 1985	Alleged that son was shot dead by SA Army members.	No SA Defence Force members were in the area in question at the time of the incident.
31 Aug 1985	Alleged assault and robbery.	No SA Defence members were in the area in question at the time of the incident.
31 Aug 1985	Assault.	Two members of the SA Defence Force were tried and found guilty in Magistrate's Court; R200 fine each instituted.
Aug 1985	Theft of video machine.	Two SA Defence Force members were tried in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court. They were found guilty and fined R300 or six months imprisonment and R600 or 12 months imprisonment respectively.
Aug 1985	Theft of TV-set.	A member of the SA Defence Force was tried in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court. He was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment without the option of a fine.
5 Sep 1985	High School pupil wrongfully detained.	Person was released and apology tendered which satisfied the complainant.
19 Sep 1985	Alleged detention without reason.	The SA Police are still investigating the incident.
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1 Oct 1985	Provocative/Arrogant attitude towards taxi owners.	Offenders formally reprimanded by Group Commander.
4 Oct 1985	Discharge of round in a shop and threatening conduct towards owner.	The member involved was summarily tried by his Officer Commanding. The finding was that the round had been discharged accidentally. The member was, however found guilty on a charge of disobeying a lawful command or order and fined R60.
5 Oct 1985	Alleged assault/shooting incident.	The SA Police are still investigating the incident.
8 Oct 1985	Alleged gunshot wound in arm.	The complaint was withdrawn.

(b)	(c)	
12 Oct 1985	Two children injured in shooting incident when driver of vehicle ignored roadblock.	SA Police enquiry into a charge of attempted murder is still in progress.
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24 Nov 1985	House party disrupted with tear smoke.	Complainant could not be traced again.
30 Nov 1985	Alleged assault.	The SA Police are still investigating the incident.
16 Dec 1985	Alleged theft of 12 cases of beer from a shop.	The beer was returned. Four SA Defence Force members were involved. The SA Police enquiry is still in progress.
17 Dec 1985	Unnecessary questioning.	The complainant was wrongly pointed out as the guilty party. Apologies were tendered and accepted.

Q con 1645 -
HANSARD 6/5/80

Black townships: members charged

884. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, in 1985, any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of exceeding the bounds of duty while serving in any Black townships; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in respect of what offences in each case;

(2) whether, in that year, any civil actions were instituted against (a) him and/or (b) any members of the De-

Name of School	(b)	(c) (i)	(ii)
Pre-primary School	Block E	4	3
Primary Schools:			
Khayelitsha No 1	Block E	24	28
Vusumoya	Block E	24	20
Nolungile	Terrain C	24	23
Vusamanzi	Terrain C	24	20
Vusilile	Terrain C	24	13
Inyongo	Block C	24	13
Hombba	Block D	24	12
Masithandane	Block B	24	17
Lwandle	Block J	24	21

(2) (a) (i) Not available.

(ii) 140.

(b) (i) Not available.

(ii) 806.

(c) (i) Not available.

(ii) 888.

(3) Yes. Figures as on 5 March 1985.

Note: With reference to paragraph (1)(a)(iii) it can be mentioned that the Luhlaza Secondary School started functioning with effect from 1 March 1986.

Q Con 1635
HANSARD 6/5/86

UDF

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

Whether any members of the United Democratic Front were convicted of acts of violence during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) of what offences were they convicted, and (ii) what sentences were imposed, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Whether a particular accused person is a member of the United Democratic Front, or not, is not necessarily recorded during a criminal trial. The information is therefore not available.

Student representative councils

793. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any schools falling under the control of his Department have student representative councils; if not, why not; if so, how many such councils had been established (a) in total and (b) in each departmental region as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

(a) 198.

(b)

Orange Free State Region	24
Northern Transvaal Region	23
Cape Region	38
Orange Vaal Region	6
Natal Region	30
Highveld Region	14
Johannesburg Region	56

Statistics as on 28 February 1986.

HANSARD 6/5/86.

Customs duties

868. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount was collected in customs duties in 1984 in respect of (a) medicines for (i) veterinary and (ii) human use, (b) agricultural machinery and (c) fertilizers?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Customs Duty

(a) (i) and (ii) Separate statistics in connection with revenue in respect of medicines for veterinary or for human use are not available. Revenue in respect of medicines for human and veterinary use is as follows:

Medicines	R7 824 660

(b) Agricultural machinery R103 239

The figure which is furnished is in respect of agricultural machinery classifiable in tariff heading 84.24 of Part 1 of Schedule No 1 to the Customs and Excise Act.

It should be noted that agricultural machinery is in the most cases free of customs duty or subject to a relatively low rate of customs duty.

(c) Fertilizers R1 091 475

The above-mentioned statistics are for the year 1984.

Q Con 1637
HANSARD 6/5/86

New post office tariffs: pamphlets

873. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether his Department produced any information pamphlets or leaflets giving details of the new post office tariffs effective from 1 April 1986; if so, when were they made available to the public for the first time;

(2) whether these pamphlets or leaflets were available simultaneously in both official languages; if not, (a) why not and (b) in which language were they produced first;

(3) whether they are to be produced in the other official language; if not, why not; if so, when will these pamphlets or leaflets be available at post offices;

(4) whether any post offices received any complaints regarding these pamphlets or leaflets; if so, (a) when, (b) which post offices and (c) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and (ii) response thereto;

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

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes, supplies of an information pamphlet containing the most important new tariffs were despatched from Pretoria to Postmasters country-wide from 1 to 4 April 1986 and would have reached most of the post offices within a day or two whereafter they would have been available immediately for issue to the public on request;

(2) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) The required information is not readily available and to obtain it from the approximately 1 600 post offices in the country would be a task of considerable magnitude which cannot be justified;

(5) No, except that I would like to convey my regret to the users of our services for any inconvenience they may have been occasioned because of the fact that the relative information pamphlet could, as a result of the limited time in which it had to be compiled and printed, not be made available to post offices somewhat earlier. I must, however, emphasize that postmasters were in possession of full particulars of the tariff increases prior to 1 April 1986 and were therefore in a position to deal with enquiries in regard thereto effectively.

6/5/86.

339

Black townships: troops

HANSARD Q Con 1638

878. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) In which Black townships were troops of the South African Defence Force deployed in 1985, (b) what functions did these troops perform in such townships and (c) what total number of persons attached to the South African Defence Force were deployed in these townships in 1985;

(2) whether any of these troops were national servicemen; if so, how many;

(3) whether any (a) members and/or (b)

units of the South African Defence Force were given the option of refusing to serve in Black townships in that year; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the reason for giving such members and/or units this option;

(4) whether, in 1985, any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of failing to obey a lawful command to enter a township; if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) *Western Province Command*

Guguletu
Crossroads
Khayelitsha
Khayamandi
KTC
Langa
New Crossroads
Nyanga
Terrain C
Mbekweni
Noubela
Zweletemba
Zolani

Eastern Province Command

New Brighton
Kwazekele
Zwide
Veeplaas
Walmer
Soweto
Kwanobuhle
Langa/Kaloah
Kirkwood-Bontrug
Addo-Zwelitshia
Fingo
Tantji
Joza
Port Alfred
Tinus
Dorrington
Adelaide
Bedford
Cookhouse-Bongweni
Somerset East
Alicedale
Kenton-on-Sea
Cradock-Lingelihle
Duncan Village
Komga-Mooiplaas
Mlingisi
Cathcart
Aliwal North
Sterkstroom
Dordrecht
Indwe
Tarkastad
Stutterheim
Kwelera

Natal Command

Kwamashu
Chesterville
Lamontville
Umlazi
Clermont
Kwa Dabeka
Imbali
Sibongwile
Tembalihle

Orange Free State Command

Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Parys
Welkom

North-Western Command

Khutsong
Ikageng
Hartebeesfontein

Northern Transvaal Command

Mamelodi
Soshanguve
Atteridgeville
Ekangala
Brits

Witwatersrand Command

Munsieville
Kagiso
Mohlakeng
Bekkersdal
Soweto
Deep Meadow
Dobsonville
Alexandra
Evaton

Sebokeng
Boipatong
Bophelong
Sharpeville
Zamdela
Tokoza
Katlehong
Vosloorus
Wattville
Actonville
Tembisa
Daveyton
Kwathema
Tsakane
Duduza
Rutanda

Northern Cape Command

Galeshewe
Nonzwakazi
Pabalelo

(b) Support of the SA Police in the prevention or suppression of internal disorder.

(c) 35 372 spread over the whole year.

(2) Yes. The hon member is referred to the reply to the Written Question No 37(1) of 1986 of the hon member for Constantia.

(3) (a) and (b) No. Members of the SA Defence Force are liable to perform such service for which the SA Defence Force can be employed in terms of Section 3(2) of the Defence Act, 1957 anywhere in the RSA. The only exception being where a member is classified as a religious objector in terms of Section 72A to I.

(4) The hon member is referred to the reply to Question No 1 of the hon member for Wynberg on Tuesday, 11 February 1986.

Black townships: troops

881. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1985 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case;

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

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(2) and (3) Yes.

(a) 33.

(b)	(c)	
2 Jun 1985	Theft of chickens.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
6 Jun 1985	Alleged assault.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
21 Jun 1985 and 22 Jun 1985	Alleged disturbance of bodies.	Complaints and allegations unfounded.
13 Jul 1985	Man shot dead.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.
13 Jul 1985	Assault/Shooting incident.	SA Defence Force members were not involved.

Chamber lauds move on pass laws

CAPE TIMES 16/86 250 239 238

Labour Reporter

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has praised the government's decision to scrap the pass laws and influx control as "an extremely positive step in the reform process".

In an editorial in its latest Weekly Bulletin, the chamber says the recommendations in the government's White Paper on urbanization are "a significant move toward ridding the country of discriminatory legislation grounded on race".

It welcomes the government's commitment to promoting growth in metropolitan areas and abandoning its plan to decentralize development and restrict coloured housing development in the Peninsula.

The editorial quotes the Urban Foundation's four-year study on urbanization which found that influx control did not discourage the migration of blacks to the cities.

Instead, it generated resentment, wasted human and financial resouces, undermined urban development, contributed to the housing backlog and the poor infrastructure in black townships and channelled urbanization towards the homelands where authorities were least capable of meeting the needs it created.

(b) Floor prices of certain cultivars have been lowered to discourage production and sales promotion is planned.

Chemicals for ripening of crops

761. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether any use is made in the Republic of (a) the chemical daminozide and (b) any other specified chemicals to regulate the ripening and improve the storage life of certain crops; if so, (a) from what (i) countries and (ii) companies are these chemicals obtained, (b) in respect of which crops are they used and (c) what quantities of each of these chemicals were used in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available;

(2) whether any steps are to be taken in respect of any of these chemicals; if so, (a) in respect of which chemicals, (b) what steps, (c) why and (d) when?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Ethephon.

(a) (i) USA.

(ii) Uniroyal.
Agricura.
Applied Agricultural Products.
Union Carbide.

(b) Apples (Starking), peaches, pineapples, Barlinka grapes, tomangoes, grapefuit, cherries, plums and tobacco.

(c) Daminozide: 700 kg during 1985;
ethephon: 36 680 litres (diluted mixture) during 1985 (Used predominantly in sugar cane and a small quantity in the fruit industry in the Western Cape).

(2) (a) Daminozide.

(b) The standing Interdepartmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Man against Poisonous Substances supplied all available information to the Department of National Health for the purpose of toxicological evaluation. The comments have not been received yet.

(c) An application has been received to extend the use of the chemical for instance in hothouses.

(d) 10 June 1985.

Rents/service charges in arrears

781. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether the Department of Co-operation and Development in conjunction with Development Boards carried out an investigation into arrear rents and service charges in Black residential areas; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) by whom was the investigation carried out, (b) what were the results of the investigation and (c)(i) what amounts in (aa) rent and (bb) service charges were in arrears in respect of each specified Black residential area and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether he has taken or will take steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c)(i)(aa), (bb) and (ii) The hon member must note that the Department of Co-operation and Development ceased to exist on 31 August 1985 and for that reason the reply is applicable as from 1 September 1985.

In order to assist development boards or local authorities to collect rents and service charges which may be due, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning provided guidelines for a plan of action which is to be adjusted in accordance with local circumstances. This does not entail a specific investigation.

(2) The Department is continuously evaluating the plan of action, (a) and (b) fall away.

Community councils/local authorities

846. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many (a)(i) community councils and (ii) other Black local authorities had been constituted, and (b) wards were there in each specified Development Board area, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether there were any vacancies in any of these councils and/or local authorities as at the above date; if so, how many in respect of each specified Development Board area;

(3) whether any of these councils and/or local authorities did not have a quorum of councillors as at the above date; if so, how many in respect of each Development Board area;

(4) whether any of these councils and/or local authorities were unable to function as at the above date; if so, (a) why and (b) how many in respect of each Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) 192 Community councils.

(ii) 23 Town councils and 19 village councils.

(b) On 16 April 1986 the *number of wards* per council in each specified development board area and

(2) the *number of vacancies* per such council are as set out below, while

(3) those councils which had *no quorum*, are shown as such and

(4) (a) the councils as indicated could not, in the absence of a quorum take decisions, although provision has been made for the continuation of functions (b) as indicated in respect of each development board and community council/local authority.

Western Cape

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Stellenbosch (Mfuleni)	7	2
2. Ashton (Zolani)	7	1
3. Ceres (Nduli)	5	1
4. Hermanus (Zwelihle)	5	0
5. Cape Town (Nyanga, Guguletu, Langa)	21	9
6. Paarl (Mbekweni)	7	1
7. Robertson (Ngubela)	7	6 (no quorum)
8. Stellenbosch (Kaya Mandi)	7	0
9. Walfish Bay (Kuisebmond)	7	0
10. Worcester (Zweletemba)	7	6 (no quorum)

Local Authorities: None.

Northern Cape

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Barkly West (Mataleng)	6	0
2. Britstown (Mziwabantu)	5	0

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
3. Daniëlskuil (Tlhakalatlou)	6	0
4. Delportshoop (Tidimalo)	6	1
5. Douglas (Bongani)	6	0
6. Griegwa Town (Matlomola)	6	0
7. Jan Kempdorp	6	0
8. Olifantshoek	6	0
9. Petrusville	0	0
10. Philipstown (Lukhanyisweni)	5	0
11. Postmasburg (Boichoko)	6	0
12. Prieska (Ethembeni)	6	0
13. Reivilo (Boipelo)	6	0
14. Ritchie (Motswedimosa)	6	0
15. Vryburg (Huhudi)	8	0
16. Warrenton (Ikhutseng)	6	0
17. Windsorton	6	0

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Galeshewe (Kimberley)	12	0
2. Paballelo (Upington)	6	2
3. Nonzwakazi (De Aar)	6	6 (no quorum)

Eastern Cape

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Aberdeen (Tembalesizwe)	6	0
2. Adelaide (Lingelethu)	9	8 (no quorum)
3. Alexandria (KwaNonqubela)	5	5 (no quorum)
4. Alicedale (KwaNonzwakazi)	11	8 (no quorum)
5. Aliwal North (Dukathole)	6	0
6. Barkly East (Inkululelo)	6	0
7. Beafort West (Sidesaviwa)	7	7 (no quorum)
8. Burgersdorp (Mzamomhle)	8	8 (no quorum)
9. Cathcart (Katikati)	6	2
10. Colesberg (Kuyasa)	8	8 (no quorum)
11. Dordrecht (Sinakho)	5	5 (no quorum)
12. Elliot (Masibambane)	6	1
13. Fort-Beaufort (KwaTinidubu)	7	0
14. Graaff-Reinet	8	8 (no quorum)
15. Hankey (Centerton)	6	0
16. Hanover (Nompulelelo)	6	6 (no quorum)
17. Hofmeyr (Eluxolweni)	5	4 (no quorum)
18. Humansdorp	8	8 (no quorum)
19. Indwe (Mavuya)	6	0
20. Jamestown (Zwelitsha)	4	1
21. Jansenville (KwaZamnkucinga)	6	6 (no quorum)
22. King William's Town	4	0
23. Kirkwood	7	7 (no quorum)
24. Klipplaat (Wongalethu)	6	0
25. Komga (Qumrha)	4	2 (no quorum)
26. Lady Grey (Kwezinaledi)	6	0
27. Maclear (Sonwabile)	6	0
28. Middelburg (Cape) (KwaNonzame)	8	0
29. Molteno (Nomonde)	6	5 (no quorum)
30. Mossel Bay	5	5 (no quorum)
31. Noupoort (KwaZamuxolo)	7	7 (no quorum)
32. East London (Gompo Town)	8	2
33. Oudtshoorn (Bongolethu)	7	7 (no quorum)
34. Pearston (Khanyiso)	6	6 (no quorum)

Community Council	Wards	Vacancies
35. Port Alfred (Nkwenkwezi)	7	5 (no quorum)
36. Queenstown (Mlungisi)	8	7 (no quorum)
37. Richmond (Sabelo)	5	5 (no quorum)
38. Somerset East (KwaNojoli)	9	3
39. Sterkstroom	6	6 (no quorum)
40. Steynsburg (Soshasonke)	6	5 (no quorum)
41. Steytlerville	4	4 (no quorum)
42. Stutterheim (Cumakala)	6	6 (no quorum)
43. Tarkastad (Zola)	7	7 (no quorum)
44. Ugie	6	0
45. Venterstad (Velapi)	6	0
46. Victoria West (Masinyasane)	5	5 (no quorum)

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Ibhayi (Port Elizabeth)	21	9
2. Kwanobuhle (Uitenhage)	16	16 (no quorum)
3. Rini (Gramahstown)	9	3
4. Lingelihle (Cradock)	7	7 (no quorum)

Natalia

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Colenso (Inkanyesi)	4	0
2. Dundee (Sibongile)	10	0
3. Durban	13	2
4. Glencoe (Tembalihle)	5	1
5. Greytown (Enhlalakahle)	5	0
6. Kokstad (Bongweni)	6	1
7. Ladysmith (Steadville)	6	0
8. Matatiele (Itsokolele)	6	0
9. Mooi River (Bruntville)	5	0
10. Paulpietersburg (Dumbe)	5	0
11. Tongaat (Hambanati)	6	0
12. Vryheid (Bhekuzulu)	7	0
13. Pietermaritzburg (Sobantu)	7	7 (no quorum)

Local Authorities: None.

Southern Orange Free State

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Bethulie (Lephoi)	5	0
2. Boshof (Soretse)	6	0
3. Brandfort (Majwemasweu)	6	0
4. Clocolan (Hlohlowane)	6	0
5. Dealesville (Tswaraganang)	6	1
6. Dewetsdorp (Morojaneng)	6	2
7. Edenburg (Ha-Rasebai)	6	0
8. Excelsior (Mahlatswetsa)	6	1
9. Fauresmith	6	1
10. Ficksburg (Megheleng)	6	1
11. Fouriesburg (Masjaing)	6	1
12. Hertzogville (Malebogo)	6	0
13. Hobhouse (Thalehong)	6	0
14. Jagersfontein (Itumeleng)	7	0
15. Hoopstad (Tikwana)	6	1
16. Koffiefontein (Ditlhake)	6	0
17. Marquard (Mphanyo)	6	0

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
18. Paul Roux (Motlomo)	6	0
19. Petrusburg (Bolokanang)	5	0
20. Philippolis (Poditserolo)	6	0
21. Reddersburg (Qhoweng)	5	0
22. Rosendal (Moutse)	6	0
23. Rouxville (Rweleleyathunya)	6	0
24. Senekal (Matwabeng)	7	0
25. Smithfield (Tshepanong)	6	0
26. Soutpan (Igomotseng)	5	0
27. Springfontein (Maphodi)	6	0
28. Jacobsdal (Ratanang)	6	1
29. Theunissen (Masilo)	6	0
30. Trompsburg (Tutudung)	6	0
31. Tweespruit (Borwa)	6	1
32. Ventersburg (Tswelangpele)	6	0
33. Wesselsbron (Monyakeng)	6	0
34. Winburg (Makeleketla)	6	1
35. Zastron (Matlakeng)	6	1

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Mangaung (Bloemfontein)	17	0
2. Thabong (Welkom)	9	1
3. Phahameng (Bultfontein)	6	1
4. Phomolong (Hennenman)	6	0
5. Kutlwanong (Odendaalsrus)	7	0
6. Meloding (Virginia)	7	0
7. Manyatseng (Ladybrand)	7	0
8. Qibing (Wepener)	6	0

Orange-Vaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Arlington (Leratswana)	4	0
2. Bothaville (Kgotsong)	7	1
3. Clarens (Kgubetswana)	4	0
4. Cornelia (Sakhile)	4	0
5. Edenville (Ngwathe)	4	1
6. Frankfort (Namahadi)	5	0
7. Harrismith (Forty Second Hill)	8	0
8. Kestell (Tlholong)	4	1
9. Koppies (KwaKwatsi)	5	0
10. Lindley (Ntha)	5	1
11. Memel (Zamani)	4	0
12. Oranjeville (Metsimaholo)	4	0
13. Parys (Tumahole)	8	8 (no quorum)
14. Petrus Steyn (Mamafubedu)	4	1
15. Steynsrus (Matlwantlwang)	5	0
16. Tweeling (Maphahlaneng)	4	1
17. Viljoenskroon (Rammulotsi)	5	0
18. Vrede (Thembalihle)	7	0
19. Villiers (Qalabotjha)	4	0
20. Vredefort (Mokwallo)	5	5 (no quorum)
21. Warden (Ezenzeleni)	4	0

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Lekoa (Vanderbijlpark)	39	12
2. Evaton (Vanderbijlpark)	11	0
3. Maobeng (Kroonstad)	15	6

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
4. Bohlokong (Bethlehem)	11	1
5. Phiritona (Heilbron)	7	2
6. Petsane (Reitz)	5	0

West Rand

Community Council	Wards	Vacancy
1. Westonaria (Bekkersdal)	7	1

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Soweto (Johannesburg)	30	0
2. Diepmeadow (Johannesburg)	15	1
3. Dobsonville (Roodepoort)	7	0
4. Kagiso (Krugersdorp)	12	3
5. Mohlakeng (Randfontein)	7	1
6. Alexandra (Randburg)	9	3

East Rand

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Brakpan (Tsakane)	10	10 (no quorum)
2. Bronkhorstspruit (Zithobeni) (Just Established)	—	—
3. Cullinan (Refilwe)	6	0
4. Delmas (Botleng)	8	0
5. Devon	5	0
6. Heidelberg (Ratanda)	7	0
7. Nigel (Duduza)	9	9 (no quorum)

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Tembisa (Kempton Park)	17	7
2. Tokoza (Alberton)	9	0
3. Vosloorus (Boksburg)	9	0
4. Wattville (Benoni)	5	1
5. Daveyton (Benoni)	10	1
6. Katlehong (Germiston)	15	1
7. KwaThema (Springs)	10	1

Northern Transvaal: None.

Highveld

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Balfour (Siyathemba)	6	0
2. Belfast (Syathuthuka)	6	0
3. Bethal (Emzinoni)	8	0
4. Dullstroom	5	0
5. Greylingstad	6	0
6. Langverwacht	5	0
7. Leandra	7	3
8. Lydenburg (Masising)	7	0
9. Ogies (Thula)	8	0
10. Paardekop (Vukuzenele)	6	0
11. Standerton (Sakhile)	9	0
12. Volksrust (Vukuzakhe)	7	1

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. KwaGuqa (Witbank)	13	3
2. Mhluzi (Middelburg/Tvl)	11	1

Central Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Brits	6	4 (no quorum)
2. Thabazimbi	6	0

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Mamelodi (Pretoria)	12	2
2. Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	11	4
3. Belabela (Warm Baths)	6	2

Eastern Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Amersfoort (Ezamokhle)	6	0
2. Barberton (Emjindini)	6	1
3. Breyten (KwaZanele)	6	1
4. Carolina (Silobela)	6	3 (no quorum)
5. Davel (KwaDela)	6	0
6. Morgenzon (Sivukile)	6	0
7. Piet Retief (Ethandakukhanya)	7	3
8. Sabie (Simile)	6	0
9. Wakkerstroom (Esizameleni)	6	0
10. Waterval-Boven (Emgwewya)	6	4 (no quorum)

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Wesselton (Ermelo)	10	0

Western Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Bloemhof (Boitumelong)	5	0
2. Carletonville (Khutsong)	8	0
3. Christiana (Utlwanang)	5	0
4. Coligny (Ipeleng)	5	0
5. Fochville (Kokosi)	5	0
6. Hartbeesfontein (Tigane)	5	1
7. Koster (Reagile)	5	0
8. Leeudoringstad (Kgahala)	5	0
9. Lichtenburg (Boikhutso)	5	1
10. Makwassie (Lebaleng)	5	0
11. Orkney (Kanana)	8	2
12. Ottosdal (Letsopa)	5	1
13. Schweizer-Reneke (Ipelegeng)	5	0
14. Stilfontein (Khuma)	8	2
15. Swartruggens (Borolelo)	5	0
16. Ventersdorp (Tshing)	5	0
17. Wolmaransstad	5	2
18. Zeerust (Ikageleng)	5	0

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	8	2
2. Ikageng (Potchefstroom)	8	0

Levies

849. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

What total amounts were owing to each Development Board in respect of (a) rent, (b) service charges, (c) electricity and (d) other specified levies as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning does not keep record of such detail as Development Boards are autonomous bodies of which the financial statements are tabled in Parliament. The hon member may, however, obtain the required information direct from the Development Boards.

The State supplied the following bridging loans to Development Boards during the 1985-86 financial year in order to compensate for deficits due to various causes:

Western Cape	R34 000 000
Eastern Cape	R48 820 000
West Rand	R30 000 000
Southern OFS	R 4 160 000
East Rand	R15 372 000
Natalia	R16 497 000
Orange Vaal	R20 000 000

Agricultural Pests Act

860. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, his Department took any action against persons who contravened any of the provisions of the Agricultural Pests Act, No 36 of 1983; if so, (a) against how many persons, (b) for what offences and (c) what were the penalties imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Yes.

(a) 4 persons.

(b) (i) Removal of plants from quarantine contrary to an order;

(ii) removal of citrus plants from the Transvaal to the Cape Province contrary to the control measures; and

(iii) refusal or neglect to furnish information to an officer who is authorised in terms of the Act to request such information.

(c) R300 admission of guilt in one of five cases under (b)(i) and (ii). The decision of the Court is still awaited in respect of the remaining four cases. Two prosecutions in respect of (b)(iii) have still to be heard by the Courts.

Kwelera: social pensions

909. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department is responsible for the payment of social pensions to persons living in the Kwelera area near East London; if not, who is responsible for this service; if so, where are these pensions paid out?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning took over the responsibility for the payment of social pensions to pensioners in the Kwelera area from the Ciskei Government with effect from 1 April 1986. Payment of pensioners will be made on an agency bases on behalf of the Department by the East London District office of the Department of Home Affairs at the Blue Waters Police Station near Kwelera.

Own Affairs:

Transfer of records of provincial education departments

75. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 22 April 1986, all the

Central Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Brits	6	4 (no quorum)
2. Thabazimbi	6	0

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1. Mamelodi (Pretoria)	12	2
2. Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	11	4
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Eastern Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
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2. Barberton (Emjindini)	6	1
3. Breyten (KwaZanele)	6	1
4. Carolina (Silobela)	6	3 (no quorum)
5. Davel (KwaDela)	6	0
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8. Sabie (Simile)	6	0
9. Wakkerstroom (Esizameleni)	6	0
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Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
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1. Bloemhof (Boitumelong)	5	0
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9. Lichtenburg (Boikhutso)	5	1
10. Makwassie (Lebaleng)	5	0
11. Orkney (Kanana)	8	2
12. Ottosdal (Letsopa)	5	1
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14. Stilfontein (Khuma)	8	2
15. Swartruggens (Borolelo)	5	0
16. Ventersdorp (Tshing)	5	0
17. Wolmaransstad	5	2
18. Zeerust (Ikageleng)	5	0

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Own Affairs:

Transfer of records of provincial education departments

75. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 22 April 1986, all the

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

132 000 will get work in upgrading black towns

ARGUS 7/5/86

KTB 338 359

Staff Reporter

MORE than 130 000 jobs are soon to be created for unemployed black people in a series of projects designed to upgrade living standards.

However, the bulk of the money will not be spent in areas of unrest but instead in "areas where peace reigns and a spirit of co-operation is being experienced".

The scheme was announced today by Constitutional Minister Mr Chris Heunis as part of the Government's overall R600-million plan to put people back to work.

Mr Heunis said in a statement that his department had been allocated R126,5-million of the money.

Of that, about R50-million has been allocated to upgrading black towns — repairing homes, planting grass and trees, providing stormwater drainage and similar projects.

Self-building

R75-million is being allocated for self-building schemes, including the provision of infrastructure where necessary.

In the Eastern Cape 5 808 houses have been approved, in the Oranje Vaal area 2 356 and in the Western Transvaal 666.

The schemes will provide work for an estimated 132 000 unemployed people.

Mr Heunis said the planning of the projects had largely been completed and it was expected that a start would soon be made.

As many as possible of the components, such as bricks and trusses, will be manufactured on site to provide the maximum of jobs.

Dealing with the influx of rural dwellers in Africa

8/5/86 339 STAR

Having ditched the pass laws, South Africa must find other ways of handling the urban influx problem. Will it imitate the Draconian measures adopted elsewhere in Africa? GERALD L'ANGE, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

South Africa-watchers in the outside world are waiting with great interest to see how Pretoria proposes to deal with the flood of rural dwellers into the towns that could follow the scrapping of the pass laws.

It is cold comfort to Pretoria to know that it is not alone in having an influx control problem, for the international community tends to ignore other countries' approaches to the problem in its obsession with the way South Africa handles it.

There is, of course, a reason for this — South Africa has up to now handled the problem on a racially discriminatory basis whereas the other countries haven't.

Nevertheless, the solutions adopted elsewhere, though not racist, have been no less arbitrary.

In Mozambique and Tanzania, for instance, unemployed city dwellers have simply been deported to the countryside, where they are encouraged to grow food for those lucky enough to have jobs in the towns.

While this approach differs in important respects from the forced removal of blacks in South Africa, it also raises serious questions about fairness and fundamental freedoms — the freedoms of movement and association and employment that are supposedly enshrined in international codes.

One of the objections to the forced relocation approach is that it could leave those moved to the country with little chance of ever getting a job in a city.

Mozambique adopted its measures out of desperation in 1983 as thousands of people deserted rural areas hit by drought, floods and war and poured into the towns in search of food and work.

How rigorously the measures have been applied is not known but they have not been entirely effective in Maputo, at least.

In a May Day speech last week President Samora Machel revealed that there are still about 200 000 unemployed persons in Maputo. They form, according to the official news agency, AIM, "a pool from which criminals and racketeers could easily be recruited".

Long-standing

President Machel said the Frelimo government will maintain its long-standing policy that only those who live in the city can work there.

When the policy was introduced in 1983 the unemployed in Maputo and other cities were mostly sent to Niassa province in the far north. President Machel said they would now be sent to the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, from where many of the unemployed now in the capital are believed to have come in their search for jobs.

These people, the President said, were needed to produce food in their home areas rather than to engage in petty and frequently illegal trade in the capital.

Tanzania's measures were also started in 1983, under a "Human Resources Deployment Act" that made it an offence to live in Dar es Salaam without a job.

At the time official statistics showed that only 166 000 of the one million people living in the city were employed. In the first week the authorities "relocated" 6 000 people, including some earning a living from unlicensed occupations such as shining shoes and selling newspapers.

"It is difficult to imagine that all those picked up are now working happily in the fields," one Western diplomat was quoted as saying at the time.

Some diplomats said the only tangible result of the policy was a sharp increase in the cost of forged employment documents.

In Zimbabwe the Government has taken drastic action to curb the growth of squatter settlements in Harare.

When squatters have ignored official instructions for them to demolish their shanties, the authorities have sent in police and bulldozers to do the job. Some squatters have arbitrarily been removed from the urban area.

The influx control problem appears to be regarded by the Zimbabwean authorities primarily as a public health problem. While trying to prevent the growth of new shantytowns, they have accepted the inevitability of the older and larger ones, such as Epworth near Harare, and have provided water and communal toilets.

Similar policies have been followed in other African countries, but the problem of providing jobs and homes for rural refugees is one that threatens to get out of hand in much of Africa — and, indeed, throughout the Third World.

Meagre resources

Without jobs, the unproductive, non-tax-paying newcomers become a burden on meagre official resources, enlarging the shanty-towns fringing the cities and worsening public health problems.

Often when they do get work they cannot find accommodation and still must live in squatter settlements.

As Africa falls further behind the rest of the world in development and slides deeper into poverty and debt, the urban influx problems will increase.

It has been predicted that major African cities will face the collapse of their social and educational systems and their water, power and

sewerage services.

African states will probably continue to take drastic and possibly inequitable measures to deal with the problem. In this respect Pretoria may be in good (or bad?) company. But if the methods Pretoria chooses are still judged to be racially discriminatory it will continue to be singled out for condemnation.

Govt to buy urban land for black migration

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Government intends to start with the large-scale purchase of land during the current financial year to provide for the migration of blacks to the cities following the lifting of influx control.

This was confirmed yesterday by officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

And in a related development, Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced in Parliament yesterday the government has decided to grant freehold rights to blacks in the tribal trust lands.

On the urbanization front, an amount of R328m has already been allocated to purchase land this year, and to provide township services to meet the basic needs for new settlements and self-help building schemes.

Constitutional Development and Planning officials — in collaboration with other government bodies, regional and local authorities — are expediting their efforts to identify land that can be purchased for settlement.

In his announcement yesterday, Dr Viljoen said it had now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in promulgated townships on Trust land, in addition to the 99-year leasehold provision already in force.

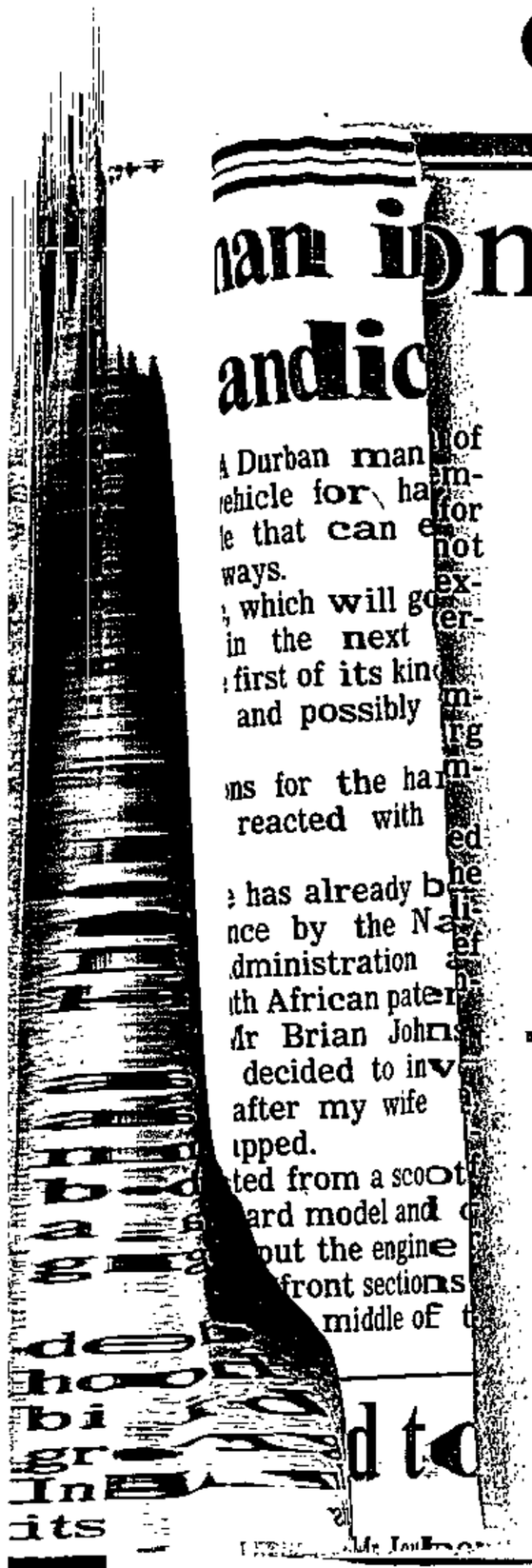
The freehold title held by the SA Development Trust in land already incorporated or to be incorporated into the territory of a homeland is also to be transferred to that homeland.

Mineral rights held by the Trust in such land is also to be transferred.

And provision is being made to include the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs in the legislative and executive authority of these self-governing homelands.

Dr Viljoen said negotiations are being conducted with homeland governments to arrange orderly transfer of these rights and powers.

Trust land not yet incorporated into the homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities will be planned and developed, in consultation with the homeland concerned, with a view to granting black persons individual ownership.



n't be exploited, Uwusa warns bosses

8/5/86 · STAR

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Who's who in the new union

Who's who in the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa):

● Mr P Ndlovu (president), former school teacher, hospital compound manager, presently industrial relations regional controller for a group of companies in Natal and Uwusa regional chairman in the Durban region.

● Mr P Msomi (vice president), not introduced.

● Mr S Conco (secretary general), former businessman, community leader and chairman of the bus boycott committee in Empangeni.

● Mr P Davidson (treasurer) studied economics in the United States, former employee of IBM and Anglo American.

● Mr G Radebe, former member of the Zululand Legislative Assembley, industrial relations and personnel relations officer for Tongaat-Hulett group from 1979 to 1984, presently studying part-time for Ll B at Natal University with emphasis on labour law.

● Mr G Mathiyane, employed at Zululand Sawmills as a supervisor, former national president of the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union, regional chairman of Federation of SA Trade Unions in northern Natal until the formation of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) at the end of 1985. Now chairman of the Zululand region of Uwusa.

● Mr G Malunga (Maritzburg region), driver for the municipality, member of the Transport Workers Union until the advent of Cosatu.

● Mr S Majola (East Rand region), employed by Consol Glass, former member of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union.

● Mr M Hlatshwayo (Newcastle), employed by Veka in Newcastle as a storeman, former member of the General Workers' Union.

become self-supporting through membership dues.

Uwusa's primary objective was to form and support industry-based trade unions throughout the country to end worker exploitation and to improve quality of life.

The non-racial union would seek registration in terms of the South African Labour Relations Act as a general union but hoped to grow into a federation which supported the policy of one industry, one union. The union has pledged to exploit all the facilities available under the Act and to make use of the Industrial Court.

It was revealed that moves were afoot to bring the labour laws of the kwaZulu homeland into line with South African labour law. Amendments to this effect were expected to be ratified soon by Pretoria.

"There is concern among workers and employers that violence will mark the formation of Uwusa and the recruitment of members," said Mr Ndlovu.

"Uwusa is prepared to answer all allegations of violence. We have the infrastructure and disciplinary procedures to thoroughly investigate any incident. We pledge to work with all unions, employers and other authorities in establishing the facts and truth behind any allegations of violence."

Later Uwusa's secretary general, Mr S Conco, dismissed as "mischief-making" allegations made by opposing trade unions that their members had been attacked by Inkatha/Uwusa supporters.

"The membership drive and the request for membership since May Day has been overwhelming," said Mr Ndlovu. "The response has been so great throughout Natal and the Transvaal that our resources are being stretched to the limit.

"We are paying urgent attention to this and will soon be in a position to accommodate the thousands of inquiries we are receiving from individuals and many major trade unions," he said.

Uwusa had also enrolled 126 white members at its Germiston office.

However, when pressed, the executive would not disclose membership numbers or names of trade unions which they claimed had approached Uwusa.

The executive did however reveal for the first time a list of companies at which Uwusa claimed majority membership. These included the Sasko-owned Ulundi Bakery in KwaZulu, Scottish Cables in Maritzburg as well as the city's municipal bus company, Natal Tanning Extract and Jabula Foods.

No recognition agreements had yet been signed, but negotiations with employers were scheduled to begin soon.

R328m set aside to cater for influx of blacks

Govt gears up for massive land hunt

8/5/86 Bus Day

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GOVERNMENT will start buying massive tracts of land this year to cater for the migration of blacks to the cities after the scrapping of influx control.

A sum of R328m has already been set aside in the current financial year to buy land and to provide township services, said officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

In a related development, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced in Parliament yesterday that government had decided to grant freehold rights to blacks in the tribal trust lands.

Self-help schemes will be given high priority, as the provision of housing is seen by government as the responsibility of the individual, the employer and other divisions of the private sector.

It is stressed that government will

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

become involved in the financing of housing in exceptional instances only, such as the current schemes aimed at creating job opportunities.

Constitutional Development and Planning officials — in collaboration with other government bodies, regional and local authorities — are urgently seeking land that can be purchased for settlement, and will finalise guide and other structure plans for these areas.

This is being done in terms of mechanisms provided by the Physical Planning Act and the various provincial ordinances.

It is proving to be a difficult and complex process, but good progress is being made, say Constitutional Development and Planning officials.

Would-be migrants are to be kept informed as to where the prospects of settlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs are best.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has already indicated that building regulations and other standards will be applied more flexibly in future, enabling people to build houses they can afford.

He has also stressed, however, that people in the rural areas should not live under the false impression that "the grass will be greener and the lights brighter" in the cities.

Speaking in Cape Town during the release of the White Paper on urbanisation, Heunis also warned that people would be ill-advised to flock to the metropoles en masse, because squatting, unhygienic conditions, over-crowding and the associated conditions which created squalor and misery would not be permitted in the

● To Page 2

Govt's huge hunt for land

● From Page 1

Bus Day 8/5/86

public interest.

In his announcement yesterday, Viljoen said it had now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in promulgated townships on trust land, in addition to the 99-year leasehold provision already in force.

The freehold title held by the SA Development Trust in land already incorporated, or to be incorporated, into the territory of a homeland was also to be transferred to the relevant homeland.

Mineral rights held by the trust in such land would also be transferred, and provision was being made to include in the legislative and executive authorities of these self-governing homelands the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs.

Viljoen said negotiations were being conducted with the homeland governments to arrange the orderly transfer of these rights and powers.

Trust land not yet incorporated into the homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities would be planned and developed, in consultation with the homeland concerned, with a view to granting Black persons individual ownership.

LINDA ENSOR reports that an Urban Foundation spokesman said last night that the foundation welcomed, in principle, any allocation for land development.

However, more information on where the land was to be acquired — and its proximity to jobs and transport — would be necessary for an assessment on how significant the allocation was in terms of total housing needs.

PW's freehold plan could be announced soon

SPAW 10/5/80 339

By Winnie Graham, Property Editor

Details of freehold rights for urban blacks — promised by President Botha — could be announced next week.

The announcement is expected in the wake of the Government's decision to buy huge tracts of land, at a cost of R328 million, for black housing. In January President Botha promised Parliament freehold property rights for blacks would become law this year.

The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said this week the Government would grant freehold rights to blacks on tribal trust lands, in addition to 99-year leasehold provisions already in force.

There is, however, no news yet of where the Government is to buy land for black township development. A report tabled in Parliament this week says a project to upgrade 120 black towns, involving 15 000 stands and 1,2 million people, has already been started by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. The towns and cities are not named.

Mr Matthew Nell, general manager of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday the acquisition of extra land was a step forward but the land would only be of value once it had been serviced.

"Secondly, the area in which it is to be bought is extremely relevant," he added. "Soweto is one of the key areas of shortage. Stands are urgently needed there."

Mr Riley Schachat, outgoing chairman of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), said the public and private sectors needed to embark on a joint large-scale construction programme

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Accent stays on decentralisation

Govt land hunt spreads its net

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

GOVERNMENT'S search for land to accommodate the migration of blacks to urban areas is being spread countrywide.

At the same time, however, there is no doubt that it is being concentrated on those areas most in need of economic stimulation and support.

Although it is now official policy to accept urbanisation as a natural phenomenon, it is also patently clear that government has not relinquished its determination to encourage greater decentralisation.

The reading of its decision to accept the "orderly movement of people from the rural areas to the metropoles" should, therefore, not be construed as a negation of previous urbanisation policy.

It means that, in implementing its new approach, government will not concentrate on purchases of land in the favoured urbanisation areas such as the PWV.

The understanding is that, being the industrial heartland of SA, the PWV region's needs and problems are being given special attention.

Officially, the idea is to direct private sector efforts and the deprived and migrant sections of the community to areas which need resettlement and new enterprise.

This is the underlying thread stressed in the White Paper on urbanisation.

A central feature of government's objectives in this regard remains the recognition that there is a need for greater rural development.

Consequently there is little doubt that the accent on land purchases — accepted as a priority by Department of Constitutional Planning and Development Aid officials — is going to be on those areas which government believes are most in need of support.

That the department is concentrating the bulk of its work-creating funding on self-help building projects in the Eastern Cape — hard-hit by the economic slump and the slide in motor industry fortunes — would seem to be indicative of this.

New legislation offers choice of freehold or leasehold

Blacks to get full property rights

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
Parliament

Full freehold property rights will be extended to black South African citizens in terms of legislation published today.

"Foreign" blacks legally resident in South Africa will also qualify.

In terms of the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, aspiring property owners may have a choice of form of tenure.

Ninety-nine-year leasehold is therefore retained as an alternative form of tenure, particularly as there are differences in the costs of acquiring 99-year leasehold and acquiring ownership.

For example, transfer duty is not payable in respect of leasehold transactions.

The Bill provides for the conversion of 99-year leasehold to ownership. People who choose to convert, however, will incur certain transfer and conveyancing costs.

The Bill, introduced by Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis, fulfils a promise made by President P W Botha more than a year ago that blacks are to get the same freehold property rights as whites.

It also streamlines procedure for township establishment and, for the first time, details legislative description of township establishment procedures for black townships.

Urban areas

The Bill further widens the range of people who may own land in black urban areas, providing for developers and employers to become more involved in housing schemes.

The draft legislation does not describe the nature of property rights because, according to a memorandum to the Bill, it conveys full rights of ownership in accordance with Roman-Dutch common law.

For this reason the term "freehold" is not used, as it is a term of English law of property which is foreign to South African law, the memorandum says.

Employees of doomed boards await decision on their future

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Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The 40 000 employees of the doomed development boards are to stay in their posts for a transitional period of six months until it can be decided what to do with them.

Many of their duties include the rendering of services which will continue during the period, according to Constitutional Development officials.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday that as from July 1 the country's 13 development boards would cease to exist.

The 40 000 officials employed by the boards would be re-assigned new posts in the public service.

From July 1 the provincial administrators and executive committees will be placed in control of the employees and the boards' assets.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

In order to ensure continuity in the rendering of services, the boards' employees are being transferred provisionally within their entire components to the provincial administration.

Although their employers will not exist any longer, all staff of the former boards will retain the basic conditions of service at present applicable to them.

For a transitional period of six months at the most they will continue to render services in their present posts, Mr Heunis said yesterday.

The Commission for Administration will decide by the end of the year which functions of the former boards should be transferred where.

Employees will be transferred accordingly.

Call to scrap Group Areas and Land Acts

SA Press Association

THE Urban Foundation yesterday welcomed the publication of the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill as a "part of a package of changes long advocated by the Foundation".

Mr Fred Stiglingh, executive director of the Urban Foundation, said in a Press statement yesterday: "This Bill is the result of a long and arduous process of research and negotiation to achieve full property ownership rights for black South Africans.

"The Amendment Bill will facilitate a more active role by the private sector in the establishment and development of townships.

"While this will do much to stimulate the provision of housing by township developers, the home-building industry and employers, it is essential to again stress that further changes are urgently required before blacks can fully enjoy the practical advantages of full property rights as is the case with other South Africans," he said.

Mr Stiglingh said urgent attention should be given to the provision of land and finance and "innovative housing methods" to stimulate a large-scale creation of housing.

"Moreover, racial tags attached to the allocation of land conflict with the fundamental principles of the Foundation, such as freedom of choice and free enterprise," he added.

"A radical reconsideration of the Group Areas Act and Land Act is therefore an urgent priority."

"The Bill represents part of the package of changes long advocated by the Foundation. These changes, which include the abolition of influx control, the restoration of citizenship and a common identity document, are all components of a process of transformation of our society."

Violence in KwaN

Mandela's name to drive Buthelezi's hands. Dr Oscar Dhlomo

'Pressure on blacks alleviated'

THE Government's urbanisation policy has replaced control based on race by that based on privilege, says the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR).

The NCAR — which includes the influential Surplus People's Project — has welcomed the scrapping of influx control as a far-reaching reform which will alleviate the daily pressures on black people to a large extent.

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But, in a statement commenting on the white paper on urbanisation, it has also expressed several doubts.

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(3) whether any health services are provided in this area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the services and (b) who is responsible for paying the employees engaged in these services?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes, in regard to health services. No, in regard to welfare services. Those services are rendered by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(2) Yes, one.

(3) Yes.

(a) An extensive health service as from 28 April 1986.

(b) The Department of Development Aid.

Development corporations

944. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by development corporations in each of the eight specified development regions where decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Information is furnished in respect of development corporations in the self-governing national states and the South African Development Trust Corporation Limited (STC). Information on the basis of development regions is not readily available.

Development Corporations	Date	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KaNgwane	31-03-86	57	1 790	R 8 920 276
KwaNdebele	18-04-86	68	2 560	R 22 455 000
KwaZulu	25-04-86	175	28 150	R239 277 000
Lebowa	31-12-85	152	8 613	R 54 900 000
Shangaan-Tsonga	31-03-86	55	4 250	R 27 280 000
Qwaqwa	25-04-86	130	10 300	R 41 000 000
STC	31-03-86	23	4 983	R 35 254 900

Development Bank of Southern Africa

945. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Finance:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total amount invested by the Development Bank of Southern Africa in each of the eight specified development regions where decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The amounts hereunder show only the total amounts approved as loans by the Development Bank. The actual investment value cannot be furnished since the Bank's development projects are financed over a longer period and actually paid out intermittently.

The loan amounts granted to each of the eight specified development regions during the Bank's existence up until December 1985, are as follows:

Region A: None.
Region B: R19,6 million (excluding loans of R216,8 million taken over from Foreign Affairs) TOTAL R236,4 million.
Region C: R60,2 million.
Region D: R243,2 million (excluding loans of R325,2 million taken over from Foreign Affairs) TOTAL R568,4 million.
Region E: R238,6 million.
Region F: R10,1 million.
Region G: R133,8 million (excluding loans of R95,7 million taken over from Foreign Affairs) TOTAL R229,4 million.
Region H: R67,1 million.
Region J: R52,3 million.

Notes: Last year Region B was divided into two new regions, namely a new Region B and a new Region J. A substantial portion of the above mentioned R216,8 million involving the old Region B was spent in the area now known as Region J.

Indemnity for building societies

955. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 945 on 19 June 1985, the wording of the indemnity for building societies to make funds available to promote home-ownership in the national states has been (a) finalised and (b) signed by all the parties concerned; if not, why not; if so, (i) what is the wording of the agreement and (ii) what amount has been made available to each national state by each building society?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Yes.

(b) The Minister of Education and Development Aid will furnish such an indemnity on request; the indemnity is signed by the Minister alone.

(i) A copy of the English text of the indemnity as approved by the Law Advisers, is attached hereto.

(ii) Building Societies have asked for security for the following amounts:

United Building Society—R10 million.
Natal Building Society—R30 million.
Trust Building Society (must still decide).
Saambou National Building Society—R2 million.
Provincial Building Society—R10 million.
South African Permanent Building Society—R10 million.

Seeing that building societies themselves decide where they will grant loans, the amount available to each national state can be furnished only by the Societies.

GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY

WHEREAS

A. The South African Development trust is developing towns in National States referred to in the National States Constitution Act 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971); and

B. Provision has been made in the relative laws pertaining to the establishment and development of the said towns for the acquisition of urban immovable property by freehold transfer or by means of ownership units, whether by registration of Deeds of Grand and/or 99-year Leases; and

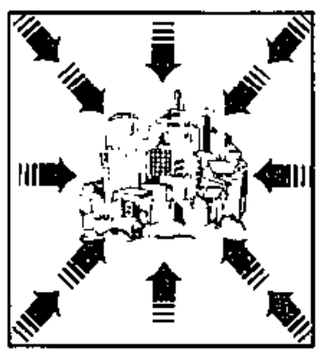
C. The ———— Building Society ("the Society") has indicated its willingness to provide loans to acceptable homeowners secured by mortgage bonds over freehold property Deeds of Grant and/or 99-year Leases in respect of urban immovable property in the said towns in the National States and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the granting of such loans by the Society; and

D. The Society requires that it should be indemnified in respect of loans granted by it for the purpose of acquiring or improving urban immovable property in the said towns in the National States against any loss that it may suffer as a result or occurrence of political risks.

E. The Minister of Education and Development Aid of the Government is satisfied that it will be in the public interest as contemplated by section 35 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975) to furnish the Society with the undermentioned indemnity, subject to the terms and conditions set out below.

AFTER INFLUX CONTROL

Cities and citizens



Even though it lifts a crippling burden from the shoulders of millions of blacks, government's decision to scrap influx control is not going to transform South African society overnight.

For one thing, the spectre of poverty-stricken hordes from the homelands looming over the horizon, all about to erect tent and shanty settlements in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, is just that: a spectre. Government has made it quite plain that it will be tough on squatters (see box). A new Bill to combat squatting has — unfortunately in the view of many — been introduced in parliament.

This will be the weapon of a modified form of influx control in the future, what Pretoria has taken to calling "orderly urbanisation." This is not to deny the positive aspects of the reform, which could bring economic benefits as well as (once the message sinks in) a healthier political climate.

The comprehensive amendment — outlined in the White Paper on Urbanisation — of the myriad laws which hitherto controlled the lives of blacks (see *Current affairs*) has thrown into sharp relief the problems and benefits that lie ahead.

The efficacy of urbanisation in a developing society such as ours has long been argued, notably by the private sector through the remarkable researches and low-profile lobbying efforts of the Urban Foundation.

As the foundation explained last year: "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, (which) 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."

Abolishing the pass laws is unlikely to lead to a massive influx of blacks to the cities — many, if not most, are there already. The priorities must be land availability for settlement, and an acceptance that economic growth, and work, is best created organically in the big cities rather than by decentralisation.

It has been estimated that 50% of the black population won't have a job in the formal sector 15 years from now. Indeed, coping with unemployment was a major consideration in the private sector's push for a rational urbanisation strategy. In essence, it requires greater deregulation to promote a fecund informal sector, which, it is hoped, will fuel wider economic growth. Will it? (See page 50.)

In fact, those Third World countries which have achieved significant industrial growth in recent decades have done so because they let urbanisation rip. And SA's cities are, as experts in the field have long told us, relatively small and under-urbanised (see chart). So we can expect, gradually, to see larger conurbations — bigger and more bustling cities.

But how *many* blacks will now come to the major metropolitan areas? And where will they live?

Based on research, the experts believe the drift of blacks to the urban centres has, to a surprisingly large degree, already occurred.

For this group, life is bound to be far less harassed. The end of pass raids will, other things being equal, significantly reduce the brutalisation of blacks, if not their level of mistrust and resentment of the government. Thousands of hitherto "illegal" black urbanites will be able to come forward to be counted, formalise and improve their positions by, for instance, registering as work-seekers and putting their names on housing waiting lists.

However, at this stage, many blacks do not really know about the change to the laws which ruled and restricted their lives. According to Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash: "It will take people a long time before they are confident enough, and internalise this freedom of movement." Blacks are also naturally suspicious of government's intentions. This, and the sense that a right they should have had anyway has simply been restored, partly explains why there was hardly spontaneous jubilation when the pass law announcement was made.

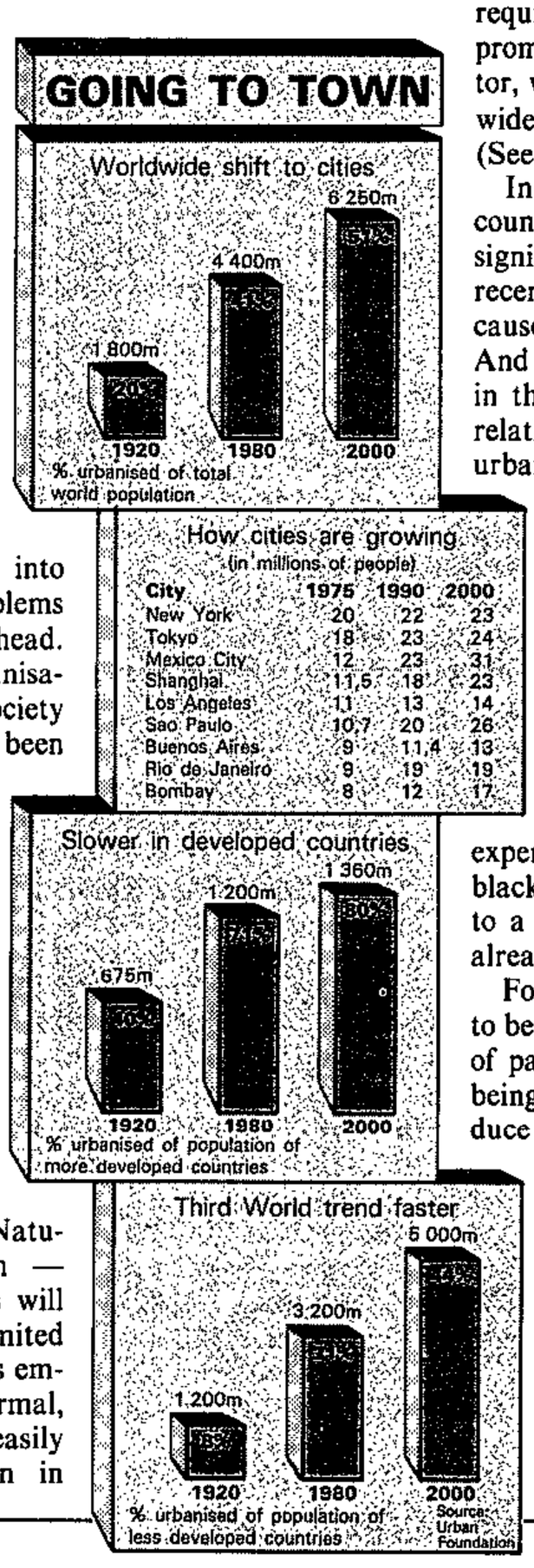
In time, however, the already large, if hidden, urban black population — and those on city peripheries — will come forward and reveal themselves, and their needs. This will be the major development in the short term. Over the years blacks have — despite influx control, the risk of imprisonment, and the resettlement of some 3m in the homelands — done what people in rural areas the world over have done: moved to the cities in search of a job. There are some 1,5m living in informal settlements around Durban alone. And the growth of shack and informal settlements in townships in the PWV shows the working through of similar pressures.

Decisions to migrate, says the Urban Foundation's Ann Bernstein, will be made on a rational, cost-benefit analysis of the advantages. This is where policy ought to facilitate the choice to move — "orderly urbanisation" or not. After all, urbanisation of any kind is bound to be disruptive to a greater or lesser extent.

Newcomers will fall into two categories. First, those living relatively near to cities — for example, in Winterveld or KwaNdebele, for whom it would make sense to be right inside the city. These people, in a sense, have already migrated. Second, there are those locked into rural areas proper.

Bernstein elaborates: "I think most people have, in one way or another, already come to the cities; they live in places like Winterveld. Some of the people who are here, like formal migrants, will make a decision to bring their wives and children (if they are not already here 'illegally')." She points out, though, that not all migrants will want to do so. Some will, of course, decide that the city is not for them, given the unrest, crime, and so on. Also, the lid that has been kept on Soweto will now be removed, and revelation of the real numbers living there could well be a shock.

All this will at least mean that planning for infrastructure and services can now be done on a realistic statistical basis, Duncan says. She is not overly concerned at greater pressure on services. The large unrecognised population of migrants uses them already,



formance of Trencor's overseas subsidiaries, as well as reduce export margins in the engineering division.

Whether Jowell is again being over cautious remains to be seen. But I wouldn't be surprised if the year-end results prolong the record of sparkling growth we have seen in recent years. Few, I believe, have realised just how well mixed, and stable, is this group's earnings profile. *Neville Glaser*

PROVINCIAL RULE

A 'yes, but' system

Abolishing the provincial councils paves the way for nonracial regional executives. However, these will be appointed by government, and the system will also not cut back State spending.

Government's new plan for second-tier authorities to replace the provincial councils gives with the one hand and takes with the other. While claiming simplicity, it is really a complex constitutional mish-mash.

Its most positive aspect can be seen as the establishment of nonracial provincial executives and joint executives (along the lines of the proposed KwaNatal plan) to facilitate co-operation between the provinces and the non-independent homelands. This could set the precedent for local options around the country — but only if the executives are seen as genuinely representing their constituencies. Elected representatives, responsible to their (white) voters, have, however, been ditched. And, surely, nominated blacks will be seen as "sell-outs" and become candidates for reprisals in their townships.

For the new executives will be appointed by Pretoria — and that is yet another move away from democracy by an authoritarian government. Clearly, Pretoria does not, at this stage, wish to see bold initiatives that cut across its sacred group-race laws.

So the cost will be high — politically and, inevitably, economically. The announcement of the proposals by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis raised more questions than it answered. It is not really clear how the new authorities will function or what their powers will be, although Heunis's chief director, Andreas van Wyk, claims little will change (but tell that to the provincial councillors). It is also not clear who will be *politically* responsible for the provinces and whether anyone will be answerable publicly for the actions of provincial executives.

The main points of the proposals are:

☐ Parliament will, in future, exercise overall political control of the provinces;

☐ Provincial administrators and executives will be appointed by the State President. The appointments will be of a "political nature" and will take account of the "particular characteristics and population make-up" of each province;

☐ If necessary, existing provinces will be divided into smaller units;

☐ Existing provincial officials will be transferred to the central civil service;

☐ There will be technical changes to the financial administration of provinces to make them financially accountable to parliamentary committees;

☐ Provision will be made for the appointment of joint executive bodies, similar to the proposed KwaNatal plan, between provinces and homelands;

☐ Administrators will be able to issue proclamations which will have to be tabled in parliament;

☐ Much of the executive authority currently vested in Heunis's department will be assigned to the administrators, or to black local authorities in cases where the department still exercises executive functions; and

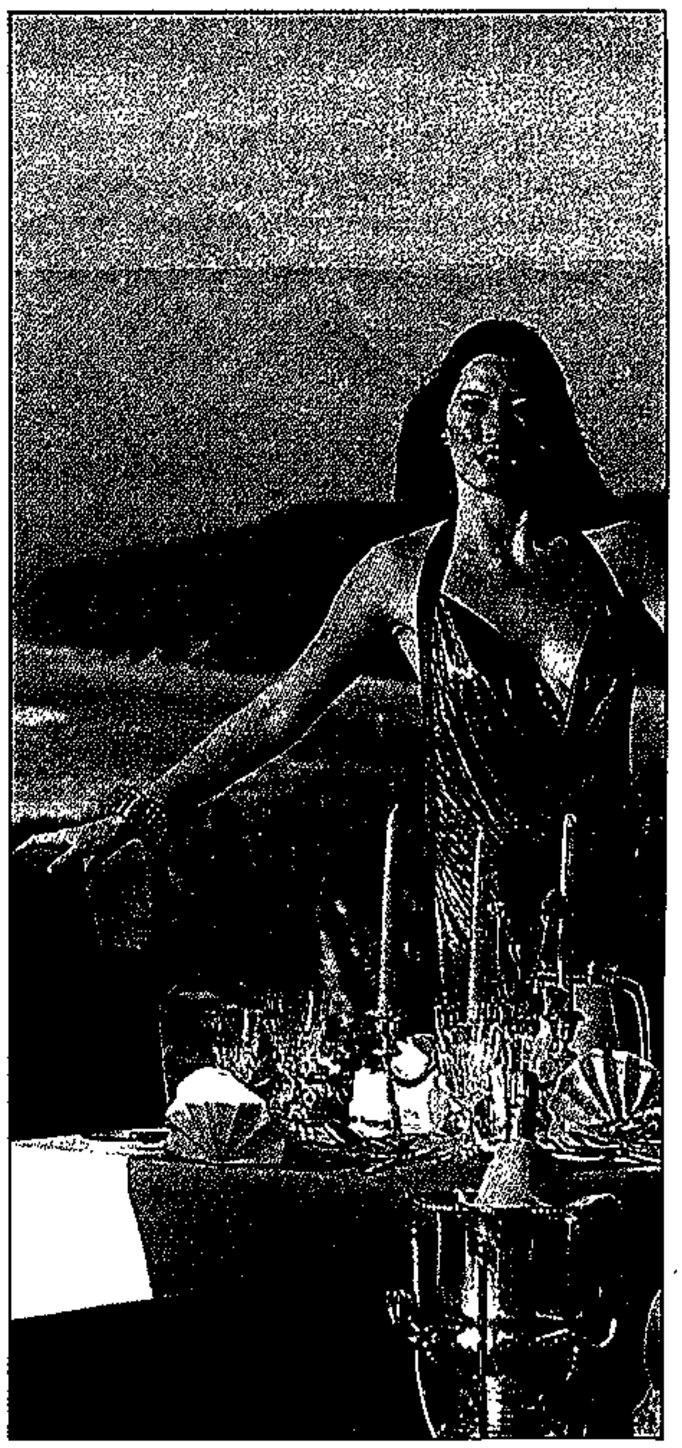
☐ The development boards operating in black townships will be scrapped and their functions taken over by the provincial authorities, local authorities and regional services councils.

Heunis says nothing in the new provincial system prevents "members of any community" from occupying positions in that system. That has a pleasing ring to it; but when Heunis describes his plan as "a more streamlined provincial system, representative of all communities dealing with new and rationalised functions," we find it difficult to accept. The costs of the new system entail more than a move away from democracy. For how are we ever to roll back wasteful State spending if public-sector jobs are to be protected at all costs? Financially, the most alarming aspect of the proposal to abolish the development boards is Heunis's assurance that none of the 40 000 board employees' jobs will be threatened. They will be held in "separate account" until the Commission for Administration decides where to redeploy them.

(No such consideration has been shown the 17 500 workers laid off by the motor industry in the past four years — who are just as much, if not more, hostages to misguided government policies.)

All around the world, unchallenged tenure for life in the public sector is coming under review, as governments grapple to trim unwieldy bureaucracies. Heunis's brainchild looks as if it will cosset existing bureaucrats — and most probably spawn entire new empires. This from a government that promised to streamline the civil service.

Some day we will have to tackle the problem. Let's hope by then it's not too late. ■



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AREA D: In all other areas

FIN Mail 16/8/91 BLACK PROPERTY RIGHTS 331 323

The Urban Foundation (UF) this week welcomed the publication of the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, in terms of which full freedom of property rights will be extended to black South African citizens.

The Bill, if passed, will give blacks the opportunity to choose between two forms of tenure: 99-year leasehold or full ownership. Foreign blacks legally resident in SA will also qualify.

Commenting on this development, the UF says: "While it would be unwise to overstate the impact of any single reform at this stage, the importance of the introduction of full private ownership of property for black people in the urban areas cannot be over-emphasised."

According to the UF, the Bill will allow the private sector to play a more active role in the establishment and development of townships.

But it also calls for more reform: "While this will do much to stimulate the provision of housing by township developers, the home-building industry and employers, it is essential to *again* stress that further changes are urgently required before blacks can fully enjoy the practical advantages of full property rights as is the case with other South Africans.

"Urgent attention should be given to the provision of land and finance, as well as the introduction of innovative housing methods that will promote a viable housing market and the creation of shelter for large numbers of South Africans. Moreover, racial tags attached to the allocation of land conflict with the fundamental principle supported by the UF, such as freedom of choice and free enterprise.

"A radical reconsideration of the Group Areas Act and Land Acts is therefore an urgent priority."

she argues, pointing out, in addition, that many white services — transport, housing, education — are under-utilised and should be opened to all. This, unfortunately, would run counter to government's ideology of keeping such "own" affairs separate — which detracts from the best use of resources and a rational urbanisation strategy.

Government's estimate of the black housing shortage in the "white" areas, 220 000 units, is thought to be a gross understatement. Take Soweto, the largest black urban township in SA. Estimates of its population range from government's recent 950 000, to 2m. Nobody knows — although Bernstein reckons people there could live anything from 12 to 18 in each matchbox house.

Much now depends on how the cities and central government decide to accommodate accelerated urban growth. The crucial question here is: *where will the land be found*?

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's department has announced that it is to buy large tracts of land in anticipation of greater demand. A sum of R328m will be used for the purchases and to provide township services. Exactly where this new land will be, and other details of government planning for major black urban housing, have yet to be announced.

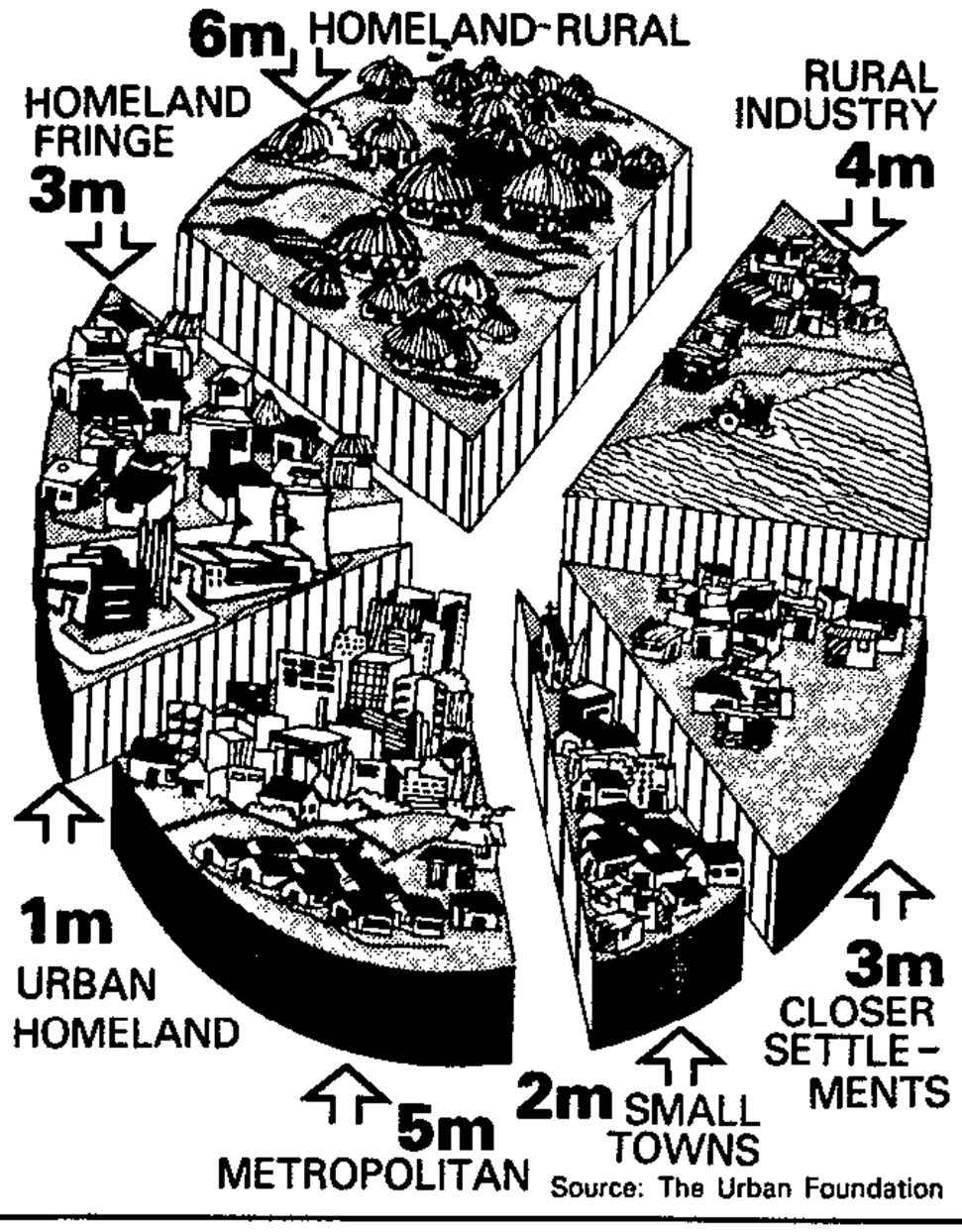
The Urban Foundation does not believe there is a real problem. As its director, Jan Steyn, commented on television, it is like land for a jail: everyone is in favour of it in principle, but nobody wants it near them. But, while there will be regional variations, much can be done to ease the pressure. A start could be to buy up certain white farms, and rezone them for residential land. Then there are the buffer zones between the 56 townships of the Rand, which could be turned to residential use.

In addition, the density of existing housing could be increased, suggests Bernstein, by building on an extra room. The main thrust should be to free people, to let them build, or rent under less stringent regulations. What is required, she argues, is a process for acquiring the land very quickly and for establishing the principles whereby that is done. Then the State must create an environment which encourages the private sector — employers, companies, contractors, developers and individuals — to do whatever they can to assist employees.

Inconsistencies remain in the new policy. The constitutional position of "citizens" from the independent homeland states has not been clarified — and freedom of movement is dependent on citizenship. About one-third of SA's blacks have perforce become citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states) — and KwaNdebele will join their ranks in December. There

BLACK URBANISATION PATTERN

Estimate for 1985 based on 1980 census 24m



Source: The Urban Foundation

White homes empty as blacks suffer

Shock details on housing

DIANNA GAMES

THERE is a drastic shortage of 574 000 houses in black areas and an estimated surplus of 37 000 in white areas.

These figures were given by Council for Scientific and Industrial Research chief economist Tobie de Vos at yesterday's seminar on the future of residential group areas in Johannesburg.

He said the figures were an indication of the situation created by the Group Areas Act because there was a dearth of information in this field.

Research showed that with 7,4-million blacks living in about 466 000 dwellings, each dwelling in a black area would house an average of 16 people, he said.

He said despite the Group Areas Act, there were 500 000 blacks living in white areas and about 40% of the population in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, was black.

Piet Human, senior researcher at the School of Business Leadership, said a survey of socio-political attitudes of Pretoria businessmen showed that respondents favoured what he called selective apartheid.

He said this was a senseless view based on no principle.

"One can only have apartheid or no apartheid; no in-between social arrangement is possible."

A survey of white attitudes towards Mafikeng's incorporation into Bophuthatswana showed that more than 56% favoured the move before incorporation while 33% were against. Four years after incorporation 70,5% were for and only 9% against.

Estimates show that merely to maintain present standards by the year 2000, SA would have to cope with 3-million sub-economic housing units, 16-million new urban dwellers, 6-million new jobs and 240 000 new classrooms.

Professor Christo de Coning, Rand Afrikaans University researcher in development studies, said a survey in Hillbrow showed that most local white residents wanted it declared a multiracial suburb.

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PEOPLES' JUSTICE

Around the country the phrase "peoples' court" has become synonymous with the dreaded "necklace." However, says Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) chairman Moses Mayekiso, in Alexandra the peoples' court has not sentenced anyone to death. Nor does it mete out corporal punishment.

"The court's intention is to educate, not punish," he says. He claims that more justice is found in it than in SA's official system of justice.

This factor, and a general fear of the police, means that the peoples' courts have gained wide acceptance in the community.

An important function of the court, Mayekiso says, is to mediate in family conflicts and to adjudicate in cases of public nuisance — like noise, street fights and property disputes.

The court also deals with crime, mainly petty theft and assault. Stolen property is returned to its rightful owner. The only other sanction is to convince offenders of the wrongfulness of their ways through a process of political education.

Says Mayekiso: "The court teaches offenders that they have been manipulated by the system. We understand how poverty drives people to steal, but we encourage the offender to look for a job instead. In addition, he is assisted by employed residents who are asked to look out for job opportunities on his behalf."

Mayekiso, who does not personally act as a court official, claims the system is extremely successful. He does not know of a single case of recidivism. He adds that it has also led to a reduction of crime in the township. The Alexandra Clinic says it keeps statistics on victims of violent crime, but a doctor there says the general impression is that there has been a reduction in the number of criminal assault victims.

Mayekiso says the court has not had to "try" any serious cases, such as one involving murder or a police informer. He insists, however, that even then the emphasis would be on education. "Informers are sick," he says. "You can not heal them by killing them. People inform either because they are hungry, or are pressurised by the police after being arrested."

The courts operate through the AAC structures, beginning at yard committee level. There are no formal procedures. "We would rather use our wisdom and natural sense," says Mayekiso. Nevertheless, there is a due process of a sort. Charges, he says, are properly investigated, and while people are encouraged to settle cases at the lowest possible level, accused have the right to appeal against findings through the block and street committee structures. The final word rests with five AAC members who have been nominated to do the job.

Financial Mail May 16 1986

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CAPITAL MARKET 339

Moving medium

Despite the pending scrapping of development boards, two boards raised money on the primary market this month. Senbank raised R2,5m for the South OFS Development Board at 16,75% for five years while Volkskas Merchant Bank (VMB) raised R3,75m for the West Rand Development Board in two loans of three and 10 years, yielding 16% and 18% respectively.

The picture is unclear. According to one merchant banker, development boards are taking up money on behalf of black councils. "We are completely in the dark and have no idea who will take responsibility for funding local authorities," he says. Clarification is expected this week.

At the end of April, UAL and VMB raised R10m for Germiston municipality in two loans. The seven-year loan yields an effective 17,15% — 10 points above the seven-year loan raised for Johannesburg a few weeks earlier. The nine-year loan, which yields 17,85%, attracted 80% of the total, continuing the trend towards the medium-term area noted in the Johannesburg issue. Explains one merchant banker: "With short-term rates coming down investors are going longer for the higher yields."

Escom is expected to be in the market for R100m in the next week or so and should provide further evidence for this trend. It is believed the parastatal will be mainly looking at the 1995 area. Details have still to be finalised.

This trend towards the medium-term area is further witnessed in the April JSE trade figures. In March RSA, Sats and Escom long-term stocks accounted for some 71% (65% in February and 62% in January) of the nominal value of gilts traded. This figure was down to 52% in April. The coincidence is that the decline in trade comes just as Reuters is set to go on line with quotations for these very stocks. One dealer points out that Friday was the first time in 18 months that there was no JSE trade in RSA 13% in the morning session.

Instead, the new RSA 14% 1989 comprised 6,2% of the nominal value while Escom 14% 1992 and 9,25% 1994 accounted for 7,8% and 4,6%. These three accounted for under 9% of total March nominal value. (The RSA was only introduced after the March Budget).

Most interesting is the fall in the Sats stock. After being the most traded JSE stock in March for the first time, it slipped from 29,4% of nominal value to 17,4% in April. RSA 13% regained its position as most popular JSE stock, although its proportion of nominal value declined further (to 24,3% from 25,1% in March).

Total nominal value of gilts traded on the JSE increased to R7,5 billion in April. May has got off to a cracking start and if the first two weeks are anything to go by, records will be set. Last Tuesday's JSE volume was a massive R894m from 396 deals, beating the R789m previous record set on January 16. Volume all week has been large, totalling R589m on Wednesday (262 deals), R260m Friday (109 deals) and R693m Monday (334 deals). One dealer enthuses how people on the JSE gilt floor have "been walking on air." The air is certainly hot.

Institutions, according to dealers, are heavily involved in the 1989-1995 area. For example, there was a R60m switch last week in the 1994-1995 area.

In the longer end rates have been drifting down, despite a weak rand and gold price. At press time on Tuesday, the RSA 13% 2005 was trading at 16,87% compared to 17,15% last Tuesday and 17,44% two weeks ago; the Escom 11% 2009 at 17,53% (17,68% and 18,05%); and the Sats 7,5% 2008 at 17,3% (17,51% and 17,75%).

Both Escom and RSA medium-term stock have fallen sharply, RSA 1989 by around 65 points in the past two weeks (to 14,28% Tuesday) and Escom 1994 by 50 points (to 16,2%). ■

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AFTER INFLUX CONTROL

Slashing the red tape

The death of influx control (see page 38) entails the wholesale repeal of the intricate web of laws which have for so long controlled the movement of black people and restricted their entry into urban areas.

With the first reading of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill in parliament last week, government has given a clear indication of the measures it wants abolished — moving a step closer towards fulfilling the promises of its White Paper on urbanisation.

Of them all, the repeal of key sections of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will have the greatest impact on future urbanisation, although a tightening up of squatter legislation will be used to ensure the process is "orderly." The Group Areas Act will also come to play a far greater role in the lives of black people.

Illegal residents

Those who will benefit most immediately, according to the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan, are people already illegally resident in urban areas who will be able to job-hunt without prejudice. Another plus is that contract workers from the non-independent homelands will be able to apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits in the cities, and no longer have to travel home to do so.

However, despite the anticipated changes, the contract labour system for foreign black workers remains. The movement of these workers will still be strictly controlled by the Aliens Act, which has stiff penalties — a R5 000 fine or two years' imprisonment — for anyone who employs aliens illegally. And until the question of restoring South African citizenship to citizens of the independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the so-called TBVC states) — is settled, these measures will apply to these people as well.

Here is a breakdown of statutes that will go, providing that parliament approves.

From the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act:

☐ Section 10. This denies any black who does not have urban rights the chance to stay in a "prescribed" (for which read white urban) area for longer than 72 hours. Those who qualify for Section 10 rights are: people born in the area who have lived there continuously; people who've worked in the area for at least 10 years, or lived there lawfully for the same period; the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under 18, of someone who fits either of the first two categories; or one who is granted permission to stay by a labour bureau;

☐ Section 10 *bis*. This holds that employers may not hire any black unless permission has been granted by the local labour bureau on pain of a R500 fine or three months' imprisonment. When this goes the whole cumbersome procedure of registering workers will fall away. However, until the new taxes to fund the regional service councils are introduced — probably at the end of June — employers will still have to pay the monthly registration fee of R5 for each worker to their local development board;

☐ Section 11. This says no one shall introduce any black who does not have Section 10 rights into an urban area, or induce or assist such blacks to be in an urban area without the approval of the local labour bureau;

☐ Section 12. This limits the number of foreign workers allowed to work in prescribed areas. If this goes, these workers will still be covered by the Aliens Act;

☐ Section 13. This exempts blacks employed on contract in certain industries (primarily the mines) from the provisions laid down in Section 10, 10 *bis* and 11.

☐ Section 14. This provides for the physical removal from an urban area of any black convicted under Section 10, or of any foreigners working illegally in SA;

☐ Section 29. This allows for the arrest of persons deemed to be "idle" or "undesirable." The White Paper indicates that control of loitering will in future be left to local authorities; and

☐ Section 31. This imposes curfews on blacks in prescribed areas.

Other measures in line for the chop are:

☐ Proclamation R74 of 1968 of the Black Labour Regulations (Black Areas). If passed, this will result in major changes to the contract labour system as it applies to people from the homelands, or Trust Lands, seeking work in SA. At present, these workers must have their contracts attested at their place of origin. The repeal of this proclamation would, however, only be valid in "white" SA. This means that although any homelander would be able to come into the cities without committing an offence in the eyes of the South African authorities, the proclamation will still apply in the homelands;

☐ The Black Labour Act, which regulates the recruitment, employment, housing, feeding, and health conditions of black employees. It also empowers a labour bureau to allow contract workers to remain in an urban area in terms of Section 10(1)(d) of the Urban Areas Act. With its demise, aid centres — places where blacks arrested for contravening influx control laws receive "help" — will be abolished. In theory, a repeal of the Black Labour Act would mean that blacks from non-independent homelands will be able to come into the cities without hinderence to find work. But the Black Sash has expressed anxiety that expected squatter legislation will continue to keep the families of these people locked into poverty-stricken homelands;

☐ Proclamation 270 of 1966, which permits pass raids without search warrants;

☐ The Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act — the measure that, ironically, cemented the pass laws in 1952;

☐ The Development Trust and Land Act, which controls movement in farming areas by, *inter alia*, limiting labour quotas. However, in future farmers who agree to accommodate blacks will have to obtain Group Areas Act exemptions;

☐ Section 5 of the Black Administration Act. When this goes, the State President will no longer be able to order removals in the "public interest." However, government can still effect removals by either incorporating areas into homelands, or deproclaiming townships; and

☐ The Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act — applicable in certain circumstances preventing blacks from applying for interdicts, or other court orders, to stop removals. Although important, the repeal of this measure is not as significant as it appears as there have been instances in which ways round it have been found.

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VIEWS FROM PRETORIA

Government's views on the removal of the pass laws and city growth in future was spelled out by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis when the White Paper was published recently.

"One of the rights of citizens of a democratic country is that they must be free to move within the borders of the country. It must be possible for every citizen to make his living in the place of his choice.

"Although we have now reached a point in our development where cities and towns must be allowed to grow and develop much faster than in the past, and although we have now decided to abolish influx control, it does not mean that we are heading for a period of chaotic growth of cities and towns.

"The main concern of many people is that many towns and cities will suddenly be overflowed by millions of black citizens, unemployment in the cities and towns will escalate dramatically, crime will increase and squatter camps will mushroom overnight.

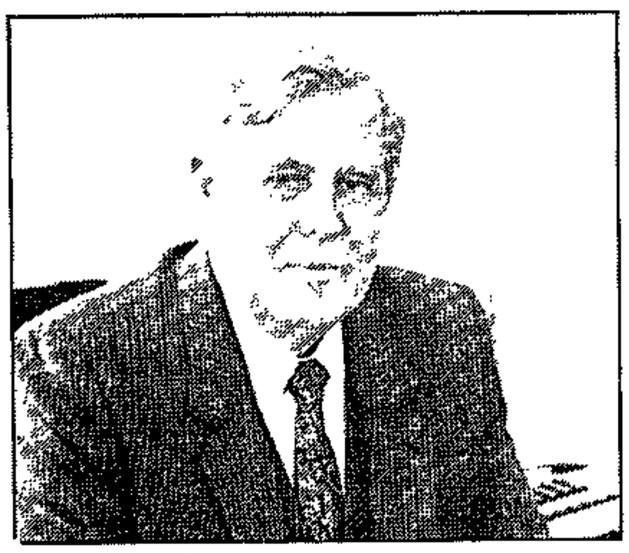
"According to the studies quoted by the President's Council, the rate of urbanisation will increase between 17% and 32% between now and the year 2000 over and above what it would have been with influx control.

"I think the country will be able to handle that.

"Squatting — defined as the illegal occupation of land or buildings for living purposes — will still not be allowed. At the same time, much more land will be made available for the expansion of cities and towns. Building regulations and other standards will be applied much more flexibly.

"This will no doubt lead to what is known as 'informal housing,' which means that people will be permitted to build the houses they can afford and that they will then be encouraged to upgrade it when they can afford it. We will have to accept this as a development process and a phase that will be with us for quite a while to come.

"People in our rural areas should not live under the false impression that the grass will be greener and the lights brighter in the cities. They will be ill advised to flock to the metropoles en masse because, as in the past, squatting, unhygienic conditions, overcrowding and the associated conditions which create



Minister Heunis

squalor and misery cannot be allowed in the public interest.

"The normal procedures for town development will be expedited as far as is humanly possible — R328m has been allocated to my department towards this purpose and will be utilised in the present financial year.

"The government accepts the principle that the provision of housing is the responsibility of the individual, the employer, other sectors of the private sector and, in absolutely exceptional cases, of the government sector — but always with due consideration of the relevant standards. Would-be migrants will be kept informed as to where the prospects of settlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs are best. My department has a monitoring function as the new policy unfolds and the public and the press will be kept informed on progress.

"Freedom of movement should not be seen as a free-for-all and no-holds-barred opportunity to settle anywhere at any time. Local authorities have a continued responsibility to ensure that the development within their areas of jurisdiction takes place in a planned, civilised and positive way . . .

"Aspects such as across-border migration, labour agreements, citizenship, the involvement of the private sector in township development and housing are being negotiated with the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), the national states and business and industry."

☐ **Stoffel Botha,** Home Affairs Minister, says the new ID books will be identical for all. They will, however, contain the racially designated ID number issued in terms of the Population Registration Act.

There is no indication in the enabling Bill that the new books will be used as an influx control mechanism. They will not have to be produced on demand and there will be no penalty for not carrying them. Because there will no longer be restrictions on where blacks may live and move to or from, no details of permits will be in the new books.

There seems little doubt that the controversial fingerprinting clause will be dropped.

(339) W. Mail 16 May 1986

Five great steps. But wh

IN the past few weeks, five highly significant "reform" steps have been taken:

- The White Paper on Urbanisation, followed by
- The Identification Bill
- The Abolition of Influx Control Bill
- The Black Community Development Bill,

which provides for full freehold rights for blacks outside the homelands

- The acceptance of a joint administration for Natal and KwaZulu, followed by an announcement by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis that the government will bring in legislation later this session enabling it to carve up the existing provinces into new geo-political structures.

The problem with assessing all the above is the government's low credibility rating.

The presence of the Eminent Persons Group in Cape Town probably has much to do with the spate of bills and press briefings which has kept correspondents scurrying between Heunis' department and their terminals.

It probably has much to do, also, with the almost universal condemnation of all the above moves by extra-parliamentary groups, since the credibility gap between them and the government must be measured in light-years.

One instance of this is that the proposal to replace the dompas with a "universal" identity document is becoming bogged down in arguments about administrative details — although nobody has in fact seen the proposed new ID.

Will the new law remove discrimination in this field?

The memorandum attached to the Abolition of Influx Control Bill says that "urbanisation" measures will not draw a distinction on the ground of race or colour".

A bat's whisper of rumour in Cape Town is that the new documents will not, in fact, bear any racially identifying mark at all.

Once again, that is conjecture: while the government remains committed to group identity, it needs an enormous leap of faith to believe that this may come about.

And fears have been expressed that the old influx control will be replaced by squatter control.

Indeed, the anti-squatter provisions in the bill are savage.

It increases penalties for squatting and for allowing squatting with the added warning that "universal measures to combat nuisances such as disorderly squatting, slums and conditions which may create a health hazard, will, where necessary, be amended and applied more effectively".

And it widens the definition of bodies which may control squatting to include black local authorities. In the circumstances, this could be a sure-fire prescription for disaster.

It also enables the State President to delegate power in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act to "a particular authority or functionary".

Once again, accusations have been made that the

The government has taken five steps in the past few weeks which could amount to a major dism of apartheid. Or they could amount a switch from one set of controls another. JEAN LE

responsibility of administering unpopular laws being shuffled off on to somebody else other the government.

All of which conjures up the possibility of midnight squatter raids instead of the pass which have made life a misery for generations of urban blacks.

Moreover Minister of Law and Order Louis Grange disclosed in a parliamentary reply to question that 163 of the 172 people arrested Lwandle township near the Cape Strand on A

The laws may be temporary. The queues are forever

In the uncertain period between the announcement of reform laws and their actual adoption, confusion reigns. BARBARA LUDMAN reports from the Black Sash advice office where the queues are longer than ever



THREE weeks after the government announcement that influx control is on its way out, the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg is busier than ever, with queues out the door and down the steps.

The increase is due more to rising unemployment than to government announcements. Problems related to influx control haven't changed.

There's a 23-year-old "foreigner" (last registered as a Bophuthatswana citizen) who needs a South African identity document; an old man who wants his pension paid here, not in the Transkei; a family whose citizenship is so tangled among two countries and a homeland that they're currently stateless.

What might have changed are the solutions.

In this interregnum between the government's announcement and the adoption of a law, what reigns is neither optimism nor despair. It's confusion.

"The officials are as confused as we are," said advice office head Sheena Duncan this week.

"One Wrab official told us people can work wherever they like, including people from the TBVC states.

"Another official is saying only people with a housing permit can work wherever they like.

"All we can do in this office is test it out to see what happens. At the moment the law is as it's always been, but it's no longer being enforced."

One day last week the Sash set a record of sorts: 138 people came in for advice. That's roughly 80 percent more than usual.

What can the Sash tell them?

"We don't expect to be able to be precise about what the new system is for a considerable time," Duncan says.

A major question concerns the status of people whose papers identify them as "belonging" to one of the TBVC states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. Dual citizenship is not mentioned in the draft Identification Bill but is already provided for in a new form issued by the Department of Home Affairs.

Another critical point — particularly for TBVC people — will be the legal definition of "permanent residence" — which, Duncan points out, is a difficult concept in law.

"The new system is not clear," says Duncan. "If people come from TBVC countries, it seems they have got to prove permanent residence."

The Sash and its clients are caught between interpretations of what permanent residence means. So "if somebody has a reference book or a passport from one of the TBVC states, and no urban rights," says Duncan, and he is seeking unemployment benefits, for example, "we are now saying to him 'We don't know what will happen but try to get your benefits here.' For people needing new identity documents, we say 'Go and apply'."

One such is young A Kubeka, born on a Transvaal farm to a Tswana-speaking mother. His mother has urban rights on the East Rand, but the son's old reference book was issued in Bophuthatswana because his birth certificate, issued in 1973 — when he was 10 — says he holds Bophuthatswana nationality.

He moved to town four years ago, and a few weeks ago lost his Bophuthatswana passport. His timing was apparently excellent.

"He happens to have lost his book just as everything was changing," says Duncan.

"Under the old system, he would have had considerable difficulty because he grew up on a farm; therefore he had no section 10 rights.

"Under the new system, what he will have to prove — based on what the law is apparently going to be — is that he is 'permanently resident with his family' outside Bophuthatswana."

The Sash is assuming an affidavit from a resident with urban rights or a lodgers' permit will prove permanent residence. Kubeka could well benefit from the change — as should the man who followed him to the advice office desk.

It was F Nhlapo's second visit to the Sash. He first appeared at the advice office in 1981, when he arrived in Johannesburg from the Balfour district, where he had grown up on a farm.

His case differs from Kubeka's because his home language is Zulu, not Tswana, so there is no danger of his being considered a citizen of an "independent homeland".

All the same, "when he came before, we told him he would not be issued with a reference book in Johannesburg because he had no urban rights. He couldn't work in the towns because he was born and grew up on a farm, and there was nothing we could do for him. He would only get his reference book in Balfour."

Nhlapo came back to check on the news that the pass laws had been changed.

This time the Sash could tell him that according to the announcement and the white paper, he could apply for an identity document in Johannesburg — and because he is not a "foreigner" of any kind, he can look for work.

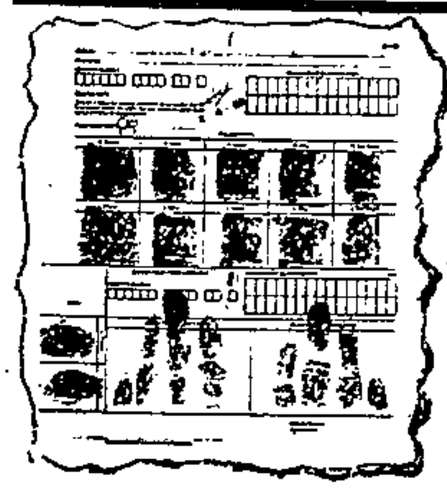
"As a single man with no children, he'll find it much easier to find a place to stay" — and with it what the Sash is assuming to be the crucial piece of paper, a lodgers' permit.

G Jobe is a "foreigner" — born in the Transkei in 1918, employed in the Transvaal since 1933, self-employed here for the past 15 years. Nearly 70, he's ready for his pension. In the Transkei, it would amount to R49 a month. In the Transvaal, it will be R79 — and here he can supplement it with odd jobs.

"Under the old system, we would have had to prove he had been resident in an urban area for 10 years," she says. "We would have tried to find a Section 10 right for him somewhere.

"Under the present setup, we have to prove that he is permanently resident in the Republic with his family."

He lives here, but without his family. "He is what the government calls a squatter," says Duncan, "living like thousands of others in the area called Grasmere, between Johannesburg and Vereeniging. He has less chance of being allowed to remain than he had under the old system, because his wife and children are in the Transkei." And without formal, approved housing, he won't



Let the House po

THE Department of Home Affairs is not waiting for parliament to decide on the controversial aspects of the new urbanisation policy — they are already fingerprinting people and presuming they can hold joint South African and "homeland" citizenship.

The department is handing out forms at all their offices for the planned new identification book. The form pre-empts many of the decisions still being considered by parliament or subject to negotiation with the "independent" the TBVC states.

It asks people for and asks questions one can hold TBVC citizenships.

The highly op fingerprinting is parliament and it that this

The State President issue of joint to negotiation

FOCUS ON THE NEW REFORMS

. But where do they lead?

The government has taken five new steps in the past few weeks which could amount to a major dismantling of apartheid. Or they could amount to a switch from one set of controls to another. JEAN LE MAY reports

responsibility of administering unpopular laws is being shuffled off on to somebody else other than the government.

All of which conjures up the possibility of mass midnight squatter raids instead of the pass raids which have made life a misery for generations of urban blacks.

Moreover Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange disclosed in a parliamentary reply to a question that 163 of the 172 people arrested in Lwandle township near the Cape Strand on April 29 and 30 had been found guilty of trespassing.

Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) said, "Trespass raids seem to be taking the place of pass raids.

"If that is so, the government is playing with fire."

Or the new law could, of course, be administered in the spirit in which the government says it is conceived.

Heunis maintains that it will not be used to control "informal settlement".

Significantly, the report of Heunis' department tabled this week has a few paragraphs describing a building method developed in the southern Orange Free State.

Instead of more conventional methods, it uses "sods of earth, wire netting and hessian, wire netting and stone, or shuttering and filling with locally available materials".

Such dwellings cost R91 to R96 per square metre instead of R158 to R184 psm, says the report.

The Urban Foundation, welcoming the bill to provide freehold, spoke of "the urgent need to introduce innovative housing methods".

And Professor Nic Olivier, MP, one of the PFP experts on the new urbanisation strategy, told Weekly Mail the white paper showed the government fully realised the implications of its strategy and intended making provision for more land, finance and informal housing in a suitable administrative set-up.

"It is clear that government intends allowing for a wide variety of informal settlement and this will not *per se* be regarded as squatting."

It is also needs a leap of faith and a considerable crystal ball to assess whether the government is coming any closer to its announced intention of giving blacks the promised political rights.

The State President has spoken out, time and again, against federalism, but talk of the federal option persists, and it is known that Heunis talks frequently in private of his well-known canton theory.

Coming to the nitty-gritty, the acceptance of a joint administration for Natal-KwaZulu could be a first tentative step.

So could some of Heunis' statements during the debate on his budget vote.

He spoke about the dismantling of the provincial council system.

He also spoke of a mechanism which would be developed to enable the existing boundaries and the "provision of joint executive bodies on the lines proposed for Natal and KwaZulu".

Significantly, his departmental report reproduced the map of South Africa's regions for development planning on which the non-independent homelands are shown as clearly falling within the various planning regions.

This could be a pointer to what we will hear about for the country's constitutional future at the National Party congress in August.

Heunis is a great one for kite-flying; the kite he flew this week could be the map of a future South African federation.



The patient queues at the Black Sash advice office ... the officials are as confused as everyone else.
Picture: SANDY SMIT, Afrapix

et the House ponder; fingerprints are here

Department of Home Affairs is waiting for parliament to decide the controversial aspects of the new ...isation policy — they are ...ady fingerprinting people and ...ming they can hold joint South ... and "homeland" citizenship.

he department is handing out ... at all their offices for the ... new identification book. The pre-empts many of the decisions being considered by parliament subject to negotiation with the "independent" homelands, known as the TBVC states.

It asks people for their fingerprints and asks questions which assume that one can hold joint South African and TBVC citizenships.

The highly controversial legislation on fingerprinting is currently before parliament and it has been suggested that this requirement may be dropped.

The State President has said that the issue of joint citizenship is still subject to negotiation with the TBVC governments.

Yesterday, J E Fourie, liaison officer for the Department of Home Affairs, said his department was faced with the choice of either waiting for the Bill to be passed or trying to get the process under way.

"We are trying to beat the deadline for the new ID books," he said.

If the legislation was changed then the unnecessary information — such as the fingerprints — would be disregarded.

Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash yesterday said the "bureaucrats" were "turning parliament into a rubber stamp.

"If you have any pretence to democracy, you have to wait for parliament to approve such moves," she said.

"I understand that they want to get things moving, but there are other ways to do this. In principle, it is just so wrong to pre-empt the legislation," she said.

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"Under the present setup, we have to prove that he is permanently resident in the Republic with his family."

He lives here, but without his family. "He is what the government calls a squatter," says Du ncan, "living like thousands of others in the area called Grasmere, between Johannesburg and Vereeniging. He has less chance of being allowed to remain than he had under the old system because his wife and children are in the Transkei. And without formal, approved housing, he won't be able to bring them here.

Somebody wins, somebody loses — but for the Moyos, there's no difference at all.

The Moyo brothers were born South Africans, children of a Zulu-speaking mother and a father who is a Botswana citizen.

In 1977, with the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, the boys — who speak their father's language at home — "automatically" became Bophuthatswana citizens, but did nothing about it. A year later, their father took out Botswanan citizenship for the entire family.

The boys tried to register here, but were refused reference books. So they tried to register in Bophuthatswana — which also turned them down.

Meanwhile the Botswana government has also told them they are not citizens — because under Botswana law, a person who becomes a citizen as a minor keeps that citizenship only by renouncing his or her original citizenship before the 22nd birthday — and this they didn't do.

Changes in the law will not affect the Moyos, says Duncan, who is trying to help them to claim their South African nationality.

In many ways the new system may seem much the same as the old. The Identification Bill calls on employers or landlords to notify the Department of Home Affairs (if so requested) of people taking up employment or residence; those people whose identification is demanded by a "peace officer" must produce it.

"One of the things that will be very interesting to see is how long it will be before people who benefit by this change realise what 'freedom of movement' means to people who are stopped and asked for their ID documents in the street," says Duncan.

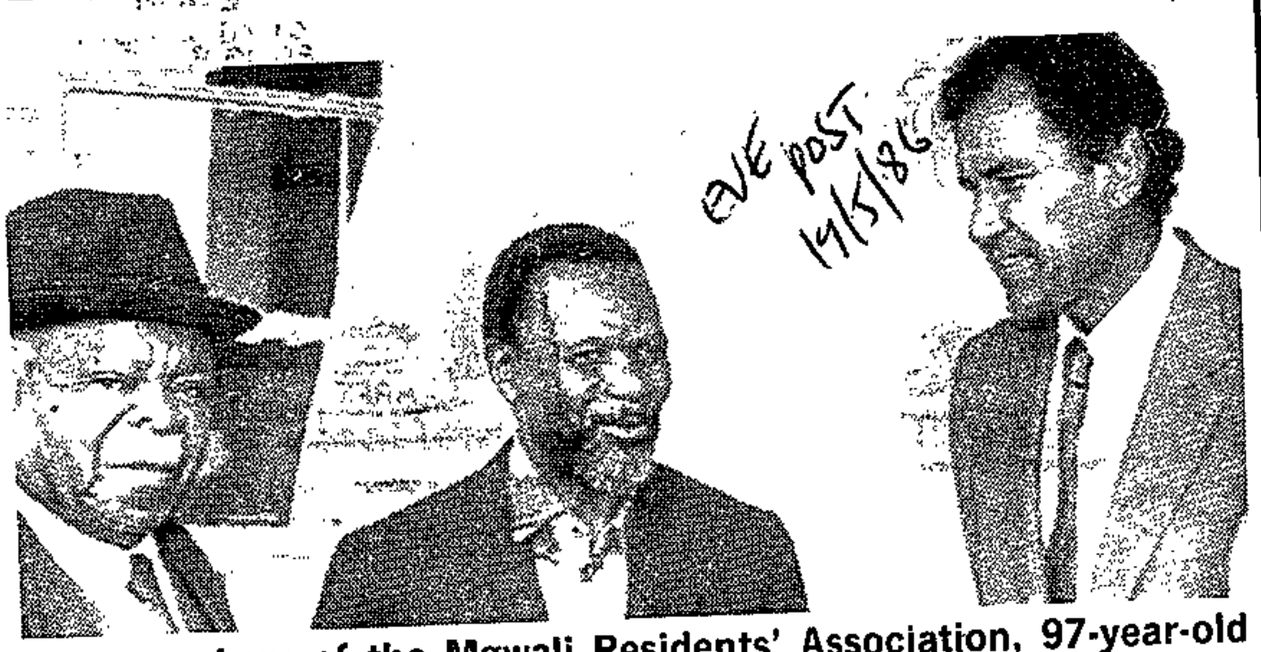
"If they enforce the proposed law the way it reads, it means they can stop you in the street, and if they have reason to believe you are over 16 and have not applied for an identity document — because you do not produce one — they must 'without delay' take you to an office of a representative of the Home Affairs Department to check whether you're telling the truth when you say you do have an identity document.

"The only way the representative has of checking is to take your fingerprints and flash them through on the computer to check the Population Register.

"This may not technically be an arrest — but if people are to be stopped in the streets and marched off to a government office to be fingerprinted, it is going to seem very like arrest to them."

REPRIEVE!

Thousands saved from threat of forced removals



Two members of the Mgwali Residents' Association, 97-year-old Mr HERMAN GIJA and MRA chairman, Mr WILSON FANTI, chat with Mr ERROL MOORCROFT, MP for Albany, during a visit by Mr Moorcroft to Mgwali in 1984.

By Post Reporter KIN BENTLEY

TENS of thousands of people, who for more than a decade have been threatened with forced removal from "black spots" in the Border, will no longer have to move.

In a surprise satement in Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said the areas were no longer to be incorporated into Ciskei, but would remain an integral part of South Africa.

The move has been hailed by the MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who was intimately involved in staying the removals, as a "victory for common sense".

Among areas reprieved are the historic mission settlements of Mgwali near Stutterheim and Lesseyton near Queenstown. They faced being uprooted and "resettled" in Ciskei.

In an agreement signed between Ciskei and the SA Government in November, 1981, the independent Ciskei took over administration of the rural settlements of Mgwali, Lesseyton, Mooiplaas, Kwelera, Newlands, Wartburg and Goshen. This was seen as a precurser to their eventual resettlement within Ciskei.

Mr Wilken said on Tuesday that South Africa was in the process of taking over the administration of these areas from Ciskei and that all services would soon be supplied and administered by South Africa.

Forced population removals became a focus for local and foreign opposition to the homeland and apartheid policy of the Government — with the Mgwali case symbolising the struggle of an established Christian community to hold on to land which it was granted more than 100 years ago by the Cape Government.

After the Ciskei took over administration of the area, preparatory to the removal of residents to Frankfort in Ciskei, land-owners there with title-deeds dating back to Queen Victoria's time formed the Mgwali Residents' Association to fight the move.

They harnessed the assistance of Mr Moorcroft, who kept up the pressure on the Government to reverse its decision.

In 1984, eight MRA members, including 97-year-old Mr Herman Gija and a blind man, Mr Makosonke Dyani, were illegally detained by the Ciskei police. In an agreement last year, the Ciskei Government agreed to pay each R6 000 in compensation.

But it was an historic out of court agreement reached between the MRA and the South Africa Government — and made an order of the Grahamstown Supreme Court — in September last year, which proved the decisive victory for the residents.

The settlement stated that Mgwali fell under the exclusive jurisdiction of South Africa and that the Ciskei had no power to exercise any authority there. Ciskei police no longer had powers of arrest or detention.

However, a question-mark still hangs over what sort of authority will replace the tribal authorities, which, in recent years, have governed the area.

As one of the earliest black Christian communities in South Africa, Mgwali phased out tribal authority decades ago. The chairman of the MRA, Mr Wilson Fanti, said after the court victory, that the MRA rejected both community council structures and tribal authorites and wished instead to be ruled by people elected by the community in democratic elections.

This week, Mr Moorcroft said he was "delighted" by the decision.

"People living there will remain South African citizens and those who took out Ciskeian citizenship will regain South African citizenship.

"They are now also assured security of tenure in those areas."

Mr Moorcroft called it a "victory for common sense", which "ends years of insecurity and heartbreak for the people concerned".

He said due to the uncertainty, the area had been neglected. School, health and agricultural facilities were urgently in need of upgrading.

"What is particularly important is the restructuring of the administration of these areas," he said.

"They have been administered under tribal authority via Ciskei, which was not acceptable to the majority of inhabitants."

He suggested that new, democratically elected municipalities be created.

One major benefit to the Mgwalians of the court settlement was that they were entitled to be paid their pensions by South Aficans on a (R40 a month) higher South African scale.

According to Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, who briefed attorneys acting on the residents' behalf, due to an agreement by the Government to backpay the difference between Ciskeian pensions and what they were entitled to, about 200 pensioners would recieve total payment in excess of R20 000.

Mr Don Pinnock, chairman of the Grahamstown Rural Committee, which has monitored the removal situation, said he believed the Government's blanket decision to halt the removals was a direct result of the Mgwali court order.

He hoped that now that the Government had formally announced the return of administration of these areas to South Africa, the provision of services which had been neglected in recent months, would be properly attended to.

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SHE



All smiles after the news that their access campaign had produced results . . . DPSA members Bhola Lawson, Neville Cohen, Friday Mavuso, former East Londoner Kathy Jagoe and Sandy Heyman.

Boost for disabled people

The drive for equal rights for people with disabilities in South Africa was given a considerable boost with the promulgation of minimum legal standards of accessibility for new buildings recently.

Disabled People South Africa, one of the pressure groups responsible for the access breakthrough, says because the new regulations will not relieve the plight of many disabled people in the short term, it has embarked on a new campaign for 1986, known as Emerging Self Help.

The access campaign was mounted by DPSA last year in response to the omission of any reference to the needs of disabled people in the original building regulations.

Experts on accessibility from DPSA held extensive meetings with representatives of the SABS and the building professions over the year, so that the new regulations are a product of close consultation with disabled people.

In terms of the regulations, developers of new public buildings will be required by law to meet certain minimum standards governing such matters as access points to buildings, lifts, toilets and others. These measures will, in the long term, contribute to a more equal opportunity for disabled people wishing to lead a normal life.

However, the DPSA says the situation of black disabled people, both in the townships and rural areas of the country, is so critical that it warrants urgent and decisive action — hence the declaration of the new campaign.

The campaign will bring disabled people in the townships and rural areas together to learn from one another, develop strategies and pool resources. DPSA will endeavour to show that the establishment of self help groups is at least as valuable as professional welfare services and should receive an equal amount of financial support from both the state and the private sector.

DPSA also has action groups to deal with the housing needs of disabled people and to negotiate equal services for disabled people travelling on South African Airways.

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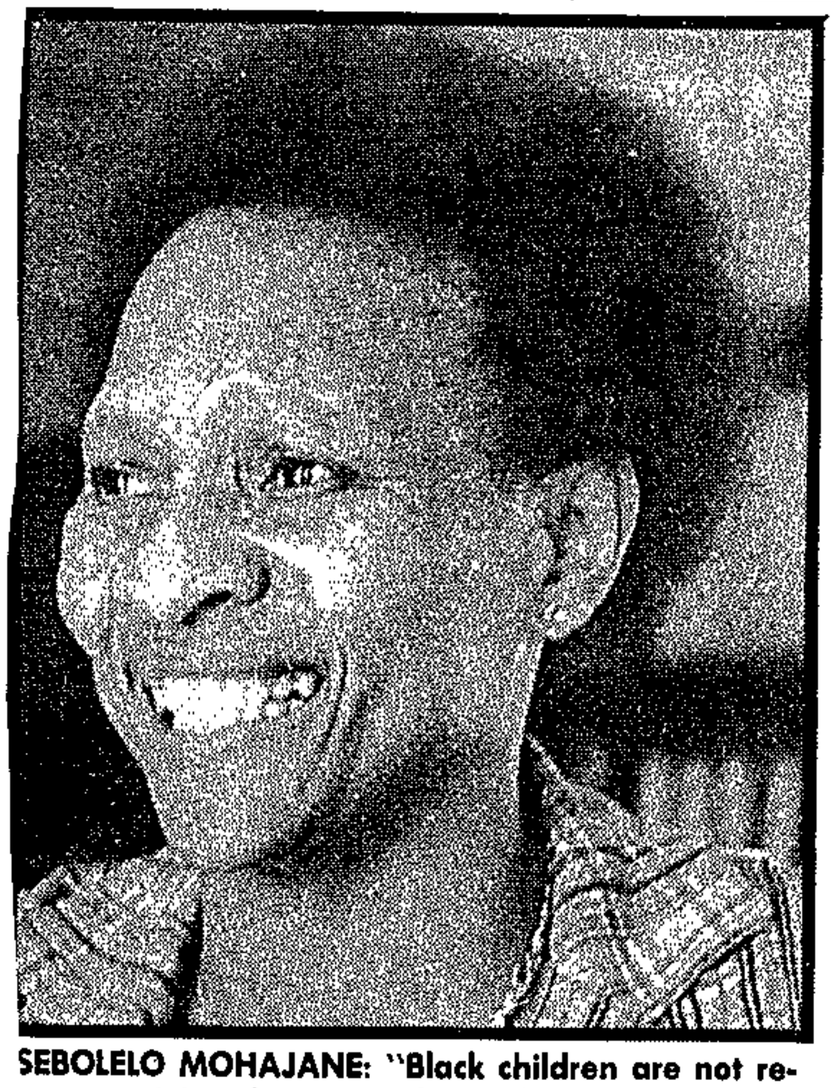


SEBOLELO MOHAJANE: "Black children are not receiving the parental care they need."

Nowhere to turn for black crisis children

By Kate McKinnell

Black children in crisis have no-one to ask for help, said Ms Sebolelo Mohajane, a member of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee and director of the Soweto Careers Centre.

Ms Mohajane was speaking at the conference "Apartheid and Mental Health", organised by the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa (OASSSA).

She described the frustration and uncertainity of township life today, where schools had become a battleground, murders and "necklacing" were rife and the number of detained students was increasing.

Parents, faced with unemployment, poverty and lack of housing, were unable, physically or emotionally, to provide sustenance and supervision to their children.

Parents were not in control of their lives, and were rejected as role models by their children.

This meant 90 percent of black children were not receiving the parental support they needed.

Said Mrs Mohajane: "We see the frustration of young black people who feel they needed equality yesterday, and this frustration leads them to make rash decisions.

"They may take merciless action against people they see as being in the way of liberation.

"What effect will there be later in life when they consider the violence they may have witnessed or enacted?"

She said they needed facilities where children were safe to visit and share their problems.

Recognising this need, the Soweto Careers Centre had moved its focus away from career counselling and job placements.

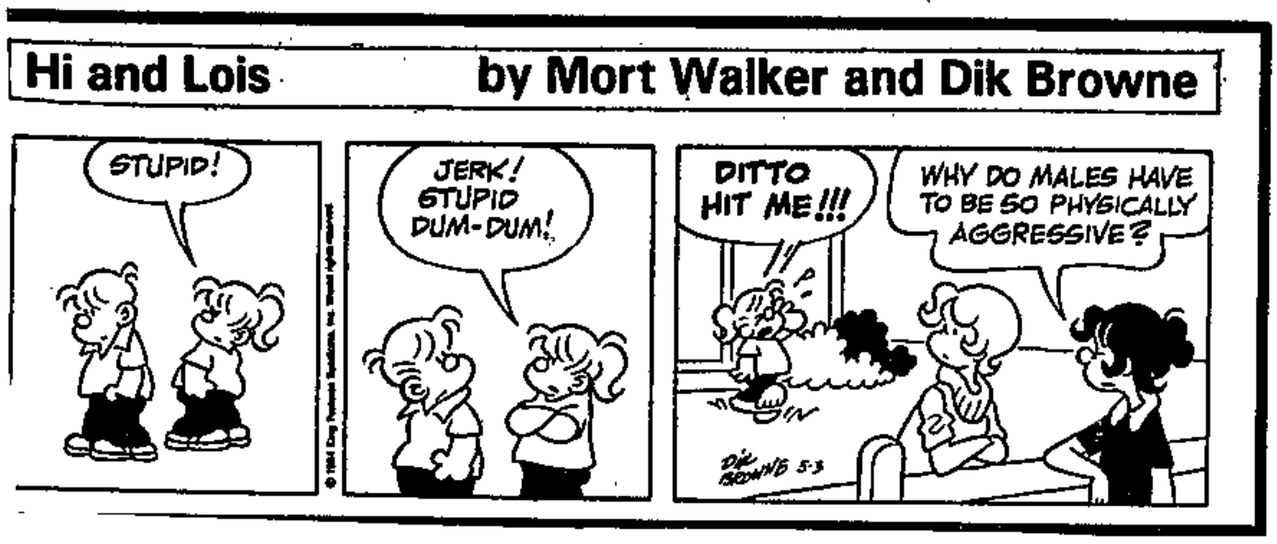
DECISION

It was now providing emotional and practical assistance to children in crisis.

"We have to leave our comforts and make the decision to contribute.

"Volunteers should not come with a paternalistic attitude, but should come to share the problems.

"Our role is to make people feel they have the strength to help themselves and to set up their own helping structures and facilities," said Mrs Mohajane.



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BLACK FREEHOLD

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Barriers remain

Although blacks say that by giving them the new right to buy land, government has gone some way towards accepting them as citizens of SA, they also believe their efforts to acquire property will still be hampered by the Group Areas Act (GAA).

The African Bank's MD, Moses Maubane, tells the *FM* that freehold rights will definitely give black people security of tenure. However, he adds, there are still other problems such as the GAA and the Land Act, which will continue to bar people from buying property in most areas.

"Although we, the African Bank, are operating in the CBD of Johannesburg, for instance, we still cannot buy the premises we rent because of the GAA. In that sense, granting freehold rights has not changed much politically. These legal restrictions have to be removed to give full meaning to the granting of these rights."

The granting of freehold rights to blacks, leaders in commerce and industry point out, means that every black person can — in terms of the law — buy land for which he gets title, and not just the house he occupies as is the case under 99-year leasehold. It also creates a better climate for building societies and banks to extend loans to blacks, as the land can serve as loan security.

They explain, too, that under the 99-year leasehold scheme, building societies were reluctant to get involved, particularly in cases where the loans required were too small and, therefore, unprofitable, because the land was only leased to the individual.

Until 1978, when 99-year leasehold was introduced, blacks in urban areas were officially regarded as "temporary sojourners," expected to return to the homelands when they could no longer work.

Because blacks were denied full citizenship of the country they could not buy land, especially in "white" SA, which comprises 78% of the land surface of the country in terms of the 1936 Land Act. Another snag is that blacks cannot acquire freehold land in certain tribal or homeland areas either, as ownership is vested in the tribe. ■

Damage amounted to approximately R7,4 million.

(6) Yes.

(a) 274.

(b) Figures are not readily available and it will take too much time and cost to gather the information.

(7) (a) (i) No. Thus far no driver has failed his driving test.

(ii), (b), (8)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) Yes, after every accident where negligence was found disciplinary action was taken and corrective training given. Thus far the results have been positive.

(b) (i) and (ii) Figures are not readily available and it will take too much time and cost to gather the information."

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Development Boards: surpluses/deficits

930. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What total amount was standing to the credit of the Capital Development Fund for the 1979-80 and 1984-85 financial years, respectively, in respect of each specified Development Board area;

(2) whether any of these funds have been used to finance deficits on the revenue accounts of any Black local authorities; if so, what amount;

(3) whether any Development Boards have accumulated surpluses or deficits; if so, (a) which Development Boards and (b) what was the accumulated surplus or deficit of each such Board as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(4) whether any of these deficits are due to arrears in (a) house rentals and/or (b) service charges; if not, what is the cause of the deficit in each case;

(5) what was the total value of debtors in each specified Development Board area as at June 1984 and 30 June 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1)

Development Boards	1979/80 R	1984/85 R
Western Cape	4 609 176	8 963 938
East Cape	6 838 348	7 958 413
Northern Cape	966 111	4 447 595
South OFS	4 996 672	24 150 961
Orange Vaal	14 599 781	39 803 899
Natalia	14 728 879	47 175 670
West Rand	6 578 883	10 680 884
East Rand	45 565 390	20 272 344
Highveld	8 203 401	20 055 747
Eastern Tvl	893 286	2 589 410
Northern Tvl	1 514 713	3 311 428
Central Tvl	8 249 353	14 242 645
Western Tvl	4 016 923	6 587 872

(2)

Development Boards	Yes/No	Amount
Western Cape	No	
Eastern Cape	Yes	8 008 483
Northern Cape	Yes	4 447 595
South O.F.S.	Yes	17 737 439
Orange Vaal	No	
Natalia	No	
West Rand	No	
East Rand	Yes	4 068 247
Highveld	Yes	222 000
Eastern Tvl	No	
Northern Tvl	No	
Central Tvl	No	
Western Tvl	No	

(3)

(a) Development Boards	(b) Amount	Surplus/ Deficit
Western Cape	59 905 803	Deficit
East Cape	26 078 978	Deficit
Northern Cape	2 181 121	Surplus
Southern O.F.S.	17 737 439	Deficit

(3)

(a) Development Boards	(b) Amount	Surplus/ Deficit
Orange Vaal	1 883 100	Surplus
Natalia	5 249 768	Deficit
West Rand	66 000 245	Deficit
East Rand	1 912 216	Surplus
Highveld	1 396 264	Surplus
Eastern Tvl	1 445 664	Surplus
Northern Tvl	1 268 205	Surplus
Central Tvl	554 129	Deficit
Western Tvl	7 551 634	Surplus

Figures as at 30 June 1985.

(4) Development Boards

Western Cape ..... (a) and (b) No. The deficit is a result of various reasons of which the following are the most important.

1. As a result of accelerated development (Khayelitsha) the Board is compelled to incure high expenditures of which no or very little revenue will be derived.
2. Accepted tariffs are far below the current economic tariffs.
3. The ever increasing costs as against the minimal revenue sources of the Board.

East Cape ..... (a) and (b) No.

Causes for deficit

1. Losses on liquor sales.
2. Resistance by the Community to any increase in service charges.
3. High unemployment rate.

Northern Cape ..... Not applicable.

South OFS ..... (a) and (b) No.

Cause for deficit

As a result of uneconomic tariffs and the limited revenue sources of the Development Board and community councils.

Orange Vaal ..... Not applicable.

Natalia ..... (a) and (b) No.

Causes for deficit

1. Deficits are mainly as a result of uneconomic tariffs (service charges and site rent) and the inability of the Black local authorities to increase tariffs.
2. Contributions in respect of labour have not been increased since 1977, whilst the cost of rendering the service have increased considerably in line with inflationary trends.

(1) (a) 77 650 hectares bought during the period 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986.

(b) 66 000 hectares added on 31 December 1985;
69 000 hectares added on 31 March 1986.

The 66 000 ha reflects the size of the Moutse 1, 2 and 3 areas and thus does not have relevance to (1)(a) above.

(2) Yes.

(a) Approximately 135 000 hectares.

(b) Portions of the districts of Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan, Witbank and Warmbaths.

(c) A specific date is not yet known as all the land has not yet been acquired. It is planned that a further approximately 90 000 hectares of land will be included in the area of jurisdiction of kwaNdebele by the end of the year.

(3) (a) 232 726 Ndebele citizens are resident within the borders of kwaNdebele according to the census held on 6 March 1985.

(i), (ii)(b)(aa) and (bb) The information requested is not available as yet and according to the Central Statistics Service will only be released by the end of September 1986.

Telephones

1042. Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Communications:†

(a) How many applications for telephones were outstanding in respect of the Johannesburg suburbs of (i) Glenanda, (ii) Glenvista and the Glenvista extensions, (iii) Mulbarton and the Mulbarton extensions, (iv) Bassonia and the Bassonia extensions and (v) Oakdene and the Oakdene extensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be made up in each case?

HoA

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) (i) to (v) The suburbs referred to are all served by the Glenvista exchange. On 30 April 1986 there were 573 waiting applicants for telephone service in the relative exchange area, and

(b) during the second half of this year when a 1 992 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into service.

Annual reports

1095. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(a) How many annual reports were produced by the Department of Water Affairs during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(a) One, during the period 19 April 1985 to 18 April 1986.

(b) Department of Water Affairs.

(c) Printing cost R34 321,16.

(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, for the Government Printer, Pretoria.

The Water Research Commission, an autonomous body established in terms of the Water Research Act, 1971 (Act 34 of 1971) submitted an annual report as well, the particulars thereof being as follows:

(a) One, during the period 20 April 1985 to 19 April 1986.

(b) Water Research Commission.

(c) Printing cost R10 616,20.

(d) Heer Printers, Pretoria.

WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Freehold property rights

976. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 998 on 19 June 1985, any progress has been made in the granting of freehold property rights to Black persons living in the national states; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result in each case;

(2) whether Black persons residing in certain areas are to be excluded from gaining these rights; if so, (a) why and (b) in which areas;

(3) whether he or any member of the South African Government has received any further representations regarding freehold rights for Blacks from any Black leaders since 19 June 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 since 19 June 1985; 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?

HoA

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(a) Black persons could all along obtain ownership of land in Black areas in terms of the provisions of the Black Land Act, 1913 (which provided for scheduled Black areas), the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (which provided for released areas) and section 36A of the national States Constitution Act, 1971. Black individuals and tribes already have ownership rights in 1 550 000 hectares of land.

The granting of the right of ownership to Black individuals on land in townships in the national states takes place by means of a deed of grant issued in terms of Proclamation 293 of 1962. That proclamation is at present being revised to provide for ordinary registration of an ownership title and furthermore the deed of grant will be adapted to bring it closer to the ordinary ownership title.

(b) Information regarding all transfers of ownership to Black people is not readily available and could only be obtained by means of a costly survey which is not considered justifiable. It may however be mentioned that at present 92 000 deeds of grant have already been issued to Black persons.

(2) No, not as far as the released and scheduled areas are concerned.

(3) (a) to (d) On many occasions Black leaders made representations for the implementation of the Government's announced policy to grant the right of ownership on land to Black persons outside the self-governing national states.

Clash looms over power

By ALI MPHAKI

A CONFRONTATION is looming between the Soweto City Council and Naledi Extension 2 residents over the delayed installation of electricity in the area's two-roomed houses.

Residents have sent a letter to the council, threatening to demand their money back, if electricity is not provided immediately.

A spokesman for the Naledi Extension 2 Residents Committee, Mr Reuben Leboa, said last year residents paid R4 240 each towards the installation of electricity.

Mr Leboa said this was residents' second winter without electricity.

A council spokesman said the money collected from residents, was not enough. The council still has to get a loan from the Government.



Mr REUBEN Leboa.

"Naledi extension residents have to take into account the practicality of things and should know that there is a procedure to be followed before the council can obtain a loan. Once the loan is obtained, it will be all systems go," the spokesman said.

Residents would have to wait, he said.

But Mr Leboa said residents suspected the council was using delaying tactics.

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Port Elizabeth's Town Clerk, Mr P K BOTHA.

# of development boards on urban administration

WE POST 31/5/86 339

By DENISE BOUTALL

"All we got was higher rents."

This bitter comment from a black man, asked about the benefits of 13 years of rule by development boards, just about sums up the perception that many black people have of the system which will be phased out over the next few months.

The issue has been pinpointed as one of the causes that precipitated the current unrest in September, 1984.

At the moment there are rent boycotts in a number of townships in South Africa and in June, 1985, the East Cape Development Board was owed more than R5 million in rent arrears. The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning estimates that rent arrears in the country's black townships now stand at about R60 million.

So serious is the predicament of the black local authorities and community councils, which have taken over many of the municipal functions of the development boards, that the Government is making outright grants to them to help them fund their activities.

Although there is not a lot of clarity about the evolution of local government over the next few months, the calls for "one city, one municipality" are increasing and some insiders believe that it could become a reality within a couple of years.

There are also seasoned municipal officials who believe that, had blacks remained under the jurisdiction of the municipality they would have been better off today.

Although there had been financial segregation of blacks in local government since 1923, the Port Elizabeth rate fund contributed about R250 000 annually to the Native Revenue Account in the 1960s.

In addition, there was indirect subsidisation of the account because not all costs for all services were charged to it in full.

But the boards were supposed to be financially self-sufficient. The loss of the municipal subsidies and inflation helped to push the cost to the Cape Midlands Administration Board up by 144% between 1975 and 1978.

In their book, *From Control to Confusion — The changing role of Administration Boards in South Africa, 1971-1983*, Simon Bekker and Richard Humphries give a fascinating account of the reasons for the financial woes of the administration boards.

Originally the Government had fairly well-founded reasons to believe that the boards would be financially self-sufficient.

In most towns the Native Revenue Accounts ran at huge surpluses because of the enormous profits made from municipal monopolies of beer brewing and liquor sales. So profitable were they, in fact, that in Durban service charges, or "rents" as they are generally known, had not been increased since 1959 and in some of the townships in the Northern Transvaal since 1943.

But by the early 1970s liquor profits started falling.

Sales of sorghum beer dropped as blacks turned to "western" liquor, also sold by the municipal monopoly. However, the municipalities could keep only 20% of these profits, instead of 80% on sorghum beer. The balance had to be handed over to the then Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Moreover, as blacks started drinking "Western" liquor they started buying it from ret[illegible]

white areas.

In addition, after 1973 the employers' levy, which had been used in part to fund capital projects, was used almost exclusively to fund the boards' influx control activities. And between 1977 and 1983 these levies were not increased.

By 1983 only three of the boards expected to balance their current accounts, the East Cape Administration Board expecting a deficit of R3,1 million.

At the same time the pressure for improved facilities and services and more housing to overcome the accumulated backlog started increasing.

Virtually their only option was to increase rentals and service charges. But by that time the rents issue had become politicised. The community councils had so little political credibility that they could not afford to impose large rent increases. So even this [illegible]ce was curtailed.

Apart from the political pressure for "one city, one municipality", it would appear that the financial segregation of local government has become totally untenable.

The proposed Regional Services Council taxes will help to re-distribute resources because most of the money raised is expected to be used to finance infrastructure in the black areas.

However, it would appear that they will not be used to finance operating expenditure of black local authorities, leaving the few remaining functioning community and town councils in the same dire financial straits.

Asked about the implications of the Port Elizabeth City Council taking responsibility for the affairs of the whole city, the Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, said such a move would bring about greater efficiency, greater productivity, better use of resources and improved co-ordination of municipal functions.

Mr Botha said the City Council would be obliged, if it took over the black areas, to embark on a programme to upgrade services and facilities in those areas because they lagged far behind what had been provided in the white, coloured and Indian parts of the cities.

The shortfall between the cost of running the black areas and any contribution that would be due to that area from the proposed regional services levies would have to be borne by the city's ratepayers.

He agreed, however, that the standard of services and facilities in the existing Port Elizabeth municipal area were of a high standard and that no major community facilities were urgently needed in the city area.

Kleinskool self-help scheme is on a steadfast foundation

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31/4/86 W Post

a time it was impossible

By DENISE BOUTALL

WHEN people start erecting their own houses in six days, you know you're on to a winner.

And that is what happened in the Kleinskool self-help scheme.

One of the participants completed the basic structure and the roof in six working days, including Christmas and New Year.

The enthusiasm with which the 69 participants have tackled the building of their own houses has prompted the Urban Foundation, who run the scheme, to start propagating the self-help approach to housing throughout the Eastern Cape.

"Kleinskool is a success story. It has shown that self-help works," the Urban Foundation's East Cape residential development manager, Mr Peter Arton-Powell, said this week.

"Self-help — when it is undertaken by an implementing agency which provides the plans and supervision and organises materials and finance — is quick, about 30% cheaper than contractor-built housing and the standard of the construction is such that building societies will bond the houses."

The foundation has now launched a programme to explain the concept of self-help to local authorities or any interested person.

The promotional package consists of a 20-minute video based on the Kleinskool project. The video, which the foundation will send to any interested group, is accompanied by a folder explaining the principles and advantages of self-help.

If people want more details, foundation staff will talk about the details of initiating such a scheme and give them a detailed brochure on running a self-help scheme.

One group of people who they will have little difficulty convincing of the advantages of self-help is the potential participants. The project controller at Kleinskool, Mr Clive Felix, estimates that he deals with about four inquiries from potential participants every day.

"We started with about 10 houses in October and by the end of January all the sites were taken up, but the inquiries haven't stopped."

To date, 69 of the 72 houses have been started and the first 16 families will move into their houses in June. The project is expected to be 80% complete in September.

Most of house are being built by the owners with the help of friends, family or a paid artisan. Even if the owner has not really been involved with the physical construction, all of them have supervised the work because they are ultimately responsible for building the houses.



Mr CLIVE HUMPHRIES (left) and the men who are helping him to build his home in Kleinskool. The houses in this Urban Foundation scheme are being built by the owners with few helpers.



This is the house that Mr HENRY BOTHA built. And nobody's going to huff and puff and blow it down, even though it was built in six days, including Christmas and New Year. The interior finishes will be completed next month. Then Mr Botha, his wife and their four children will move in and live happily ever after. (They may even be able to extend their home one day.)

"With the shortage of housing, the self-help scheme has given these participants a chance in a lifetime and once they're in the scheme they don't want to lose out," said Mr Felix.

The owners are responsible for all the work except pouring the foundations, floor slabs and electrical installation, which is done by a contractor under the Urban Foundation's supervision. Urban Foundation staff do the plumbing.

The houses, which are between 50 and 60 square metres, cost just over R16 200. This includes their fully serviced erven as well as all the administration and legal fees.

The plans for the five house-types in Kleinskool all include various options for extending the houses.

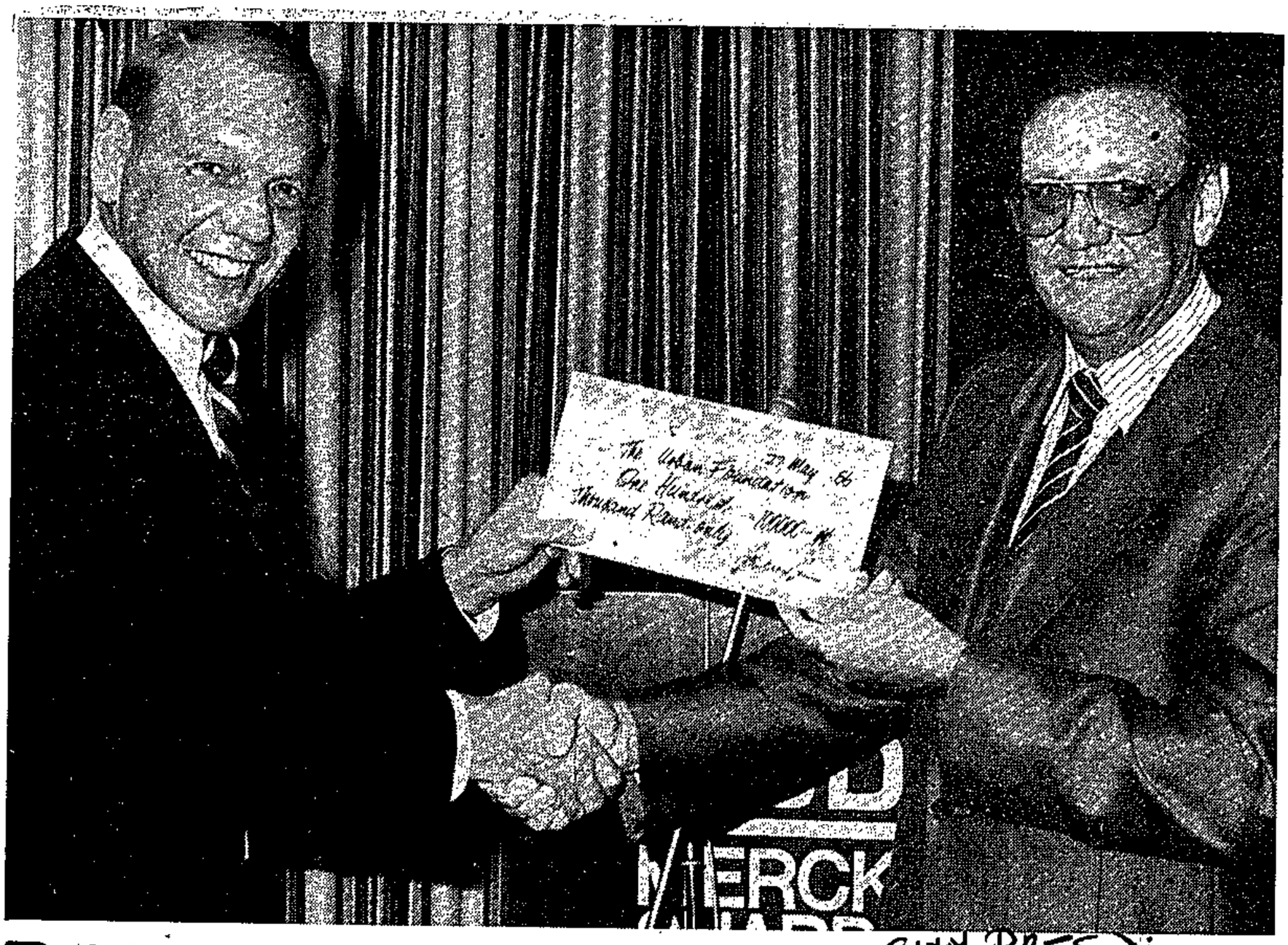
The process of extending and improving houses is one of the trademarks of self-help schemes. In nearby Kleinskool Area A — a 40-unit pilot, self-help scheme run by the foundation and completed in 1984 — the home owners are constantly at work improving their homes.

As a result the scheme, where all the houses were built originally to the same design, now has 40 unique houses.

For some people, self-help means not only owning their houses, but possibly their first experience of living in a brick and mortar house. It can even mean new careers.

In Kleinskool Area A at least one man who had previously worked in a shoe factory now makes a living as a building contractor.

Anyone interested obtaining more information on self-help can contact Mr Arton-Powell at 041-524125.



R100 000 to 'eliminate suffering'

CITY PRESS 11/6/86 339

By SELLO SERIPE

THE Urban Foundation this week received a R100 000 cheque from US company Merck MSD.

The company, which manufactures and markets medical products, adopted three black schools in the past.

Since 1972, it has given subsidies to about 50 SA university students – over half of whom were black.

Managing director Don Allen presented the cheque to UF executive chairman Jan Steyn (see pic above).

Allen said the money had been donated to the UF to be used to promote social justice and to help solve the present "unhealthy climate in the country".

Steyn said: "My organisation will use the money to promote projects identified by the community as urgent – to eliminate human suffering."

'Foreigners' can apply to regain SA citizenship

Political Staff

CITIZENSHIP is to be restored on request to millions of black South Africans living legally in the country and who became foreigners with the independence of the homelands.

Legislation published today restoring citizenship lays to rest the National Party dream of no black South Africans.

However, citizenship will not be restored automatically but only on written request to the Department of Home Affairs.

The Bill defines three categories of people who qualify:

- People born outside one of the four national states and permanently resident in South Africa can claim citizenship by birth.
- Citizens by birth or descent of the four national states who entered the country and were "lawfully and permanently resident for at least five years" can claim citizenship by registration.
- People of birth or descent of the four states who legally enter the country after the introduction of the new Act could apply for naturalisation after five years.

The Bill makes provides for granting citizenship to the minor children and wives of men regaining their South African citizenship.

Powers to control squatting condemned

Cape Times 4/6/86

By BARRY STREEK

THE increased powers to control squatting in place of influx control was a draconian process to get rid of people, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said this weeek.

It said in a statement that the Abolition of Influx Control Bill provided for wide discretionary powers of control and removal in total contradiction to the government's commitment to the freedom of movement on a non-discriminatory basis.

While the NCAR welcomed the abolition of the pass laws, a hated pillar of apartheid, it said it was "appalled at the proposed continuation and amendments to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951 and the Slums Act of 1979 which are a major part of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill".

It said that unless the government "wants to be accused of devious manipulation of existing legislation to update rather than abolish influx control, it should amend the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act drastically to remove the wide, discretionary powers of the minister, magistrates and local authorities to demolish people's homes, remove the material and remove or transfer the residents to site-and-service resettlement camps set aside by regulation, probably outside metropolitan areas".

It said provision for court procedures and appeals should be made throughout the Act.

It also said the government's white paper on urbanization, in which some 34 laws which had been the basis of the influx-control system were to be repealed and amended, was "a far-reaching reform which will alleviate the daily pressures on black people to a large extent".

The major shift in government rhetoric appeared to be a move away from racial discrimination.

However, this shift was "clearly towards a non-racial system based on privilege".

"The white paper does not address the underlying cause of urbanization for the mass of black people — poverty."

"What this white paper does is replace control based on race by that based on privilege, on who can pay to live in urban areas.

"Perhaps one of the most disturbing features is the fact, admitted by the government, that there is no urbanization policy — simply the removal of some existing restrictions.

"Until South African is governed by representatives of the majority, tinkering with local and regional structures will not bring satisfactory change," the NCAR said.

8/6/86 -
CITY PR

Six cities planned

3-9

THE abolition of influx control has speeded up government plans to build six new "black cities" each with a population of a million or more.

Cities will be built at Richard's Bay, Harrismith and Nelspruit. The Witwatersrand, Durban, the Cape Peninsula and possibly Bloemfontein have also been ear-marked for urban development.

SA's urban black population would double by the turn of the century, said West Rand Development Board chairman John Knoetze. Plans were in the pipeline to help "spread" the population across the country.

"The cities will be the size of Soweto but not like Soweto," Knoetze said.

Soon you can legally own property

CITY PR - 8/4/86

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FULL freehold property rights are to be extended to black SA citizens, including homeland residents.

The Black Communities Development Amendment Bill gives aspiring property-owners a choice of term of tenure.

Ninety-nine year leasehold is kept as an alternative form of tenure and there are differences in the cost of acquiring 99-year leasehold and acquiring ownership.

The Bill streamlines procedures for township establishment and for the first time details a legislative description of township establishment procedures for black townships.

The Bill widens the range of people who may own land in black urban areas, providing for developers and employers to become more involved in housing schemes.

The draft legislation does not describe the nature of property rights because, according to a memorandum to the Bill, it conveys full rights of ownership in accordance with Roman Dutch common law. For this reason, the term "freehold" is not used, as it is a term of English law of property which is foreign to SA law, the memorandum says.

'Allow them to be SA citizens'

THE Private Sector Council of Urbanisation has called for the restoration of citizenship to people in the homelands, the introduction of a uniform identity document and the provision of urban land for black occupation.

The call came in a statement signed by all the organisations involved in the council – the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation and the Urban Foundation.

In the statement, the council also welcomed the government's presentation of the White Paper on Urbanisation.

Council chairman JH Steyn said it was essential that an urgent and clear settlement be achieved with the authorities in the homelands that restores South African citizenship to all the residents.

"Until that happens, many millions of South Africans could be denied freedom of movement and automatic access to the opportunities in urban areas.

"Failure to act timeously in this area could undermine this bold new approach by the government," said Steyn.

"The introduction of a uniform identity document for all South Africans should be dealt with as a matter of the greatest urgency but with considerable circumspection.

"The statement regarding the proposed requirement for approved accommodation is in the light of the entire White Paper, interpreted by us to mean:

- New urban settlement should take place on land set aside for residential accommodation.
- There is no intention on the part of the government to substitute the mechanisms of 'approved accommodation' for old style influx control."

Steyn said the council believed that:

- A process for the financing, acquisition and servicing of large tracts of urban land is urgently required.
- The emphasis of government policy should be on facilitating the provision of well-situated urban land to prevent the illegal occupation of land by people who have no other means of finding shelter in the urban areas.
- All societies need legal mechanisms to prevent the development of slums and the illegal occupation of land, but these measures should not be applied unless alternative affordable accommodation in the urban area is available for the affected communities or individuals.

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UF welcomes 'a part of the package'

THE Urban Foundation has welcomed the publication of the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill.

It represents "part of the package" of changes advocated by the foundation, executive director Fred Stiglingh said.

The changes – which include the abolition of influx control, the restoration of citizenship and a common identity document – are all components of "a process of transformation" of the SA society, Stiglingh said.

"This Bill is the result of a long and arduous process of research and negotiation to achieve full property ownership rights for black South Africans," he said.

Stiglingh said the Amendment Bill would help the private sector play a more active role in establishing and developing townships.

But, stressed Stiglingh, though the Bill would "do much to stimulate the provision of housing by township developers", more changes are "urgently required" before black people can fully enjoy the practical advantages of full property rights.

"Urgent attention should be given to the provision of land and finance, and the introduction of innovative housing methods that will promote a viable housing market and the creation of shelter for large numbers of South Africans," said Stiglingh.

"Moreover, racial tags attached to the allocation of land conflict with the fundamental principles supported by the foundation – such as freedom of choice and free enterprise," he said.

"A radical reconsideration of the Group Areas Act and Land Acts is therefore an urgent priority."

"The elimination of influx control and other constraints – such as the red tape which has clogged access to ownership by black people – will also help to make property ownership more readily accessible," said Stiglingh..

Heunis: Legal curbs failed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday moved second reading of the Abolition of Influx Control Bill here yesterday.

He said the bill would remove restrictions such as compulsory registration of service contracts and night permits.

"There will be no more legal restrictions on urbanisation. These have clearly failed.

"It is now being recognised that urbanisation must be applied in an orderly manner in terms of normal and universal laws on housing, squatting, health, slums, township establishment and so on."

Mr Heunis said it had to be recognised that some of the laws being repealed by the bill had infringed directly or indirectly on the administration of justice.

For example, he said, legislation passed in 1956 had limited access by black people to the courts.

A 1945 Act had prevented a black person from remaining in some urban areas for longer than 72 hours and had given commissioners and magistrates the right to investigate in a "quasi-judicial manner" the activities of "so-called idle and undesirable blacks".

The bill would also phase out the system of migratory labour. It was clear that, at present, there was not enough family housing for all workers. But there would be no legal prohibition on a man living with his family.

"This naturally places a great responsibility on people not to take their families to labour centres if there is not enough accommodation." — Sapa

Politics, Parliament in brief

Fish markets

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Fish markets are to be established soon in Cape Town and Hout Bay harbours, the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley, announced yesterday in debate on his budget vote. He said he hoped to announce how the markets would function before the beginning of the next crayfish season in November.

No licence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A private person would be allowed to collect five crayfish and five perlemoen without a licence in future, Mr John Wiley, also announced.

Toxic waste

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government should inform the public just what toxic wastes it planned to import and

Insurance in black townships refused

Financial Staff

THE refusal of many SA insurance companies to provide conventional householder's cover to people living in black townships has also precluded them from obtaining much-needed political riot cover from the SA Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria).

Sasria will not provide cover where standard cover is lacking and there is no proof that it cannot be obtained.

A suggestion from the SA Insurance Brokers Association (Saiba) that Sasria accommodate such cases through a pro-forma (special coverage) riot policy has been turned down according to Don Gallimore, executive director of insurance broker Priceforbes Federale Volkskas (PFV) and chairman of Saiba's Sasria liaison committee.

Gallimore maintains this is an "unrealistic" attitude.

"It is not only impractical to seek proof that the risk is uninsurable in the local or overseas markets, it would also be completely uneconomic.

"If the markets were readily available there would have been no need to make the request of Sasria in the first place."



Niel Worrall has been appointed a director of National Finance Brokers.

BLACK HOUSING

Institutions on stand-by

A battle plan to alleviate the serious black housing backlog — now estimated at 400 000-800 000 units — is on the drawing board.

Insurance companies and pension funds are in the front line, and talks have begun to determine whether part of their massive resources can be mobilised for a national home-building drive.

The move would:

☐ Increase economic activity and create jobs;

☐ Help meet black housing aspirations; and

☐ Bring some relief to the struggling building, civil engineering, cement and brick industries (see "Contracting base").

Although administrative and legal constraints still stand in the way, private financial sources say "large amounts of money" could be made available as soon as the necessary financing instruments are created.

The moves follow government's allocation of R328m last month to buy serviced land for private sector development of black housing.

"The funds are available provided reasonable economic returns are provided," Life Offices Association (LOA) chairman and Sanlam MD Pierre Steyn tells the *FM*.

The insurance movement alone controls assets of R30 billion and there is a similar cash pile in the pension funds. "By using just 1% of these assets, R600m could be made available for black housing," says Steyn.

LOA members control an annual cash inflow of almost R10 billion, and the possibility of diverting these, and other, institutional resources into housing construction are being investigated.

A "top priority" LOA sub-committee is studying the funding of black housing, while the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Small Business Development Corporation and the Urban Foundation are standing in line for similar socio-economic financing.

But Steyn cautions that major projects are not imminent. He says although government realises the urgency of the housing crisis, transfer of property, registration of townships for development, funding and administration of a massive scheme will take time.

He also warns that the return must be right. "It would be unfair to policyholders to lend at cut rates. Returns similar to those on government securities would make the money available, but pension funds would also have to contribute," says Steyn.

Roger Veysey, divisional director in charge of mass housing at Murray & Roberts, agrees: "Although there has been a vast change in official attitudes," he says, "government will have to cut red tape and streamline its administration structures before results can follow."



Black housing . . . towards a brighter future

Developments so far follow scrapping of influx control, creation of freehold title for blacks and publication of a White Paper on "orderly urbanisation," in which the private sector is asked to help develop both formal and informal housing projects.

With black housing now on government's frontburner, Steyn says: "This is an opportunity for an imaginative plan for public and private sectors to co-operate in the national interest. The insurance industry is ready to help."

The initiative is also being pursued under the auspices of the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, on which all employer bodies are represented. The fact that the FCI, Assocom, AHI, Nafcoc, Seifsa and the Chamber of Mines are all working together on the problem indicates the private sector's concern.

"This project, with all its economic benefits, is the only one of its size which can be launched with hardly any imports to strain the balance of payments," says the Urban Foundation's manager of development finance, Frans Pretorius. "It would upgrade skills, provide business opportunities for black property developers and help expand a vast housing market for hundreds of thousands of urban black landowners."

"We welcome government's call for the private sector to help — but the Group Areas Act, the Land Act and the Population Registration Act must also be removed before we can freely invest our millions in black housing," says the chairman of the FCI's urbanisation committee, Jonny Frankel.

"We are eager to assist with both formal and informal black housing projects," he adds, "but we must be free to develop wherever land is available — and without government prescription." ■

A TECHNIC

Former Cape Town City Engineer Jan Brand has been found technically in breach of a city council ordinance in an inquiry conducted for the council by Judge Van Winsen.

The inquiry followed reports about the involvement of Brand's estate agent wife Yvonne with the Abode Estates company which gained the sole agency to sell houses on land purchased from the council by Strandfontein Development Company.

Brand took early retirement as the issue gained momentum, but he denied that it was the cause of his departure.

In terms of the ordinance, a council employee faces summary dismissal if he is found to be gaining direct or indirect benefit from any contract with the council against him. It was probable, however, that he would have been only cautioned since Judge Van Winsen found that his behaviour was above board and the interests of the council had not been prejudiced.

An open question now is whether the technical breach will blot Brand's future career prospects. Council insiders maintain his selection for a post on one of the area's soon-to-be-established regional service councils would otherwise make sense.

Up to 10-m urban blacks by year 2000

17/6/86

STAR

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Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — There would be between eight million and 10 million more urbanised black people in South Africa by the year 2000 than at present, according to Professor A J G Oosthuizen, chairman of the President's Council's constitutional committee.

Professor Oosthuizen, who has conducted more than 200 research projects in this field, told a conference on urbanisation the Government's urbanisation strategy in the past had not been acceptable to all population groups.

He pointed out that urbanisation had created a large commuter population, a formidable black buying power and large peripheral townships, which presented a management challenge.

Future influx tendencies would depend on the manner in which a new, ordered urbanisation policy was implemented, Professor Oosthuizen said.

The abolishing of influx control had put a new complexion on the matter.

Mr Gert Claassen, of the Development Bank of Southern Africa said that, because of the changes it brought, urbanisation was seen by too many as a threat.

He saw the process as a dynamic development factor and pleaded for direct and unrestricted access to markets for private entrepeneurs.

NEW YORK EXAMPLE

Mr Claassen took the development of New York as an example of how unrestricted free enterprise could flourish.

When bureaucratic civic authorities brought in regulations and restrictions, the New York economy started its downward trend, he said.

"There are too many rules and restrictions limiting private initiative in South Africa," he added amid applause.

The conference was attended by town councillors, commercial and agricultural leaders as well as representatives of the homelands.



(b) 18 October 1976 and 16 October 1985.

(c) Miss H R Forman.

(2) Yes.

(a) Identity number, year of birth and date of issue.

(b) The year in which she was born was indicated in the first book issued as 1943 and in the second book as 1938. Because of the difference in the year of birth and the date of issue, the identity number also differed.

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes. (a) and (b) The investigation revealed the following facts, namely—

(i) that an application for an identity document in the name of Miss H R Forman was lodged during 1976.

(ii) the application form which was not signed, indicated the date of birth of Miss Forman as 6 July 1943.

(iii) the date of birth was apparently not checked against the particulars appearing in the original birth register as it should have been done, and an identity document which indicated Miss Forman's date of birth as 6 July 1943 was issued.

(iv) during October 1985 an enquiry regarding the date of birth of Miss Forman was received by the Department. It was then established from the Department's records that Miss Forman's date of birth is 6 July 1938. On the strength of the correct information contained in the Department records, a new identity document, stating her correct date of birth, was consequently issued in substitution of the one issued in 1976.

(5) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Development Boards

1067. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) What total number of persons were employed by each Development Board as at 1 May 1986 and (b) in what specified posts were they employed;

(2) whether Development boards are to be abolished; if so, when;

(3) whether any staff members of Development Boards are to be (a) transferred to other Government bodies and (b) made redundant; if so, (i) how many staff members of each Development board are to be transferred, (ii) to which bodies are they to be transferred and (iii) how many staff members of each Development Board are to be made redundant?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) *Development Board*

West Rand	3 333
East Rand	2 205
Central Transvaal	946
Western Transvaal	1 248
Northern Transvaal	603
Eastern Transvaal	1 191
Highveld	307
Orange Vaal	4 173
East Cape	1 984
Northern Cape	842
Western Cape	2 237
Southern OFS	1 045
Natalia	6 895
Total	27 009

(b) Due to the large number of posts involved, it is not possible to furnish a detailed explanation

of each development board's staff establishment.

(2) Yes. 30 June 1986.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Information not readily available. Investigation into staff matters has not been finalised as yet.

(i) Not known at this stage.

(ii) Provincial Administrations, Government Departments, Regional Services Councils and Black Local Authorities.

(iii) Refer to 3(b). It is the objective to retain as many trained staff as possible.

Influx control

1068. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What total number of inspectors was employed by each Development Board as at (a) 31 December 1985 and (b) 30 April 1986 or the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether, prior to the announcement by the State President in 1986 of the lifting of influx control restrictions, any directives were issued or requests were made to Development Boards to stop arresting persons for influx control offences; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) to which Development Boards and (c) what was the nature of the directives or requests;

(3) whether any inspectors employed by Development Boards are presently performing tasks other than those for which they were employed; if so, (a) how many in respect of each Development Board, (b) why and (c) what tasks were they performing as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) *Development Board*

West Rand	295
East Rand	240
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	53
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	51
Highveld	46
Orange Vaal	324
East Cape	82
Northern Cape	34
Western Cape	81
Southern Orange Free State	70
Natalia	130

(b)

West Rand	253
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	46
Highveld	48
Orange Vaal	297
East Cape	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	82
Southern Orange Free State	64
Natalia	135

(2) Yes.

(a) 20 December 1979.

(b) Central Transvaal and Southern Orange Free State.

(c) The relevant Development Boards have been requested to control the entry and residence of Black persons in the prescribed areas in terms of the White Paper on the Riekert report on the basis of approved housing and employment opportunities, instead of the 72 hour stipulation in terms of section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. The request was for this arrangement to be

Development Boards

*8. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the investigation into the role and future of Development Boards has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations in this regard;

(2) whether any members of staff of Development Boards are to be (a) transferred and/or (b) retrenched; if so, (i) how many, (ii) when, (iii) what positions do these members of staff hold and (iv) where will they be transferred to;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, except that for certain staff matters the investigation has not been concluded.

(a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) Figures not available at this stage.

(ii) 1 July 1986.

(iii) As a result of the magnitude of the staff establishments of the development boards it is impossible to furnish information in this regard. The staff establishments of the development boards include a wide variety of posts which makes it practically impossible to specify each post at every development board for the purpose of this reply.

(iv) Provincial Administrations, Government Departments, Regional Services Councils and Local Authorities.

(3) No.

*9. Mr R R Hulley—Law and Order. [Discharged.]

Kwelera/Mooiplaas

*10. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether, with reference to his replies to Questions Nos 778 and 779 on 5 May 1986, a decision has yet been taken regarding the persons who fled from the Kwelera and Mooiplaas areas; if so, what is that decision;

(2) whether these persons are to be moved from the farm Good Hope 1028; if so, (a) when, (b) where will they be moved to, (c) what assistance will they be given in moving there and (d) what facilities have been provided for them at the new site?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No, a lawsuit was conducted about the matter and judgment therein was only delivered on 12 June 1986.

The situation is at present being reconsidered in view of the said judgment and the fact that leave to appeal was granted to the applicants.

Mbekweni, Paarl

*11. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether members of the security forces took any action in respect of any (a) persons, (b) buses and/or (c) cars en route to a funeral in Mbekweni, Paarl, on 8 May 1986; if so, (i) what action, (ii) where and (iii) why;

(2) (a) what total number of (i) members of the security forces was used to patrol the route to and monitor the funeral and (ii) vehicles was used by the security forces on this occasion and (b) what equipment had been issued to the security forces;

(3) whether any attempts were made to stop the funeral cortège; if so, (a) where, (b) why and (c) who gave the order in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(c) Yes, in three instances.

(i) to (iii) In the first instance a motorist who was en route to the funeral and who got lost, was stopped and the way to the church was directed to this motorist.

In the second instance the vehicle of a motorist who at a police control-point refused to hand over certain literature and a gasmask, which were in the vehicle, to the police for investigation, was searched.

In the third instance a motorist who refused to comply with the orders of a traffic constable, was warned and then allowed to depart.

(2) (a) (i) 201.

(ii) 30.

(b) The Security forces were equipped with sufficient equipment to cope with the given situation.

(3) No.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

Republic Day: helicopter

*12. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether a South African Defence force helicopter trailing flags flew past the Voortrekker Monument on 31 May 1986; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) what flags were displayed;

(2) whether this helicopter was part of the Republic Day proceedings at the Voortrekker Monument; if not, what was the purpose of the (a) flight and (b) flags?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. Two Puma helicopters.

(a) Once.

(b) The flag of the RSA and the SA Navy ensign.

(2) No.

(a) The helicopters took part in a Republic Day Celebration at Verwoerdburg City and during their return to the Air Force Base Swartkop they flew past the Voortrekker Monument in a normal air traffic pattern for a landing on the runway which was in use.

(b) The flags were used in the events in which the SA Navy played a large role.

Salary cheques

*13. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether the Department of Education and Training has received any complaints from (a) teachers and (b) banks or building societies regarding salary cheques paid to teachers of

US firm gives R1-m to Urban Foundation

The director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, received R1 million yesterday to further education programmes in South Africa.

The American NCR Corporation gave the money to the Urban Foundation's American company, The Urban Foundation (USA).

Receiving the money, Mr Steyn said: "South Africa is undergoing one of the greatest crises in its history. The state of emergency is regretted deeply by all South Africans.

"It is in such times that we must demonstrate our commitment to continuing developmental activity and to promoting the process of change in South Africa."

Mr Steyn said NCR's commitment to education and training, and yesterday's allocation of R750 million by the Government for low cost housing, would "sustain the flame of hope in this country".

(b) 18 October 1976 and 16 October 1985.

(c) Miss H R Forman.

(2) Yes.

(a) Identity number, year of birth and date of issue.

(b) The year in which she was born was indicated in the first book issued as 1943 and in the second book as 1938. Because of the difference in the year of birth and the date of issue, the identity number also differed.

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes. (a) and (b) The investigation revealed the following facts, namely—

(i) that an application for an identity document in the name of Miss H R Forman was lodged during 1976.

(ii) the application form which was not signed, indicated the date of birth of Miss Forman as 6 July 1943.

(iii) the date of birth was apparently not checked against the particulars appearing in the original birth register as it should have been done, and an identity document which indicated Miss Forman's date of birth as 6 July 1943 was issued.

(iv) during October 1985 an enquiry regarding the date of birth of Miss Forman was received by the Department. It was then established from the Department's records that Miss Forman's date of birth is 6 July 1938. On the strength of the correct information contained in the Department records, a new identity document, stating her correct date of birth, was consequently issued in substitution of the one issued in 1976.

(5) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Development Boards

1067. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) What total number of persons were employed by each Development Board as at 1 May 1986 and (b) in what specified posts were they employed;

(2) whether Development boards are to be abolished; if so, when;

(3) whether any staff members of Development Boards are to be (a) transferred to other Government bodies and (b) made redundant; if so, (i) how many staff members of each Development board are to be transferred, (ii) to which bodies are they to be transferred and (iii) how many staff members of each Development Board are to be made redundant?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) *Development Board*

West Rand	3 333
East Rand	2 205
Central Transvaal	946
Western Transvaal	1 248
Northern Transvaal	603
Eastern Transvaal	1 191
Highveld	307
Orange Vaal	4 173
East Cape	1 984
Northern Cape	842
Western Cape	2 237
Southern OFS	1 045
Natalia	6 895
Total	27 009

(b) Due to the large number of posts involved, it is not possible to furnish a detailed explanation

of each development board's staff establishment.

(2) Yes. 30 June 1986.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Information not readily available. Investigation into staff matters has not been finalised as yet.

(i) Not known at this stage.

(ii) Provincial Administrations, Government Departments, Regional Services Councils and Black Local Authorities.

(iii) Refer to 3(b). It is the objective to retain as many trained staff as possible.

Influx control

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(1) What total number of inspectors was employed by each Development Board as at (a) 31 December 1985 and (b) 30 April 1986 or the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether, prior to the announcement by the State President in 1986 of the lifting of influx control restrictions, any directives were issued or requests were made to Development Boards to stop arresting persons for influx control offences; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) to which Development Boards and (c) what was the nature of the directives or requests;

(3) whether any inspectors employed by Development Boards are presently performing tasks other than those for which they were employed; if so, (a) how many in respect of each Development Board, (b) why and (c) what tasks were they performing as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) *Development Board*

West Rand	295
East Rand	240
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	53
Northern Transvaal	54
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Highveld	46
Orange Vaal	324
East Cape	82
Northern Cape	34
Western Cape	81
Southern Orange Free State	70
Natalia	130

(b)

West Rand	253
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	46
Highveld	48
Orange Vaal	297
East Cape	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	82
Southern Orange Free State	64
Natalia	135

(2) Yes.

(a) 20 December 1979.

(b) Central Transvaal and Southern Orange Free State.

(c) The relevant Development Boards have been requested to control the entry and residence of Black persons in the prescribed areas in terms of the White Paper on the Riekert report on the basis of approved housing and employment opportunities, instead of the 72 hour stipulation in terms of section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. The request was for this arrangement to be

applied as an experimental measure for a period of 6 months in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

(3) Yes.

(a) *Development Board*

West Rand	147
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	46
Highveld	10
Orange Vaal	219
East Cape	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	82
Southern Orange Free State	38
Natalia	135

(b) The abolition of influx control.

(c) Various, for example training of unemployed persons, assistance in connection with the processing of applications for new identity document, following up and collection of levies, stand by duty, security services, sport activities, administrative duties, liaison with employers with regard to solving of problems, promotion of the training of the unemployed in terms of guidelines by the Department of Manpower, guarding of board property, ambulance-, fire fighting- and traffic services, protection of council members, assist with general or routine administration in residential areas, collection of transport levies, unemployment benefits e.g. the tracing of beneficiaries.

Annual reports

1103. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Three.

(b) (i) The Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases, period ending 31 March 1985.

(ii) The Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases, period ending 31 March 1985.

(iii) The Departmental Annual Report, period ending 31 December 1985.

(c) (i) R721,50.

(ii) R2 359,30.

(iii) R56 793, 34.

(d) (i) The Government Printer.

(ii) The Government Printer.

(iii) The Government Printer's Contractor, Messrs CTP Book Printers, Cape Town.

Note: Annual Reports of Statutory Bodies are not handled by the department.

Hitge Committee

1110. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether the Hitge Committee has completed its investigation into arrear payments of rent and service charges in Black residential areas; if so,

(2) whether he intends making the findings of this committee public, if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes. The assignment of the committee was to investigate the amounts and composition of municipal rates and levies of Black residents in the Vaal Triangle in comparison with rates and levies in other municipal areas.

(2) The findings were announced in a press statement by Deputy Minister S J de Beer on 11 April 1985 in Cape Town.

Western Cape Development Board

1112. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 536 on 26 March 1986, the Western Cape Development Board has prepared its estimates for the 1986-87 financial year; if not, when will they be completed; if so, *(a)* what amount has been allocated for maintenance and development projects in townships in the Western Cape and *(b)* on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes

(a) The estimate for the 1986/87 financial year for maintenance is R24 405 570,00 and for development R88 952 045,00.

(b) Funds will be utilised as follows:

	Maintenance Projects	Development Projects
Town Planning and Development	—	5 099 000,00
Land	—	326 000,00
Site Levelling	—	13 102 935,00
Cemetery	22 000,00	602 000,00
Electricity	154 000,00	15 766 635,00
Sewerage	79 900,00	4 226 000,00
Emergency Housing	2 000,00	—
Fencing	134 750,00	181 910,00
Parks and Playgrounds	6 150,00	—
Sportgrounds	67 360,00	—
Streets	561 400,00	18 403 515,00
Swimmingbaths	62 200,00	—
Purification Works	20 000,00	—
Stormwater Drainage	280 300,00	11 187 120,00
Traffic signs	8 800,00	—
Water Reticulation	172 635,00	6 432 265,00
Housing	22 297 800,00	5 820 335,00
Streetlights	72 100,00	—
Buildings	464 175,00	7 804 330,00
	24 405 570,00	88 952 045,00

KwaNdebele

1124. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Of how many members does the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly consist;

applied as an experimental measure for a period of 6 months in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

(3) Yes.

(a) *Development Board*

West Rand	147
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
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(b) The abolition of influx control.

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Parks and Playgrounds	6 150,00	—
Sportgrounds	67 360,00	—
Streets	561 400,00	18 403 515,00
Swimmingbaths	62 200,00	—
Purification Works	20 000,00	—
Stormwater Drainage	280 300,00	11 187 120,00
Traffic signs	8 800,00	—
Water Reticulation	172 635,00	6 432 265,00
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MR JIM HOUSTON of NCR (left) handing over a cheque of R1-million to Mr Jan Steyn of the Urban Foundation.

Firm gives R1-m for education

AN American company this week donated R1-million towards educational advancement and training of blacks in South Africa.

The managing director of the National Cash Registers (NCR) SA, Mr Jim Houston, handed the cheque to the director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, at a Press conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday. The money was donated by the company to the American branch of the Urban Foundation established this year.

"South Africa is undergoing one of the greatest crises in its history. It is a time when we all seek anxiously for beacons of hope, for reassurances that a peaceful future for all of us is still possible. It is important for us to demonstrate our commitment to continuing developmental activity and the promotion of the process of change in South Africa," said Mr Steyn.

Mr Steyn said: "While the process of a negotiated settlement is fundamental to South Africa's future, developmental activity which demonstrates that we care about people is also of vital importance".

Education crucial for future development, Steyn tells teachers

NJM 21/6/86 (339)

Weekend Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — Three areas of hope were identified by Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, in his keynote address to the South African Teachers' Association (Sata) National Conference.

The conference opened in Grahamstown today.

His address was read by Prof Willie Esterhuyse, professor of philosophy at Stellenbosch University, to an audience of 200 delegates.

The first area of hope Mr Steyn identified was a vision of South Africa beyond apartheid with education as the critical tool for development and growth.

The second was that the private sector was showing increasing willingness to challenge inequalities and injustices.

The third was the emergence in the black community of significant groupings such as the National Education Crisis Committee, challenging the cry of liberation before education showing that it recognised how important it was that schooling continue.

In his report, Sata's retiring president, Mr John Ince, said polarisation and politicisation had been a recurring development in the education scene.

The division between "own affairs" and "general affairs" which dominated all structures of Government had caused, at leadership and grass root levels, deep concern about the education of all South African children.

Sata had opted to work for change within the existing structures.

Mr Ince said: "Thus we find ourselves walking the tightrope between own and general affairs. Education for different racial groups remains within the context of separate affairs."

For as long as separate education remained racially based, it remained unequal in the eyes of many.

Mr Ince said education should be depoliticised. Sata should strive for a single effective ministry (of education) and consider forming a single professional teachers association encompassing ideals based on the principles of equality.

Next week Sata will debate issues including the restriction on inviting outside speakers to schools. There will also be discussion of controversial issues such as conscription, conscientious objection, alternative service and pacifism, support for teachers who are universal pacifists, detention of children under 16 years, opening schools to all races and awareness programmes centring on injustices in the political and socio-economic systems.

Official suggests new influx-control plan

Staff Reporter

AN oversupply of labour in cities could be prevented by making entry into cities dependent on the availability of work and housing, a senior government official has suggested.

The regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, made the suggestion in an interview in the latest edition of Publico, a fortnightly government publication.

"To simply open the doors to influx is not practical, and it's unrealistic and dangerous.

"On the other hand, as long as black people's movement to the cities is simply a series of transgressions, you will have unrest and instability.

"A change of approach is required. For example, by making the availability of work and housing the prerequisite for entry, you can try to prevent an oversupply of labour in metropolitan areas," he said.

He said he did not believe urbanization could be stopped entirely.

'House sales poor'

THE Government's massive housing sale in black townships — with discounts of up to 40 percent — has not had much response from residents since the sale started almost three years ago.

By MONK NKOMO

Mr Alec Weiss, assistant director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, yesterday said only 43 749 out of a total 345 640 houses throughout the country had been bought under the 99-year leasehold scheme up to the end of May this year.

The sale of State-owned houses started on July 1, 1983 and was scheduled to end on June 30 last year.

The poor response prompted the government to extend the sale to the end of June this year.

Where blacks put faith

SUSAN VAN ZYL

URBAN blacks have a great deal of faith in the church and the law, but little in the army, the police and Parliament, a Markinor Gallup Poll has shown.

The media, big business and trade unions were not as favourably regarded as each would like to think.

The poll was done in March on a sample of 800 black women living in urban areas. Past research results have shown there are few significant differences between the views of black men and women.

Only the church and law got a clear thumbs-up when asked how much confidence they had in various organisations.

Urban blacks were predictably most disenchanted with the instruments of authority.

Neither big business nor trade unions could claim the support of most blacks. The media were not trusted much either.

Attitudes differed according to age and income, and from one metropolitan centre to another.

Older blacks tended to have more confidence in the church. They were more moderate in their attitude towards the authorities. They had more faith in the law but less in the media.

Younger urban blacks showed greatest disenchantment with the army and police.

Big regional differences were apparent. Durban blacks were least critical of the army and police. While in the Eastern Cape confidence in those two institutions, also the law, Parliament and big business, was extremely low.

Cape Times 24/6/86 (...) 359

'Jackboot mentality must go'

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — White officials of development boards who had a "deeprooted jackboot mentality" must be phased out irrespective of the cost to the State, Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP Natal Midlands) said yesterday.

He was speaking in second-reading debate on the Abolition of Development Bodies Bill.

The boards are to be abolished by July 1 and employees are to be absorbed into provincial adminstrations and government departments.

"In this day and age of reform and reconciliation, we cannot afford such yesteryear officials percolating throughout the new civil service," Mr Pachai said in welcoming the bill.

Blacks would not mourn the day that development boards were laid to rest, Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet (NPP Nominated) said during debate.

He said the boards had rendered a disservice to black communities.

"The boards created whole new bureaucracies at a time when local authorities were doing a reasonable job in this sphere," he said.

Some of the senior staff had been interested purely in benefiting themselves financially.

"We must thank Almighty God for this day," Mr Mayet said. — Sapa

24/6/86
SOWETAN

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Education: Call for business community co-operation

BIG business should look to an equal partnership with the black community in an effort to help resolve the education crisis, according to Urban Foundation executive director, Mr Jan Steyn.

In an address read in his absence at the opening of the South African Teachers' Association congress in Grahamstown, he warned against "unqualified" private sector support for "limited" Government reform, greeted with suspicion by the black community and said that educational reforms would succeed only if they enjoyed legitimacy.

Neither the Government, nor the private sector, could achieve this if they acted alone, he said.

The Government's 10-year plan for black education failed to address fundamental political issues. Long exclusion of black people from the political system had earned free enterprise a bad name.

The private sector would have to look to involving itself in structures created and supported by the black community and impress on the authorities the urgent need for issues, such as inequality and separateness in education to be addressed before "technocratic" solutions were applied.

"The ultimate aim should be the creation of an equal partnership with community groups to direct and manage educational initiatives and reforms with the clear objective of reducing Government's role to those areas appropriate for this involvement," Mr Steyn said.

The private sector would have to prove by word and especially deed, that free enterprise was not "the handmaiden of apartheid," some said it was.

NM 25/6/86 (339)

Poll explores blacks' feelings

Mercury Reporter

URBAN blacks have more confidence in the church and the law than they do in the army, police and Parliament, according to a recent survey.

These were the findings of a Markinor Gallup Poll conducted in March among a sample of 800 black women living in urban areas.

The poll found 86 % of the sample had 'quite a lot' or 'a great deal' of confidence in the church with 59 % expressing similar levels of confidence in the law.

Those polled showed little confidence in the instruments of authority:

Army: 83 % had 'not very much confidence' or 'none at all'.

Parliament: 68 % had 'not very much confidence' or 'none at all'.

Police: 66 % had 'not very much confidence' or 'none at all'.

Further findings showed that big business, trade unions and the Press fared little better.

Press: 54 % had 'not very much confidence' or 'none at all'.

Major companies: 51 % had 'not very much confidence' or 'none at all'.

Trade unions: 50 % had 'not very much confidence' or 'none at all'.

Younger blacks were most disenchanted with the army and police.

Durban's blacks were found to be least critical of the army and police while the blacks in the Eastern Cape showed least confidence in these institutions and expressed very little faith in the law, Parliament or big business.

CP: Blacks 'subject to laws of nature'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The white man should not accept responsibility for the population increase among blacks, Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) said yesterday.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, he said blacks, like whites, were subject to the laws of nature.

If they did not work, they went hungry. If they could not control their own reproduction rate, the white man was under no obligation to give them more land.

Rich and poor

The bill was a repudiation of former prime minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's principle that blacks would have a right to land only in their homelands.

Mr Stofberg said Mr Wynand Malan (NP Randburg) had said one should think in terms of money being taken from the rich and given to the poor rather than from whites to blacks.

This was typical of the "sickly sentimentalism of the leftists". They were full of compassion for others but forgot you could not love others if you did not love yourself.

● Homeland consolidation was economically a fruitless exercise, Mr A T van der Walt (NP Bellville) said in the debate.

Terrorism

Black urban areas were experiencing urban terrorism on a level previously not known in South Africa.

One reason for the instability was the lack of property rights. The bill would correct this.

● Property rights for South African blacks officially recognized as permanent residents of areas outside the national states were essential for peace and stability, said the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, while replying to debate.

The bill was read a second time after the House divided, with the HNP and the CP objecting. — Sapa

Olivier warns on board officials

Cape Times
26/6/86

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Development board officials should not retain authority over black people when boards were dissolved in terms of legislation before the House, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP Nominated) said yesterday.

Supporting second reading of the Abolition of Development Boards Amendment Bill, he said the relationship between the boards and blacks had worsened over the years because boards had to carry out government policy.

Board officials were being placed under control of provincial administrators as an interim measure and there was concern the officials might end up in the same positions as before.

Nothing could make the effect of the bill more worthless, he said.

Consideration should even be given to transferring officials to other provinces to avoid this.

He added that the PFP agreed in general with most of the provisions of the measure, although it was not satisfied that the interests of the 12 000 blacks employed by development boards were adequately protected.

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BLACK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Political debt crisis

The quantum of debt owed to the 13 black development boards increased 25% in the year to June 30 1985 to nearly R194m, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis told the Progressive Federal Party's Andrew Savage in parliament recently.

Heunis's disclosures raised new fears about the appalling state of local government in the black townships. They follow alarming details on the state of township administration in the Port Elizabeth region revealed by Savage in parliament in February (*Current affairs* February 14).

At the time, he blamed the situation on government's unwillingness to negotiate acceptable administrative structures with popular black leaders.

The largest single increase disclosed by Heunis was in money owed to the Orange Vaal development board, which rose by 83,8% from R3,4m on June 30 1984 to R20,9m last year.

There has been a highly effective rent boycott in Vaal Triangle townships since September 1984.

Other increases in debtors to development boards over the same period were: western Cape R3,8m to R5,1m; eastern Cape R19,9m to R24,9m; northern Cape R12,6m to R32,2m; southern OFS R5,5m to R8,9m; Natalia R13,1m to R29m; East Rand R22,2m to R34,3m; Highveld R3,2m to R6,3m; eastern Transvaal R620 251 to R3,6m; northern Transvaal R1,4m to R1,6m; central Transvaal R18,8m to R20,3m; and western Transvaal R3,6m to R4,9m.

The only board to reduce its debtors' book was the West Rand Development Board, whose debts shrank from R35,9m to R1,5m.

Heunis also revealed that six boards showed a combined deficit of R175,5m as at June last year. The combined surplus of the other seven boards was R17,6m.

Reasons given by Heunis for the deficits indicate the deepening crisis in the administration of townships linked to socio-political and economic instability and the inability of the authorities to raise tariffs without triggering massive resistance.

☐ The West Rand board had the largest deficit — R66m — "mainly as a result of uneconomic tariffs (service charges and site rent) and the inability of the black local authorities to increase tariffs";

☐ The western Cape board's R59,9m deficit was due to the "accelerated development" of Khayelitsha, tariffs which are below the current economic rate and "ever increasing costs as against the minimal revenue sources of the board";

☐ The eastern Cape board's R26m deficit was due to "losses on liquor sales, resistance by the community to any increase in service charges and high unemployment";

☐ The southern Free State board's R17,7m deficit was due to "uneconomic tariffs and limited revenue sources";

☐ The Natalia board had a deficit of R5,2m due, inter alia, to "uneconomic tariffs, the inability of black local authorities to increase tariffs" and loss in liquor sales revenue due to unrest damage to outlets; and

☐ The central Transvaal board's deficit was due to arrears in house rentals and service charges.

The total amount in the capital development funds of the boards increased over the year from R121,8m to R210,2m. Four of the boards — eastern Cape, northern Cape, southern OFS and East Rand — used a total of R34,5m from capital development funds to finance deficits on the revenue accounts.

FM MAIL 339

BLACK HOUSING 27/6/86

Time for action

The government's R750m boost to housing in last week's stimulatory package could ginger up economic growth a little. But, as the private sector is already warning, it must be invested quickly for maximum impact.

Experience has seen an investment in housing infrastructure boosted six times by the time the houses are occupied. On this basis, the package's snowball effect could see the eventual boost to the economy running at some R4,5 billion. But there are other considerations.

"The whole sum will not be spent on new housing," warns Treasury secretary Peter Wronsley. "Some of the funds will go towards upgrading existing housing."

And it is not yet clear how much will be spent on land acquisition, on infrastructure, on low-income housing, on self-help housing schemes, and on site-and-service development.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has already called for speedy implementation of the scheme. "To retain the necessary kick for economic growth, the money must be invested without unnecessary bureaucratic delay," says a spokesman.

The Treasury, it seems, is aware of the urgency. It is now awaiting the report from the private sector committee appointed to determine housing priorities, and State departments have been asked to determine their housing needs. "As soon as the committee reports to me I will arrange a meeting of all parties involved," Treasury deputy director general Gerhard Croeser tells the *FM*.

The snowball effect of housing investment is illustrated by the experience of the Urban Foundation's (UF) utility housing company, Family Housing Association (FHA), at Protea North in Soweto.

It invested R19m in civil engineering work, electricity servicing and bulk development infrastructure for 2 500 residential stands which were sold to individual buyers, building societies and developers.

But the total project value, with houses in the range of R30 000-R90 000, is already about R120m. "That's six times the original investment," says FHA's land servicing manager, John Weaver.

Weaver says government should concentrate on providing serviced land, on which self-help building schemes could be established. These schemes involve the provision of standard plans and of cheap building materials, bought in bulk.

Self-help differs from site-and-service schemes, which allow for the more informal type of housing development.

At Protea North, FHA is working in the top bracket of the black housing market. It recently bought three flat sites which will be sold to five developers after subdivision into 280 townhouse sites. "We also acquired an unused school site which gave us another 140 stands, and all were sold within a few weeks," says Weaver. Demand for quality housing is heavy.

The FHA, which has been in operation since March last year, has budgeted to spend about R20m in 1986-1987 on the provision of 10 600 serviced sites for black housing with an eventual project value of R60m-R70m. About 4 400 plots will be for site-and-service housing, says FHA self-help housing manager Ian Garden.

Garden says government should spend the major part of its new package on providing serviced land and infrastructure and finance for individual buyers. The private sector — building societies, property developers and financial institutions — can also play an important role in developing and financing black housing, he adds. ■

'2 out of 5 black adults work fulltime'

TWO out of every five black adults living in metropolitan areas are in full-time employment, according to Market Research Africa's employment index.

Among men, 47 percent are working full-time compared with 28 percent women. The highest incidence of employment is in the 35-49-year-old age group, 55 percent of whom are working full-time.

Unemployment is worst in the 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups where one person in every three is unemployed and looking for full-time work.

The total number of black adults looking for full-time employment in metropolitan areas is estimated at more than 800 000. This exceeds the official unemployment figures for blacks in South Africa, including the national states.

"It is encouraging that the level of employment among metropolitan blacks has been maintained," said Mrs Angelique Amado, manager of MRA's omni division.

Mr Clive Corder, managing director of MRA, said it was extremely difficult to measure unemployment accurately in South Africa.

The MRA survey findings were based on representatives samples of 1 000 black adults in metropolitan areas, excluding Cape Town. — Sapa.

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Editor to join Urban Foundation

NEWSPAPER editor Obed Kunene has been appointed executive director of the Urban Foundation.

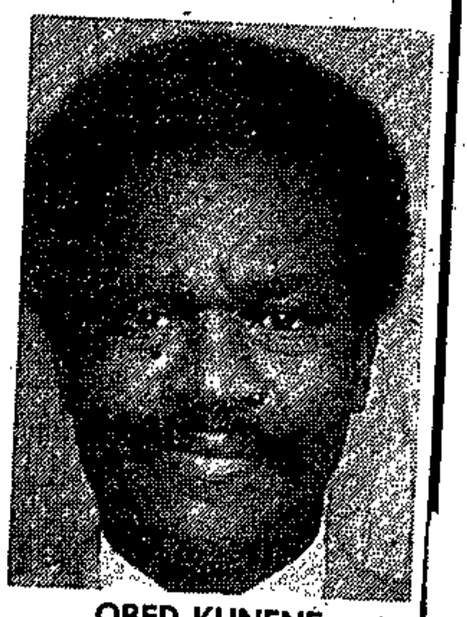
Making the announcement this week, UF chairman JH Steyn said: "Kunene has been associated with the foundation for many years, both at a regional and at a national level. He has also represented the foundation on presentations to audiences in the United States.

"Over the years he has demonstrated a deep commitment to the promotion of the objectives of the foundation, and identifies with both its policy and development philosophy."

From October 1, when Kunene starts work at the foundation, he will have the following responsibilities.

- He will be part of the top decision-making team, and will report directly to the chairman.
- He will be responsible for the management and implementation of the foundation's communication program, with a special emphasis on two audiences – the media and the Natal region.
- He will promote the foundation and its objectives as a member of its negotiating team, under the chairman's leadership.
- He will be a member of the foundation's fund-raising team.

Kunene has been a journalist for 31 years, and been



OBED KUNENE
UF director

editor of *Ilanga* for the past 21 years.

He started on *Ilanga* as a cub reporter 29 years ago, and has been on the newspaper ever since. He was appointed editor in 1965.

The circulation of the newspaper rose from 22 000 to over 100 000 within a few years.

Kunene spent a full academic year at Harvard as a Nieman Fellow, was a recipient in the 60s of the Dan Jacobson Journalism Award from the SASJ, holds accreditation to cover White House briefings on Capitol Hill, has written for the opinion-editorial page of the New York Times, and in the early 60s was the second black journalist to report on the proceedings of parliament.

Mercury 12/07/86 (339)

Soweto has June rent loss of R4 m

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Soweto City Council has shown losses of R4 000 000 because of non-payment of June rents and service charges.

Town Clerk Mr Nico Malan said in July that half of the 75 000 registered Soweto tenants had paid their rent after most had been served with eviction notices.

And last week he said two offices where Soweto residents could pay their rent would open in Johannesburg.

One office will open today at 81 Albert Street, headquarters of the West Rand Development Board.

A second office will open later this week.

The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) has condemned the early-morning raids on rent defaulters in Naledi Extension 2 by Soweto municipal police last week.

Residents say their homes were raided about 3 a m on Wednesday, with council police demanding permits and rent receipts.

Fierce clashes erupted between the council police and residents, in which several people were injured.

The Bureau for Information confirmed that police had acted against people in arrears with their rent.

Freehold rights delayed

SIPHO NGCOBO

GOVERNMENT might take another month before fulfilling its promise of granting full freehold ownership rights to blacks in urban areas.

This has been revealed by Ministry of Constitutional Planning and Development official Flip van Heerden.

The delay, according to Van Heerden, was because the Ministry was still busy with the regulations of the new Act.

"We hope to be through by the end of the month and this might be promulgated on August 1, subject to approval by the State President," Van Heerden said.

He added government would look for more land as scores of blacks were likely to seek more sites.

A Bill providing for full freehold rights to blacks in the townships was tabled in Parliament in May.

"Certainly, more land would have to be indentified and purchased by government," said Van Heerden.

Asked for comment on the delay, an Urban Foundation official said he appreciated the problems government had because of "a heavy load" of work involved in dealing with the regulation.

"I know it is disappointing to the people if any government announcement on policy change is not speedily carried out.

"However, I must point out that I know of government's commitment to making freehold rights for blacks a reality as quickly as possible. They are doing their level best," he said.

A report tabled in Parliament earlier this year said a project to upgrade 120 black towns, involving 15 000 stands and 1,2-million people, had already been started by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Blacks' reaction to Bill 'good'

MORE than 90 per-
f the reactions
Government has received so far to the proposed National Council Bill were from black people.

This was said yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning following President P W Botha's statement that reaction to the proposed legislation had been "overwhelming".

President Botha remarked on the reaction after his talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr Botha said he was optimistic that "the necessary progress" would be made with plans for the council.

The spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday reactions had come from black people "across the political spectrum". He indicated, however, that this did not include banned organisations such as the African National Congress.

The spokesman said the negotiations were "confidential" and therefore names of people and organisations involved could not be disclosed.

FIN MAIL 4/7/86

VALUATIONS

Sizing up shacks

How does a valuer go about placing a realistic value on a wattle-and-daub hut?

With regional services councils about to be implemented and the tempo of residential sales in black areas increasing as blacks respond to the prospect of freehold ownership, the question is more than academic.

This probably accounts for why the subject of "property valuations in the black areas" featured prominently on the agenda of the SA Institute of Valuers' national seminar held in Durban recently.

Natal University's Professor Bruce Boaden made the point that in the greater Durban area, which is soon to form part of the proposed Durban Regional Services Council, 42% of the population lived in shack-type dwellings. Therefore, on a straight head count basis, shack housing, rather than formal housing, is typical of the area.

Although the valuer's normal yardstick of comparative prices is not available in a shack settlement where there are no active sales, and although it is almost impossible to quantify the security of tenure on land occupied principally under squatter rights, Boaden has found through research that it is possible to value shacks.

A profile of the methods of construction revealed that most were built with wattle-and-daub walls under corrugated iron roofs. The standard shack size was 36 m² which, using standard material and labour inputs, cost R1 436 to build or R39,90/m².

Other valuers, including Martin White of Richard Ellis, who have been called on to do valuations in black shack areas where the general principle of compensation is now applied on expropriation, confirm that their independent estimates of value are close to those of Boaden's.

Where specific property values were required, a major difficulty was identifying the property concerned. Finding the property itself was a hazardous task in a situation where there were no street names or property numbers, and frequently it was found that other shacks encroached across the boundaries.

A delegate from the SA Permanent Building Society noted that the property market in townships like Soweto was quite active and a record of sales was being established. Still, there were wide variations in the prices being paid. Under government's incentive scheme the standard 51/9 township house is sold for around R2 000. However, re-sales were taking place at anything between R10 000 and R15 000.

The SA Perm, she said, had "changed its whole approach" and was now prepared to advance loans even on wattle-and-daub shacks to a minimum value of R2 000 — provided they met the society's minimum structural requirements.

Others, concluded Boaden, including valuers, may have to follow suit. ■

Financial Mail July 4 1986

Poll shows most want ID documents

Pretoria Bureau

Ninety percent of urban blacks polled recently by the Human Sciences Research Council indicated they were anxious to replace their old "dompasses" with the new identity documents as soon as possible.

The same percentage were still in possession of the hated dompas.

Researchers questioned 1 422 black people in the urban areas of the PWV, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein in May this year.

Other findings were:

- A total of 81,9 percent of urban blacks felt positive about the need for an identity document for all citizens.
- Nine out of 10 respondents were aware of the implementation of the new document system at the time of the survey.
- Most urban blacks believed the new documents would contribute to the solution of problems such as prosecution, unemployment, housing and movement.
- The group surveyed was sceptical that the new document would be instrumental in preventing crime.

Hopes are high for big boom in black housing

By Frank Jeans

Black homeownership is gaining momentum.

The Government's latest injection of R750 million into housing is likely to cut back the estimated backlog of 450 000 units by about 10 percent.

Not only will the multi-million rand allocation create thousands of jobs in the building industry, but the National Building Research Institute predicts that from 50 000 to 125 000 new homes could be brought on to the market.

Apart from the increasing rate in the provision of black housing in both the public and private sectors — LTA, Comiat and Basil Read Sun Homes recently unveiled plans for nearly 2 000 homes for coloured people — the Great Sale through the Department of Local Government is hitting the 1 000 homes a month mark.

The country's building societies, too, are making big strides in the low-cost homes business, with the United, for instance, directing about 50 percent of its lending capability to black homeowners.

Mr Piet Kruger, general manager of the United's home-lending activities, says:

"This figure, however, is only the tip of the iceberg.

"The Government's R750 million allocation for low-cost housing is awaited with keen anticipation and there is no doubt that this move will get the ball rolling — not just for existing home buyers but for new and self-help housing projects as well."

The introduction of freehold property rights to blacks must also boost sales.

Allied to this is the vital necessity of on-going employer support in housing requirements.

"About 90 percent of all the United's loans to date have been employer-assisted," says Mr Kruger.

The society's loans to black home buyers during 1985 amounted to R100 million and this figure is expected to be far exceeded this year.

Dr Llewellyn Lewis, president of the Institute of Housing for Southern Africa, urges the Government to release details of the planning and allocation of the R750 million as soon as possible so that the building materials supply industry can gear up to cope with the extra demand.

"It should be remembered," he says, "that even in the heyday of the Government's housing effort when townships were mass built, using high-speed techniques, the best delivery of economic units in a single year was 40 000.

"The current target must be at least 70 000 units a year."

'Inward industrialisation' on cards

Govt is given about-face on urban policy

GERALD PROSALENDIS
Economics Editor

A COMPLETE about-face in economic policy will be presented to the Cabinet by an Economic Advisory Council (EAC) sub-committee which could change the face of SA's cities.

The sub-committee is drawing up a long-term strategy which is built on the inevitability of urbanisation and the need to nurture a domestic market. It will submit its report to the the next EAC meeting on August 21 in Cape Town.

A key phrase being used by the authorities is "inward industrialisation" as a basis for sustainable growth.

Finance director-general Chris Stals said: "This is a deviation from government's earlier strategy to urbanisation. It is also a whole new approach to urban black people and will create new incentives for investment in urban areas.

"It is an important change of policy and also has political implications."

Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Jan Lombard, who first hinted at the idea more than two years ago, said: "What we are talking about now holds the key to many of our political and economic problems."

Lombard saw the strategy as an alternative to import replacement and export promotion. He said: "It is a more broadly based strategy of economic development. As SA's First World engine of growth has ground to a halt, growth has come to to be dependent on investment of savings in Third World opportunities.

"And these opportunities are not in the homelands but in metropolitan areas."

Underlying the strategy is the belief that the way for political and economic reform is based on urbanisation.

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock said: "SA's urban population is rising at about 6% a year. This presents the country with enormous potential for growth."

Whites joining black councils

SOWETAN Reporter

A NUMBER of white officials who served in the defunct development boards and were seconded to black local authorities, have applied for permanent posts with black councils, Mr Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, said yesterday.

These officials applied for permanent positions at various black councils after the Government scrapped development boards at the beginning of this month, Mr Boya said.

"Most of the officials already employed by the councils were taken on as staff because there were no replacements," he added.

Mr Boya said the white officials would serve in the councils for about six months before taking up posts in various State departments.

He added that a number of posts have been advertised and that some white officials would be appointed if no suitable black replacements were found. "But the choice is with the local authorities. They will decide."

Mr Boya, who accused the boards of having retarded progress in the townships, urged the Government to "do away with the unnecessary buffer strips in black towns so that the housing backlog can be alleviated".

The Government, Mr Boya added, "must first buy this land and hand it over to us. They must also provide services such as electricity and sewerage".

• The *Sowetan* yesterday established that out of 237 community and town councils, 41 have collapsed — 37 of which are community councils. The four town councils which collapsed are KwaNobuhle, Lingelihle, Nonzwakazi and Alexandra.

Lifting of ANC ban will not stop unrest, ASB told

By Hannes de Wet

POTCHEFSTROOM — It is an illusion to think the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress will bring instant peace in black townships, says Professor Willie Esterhuyse, of the University of Stellenbosch.

"We are not even sure that the ANC controls the 'Comrades'," he told the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) in Potchefstoom yesterday.

Professor Esterhuyse, a part-time consultant to the Urban Foundation, said urbanisation was a universal cause of social unrest.

Political transformation usually went hand in hand with urbanisation.

"As long as the existing political structures of this country are not elastic enough to accommodate this transformation, social conflict will continue," Professor Esterhuyse said.

Blacks also had to be allowed to acquire interests which they were willing to defend, such as houses or property.

Professor Esterhuyse said it was utter nonsense that blacks did not want to do anything for themselves.

"There is ample proof that blacks are prepared to pull themselves up if given the opportunity to do so."

South African urban blacks had had few opportunities over the past years because the Government had had no urbanisation policy until recently.

BIG INFLUX

Professor Esterhuyse said he believed the scrapping of the pass laws would not result in a large black influx to the cities.

"The big influx has already happened."

Turning to the Group Areas Act, the professor said that if South Africans were serious about making the country a democracy, this law would have to go.

The Act prevented people from chosing where they wanted to live.

Professor Esterhuyse said that when those in favour of the Act talked about the protection of group rights, they were not referring to cultural or ethnic factors — they were simply talking about colour.

"I challenge anybody from the State President down to prove the opposite."

Professor Esterhuyse said it was doubtful that the scrapping of the Group Areas Act would lead to great numbers of blacks moving to places such as Houghton, or even Randfontein.

"Blacks tend to identify with their own people. I don't get the impression they are identifying strongly with whites at the moment," he said.

"No Government has the right to classify people in different groups without giving the people a say in this."

Professor Esterhuyse added that separate schools for separate population groups need not be a problem if the Act were scrapped.

'OPEN LIFESTYLE'

He predicted that community-type schools would be negotiated if the Group Areas Act were abolished.

"Some people will say they want to continue living as a separate group. Others will, perhaps, prefer a more open way of life," said Professor Esterhuyse.

"These different groups will, in one way or another, negotiate exclusive schools for some and open schools for others."

The main idea was that people should have the opportunity of free association.

Addressing the unrest situation, Professor Esterhuyse said it was incomprehensible that some people should talk positively of the "witdoeke" vigilantes of the Crossroads squatter camp.

He said: "The conflict and fighting in which the 'witdoeke' were involved at Crossroads did not have a political colour in the beginning.

"It started for different reasons. 'Witdoeke' leaders are deriving a good income from their followers. It was said that one 'witdoek' leader had a following of up to 20 000 people.

"If each of them pays a membership fee of only R1, this leader has a good income. It is not surprising that he does not have a permanent job.

"The conflict started when the leadership and income of these leaders were endangered. It was only later that political factors entered the situation."

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Development board jobs plan delayed

Business Day Reporter

THE Commission for Administration has started its probe into the re-allocation of 23 000 development board jobs amid mounting criticism that it should have handed its proposals to government several months ago.

As matters stand, the commission expects to submit its report to Consitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis by September.

But a spokesman for the department said yesterday the commission had been instructed to begin its investigation in January.

This comes five months after Heunis had told the House of Assembly of government's decision to dismantle the boards.

Much of the groundwork had already been prepared by the report last December of the Cruywagen subcommittee's probe into the role of development boards once Regional Services Councils (RSCs) were established.

There is also concern over the status of former board jobs in discontinued services.

Asked how many employees would be affected by discontinued services, a spokesman for the commission said recently: "We are still gathering information on this. But I'm not aware of a single person waiting to be placed in another job."

Johan de Beer, who heads the commission, said board functions had been coupled to the four provincial administrations as an interim measure until a clearer picture had emerged on how to absorb the jobs into other sectors.

Many board functions would find a permanent home in the RSCs or the departments of Manpower and Internal Affairs, he said.

The association representing 8 000 former white board officials said it was "not unduly worried about the future employment and pension propects of our members".

Public Servants' Association GM Hans Olivier said: "While the situation is being closely monitored, government has said there will be no mass retrenchments."

Arming councillors 'indicts apartheid'

Political Reporter

The Government's expenditure of R388 000 on weapons for black community councillors was an indictment of apartheid at local government level, Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Peter Soal, said yesterday.

"If there was no apartheid there would be no need to arm councillors against their constituents," Mr Soal told *The Star*.

At least six community councillors have been killed and many have had their homes damaged or set alight in the last two years.

In reply to a written question by Mr Soal in Parliament, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said R388 000 on arms had been allocated over the past two years.

The arms had been licensed in the name of eight former development boards and six community councils which included the former development boards in the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape, the Southern Free State, the East Rand, West Rand, Central Transvaal and Northern Cape.

The community councils involved were in Bloemhof, Wolmaranstad, Leeudoringstad, Orkney, Stilfontein and Carletonville.

Mr Soal said a worrying aspect was that the Development Boards had been disbanded from July 1 and placed under the control of the provincial council. He said it was not certain in whose name the weapons were now registered.

Professor Alf Stadler, head of the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the pressures on black councillors had created real fears.

"It is not simply that these people hold office in unpopular institutions. The problem of corruption within the councils is very serious and causes a great deal of resentment. The issue of bad management should not be underestimated."

Councils collapse for lack of money

18/7/86

Rent boycotts now affect 28 townships

810 DAY

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RENT boycotts, some of them 20-months-old, are taking place in 28 townships across the country, the University of Witwatersrand Community Research Group (CRG) said yesterday.

The CRG said the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) recently reported that 32 community councils and three town councils had collapsed because rent boycotts had eliminated their source of revenue for running the townships.

The rent boycotts date back to September 1984.

The recession, rising inflation and increased unemployment form the background to the widespread refusal to pay rents.

In Langa, near Uitenhage, a recent survey of rent problems revealed that nearly half the residents were not paying rent simply because they could not afford to feed themselves.

The CRG said that, in most cases, rent boycotts were called by civic groups affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the detention of civic leaders had made negotiated settlement of the boycotts difficult.

SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

A resident of Mamelodi, near Pretoria, was quoted as saying: "The leadership is no longer there and even some of the street committee people have been detained. So it is difficult for people, if they wanted to, to bring an end to the boycott."

Meanwhile, the Soweto City Council will set up special offices next week in Johannesburg where Soweto residents can pay their rents.

One will be on the east and the other on the west of Johannesburg.

Town clerk Nico Malan said the move was taken after he had met some residents at council chambers on Wednesday. The residents had made several complaints and expressed fears about intimidation and reprisals from opposition groups.

Malan said the first office would start operating on Monday and the second later in the week.

And he said 50% of Soweto's 75 000 registered tenants had paid their rents by Wednesday.

R2bn plan for black housing

SUN TIMES 20/7/86

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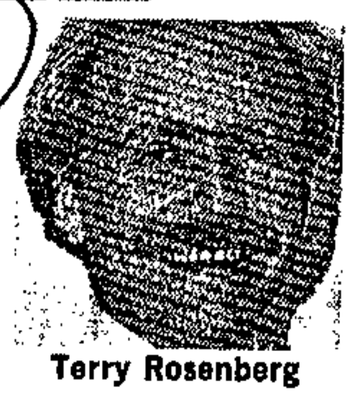

Terry Rosenberg

By David Southey

A GROUP of Durban-based businessmen has prepared a widely backed plan to tap pension and provident funds for R2-billion to alleviate the shortage of black housing.

The plan is supported by life-assurance companies, pension and provident funds, major corporations and black trade unions.

It is the first time that a detailed, co-ordinated study with specific proposals undertaken by private businessmen has gained acceptance from both employer and employee organisations.

Called Pent Up (Private Enterprise Upgrade Project) and under the chairmanship of accountants Arthur Anderson's managing partner in Durban, Terry Rosenberg, the group sees its work as a response to President Botha's challenge to the private sector to become involved in orderly urbanisation.

After canvassing businessmen, academics and trade-union leaders, Pent Up has devised plans for dealing with the critical issues of land acquisition and development, financing, and communication and negotiation between prospective house-buyers and their financiers.

Its full report will be sent to corporations, the Government, trade unions and other interested parties this month.

Pent Up is putting the finishing touches to its report which is based on contacts with such organisations as the Kwa Natal Planning Council under the chairmanship of Piet Viljoen, various town and regional planning commissions, banks, building societies, assurers and 20 big companies.

R40bn assets

Facing a black housing backlog conservatively estimated at 600 000 units, the group's chief obstacle was to devise a financing scheme acceptable to all parties.

The objective of the scheme differs fundamentally from the Government's R750-million crash project for housing under the chairmanship of Sanlam's Fred du Plessis. The State plan seeks both to provide low-cost housing and employment, but Pent Up has a plan designed primarily for people in employment.

Mr Rosenberg says: "The most obvious and accessible source of funds is through the pension-provident fund movement, which has assets of about R40-billion. We recommend that the Government create special prescribed asset status for these funds, the money to be used in black housing."

If the Government approves Pent Up's recommendation that a maximum of 5% of a pension fund's money be invested in black housing under prescribed status, about R2-billion could soon become available.

Pension funds already use building societies to provide mortgages. The most popular method is for the fund to make a matching investment with a society. The fund is normally locked in for three years.

Black labour leaders favour Pent Up's scheme because it would in effect mean that employees would derive early benefits from their pension contributions.

Mr Rosenberg says: "Building societies and certain banks have the expertise to grant bond finance, so it seems logical for them to be the financial providers. The various institutions would compete for deposits and so ensure a healthy competitive market in medium-term gilt-edged stocks."

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R2bn plan

Pent Up recommends that deposits in black housing be for a minimum of 10 years.

Its investigations show that by using a subsidy scheme with the employer, employee and the State each contributing a third to bond repayments, even those earning R260 a month could afford to pay R59 a month on a R12 000 bond. That would satisfy building societies' requirements that a salary be at least four times greater than the bond payment.

The Government has said it is prepared to subsidise bond repayments to the tune of a third for first-time buyers.

Pent Up says that if an estimated 30% of a company's employees qualified under the proposed scheme, the additional cost to the company would be between 2,5% and 4% before tax.

Stanbic to "the 20% to 25% area", managing director Michael McWilliam told Business Times this week.

Mr McWilliam said:

Rents

...ents boycott sparks mass evictions

SUN TIMES 20/7/86

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...act to the news and

By CAS St LEGER

RENT boycotts have cost a staggering R250-million and thousands of black families now face eviction as the Government supports a nation-wide crackdown on defaulters.

This week the first of what will become a wave of evictions began when municipal police in Soweto began throwing out defaulters early on Wednesday morning.

"Councils are going to be tough with people who do not pay their rent," promised Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils Association of SA and a Dobsonville councillor.

Temporary

"Of course, they are going to be evicted; they can't stay and not pay rent," said Mr Kgame.

Most councils regard a Supreme Court decision to set aside the eviction notice on one Soweto resident as a temporary hiccup; they are going ahead with re-issued eviction notices.

A PFP assessment is that at least R250-million is outstanding as some boycotts have been going on for nearly two years.

Mr Alf Widman, PFP spokesman on housing, warned that forcing the situation is only forcing confrontation.

He met a senior official in the Department of Constitutional Affairs and Planning this week, spelling out residents' victimisation fears. The official told Mr Widman that black councils, not the Government, were insisting rents be paid, and has promised to convey the message to the Minister.

A University of the Witwatersrand Community Research Group report found rent boycotts in 28 townships with an average 60 percent support from residents. A spokesman estimated the total debt at much more than R200-million, with R20-million from the Pretoria and Vereeniging areas alone.

The report also warns that many people are defaulting not through political, but purely economic factors: if they spend R30 a month on rent, they will starve.

Tenants are also caught "between the 'comrades' and the authorities", as one Soweto resident said. If they don't pay, they lay themselves open to eviction. And if they do pay, they fear intimidation, necklacing or the burning of their homes by the "comrades".

Caught

In Soweto this week, youths have demanded and torn up rent receipts at some homes. And some of those who have paid their electricity bills sit in the dark to try not to attract the militants.

While steps have been taken to protect the identities of those who pay, tenants are still afraid that the very fact they are not threatened with eviction or visited by the authorities will brand them as "scabs".

A clear-cut case for the security engendered by home-ownership is that building societies have not been affected. A spokesman for the SA Perm, a leader in the black homes market, said that current black arrears on mortgage bond repayments were only 0,47 percent, compared with seven to eight percent for whites, coloureds and Indians.

The UBS had experienced fewer sales in execution in the black market than with other race groups, said UBS loans manager Mr Piet Kruger.

In response to the intimidation of residents, black local authorities are extending facilities for residents to pay their rent through their place of work.

Two special rent offices to be manned by whites are being set up in Johannesburg tomorrow to help remove the fear that militants will be leaked the names of those who have paid.

Fear

"People in general are keen to pay, but they fear victimisation," said one Soweto council official, who asked not to be named.

Some measure of protection was accorded when the council sent out its "pay up or else" letters. They were sent to all residents — even those who had paid.

The Soweto City Council normally collects about R500 000 a month from its 75 000 registered tenants. This figure dropped to R200 000 last month, and the council has been forced to dip into its reserves to the tune of R8-million, leaving a R5-million balance.

More blacks granted land rights

MORE details about blacks in proclaimed townships and in the self-governing territories being granted full property rights were released by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerhard Viljoen, at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Viljoen said representatives of the six self-governing territories agreed during recent discussions with the South African Government to promote individual land-ownership in their areas.

They also agreed to the registration of property rights titles with the South African deeds office under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937.

Dr Viljoen said since individual land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories was presently conferred by the issue and registration of a deed of grant or right of leasehold at the regional offices of the Department of Development Aid and in the self-governing territories, it has been decided to:

- Institute full property rights titles in townships on trust land and to register titles under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937;
- Retain the less expensive issue of a deed of grant in recognition of individual land-ownership; and
- Adjust the existing deed of grant to bring it more in line with property rights title, without unnecessary, restrictive conditions.

Meanwhile the maximum amount of a loan by the Department of Development Aid for self-build housing schemes in proclaimed townships in the self-governing territories and on trust land has been increased from R3 500 to R5 000, the department's director-general, Mr G van de Wall, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The maximum income limit of R350 per month would not be changed, he said.

The department put aside more than R19 million during the 1986/87 financial year for self-build loans, which would enable the department to grant about 4 000 loans of R5 000 each, Mr van de Wall said. — Sapa.



Dr GERRIT Viljoen.

Property rights details released

PRETORIA — More details about blacks in proclaimed townships, and in the self-governing territories being granted full property rights, were released by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Viljoen said representatives of the six self-governing territories agreed, during recent discussions with the South African government, to promote individual land-ownership in their areas.

They also agreed to the registration of property rights titles with the South African Deeds Office, under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937.

Dr Viljoen said since individual land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories, was conferred by the issue and registration of a deed of grant, at the regional offices of the Department of Development Aid and in the self-governing territories, it had been decided to:

- Institute full property rights titles in townships on trust land and to register titles under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937.
- Retain the cheaper issue of a deed of grant in recognition of individual land-ownership.
- Adjust the existing deed of grant to bring it more in line with property rights title. — Sapa

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Dr Viljoen . . . R19 million set aside

Black property rights extended to homelands

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Pretoria Bureau

Full property rights for blacks have been extended to self-governing homelands and Trust areas, Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced yesterday.

Amending legislation will be published in the *Government Gazette* tomorrow.

Dr Viljoen said the deed of grant and 99-year leasehold systems would be gradually phased out and properties would be registered in terms of the South African Deeds Act.

However, as the deed of grant and 99-year leasehold systems were cheaper and simpler, they would remain an option for the present, added Dr Vijoen.

During recent discussions with homeland leaders, it was agreed that individual land ownership would be promoted in these territories.

So far, 72 889 deeds of grant have been issued in the six self-governing homelands. Property rights titles in these areas would be registered with the South African Deeds Office.

The Department also announced that the ceiling on loans for self-build housing schemes had been increased from R3 500 to R5 000. The maximum income requirement remained R350 a month.

More than R19 million had been set aside in this financial year and the department would be able to assist at least 4 000 aspirant homeowners.

New land deal also approved by self-governing states

Minister spells out black property rights

MORE details about the granting of full property rights to blacks in proclaimed townships and self-governing territories were released by Minister of Education and Development Aid Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria yesterday.



● VILJOEN

He said representatives of the six self-governing territories agreed during recent discussions with government to promote individual land-ownership in their areas.

Viljoen said since individual land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories was conferred by the issue and registration of a deed of grant or right of leasehold at the regional offices of the Department of Development Aid, and in the self-governing territories, it had been decided to:

☐ Institute full property-rights titles in townships on trust land and to register titles under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937;

☐ Retain the less expensive issue of a deed of grant in recognition of individual land-ownership;

☐ Adjust the existing deed of grant to bring it more in line with property-rights title, without unnecessary, restrictive conditions.

Viljoen said the regulations for the administration and control of townships in black areas, promulgated by proclamation R293 of 1962, were being amended to make provision that:

☐ Any person may purchase a site in a township for residential purposes, whether he is the head of a family or not;

☐ A person purchasing a site may acquire and register the site by means of a deed of transfer, deed of grant or right of leasehold, provided a deed of grant or right of leasehold shall not be registered after a deed of transfer has been registered in respect of the site;

☐ A person may substitute a deed of transfer for a deed of grant or right of leasehold;

☐ The existing deed of grant be replaced with a new deed of grant to bring it more in line with property-rights title.

The amendment to proclamation R293 will be promulgated in the *Government Gazette* tomorrow. — Sapa.

Land — the many mistakes

339 STAR 23/9/86

By Hannes de Wet

A 70-year-long tragedy of mistake upon mistake. That is the story of the way in which land rights for blacks in South Africa have been handled since the beginning of the century.

"Looking closely at the history of the situation fills one with astonishment and sadness about what we have done in this country.

"Apart from the dompas, nothing has created as much bitterness, hate and resentment as our arrangements through the years which limited blacks to own and acquire land."

Strong words from somebody who went to the trouble to take a closer look at history.

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP) recently shared the past mistakes he had come across with Parliament in a speech during the second-reading debate on the Development of Black Communities Amendment Bill.

He went back in history, stressing that he was not trying to point fingers or to make accusations. He simply wanted to present the facts.

The story has a happy beginning.

Before and up to 1913 there had been no restrictions on the rights of blacks to acquire land in the Transvaal and Cape Province. Natal and the Orange Free State also had certain portions of land available for black ownership.

Then came the Act of 1913.

Bitterness

At that stage more than 70 000 blacks were living on private land in the Cape, 380 000 in Natal, 316 000 in Transvaal and 80 000 in the Free State.



Mr Nic Olivier

The Act of 1913 reserved about 10,5 million morgen of land for black occupation and stipulated that no black could own land outside this area.

"This Act created a bitterness in blacks which is beyond description," Mr Olivier said.

With the new Act came a realisation that the land which was set aside for blacks was not nearly enough. So it happened that the Act also made provision for the Beaumont Commission to look into the matter.

Three years later the commission reported back to Parliament, but its recommendations were not accepted. The matter was referred to local committees.

In 1918/19 the committees presented their reports. Again Parliament said that no more land would be made available to blacks.

Only in 1936, 23 years after the previous legislation, did Parliament provide for an extra 7,25 million morgen for blacks through the then Native Trust and Land Act.

Whatever the intentions of the Acts of 1913 and 1936 were, the hope that these measures would satisfy blacks' hunger for land had long evaporated.

"We simply cannot continue with the limitations these two laws place on the acquisition of land by blacks," Mr Olivier said.

"If we talk about reform and a new dispensation in South Africa, the question of rural land for blacks will have to be one of the first issues to be addressed — otherwise our talks about a new dispensation for blacks will remain unacceptable."

The question of land ownership for blacks in urban areas has an equally sad history.

Measure

Up to 1937 blacks were free to acquire property rights in urban areas. There were some limitations, but by 1937 several black townships existed where blacks owned the property on which they were living.

But then the Government introduced a measure that blacks needed the permission of the then Governor-General to acquire property rights in urban areas. And that was also the end of privately owned land in urban areas for blacks.

Turning back to the subject of rural land, Mr Olivier said:

"After the 1936 law had come into force, thousands of blacks were removed and crammed into the land which had been set aside for them.

Removal

"We have actually used the 1936 law, which was primarily aimed at removing the restrictions of 1913, for the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of blacks.

"The 1937 law concerning urban areas was used in precisely the same manner."

"If one looks back to this period of 70 years, one is surprised that we were dumb, stupid, short-sighted and insensitive enough not to realise what we were doing to those people.

"Indeed we have created a situation in which the black man became a stranger in his own country."

Botha praised for standing up to blackmail

Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, whose own country was subject to sanctions for 15 years, talks about the South African scene today. He was interviewed in his parliamentary office in Harare by Robin Drew of The Star's Africa News Service.

Applause, not criticism, is what President Botha should be getting from countries in the Free World for what he has done to remove racial discrimination.

This is the view of Mr Ian Smith, leader of the Conservative Alliance in Zimbabwe.

He said: "The South African Government is showing great courage in standing up to what is plain blackmail. It is important for any government to resist blackmail and to make sure it does not allow itself to be stampeded and intimidated.

"President Botha's Government is handling the situation very well. When one considers how much the present government has done over the last couple of years to remove racial discrimination, it should be applauded not criticised for its actions."

An evolutionary process was taking place in South Africa and to try to turn this into a revolution would be at the expense of everybody, black and white.

Mr Smith said it was easy for people living outside South Africa to criticise, but they did not have to live with the situation if their advice blew up in their faces.

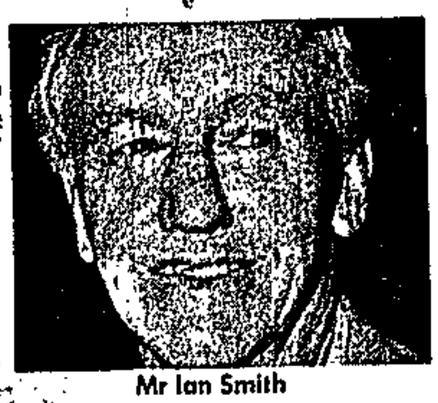
"The real problem in South Africa," he said, "is not a racial problem. According to my information, the majority of the black people are prepared to go along with what the Government is doing.

"The problem is that Russia is trying to gain control of the strategic treasure house of Southern Africa.

"With my experience of politics in Africa, that is my carefully considered assessment."

Mr Smith said he was appalled at the ignorance of people and at their double standards. There were dozens of countries where there was less justice and freedom than in South Africa, but there was no criticism voiced of them.

Asked if he were in President Botha's shoes whether he would release Nelson Mandela and lift the ban on the ANC, Mr Smith said: "When I was in the chair I always said to my Security Ministers that they should try to get people out of detention rather than keep them in.



Mr Ian Smith

"It is important to try to communicate with people. That is the way to solve problems.

"We adopted such a policy and if any of the people in detention were prepared to give an undertaking that they would act within the law and act constitutionally, we let them out.

"As I understand it, this offer has been made to Mandela. I believe that is right. I find it difficult to see how you can let anybody out of prison who says he is going to act illegally and unconstitutionally and promote terrorism."

Mr Smith said he did not believe that in the end sanctions would be imposed on South Africa.

There was enough sanity in countries such as Britain, the United States, West Germany and France.

In the first place sanctions would not work. It would be as easy as falling off a wall for South Africa to break them.

But they could be disastrous for South Africa's neighbours and would "absolutely flatten us".

Asked if there were parallels with the Rhodesian situation, he said there were but he did not believe the end result would be the same.

"In the end we were defeated not by our enemies, but by our friends. That cannot apply in South Africa. It does not rely on people in the same way that we did. It has not got one country controlling its lifeline as we did."

As to the ANC, he said the Free World should wake up to the fact that it was a communist-oriented organisation.

If it were to form the government, Russia would be in control in South Africa.

Urban influx will hurt environment

CONSERVATIONISTS fear environmental planners, particularly in coastal areas, could face major problems as a result of the dismantling of influx control. This concern was expressed by speakers at the conservation conference in Namibia last week.

Dr Alan Heydorn, an adviser to the SA Council for the Environment, said the urban influx to coastal areas would put massive pressure on the environment, especially the Cape Peninsula and Cape Flats, where the need to house an additional 750 000 people over the next decade would make it an ecological crisis zone.

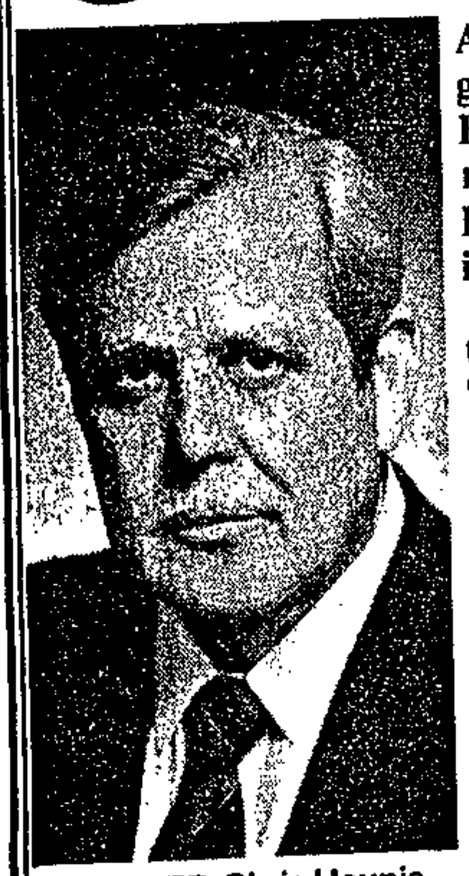
However, civil engineer James Croswell, chairman of the SA Property Owner's Association (Sapoa) Housing Matters Committee, believes the real threat will be more inland, since blacks are more likely to move to existing urban areas around the Reef.

Major low-income housing developments will therefore become dominant in inland areas close to industrial centres.

SOWETAN, Thursday, July 24, 1986

'Sites allocated to white firm'

BLACKS SNUBBED SAY BUILDERS



MINISTER Chris Heunis.

A ROW has erupted between a group of black builders and the East Rand Development Area, formerly the East Rand Development Board, over the allocation of building sites in Tsakane, Brakpan.

The East Rand Builders Association yesterday claimed it was offered 91 sites in April this year to put up new low cost houses in the area.

Mr Ditshaba Nkabinde, president of the association, said he was informed by the ERDA early this month that the sites were no longer available to them.

"We have since discovered that our sites have been given to a white building construction company — Vista Homes".

Mr J H Opperman, the acting chief director of ERDA, yesterday said he was aware of the matter. He said ERDA was still investigating and that a full Press statement would be issued after the matter had been fully investigated.

Mrs Leone Jooste, the public relations officer for Vista Homes, yesterday said it was not true that they were offered the 91 sites.

Withdraw

She said: "Initially we had applied for building sites in Tsakane but we have decided to withdraw our application and at the present moment we do not have any building sites in the township".

But, Mr Nkabinde insisted that their sites were given to Vista Homes. "Mr W L Kok, an official of the ERDA, informed us that our sites have been given to Vista Homes and that if we were still interested to build in the township, we must negotiate with the white construction company to offer us 10 of the sites".

Mr Nkabinde said all they wanted was the sites given back to them. He said if this fails, they will ask the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to intervene in the matter.

"We have the money to pay for the infrastructure.

Cape Times 24/7/86 337

Reagan speech condemned by Africans

JOHANNESBURG. — President Ronald Reagan's White House speech rejecting sanctions against Pretoria has received mixed reactions in South Africa but outright condemnation from Africa.

While the Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had found Mr Reagan's speech "nauseating", the leader of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on Tuesday night said it displayed realism.

"Mr Reagan did not try to hide the United States of America's abhorrence for apartheid but he is clearly committed to its abolition, not just through rhetoric, but through realistic strategies," Chief Buthelezi said.

Bishop Tutu lashed out at Mr Reagan's opposition to sanctions, saying: "We, the victims, say please help us. Please help us, impose the sanctions, but he says you don't know what is good for you."

Agreed

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut said Mr Reagan outlined "a particularly responsible perspective of which all South Africans should take note".

The AHI president, Mr Christie Kuun, said he agreed with Mr Reagan's call for negotiations on a peaceful future, but warned that Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners could not be freed without a commitment to non-violence.

But the chairman of the UN Anti-apartheid Committee lambasted President Reagan, saying it could have been written by the white-led Pretoria government.

"I condemn it unreservedly," General Joseph Garba of Nigeria told reporters attending the Organization of African Unity's foreign ministers' meeting here. "It could be South African President P W Botha speaking because Botha could not have done any better."

The OAU foreign ministers, meeting to set an agenda for the July 28-30 heads-of-state summit in Addis Abba, broke off their work yesterday morning for a special meeting to discuss Mr Reagan's speech.

"There are some very unhappy people in there, mainly because we were given hope to expect something extraordinary," said an Arab delegate, who did not want to be identified by name or country.

Another OAU delegate said: "If Reagan thought he could influence this assembly in any way, he has certainly achieved his aim. But not in the direction he wanted. This is a provocation." — UPI and Sapa-AP

Cause of councils' collapse disputed

SOPHIE TEMA

REPORTS that 32 community councils collapsed because of rent boycotts have been denied by United Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) deputy president Tom Boya.

He was reacting to a report by the Community Research Group (CRG) which quoted Ucasa as having conceded that the community councils and three town councils collapsed as a result of rent boycotts.

Boya said councils collapsed where councillors had to resign because of pressure from radical opponents who used violence and intimidation.

He threatened to take legal action against organisations, such as the CRG, for spreading what he called "false and malicious information".

Boya denied Ucasa or any of its executive members had at any stage been interviewed by the research group.

"I categorically deny ever having been approached or interviewed by any research group on this matter."

Meanwhile, a breakthrough in the collection of rents has been reported by the Soweto City Council for July.

Town Clerk Nico Malan said the council collected R1,2m in rents since an appeal was made to residents to pay.

He said the eastern townships had responded well. These included Orlando East and West, Mofolo, Dube and Pimville.

Malan said: "There has been little response from townships in Greater Soweto (Naledi, Zola, Senaoane, etc).

"We are drafting eviction orders to serve on people who owe more than two months' rent.

"We are looking particularly at those areas where no payments have been made since June."

Focus on housing funds schemes

INNOVATIVE schemes by the private and public sectors to raise housing finance are being discussed and investigated at the highest level.

At a conference on housing in Johannesburg this week Dr Henk Fourie of the Department of Consititutional Development and Planning revealed that plans were afoot to float share-block companies to raise finance for township development.

An announcement would be made shortly, he said.

And deputy Director-General of Finance Gerhard Croeser said among the structures being investigated were:

LINDA ENSOR

☐ The US system enabling developers to raise funds on government-guaranteed negotiable instruments called Ginny Maes certificates which represent pools of mortgages;

☐ Prescribed assets which would open sections of the market; and

☐ Tax concessions.

All three, however, carried the disadvantage of increased government involvement in what should be a private sector function, Croeser said.

He said public-sector housing would be financed only through loans raised by the Exchequer.

Of the private sector he said: "The private sector — especialy the long-term insurers and pension funds — have a large pool of capital funds which is often invested unproductively, often chasing paper on the JSE," Croeser said.

He said proposals to involve these financial institutions in the recently-announced R750m stimulation project for housing were presently under consideration and an announcement would be made shortly on a possible vehicle to be established for raising funds.

● See Page 3

Business tardy at coming forward

Bus. Day 25/7/86

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LINDA ENSOR

THE private sector has been tardy in providing low-cost housing for the poor, figures presented at a Johannesburg conference this week show.

Urban Foundation Family Housing Association GM Matthew Nell told the conference — Housing Under a New Dispensation — the black housing backlog stood at 538 000.

He provided figures which showed that between 1980 and 1984 the private sector provided 2,72 units a 1 000 members of the black urban population compared to the 7,3 units supplied by the public sector.

Nell said whites had a surplus of 37 000 houses, coloured people had a shortage of 52.000 and Indians a shortage of 44 000.

LTA Construction MD Ian Robinson said about 80 000 housing units were required by the black community annually. But during the last five years an average of only 8 000 units were built annually.

Furthermore, black urbanisation was estimated to increase by between 18-million and 13-million by 2000 with only 40% of the black population (excluding coloureds and Indians) now being urbanised.

President's Council member Dries Oosthuizen said: "The first challenge is whether the private sector can sufficiently cope with the provision of low cost housing, which in the past was the almost exclusive task of the public sector."

He said his impression so far was that the private sector had focused predominantly on the upper strata of the black and coloured communites.

However, speakers disagreed over whether it was the State's or the private sector's role to provide affordable housing for poor people.

Institute for Housing of SA president Llewellyn Lewis said it was predominantly government's task, with the private sector — including building societies — being involved only above a certain low-income cut-off point.

Others said self-help housing and site-and-service schemes were the only alternative for low-income groups and the private sector could play a role in that.

Nell said the State should play a role facilitating and regulating private sector initiative rather than directly supplying houses. That should be the task of the private sector — defined broadly to include the formal and informal business sectors and householders.

25/7/80 BUSDAY

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Call for one housing ministry for all groups

LINDA ENSOR

GOVERNMENT'S fragmentation of housing administration into Own Affairs departments was criticised at the conference on "Housing Under The New Dispensation" in Johannesburg this week.

Calls were made for a single ministry to cater for the housing needs of all population groups.

"The current approach of fragmenting housing administration into racially-discrete State departments undermines South Africa's ability to respond effectively to its current housing problems," said Matthew Nell, GM of the Urban Foundation's Family Housing Association.

"We need to pool all the available skilled manpower and experience to respond to the housing problems," he said.

Deputy Director-General of Finance Gerhard Croeser said he had a strong suspicion the Own Affairs provision was "over-regulated and over-departmentalised. There is a lot of fragmentation".

"There is a need to involve communities in decision-making processes but there is a trade-off between the local option and own choice and co-ordination," Croeser said.

He suggested that decision-making should be centralised with localised decisions being taken on the micro level.

President's Council member Dries Oosthuizen said housing would be handled by each of the Own Affairs administrations while the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning was handling black housing outside the national states and trust lands.

All the functions would be devolved to provincial and local levels.

He said there was a need for effective co-ordination of housing matters among the different public housing agencies and the private sector.

Cape Town's town clerk, Stanley Evans, suggested tension could develop between the differentiating principle of Own Affairs and the integrating principle of co-ordination — both aspects of government policy.

onday July 28 1986

Tackling black schools' need of right equipment

The Urban Foundation is tackling a primary drawback at black schools in the Transvaal — the lack of proper equipment.

Since last year, Department of Education and Training schools have followed the same syllabus as all other education departments. This has created a need for apparatus to aid the teaching of physical science.

The foundation has come forward with a Primary Science Kit.

Designed by a teacher, Mrs Ann Griffiths, the state-of-the-art kit is based on that used by the Natal Provincial Administration, and embodies new ideas from Japan, a Californian programme and Unesco guidelines.

The kit is manufactured by the Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled in Cape Town, and the programme thus aids both science and the physically disabled.

All black primary schools in the Western Cape have been equipped with the kit.

Mrs Griffiths is introducing the programme to schools in the Transvaal and started a course on the use of the kits this week.

A spokesman for the Urban Foundation said it encouraged the private sector to participate "as the project is very costly".

He suggested the adoption of a school near a company's premises or sponsorship.

The kits are offered in varying degrees of sophistication, and cost from about R300 to R525 for a kit suitable for 40 high school pupils.

Daily Disp 30/07/86 339

No to council bid for DV control?

By MATTHEW MOONIEYA
Local Affairs Reporter

EAST LONDON — The status quo is expected to remain in Duncan Village and the government is to continue with the R10,5 million upgrading of the unrest-hit area.

This was all that could be gleaned when a delegation from the city council returned yesterday from talks with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis

The leader of the delegation, Mr Donald Card, said after flying back last night that he had been instructed to respond to any press inquiry about the talks with words to the effect that the upgrading of Duncan Village had been negotiated and an announcement would be made by the government soon.

His response seemed to scuttle hopes of the city council's intention to take over the township where no statutory authority has existed since the disestablishment of the development boards and the exit of the Duncan Village Community Council whose members do not live in the area any longer.

Mr Card could not be drawn but it was clear that the minister had rejected the council's appeal to have talks about the area with the Duncan Village Residents' Association with which it has had several informal meetings.

Two other members of the delegation, Mr Errol Spring and Mrs Elsabe Kemp, did not return with Mr Card last night and were due back later.

The fourth member of the delegation was the town clerk, Mr Les Kumm, who arrived back with Mr Card.

He said any comment on the talks would have to come from Mr Card.

There had been much speculation about the meeting which the mayor, Mr Joe Yazbek, labelled as the most important ever organised between the council and the government while Mr Card said it was of vital importance to the entire city.

Other matters discussed with the minister during the nearly two-hour meeting were road subsidies and housing.

Decentralisation 'a dismal failure'

By Finance Staff

Port Elizabeth is being seen as a city of revolution with 80 percent of the young people there unemployed — all the result of the "dismal failure of a government plan of decentralisation".

Writing in the latest issue of the *SA Builder*, journal of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, says the government's policy of influx control had failed and the abolition of this act was prompted by the growing urban population in spite of the law.

DIFFICULTY

"Durban is an example of how this policy has failed. More than 1,5 million people live in informal settlements and this is about 40 percent of the entire population of the area.

"The real difficulty now is to accommodate the existing people who have migrated to the cities. In Katlehong, for instance, 50 percent of the people are living in backyard shacks."

Mr Steyn believes that instead of providing incentives to decentralise to outlying areas not sufficiently equipped to deal with industrial growth, the government should have offered the same incentives to businesses to decentralise to existing and established regions.

A "hefty and active institutional investment" in housing was needed. Mr Steyn appealed to large investment companies to channel their flood of funds into this area.

These investors should not expect high returns on this investment, but should recognise, instead, that housing is in the national interest and adapt their investment criteria accordingly, says Mr Steyn.

High prices put damper on black housing schemes

By McKeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

The housing shortage, a major problem in black townships for many years, may become a thing of the past in the Pretoria area.

This is thanks to the private sector and the recent signing of multimillion-rand contracts between development companies and Mamelodi and Atteridgeville local authorities.

But the projects are seen by many as aimed more at making profits than eliminating the housing backlog.

Most people on waiting lists cannot afford to buy the sites, let alone build their own houses.

Serviced sites in Mamelodi sell for of R5 500 for 300 sq m.

The Atteridgeville Town Council signed a R13 million housing contract with the Habitech Construction Company.

This was followed by an estimated R40 million contract between the Mamelodi Town Council and the Family Housing Association (FHA), an Urban Foundation housing utility company.

The planned FHA houses will cost between R20 000 and R60 000.

The FHA will develop 1 300 sites in Mamelodi Gardens, an elite area in Mamelodi East, while Habitech in Atteridgeville will build in Extension 1, also an elite area.

The executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, has stressed that their commitment was to meet the needs of all those who did not have houses or were inadequately housed.

NEEDS OF POOR

He said at the launch of the Mamelodi Gardens project that there must be strong emphasis on meeting the needs of the poor.

Black urban body rejects Govt plans

By JIMMY MATYU

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has rejected participation in the Government's proposed National Council until the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, is unconditionally released.

Ucasa has also given the thumbs-down to the creation of "city states" on grounds that it does not want to see homelands created in urban areas — which it says would lead to a repeat of the tragic situation that resulted in the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly declining independence.

Mr B B Zondani, of Grahamstown and an Ucasa national executive member, said the decision emerged from a meeting with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town at the weekend.

"We told the Minister in clear terms that Ucasa was not interested in the National Council before the release of Mr Mandela," he said.

Mr Zondani said they also called on the Government to meet the following demands:

- To free all other political prisoners.
- To unban all outlawed political organisations such as the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).
- To allow all political exiles to return to South Africa unconditionally.
- To scrap all discriminatory Acts from the statutory book.

Mr Zondani said he was quite surprised to find in the Ucasa national executive that some members from Natal, Free State and Transvaal were still confused about the national leadership role of Mandela in a free South Africa and they seemed to associate him with the Cape.

"As a result of this I found myself being labelled a Mandela sympathiser. But this did not discourage me because I told them we also wanted all the other leaders like Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Govan Mbeki and Mr Raymond Mhlaba to be unconditionally released too."

He said Ucasa also totally rejected the concept of proposed "city states" because they did not want the creation of "homelands" within the urban areas.

"We mentioned the Kwandebele issue which resulted in violence and deaths when the Ndebeles rejected independence set for December 11. We told him the same would happen in urban areas if urban homelands were forced upon the people," he said.

Mr Zondani said Ucasa told Mr Heunis that blacks in the country wanted full participation in the decision-making organ — Parliament — and were not interested in making decisions at black local authority level.

Mr Heunis promised to convey their views to the State President, Mr P W Botha, and to the Cabinet.

MONDAY, 18 AUGUST 1986

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Cape Peninsula: housing

506. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many housing units for Black occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1985 and (b) what is the number to be built in this area in 1986;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for Black families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1985 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for Blacks in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 2929 houses.

(b) The number of houses to be built in this area in 1986 is dependent on the availability of funds.

(2) (a) 7500 houses.

(b) It is impossible to give a meaningful reply to this question due to the following factors which will have an influence on the provision of housing and the subsequent elimination of shortages—

(i) Economic climate.

(ii) Availability of funds for sub-economic housing;

(iii) Availability of funds for infrastructure;

(iv) The pace at which development by the private sector will take place;

(v) Rate of urbanisation.

(vi) Growth rate of the urban Black population.

Black local authorities

1076. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

What was the total amount by which Black local authorities in the Republic were subsidised in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No subsidies according to a set formula are paid. Bridging loans are provided to assist the communities to phase in economic charges.

1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
R25 240 226	R51 345 532	R63 317 861

Weapons provided to community councillors

1113. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 871 on 23 May 1986, what was the total value of the arms and ammunition that had been provided to community councillors as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether these weapons (a) remain the property of and (b) are licensed by his Department; if not, (i) who is the owner of each of these weapons and (ii) in whose name is each licensed; if so,

(3) whether his Department has received any enquiries from the South African Police in connection with any of these weapons; if so, (a) when and (b) what (i) were the circumstances surrounding and (ii) was the outcome of each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) R388 166,33 as at 10 June 1986.

(2) (a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) East Cape Development Board.
West Cape Development Board.
Southern OFS Development Board.
Orange Vaal Development Board.
East Rand Development Board.
West Rand Development Board.
Central Transvaal Development Board.
Northern Cape Development Board.
Bloemhof Community Council.
Wolmaransstad Community Council.
Leeudoringstad Community Council.
Orkney Community Council.
Stilfontein Community Council.
Carletonville Community Council.

(3) (a), (b)(i) and (ii). No.

Thaba Nchu

1123. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the adult (a) male and (b) female population of Thaba Nchu as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether Thaba Nchu is to be included into the Regional Services Council for the Bloemfontein area; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) The Bophuthatswana Department of Economics and Statistics provided the following statistics in regard to Thaba Nchu:

Population: Adult men: 30 067
Adult women: 34 601

(2) Not at this stage as Thaba Nchu was not included in the proposed region which the Administrator of the Orange Free State requested the Demarcation Board for Local Government Areas to investigate as a possible region for a Regional Services Council for the Greater Bloemfontein region. In terms of section 4(3)(a)(iii) of the Regional Services Council, 1985 (Act 109 of 1985) it is however legally possible to include an area situated outside the Republic by way of interstate agreement in the area of a Regional Services Council for the rendering of services.

"Draconian"

1163. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information has ruled that the word "draconian" may not be used in media reports during the current state of emergency; if not, (a) who made this ruling and (b) when; if so, (i) on what date, (ii) why, (iii) who took the decision in this regard and (iv) in terms of what regulation was the ruling made;

(2) whether he or members of the Bureau consulted any Government Departments, bodies and/or persons in this regard; if so, (a) what (i) Departments (ii) bodies and (iii) persons, (b) when and (c) what was the response in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) No.

(a), (b) (i) to (iv) Fall away.

(2) (a) to (c) Fall away.

"White minority regime"

1164. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information has ruled that the term "White minority regime" may not be used in media reports during the current state of emergency; if not, (a) who made this ruling and (b) when; if so (i) on what date, (ii) why, (iii) who took the decision in this regard and (iv) in terms of what regulation was the ruling made;

(2) whether he or members of the Bureau consulted any Government Departments, bodies and/or persons in this regard; if so, (a) what (i) Departments, (ii) bodies and (iii) persons, (b) when and (c) what was the response in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Fall away.

Elsies River: detainees

1165. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information has been informed that a large number of persons were detained at an Anglican church in Elsies River on 15 June 1986; if not, from what source does this Bureau obtain information on detentions; if so, (a) how many persons were detained on this occasion, (b) on what date did the Bureau (i) receive this information and (ii) convey it to the media and (c) from what source was the information obtained;

(2) whether there was a delay in the announcement of this information to the media; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the duration of the delay and (c)(i) who took the decision in this regard and (ii) on what authority was it taken?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 2 Whites.
102 Coloured men.
85 Coloured women.

(b) (i) 18 June 1986.

(ii) 18 June 1986.

(c) SA Police.

(2) No.

(a)—(c) Fall away.

Foreign television networks

1167. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

Whether the Bureau for Information has issued any instructions to or made any requests of the SABC in connection with the transmission by satellite of any television film for foreign television networks; if so, (a) what was the purport of these instructions or requests, (b)(i) when, (ii) why and (iii) in terms of what regulation were they issued or made and (c) how long is it intended that they will be in force?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

No, (a) to (c) Fall away.

Subversive questions

1171. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

Whether the Bureau for Information

Ex-board workers given jobs — Govt

339 Sowetan 15/8/86

FORMER development board employees were being offered and placed in various posts in the public sector, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said in a statement yesterday.

The statement read: "In terms of the Abolition of the Development Bodies Act 75 of 1986, all employees formerly employed by the various development boards will be offered and placed in positions with any public authority as described in the Act."

The Department was responding to a warning sounded by the Development Boards and Black Local Authorities Employees' Union, which said this week that jobs of former development board employees might be in jeopardy after the scrapping of these boards on July 1 this year.

A number of black employees at the abolished West Rand Development Board had already lost their jobs after years of service; and a further 34 saved from retrenchment, a union spokesman told the *Sowetan*.

The union is seeking an Industrial Court order reinstating the dismissed workers.

PRACTICAL COURSES IN

Rent boycotts cost millions

Rent boycotts in 38 black townships are costing the Government R30 million a month, according to the Community Research Group (CRG) report released in Johannesburg today.

At least 300 000 families are refusing to pay rent in protest against soldiers in their neighbourhoods.

They are also demanding better municipal services.

Some of the boycotts have been going on for two years, and evictions, usually by municipal police guarded by security forces, are on the increase.

Rents are the sole source of income for the black town councils in the townships.

Some rent boycotts are sparked by complaints that the councils are corrupt or are co-operating with the Government.

Many council members and local police have resigned under pressure or been killed in the past two years.

Although the CRG called the boycotts "the most organised form of sustained opposition to apartheid", if its figures held up for a year, the Government's loss would be only R360 million — about one per cent of the Government's projected 1986 revenues of R33,7 billion.

However, the losses projected by the CRG total more than half of the money the Government budgeted this year for housing blacks.

In the Pretoria-Johannesburg area alone, the rent boycotts have already cost the State R188 million, said the report. — Sapa-Associated Press.

FinMail 15/8/86

BLACK HOUSING

339

Private hopes

SA's private sector is pushing hard to complement government efforts to meet the country's massive black housing backlog. A variety of schemes and strategies are jostling for attention.

A major consideration is whether the private sector or government should be responsible for sub-economic housing — by far the largest proportion of the backlog pyramid.

Natal Building Society chairman Gordon Chapman recently made an "urgent plea" to government to create financial instruments enabling the use of long-term life insurance funds to shore up building societies. He also supported a call by Allied Building Society MD, Brian Benfield, that the authorities make investment in housing a prescribed asset requirement.

Chapman makes a case for the building society movement to administer the R2,1 billion needed to start meeting the black housing backlog, estimated at some 360 000 units.

"Building societies have the infrastructure and skills to provide mortgage finance for the country's housing needs, while insurance companies and pension funds have the funds," Chapman says. "Apart from meeting housing demands, greater stability and a positive contribution to job creation should follow, so stimulating economic growth."

Hard sell

Meanwhile, the SA Lumber Millers' Association (Salma) is using hard sell techniques to promote timber frame housing as an economic solution. "More than 90% of all houses in the US, Canada, New Zealand, Scandinavia, and Japan are timber frame," says Salma executive director, Andries Swart. "Treated and graded structural timber is ideally suited for all types of housing, from the most expensive to the cheapest."

He says the major advantage is the speed of erection.

Twenty timber frame units can be built in six weeks, while brick and mortar construction would take 16 weeks.

Swart says national building regulations promulgated last September authorise timber frame houses anywhere in SA. Timber houses are well suited for areas with difficult soil conditions, while the greater economies of scale also make them ideally suited for self-help housing schemes.

"Some kits, which provide only the basic structure for a house, sell for as little as R5 000-R8 000 a unit," he says.

Auditor-General, Joop de Loor, recently told the AGM of the E P Building Society that the inevitable rapid urbanisation of blacks in the next two or three decades would provide opportunities for building societies, other financial institutions and employers to contribute meaningfully to stabilising the unrest by financing and settling home owners.

"The building society movement seems ideally suited to popularise the idea of owning, rather than renting, a home," De Loor said.

At the same time, he added; government should eliminate — as far as possible — the red tape that still inhibits its own scheme to sell off 500 000 homes. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 15 1986

Board employees may now lose their jobs

SCORES of the now-defunct development board black employees may lose their jobs — despite Government assurance guaranteeing their future in the public sector.

This warning was sounded yesterday by the Development Board and Black Local Authorities Employees' Union, which is currently trying to get former West Rand Development Board employees reinstated.

The union had also intervened in the case of 34 other black employees who were on the verge of being retrenched by the board.

The country's 13 development boards were abolished on July 1 this year. Their responsibilities have been taken over by the Provincial Councils, Regional Services Councils and the town councils.

Mr Joe Magongozi, acting chairman of the union, said the board was "doing everything it could" to find an excuse to retrench black employees.

Charges

In some cases, he said, workers were called before disciplinary hearings to answer charges of misconduct from a year ago.

The union has referred the cases of dismissal to the Industrial Court.

Mr Hannes Bezuidenhout, chief executive officer of the West Rand Development Board, denied that the board was retrenching black workers.

12/8/86
STAR

Rent boycott families

evicted

Overcrowding — but 37 000 homes empty

By Jaap Boekkooi

Sixteen blacks are living in each house in urban townships, while 37 000 houses and flats in white areas are standing empty, according to estimates in a survey by the Housing Research Information Centre.

The centre, part of the National Building Research Institute of the CSIR, says there is still an unmitigated housing shortage among groups other than whites.

The shortage for blacks outside national states is 538 000 houses, for coloured people 52 000 and for Asians 44 000.

The country's 7 400 000 urban blacks live in only 466 000 relatively small housing units.

This works out at statistically at almost 16 people per house.

Among whites more households and families are now sharing accommodation, and both expensive and cheap housing units are difficult to let.

Many landlords had to reduce rentals for flats and houses by as much as 20 percent.

In white areas an estimated 17 400 flats, or 3,9 percent of all flats, and 19 000 houses are standing empty.

The centre said housing shortages and surpluses could be evened out by carefully selected "grey areas" where all population groups could live.

Vereeniging Bureau

The first group of a large number of families who have not paid rent for two years were evicted in Vaal triangle townships at the weekend.

Nearly 1 800 more will also get eviction orders in the next few weeks "if they fail to react positively and settle their long overdue debts" — said to total several million rands.

Mr Klasie Louw, town clerk of Lekoa, said the evictions followed several appeals to residents to pay their rents.

He said 13 families — two in Sharpeville, eight in Bophelong and three in Zamdela — were evicted on Saturday after 1 800 eviction orders were granted by magistrates in Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark in the last few months.

"We will continue to have residents evicted in groups of 13 or more on a weekly basis until they react positively to our continued appeals to settle their dues," Mr Louw said.

"We are not taking the law into our hands by resorting to these measures as the evictions have been authorised by magistrates in the area."

Five years to pay

The evictions were being enforced by the new municipal police force in conjunction with a messenger of the court.

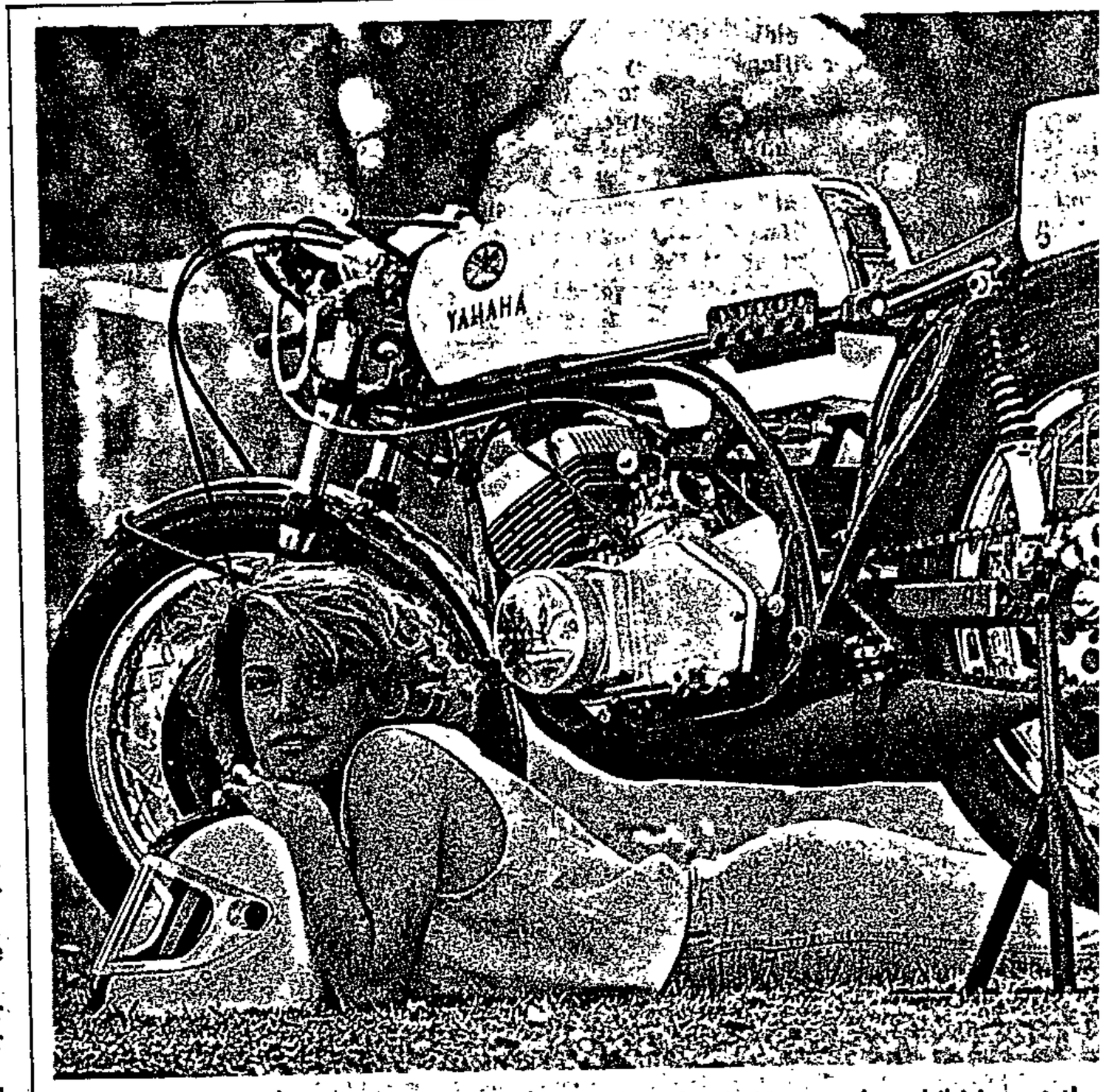
They were "on a selective basis and with a feeling of pity for the less fortunate". Those with fixed incomes would be evicted at first.

However, according to Mr Louw, residents owing rent could still avoid eviction by making arrangements to pay with the town treasurer of Lekoa at the municipal centre in Sebokeng (the former development board complex).

He said residents could leave a deposit and pay off the rest of the money owed over five years.

Mr Louw also warned residents who have failed to pay their electricity bills to do so within the next two weeks or have their service cut.

He said the electricity supply to about 150 homes in the area had already been disrupted. Electricity supply cables to these houses were dug out and removed.



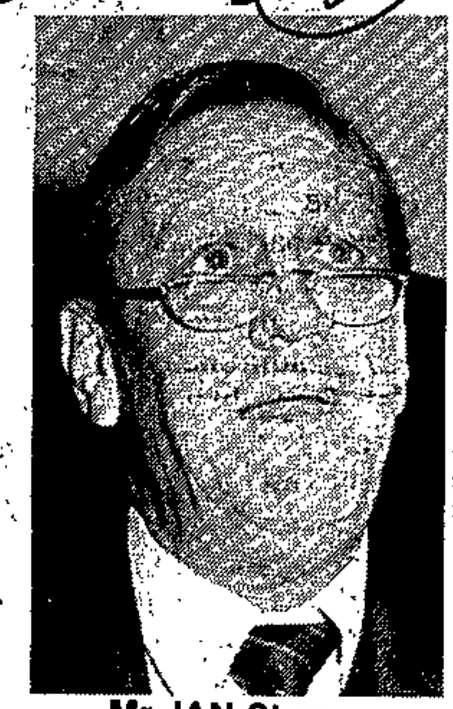
Here's a preview of what you can see at the Classic Motorcycle exhibition at the
until August 16. Gwen Goosen (21) shows off a 1969 Yamaha TR2 350 belon

'Rapid reform is the only way'

THE present policy and way in which our society was structured still retained many fundamentally unjust facets, Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, said.

Speaking at the foundation's ninth annual general meeting held in Johannesburg, Mr Steyn said these policies failed to cope with the realities of an urban, industrialising, multi-racial economy and society.

He said the debate now was about the goals of change, the speed of such change, and the process through which it should occur.



Mr JAN Steyn.

Violent

"In essence, there is a choice between a violent revolutionary approach to change in South Africa and what one might call reformist strategy for change.

"We believe that rapid, purposeful reform is the only way that this society will achieve the kind of transformation necessary to restore real and lasting peace in our country," Mr Steyn said.

He said there was no doubt that a revolutionary strategy in South Africa would result in an enormous loss of life. He added that a race war would destroy any prospect of harmony for generations to come.

no end to this cycle of insanity?

Violence won't succeed – Steyn

10/8/86

339

THE likelihood of guerilla warfare or mass revolution succeeding in overthrowing the present government was extremely low, Urban Foundation boss Jan Steyn said this week.

For this reason, his organisation chose "rapid purposeful reform rather than a violent revolutionary approach".

"On the grounds of feasibility, violent revolution is not likely to achieve fundamental change in South Africa – certainly not in the foreseeable future," Steyn said at the organisation's annual meeting in Johannesburg.

"There can be no doubt that a revolutionary strategy in South Africa must result in an enormous loss of life, and this, coupled with the inevitable destruction entailed by revolution, should weigh very heavily in any assessment," he said.

Fundamental reform could have transformative consequences as great as those of any bloody revolution, but without the appalling cost or the incalculable risk, Steyn said.

The Urban Foundation totally rejected the idea that "the end justifies the means. Rather, we would argue a contrary position: Sound means contribute to good ends".

Steyn said the government had committed itself to a process of reform that resulted in a number of "very real changes in the laws in terms of which we are governed". – Sapa.

and crimen injuria.

ed murder and assault with in-

up in KwaMashu police station.

He was taken to the Westville prison, he said, where he was kept until his release this week.

Langa claimed he was questioned only once during his detention.

He said he told his interrogators he was not a member of the UDF, the "comrades" or any other political organisation.

During his questioning he was asked to sign a statement that he and other people planned to necklace somebody.

He said he refused to

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Regional Services Councils, from th
time has come to build a new non-r
democracy from the regions up.

Mobil

A responsible view on life

Pick 'n Pay spends between R1,5m-R2m a year on corporate social responsibility programmes.

The group was the first to become involved in the Urban Foundation, and pledged R500 000 to it over five years.

The foundation uses that money for the improvement of the quality of life in black communities.

CE Raymond Ackerman's marketing philosophy is that people are all-important. He says: "If you look after the community you serve, they will in turn look after your business."

His group not only gives cash donations to welfare organisations, but donates money to smaller companies to create cash which in turn will help communities help themselves.

Ackerman invests some of his time on advisory committees, and does not view this in monetary terms, but rather as an aid for communities to improve their quality of life.

Each year he puts his weight behind one major project. Last year it was Operation Hunger, and this year the SOS Children's Villages Association. Ackerman says:

"We don't need hunger in SA.

"I believe businessmen should put more money into community projects, this could help to change overseas perspectives about SA, which in turn will make foreign countries realise that we don't need boycotts and sanctions."

The SOS, started in 1947, operates 590 projects in 100 countries.

In Europe, it has 3-million supporters, community and corporate. SA SOS head Dave Jackson says the programme focuses on family breakdown and its consequences.

He says: "We have strong support from the government, as well as embassies and the corporate sector.

"Family life is breaking down, and SA will pay the price of tension in industrial relations, low productivity, and political unrest."



☐ ACKERMAN

Reform is now the role for UF

TONY KOENDERMAN

THE Urban Foundation (UF), one of the most important channels for corporate social responsibility activity in the country, is taking an increasingly active role in socio-political reform.

Its annual review, published this week, noted that the foundation had moved from being a developmental agency to a change agency.

It is an important change, which means that instead of merely raising funds to improve the quality of housing, education and access to work opportunities, it also seeks actively to accelerate reform initiatives and to "identify, develop and communicate new options to some of the obstacles to political accommodation."

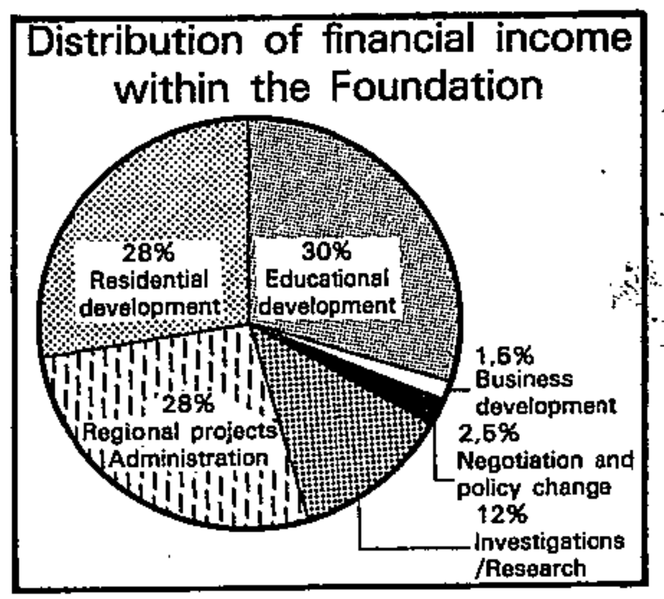
The UF won't, of course, enter the field of party politics, but clearly this is a much more participative — dare one say interventionist? — role in political change.

Funding

The money raised by the UF from the business sector here and abroad (totalling R14m last financial year) is still spent predominantly on development programmes — 30% of it goes to education, 28% to housing and 28% to regional projects administration — but it is interesting that 2,5% of last year's budget was devoted to "negotiation and policy change".

This activity will always take a small portion of the budget — but it can have dramatic results. While it cannot take all of the credit, the UF believes its activities have played no small part in the attainment of two long-cherished objectives: full property rights for blacks and the abolition of the pass laws.

The total amount raised in cash and pledges during nearly 10 years of activity is R72m. But the foundation uses this



the private sector can do. It has been estimated that the private sector spends between R3bn and R4bn on non-formal education — nearly as much as the R5bn spent by government on formal education.

A major teacher development programme comprises the third initiative (only 24% of black teachers have matric or better), and the fourth is concerned with pre-school projects.

Although the total expenditure on education is greater, the foundation's most massive initiatives have been in the field of providing housing. Last year, the UF was directly or indirectly responsible for the erection of 1 681 houses, and it mobilised R100m to service and develop sites, to manage self-help housing schemes and to build houses. The completed value of these projects will be R608m.

But there's a serious logjam in housing which the foundation hopes to break with four thrusts: land, finance, self-help and upgrading shack settlements.

"If land is not made available, then the homeless will occupy it anyway," says the annual review. "The Crossroads experience is typical of the sort of tactic that people, desperate for land and housing, will adopt."

The same applies if the land is avail-

Shell's line is education

SHELL (SA) has run an education service which produces teaching aids and educational material — mainly for use in primary schools — for the past 30 years.

This is in line with Shell's corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy which hinges on educational programmes.

A wide range of subjects is covered, from history through biology, environment and energy to the latest series on action mathematics.

An example of the impact of people's education on Shell's education initiatives is the new series of history charts now in production which take into account current developments in SA historiography.

Shell recognises black's calls for people's education, and sees it for what it is; not as a replacement for formal education, but as an enhancement and enrichment of the present education system.

Its programmes are an attempt to instil into the black community that sense of self-worth and self-esteem.

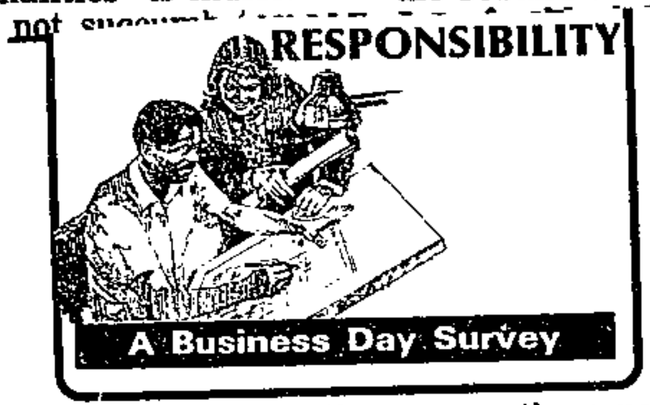
The company says alternative tuition methods are of great importance if an uneducated generation is to be avoided. In an abnormal society, one of the only remaining positive "normalities" is music.

Music does not [illegible] sing.

rest, violence and turbulence in a society; in fact, it has a calming effect. Last year Shell organised the Road-to-Fame talent search in the Transvaal.

The campaign was aimed at stimulating and encouraging young black artists in any aspect of the performing arts. The project was so successful that this year Shell has launched it nationwide.

The company has donated R1m to small business development and this year increased its support of the Urban Foundation to R250.000 a...



More private health services

PRIVATE health services have grown substantially in recent years, says Barclays Bank's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) head Rod Cusens.

And he says this trend has been encouraged by government.

It is illustrated by the increase in the number of private hospitals. This includes two private clinics built in Lenasia during the past two years.

And the first private hospital for blacks, Lesedi Clinic in Soweto, opened its doors last year. A private hospital complex at Mitchell's Plain in the Cape is under construction, as are three new clinics in the Natal region.

Overall, about 20 private hospitals are on the drawing board or being built.

Cusens says: "However, although privatisation provides a part solution to the shortage of medical facilities in urban areas, it fails to address basic problems, notably the poor state of health of black rural South Africans."

[illegible] fund base to mobilise loan funds on an increasing scale. Last year loans from both public and private sectors totalled R101m, nearly double the R51m raised in 1984/85.

Of this, 43% came from building societies, 22% came from the banking sector, 5% from pension funds, 3% from the public sector, and 2% from donors. Intriguingly, 24% was raised offshore.

In the field of education, the UF has worked out four policy initiatives. The first is to "influence" national education policy. The foundation is adamant that a single educational ministry is essential to unify education policy and eliminate the inequities of the present system.

The second focuses attention on what

[illegible] able but too costly. The need, clearly, is for government to make land available at an affordable price. Also necessary are legislative changes (Group Areas Act and others) and re-introduction of full ownership rights for blacks.

In the field of finance, there is a need for "alternative" housing finance for those who can't afford conventional finance.

Self-help housing, provided there is security of tenure, is seen as a method to bring home ownership to lower income people on a significant scale.

A self-help house-owner needs to be supported with cash loans, access to building materials and planning and supervisory advice.

standing commit- ... compilation of a report on the written ... ing for Business Day yesterday that

3/8/86

339 BUSDAY

Steyn urges a renewed commitment

LINDA ENSOR and Sapa

A PLEA for those occupying the political middle ground to renew their commitment to peaceful change was made by the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Jan Steyn, yesterday.

Addressing the foundation's annual meeting, Steyn stressed the importance of developing non-racial alliances with those who shared a common value system.

"The formation of the Private Sector Council is one of those alliances that have coalesced around a common goal and which proves the validity of this approach," Steyn said.

The multi-racial council had contributed to the abolition of 34 statutes controlling population movement and was active in the area of citizenship and property rights.

"My plea to SA would be for the many millions of us who occupy the exciting and challenging middle ground in this country, to make a renewed commitment to participate in every aspect of the process of peaceful change."

"It is indeed, both in policy and developmental terms, a time for building," he stressed.

The foundation, he said, had chosen rapid purposeful reform rather than a violent revolutionary approach to bring change, believing it to be unlikely that guerrilla warfare or mass revolution would succeed.

A revolutionary strategy in SA would result in an "devastating toll in human life", destroy the economic infrastructure, disrupt socio-economic services and effect the quality of life of millions, Steyn said.

FM 8/8/86

TOWNSHIP RENT BOYCOTT

A vigilante plan

The disclosure of an official plan aimed at breaking the sustained rent boycotts in more than 30 black townships has struck fear and apprehension into urban black communities.

The plan, sponsored by a body called Joint Management Centres, involves the SA Police and the Defence Force, former development boards and local chambers of commerce, all acting jointly and in collaboration with black community councils.

Black local authorities, which constitute the vanguard of the boycott-busting move, are to establish and use vigilantes to "protect people who want to pay rent." Unpaid rents have so far cost an estimated R250m.

The plan was revealed when a secret government document — sent to the Lekoa Council last November — was leaked to the Sharpeville Civic Association and to the Community Research Group (CRG) last week.

Besides millions of rands lost in unpaid rent, development boards (now being phased out) had lost R144m in unpaid rent by June last year, according to the CRG. In the Vaal Triangle, where residents have not paid rent for over 18 months, the loss incurred by Sebokeng Council stood at R20m, while the Soweto Council has lost nearly R9m since the boycott started in June (*Current affairs* July 25).

Bankruptcy and unrest have led to the collapse of more than 20 black local authorities, among them Alexandra in Johannesburg, KwaNobuhle in the eastern Cape, and Tumahole at Parys in the Free State. White officials have, as a result, already taken over the running of some councils.

Other attempts have already been made, particularly in the Vaal Triangle, either to prosecute rent defaulters, or to evict them in a bid to break the boycott. This has not been very successful. At Duncan Village in East London, the dead are denied burial plots if the family concerned is in arrears.

The Soweto council has already acted in terms of the new plan. At its monthly meeting last week, it decided to establish vigilante groups in each of the township's 30 wards. Suggestions from a couple of councillors — that the council should start negotiating, instead, with local civic associations in order to get payments resumed — were rejected.

Some blacks in townships in Pretoria, the East Rand and the West Rand see the plan as a "desperate effort by the government to forcibly make people pay rent." They also said they feared the boycott-busting move would result in a bloody confrontation between anti-apartheid elements and supporters of the system in the townships — as happened between the "witdoeke" and "comrades" at Crossroads, and between Inkatha and groups affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Durban, or between the Imbokhoto and "comrades" in KwaNdebele in recent months.

Meanwhile, 138 homeless families at Dobsonville, Soweto, who had occupied new houses without authorisation, were forcibly evicted by the Dobsonville Council on Monday. They were evicted by council police in the presence of the army. Six other families have been evicted in recent weeks. ■

is, gehou sal word te Raadsaal 1409, 14de Verdieping, Lifegrogebou, hoek van Prinsloo- en Pretoriusstraat, Pretoria, om 08h30 op 25 September 1986.

T. B. VORSTER,
Voorsitter van die Drankraad.

Pretoria, 28 Julie 1986.

1986, will be held at Boardroom 1409, 14th Floor, Lifegro Building, corner of Prinsloo and Pretorius Streets, Pretoria, at 08h30 on 25 September 1986.

T. B. VORSTER,
Chairman of the Liquor Board.

Pretoria, 28 July 1986.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1642 **8 Augustus 1986**

INSTELLING VAN DIE KNYSNAGEVANGENIS

Dit het die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te verleen dat 'n gevangenis te Knysna op Erf 3456 ('n gedeelte van Erf 211), Knysna, geleë in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Knysna en groot 17,0864 (sewentien komma nul agt ses vier) hektaar, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1986 ingestel word, welke inrigting bekend staan as die Knysnagevangenis.

No. 1643 **8 Augustus 1986**

INSTELLING VAN DIE CRADOCKGEVANGENIS

Dit het die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te verleen dat 'n gevangenis te Cradock op Erf 2656 ('n gedeelte van Erf 1), Cradock, geleë in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Cradock en groot 30,0703 (dertig komma nul sewe nul drie) hektaar, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1986 ingestel word, welke inrigting bekend staan as die Cradockgevangenis.

No. 1644 **8 Augustus 1986**

INSTELLING VAN DIE MOSSELBAAIGEVANGENIS

Dit het die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), sy goedkeuring daaraan te verleen dat 'n gevangenis te Mosselbaai op Erf 4773 ('n gedeelte van Erf 2001), Mosselbaai geleë in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Mosselbaai en groot 35,2000 (vyf-en-dertig komma twee nul nul nul) hektaar, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1986 ingestel word, welke inrigting bekend staan as die Mosselbaaigevangenis.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

No. 1635 **8 Augustus 1986**

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond, ongeveer 4,5660 hektaar groot, geleë op die plaas Klippoortje 110 IR, distrik Germiston, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Longterm Industrial Fixed Properties (Pty) Ltd en getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrukke onder RMT R37/85 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n kommersiële dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1/2109)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1642 **8 August 1986**

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KNYSNA PRISON

It has pleased the Minister of Justice, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 August 1986, of a prison at Knysna, situated on Lot 3456 (a portion of Lot 211), Knysna, 17,0864 (seventeen comma zero eight six four) hectares in extent, in the municipality and division of Knysna, which institution shall be known as the Knysna Prison.

No. 1643 **8 August 1986**

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRADOCK PRISON

It has pleased the Minister of Justice, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 August 1986, of a prison at Cradock, situated on Lot 2656 (a portion of Lot 1), Cradock, 30,0703 (thirty comma zero seven zero three) hectares in extent, in the municipality and division of Cradock, which institution shall be known as the Cradock Prison.

No. 1644 **8 August 1986**

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOSSEL BAY PRISON

It has pleased the Minister of Justice, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 August 1986, of a prison at Mossel Bay, situated on Lot 4773 (a portion of Lot 2001), Mossel Bay, 35,2000 (thirty-five comma two zero zero zero) hectares in extent, in the municipality and division of Mossel Bay, which institution shall be known as the Mossel Bay Prison.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No. 1635 **8 August 1986**

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved a portion of proclaimed land, approximately 4,5660 hectares in extent, situated on the farm Klippoortje 110 IR, District of Germiston, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the name of Longterm Industrial Fixed Properties (Pty) Ltd and shown on a sketch plan copies of which are filed under RMT R37/85 in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the offices of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, for the purpose of a commercial township.

(19/5/1/2109)

'Move to urban areas is inevitable'

By Lesley Cowling

Urbanisation was one of the most commonplace and inevitable social phenomena in human history — and South Africa should accept and accommodate this reality, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer said at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

Professor Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, was speaking at the first of the Wits Senate Special Lectures, which this year focus on South Africa's rapid urbanisation.

He defined urbanisation as the movement of people from rural to urban areas and as a change in patterns of social organisation and attitudes.

He outlined trends in Third World urbanisation which contributed to many countries' failure to accommodate the urbanising poor. These included:

● Over-urbanisation, where the rate exceeded that of industrialisation, creating a massive reserve army of unskilled labour. South Africa was under-urbanised by some 12 percent compared with other societies at the same level of development, but urban unemployment was creeping up to 40 percent.

DISCOURAGED

● Resistence to urbanisation by political authorities. In-migration had been discouraged by most countries, but few had gone to the lengths South Africa did with its influx control laws. China and perhaps the Soviet Union would come close.

● The colonial city, which was seen by its residents as having to defend its character of orderliness and sophistication against the surrounding sea of indigenous society.

Professor Schlemmer suggested as approaches to help correct these trends:

● Meeting surplus labour with radically new investment projects in marginal urban communities — furniture factories, motor repair workshops, small metal industries, factories producing building materials and school uniforms. This should be accompanied by a swing back to labour-intensive technology in the private and public sectors, new industrial developments close to residences of the urbanising poor and intensive training schemes. Trade unions should be included in decision-making.

ACCOMMODATION

● Social accommodation of the urbanising poor. The urbanising poor would like to live in a "compound" system, with interrelated units enclosing a communal space and a system of mutual support, a family network. Although space would be a problem, the upgrading of shack settlements should move towards achieving some of the benefits of the "compound" system, he said.

● Political development. Effective local government for a growing, politically marginal group had to be constructed from the bottom up, using small neighbourhood associations as the building blocks.

Professor Schlemmer concluded that the authorities would have to accept the full reality of a Third World city.

"The issue of land for housing is obviously crucial and unless new attitudes to urbanisation prevail, land will always be in short supply," he said.

"Where adequate space is not provided for, the urbanising component of a city will increase the density and social stress in the formal suburbs, sometimes creating political problems and even unrest."

day August 6 1986

SPEAR 6/8/86

Foundation calls for new housing approach

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By Colleen Ryan,
Political Reporter

The enormous housing shortage could be reduced considerably if the private and public sectors adopted a new approach to the problem, says the annual report of the Urban Foundation released today.

"The provision of housing is one of the most pressing challenges in South Africa's rapidly urbanising landscape. Not only are housing backlogs throughout the country enormous but many obstacles prevent the relevant authorities and the homeless themselves from meeting the need for housing," the report said.

The mass-housing approach of the 1950s and 1960s had failed. "No country in the world can afford the massive costs of building the tens of thousands of houses needed every year to meet the demand.

"Government simply cannot make good the shortage. And yet this fact has not stemmed the tide of people moving to the cities and their outskirts."

The Urban Foundation, backed by the business community, had in the past year "mobilised R100 million to service and develop housing sites, to manage self-help housing schemes and to build houses in five metropolitan areas around the country".

The four problem areas

A new approach to housing was needed in four areas:

- Land: Vast areas should be made available. "There simply isn't enough land on which to develop housing in urban areas."
- Finance: "There is not enough housing finance available to the people who need it most."
- Self-help: "Self-help development has huge potential. The Urban Foundation has already proved it is a workable strategy."
- Shacks: "Shack settlements need to be upgraded."

The report warned: "If land is not made available, then the homeless will occupy it anyway."

And, if land were made available but the cost was too high, there would still be squatting.

"Ideally, land should be supplied by Government for settlement in a planned way. In other words, land should be made available as it is needed, and at an affordable price."

Low-income communities in particular should have access to serviced land, said the report.

Restrictive laws such as the Land Survey Act and the Group Areas Act should be abolished, the report said.

It was important to create "alternative" housing finance because most formal housing finance — loans and bonds — were available only to middle and upper income earners.

"Low-income blacks have almost no access to conventional housing finance."

Self-help housing could go a long way to solving the problems but "low-income communities have to be persuaded that housing is not purely a responsibility of the State. Other agencies, both civic and financial, need to be encouraged to support the philosophy of self-help".

The biggest challenge was in promoting the upgrading of shack settlements, which had been attempted at Crossroads.

"The problems of providing the very basic infrastructure to Crossroads are formidable. Some might say it would be far easier to relocate the entire community. And yet that solution is not acceptable to the very community it is intended to serve."

Attempts by the Urban Foundation to assist in the upgrading of Crossroads were shattered by the violence in May and June and its work had been halted "at least for the present".

Referring to the process of urbanisation, the report said: "It is the foundation's profound conviction that, whatever the specific political dispensation, now or in the future, the processes of urbanisation and urban development will provide this country with its most daunting challenges and greatest opportunities."

BUSDAY 6/8/86

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BUSINESS DAY,

Urban Foundation spending to soar

LINDA ENSOR

THE Urban Foundation's budget is expected to soar this year by more than 140% to R108m.

About R44m was spent in the year to March, the annual review shows.

The expected rise in expenditure — assuming donations of R16m — results from the expansion of the foundation's role as agent for social reform in education, housing and work opportunities.

The newly-formed residential and construction division is expected to spend R81m on 28 projects in five metropolitan areas — more than double the R38m spent in 1985-86.

The division will focus on affordable, low-cost housing, site provision and settlement upgrading and co-ordinate the work of the foundation's utility companies.

If loan finance is forthcoming, turnover in its housing utility companies should grow from R33m to more than R80m.

Of the R44m spent in 1985-86, a total of R37,7m — R32,7m borrowed and R5m from foundation funds — was invested in servicing 12 600 stands and building 10 900 houses.

This activity was financed by donations, which rose by 17% to R11,7m, and loans.

A sum of R100,7m was raised in loans from the public and private sectors.

Building societies lent 42,9% of this sum, banks 22,4% and off-shore sources 24%.

President Harry Oppenheimer said in the review the foundation's activities and achievements remained a beacon of hope in a society undergoing an anguished process of transition.



The Government has launched a multimillion-rand project to house the country's homeless. This 'Homes for Hope' exercise has raised expectations. Are they justified? DAVID DEWAR, head of the University of Cape Town's Urban Problems Research Unit, says problems could arise . . .

IN 1983 the Government announced a significant switch in direction in national low-income housing policy.

The announcement contained four changes of principle: a switch to self-help housing systems as the favoured form of housing delivery, as opposed to the conventional mass-housing approaches which had dominated previously; a change in targeting emphasis away from the poorest groups towards the lower middle-class; a significant reduction in the degree to which the State accepted responsibility for low-income housing assistance; and, in common with moves in other fields, a correspondingly greater emphasis on the role of the private sector.

These changes in part reflected the growing influence of the Department of Finance and the Treasury in the formulation of housing policy.

The period since that time has been characterised by a massive slowing down of housing provision and widespread confusion in both Government and private sector circles about who should be responsible for what in the field of housing.

The housing backlog has grown dramatically, with commensurate increases in illegal squatting and overcrowding, and the construction sector has been badly affected, with severe consequences for employment.

Within the past month the Government has moved to reactivate its policy, but within the principles articulated in 1983. An additional R750-million has been allocated to housing, with the Department of Finance acting as the co-ordinating body between potential recipient agencies.

A private sector task force consisting of three leading businessmen will advise on how the money should be allocated and spent.

Obviously, the allocation of a significant amount of additional finance to housing is to be welcomed, as is the rhetoric relating to increased job creation and skills transmission in housing programmes within which the announcement was couched.

However, there is no indication that the real nature of the housing problem is yet being acknowledged or faced.

The housing problem in South Africa does not only relate to the very poor: there are many different types of "housing problem" affecting different income groups, and a full range of delivery systems needs to be mobilised to contribute to these.

However, numerically and in intensity the main problem does relate to the very poor, and all indications are that this form of problem is growing the fastest. It cannot be solved simply by throwing money at it, or by greater private sector involvement.

The reality is that a great many people cannot afford the products resulting from the housing process. It is precisely for this reason that many advocate sites and services and other forms of self-help approaches.

The intention contained in these approaches is to capture the economies reflected in shanty or shack settlements and other forms of what housing theorists call "artisanal" environments, without, of course, replicating their form.

However, the point that is missed is that these economies obtain precisely to the degree to which the construction of these environments is removed from the formal economic system and from formal housing-control systems.

Compromises may indeed reduce costs to a degree, but not to a level which allows the very poor to gain access to them: indeed, at present standards, small serviced sites alone in self-help schemes in Cape Town cost about R14 000.

While variations will obviously occur between major cities, this is way beyond the financial capacity of the poor.

The implication is unavoidable. A central dimension of housing policy must be the facility to manage and assist the emergence of informal but secure environments which utilise alternative forms of services, and a wide variety of alternative building materials.

It may not be ideal and it certainly will not be neat, but it is a great deal better than implementing a system which forces people to squat, or massively increases overcrowding or distorts expenditure priorities and forces families into a deepening spiral of poverty.

If properly and creatively designed and managed, and with appropriate forms of policy back-up, these settlements will not represent threats to public health or safety: they will contain a capacity to be upgraded at a pace and in a way which is sensitive to the economic and social needs of the inhabitants.

Central to the whole housing problem, therefore, is the issue of urban land: the need to make well-located land available to the urban poor at a rate sufficient to match demand (and thus take the sting out of speculation) and at prices which are within their reach.

Since formally announcing the acceptance of the need for "positive urbanisation", the Government has been strangely silent about this vital issue. Certainly little or nothing has been done in concrete terms to increase supply rapidly.

Analysis of the President's Council urbanisation strategy, which presumably will form the basis of the Government's urbanisation policy, raises two very serious concerns about this.

First, there is a grave danger that control over access to urban land will become the primary instrument of a new form of influx control.

The second is that control over the distribution of urban land becomes an instrument of political patronage, designed to give muscle to non-democratic and widely rejected political institutions such as black community or urban councils.

This type of function is openly advocated in the President's Council report. If this happens, the issue of urban land is likely to become a pivotal site of community struggle, with disastrous consequences for housing policy.

The task facing the private sector task force is by no means an easy one. Its level of success will ultimately be determined by the degree to which it is able to realign housing policy with the central nature of the housing problem, and by the degree to which it is able to influence Government policy in vital areas which may lie outside its formal mandate.

Blacks 'worse off' after scrapping of influx control

By KIN BENTLEY

THE new system controlling black urbanisation — following the scrapping of influx control last month — will leave many blacks worse off.

This is the view of Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, an expert on laws affecting blacks in South Africa.

President Ronald Reagan recently said 6 million blacks would have their citizenship restored. However, only about 1,7 million blacks from the "independent" states are eligible to apply.

This leaves more than two million "outsiders", mainly Xhosa-speakers. Blacks from non-independent states never lost their SA citizenship.

Mrs Duncan warned that because aliens — blacks who don't qualify to be in SA — look no different to other blacks, it was likely ID checks under the Aliens Act, similar to reference book checks, would occur.

"It will not be long before you find the unions and community organisations focusing on this. What strategy they will adopt I have no idea," Mrs Duncan said.

When the TVBC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) gained independence, some 9 million blacks — a third of the black population — lost their SA citizenship. The Quail Commission warned Ciskei of this, but it went ahead.

Of the four million living outside these states, fewer than half — 1 751 400 — are expected to apply to regain their SA citizenship. They have to prove they are "permanently and lawfully" resident in South Africa.

Mrs Duncan said anyone giving work, accommodation or shelter, or selling property to or conducting business with an illegal alien was liable to a fine of R5 000.

"The alien person can be arrested and deported, or can be charged and sentenced to a fine of R600 or six months' imprisonment followed by deportation.

"The millions of people who will not be able to get their SA citizenship back and who will not be eligible for identity documents (the two are different things governed by two separate Acts) are now in a much worse position than they were before the new system came into effect."

Residents of the massive Mdantsane near East London, but in Ciskei, are aliens and will be disadvantaged when seeking jobs compared with blacks living in Duncan Village and with coloureds.



Mrs SHEENA DUNCAN

Every month employers must fill in returns for Home Affairs listing the name, birthdate, capacity in which employed, date of employment and residential address of every alien employed by them.

Furthermore, no alien may enter or be in the Republic unless he is granted either a permanent residence permit or a temporary permit issued for a specific purpose under specific conditions.

It is unlikely many TBVC citizens will be granted permanent residence. One of the provisions of the Act is that such permits shall not be issued unless the applicant "does not and is not likely to pursue any occupation, in which a sufficient number of persons is already engaged" to meet the requirements of the country's inhabitants.

Work permits are likely to be as difficult to obtain. An employer must first approach the Department of Manpower for a recommendation for employment and then approach the Immigration officer at the Department of Home Affairs for a work permit for the employee.

The permit, if granted, will be temporary and will have to be renewed when it expires, as has been the case with contract workers in the past.

Mrs Duncan said: "If employers are able to take on workers who have ID documents and SA citizenship with no red tape and no need to obtain permission, they are unlikely to offer jobs to people for whom there must be a frustrating and uncertain procedure of applications for permits."

She said people with Section 10 rights would find it easier to become citizens or secure their ID books. "It is one of the proofs that they lived outside the homelands before independence."

Blacks who had lived all their lives outside the TBVC states, even if they had never had a permit, should also succeed.

"The people with big problems are those who came after independence."

Transkei, she pointed out, became independent nearly 10 years ago.

Mrs Duncan advised anyone with queries to contact the Black Sash Advice Office in PE.

She expected a string of court cases to arise from the differences in interpretation of citizenship qualification — just as there were numerous cases about who qualified for Section 10 rights.

BLACK HOUSING

Another boost on the way

A further R500m boost could be given to self-help black housing next month when financial institutions are expected to announce moves to have housing included in their list of prescribed assets.

Together with government's plans to inject R750m into similar schemes, R1,2 billion could be available to provide urgently needed housing in the country's black areas.

The economic spin-off could be significant and it is seen by government as a way of giving the flagging economy a leg-up.

The Life Offices Association (LOA), representing all major life assurers and a substantial portion of the pension fund industry, is expected to announce the outcome of its deliberations on the issue at a press conference on August 6. If accepted by the LOA, as seems likely, discussions would then have to proceed with Treasury and the Registrar of Insurance before funds could be channelled into black housing.



LOA's Steyn ... happy to invest

Government may well see the move as a godsend and a relatively painless way to raise money for housing.

It would, however, require a subsidisation of interest rates for the end-borrower, as well as a guarantee from government to the assurers.

The LOA's Development Capital committee has been studying the prospect for some time and has now finalised a report which will be discussed by its management committee on August 6. A press conference has been called immediately afterwards, when details are expected to be announced.

One suggestion, the *FM* understands, is that 1% of the industry's investment funds (life offices and pension funds) should be committed to black housing which could provide some R500m in funds for self-help schemes.

It is likely, too, that the LOA will suggest that a trust or organisation must be set up through which all the funds would be channelled. And since the institutions would require market related rates equivalent to the current rate on government long-term stocks (between 16% and 17%), government would have to assist further in subsidising rates for the end-borrower.

Sanlam MD Pierre Steyn, who is also chairman of the LOA, says that as far as Sanlam is concerned, he would be more than happy to invest in such a scheme if the funds were accepted as a prescribed asset and guaranteed by government.

His belief is that by using the prescribed asset route it would be both administratively simpler and cheaper for government and the institutions to make funds available for black housing. Institutions, he says, are geared to investing in prescribed assets and it would suit them better if funds were invested in this way.

The funds are likely to be made available for the provision of infrastructure, as well as self-help housing. With blacks constructing their own homes, the argument goes, it will relieve the unemployment problem, as well as provide much-needed housing.

How government plans to spend the R750m on black housing, announced some time ago, is still unknown. The three-man committee, headed by Sanlam chairman Fred du Plessis, is said to be finalising details of how it will be spent in the most effective way.

Steyn says that if the LOA and government proceed with the plan, it seems logical that there would have to be close liaison with Du Plessis' committee. ■

1/8/86

CAPE TIMES 339

Parliament and Politics

Regulations on black township development

Political Staff

NEW regulations governing the way in which the private sector can for the first time become independently involved in the development of black townships and the direct selling of property in them are to be published in Cape Town today.

They form the regulatory backdrop to the Black Communities Development Amendment Act, which was passed through Parliament during the first session.

According to Mr Jan Bekker, director of legal services in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, it is intended to have this Act fully operational not later than September 15.

He said the primary aim of the legislation is to remove barriers preventing private developers from playing a meaningful role in the development of black townships.

The new Act empowers the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to declare development areas, eliminating them from the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Developers will then independently be permitted to build townships on these sites, and sell stands or houses.

According to Mr Bekker, substantial progress has already been made in identifying areas for the expansion of black towns and cities, and for the establishment of new ones.

The task is being tackled on three fronts:

● Development land is being identified within existing boundaries of towns.

About 260 towns have already been dealt with in this manner, according to Mr Bekker.

● A close look is being taken at the potential of the so-called buffer strips between towns.

Mr Bekker said a number of feasibility studies have already been undertaken by his department, and the results — with recommendations — are to be presented to government before the end of the month.

● Land is also being sought adjacent to but not part of existing towns or cities (new land at Tembisa is an example) and away from existing metropoles (for new townships).

The proposed new town north of Sandton and south of Verwoerdburg is an example of the latter category.

With government policy now being to accept the principle of the free movement of people within South Africa, and the scrapping of the migrant system that operated between the country and the independent homelands, the authorities believe the families of the migrant labourers from these homelands will probably form the first wave of an accelerated migration to the cities.

In recognition of this, government has decided that it will no longer be party to the establishment of any new hostels in the townships, Mr Bekker disclosed.

If there remains a need for them, the private sector or the local authority will have to do the providing. Mr Bekker said that all existing hostels are to be upgraded and, as far as possible, changed into family units or flats.

New housing council to help spend R750m

Pretoria Bureau

The new South African Housing Advisory Council — which will help the Government spend the R750 million it voted for housing recently — was formally launched by Minister of Communication and Public Works, Dr LAPA Munnik, yesterday.

Dr Munnik said the council, with public and private sector representation, provided a forum for addressing housing needs.

The Government's grant will provide housing for all races and is one area where the council will give advice.

Chairman of the council, and vice-chairman of the Perm, Mr Boet Viljoen, said the council would determine needs and financial resources, apply norms and identify regulations which impeded efficient housing production.

RURAL FREEHOLD 1/8/86 FM 339

A partial reform

A clarifying statement on black freehold rights issued last week has once again illustrated how important it is to take a critical view of how government is conducting the reform process.

The land question constitutes the single major grievance among most black anti-apartheid political groupings and leadership in and outside the country today.

Last week, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced that the regulations for the administration and control of proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories are to be amended to give blacks in these areas full property rights. In terms of the amendments, provision will be made for any person, regardless of whether he is the head of a family or not, to have the right to buy a residential

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 1 1986

site. Blacks already in possession of leasehold titles will be able to convert these to freehold.

This reform is obviously welcome, but freehold is still excluded in many rural areas. According to a Johannesburg attorney, although government has said that there will be no more forced removals, freehold in "black spots" is ruled out. What government plans to do with these areas remains uncertain. Also excluded is settlement on trust land that is not proclaimed a township.

At least one homeland leader is pushing for freehold rights to be extended to areas on trust land which are not proclaimed townships. In KaNgwane, for example, Chief Minister Enos Mabuza has requested government to transfer farms held in trust to his administration, rather than leave this task to local chiefs.

Mabuza tells the *FM* his government wants to be able to sell the farms to individual black farmers who would use it for food production. This would create new job opportunities for the people in the area. "The new approach is a move away from communal land ownership to private land ownership. The SA government's response to our request for the transfer of these farms has been positive. Some of the farms have already been transferred to us," Mabuza explains.

Mabuza hopes that more farms will be made available in this manner. However, over and above this, he also feels that blacks should be allowed to buy land anywhere in SA. ■

Plan to protect payers

GOVERNMENT officials yesterday confirmed the existence of a national plan to counter the widespread rent boycotts threatening to bring black local authorities to a standstill.

However, several spokesman refused to confirm the implementation of a confidential document which outlined the establishment of Joint Management Centres (JMC) consisting of major employers, police, the South African Defence Force (SADF), the old development boards and black councils.

And the Soweto City Council resolved at its monthly meeting last week to form vigilante groups to protect residents who want to pay rent and to maintain order and discipline in the townships.

Chairman of the council's management committee Letsatsi Radebe said: "Vigilantes will be responsible for, among other things, stamping out all political renegades."

SOPHIE TEMA, SIPHO NGCOBO and LINDA ENSOR

A spokesman for the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning denied knowledge of the plan and Brigadier Leon Mellet, chief of the Bureau for Information, said he was not prepared to comment on an alleged document dating back to last year.

But Mellet admitted steps were being taken to ensure rent was collected.

"There are steps being taken to ensure rent is being collected, wherever it is necessary, and to ensure that those who want to pay rent are not intimidated," he said, adding that the steps were being coordinated nationally.

He refused to divulge the nature of the action being taken.

SADF spokesman Commandant J C Rolt, said it was not a secret that JMCs existed, as they had been discussed in Parliament.

Ucasa says 'No' to National Council

(339) 21/8/86 BUS DAY

THE Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) has rejected participation in government's proposed National Council until African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is unconditionally released.

It has also rejected the creation of "city states", as it does not want to see homelands created in urban areas.

Ucasa national executive member B B Zondani of Grahamstown said the decision emerged from a meeting with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, in Cape Town, at the weekend.

"We told the minister in clear terms that Ucasa was not interested in the National Council before the release of Mr Mandela," he said.

Zondani said Ucasa also totally rejected the concept of proposed "city states" because it did not want the creation of "homelands" within the urban areas.

He added Ucasa told Heunis that "blacks in the country wanted full participation in the decision-making organ — Parliament — and were not interested in making decisions at black local authority level". — Sapa.

New look at SA urban planning is needed now

Star 21/4/86

South Africa needed new and innovative approaches to urban planning yet there were disturbingly few signs that this need was recognised, let alone met.

Speaking at the Senate Special Lectures 1986 at the Witwatersrand University of the University of Cape Town, Professor David Dewar, spoke on the challenges resulting from rapid urbanisation in the country.

Professor Dewar believed that in the face of rapid urban growth, the most urgent shortterm requirement was the lease of urban land to which the poor could gain secure access at prices they could afford.

This, he said, was no easy task and demanded innovative financial and legal mechanisms.

Professor Dewar pointed out that an essential urban characteristic of successful urban environments was that they enable the poor to benefit from facilities and opportunities generated by the resources of the more wealthy.

"This requires an integrated form of urban development so that different parts of the city reinforce each other," he said.

VITAL ASPECT

He said agriculture as an urban activity was a vital aspect of urban growth and should be allowed to integrate and complement each other.

"The provision of opportunities for small-scale subsistence agriculture in an urban environment represents one of the most realistic ways of combating inevitably occurs among the urban poor."

A third area where change was necessary involved the need for a more complex processes, particularly in low-income and most of city building processes, communities, the final, and most important, area of necessary change was the climate of urbanisation.

He said the degree to which we accommodate rapid urbanisation depends on mobilising the energy and will of the people," he said.

"The degree to which we positively accommodate rapid urbanisation depends on an alliance between communities and urban agencies with the aim of improving the quality of life for all.

This depended on an alliance between communities with the urban agencies with the aim of improving the quality of life for all.

"This was more a political problem than technical.

BUSDAY 22/8/86.

Business ready to play a role

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LINDA ENSOR and LESLEY LAMBERT

THE private sector has welcomed the move to involve it in the development of black townships.

Urban Foundation executive chairman Jan Steyn said in an interview yesterday that involving private sector agencies in developing black areas would depend on "key factors such as the rapid delivery of land, specially serviced land, affordability and development of housing opportunities".

Sanlam MD Pierre Steyn said Sanlam would be interested in investing in the housing scheme because the State was guaranteeing the investments and applying market-related interest rates.

National Association of Home Builders' executive director Johan Grotshiun said market-related interest rates would attract private sector funds but could make it difficult for lower income groups to afford the houses.

He said a standing committee of the association had formulated proposals on how the private sector could be involved in financing "low-income housing".

SA Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) executive director Peter Erasmus said: "Sapoa will soon report to government on providing incentives to get the the private sector involved in low-cost housing.

"This would involve having to make up the difference between a market-related interest rate and a rate affordable to homebuyers. But it is better than subsidies," Erasmus said.

Possibilities were government-guaranteed low-cost bonds and government-backing for graduated annuities.

Grotshiun said there should be no delay in implementing what was seen as a rescue operation for the building industry and a stimulus for the economy.

He added that, for socio-political reasons, it was essential that the housing backlog be eliminated in an acceptable timescale.

Development go-ahead expected

Govt to involve private sector in black areas

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

NEW regulations governing the way the private sector can, for the first time, help develop and sell property in black townships are to be published in Cape Town today.

The laws form the backdrop to the Black Communities Development Amendment Act, passed by Parliament in the first session, and are an important element of government's new urbanisation policy.

Department of Constitutional Development and Planning director of legal services Jan Bekker said the Act was meant to be put into operation by September 15.

He said the amended legislation was aimed at removing the barriers which previously prevented private developers from playing a meaningful role in developing black townships.

The hope is that this would speed up establishment of new black townships through greater involvement by private entrepreneurs and finance, and reduce the demands for State funding.

The new Act empowers the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to declare certain tracts of land development areas, removing them from the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Developers would then be allowed to build townships on the sites and sell stands or houses.

Eventually, the townships could be included in the jurisdiction of adjacent local authorities or new authorities could be set up.

Bekker said substantial progress had already been made in identifying areas countrywide to expand black towns and establish new ones.

He said land suitable for development was being identified within existing boundaries of towns and local authorities were being asked to make the land available for housing.

About 260 towns had already been dealt with in this way.

The potential of so-called buffer strips between towns was also being studied.

Bekker said his department had already undertaken a number of feasibility studies. The results — with recommendations — were to be presented to government before the end of the month.

Another element of government urbanisation strategy was upgrading existing towns.

The private sector would not be involved in this, Bekker said, because huge amounts of cash would be needed to improve the neglected environments.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 604 VAN 1986

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING EN BEPLANNING

1. Hiermee word vir algemene inligting bekend gemaak dat die Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning van voorneme is om regulasies, wesenlik in die vorm van die bygaande Deel A, kragtens die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984), af te kondig:

(a) Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruikregulasies.

2. Dit is ook die voorneme dat die ontwerpregulasie in paragraaf (a) vermeld afgekondig sal word in die *Staatskoerant* van 12 September 1986 met die oog daarop dat dit op 15 September 1986 in werking sal tree. Die voorneme word egter nie so uitgelê dat die Minister of die Departement van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning aan voormelde datums gebind is nie.

P. A. VAN HEERDEN,
namens Direkteur-generaal: Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.
Datum: 19 Augustus 1986.

DEEL A

HOOFSTUK 1

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"administrateur", behalwe wanneer 'n Administrateur kragtens die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, 1982 (Wet 102 van 1982), soos in regulasie 3 bedoel, of kragtens enige wet as die Wet, optree, 'n administrateur in wie die bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge van 'n raad kragtens artikel 3 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Ontwikkelingsliggame, 1986 (Wet 75 van 1986), vestig en ook 'n owerheidsliggaam op wie sodanige bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge oorgegaan het soos in artikel 3 (2) van daardie Wet beoog;

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 604 OF 1986

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

1. It is hereby made known for general information that the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning intends to promulgate regulations, substantially in the form of the accompanying Part A, in terms of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984):

(a) Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations.

2. It is further the intention that the draft regulation mentioned in paragraph (a) will be published in the *Government Gazette* of 12 September 1986 with the view that it will become operative on 15 September 1986. The intention should however not be construed in such a manner that the Minister or the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning shall be bound to the said dates.

P. A. VAN HEERDEN,
for Director-General: Constitutional Development and Planning
Date: 19 August 1986.

PART A

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"administrator" means, except where an Administrator acts under the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982) as intended in regulation 3, or under any law other than the Act, an administrator in whom the assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of a board vest as contemplated in section 3 (1) (a) of the Abolition of Development Bodies Act, 1986 (Act 75 of 1986), and includes a "public authority" to which such assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations have passed as contemplated in section 3 (2) of that Act;

seals off townships



Young residents crawl under the deadly Iron Curtain which seals off Port Elizabeth's townships from the world. 339 Pic CHRIS OWAZI

CTMP. 24/8/86

By MONO BADELA

SOUTH AFRICA has its own Iron Curtain.

Kilometres of deadly, head-high razorwire fence have been set up around – and between – Port Elizabeth's townships, cutting off more than 500 000 residents from the rest of the world.

Since July 19, residents have lived inside the wire, allowed to leave only through two official exits, guarded by security forces, traffic cops and Ibhayi council law enforcement units. To move from one township to another, residents must get an official police "pass". To move out of the townships, residents must pass through heavily-guarded roadblocks, where passengers are forced out of their vehicles and, with pedestrians, thoroughly searched. Security forces hand out pamphlets to anyone passing through.

Even public transport buses ferrying workers to and from PE's industrial areas are stopped and searched, and their passengers forced off to be searched. This control has continued 24 hours a day, seven days a week since the Iron Curtain was erected before dawn on July 19.

PE has been hard hit by emergency detentions – more than 1 000 men, women and children have been held – most of them street committee members, trade unionists, and officials of the UDF or its local civic, women's, students' and youth affiliates.

Many residents resent the Iron Curtain – and the presence of security forces. Young "cadres" last week hijacked a huge refuse truck to bulldoze their way through the fence.

And there are frequent confrontations between "cadres" and security forces. *City Press* has received a number of startling reports from PE townships – but, despite Wednesday's dropping of emergency regulations banning coverage of unrest, is prohibited by the Defence Act from publishing them.


NOW
London
Consulate

Not much trust in State's new trust

FINANCE Minister Barend du Plessis' R750-million trust fund to promote low-cost housing received a mixed reaction yesterday.

The Urban Foundation welcomed the creation of he fund, but warned that it would only be effective if oor and homeless people ould afford houses built nder the scheme.

Executive director Jan Steyn emphasised that, to oe effective, the fund would nave to operate within a development policy that took into account factors as rapid delivery of land – especially serviced land in "appropriate" places – and affordability.

● Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union vice-president Edward Mogane said: "Anything done for the working class must have representation from that working class. And we wonder if this fund addresses itself to that question."

Late yesterday the union held an executive meeting in Johannesburg and the fund was among its priorities under discussion.

● The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut welcomed the government's creation of the fund.

AHI president Christie Kuun said: "It was always the AHI's opinion that the less-privileged section of our population, especially the blacks, were willing and prepared to make use of such an opportunity."

● "This is another story where government is trying to create money for itself," said Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union general secretary Phandelani Nefolovhodwe.

He said that "anything from this government cannot be beneficial to blacks. For years they have not worried about the question of black housing."

In another development, it was confirmed that R3,1-million of the R750-million fund would be available to assist the families of detainees. This money will be administered by the Constitutional Development Department.

Red tape is strangling Govt's urban strategy

24/8/86 · 339 The Sun Times

A WARNING was sounded this weekend that the Government's new urbanisation strategy could falter on red tape.

The President of the United Municipal Executive (UME), Mr Stefanus Immelman, said streamlining of bureaucratic regulations was needed to avoid the creation of more "Crossroads".

This week a top Government planner, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning's Dr Henk Fourie, said the first wave of accelerated urban migration would be the wives and children of migrant labourers.

This is the anticipated result of the abolition of influx control two months ago.

Government has embarked on a scheme of upgrading and extending existing black townships, establishing new ones, and placing development in the hands of the private sector.

"The possession of a personally owned home for every family is an ideal Government has set for itself," Dr Fourie said.

Political Correspondent

Mr Immelman said while the UME fully backed the Government plan, it feared existing machinery could cause delays in getting developments off the ground.

At the heart of the plan involving private sector developers lies the acquisition of ground for new housing projects.

Government cleared the way in legislation — the Black Communities Development Amendment Act — earlier this year. It takes the authority for proclaiming development areas out of local authority hands and places it with Mr Chris Heunis's Constitutional Development and Planning Department.

But, according to Mr Immelman, this leaves open the question of where the money for purchase of land will come from.

Existing black local authorities, many of them in disarray or fallow, would have to make the purchases.

Dr Fourie conceded: "The main problem remains the acquisition of more land for the expansion of black towns and cities and for the establishment of new towns and cities."

He said the problem would be tackled by asking local authorities to make available land within their boundaries, and by "looking closely at the so-called buffer strips".

The latter could bring white and black residential areas into contact.

"The main problem we encounter is the political and social viewpoints of the people in the vicinity of the towns and cities in question," Dr Fourie said.

While the "expensive and very lengthy procedure" will entitle a white or black company to build and sell houses in a black township, the private sector will not be involved in upgrading projects.

This "neglected" field will need huge amounts of money and, according to Dr Fourie, R200-million is earmarked for this fiscal year.

Among the first projects will be the conversion of the controversial single-sex hostels into flats for rent or sale.

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
East Rand	365	121
West Rand (Excluding Johannesburg)	0	0
Cape Peninsula	0	0
East London	0	1
Port Elizabeth	0	0
Pretoria	0	0

(b) Total number of such arrests in the Republic:
Total: 1 146.

(c) 23 April 1986.

Emergency regulations: newspapers visited

1168. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether members of the South African Police have visited any newspapers in terms of emergency regulations; if so, (a) which newspapers and (b) (i) when, (ii) why and (iii) with what result in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I do not deem it in the interest of the public to make known information of this nature.

16 June 1986: schools visited

1176. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the Security Branch visited any White schools in connection with plans to commemorate on 16 June 1986 the Soweto riots of 10 years ago; if so, (a) which schools, (b) on what dates, (c) why, (d) with what result and (e) who took the decision in this regard;

(2) whether any action has been taken against any (a) principals, (b) teachers and (c) pupils at White schools as a result; of so, (i) at which schools, (ii) when, (iii) what action, (iv) why and (v) with what result;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Schools were visited countrywide.

(b) 23 and 26 May 1986.

(c) To ascertain what the extent of the distribution of requests to participate in the commemoration of 16 June 1986 was, and what the reaction to such requests was.

(d) The information was compiled and made available to parties concerned.

(e) The Commissioner of the South African Police.

(2) No. (a) to (c) Fall away.

(3) No.

Municipal guards/laws

1177. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the Eastern Cape Development Board or any bodies falling under that Board have recruited and appointed any municipal guards to enforce municipal laws in Black townships; if so, (a) why, (b) who took the decision in this regard, (c) how many guards have been appointed, (d) in which townships are they on duty, (e) what training have they been given, (f) where are they trained, (g) who is responsible for their training and (h) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any complaints or representations have been received in connection with these guards; if so, (a) on

what dates and (b) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) It is Government policy that the aspirations of urban communities be catered for at local authority level. One of the aims of community councils established in terms of the Community Councils Act, Act 125 of 1977 is the promotion of order and stability and for this reason provision was made for the appointment of community guards for the preservation of the safety of the residents, the prevention of crime and in general the maintenance of law and order.

(b) In terms of Government Notice R.2005 of 6 September 1985 a special committee, under Chairmanship of the Regional Director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, was responsible for the appointment, control and management of community guards. The erstwhile Eastern Cape Development Board and community councils were represented on this committee which handled the necessary recruiting and appointment of community guards.

(c) 429,

(d) Adelaide, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Bedford, Burgersdorp, Cathcart, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Indwe, King William's Town, Kirkwood, Komga, Klipplaat, Lady Grey, Maclear, Middelburg, Somerset East, Jansenville,

(e) Three months training. The course has been approved by the SA Police,

(f) Mtombolwazi Training College Port Elizabeth and Tladi Training College in Soweto,

(g) Development Board Eastern Cape in collaboration with the SA Police and Department Constitutional Development and Planning,

(h) up to and including 10th July 1986,

(2) Yes—only in respect of Jansenville.

The Department received a written representation which was referred to the Department of Justice whereafter the local branch of the SA Police of Jansenville answered the objector—to date no response has been forthcoming.

(3) No.

High treason

1186. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were charged with high treason in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons were found guilty; if so, how many (a) were found guilty, (b) were found not guilty, (c) were discharged before being sentenced, and (d) had the charges against them withdrawn, in each of these years;

(3) (a) what is the average period for which persons in each of the above four categories were (i) sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) held in custody and (b) in respect of each of the above five years, what was the total (i) number of court days involved in the trials of each of the above-men-

26/8/80. SPEAK

Foundation chief says Government has failed

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BLOEMFONTEIN — Government policies had failed to cope with the realities of an industrialising, multi-racial economy and society, Mr J H Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, said last night.

In an address to the Urban Foundation's annual regional report-back meeting in Bloemfontein, Mr Steyn said that for reform to be effective it had to be accompanied by development policies that offered "products that dynamically affect the lives of people through participatory projects and programmes".

He said those committed to a more just and democratic society in South Africa faced three options.

They could support violent change; they could cling to the policies of the past and attempt to maintain the status quo; or they could promote a "planned and rapid process of change".

Mr Steyn said the Urban Foundation was very clear where it stood. It believed that rapid, purposeful reform was the only way that this society would achieve the kind of transformation necessary to restore real and lasting peace in South Africa.

The Urban Foundation, however, totally rejected the idea that the end justified the means.

VALUES UPHELD IN TRANSITION

"We believe that the manner in which South Africa does change, the kinds of experience of emerging leaders, the levels of developmental activity, the state of the economy and the values upheld in the process of transition will greatly affect the nature of the future society, and the degree of conflict that may accompany its formation," he said in remarks prepared for delivery.

"Fundamental reform can have transformative consequences as great as those of any bloody revolution, but without the appalling cost or incalculable risk.

"If accompanied by developmental activity seen to deliver products that dynamically affect the lives of people through participatory projects and programmes, the process can demonstrate the integrity of its purpose and thus sustain its momentum," he said. — Sapa.

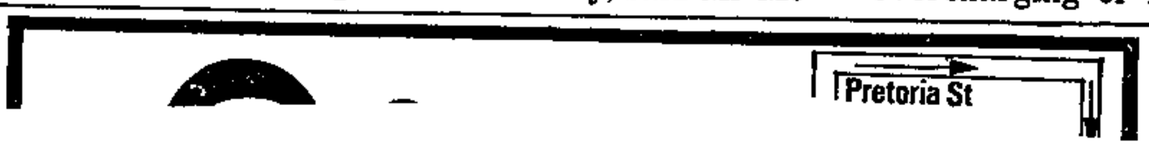
28/8/86. SMAG 339

Many face exploitation after rent switch — claim

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

Urgent government action was needed to solve the problems of exploitation facing thousands of blacks, coloureds and Indians living in "white" rent-controlled premises throughout the country, said Mr Mohammed Dangor of Actstop (Committee for Stopping Evictions).

He said the disbanding of the Rent Control Board this year, and its reconstitution for whites only, had left "black" people without legal protection from overcharging or intimidation by unscrupulous landlords. This protection afforded by the board was removed after the establishment of the tricameral Parliament, automatically depriving "disqualified" people living illegally in white areas of all recourse.



"The irony is that since the reconstruction of the Rent Board for whites only, black tenants have also been left without protection from black landlords," said Mr Dangor.

Actstop was considering taking legal opinion on the removal of black rights.

He saw the action as government "sleight-of-hand" — an attempt to appease both its Left and Right wings while trying to resolving the mounting problems of the Group Areas Act.

"The Government does not have the courage to tell the people to stay or get out of 'grey' areas, so it creates this situation in which it hopes on the one hand that the 'disqualified' people will move out voluntarily if they are exploited," Mr Dangor said.

"On the other, they believe they are showing that they have no sympathy for people who break the Group Areas Act."

These new developments had been highlighted in recent problem areas in Hillbrow and the Johannesburg CBD, where tenants and landlords of Brank-some Towers, Claridge Court and Drummond House had come to grips.

He estimated that in Johannesburg alone, 60 000 people were affected by the removal of the Rent Board.

Thinking locally

Some fallacies of regionalisation



Various organisations recently joined hands in an "Alexandra clean-up" campaign.
Picture: ANNA ZIEMENSKI, Afrapix

REFORMS have been vigorously resisted by national trade union and community organisations putting forward a very simple truth: the black majority are not demanding solutions, but the right to participate in the formation of solutions.

This is the demand thousands have been prepared to die and be imprisoned for because we have a state that refuses to accept that reform, cannot work if it is imposed from the top.

The time has come to consider seriously the possibility of establishing nonracial municipalities. These are no longer merely a possible option for the future, but the foundations have already begun to be established in the townships.

The demand for nonracial municipalities has been articulated by those community organisations that have in effect succeeded in wresting control of the townships from the state. It would be a mistake to think this involves only a handful of areas.

The current rent boycott, which is costing the state at least R1-million a day, is affecting 42 townships countrywide. It is possible to claim that the state has in effect lost control over the administration of these townships; if its control depends on what the residents pay for state-provided services, then the refusal to pay effectively breaks this method of control.

In general, the breakdown of state control has usually been followed by a period of ungovernability where the street and area committees have emerged. Each street elects a street committee and then groups of between 10 and 20 street committees elect area committees. Alongside the street and area committees there are usually defence or action committees made up of militant youths whose main job is to harass the Security Forces and protect activists from vigilantes or other potential "enemies". In many townships, the de-legitimisation of the police has led to the formation of people's courts to deal with crime.

These popular organs of administration have already made a significant impact on the urban environment. The best-known example is the way youths have established people's parks.

In other instances, these community structures have become involved in refuse and sewerage collection after the authorities cut off these services. There are many other examples: in Kirkwood, negotiations with the bus company led to the reorganisation of the bus routes; in Port Alfred, the community took over the old administration board buildings and established a pre-primary school and community centre; and in East London, commuters participate in a Transport Committee that regulates the condition and cost of bus transportation.

All these and many other examples confirm over and over again that when structures are developed that facilitate the participation of ordinary people in the running of their townships, conditions improve because they feel change can come about on their own terms.

As far as the upgrading of townships

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The absence of community participation in the formulation of the plan was reflected in the fact that it made recommendations that have subsequently been rejected by the community. It was clear that for Rive — dubbed by the press as the master upgrader — upgrading is a technical, de-politicised top-down process that requires no significant community involvement.

A very different approach was taken in Langa, which is largely a squatter camp outside Uitenhage.

In response to a threat of eviction, the community elected the Langa Co-Ordinating Committee (LCC) to represent squatters. After a series of mass meetings, the LCC met the authorities to say they rejected the proposed evictions and demanded that the whole of Langa be upgraded.

Despite the fact that this proposal was rejected, the LCC commissioned a group of progressive urban planners to formulate an upgrading plan. This plan was eventually compiled on the basis of information obtained from a socio-economic survey carried out by activists and street committees.

The proposals were workshopped and widely discussed in the community and then submitted to the authorities.

Due to pressure from the trade unions, the upgrading proposals soon won support from the business community, who negotiated with the state on the community's behalf. After many rounds of negotiations, there was evidence that elements in the state supported the community's demands and victory seemed imminent.

However, 10 days after the State of Emergency was declared, the authorities moved in with bulldozers and Casspirs and demolished the shacks.

On one level, the outcome in Langa was obviously a failure; but under slightly different conditions, the Langa experiment could have become a model. What made it unique was that the initiative came from the community and the street committee system enabled ordinary working class people to participate fully in the project.

It is precisely this kind of involvement that a recent Development Bank report said is necessary if upgrading is to work.

However, the Langa experience suggests that constructive solutions, community participation and negotiation are futile as long as the present regime exists. It must be destroyed for true upgrading to occur.

Finally, the question of negotiations must be addressed. In many areas where state control has been replaced with popular organs of administration, community leaders have entered into negotiations with both business and state representatives.

There were normally one of three reasons why this strategy was chosen: to get permission to hold mass meetings, ostensibly to give "report-backs" to the community; to win white business support for community demands; or to demand certain key concessions necessary for the strengthening of organisation and the improvement of living-conditions.

This development has led some liberal observers and business leaders to the conclusion that local-level leaders are prepared to negotiate local solutions to local problems — the so-called "local option".

Mobil Oil recently used an advertisement to call on the government to "allow" local leaders to pursue the "local option".

This erroneous judgement is based on a misreading of the reasons why local black leaders entered into negotiations. Local black leaders see themselves as part of a national movement that is committed to the complete transfer of political power to the majority. No "local solution" is possible until this question has been resolved.

Local-level negotiations became necessary for the reasons given above and not because local leaders wanted to carve out a liberated enclave for themselves.

Instead of using the "local option" to defuse the struggle for national political power, the local terrain should be used to forge nonracial foundations for launching further offensives against the regime.

I would like to propose the following short-term measures to resolve the current crisis of local government:

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These are drastic proposals, but anything less will be inadequate if we are serious about beginning to resolve the current local government crisis.

The alternative is the perpetuation of the current social stalemate: the state cannot crush the organs of people's power, nor can the communities force the state to capitulate. In the meantime the rent boycott will probably spread and, if it lasts, steadily sap the state of fiscal resources.

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In many cases, the communities have commissioned their own team of urban planners to help them formulate upgrading plans. This has happened in Springs, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cradock, St Wendolins, Brits and Uitenhage.

These experiences show that the process of planning and implementation is more important to the communities than the final product which may take years to materialise.

A comparison between two urban planning exercises demonstrates that urban upgrading — the most pressing need in South Africa today — can only be effective if it is managed by legitimate democratically-elected local government structures.

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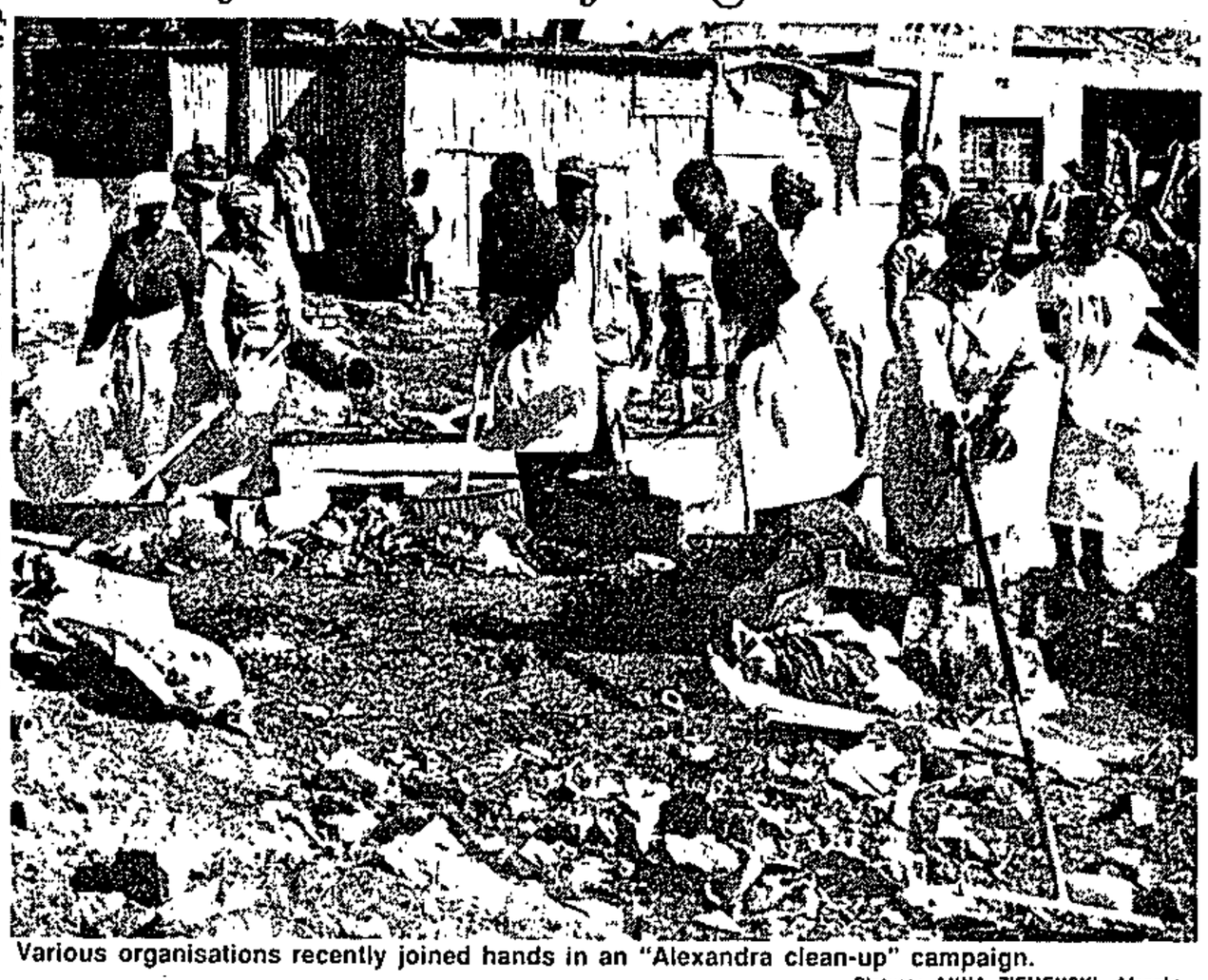

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Freehold rights expected soon

Post Reporter

THE long-awaited granting of freehold rights for urban blacks is expected to become a reality on September 15.

The draft regulations governing freehold were published in the Government Gazette for comment last week and would be promulgated on September 12, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said today.

The implementation date would be September 15.

The proposed granting of freehold rights, which puts the terms of land ownership for blacks on a par with other races, was first raised by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at the beginning of the 1985 parliamentary session.

The Bill granting that right to blacks officially resident in urban areas outside the national states was finally passed by Parliament on June 25.

The regulations published last week cover, among other things, the conversion of leasehold to freehold and the determination of the price of the land.

BusDay 3/9/86 339

Low-cost SA housing under the spotlight

THE provision of low-cost or affordable housing has become a focal issue for SA's property industry.

While it may once have been considered government's responsibility to provide for those who could not afford to house themselves in the conventional market, it has now been realised both public and private sectors will have to pull together to tackle the problem.

The subject has to be approached from a number of angles — the size of the market, different construction methods and financing of schemes. This analysis requires the adoption of a fresh approach to various aspects of the problem, a willingness to changing standards and abandon preconceptions.

By now it has generally been accepted white SA housing standards are too high, even at the lowest income level. Enforcing housing standards that are too high prevents ownership, or at least decreases ability to pay for other goods and services.

It has also been acknowledged these high Western standards cannot be imposed on the rest of the population. Not every home will have an indoor toilet, for example, and many families will move into accommodation designed for them to build on as they can afford to.

Informal settlements

Bearing in mind many families cannot afford to borrow at market rates the sort of money needed to buy the simplest contractor-built house, informal settlements will have to be accepted.

It has been suggested a person whose traditional home has been an informal rural structure may not object to a similar home in an urban area, in a place with potable water, sanitation, access roads and area lighting. A few regulations of health and safety should apply to this "shanty" development.

The next level should be considerably higher, envisaging ultimate freehold ownership.

Although informal housing is likely to account for a significant proportion of overall stock for many years to come, opportunities in the development of formal housing are enormous.

The lack of accurate statistical information about housing and population poses a serious problem for residential accommodation planners. The number of housing units occupied by the black urban population group has never been counted in any national census.

An Urban Foundation figure puts the annual housing requirement for urban blacks at between 80 000 and 100 000 units a year until the year 2 000. But in the last five years only about 8 000 units have been built in black urban areas annually.

A number of different types of low-cost houses have been proposed, some schemes already having been put into practice. These ideas range from the very basic add-on wet core to rather more elaborate and costly structures.

The question of affordability forces a look at existing and potential financing possibilities.

Traditional home lenders, the building societies, seem to be aware of the need for flexible assessments of the financial capability of the borrower and of the standards they demand. Measures being adopted include taking into account the combined incomes of members of a household, moving away from the standard 25% of the borrower's income and adopting a more flexible attitude towards women clients.

Still, allocation terms and practices are obstacles to lower income families in formal loan finance.

A choice of loan terms has been put forward from some quarters as one way in which the societies can play a bigger part in the low-cost market. Changes to the terms could be in terms of the length of the loan, graduated repayment schedules, fixed or variable interest rates and the size of the deposit.

Ways of encouraging the private sector to enter this market are under focus. What incentives can be offered to the pension funds and insurers, for example, to push them into low-cost housing?

The adoption of the US GNMA certificate system has frequently been mooted for the high-risk residential market. The "Ginnie Mae" method — after the Government National Mortgage Association — is in effect a guarantee from government of the timeous payment of principal and interest.

Some believe the Ginnie Maes combine the best features of both mortgages and government loans, with safety, attractive yield, cash flow and superior marketability. The GNMA is not authorised to originate new mortgages — it buys selected types of mortgages and issues long-term securities backed by self-liquidating mortgages, the principal and interest payment of which it guarantees. The loans are of 30-year duration but are typically paid by the 12th year.

Fixed property investment has become more and more the preserve of institutions with strong cash flows, meaning pension funds and life assurers are today's major owners of investment property.

Presumably the perception of this prompted the recent government decision to make bonds available so the institutions can provide funds for housing purposes.

Indirect investment

The institutions could also invest in housing indirectly by placing a portion of their funds on long-term deposit with an intermediary body.

It has been proposed that government considers directing a proportion of the prescribed asset of financial institutions to this field. Pension funds and insurance companies presently have to invest 53% and 33% respectively of their assets in prescribed investments.

If only 5% of the approximately R40b invested by pension funds is allocated to housing, 100 000 homes could be built.

Alternative housing defined

WHAT is a low-cost house?

Parameters vary, but one clear definition comes from Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) National Building Research Institute chief economist, Dr Tobie de Vos.

De Vos describes a low-cost house as a 55m² to 60m² home, containing three living rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, with no cuphoards in the bedrooms and only basic and essential storage space in the kitchens. Electricity, hot and cold water and water-borne sewerage are included.

This house, when produced conventionally by the building industry, would cost between R15 000 and R20 000 in 1986, including the land.

Obviously many low-income families will live in houses of lesser standards than this. Alternative housing methods include the following, with a range of standards inbetween:

- **☐ Controlled squatting;**
- **☐ Self-help site and service units;**
- **☐ Core houses or shells on to which the owner adds when the family can afford it.**

Actual construction methods which some building societies are now prepared to consider include the wattle and daub form, the *sakke en sand* structure, concrete brick construction, airated concrete panel building, the utilisation of laminated wooden panels and the prefabricated interlocking concrete panel method.

DD 7/9/86 (339)

Bill may mean black removals

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A bill — already passed by the House of Representatives and in the final stages of debate in the remaining two houses — will deny thousands of black South Africans citizenship and involve the removal of more than 15 000 people.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill provides for the incorporation of several black communities living on free-hold lands as well as large tracts of land belonging to white farmers into the TBVC states.

Among the areas scheduled to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana is Bloedfontein, near Settlers — a community of about 15 000 Ndebeles and North Sotho people.

The government has stated its intention to move the 15 000 to the nearby area of Rust de Winter but they refuse to be resettled. Other communities which face incorporation into Bophuthatswana are those living in Machakaneng, near Brits, and Brakkaagte and Leeufontein, near Zeerust.

A letter from Machakaneng residents protesting against the pending incorporations was this week read out in the House of Assembly by a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Ray Swart.

Affected residents claim that the government has not consulted them or responded to their letters protesting against the incorporation.

The Bophuthatwana Government has also stated that it will not tolerate dual citizenship and that anyone who renounces Bophuthatswanan citizenship in favour of that of South Africa would have to leave Bophuthatswana. This, residents say, would be equivalent to forced removal.

The chief spokesman for education and development aid in the House of Representatives — which approved the bill this week Mr Tommy Abrahams, said there was opposition to forced removals but not to the excision of land from South Africa and its incorporation and development within the national states.

He stressed that land must be made available for those people who did not want to be incorporated and wished to remain South Africans.

If the land offered to those affected was better than their current living environment and close to their work places the government would not have to force people to move, he said.

However, the House of Delegates component of the joint parliamentary Education and Development Aid Standing Committee looking into the matter has recommended that the bill not be passed.

The chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Delegates, Mr Samaroo Pachai, said he had grave reservations about the bill as he was not satisfied that the communities concerned had been consulted.

"Removals should be halted and there should be a moratorium on homeland consolidation until we find a constitution acceptable to all," he said.

Govt given homes plan

By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A group of Durban businessmen, taking President Botha at his word, has asked the Government to co-operate in a multimillion-rand scheme to solve the housing crisis for the employed black middle class.

The scheme is intended to complement the Government's own multimillion-rand proposals to solve the housing shortage for the unemployed.

When President Botha appealed in March this year to the private sector for help in solving the country's problems, Durban businessman Mr Terry Rosenberg started looking around to see what he could do.

Using contacts in his church, he found a way.

Last week, after months of work, drawing in business associates and talking to concerned people, Mr Rosenberg presented a complex report to the Government.

The project is not limited to Natal but will take effect across the nation.

Government response so far has been low-key but encouraging.

The basis to the scheme is to draw in private enterprise on a major scale in partnership with the Government, using existing infrastructure and the resources of pension funds with the prospective homeowners also paying their way.

THE SHACKSVILLE HORROR

7/9/86 (339) SUN. TIMES



It CAN be wiped out, but more than just money is needed

SPECIAL REPORT BY DAVID JACKSON

SOUTH Africa's critical backlog in black housing could be eliminated within 10 to 15 years — boosted by the Government's R750-million package for home building.

But experts in the housing field warned this week that the cash injection was only a beginning. They say a major onslaught must be made on the shortage of available land for building and on cutting the strangling Government red tape if the time scale is to be met.

The prospects for blacks owning their own homes are now better than they have ever been. But, say the experts, the project could be still-born unless there is a major shake-up of antiquated procedures which are frustrating developers.

Across the country, exciting and innovative housing schemes for blacks are rolling off the drawing-boards — given momentum by political developments which give blacks as well as whites the option of buying on leasehold or freehold.

And the country's building industry, now suffering one of its worst slumps, is itching to get moving on home building — which in turn would provide a stimulus to the economy by providing jobs for a host of allied tradesmen.

Experts this week gave warm but qualified approval to the Government's new housing drive — the first serious attempt in decades to cut back the black housing backlog, which all agree could be one of the keys to racial peace.

But they say many administrative hurdles — and the vexing land issue — must be overcome if it is to take off.

Authoritative estimates put the present backlog in black housing (including coloureds and Indians) at anything between 530 000 and 575 000 homes.

And one forecast of the requirement by the turn of the century is such that even if the country develops 100 000 houses a year for blacks, only about 50 percent of the need will be met by the year 2000.

In some townships, an average of 16 people or more are living in a single home — with up to 42 people in a single two-bedroomed house in some extreme cases.

Some say that even if the Government's R750-million was immediately poured into a crash housing drive, it would reduce the backlog only by about five to 10 percent.

But hopes are pinned on a snowballing effect which — with schemes such as the "self-help" housing projects being initiated by the Urban Foundation — could see the housing shortage drastically reduced within a decade.

Says Mr I W Robinson, managing director of the giant LTA construction company: "Money is not the real problem ... we are short of land, and the allocation of much easier from a cash-flow point of view to take a risk profile in selling houses on serviced land.

"As much of this money as possible should be spent on the infrastructure so that we can then take that land, build houses and sell them quickly.

"We have to wait a long time to get a return on our investment, whereas if we get the serviced land we can start selling houses within four or five months of actually starting work — and start generating a cash flow."

bond for a R20 000 home?.

Says Mr Robinson: "We've got to try to encourage building societies to look at financing Third World standards of housing. We are attempting to provide First World accommodation in a Third World environment at the moment.

"We have to provide a house which is first of all affordable, and secondly in an area where the black man wants to live.

"He wants to live where he doesn't have to travel about three hours to get to work in the morning.



I W ROBINSON
Money is not the problem

Mr Robinson says that in theory the backlog could be cleared within 10 years.

One of the keys to low-cost utility company established by the Urban Foundation in the Transvaal — explains that these schemes, which link individual owner-builders with building society finance, have approved building plans, bulk-purchased materials available to them on-site, plus a level of technical supervision and advice available during construction.

The owner-builders then take responsibility for organising the building themselves. They find their own local contractor and employ him on a labour-only basis to produce the goods

month.

"This means between 50 and 60 percent of families on the Rand can afford houses with this type of self-help, assuming they are employed."

This type of housing can be produced within four to six months by the owner-builder.

Such schemes are being run in Katlehong and Thokoza (formerly Natalspruit), and by the end of the year 100 to 125 houses a month will be coming off the production line.

There are similar schemes in the Eastern and Western Cape, Bloemfontein and Durban.

In a second version of the "self-help" scheme, people are given access to a serviced site where they take occupation, erect a temporary structure and over a period ranging from three to eight years provide themselves with a house.

This means they don't have to find the finance for the whole product all at once.

But, warns Mr Nell: "The allocation of funds is only one of the elements which have to be dealt with.

"It's critical to resolve the land supply question, to stimulate the local home-building industry, and to tackle the whole red tape issue — such as the administrative requirements in order to register ownership on each individual.

"On the credit side, housing is now receiving a level of priority which increases our optimism that these factors will be addressed."

Dr Llewellyn Lewis, president of the Institute of Housing, also believes the black-housing backlog could be eliminated within 10-15 years if the tempo of expenditure is maintained and there is an increased Government allocation for black housing.

"I think the Government is in earnest, because it wants to create employment and stimulate the economy.

"The package could be a major engine for growth and I'm optimistic, particularly because the private sector is becoming involved in various innovative and creative ways on the financing side.



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ing off the drawing-boards — given momentum by political developments which give blacks as well as whites the option of buying on leasehold or freehold.

And the country's building industry, now suffering one of its worst slumps, is itching to get moving on home building — which in turn would provide a stimulus to the economy by providing jobs for a host of allied tradesmen.

Experts this week gave warm but qualified approval to the Government's new housing drive — the first serious attempt in decades to cut back the black housing backlog, which all agree could be one of the keys to racial peace.

But they say many administrative hurdles — and the vexing land issue — must be overcome if it is to take off.

Authoritative estimates put the present backlog in black housing (including coloureds and Indians) at anything between 530 000 and 575 000 homes.

And one forecast of the requirement by the turn of the century is such that even if the country develops 100 000 houses a year for blacks, only about 50 percent of the need will be met by the year 2000.

In some townships, an average of 16 people or more are living in a single home — with up to 42 people in a single two-bedroomed house in some extreme cases.

Some say that even if the Government's R750-million was immediately poured into a crash housing drive, it would reduce the backlog only by about five to 10 percent.

But hopes are pinned on a snowballing effect which — with schemes such as the "self-help" housing projects being initiated by the Urban Foundation — could see the housing shortage drastically reduced within a decade.

Says Mr I W Robinson, managing director of the giant LTA construction company: "Money is not the real problem ... we are short of land, and the allocation of land to the private sector has been the main stumbling block in getting over the housing backlog.

"People at the senior level of Government are enthusiastic about involving the private sector, but somewhere down the bureaucratic line there's a blockage.

"It is being cleared slowly, but I would rather like to see this R750-million used for servicing the land which the Government may be able to provide.

"The private sector finds it much easier from a cash-flow point of view to take a risk profile in selling houses on serviced land.

"As much of this money as possible should be spent on the infrastructure so that we can then take that land, build houses and sell them quickly.

"We have to wait a long time to get a return on our investment, whereas if we get the serviced land we can start selling houses within four or five months of actually starting work — and start generating a cash flow."

According to Mr Robinson, there is already a backlog of homes for blacks who have the means to buy them — basic bricks and mortar, two-bedroomed houses, in the R20 000 to R60 000 range.

"As a rule the black man requires space. This is a big incentive and whether the finishing is a bit rough is not really the main concern. We have a lot of potential buyers in this price range."

But what of most blacks who will not be able to get a bond for a R20 000 home?.

Says Mr Robinson: "We've got to try to encourage building societies to look at financing Third World standards of housing. We are attempting to provide First World accommodation in a Third World environment at the moment.

"We have to provide a house which is first of all affordable, and secondly in an area where the black man wants to live.

"He wants to live where he doesn't have to travel about three hours to get to work in the morning.

"The environment is also very important ... we don't want to see Sowetos springing up all over the place. This can be avoided with careful planning."



I W ROBINSON
Money is not the problem

Mr Robinson says that in theory the backlog could be cleared within 10 years.

One of the keys to low-cost housing could lie with the "self-help" schemes.

Mr Matthew Nell, general manager of the Family Housing Association — a housing utility company established by the Urban Foundation in the Transvaal — explains that these schemes, which link individual owner-builders with building society finance, have approved building plans, bulk-purchased materials available to them on-site, plus a level of technical supervision and advice available during construction.

The owner-builders then take responsibility for organising the building themselves. They find their own local contractor and employ him on a labour-only basis to produce the goods.

Says Mr Nell: "Our lowest-priced house is going with a building society bond at about R10 000 at the moment. We are able to get down to household incomes of between R350 and R400 a ...ns means they don't have to find the finance for the whole product all at once.

But, warns Mr Nell: "The allocation of funds is only one of the elements which have to be dealt with.

"It's critical to resolve the land supply question, to stimulate the local home-building industry, and to tackle the whole red tape issue — such as the administrative requirements in order to register ownership on each individual.

"On the credit side, housing is now receiving a level of priority which increases our optimism that these factors will be addressed."

Dr Llewellyn Lewis, president of the Institute of Housing, also believes the black-housing backlog could be eliminated within 10-15 years if the tempo of expenditure is maintained and there is an increased Government allocation for black housing.

"I think the Government is in earnest, because it wants to create employment and stimulate the economy.

"The package could be a major engine for growth and I'm optimistic, particularly because the private sector is becoming involved in various innovative and creative ways on the financing side.

"The constraining issues are land and finance. Technically, we can solve our problems ... there is nobody in the world who can teach us anything about housing."

How cash will be shared

BREAKDOWN of the Government's R750-million package, supplied by the SA Builder, official mouthpiece of the Building Industries' Federation of South Africa:

● R320-million will be spent in the 1985/86 financial year. Of this, R185-million will be for blacks, R49-million for Indians, R68-million for coloureds and R18-million for whites.

● A further R400-million will be put aside as a "nest egg" in a special trust fund to be administered by the private sector.

● It is intended to supplement this amount by the sale of special housing bonds, which will enjoy prescribed investment status.

The bonds will provide a vehicle for low-income housing, with the emphasis on self-help schemes and job creation.

Needed: 3 million urban homes by the year 2000

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The population of the Republic of South Africa is expected to increase from 20 million in 1985 to about 34 million by the year 2000 when a projected 83 percent will be living in the urban areas compared with 66 percent at present.

The white group presently has a housing surplus of about 37 000 units. This does not necessarily mean all households are without problems.

Financial hardship, overcrowding and the occupation of inadequate homes is often found. The fact that vacant units are not restricted to the relatively expensive category indicates that affordability problems are also experienced by whites.

Although statistical analysis indicates a shortage of 52 000 housing units for the coloured population, information obtained from a number of local areas seems to indicate the present shortage may be as high as 100 000 units.

The Indian population has a shortage of about 44 000 housing units.

The scrapping of influx control coupled with the natural population increase is expected to push the housing backlog to 1,3 million by 1990 — just four years from now. By the year 2000 about 3,2 million houses will have to be built in the urban areas of South Africa if the country's needs are to be met — but 76 percent of black households in South Africa have no money for housing. These are some of the facts Dr Tobie de Vos, chief economist of the Building Services Division, National Building Research Institute at the CSIR, gave recently at a seminar on the financing of low-cost housing. Here are excerpts from his paper in which he assessed the situation.

Current and projected urban housing requirements: 1985-2000

Population group		Housing Stock 1985	Housing requirements 1985	1990	1995	2000
Whites*	Requirements	1 299 000	1 262 000	1 332 000	1 430 000	1 517 000
	Cum. shortage		+(37 000)	33 000	132 000	218 000
Coloureds*	Requirements	394 000	446 000	487 000	538 000	586 000
	Cum. shortage		52 000	94 000	144 000	192 000
Asians*	Requirements	141 000	185 000	200 000	218 000	234 000
	Cum. shortage		44 000	60 000	77 000	93 000
Blacks**	Requirements	466 000	1 004 000	2 299 000	2 724 000	3 161 000
	Cum. shortage		538 000	1 833 000	2 258 000	2 695 000

\+ Surplus
* RSA and National States, excluding TBVC countries
** RSA, excluding the National States and the TBVC countries

The main housing problem facing South Africa concerns the black population. This is not only because of the size of this population, but because previous government policies restricted the building of homes, and imposed influx control and group areas legislation.

Generate demand

While the present backlog for blacks amounts to more than 500 000 units, the relaxation of influx control, together with the natural population increase, will generate a demand for an additional 1,3 million homes by 1990.

An estimated 2,7 million homes will have to be provided before the year 2000 if every household is to occupy a separate dwelling by then.

About 3,2 million homes in all need to be provided in the urban area of the RSA before 2000. This is more than 200 000 on average per annum.

The ability to provide low cost housing units depends, among other things, on the cost of the dwellings, the ability of households to afford them, the availability and cost of the land, labour and the funds available for subsidisation.

Unit cost

The cost of providing a low-cost housing unit in 1986 is R20 000 including land and services.(A low-cost house is defined as a 55 sq m to 69 sq m home containing three living rooms, a kitchen and bathroom with no cupboards and only basic storage space in the kitchen. Ceilings are provided and the floor finishes are relatively maintenance free. Electricity, hot and cold water and waterborne sewerage are included.)

The ability of households to afford accommodation can be evaluated, inter alia, in terms of their disposable income for housing.

This disposable income is considered to be that portion of household income available for housing after transport costs of the breadwinners have been paid as well as the items necessary to maintain a minimum standard of health and decency.

The Institute of Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth has found the Household Subsistence Levels (HSL) for blacks, Indians and coloureds to be R345, R401 and R368 a month respectively in 1985.

As similar studies have not been undertaken for whites, it will be assumed the HSL for Whites is the same as for Indians.

Households

According to the 1985 All Media and Products survey (AMPS) the average declared monthly income for households in South Africa (including the TBVC countries and Namibia) ranged from R352 for blacks to more than R2 000 for whites.

In terms of this analysis, only 2,4 percent of white households are financially unable to make any contributions towards their housing. The corresponding figures for coloured, Indians and blacks are 31,1 percent, 8,2 percent and 56,4 percent.

About nine percent of all white households need assistance to acquire a low-cost dwelling. More than half the coloureds, 30 percent of the Indians and no less than 84 percent of the blacks cannot afford a low-cost dwelling with some form of subsidy.

The one-third interest rate State subsidy which first-time home-owners receive allows 94 percent of all white households to acquire low-cost dwellings whereas the civil service subsidy allows 96 percent to do so.

The corresponding percentages for coloureds are about 53 and 61, for Indians 78 and 85 and for blacks 24 and 33.

Loan funds

According to tables reflecting loan funds required for subsidised low-cost housing, it can be calculated that at least R8 000 million is needed to eradicate the 1985 backlog. This is 11 times the R750 million the Government has made available.

If the housing backlog is to be met by 1990 at the standard suggested and assuming prices, costs, interest rates and household incomes remain constant, the astronomical amount of R27 000 million will be required in the form of loanable funds on which no interest or capital redemption payments can be made initially.

Too many households in South Africa have become accustomed to either the State or their employers largely subsiding their accommodation. This has created a dependancy syndrome which has detrimentally affected the natural growth of the housing market.

Informal sector

About 70 percent of white households receive some form of housing subsidy while a considerably larger proportion of other population groups enjoy this privilege.

The involvement of each household in the provision of its housing is probably the most significant way to reduce the need for low-cost housing finance. The encouragement and development of the informal economic sector, specially in the erection and maintenance of dwellings, is of particular importance.

For such a system to be successful, building standards appropriate to the technologies employed and to the associated financial constraints will have to be actively encouraged and approved.

The role of the State in the provision and financing of housing in South Africa has often been underestimated. It is not generally known the State has in recent years been responsible for the direct financing of more than one-third of all housing constructed in South Africa.

Plots available

As far as coloured, Indian and blacks are concerned, the Government has been investing about R350 million per annum to provide about 23 000 homes a year. Despite this, the housing backlog has increased steadily. This state of affairs led to the adoption of a new housing policy at the beginning of 1983 in terms of which active support of the public sector is sought.

In an attempt to use available funds to the best advantage, the Government now gives priority to the provision of serviced building plots.

These plots are made available to all persons who can, either from their own financial resources or with the assistance of their employers or financial institutions, accept responsibility for the construction of their own homes.

For the group earning:

- Up to R150 per month, the local authority is responsible for providing a serviced site and dwelling utilising State funds.
- R150 to R450 per month, the local authority provides only a serviced stand utilising State funds. The property owner is eligible to receive financial assistance for building materials up to a maximum of R4 000.
- R450 to R800 a month, the local authority is required to provide a serviced site only, utilising State funds.
- R801 and above, the housing needs must be met by the private sector.

New strategy

The campaign launched by the government in 1983 to sell 500 000 housing units at very reasonable prices is indicative of an endeavour to promote home-ownership.

Although this new housing strategy of the Government is laudable, it has not yet met with the success expected. This is mainly attributable to delays in finalising surveying and township establishment procedures, as well as to pressure not to purchase homes brought to bear on tenants by opposing political groups. Recent evidence seems to indicate sales are now picking up.

Loss offset

It is impossible to promote large-scale provision of low-cost housing in South Africa without some form of subsidy and incentive. Effective incentives will offset any potential loss of revenue or expenditure of funds, whereas subsidies imply the reallocation of resources.

Subsidies should ideally relate to the ability to pay. They should be granted only in cases of proven need to achieve viable objectives. If correctly applied, subsidies can make a significant contribution to the financing of low-cost housing.

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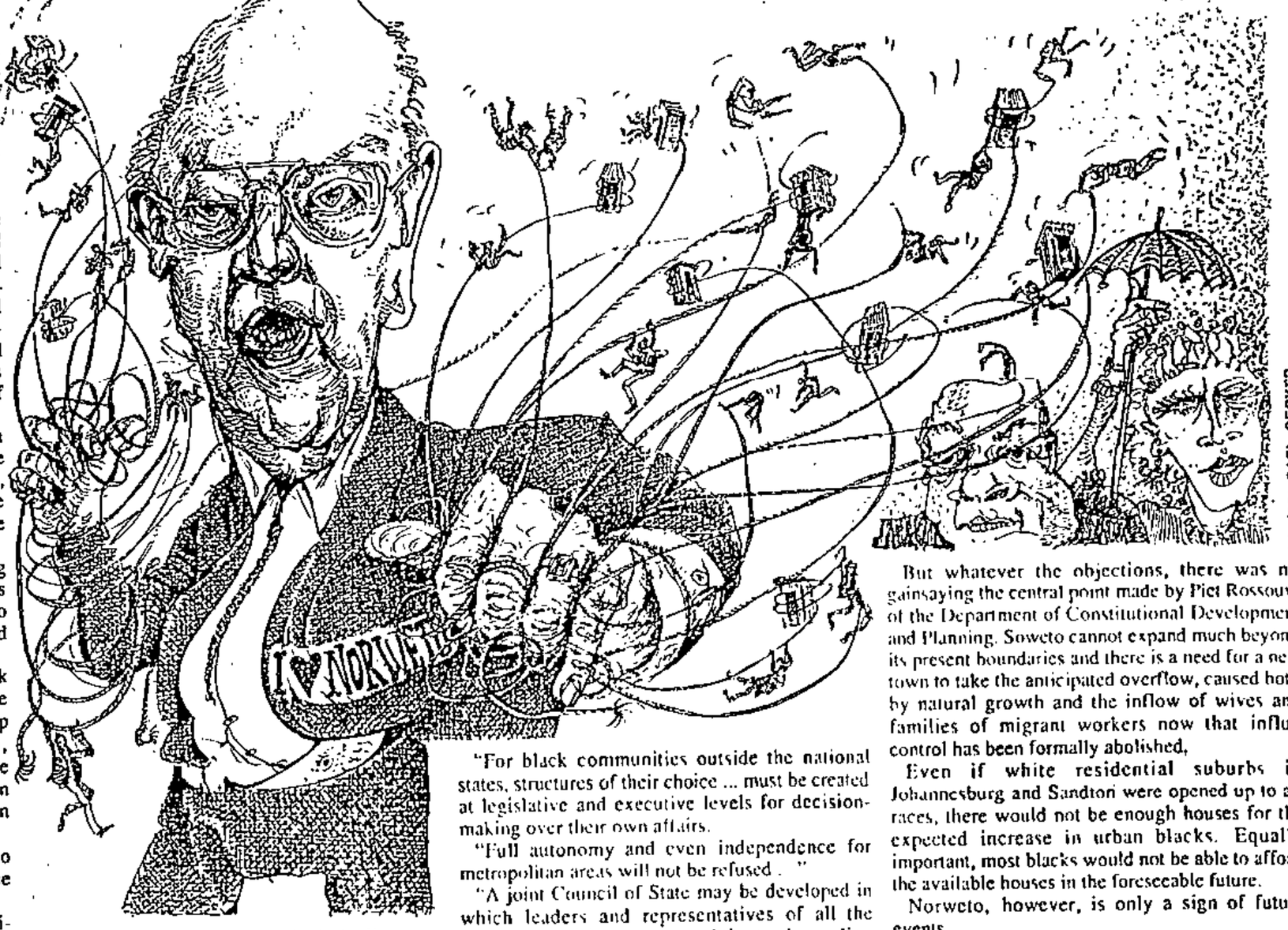
FOCUS ON CITY STATES

RETURN TO LILLIPUT

There's a new enthusiasm in National Party circles for the 'city state', a concept which acknowledges that urban blacks can't be wished away, but confines black political rights to Lilliput-sized 'homelands' dotted about the outskirts of white towns. PATRICK LAURENCE reports



Drawing: CARL BECKER

THE decision by government spokesmen, from President PW Botha downwards, to refurbish the concept of city states is hardly surprising.

By the turn of the century another six black townships the size of Soweto will have to emerge, one way or another, to accommodate the rapidly urbanising black people.

Three of the new Soweto-size townships — *ie* townships of a million or more people — will be situated in or near the already densely populated PWV complex. More than 3,3-million blacks lived there in 1980.

Renewed emphasis on city states at the special federal congress of the National Party by Botha — and by two of the three top contenders to succeed him, cabinet ministers Gerrit Viljoen and Chris Heunis — is a logical corollary to a number of shifts in government thinking.

One is abandonment of the Verwoerdian dream or hope that the tide of black migration from the tribal homelands to the cities will reverse and, with it, concomitant acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks and acknowledgement that the number of black urban dwellers will grow.

Another is realisation of the futility of trying both to stem the influx of blacks into the townships through laws and to force black residents there to exercise their political rights in their designated "homelands".

Yet another is Botha's pledge to offer all black South Africans — including those who were arbitrarily deprived of South African citizenship when the TBVC states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent — a share in decision-making in central government in matters of common concern.

A fourth is Botha's continued adherence to residential segregation and control by each race over its own affairs.

City states, or what might be called "multi-ethnic urban homelands", represent an attempt to reconcile the conflicting demands of those four political positions.

According to the President's Council report on urbanisation, about one-third of the black population of more than 24-million was urbanised in 1980.

Projections by demographers for the future vary, depending on what factors are stressed, the President's Council report says. But, it adds, "most estimates indicate an expected level of black urbanisation of 40 percent to 50 percent by the year 2000."

A few estimates are higher, the report noted. One anticipates that between 60 percent and 75 percent of the black population will be urbanised.

Another President's Council report, one by the scientific committee on population trends in South Africa, concludes that a large influx of blacks into the towns is inevitable.

These considerations help account for the seemingly sudden re-emphasis on the city state concept.

It can be explained as an ideological adjustment to demographic reality. If blacks will not remain in their allotted ethnic states or, failing that, exercise their political rights there, then they will have to be offered city states over which they can exercise control of their own affairs without "interfering" in the communal affairs of their white compatriots.

City states further provide a convenient polity through which urban blacks can be represented, alongside delegates from the ethnic states, on the National Party's proposed "Council of States".

In retrospect, Botha's mooting of the idea of granting "full autonomy as city states to black urban communities close to our metropolitan areas" was a calculated statement, not a throw-away gesture.

Motions conceived and drafted in advance for adoption at the National Party federal congress contained further evidence that the city state idea has now shifted to the centre of NP thinking. Thus the resolution on constitutional development contained three critical sentences.

"For black communities outside the national states, structures of their choice ... must be created at legislative and executive levels for decision-making over their own affairs.

"Full autonomy and even independence for metropolitan areas will not be refused ..."

"A joint Council of State may be developed in which leaders and representatives of all the political entities may participate in policy formulation over common interests by means of consensus decision making."

Unsurprisingly, publication of a draft plan to establish a black township north of Johannesburg more or less coincided with revival of the city state concept.

The proposed new township for 250 000 blacks was immediately dubbed Norweto. The name was modelled on Soweto, which is an acronym for South Western Townships.

The proposed new township ran into stiff resistance from whites in the area, who offered disparate reasons for their opposition.

Some feared it would be infiltrated by the outlawed African National Congress and used as a base from which to shoot down overflying aircraft. Some raised environmental objections, stressing that the site for Norweto was in a "green belt". A third group insisted that the concept of a segregated black township was obsolete and that establishment of a new town should await the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

But whatever the objections, there was no gainsaying the central point made by Piet Rossouw of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. Soweto cannot expand much beyond its present boundaries and there is a need for a new town to take the anticipated overflow, caused both by natural growth and the inflow of wives and families of migrant workers now that influx control has been formally abolished.

Even if white residential suburbs in Johannesburg and Sandton were opened up to all races, there would not be enough houses for the expected increase in urban blacks. Equally important, most blacks would not be able to afford the available houses in the foreseeable future.

Norweto, however, is only a sign of future events.

Calculations by the Urban Foundation based on a "mid-range" population growth projection indicate that nearly 600 000 additional black families will have to be accommodated in the PWV area by the year 2000. Assuming a family size of 5,2 people, that means an additional 3-million people.

As greater Soweto has an estimated population of about 1,2-million, that means the PWV will have to accommodate another three Sowetos in the next 15 years.

According to official figures, blacks already outnumber whites in the PWV nearly 2 to 1. They will inevitably dominate the metropole politically if non-racial municipalities are allowed to develop.

Hence the NP's new stress on black city states. But the collapse of existing black town councils under pressure from black activists does not augur well for city states. There is no evidence to suggest they will be any more successful than their apartheid precursors.

PART II: APPLICATION

The Authorised Officer

.....

.....

.....

.....

(insert address)

Township applicant's address: .....

.....

.....

.....

Tel. No.: .....

Township applicant's reference: .....

Sir

PROPOSED TOWNSHIP: .....

SITUATED ON: .....

I, the undersigned, ...

being—

*the registered owner of the land described herein,

OR

*the duly authorised agent of the registered owner of the land described herein,

OR

*the person or body with the consent of the registered owner of the land described herein to establish a township on such land in my own name,

OR

*the person or body to whom the land described herein has been made available as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984,

hereby apply for permission to establish a township on the land described herein and submit the particulars that appear hereafter.

Date ....

Signature

---

* Delete that which is not applicable.

1.	DOCUMENTS INCLUDED IN APPLICATION (Please make a cross in the appropriate columns)	YES	NO	N/A
1.1	Two copies of completed application form, each accompanied by the documents as indicated below	.....	.....	.....
1.2	A print of the proposed township layout	.....	.....	.....
1.3	A copy of the memorandum in support of the application	.....	.....	.....
1.4	A copy of the title deed(s)	.....	.....	.....
1.5	A copy of any deed of servitude that applies to the land	.....	.....	.....
1.6	A copy of any mortgage bond(s) relating to the land	.....	.....	.....
1.7	A copy of the mineral rights certificate or mineral rights cession	.....	.....	.....
1.8	A copy of the owner's consent or power(s) of attorney, if applicable	.....	.....	.....
1.9	A copy of the township applicant's company resolution, if applicable	.....	.....	.....
1.10	A floodline certificate indicating whether the land is or is not subject to a 1 in 50 year flood	.....	.....	.....
1.11	A copy of the mortgagee's consent, if applicable	.....	.....	.....
1.12	A copy of the mineral right holder's consent, if applicable	.....	.....	.....
1.13	Proof of reservation for township purposes in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967, if applicable	.....	.....	.....
1.14	A copy of a geotechnical report	.....	.....	.....
1.15	A certificate from a land surveyor, town planner or attorney stating that the conditions of title or servitude(s) recorded in the title deed(s) do not affect the proposed township, or stating the manner in which each servitude is to be cancelled or amended	.....	.....	.....
1.16	A copy of the land availability agreement, if any	.....	.....	.....
1.17	A copy of the services agreement, if already concluded			
1.18	An application for designation as a development area in terms of section 33 of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984, if required	.....	.....	.....

1.19 If the answer is "no" or "not applicable" in respect of any of the aforegoing documents, give reasons (lengthy explanations can be attached as annexures)

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1.20 Other documents attached

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2. SPECIFIC INFORMATION REGARDING PROPOSED TOWNSHIP

2.1 Name of proposed township (also indicate whether name has been approved by the appropriate authority and, if so, by whom):

.....

2.2 Name of township applicant: .....

2.3 Property

Title deed description of every portion of the farm/smallholding* on which the proposed township is to be established:

.....

.....

(i) Title Deed No.: .....

.....

(ii) Title Deed No.: .....

.....

(iii) Title Deed No.: .....

.....

2.4 Full name of registered owner of the land: .....

.....

2.5 The land is/is not* mortgaged and particulars of the relevant mortgage bonds are as follows:

2.5.1 Property: .....

(i) Bond No. ..... in favour of .....

(ii) Bond No. ..... in favour of .....

(iii) Bond No. ..... in favour of .....

2.5.2 Porperty: .....

(i) Bond No. ..... in favour of .....

(ii) Bond No. ..... in favour of .....

(iii) Bond No. ..... in favour of .....

2.6 Mineral rights have/have not* been severed from the ownership of the land and are held by:

..... under Certificate No. .....

..... under Certificate No. .....

2.7 A lease of the rights to minerals has/has not* been granted/A prospecting contract has/has not* been entered into, the particulars of which are as follows*:

.....

.....

2.8 Status of land in terms of the provisions of the Mining Rights Act, 1967:

2.8.1 The land has/has not* been proclaimed in terms of the Act (furnish details):

.....

.....

2.8.2 The land has/has not* been reserved for township purposes in terms of section 184 of the Act (furnish details):

.....

.....

.....

2.8.3 The land has/has not* been mined for precious metals or base metals as defined in section 1 of the Act (furnish details):

.....

.....

.....

2.9 The township applicant proposes still to take the following steps in respect of the position set out in paragraphs 2.6, 2.7, 2.8.1, 2.8.2 and 2.8.3 above [indicate full particulars of the steps that the township applicant proposes to take and when they are likely to be completed, as contemplated in regulation 8 (2)]:

.....

.....

.....

2.10 The township applicant requests that the Minister approve the application notwithstanding the fact that the steps referred to in paragraph 2.9 above have not yet been taken, and further requests that the Minister imposes the following conditions in this regard, as contemplated in regulation 16 (1):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2.11 The proposed township—

2.11.1 is situated within the municipal or local authority area of .....

2.11.2 adjoins the following municipal or local authority areas:

.....

.....

.....

2.11.3 will be established on land that has been designated or that is deemed to have been designated as a development area as contemplated in section 33 (1) or (4) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984, under (state relevant *Gazette* reference):

.....

.....

2.12 The proposed township falls within the area of the ..... town planning scheme/does not fall within the area of any town planning scheme*

2.13 Proposed land use(s) and total number of erven intended for each use:

Proposed use	*Number of erven*
Residential	
Business	
Industrial	
Community facility	
Municipal	
Undetermined	
Public open space	
Other	

2.14 Indicate in detail how each of the conditions and servitudes contained in the deed(s) of transfer of the properties affects the proposed township and how these conditions and servitudes are to be dealt with:

.....

.....

.....

(Where it is indicated that any condition of title or servitude does not affect the proposed township, a certificate to this effect from a registered land surveyor or town planner or attorney shall be submitted.)

2.15 The land on which the township will be established—

*has been made available to the township applicant by .....

.....

.....

..... as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984, and the conditions on which the land has been so made available are contained in a land availability agreement, a copy of which is attached to this application/has been lodged with the authorised officer of approval on ..... (state the date)*

OR

*will be developed by the township applicant on behalf of .....

.....

.....

..... (insert full name of owner) by virtue of a power of attorney, a copy of which is attached to this application

OR

*will be developed by the township applicant on the land of

.....

.....

.....

(insert full name of owner) in the township applicant's own name by virtue of a consent granted by the above-mentioned owner, a copy of which is attached to this application

* Delete that which is not applicable.

PART III: CONDITIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT

[See regulation 7 (1) (b). The Minister will use this part of the application as the basis for imposing conditions of establishment in terms of regulation 16.]

3. SUMMARY OF TOWNSHIP PARTICULARS

(Paragraph 3 serves as a summary and check sheet. With the exception of paragraph 3.8 below, the township applicant must provide details.)

3.1 Proposed name of township .....

3.2 Comprising (number of erven and uses) .....

3.3 As shown on layout plan No. .....

3.4 Situate on .....

3.5 In the area of jurisdiction of (local authority) .....

3.6 Deed(s) of Transfer No. .....

.....

.....

.....

3.7 Dated (state date of this application) .....

3.8 Amendments, if any (to be completed by authorised officer) .....

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4. PROPOSED CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH PRIOR TO THE TOWNSHIP BEING DECLARED AN APPROVED TOWNSHIP UNDER REGULATION 23

(The conditions stated in paragraph 4 are guide-lines only and the township applicant may suggest amended and/or different conditions in appropriate cases.)

4.1 CANCELLATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS OF TITLE

The applicant shall at his own expense cause the following conditions and servitudes to be cancelled or otherwise dealt with as follows:

.....

.....

.....

4.2 CONSOLIDATION OF COMPONENT PORTIONS

The township applicant shall at his own expense cause the component portions comprising the township to be consolidated where necessary.

4.3 MINERAL RIGHTS

[Propose the conditions relating to mineral rights as contemplated in regulations 8 (3) and 16 (1).]

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4.4 GENERAL

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5. CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BEFORE LAND BECOMES REGISTRABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 25 (2)

(The conditions stated in paragraph 5 are guide-lines only and the township applicant may suggest amended or different conditions in appropriate cases.)

5.1 NAME

The name of the township shall be .....

5.2 DESIGN

The township shall consist of erven and streets as indicated on plan.....

5.3 DISPOSAL OF EXISTING CONDITIONS OF TITLE

All erven except the following erven shall be made subject to existing conditions and servitudes not cancelled or otherwise dealt with in terms of paragraph 4.1 above, if any, including the reservation of rights to minerals:

.....

.....

5.4 DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The township applicant shall at his own expense cause all existing buildings and structures situated within the side space and rear space or over common boundaries to be demolished to the satisfaction of the authorised officer when required by the authorised officer to do so.

5.5 REPOSITIONING OF ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

If, by reason of the establishment of the township, it should become necessary to reposition any existing circuits of the Electricity Supply Commission, the cost thereof shall be borne by the township applicant.

5.6 PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF SERVICES

5.6.1 The township applicant shall provide and install all internal services in the township, as provided for in the services agreement or by a decision of a services arbitration board, as the case may be.

5.6.2 The relevant authority referred to in regulation 26 shall provide and install all external services in the township, as provided for in the services agreement or by a decision of a services arbitration board, as the case may be.

5.7 OTHER CONDITIONS

(Insert other conditions to be complied with before the land becomes registrable, for example conditions relating to endowments or conditions in respect of mineral rights to be met after approval of the township.)

.....

.....

.....

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.....

6. SUGGESTED LAND USES TO BE APPROVED BY MINISTER

(Insert the erf numbers as they appear on the layout plan. If the same erven eventually bear different numbers on a general plan approved by the Surveyor-General in terms of regulation 19, after the Minister has approved this application in terms of regulation 16, transfer may be given of such erven with reference to the numbers as they appear on the general plan.)

6.1 Residential: Erven Numbers.....

6.2 Business: Erven Numbers.....

6.3 Industrial: Erven Numbers.....

6.4 Community facility: Erven Numbers.....

6.5 Municipal: Erven Numbers.....

6.6 Public open space: Erven Numbers.....

6.7 Undetermined: Erven Numbers .....

7. DRAFT CONDITIONS OF TITLE

(Refer to Land Use Conditions published in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations. If different conditions will apply to various categories of erven, the township applicant must indicate to which erven such conditions will apply.)

7.1 *The following conditions shall be included in the title deed of each erf (applicable only where township applicant wishes to apply the land use conditions without amendment):

The use of the aforesaid site shall be ..... (insert the use for the relevant site approved by the Minister—see paragraph 6 above), as defined and subject to such conditions as are contained in the Land Use Conditions in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986, made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984: Provided that on the date on which a town planning scheme relating to the site comes into force the rights and obligations contained in such scheme shall supersede those contained in the aforesaid Land Use Conditions, as contemplated in section 57B of the said Act.

OR

*The following conditions shall be included in the title deed of each erf (applicable only where the township applicant wishes to apply the land use conditions subject to certain amendments):

The use of the aforesaid site shall be..... (insert approved use), as defined and subject to such conditions as are contained in the Land Use Conditions in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984: Provided that the following special conditions shall apply in addition to/instead of* the said Land Use Conditions:

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

Provided further that on the date on which a town planning scheme relating to the site comes into force the rights and obligations contained in such scheme shall supersede those cotained in the aforesaid Land Use Conditions, and in these conditions, as contemplated in section 57B of the said Act

OR

*The following conditions shall be included in the title deed of each site (complete if the Land Use Conditions in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986 will not be used):

.....

.....

.....

.....

Provided that on the date on which a town planning scheme relating to the site comes into force the rights and obligations contained in such scheme shall supersede those contained in these conditions, which shall thereafter be of no force or effect.

7.2.1 The erf is subject to a servitude, 1 metre wide, in favour of the local authority, for sewerage and other municipal purposes, along any two boundaries other than a street boundary and in the case of a panhandle erf, an additional servitude for municipal purposes 1 metre wide across the access portion of the erf, if and when required by the local authority: Provided that the local authority may waive compliance with the requirements of this servitude.

7.2.2 No building or other structure shall be erected within the aforesaid servitude area and no large-rooted trees shall be planted within the area of such servitude or within 1 metre thereof.

7.2.3 The local authority shall be entitled to deposit temporarily on the land adjoining the aforesaid servitude such material as may be excavated by it during the course of the construction, maintenance or removal of such sewerage mains and other works as it, in its discretion, may deem necessary and shall further be entitled to reasonable access to the said land for the aforesaid purpose, subject to any damage done during the process of the construction, maintenance or removal of such sewerage mains and other works being made good by the local authority.

---

* Delete that which is not applicable.

ANNEXURE C

FROM OF NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN PERSONS OR BODIES

[Regulation 9 (1)]

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT.....

.....

..... (the township applicant) has lodged an application for township establishment in the form of the enclosed two copies of the application with the authorised officer as contemplated in the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986, made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT you may within a period of 30 (Thirty) days from the date of this notice, lodge an objection with or make representations in respect of the application to the said authorised officer as contemplated in regulation 11 of the above-mentioned regulations or, if you are unable to lodge such objection or make such representations within such period, or sufficiently to investigate the application within that period, you may, within that period, request the said authorised officer in writing to extend the said period, stating the period within which you will be able to lodge an objection or make representations as well as the nature of the objection or representations that you intend to or, upon further investigation, might or are likely to lodge or make.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT any objection, representation or request for extension must be delivered to the office of the authorised officer at.....

.....

.....

Township Applicant

Date.....

ANNEXURE D

FORM OF NOTICE TO BE PUBLISHED IN NEWSPAPER

[Regulation 10 (1)]

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the township applicant mentioned below has lodged an application for the establishment of the township described below with the authorised officer as contemplated in the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986, made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT the relevant plan(s), document(s) and information are available for inspection at the office of the township applicant (indicated below) for a period of 30 (Thirty) days from .....(insert date of first publication of this notice).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT any person who desires to object to or make representations in respect of the granting of the application must deliver such objection or representation together with the reasons therefor to the authorised officer at his address set out below within the said period of 30 (Thirty) days.

Name of township.....

.....

Name of township applicant.....

.....

Address of township applicant where documents can be inspected .....

.....

Address of authorised officer.....

.....

.....

Number and zoning of erven .....

.....

.....

Locality and description of land.....

.....

ANNEXURE E

*GUIDE-LINES FOR SERVICES AGREEMENT

(*This agreement can also form part of the land availability agreement, where appropriate—see paragraph 5 of Annexure A.)

Any services agreement as contemplated in regulation 26 shall comply *inter alia* with the following guide-lines:

1. PARTIES

The names of the parties to the agreement and their business addresses must be stated.

2. THE LAND

There should be an adequate definition of the land to which the agreement relates, with reference to, for example, any title deed under which the land is held, a diagram prepared by a registered land surveyor and any general plan that has been prepared in respect of the land. In addition, it should be recorded whether the township applicant is the owner or the agent of the owner of the land or acting in his own name with the consent of such owner or whether the land has been made available to him in terms of section 34 (9) of the Act.

3. CONDITIONS

3.1 If the agreement is made subject to the fulfilment of any conditions, these conditions must be clearly stated. They may include, for instance, conditions relating to—

3.1.1 the inclusion of the land to be developed in a local authority area by an Administrator acting under the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982), as read with the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act, 1983 (Act 91 of 1983); or.....

3.1.2 the application for township establishment becoming an approved application.

3.2 If any conditions as contemplated in paragraph 3.1 are imposed, the agreement must state clearly what the effect would be if any such conditions were not fulfilled.

4. CLASSIFICATION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

The engineering services to be provided for the township should be classified as internal or external engineering services, as contemplated in regulation 27, on the basis that—

4.1 "external engineering services" consist of both "bulk services" and "link services";

4.2 "bulk services" means all the primary water, sewerage, electricity and stormwater services, as well as the road network in the system to which the internal services are to be linked;

4.3 "link services" means all new services necessary to link the internal services to the bulk services;

4.4 "internal services" means all services within the boundaries of the new township that are necessary for the establishment of serviced erven in accordance with the level of services agreed between the township applicant and the relevant authority contemplated in regulation 26 (1);

4.5 if a service within the boundaries of the new township also serves any other township within the area of jurisdiction of the relevant authority referred to in regulation 26 (1), such service and the costs of its provision shall be treated as an internal engineering service to the extent that it serves the new township and as an external engineering service to the extent that it serves any such other township or development.

5. DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Town planning and land surveying

As a general rule, the township applicant should be responsible for all land surveying, town planning and related work required for the purposes of registering the general plan relating to the new township, and he should recover all costs so incurred through the sale of serviced erven.

5.2 Responsibility for engineering services

There must be clear provisions recording the responsibilities of the relative parties to the services agreement for the installation and provision of internal and external engineering services as contemplated in regulation 28 (1): Provided that if any one of the parties is to provide and install an engineering service at the request and at the expense of the other, as contemplated in regulation 28 (2), the services to be so installed and provided shall be clearly identified and the amount or the manner of determining the amount of any expense referred to in that subregulation shall be clearly set out.

5.3 Additional bulk services

It must be clear whether additional bulk services are to be installed and provided by the relevant authority contemplated in regulation 26 (1), and if so, such services should be identified.

5.4 Contribution to costs of services

The agreement should not provide for the township applicant to contribute to the costs of the installation and provision of external engineering services and conversely the agreement should also not provide for the relevant authority referred to in regulation 26 (1) to contribute to the costs of the installation and provision of internal engineering services. The only exception to this guideline will be a case where the township applicant installs and provides external engineering services of which the relevant authority is not the supplier and elects to bear his own costs in this regard as contemplated in regulation 28 (2) (c).

5.5 Service connections

It must be stated which party shall be responsible for the instalation and provision of service connections to residential, business, industrial, community facility and municipal erven, or to any of such erven, as contemplated in the Land Use Conditions which form Annexure F to these regulations, and how the costs of such service connections shall be recovered. The service connections to be made shall be adequately defined in the services agreement, and may include all connections between the internal services concerned and the individual erf concerned, consisting of, for example—

5.5.1 a water-borne sewerage pipe terminating at a sewer connection;

5.5.2 a water pipe terminating at a water meter;

5.5.3 an electricity house connection cable terminating on the relevant erf.

5.6 Level and standard of internal services

The level and standard of the internal services to be installed and provided by the township applicant should be clearly identified with reference to *inter alia*—

5.6.1 water reticulation;

5.6.2 sewerage reticulation;

5.6.3 roads and stormwater drainage;

5.6.4 electricity reticulation (high and low tension); and

5.6.5 street lighting, subject to the considerations referred to in regulation 27 (2),

5.7 Completion of services

5.7.1 It must be clear or determinable when the township applicant and the relevant authority referred to in regulation 26 (1) shall have commenced construction of internal and external engineering services, at what rate the construction of such services should proceed and when such services shall have been completed.

5.7.2 Provision must be made for the inspection and handing over of internal engineering services to the relevant authority and for the date on which all risk and ownership in respect of such services shall pass to such relevant authority.

5.8 Maintenance of services

Provision should be made for the following responsibilities after the internal services have been handed over to the relevant authority contemplated in regulation 26 (1):

5.8.1 When normal maintenance by that relevant authority shall commence.

5.8.2 The responsibility of the township applicant for the rectification of defects in material and workmanship, other than normal wear and tear.

5.8.3 The rights of such relevant authority where the township applicant has failed to rectify any defects within a reasonable period after having been requested to do so.

6. INSURANCE

Provision should be made for each of the parties to take out adequate insurance cover in respect of such risks as are insurable for the duration of the development of the new township.

7. GUARANTEES

If it is contemplated that the township applicant will enter into contracts for the disposal of erven in the new township prior to the land in the township becoming registrable in a deeds registry as contemplated in regulation 25 (2) and also before the completion of either external of internal engineering services as contemplated in regulation 24 (4) (b), provision should be made to regulate the relationship between the parties and their responsibilities for the provision of guarantees and undertakings as intended in regulation 24 (4) (b) (i) and (ii), and such provisions may, in addition to the requirements set out in that subregulation, also state that any such guarantee or undertaking shall—

7.1 be irrevocable during its period of validity by the institution or body that issued the guarantee or undertaking;

7.2 be transferable by the person or body to whom such guarantee or undertaking is expressed to be payable.

8. SOURCES OF FINANCING

Provision may be made for the manner in which the parties undertake to finance their relative responsibilities in terms of the services agreement, and, where appropriate, the township applicant may undertake to provide any bridging finance to the relevant authority contemplated in regulation 26 (1), on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the parties and as may be normal and usual in commercial practice.

9. BREACH OF CONTRACT AND ARBITRATION

The agreement should clearly provide the manner in which any of the parties may terminate the services agreement (as a general rule, on adequate notice by the aggrieved party to the defaulting party) and the agreement may specifically record such terms as the parties may agree relating to *inter alia*—

9.1 the expenditure, finance and interest charges and other loss or damage that any one party shall be entitled to recover from the other in the event of a breach of the agreement by any party or the termination of the agreement for any other reason;

9.2 matters that may be referred to arbitration in the event of any dispute between the parties, and the details of the referral to arbitration as contemplated in the Arbitration Act, 1965 (Act 42 of 1965).

10. GENERAL

There may be such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with these guide-lines as the parties may agree.

ANNEXURE F

LAND USE CONDITIONS

(Conditions of title or township conditions contemplated in section 57B of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984)

CONTENTS

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Definitions

Application of document

Responsible authority

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Side and rear space
Relaxation of side and rear space
PART 3—BUILDING RESTRICTIONS AND USE OF LAND
Erection and use of buildings or use of land
Conditions applicable to all properties
Additional uses permitted in respect of residential properties
Special conditions applying to public garages
Consent use or approval by the responsible authority
Applications for consent use and objections
Lapsing of approval or consent
Subdivision and consolidation of properties
Provision of parking
Restrictions on height of buildings
Restrictions on coverage of buildings
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General amenity and convenience
PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS
Serving of notices
Offences
Title

PART 1

LAND USE CONDITIONS

GENERAL

1. DEFINITIONS

In these conditions, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"building" includes a construction or structure of any nature;

"business purposes" means a use of a building and/or land for offices, showrooms, restaurants or any other business or commercial purposes other than for a place of instruction, a shop, a public garage, an industry, a noxious industry, a builder's yard or a scrapyard;

"coverage" means the area of a property covered by buildings measured over the external walls as seen vertically from above and expressed as a percentage of the area of the property;

"dwelling unit" means an interconnected suite of rooms, designed for human habitation that may contain a kitchen or scullery;

"floor area" means the sum of the areas covered by the building at the floor level of each storey;

"industry" means an activity on any premises amounting to the use of such premises as a factory as contemplated in the definition of that word in the General Administrative Regulations made in terms of section 35 of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 (Act 6 of 1983), under Government Notice R. 2206 of 5 October 1984;

"institution" means a building designed or primarily used as a charitable institution, hospital, nursing home, sanatorium, clinic or any other institution, whether public or private;

"noxious industry" includes any industry or trade that by virtue of noise or effluents is dangerous or harmful to the health and welfare of the general public, such as but not limited to smelting ores and minerals, works for the production of sulphur dyes, or the sintering of sulphur-bearing materials;

"occupant" in relation to any building, structure or land, includes any person occupying such building, structure or land or legally entitled to occupy it, or anybody having the charge or management thereof, and includes the agent of such a person who is absent from the area or whose whereabouts are unknown;

"owner" in relation to a building or land, means—

(a) the registered owner;

(b) the registered holder of a right of leasehold as contemplated in the Black Communities Development Act, 1984;

(c) a person who administers the estate of any person mentioned in (a) or (b) above, whether as executor, administrator or guardian or in any other capacity;

(d) a person who receives payment from any occupant, or a person who would receive payment should such building or land be let, whether for his own account or as agent for any person who is entitled thereto or who has an interest therein; and

(e) the duly authorised agent of a person contemplated in (a) to (d) above;

"place of instruction" means land used or a building designed or primarily used as a school, technical college, lecture hall, institute or other educational centre, and includes a crèche, a convent or monastry, a public library, an art gallery, a museum and a gymnasium;

"place of public worship" means a building designed for use or primarily used as a church, chapel, oratory, house of worship, synagogue, mosque or other place of public devotion, and includes a building designed for use and used as a place of religious instruction and an institution on the same property as and associated with any of the aforegoing buildings that is intended to be used for social intercourse and recreation, but does not include a funeral chapel, which shall be deemed to be a "special purpose";

"property" means any portion of land or a leasehold site that is registered as a separate unit in a deeds registry, and includes unsurveyed premises contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984;

"public garage" means a building designed for or land used primarily for the maintenance, repair or fuelling of vehicles and purposes ancillary thereto;

"residential building" means a building designed or used primarily for human habitation and the uses permitted in terms of paragraph 8, which may include one or more dwelling units;

"responsible authority" means the authority referred to in paragraph 3;

"shop" means land used or a building designed or used primarily for the purposes of carrying on retail trade and the necessary accompanying storage and packaging, and includes any accompanying use on the same site that is incidental and subordinate to the conduct of the retail trade;

"social hall" means a building designed for use or used primarily for social assemblies, gatherings, meetings or recreational purposes;

"special purposes" means purposes for which land or buildings may be used that are not specified in these conditions;

"storey" means the space in a building between one floor level and the following floor level or between one floor level and the ceiling or roof above;

"use zone" means a zone that is subject to the restrictions imposed on the erection and use of buildings or the use of land contained in Table A.

2. APPLICATION OF DOCUMENT

2.1 These conditions shall apply to any property with a condition of title that refers to it in the manner contemplated in regulation 32 of the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986.

2.2 The provisions of these conditions shall not render unlawful any existing building that has been lawfully erected in accordance with approved building plans: Provided that alterations, other than minor alterations, or a change of use of such building shall be effected in accordance with these conditions.

3. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

The local authority, or, if there is no such local authority, the person or body responsible for the control of the relevant land shall be the authority responsible for enforcing and administering the provisions of these conditions.

PART 2

SIDE AND REAR SPACE

4. SIDE AND REAR SPACE

4.1 No building other than boundary walls, fences or temporary buildings that are required in connection with building operations being conducted on the property shall be erected without a space, free of any building or structure, between it and one of the side boundaries and also between the building and the rear boundary of the property.

4.2 The space at the side of the building shall be a minimum of one metre wide.

4.3 The space at the rear of the building shall be a minimum of one metre wide.

5. RELAXATION OF SIDE AND REAR SPACE

5.1 On receipt of a written application, the responsible authority may permit the erection of a building within the side or rear space.

5.2 Any permission granted in terms of paragraph 5.1 shall be valid for the life of the building concerned.

PART 3

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS AND USE OF LAND

6. ERECTION AND USE OF BUILDING OR USE OF LAND

The purposes for which buildings and land in each of the use zones specified in column 1 of Table A may—

6.1 be erected and/or used;

6.2 be erected and/or used only with the consent of the responsible authority; or

6.3 not be erected and/or used,

are shown in the second, third and fourth columns of Table A respectively.

TABLE A

Use zone	Permitted uses	Uses permitted only with the consent of the responsible authority	Prohibited uses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Residential	Residential buildings	Places of public worship, places of instruction, social halls, sports and recreational purposes, institutions, medical suites, special purposes	Uses not under column (2) or (3).
Business	Shops, business purposes, residential buildings, places of public worship, places of instruction, social halls, sports and recreational purposes, institutions	Uses not under column (2) or (4)	Noxious industries.
Industrial	Industry, business purposes, shops, public garages, scrapyards, parking areas	Noxious industries, special purposes	Uses not under column (2) or (3).
Community facility	Places of public worship, places of instruction, social halls, sports and recreational purposes, institutions	Residential buildings, special purposes	Uses not under column (2) or (3).
Municipal	Municipal purposes	Residential buildings, special purposes	Uses not under column (2) or (3).
Undetermined	Nothing	Uses not under column (4)	Noxious industries.
Public open space	Parks, sports and recreational facilities and buildings used in connection therewith	Residential buildings, special purposes	Uses not under column (2) or (3).

7. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PROPERTIES

7.1 Except with the written consent of the responsible authority, and subject to such conditions as it may impose neither the owner not any other person shall—

7.1.1 have the right, except to prepare the erf for building purposes, to excavate any material therefrom;

7.1.2 have the right to sink any wells or boreholes thereon or abstract any subterranean water therefrom.

7.2 Where it is impracticable for stormwater to be drained from higher-lying properties direct to a public street, the owners of the lower-lying properties shall be obliged to accept and permit the passage over their properties of such stormwater: Provided that the owner of any higher-lying property the stormwater from which is discharged over any lower-lying property shall be liable to pay a proportionate share of the cost of any pipeline or drain that the owner of such a lower-lying property may find necessary to lay or construct for the purpose of conducting the water so discharged over the property.

7.3 The siting of buildings, including outbuildings, on any property and of entrances to and exits from a public street system shall be to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

7.4 The owner shall be responsible for the maintenance of the entire development on the property.

8. ADDITIONAL USES PERMITTED IN RESPECT OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

8.1 The number of dwelling units and the size of a residential building that may be erected on a property shall be limited only by the height and coverage provisions of these conditions and by any applicable health and building regulations.

8.2 The occupants of a residential building may practise, *inter alia*, their social and religious activities and their occupations, professions, or trades, including retail trade, or the property on which such residential building is erected: Provided that—

8.2.1 the dominant use of the property shall remain residential;

8.2.2 the occupation, trade or profession or other activity shall not be noxious; and

8.2.3 the occupation, trade or profession shall not interfere with the amenity of the neighbourhood.

9. SPECIAL CONDITIONS APPLYING TO PUBLIC GARAGES

9.1 Nothing shall be stored and no repairs of any nature to vehicles or equipment shall be undertaken in a public garage, except in an area that is screened to the satisfaction of the responsible authority for such purposes.

9.2 The responsible authority may relax the restriction contained in paragraph 9.1 in a case where the property is adjacent to or surrounded by industrial uses.

10. CONSENT USE OR APPROVAL BY THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

10.1 Any application to the responsible authority for the approval of a consent use in respect of the relevant property that is listed in column 3 of Table A, shall be made by the owner of the land or building to which the application relates: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph 10 and of paragraphs 11 and 12 shall not apply to any application to or approval or consent by the responsible authority for any purposes in terms of these conditions other than those contemplated in column 3 of Table A.

10.2 The power of the responsible authority to grant its consent or its approval in terms of paragraph 10.1 shall include the power to refuse consent or approval and, if consent or approval has been granted, the power to impose any conditions that it may deem fit.

10.3 If the owner of the relevant property is in breach of a condition upon which any consent or approval was granted by a responsible authority as contemplated in paragraph 10.2, the responsible authority may serve a notice upon such owner or the occupant of the property concerned calling on him to remedy such breach, and if the relevant breach is not remedied as required in such notice such consent or approval may be terminatd by the responsible authority concerned.

10.4 The notice referred to in paragraph 10.3 shall require that the breach be remedied within a specified period.

10.5 Any applicant who feels aggrieved by any decision of the responsible authority as contemplated in this paragraph may appeal to the authorised officer within twenty-eight days of the decision: Provided that, if the responsible authority refuses to give a decision on any application or delays unreasonably in giving a decision, the applicant may appeal to the authorised officer as if he were appealing against a decision of the responsible authority.

11. APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT USE AND OBJECTIONS

11.1 Any owner intending to apply to the responsible authority for its consent as contemplated in paragraph 10.1 shall, prior to the submission of such application—

11.1.1 affix, display and maintain a notice of such application on the land or building to which it applies for a period of fourteen days; and

11.1.2 give fourteen days written notice to the owners of adjacent properties and of the properties directly across the street from the property that forms the subject of the application.

11.2 A notice referred to in paragraph 11.1 shall state that any person having any objection to the application may lodge such objection in writing with the responsible authority and with the applicant within fourteen days after the date of the last day on which the notice was displayed.

11.3 Proof of the display of the notice contemplated in paragraph 11.1.1 and a list of the owners contemplated in paragraph 11.1.2 and their address shall accompany the application to the responsible authority.

11.4 The responsible authority shall consider any objections received within the fourteen-day notice periods contemplated in paragraph 11.1 and shall, within 60 days after the expiry of such notice periods, notify the application and the objectors, if any, of its decision by delivering a copy of such decision to the persons concerned.

11.5 A decision by the responsible authority contemplated in paragraph 11.4 shall not take effect until the letters of notification to the applicant and objectors have been received by such persons as contemplated in paragraph 11.4 or, if an appeal is lodged in terms of paragraph 10.5, until a decision has been reached in respect of such appeal.

12. LAPSING OF APPROVAL OR CONSENT

If the rights obtained by virtue of the grant by the responsible authority of an approval or consent in terms of paragraph 10 are not exercised within twenty-four months of the grant of such approval or consent, or if the rights have been exercised but the use permitted thereunder is interrupted for a continuous period of eighteen months, the relevant approval or consent shall lapse, unless any condition upon which such approval or consent was granted specifically provides otherwise or the owner proves to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that he intends to resume the exercise of his rights.

13. SUBDIVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROPERTIES

No property shall be subdivided or consolidated except than in accordance with regulation 19 (5) and (6) of the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 186, and any relevant provision of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984.

14. PROVISION OF PARKING

14.1 Sufficient parking space shall be provided in respect of the uses listed in Table B: Provided that such parking space shall be laid out to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

14.2 The responsible authority may, on application by the owner of the relevant property, grant permission for a relaxation of the parking requirements set out in Table B.

TABLE B

Use	Site Area	Minimum parking requirements
Residential buildings	Less than 2 000 m²	Nil.
	2 000 m² and over	1 Space per dwelling unit.
Shops	Less than 2 000 m²	Nil.
	2 000 to 2 999 m²	3 spaces per 100 m² of shopping floor area.
	3 000 m² and over	4 spaces per 100 m² of shopping floor area.
Offices	Less than 2 000 m²	Nil.
	2 000 m² and over	2 spaces per 100 m² of office floor area.
Industry and business purposes	Less than 2 000 m²	Nil.
	2 000 m² and over	1 space per 100 m² of floor area.

15. RESTRICTIONS ON HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

15.1 Buildings erected on properties in residential use zones shall not exceed two storeys without the consent of the responsible authority.

15.2 Buildings erected on properties in use zones other than residential use zones shall not exceed three storeys without the consent of the responsible authority.

15.3 The number of storeys contemplated in this paragraph shall include the storey at ground level but shall not include basement storeys that are below ground level.

16. RESTRICTIONS ON CONVERAGE OF BUILDINGS

Buildings shall not exceed the coverage specified in Table C: Provided that on written application the responsible authority may grant consent for a maximum of 10 % additional coverage.

TABLE C

Use zone	Permissible coverage
Residential	60 %
Business	70 %
Industrial	70 %
Community facility	70 %
Muncipal Public open space Undetermined	To the satisfaction of the responsible authority

PART 4

GENERAL AMENITY AND CONVENIENCE

19. GENERAL AMENITY AND CONVENIENCE

19.1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these conditions, no person shall use or develop a property in such a way as will detract from the amenity of convenience of the area within which it is located.

19.2 The provisions of this paragraph shall be enforceable by the responsible authority or any other party against any lessee or registered owner of the relevant property as contemplated in paragraph 19.1.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS

20. SERVING OF NOTICES

Any notice required or authorised to be served in terms of these conditions may be served—

20.1 by delivering the notice to any person or to his duly authorised agent personally; or

20.2 by registered post.

21. OFFENCES

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these conditions shall be guilty of an offence.

22. TITLE

These conditions may be referred to for all purposes as the Land Use Conditions.

No. R. 1898 **12 September 1986**

HUURPAGREGULASIES, 1985.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 2451 VAN 1 NOVEMBER 1985

Ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, wysig hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 66 (1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984), die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2451 van 1 November 1985, ooreenkomstig die bygaande Bylae, welke regulasies in werking tree op 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 1 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die volgende woordomskrywing na die omskrywing van "aansoek om toekenning van huurpag" in te voeg:

" 'administrateur' 'n administrateur in wie die bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge van 'n raad vestig soos beoog in artikel 3 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Ontwikkelingsliggame, 1986 (Wet 75 van 1986), en ook 'n owerheidsgesag op wie sodanige bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge oorgegaan het soos beoog in artikel 3 (2) van daardie Wet;";

No. R 1898 **12 September 1986**

LEASEHOLD REGULATIONS, 1985.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 2451 OF 1 NOVEMBER 1985

I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984, (Act 4 of 1984), amend the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 2451 of 1 November 1985 in accordance with the accompanying Schedule, which regulations shall come into operation on 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 1 is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion before the definition of "application for grant of leasehold" of the following definition:

" 'administrator' means an administrator in whom the assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of a board vest as contemplated in section 3 (1) (a) of the Abolition of Development Bodies Act, 1986, (Act 75 of 1986), and includes a public authority to which such assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations have passed as contemplated in section 3 (2) of that Act;";

(b) deur die woordomskrywing van "huurpaggewer" deur die volgende woordomskrywing te vervang:

" 'huurpaggewer' die Staat of enige persoon of liggaam wat 'n reg van huurpag kan verleen soos bedoel in artikel 52 (1) van die Wet;";

(c) deur die woordomskrywing van "identiteitsnommer", te skrap;

(d) deur die woordomskrywing van "raad" te skrap;

(e) deur die woordomskrywing van "reg van huurpag" te skrap;

(f) deur die woordomskrywing van "sertifikaat van geregistreerde toekenning van huurpag" deur die volgende woordomskrywing te vervang:

" 'sertifikaat van geregistreerde toekenning van huurpag' die in regulasie 13 (1) bedoelde sertifikaat;";

(g) deur die woordomskrywing van "sertifikaat van voorlopige toekenning van huurpag" deur die volgende woordomskrywing te vervang:

" 'sertifikaat van voorlopige toekenning van huurpag' die in regulasie 10 (3) bedoelde sertifikaat.".

2. HOOFSTUK II word hierby geskrap.

3. Die opskrif van HOOFSTUK III word hierby deur die volgende opskrif vervang:

"IDENTIFIKASIE VAN PERSELE".

4. Regulasie 6 word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"IDENTIFIKASIE VAN PERSELE

6. (1) 'n Perseel wat op 'n plan of lugfoto soos bedoel in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet verskyn, word geïdentifiseer by wyse van 'n sertifikaat deur 'n landmeter nadat opdrag vir die opmeting daarvan as 'n losstaande perseel of as 'n erf in 'n dorp gegee is en sodanige sertifikaat moet—

(a) verwys na sodanige plan of lugfoto, wat—

(i) die grense van die betrokke perseel, die afmetings van sodanige grense uitgedruk tot een desimaal van 'n meter en die benaderde oppervlakte van die perseel in vierkante meter aandui;

(ii) die nommer van die perseel en die nommers van al die aangrensende persele wat aangedui word, weergee;

(iii) voorsien is van 'n verwysingsnommer toegeken deur 'n beampte in die Departement van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, bedoel;

(iv) in bewaring gehou word deur die Landmetergeneraal of die betrokke registrateur soos onderling deur hulle gereël; en

(b) 'n duidelike, beknopte en ondubbelsinnige beskrywing van elke fisieke kenmerk en ander wyses van afbakening bevat wat die grense van die perseel op so 'n wyse afbaken dat dit duidelik uitgeken kan word deur 'n landmeter wat die perseel binne die tydperk van vier jaar soos bedoel in artikel 52 (5) (b) van die Wet, opmeet.

(2) 'n Plan of lugfoto bedoel in subregulasie (1) word opgestel of gereproduseer op 'n wyse wat vir die landmeter in daardie subregulasie bedoel, aanvaarbaar is.

(b) by the deletion of the definition of "board";

(c) by the substitution for the definition of "certificate of provisional grant of leasehold" of the following definition:

" 'certificate of provisional grant of leasehold' means the certificate referred to in regulation 10 (3);";

(d) by the substitution for the definition of "certificate of registered grant of leasehold" of the following definition:

" 'certificate of registered grant of leasehold' means the certificate referred to in regulation 13 (1);";

(e) by the deletion of the definition of "identity number";

(f) by the substitution for the definition of "leasehold grantor" of the following definition:

" 'leasehold grantor' means the State or any person or body who or that may grant a right of leasehold as contemplated in section 52 (1) of the Act;";

(g) by the deletion of the definition of "right of leasehold".

2. CHAPTER II is hereby deleted.

3. The following heading is hereby substituted for the heading to CHAPTER III:

"IDENTIFICATION OF SITES".

4. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 6:

"IDENTIFICATION OF SITES

6. (1) A site appearing on a plan or aerial photograph contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act shall be identified by way of a certificate by a land surveyor after instructions for the survey of such site as a single site or as an erf in a township have been issued, and such certificate shall—

(a) refer to such plan or photograph, which shall—

(i) indicate the boundaries of the relevant site, the dimensions of such boundaries expressed to one decimal of a metre and the approximate area in square metres of the site;

(ii) reflect the number of the site and the numbers of all the adjoining sites shown;

(iii) bear a reference number allocated by the officer in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning referred to in section 52 (5) of the Act;

(iv) be kept in the custody of the Surveyor-General or the relevant registrar as arranged between them; and

(b) contain a clear, concise and unambiguous description of each physical feature and other means of demarcation defining the boundaries of the site in such a manner that they may be clearly identified by a land surveyor who surveys the site within the period of four years contemplated in section 52 (5) (b) of the Act.

(2) A plan or aerial photograph referred to in subregulation (1) shall be drawn or reproduced in a manner acceptable to the land surveyor referred to in that subregulation.

(3) Die vereistes vervat in subregulasie (1) vind nie toepassing nie in 'n geval waar 'n landmeter namens 'n dorpsaansoeker 'n ontwerp- algemene plan of diagram aan die Landmeter-generaal vir goedkeuring voorgelê het: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) een of meer persele bedoel in subregulasie (1) vir die doeleindes van regulasie 20 van die Dorpstigting en Grondgebruiksregulasies, 1986, deur 'n landmeter geïdentifiseer word met verwysing na sodanige algemene plan of diagram, ondanks die feit dat die betrokke algemene plan of diagram nog nie deur die betrokke Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is nie; en

(b) 'n verwysingsnommer aan sodanige algemene plan of diagram toegeken is soos in subregulasie (1) (a) (iii) beoog.

(4) 'n Plan of lugfoto bedoel in subregulasie (1) word geag gesertifiseer te wees ten effekte dat dit verband hou met die betrokke grond deur die beampte bedoel in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, nadat daardie beampte 'n verwysingsnommer aan 'n plan of lugfoto soos beoog in subregulasie (1) (a) (iii) of subregulasie (3) (b), na gelang van die geval, toegeken het en nadat sodanige perseel ingevolge subregulasie (1) of (3) (a), na gelang van die geval, deur 'n landmeter geïdentifiseer is.".

5. Regulasie 7 word hierby geskrap.

6. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 7 ingevoeg:

"OPMETINGSKOSTE BETAALBAAR DEUR HUURPAGGEWER

7A. Indien die huurpaggewer versuim om die perseel op te meet binne die tydperk neergelê in artikel 52 (5) (b) van die Wet, en die huurpaghouer die perseel laat opmeet soos beoog in artikel 52 (7) van die Wet, is die huurpaggewer aanspreeklik teenoor die huurpaghouer vir die volle koste van daardie opmeting.".

7. Regulasie 8 word hierby geskrap.

8. Regulasie 10 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(2) 'n Huurpaggewer, behalwe die Staat of 'n dorpsontwikkelaar, wat, met betrekking tot grond waarvan hy die geregistreerde eienaar is, weier om 'n reg van huurpag te verleen, moet, op skriftelike versoek van die huurpagapplikant, die redes vir sy beslissing verstrek.";

(b) deur paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (3) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(b) wat onderhewig gemaak kan word aan sodanige bykomende bedinge en voorwaardes as wat in 'n ooreenkoms vervat is: Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige beding of voorwaarde in stryd met enige bepaling van die Wet of hierdie regulasies is nie.";

(c) deur die uitdrukking "vier" deur die uitdrukking "ses" waar dit in subregulasie (4) verskyn, te vervang;

(d) deur subregulasie (5) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(5) 'n Sertifikaat van voorlopige toekenning van huurpag en die ooreenkoms in subregulasie (3) bedoel, indien daar een is, is 'n ooreenkoms op die bedinge daarin uitgedruk.".

9. Regulasie 11 word hierby geskrap.

10. Regulasie 12 word hierby gewysig deur die skrapping van subregulasie (2) daarvan.

(3) The requirements contained in subregulation (1) shall not apply in the case where a land surveyor has submitted a draft general plan or diagram on behalf of a township applicant to the Surveyor-General for approval: Provided that—

(a) any one or more sites referred to in subregulation (1) shall be identified by a land surveyor for the purposes contemplated in regulation 20 of the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986 by reference to such general plan or diagram, notwithstanding the fact that the general plan or diagram, in question has not yet been approved by the Surveyor-General; and

(b) a reference number shall have been allocated to such general plan or diagram as contemplated in subregulation (1) (a) (iii).

(4) A plan or aerial photograph referred to in subregulation (1) shall be deemed to have been certified as relating to the land concerned by the officer referred to in section 52 (5) of the Act, upon that officer having allocated a reference number to a plan or aerial photograph as contemplated in subregulation (1) (a) (iii) or subregulation (3) (b), as the case may be, and upon the relevant land surveyor having identified such site as contemplated in subregulation (1) or 3 (a), as the case may be.".

5. Regulation 7 is hereby deleted.

6. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 7:

"SURVEY COSTS PAYABLE BY LEASEHOLD GRANTOR

7A. If the leasehold grantor fails to survey the premises within the period determined in section 52 (5) (b) of the Act, and the leaseholder causes the premises to be surveyed as contemplated in section 52 (7) of the Act, the leasehold grantor shall be liable to the leaseholder for the full costs of that survey.".

7. Regulation 8 is hereby deleted.

8. Regulation 10 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

"(2) A leasehold grantor, other than the State or a township developer in respect of land of which it is the registered owner, who declines to grant a right of leasehold shall, on written request by the leasehold applicant, furnish the reasons for its decision.";

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subregulation (3) of the following paragraph:

"(b) may be made subject to such additional terms and conditions as are contained in an agreement: Provided that no such term or condition is in conflict with any provision of the Act or these regulations.";

(c) by the substitution for the expression "four" wherever it appears in subregulation (4) of the expression "six";

(d) by the substitution for subregulation (5) of the following subregulation:

"(5) A certificate of provisional grant of leasehold and the agreement referred to in subregulation (3), if any, shall constitute an agreement in the terms expressed therein.".

9. Regulation 11 is hereby deleted.

10. Regulation 12 is hereby amended by the deletion of subregulation (2) thereof.

11. Regulasie 13 word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"TOEKENNING VAN HUURPAG

13. (1) Die toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n huurpagperseel of ten opsigte van 'n perseel beoog in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, geskied by registrasie deur 'n registrateur van 'n sertifikaat van geregistreerde toekenning van huurpag, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel E.

(2) Indien 'n toekenning van huurpag geregistreer word ten opsigte van 'n perseel wat nog nie deur 'n landmeter opgemeet is nie, soos beoog in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, moet die registrateur die sertifikaat in subregulasie (1) bedoel, endosseer—

(a) ten effekte dat die betrokke perseel 'n onopgemete perseel is soos getoon op 'n plan of lugfoto in bewaring by die Landmeter-generaal of betrokke registrateur beoog in regulasie 6 (1) (a) (iv) of by die Landmeter-generaal ingedien soos beoog in regulasie 6 (3); en

(b) met die verwysingsnommer beoog in regulasie 6 (1) (a) (iii) of 6 (3) (b), na gelang van die geval.

(3) Te eniger tyd nadat die perseel geregistreer is soos beoog in subregulasie (2) opgemeet is soos beoog in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, en 'n diagram of algemene plan met betrekking tot sodanige perseel deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is, moet 'n registrateur, die endossement beoog in subregulasie (2) rojeer en die betrokke diagram by die sertifikaat van titel aanheg: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) indien die perseel as 'n erf op 'n algemene plan aangedui word, 'n paslike verwysing na die algemene plan op die sertifikaat geëndosseer moet word;

(b) 'n registrateur kan vereis dat 'n sertifikaat deur 'n landmeter onderteken, met vermelding dat die perseel wat op sodanige diagram of algemene plan getoon word, ooreenstem met die perseel soos geregistreer, voor sodanige rojering voorgelê moet word;

(c) 'n registrateur sodanige verdere endossemente met betrekking tot die opgemete grootte of nommer van die betrokke perseel kan aanbring as wat hy nodig ag.".

12. Regulasie 14 word hierby geskrap.

13. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 14 ingevoeg:

"BEWYS VAN BEVOEGDHEID

14A. 'n Toekenning of oordrag van 'n reg van huurpag word nie deur 'n registrateur geregistreer nie tensy 'n eedsverklaring deur die huurpagapplikant of oordragnemer aan hom voorgelê word ten effekte dat hy 'n bevoegde persoon is: Met dien verstande dat hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing is op 'n verbandhouer wat oordrag ingevolge artikel 54 (1) van die Wet neem nie.".

14. Regulasie 15 word hierby geskrap.

15. Die volgende hoofstuk word hierby na HOOFSTUK V ingevoeg:

"HOOFSTUK V A

OMSKEPPING VAN HUURPAG IN EIENDOMSREG

OOREENKOMS EN SPESIALE VOORWAARDE

17A. (1) Die ooreenkoms beoog in artikel 57A (1) (a) van die Wet wat die huurpaggewer magtig om 'n spesiale voorwaarde in die sertifikaat van geregistreerde toekenning van huurpag ten effekte dat die huurpagapplikant afstand doen van sy reg om huurpag in eiendomsreg te omskep sonder die toestemming van die huurpaggewer en sonder betaling van 'n omskeppingsprys, te registreer, moet vervat wees in 'n bepaling in die ooreenkoms beoog in regulasie 10 (3) (b).

11. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 13:

"GRANT OF LEASEHOLD

13. (1) The grant of a right of leasehold in respect of a leasehold site or in respect of premises contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act shall take effect on registration by a registrar of a certificate of registered grant of leasehold substantially in the form of Annexure E.

(2) If a grant of leasehold is being registered in the respect of premises that have not yet been surveyed by a land surveyor as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act, the certificate referred to in subregulation (1) shall be endorsed by the registrar—

(a) to the effect that the premises concerned are unsurveyed premises as shown on a plan or aerial photograph held by the Surveyor-General or the relevant registrar as contemplated in regulation 6 (1) (a) (iv) or lodged with the Surveyor-General as contemplated in regulation 6 (3); and

(b) with the reference number referred to in regulation 6 (1) (a) (iii) or 6 (3) (b), as the case may be.

(3) At any time after the premises have been registered as contemplated in subregulation (2), have been surveyed as contemplated in section 52 (5) (b) of the Act and a diagram or general plan relating to such premises has been approved by the Surveyor-General, a registrar shall cancel the endorsement contemplated in subregulation (2) and attach to the relevant diagram to the certificate of title: Provided that—

(a) if the premises is shown as an erf on a general plan, an appropriate reference to the general plan shall be endorsed on the certificate;

(b) a registrar may require a certificate to be submitted prior to such cancellation, signed by a land surveyor, stating that the site represented on such general plan or diagram corresponds with the premises as registered;

(c) a registrar may make such further endorsements as he may deem necessary with regard to the surveyed area or number of such site.".

12. Regulation 14 is hereby deleted.

13. the following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 14:

"PROOF OF COMPETENCE

14A. A registrar shall not register a grant or transfer of a right of leasehold unless a sworn declaration by the leasehold applicant or transferee to the effect that he is a competent person has been submitted to him: Provided that this regulation shall not apply to a mortgagee taking transfer in terms of section 54 (1) of the Act.".

14. Regulation 15 is hereby deleted.

15. The following chapter is hereby inserted after CHAPTER V:

"CHAPTER V A

CONVERSION OF LEASEHOLD TO OWNERSHIP

AGREEMENT AND SPECIAL CONDITION

17A. (1) The agreement contemplated in section 57A (1)(a) of the Act entitling the leasehold grantor to register in the certificate of registered grant of leasehold a special condition that the leasehold applicant waives his right to obtain conversion of leasehold to ownership without the consent of the leasehold grantor and without payment of a conversion price shall be contained in a provision in the agreement contemplated in regulation 10 (3) (b).

(2) Indien die huurpaggewer die Staat, 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid is, mag die ooreenkoms in subregulasie (1) vermeld, nie bepaal dat die geregistreerde eienaar geregtig is om die huurpagapplikant te verplig om die huurpag in eiendomsreg te omskep nie, en enige sodanige bepaling is van nul en gener waarde.

(3) 'n Ooreenkoms en 'n spesiale voorwaarde bedoel in subregulasie (1) moet uitdruklik—

(a) die identiteit van die eienaar van die betrokke grond soos in artikel 57A van die Wet beoog, of die identiteit van die persoon van wie die eienaar se toestemming verkry moet word, vermeld; en

(b) die identiteit van die begunstigde vermeld indien die omskeppingsprys nie aan die eienaar bedoel in paragraaf (a) betaal word nie.

OMSKEPPINGSPRYS

17B. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2) kan 'n ooreenkoms en spesiale voorwaarde bedoel in regulasie 17A bepaal dat die omskeppingsprys in paaiemente afbetaal word.

(2) Geen paaiement bedoel in subregulasie (1) is betaalbaar—

(a) alvorens die huurpaghouer sy keuse om sy reg om 'n omskepping te verkry, uitgeoefen het nie; of

(b) in 'n geval waar die eienaar van die betrokke grond nie 'n huurpaggewer soos bedoel in regulasie 17A (2) is nie, alvorens die eienaar 'n reg om die huurpaghouer te verplig om daardie reg van huurpag in eiendomsreg te omskep, afgedwing het nie.

(3) Geen rente op enige omskeppingsprys of paaiement in subregulasies (1) en (2) bedoel, is deur die huurpaghouer aan die eienaar verskuldig of betaalbaar voor die datum waarop die omskeppingsprys, of die eerste paaiement ten opsigte van die omskeppingsprys, na gelang van die geval, betaalbaar geword het nie.

(4) Ten einde te bepaal of die prys van vervreemding met betrekking tot 'n reg van huurpag, tesame met die omskeppingsprys aangedui in 'n ooreenkoms of spesiale voorwaarde bedoel in regulasie 17A, op die datum waarop die betrokke ooreenkoms gesluit is, die prys van vervreemding wat betaalbaar sou gewees het indien die eienaar die grond in eiendom oorgedra het soos beoog in artikel 57A (1) (b) van die Wet, oorskry, moet sodanige prys van vervreemding ten opsigte van die grond—

(a) in die geval waar die huurpaggewer die Staat, 'n plaaslike owerheid of 'n administrateur is, die bedrag wees van die prys van vervreemding aangebied deur sodanige huurpaggewer vir die oordrag van daardie perseel in eiendomsreg, met inagneming van die huurpagapplikant se reg om te kies of hy huurpag of eiendomsreg wil verkry, soos beoog in artikel 57D van die Wet;

(b) in die geval waar die huurpaggewer 'n dorpsontwikkelaar is, die bedrag wees van die prys van vervreemding aangebied deur sodanige dorpsontwikkelaar, vir die oordrag van daardie perseel in eiendomsreg of, in geval sodanige dorpsontwikkelaar nie bereid is om die perseel aldus aan die huurpagapplikant oor te dra nie, die bedrag bepaal deur sodanige dorpsontwikkelaar.

(5) 'n Ooreenkoms en spesiale voorwaarde bedoel in regulasie 17A, kan bepaal dat die ooreengekome omskeppingsprys van tyd tot tyd mag verander na die sluiting van sodanige ooreenkoms: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) die bedrag van sodanige omskeppingsprys duidelik vasstelbaar moet wees op enige stadium na die sluiting van sodanige ooreenkoms;

(2) If the leasehold grantor is the State, an administrator or a local authority, the agreement referred to in subregulation (1) may not provide that the registered owner is entitled to compel the leasehold applicant to convert the leasehold to ownership, and any such provision shall be null and void.

(a) state the identity of the owner of the relevant land as contemplated in section 57A of the Act, or the identity of the person from whom the owner's consent shall be obtained; and

(b) state the identity of the payee, if the conversion price is not to be paid to the owner referred to in paragraph (a).

CONVERSION PRICE

17B. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), and agreement and special condition referred to in regulation 17A may provide that the conversion price is to be paid in instalments.

(2) No instalments referred to in subregulation (1) shall be payable—

(a) before the leaseholder has elected to exercise his right to obtain a conversion; or

(b) in a case where the owner of the relevant land is not a leasehold grantor referred to in regulation 17A (2), before the owner has enforced any right to compel the leaseholder to convert that right of leaseholder into ownership.

(3) No interest on any conversion price or instalment referred to in subregulations (1) and (2) shall be owing or payable by the leaseholder to the owner before the date on which the conversion price or the first instalment in respect of the conversion price, as the case may be, has become payable.

(4) For the purposes of determining whether the disposal price in respect of a right of leasehold, together with the conversion price stipulated in an agreement or special condition referred to in regulation 17A, on the date on which the relevant agreement is concluded exceeds the disposal price that would have been payable in respect of the land had the owner transferred ownership of the land and contemplated in section 57A (1) (b) of the Act, such disposal price in respect of the land shall—

(a) in the case where the leasehold grantor is the State, a local authority or an administrator, be the amount of the disposal price offered by such leasehold grantor for the transfer of that site in ownership, pursuant to the leasehold applicant's right to elect whether it wishes to be acquired leasehold or ownership as contemplated in section 57D of the Act;

(b) in the case where the leasehold grantor is a township developer, be the amount of the disposal price offered by such township developer for the transfer in ownership of that site or, in the event of such township developer not being prepared so to transfer the site to the leasehold applicant, be an amount determined by such township developer.

(5) An agreement and special condition referred to in regulation 17A may provide that the agreed conversion price may vary from time to time after the conclusion of such agreement: Provided that—

(a) the amount of such conversion price shall be clearly determinable at any stage after the conclusion of such agreement;

(b) die bedrag waarmee die omskeppingsprys verander, gemeet aan die bedrag van die omskeppingsprys wat betaalbaar sou gewees het indien die omskeppingsprys betaalbaar was op die datum waarop die ooreenkoms bedoel in regulasie 17A gesluit is (in hierdie paragraaf "die oorspronklike omskeppingsprys" genoem), nie 'n vermeerdering van die oorspronklike omskeppingsprys verteenwoordig wat meer is as die bedrag rente wat op sodanige oorspronklike omskeppingsprys sou aangewas het, indien die oorspronklike omskeppingsprys rente teen die jaarlikse rentekoers, soos van tyd tot tyd kragtens die Wet op die Voorgeskrewe Rentekoers, 1975 (Wet 55 van 1975), voorgeskryf, sou gedra het, bereken vanaf die datum waarop sodanige ooreenkoms gesluit is, tot die datum wanneer die toestemming in regulasie 17C beoog, beide datums ingesluit, verleen word: Met dien verstande voorts dat—

(i) die bedrag rente bereken vir die doel in hierdie paragraaf beoog, die hoofsom van die oorspronklike omskeppingsprys kan oorskry; en

(ii) indien die bedrag van die verandering van die omskeppingsprys die bedrag rente wat sou aangewas het op sodanige oorspronklike omskeppingsprys soos in hierdie paragraaf bedoel, oorskry, die bedrag van die omskeppingsprys betaalbaar deur die huurpaghouer beperk is tot die bedrag van sodanige rente.

TOESTEMMING

17C. Indien 'n reg van huurpag onderworpe is aan 'n voorwaarde dat die huurpaghouer afstand gedoen het van sy reg om 'n omskepping te verkry sonder die toestemming van die eienaar en sonder betaling van 'n omskeppingsprys, soos beoog in artikel 57A (1) van die Wet, moet die eienaar, op versoek van die huurpaghouer en by voldoening aan die vereistes van sodanige voorwaarde, 'n toestemming aan die huurpaghouer uitreik wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel D wat die toestemming van die eienaar tot omskepping deur die huurpaghouer van die betrokke reg van huurpag in eiendomsreg, bevestig.".

16. Regulasie 18 word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"REG VAN OKKUPASIE

18. Geen perseelpermit, woonpermit, of sertifikaat van bewoning bedoel in enige ander wet hoef verkry of gehou te word nie ten opsigte van 'n huurpagperseel of 'n perseel beoog in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, deur—

(a) die huurpagapplikant;

(b) 'n geregistreerde huurpaghouer ten opsigte van sodanige huurpagperseel of perseel;

(c) 'n koper van 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van die perseel;

(d) 'n inwoner by of huurder van die huurpaghouer ten opsigte van die reg van huurpag.".

17. Regulasie 19 word hierby geskrap.

18. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 19 ingevoeg:

"REGTE VAN VERBANDHOUER

19A. Waar 'n verbandnemer 'n reg van huurpag kragtens artikel 52 (11) (a) van die Wet gekoop het, kan hy, onderworpe aan die bepalings van die Wet en hierdie regulasies, dit aan 'n bevoegde persoon verkoop of verhuur gedurende 'n tydperk wat nie 12 maande te bowe gaan nie, of sodanige verlengde tydperk as wat die Direkteur-generaal op skrif mag bepaal, hetsy in die algemeen of in 'n bepaalde geval, bereken vanaf die datum waarop sodanige verbandhouer sodanige reg gekoop het.".

(b) the amount of the variation in the conversion price measured against the amount of the conversion price that would have been payable had the conversion price been payable on the date on which the agreement referred to in regulation 17A was concluded (in this paragraph referred to as "the original conversion price") shall not represent an increase in the original conversion price that is more than the amount of interest that would have accrued on such original conversion price had the original conversion price borne interest at the annual interest rate prescribed from time to time under the Prescribed Rate of Interest Act, 1975 (Act 55 of 1975), calculated from the date on which such agreement was concluded until the date on which the consent contemplated in regulation 17C is issued, both days inclusive: Provided further that—

(i) the amount of interest calculated for the purposes intended in this paragraph may exceed the principal sum of the original conversion price; and

(ii) if the amount of the variation in the conversion price exceeds the amount of interest that would have accrued on such original conversion price as contemplated in this paragraph, the amount of the conversion price payable by the leaseholder shall be limited to the amount of such interest.

CONSENT

17C. If a right of leasehold is subject to a condition that the leaseholder waived his right to obtain a conversion without the consent of the owner and without payment of a conversion price, as contemplated in section 57A (1) of the Act, the owner shall, upon request by the leaseholder and upon the requirements of such condition having been met, issue a consent to the leaseholder substantially in the form of Annexure D confirming the consent of the owner to conversion by the leaseholder of the relevant right of leasehold to ownership.".

16. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 18:

"RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY

18. No site permit, residential permit or certificate of occupation referred to in any other law shall be required in respect of a leasehold site or of premises contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act to be obtained or held by—

(a) the leasehold applicant;

(b) any registered leaseholder in respect of such leasehold site or premises;

(c) a purchaser of a right of leasehold in respect of the site;

(d) any tenant or lessee of the leaseholder in respect of the right of leasehold.".

17. Regulation 19 is hereby deleted.

18. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 19:

"RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEE

19A. Where a mortgagee has purchased a right of leasehold in terms of section 52 (11) (a) of the Act he may, subject to the provisions of the Act and these regulations, sell or let it to a competent person during a period not exceeding 12 months, or such extended period as the Director-General may in writing determine, either in general or in a particular case, calculated from the date on which such mortgagee purchased such right.".

19. Regulasies 20 en 21 word hierby geskrap.

20. Regulasie 22 word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subregulasies na subregulasie (2) in te voeg:

"(3) 'n Aansoek om die toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag wat behoorlik gedoen is voor die wysiging van die Wet deur die Wysigingswet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1986 (Wet 74 van 1986), word mee gehandel asof sodanige aansoek behoorlik kragtens die Wet aldus gewysig, gedoen is, en enige behoorlik voltooide of uitgereikte dokumente voorgeskryf of toegelaat kragtens die Wet voor die voormelde wysiging, word aanvaar vir die ooreenstemmende doeleindes van hierdie regulasies.

(4) 'n Registrateur weier nie, vir 'n tydperk van twaalf maande na die wysiging van die Wet soos beoog in subregulasie (3), om 'n reg van huurpag te registreer bloot omrede die dokumente wat vir die doel van registrasie ingedien word, dokumente is wat voor die vermelde wysiging kragtens die Wet voorgeskryf was nie.".

21. Aanhangsel A word hierby geskrap

22. Aanhangsel B word hierby gewysig deur die besonderhede onder die opskrif "Besonderhede van perseel" deur die volgende te vervang:

"Besonderhede van perseel

Volledige beskrywing van die perseel ten opsigte waarvan hierdie aansoek gedoen word:

Perseel No.....

Dorp of ontwikkelingsgebied.....

Grootte in vierkante meter .....

Aangedui op Plan No. .....".

23. Aanhangsel C word hierby deur die volgende Aanhangsel vervang:

"AANHANGSEL C

SERTIFIKAAT VAN VOORLOPIGE TOEKENNING VAN HUURPAG

[Regulasie 10 (3)]

Hierby word bevestig dat ..... (verstrek die naam van die huurpaggewer ten volle) 'n reg van huurpag toeken—

(a) aan (sien verduidelikende notas hieronder):

Volle naam[1] .....

Identiteitsnommer[2] .....

Geboortedatum[3].....

Woonadres[4].....

Besigheidsadres .....

Handtekening.....

Man se handtekening[5].....

Datum ..... Getuies:
1. .....
2. .....;

(b)[6] .....

.....

.....

.....;

(c) ten opsigte van die volgende perseel:

Perseel No.....

Dorp of ontwikkelingsgebied.....

Grootte in vierkante meter .....

Aangedui op Plan No. .....

(d) teen betaling van of sekuriteit vir die bedrag van R .....;

(e) onderworpe aan die volgende registreerbare voorwaardes[7];

(f) onderworpe aan die verdere bedinge en voorwaardes wat in 'n ooreenkoms gedateer ..... vervat is[8];

(g) onderworpe aan die voorwaarde dat die gebruik van die voormelde perseel—

(i) residensieel;

(ii) besigheid;

(iii) industrieel;

19. Regulations 20 and 21 are hereby deleted.

20. Regulation 22 is hereby amended by the insertion after subregulation (2) of the following subregulations:

"(3) Any application for the grant of a right of leasehold duly made before the amendment of the Act by the Black Communities Development Amendment Act, 1986 (Act 74 of 1986), shall be dealt with as if such application had been duly made in terms of the Act as so amended, and any duly completed or issued documents prescribed or allowed under the Act before its amendment as aforesaid shall be accepted for the corresponding purposes of these regulations.

(4) A registrar shall not, for a period of twelve months after the amendment of the Act as contemplated in subregulation (3), decline to register a right of leasehold merely because the documents lodged for the purposes of registration are documents prescribed under the Act before the said amendment.".

21. Annexure A is hereby deleted.

22. Annexure B is hereby amended by the substitution for the particulars under the heading "Particulars of site" of the following:

"Particulars of site

Full description of the site in respect of which this application is made:

Site No.....

Township or development area.....

Area in square metres.....

Indicated on Plan No. .....".

23. The following Annexure is hereby substituted for Annexure C:

"ANNEXURE C

CERTIFICATE OF PROVISIONAL GRANT OF LEASEHOLD

[Regulation 10 (3)]

This is to confirm that.....(state leasehold grantor's name in full) grants a right of leasehold—

(a) to (see explanatory notes below):

Full name[1] .....

Identity number[2] .....

Date of birth[3] .....

Residential address[4] .....

Business address .....

Signature .....

Husband's signature[5].....

Date..... Witnesses:
1. .....
2. .....

(b)[6] .....

.....

.....;

(c) in respect of the following site:

Site No.....

Township or development area.....

Area in square metres.....

Indicated on Plan No. .....

(d) against payment of or security for the sum of R .....;

(e) subject to the following registrable conditions[7];

(f) subject to the further terms and conditions contained in an agreement dated ..... [8];

(g) subject to the condition that the use of the aforesaid site shall be—

(i) residential;

(ii) business;

(iii) industrial;

(iv) gemeenskapsfasiliteit;
(v) munisipaal;
(vi) onbepaald; of
(vii) openbare oop ruimte,

is soos beoog in die Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes vervat in Aanhangsel F van die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies[9].

Die geldigheidsduur van hierdie sertifikaat en onderneming verval op ....., behalwe indien dit verleng is by wyse van onderstaande endossement.

Geteken.....
Vir.....(Huurpaggewer)
Datum .....

Geldigheidsduur van hierdie sertifikaat word verleng tot	*Geteken*	*Datum*
1.	.....	.....
2.	.....	.....
3.	.....	.....
4.	.....	.....

Notas:

(1) Indien die applikant 'n natuurlike persoon/ingelyfde liggaam is, vermeld die volle naam soos dit in applikant se identiteitsdokument/sertifikaat van inlywing verskyn. Indien die applikant 'n vennootskap/oningelyfde liggaam van persone is, vermeld die volle name.

(2) Nie van toepassing waar applikant 'n vennootskap of oningelyfde liggaam van persone is nie, behalwe waar 'n verwysings- of registrasienommer inderdaad toegeken is. In die geval van 'n burger van 'n staat waarvan die grondgebied vroeër deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het, soos in paragraaf (a) van die woordomskrywing van "bevoegde persoon" in artikel 1 van die Wet beoog, wat nie 'n Suid-Afrikaanse identiteitsnommer het nie, hoef hierdie paragraaf nie ingevoeg te word nie of, alternatiewelik, kan die nommer in 'n identiteitsdokument of 'n paspoort of ander reisdokument, uitgereik kragtens 'n wet van sodanige staat, ingevoeg word.

(3) Is slegs op 'n natuurlike persoon van toepassing.

(4) Is slegs op 'n natuurlike persoon van toepassing.

(5) Slegs van toepassing indien die huurpagnemer 'n getroude vrou is wat onderbewig is aan die maritale mag van haar man.

(6) Indien huurpag toegeken word aan twee of meer applikante gesamentlik, verskyn die besonderhede van die tweede en verdere persone hier. Indien die huurpagnemer 'n vennootskap of oningelyfde liggaam van persone is, vermeld besonderhede van elke vennoot of elke lid daarvan hier. Die besonderhede moet gelykluidend wees met dié in paragraaf (a) van die vorm vermeld, en notas (1) tot (5) is van toepassing.

(7) Voeg die voorwaardes wat in 'n registrasiekantoor registreerbaar is, met inbegrip van 'n spesiale voorwaarde in artikel 57A bedoel, in.

(8) Voeg die datum van die ooreenkoms, indien daar een is, bedoel in regulasie 10 (3) (b) in. Sodanige ooreenkoms hoef nie aan die sertifikaat geheg te word nie.

(9) Dui aan die grondgebruik van die perseel wat sal geld ooreenkomstig die Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes soos in Aanhangsel F van die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies uiteengesit is. Indien die gemelde Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes nie op die perseel van toepassing sal wees nie, verstrek volle besonderhede van die beoogde grondgebruik van die perseel.".

24. Aanhangsel D word hierby deur die volgende aanhangsel vervang:

"AANHANGSEL D

TOESTEMMING

[Regulasie 17C]

Ek, ..., die geregistreerde eienaar van perseel nommer.....dorp.....deur my gehou kragtens .....nommer.....ten opsigte waarvan .....die geregistreerde huurpaghouer is wat sodanige reg van huurpag kragtens akte van huurpag nommer..... hou, bevestig hierby dat ek toestemming verleen tot die omskepping deur die gemelde huurpaghouer van die gemelde reg van huurpag ten opsigte van die gemelde perseel in eiendomsreg soos beoog in artikel 57A van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984.

Gedateer te..... op hede die .....dag van .....19.....

Getuies:

1. ..... Eienaar .....
2. .....".

25. Aanhangsel E word hierby deur die volgende aanhangsel vervang:

(iv) community facility;
(v) municipal;
(vi) undetermined; or
(vii) public open space,

as contemplated in the Land Use Conditions contained in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986[9].

The currency of this certificate and undertaking shall expire on..... ....., save when extended by means of endorsement below.

Signed .....

For .....(Leasehold grantor)

Date .....

Currency of this certificate is extended to	*Signed*	*Date*
1.	.....	.....
2.	.....	.....
3.	.....	.....
4.	.....	.....

Notes:

(1) If the applicant is a natural person/incorporated body, state full name appearing in applicant's identity document/certificate of incorporation. If the applicant is a partnership/unincorporated body of persons, state its full names.

(2) Not applicable where applicant is a partnership or unincorporated body of persons, unless an identity or registration number has in fact been allocated. In the case of a citizen of a state, the territory of which formerly formed part of the Republic, as contemplated in paragraph (a) of the definition of "competent person" in the Act, who does not have a South African identity number, this paragraph may be left blank, or, alternatively, the number in an identity document, or a passport or other travel document issued under any law of such a state, may be inserted.

(3) Applies to a natural person only.

(4) Applies to a natural person only.

(5) Applicable only if a married woman grantee is subject to her husband's marital power.

(6) If leasehold is granted to two or more applicants jointly, particulars of the second and other grantees shall appear here. If the grantee is a partnership or unincorporated body of persons, particulars of each partner or each member shall be given here. The particulars shall conform to those set out in paragraph (a) of the form, and notes (1) to (5) apply.

(7) Insert conditions which are registrable in a registration office, including a special condition referred to in section 57A of the Act.

(8) Insert the date of the agreement, if any, referred to in regulation 10 (3) (b). Such agreement need not be attached to this certificate.

(9) Indicate the land use of the site that will be applied under the Land Use Conditions contained in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986. If the said Land Use Conditions will not apply to the site, full particulars of the proposed land use for the site must be indicated.".

24. The following annexure is hereby substituted for Annexure D:

"ANNEXURE D

CONSENT

[Regulation 17C]

I,....., the registered owner of site number ..... township.....held by me under..... number .....in respect of which.....is the registered leaseholder, holding such right of leasehold under deed of leasehold number ....., hereby confirm that I consent to the conversion by the said leaseholder of the said right of leasehold in respect of the said site to ownership as contemplated in section 57A of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984.

Dated at..... on this.....day of.....19.....

Witnesses:

1. ..... Owner .....
2. .....".

25. The following annexure is hereby substituted for Annexure E:

"AANHANGSEL E

SERTIFIKAAT VAN GEREGISTREERDE TOEKENNING VAN HUURPAG

[Regulasie 13]

Sertifikaat No.....

1. Hierby word gesertifiseer dat die reg van huurpag ten opsigte van perseel nommer....., groot .....en getoon op algemene plan/plan/lugfoto* nommer.....toegeken is aan..... identiteits-/registrasienommer* ..... deur ..... (huurpaggewer), wat die grond hou kragtens..... nommer ....., en dat die gemelde reg van huurpag verval 99 jaar na die registrasie hiervan.

2. Die gebruik van die voormelde perseel sal wees..... [voeg in die gebruik van die betrokke perseel kragtens die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 66 (1) van die Wet], soos omskryf en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat vervat is in die Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes in Aanhangsel F van die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 66 (1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984: Met dien verstande dat op die datum van inwerkingtreding van 'n dorpsbeplanningskema wat op die perseel van toepassing is, die regte en verpligtinge in sodanige skema vervat, dié in voormelde Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes vervang, soos beoog in artikel 57B van die gemelde Wet.

OF

*(In die alternatief, voeg ander voorwaardes in toegelaat met betrekking tot grondgebruik kragtens die Wet).....
.....
.....

SPESIALE VOORWAARDES

.....
.....
.....
.....

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

Registrasiekantoor te .....
Datum .....
Foliosommer in register.....

Registrateur.".

26. Aanhangsel F word hierby gewysig deur in Deel B die voorbehoudsbepalings by afdelings II en III te skrap.

No. R. 1899 12 September 1986

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEPALING VAN DIE PRYS VAN OPENBARE GROND

Ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, vaardig hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 66 (1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984), die regulasies uit vervat in die bygaande Bylae, welke regulasies in werking tree op 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK I

WOORDOMSKRYWING EN TOEPASSING

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"administrateur" 'n administrateur in wie die bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge van 'n ontwikkelingsraad vestig soos bedoel in artikel 3 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Ontwikkelingsliggame, 1986 (Wet 75 van 1986), en ook 'n owerheidsgesag op wie sodanige bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge oorgegaan het soos beoog in artikel 3 (2) van daardie Wet;

"ANNEXURE E

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED GRANT OF LEASEHOLD

[Regulation 13]

Certificate No. .....

1. It is hereby certified that the right of leasehold in respect of site number ....., measuring ..... and shown on general plan/plan/aerial photograph* number ..... has been granted to..... identity/registration* number..... by..... (leasehold grantor), who holds the land under ..... number ....., and that the said right of leasehold expires 99 years after registration hereof.

2. The use of the aforesaid site shall be .....
.....
[insert the use for the relevant site under the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986 made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Act] as defined and subject to such conditions as are contained in the Land Use Conditions in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986 made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984: Provided that on the date on which a town planning scheme relating to the site comes into force, the rights and obligations contained in such scheme shall supersede those contained in the aforesaid Land Use Conditions, as contemplated in section 57B of the said Act.

OR

*(Alternatively insert other conditions relating to land use allowed under the Act).....
.....
.....
.....

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

.....
.....
.....
.....

* Delete that which is not applicable.

Registration office at .....
Date .....
Folio number in register.....

Registrar."

26. Annexure F is hereby amended by the deletion in part B of the provisos to sections II and III.

No. R. 1899 12 September 1986

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LAND

I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984), make the regulations contained in the accompanying Schedule, which regulations shall come into operation on 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of Consititutional Development and Planning.

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"administrator" means an administrator in whom the assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of a development board vest as contemplated in section 3 (1) (a) of the Abolition of Development Bodies Act, 1986 (Act 75 of 1986), and includes a public authority to which such assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations have passed as contemplated in section 3 (2) of the said Act;

Rand set to confound pessimists?

ALAN SENDZUL

THE rand looks set to confound pessimists who have been talking it down since it lost ground from $0,50 in May.

That is the view of world-renowned chartist Brian Marber, in SA for the Gold 100 conference. He says the recent behaviour of the rand points to a $0,46 to $0,47 exchange rate within the next three weeks, and sets the ultimate target for the currency at $0,58.

Marber, who operates from a purely technical analysis, has an enviable track record for predicting currency, precious metals and bonds.

He has identified parallels in the rand market with the US dollar shortly before it entered the four-year bull run up until 1985.

The first pointer in his analysis is the rand's momentum index. This shows whether a currency is overbought — and therefore due for correction — or if it is oversold.

Marber says: "Preceding virtually any major change in direction of a currency is the signal that it is extremely overbought.

The rand has also crossed its one-year moving average. When this occurred in January, the rand rallied from $0,42 up to $0,50.

More recently in May, when the currency was headed downwards it plunged to $0,3550 from $0,44, after crossing the one-year average.

Marber says: "If you think chartists don't belong to the real world, would you have believed anyone who said in 1980 that the dollar would rise to DM3,45 when it was only a shade below DM2,00?"

Shift dispute leads to firings

ALAN FINE

UP TO 50 workers at SA Druggists' distribution centre at Elandsfontein have been dismissed after a dispute over implementation of night work.

The company's wholesale division GM, Sid Hurwitz, said the dismissals came after more than a year of talks with the Black Health and Allied Workers' Union, during which workers refused to accept the new shift system.

The company declared a dispute with the union last month. Attempts at mediation failed and, late last month, it effected a legal lockout.

Union officials were unavailable for comment.

Accounts receivable	57 590	50 005

"AANHANGSEL E

SERTIFIKAAT VAN GEREGISTREERDE TOEKENNING VAN HUURPAG

[Regulasie 13]

Sertifikaat No.....

1. Hierby word gesertifiseer dat die reg van huurpag ten opsigte van perseel nommer....., groot .....en getoon op algemene plan/plan/lugfoto* nommer.....toegeken is aan..... identiteits-/registrasienommer* ..... deur ..... (huurpaggewer), wat die grond hou kragtens..... nommer ....., en dat die gemelde reg van huurpag verval 99 jaar na die registrasie hiervan.

2. Die gebruik van die voormelde perseel sal wees.....
[voeg in die gebruik van die betrokke perseel kragtens die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 66 (1) van die Wet], soos omskryf en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat vervat is in die Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes in Aanhangsel F van die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 66 (1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984: Met dien verstande dat op die datum van inwerkingtreding van 'n dorpsbeplanningskema wat op die perseel van toepassing is, die regte en verpligtinge in sodanige skema vervat, dié in voormelde Grondgebruiksvoorwaardes vervang, soos beoog in artikel 57B van die gemelde Wet.

OF

*(In die alternatief, voeg ander voorwaardes in toegelaat met betrekking tot grondgebruik kragtens die Wet).....
.....
.....
.....

SPESIALE VOORWAARDES

.....
.....
.....
.....

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

Registrasiekantoor te .....
Datum .....
Folionommer in register.....

.....
Registrateur.".

26. Aanhangsel F word hierby gewysig deur in Deel B die voorbehoudsbepalings by afdelings II en III te skrap.

No. R. 1899 **12 September 1986**

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEPALING VAN DIE PRYS VAN OPENBARE GROND

Ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, vaardig hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 66 (1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984), die regulasies uit vervat in die bygaande Bylae, welke regulasies in werking tree op 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK I

WOORDOMSKRYWING EN TOEPASSING

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"administrateur" 'n administrateur in wie die bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge van 'n ontwikkelingsraad vestig soos bedoel in artikel 3 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Ontwikkelingsliggame, 1986 (Wet 75 van 1986), en ook 'n owerheidsgesag op wie sodanige bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge oorgegaan het soos beoog in artikel 3 (2) van daardie Wet;

"ANNEXURE E

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTERED GRANT OF LEASEHOLD

[Regulation 13]

Certificate No. .....

1. It is hereby certified that the right of leasehold in respect of site number ....., measuring ..... and shown on general plan/plan/aerial photograph* number ..... has been granted to..... identity/registration* number..... by..... (leasehold grantor), who holds the land under
.....
number ....., and that the said right of leasehold expires 99 years after registration hereof.

2. The use of the aforesaid site shall be .....
.....
[insert the use for the relevant site under the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986 made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Act] as defined and subject to such conditions as are contained in the Land Use Conditions in Annexure F to the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986 made in terms of section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984: Provided that on the date on which a town planning scheme relating to the site comes into force, the rights and obligations contained in such scheme shall supersede those contained in the aforesaid Land Use Conditions, as contemplated in section 57B of the said Act.

OR

*(Alternatively insert other conditions relating to land use allowed under the Act).....
.....
.....
.....

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

.....
.....
.....
.....

* Delete that which is not applicable.

Registration office at .....
Date .....
Folio number in register.....

.....
Registrar."

26. Annexure F is hereby amended by the deletion in part B of the provisos to sections II and III.

No. R. 1899 **12 September 1986**

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LAND

I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984), make the regulations contained in the accompanying Schedule, which regulations shall come into operation on 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of Consititutional Development and Planning.

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"administrator" means an administrator in whom the assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of a development board vest as contemplated in section 3 (1) (a) of the Abolition of Development Bodies Act, 1986 (Act 75 of 1986), and includes a public authority to which such assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations have passed as contemplated in section 3 (2) of the said Act;

"die Wet" die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984).

Toepassing

2. (1) Hierdie regulasies geld slegs ten opsigte van koopryse vir die eerste toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag of die eerste vervreemding van grond wat die eiendom is van, of berus by die Staat, 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid of wat, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 8, ingevolge artikel 34 (9) van die Wet aan 'n persoon of liggaam beskikbaar gestel is.

(2) Die Staat, 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid vervreem nie, of verleen nie 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van grond bedoel in subregulasie (1) teen 'n prys wat op 'n ander wyse as ingevolge hierdie regulasies vasgestel is nie.

HOOFSTUK II

VASSTELLING VAN GRONDGEDEELTE VAN PRYS

Vasstelling deur Minister

3. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (2) stel die Minister daardie gedeelte van die koopprys vas wat op 'n reg van huurpag of die grond bedoel in regulasie 2 (1) betrekking het, na goeddunke: Met dien verstande dat die Minister kan ag slaan op—

(a) die waarde vir boerderydoeleindes van enige aangrensende of nabygeleë plaasgrond;

(b) die markwaarde van enige aangrensende of nabygeleë verbeterde grond;

(c) die waardes of pryse in enige mark wat mag ontwikkel ten opsigte van enige aangrensende of nabygeleë verbeterde grond;

(d) die persone of gemeenskap wat na verwagting die grond of huurpagte ten opsigte daarvan gaan verkry;

(e) geologiese of ander fisieke omstandighede;

(f) aangrensende grondgebruik;

(g) enige aankoopprys voorheen vir die grond betaal;

(h) die ligging van die grond;

(i) die termyn waarvoor enige bestaande vasstelling wat kragtens hierdie regulasies gemaak is of geag word gemaak te wees, van krag is;

(j) enige ander faktore wat die Minister tersaaklik ag.

(2) 'n Bedrag wat deur die Minister vasgestel is as dié gedeelte van die koopprys in subregulasie (1) bedoel, sluit uit—

(a) die koste verbonde aan dorpstigting, insluitende die opmetingskoste;

(b) ontwikkelingskoste, wat, sonder om afbreuk te doen aan die algemeenheid van die uitdrukking, finansieringskoste, projekbeplanningskoste, die koste van bestuur en administrasie, regskoste, dienstegelde, perseelhuur, plaaslike owerheidsbelastings, heffings, en soortgelyke kostes;

(c) die koste van verbeterings, insluitende infrastruktuur en strukture op die betrokke grond opgerig;

(d) tussentydse rente;

(e) eiendomsagentekommissie.

(3) Die Minister stel die gedeelte van die koopprys beoog in subregulasie (1) vas na oorlegpleging met—

(a) die eienaar van die grond, in die geval van grond waarvan die administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid die eienaar is of wat by hom berus;

(b) in omstandighede beoog in artikel 34 (9) van die Wet, die persoon aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is;

(c) enige ander persoon na goeddunke van die Minister.

"the Act" means the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984).

Application

2. (1) These regulations shall apply only in respect of purchase prices for the first grant of a right of leasehold or the first alienation of land that is owned by or that vests in the State, an administrator or a local authority or that, subject to the provisions of regulation 8, has been made available to any person or body in terms of section 34 (9) of the Act.

(2) The State, an administrator or a local authority shall not alienate or grant a right of leasehold of land referred to in subregulation (1) at a disposal price determined in some way other than under these regulations.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF LAND PORTION OF PRICE

Determination by the Minister

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), the Minister shall determine that protion of the purchase price relating to a right of leasehold or the land referred to in regulation 2 (1) in his discretion: Provided that the Minister may have regard to—

(a) the value for farming purposes of any adjacent or nearby farm land;

(b) the market value of any adjacent or nearby improved land;

(c) the values in prices in any market that may develop in respect of any adjacent or nearby improved land;

(d) the persons who or community that it is contemplated will acquire the land or leaseholds in respect thereof;

(e) geological or other physical conditions;

(f) adjacent land usage;

(g) any purchase price previously paid for the land;

(h) the location of the land;

(i) the period for which any existing determination made or deemed to have been made under these regulations has been in force;

(j) any other factors that the Minister deems relevant.

(2) Any amount determined by the Minister to be the portion of the purchase price referred to in subregulaion (1) shall exclude—

(a) the costs of township establishment, including the costs of survey;

(b) development costs, which, without derogating from the generality of the term, includes finance charges, project planning costs, the costs of management and administration, legal costs, service charges, site rentals, local authority rates, levies and like costs;

(c) the costs of improvements, including infrastructure and structures erected upon the land concerned;

(d) occupational interest;

(e) estate agent's commission.

(3) The Minister shall determine the portion of the purchase price contemplated in subregulation (1) after consultation with—

(a) the owner of the land, in the case of land owned by or that vests in an administrator or a local authority;

(b) in the circumstances contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act, the person to whom the land has been made available;

(c) any other person in the discretion of the Minister.

Eenheid en grootte van vasstelling

4. (1) 'n Vasstelling van die gedeelte van die koopprys kragtens regulasie 3 word uitgedruk as 'n bedrag in rand en sent per vierkante meter.

(2) 'n Vasstelling van die gedeelte van die koopprys in subregulasie (1) bedoel, is van toepassing op die geheel of enige gedeelte van 'n dorp of ander stuk grond wat die Minister na goeddunke goedvind, en die Minister kan enige gebied in verband waarmee 'n grondprysvasstelling gemaak is op 'n wyse wat hy toepaslik ag, omskryf.

(3) Enige vasstelling bedoel in subregulasie (1) wat 'n vasstelling vervang wat vroeër kragtens hierdie regulasies gemaak is of geag word gemaak te gewees het, kan verklaar word van toepassing te wees ten opsigte van slegs 'n gedeelte van die gebied waarop sodanige vroeëre vasstelling van toepassing was, in welke geval sodanige vroeëre vasstelling ophou om van toepassing te wees op daardie gedeelte.

(4) Wanneer grond ten opsigte waarvan die Minister die gedeelte van die koopprys kragtens regulasie 3 vasgestel het, vervreem word aan enige persoon of liggaam uitgesonderd die Staat, 'n administrateur of plaaslike owerheid, hou sodanige vasstelling op om van toepassing te wees ten opsigte van sodanige grond: Met dien verstande dat waar die Staat, 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid die betrokke grond ingevolge artikel 34 (9) van die Wet aan 'n persoon of liggaam beskikbaar gestel het, sodanige vasstelling, met uitsluiting van grond wat bestem is vir besigheids- of industriële doeleindes soos in regulasie 8 beoog, op daardie grond van toepassing bly.

Kennisgewing van vasstelling

5. (1) Die Direkteur-generaal moet die eienaar van die betrokke grond, in die omstandighede beoog in artikel 34 (9) van die Wet, in kennis stel van 'n vassstelling deur die Minister van die gedeelte van die koopprys kragtens regulasie 3.

(2) Enige vasstelling bedoel in subregulasie (1) word aangebring op die kennisgewingbord van die plaaslike owerheid binne wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die betrokke grond geleë is, of, indien daar geen sodanige plaaslike owerheid is nie, moet die eienaar van die grond die betrokke vasstelling op versoek en sonder vergoeding ter insae beskikbaar stel by sy kantoor of op enige plek deur die Direkteur-generaal aangewys binne die betrokke ontwikkelingsgebied.

(3) Die Direkteur-generaal moet op versoek van enige belanghebbende persoon 'n afskrif van 'n in subregulasie (1) bedoelde vasstelling aan sodanige persoon beskikbaar stel.

HOOFSTUK III

ANDER KOMPONENTE VAN KOOPPRYS

Insluiting van wins

6. Die komponente van die koopprys van 'n reg van huurpag of grond bedoel in regulasie 2 (1), uitgesonderd die gedeelte van die koopprys bedoel in regulasie 3 (1), kan wins insluit.

Uiteensetting van pryskomponente

7. 'n Ooreenkoms deur die Staat, 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid gesluit vir 'n eerste vervreemding van grond of toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag bedoel in regulasie 2 (1), bevat 'n uiteensetting, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhansel A, wat die komponente van die koopprys aandui.

Unit and extent of determination

4. (1) A determination of the portion of the purchase price made in terms of regulation 3 shall be expressed as an amount in rand and cents per square metre.

(2) A determination of the portion of the purchase price referred to in subregulation (1) shall apply to the whole or any part of a township or any other piece of land as the Minister in his discretion may deem fit, and the Minister may define any area in relation to which a land price determination has been made in any manner that he may deem appropriate.

(3) Any determination referred to in subregulation (1) replacing a determination previously made or deemed to have been made under these regulations may be stated to apply in respect of a part only of the area to which such previous determination applied, in which case such previous determination shall cease to apply in respect of that part.

(4) Upon land in respect of which the Minister has determined the portion of the purchase price in terms of regulation 3 being alienated to any person or body other than the State, an administrator or local authority, such determination shall cease to apply in respect of such land: Provided that where the State, an administrator or a local authority has made the relevant land available to any person or body in terms of section 34 (9) of the Act, such determination shall, with the exception of land intended for business or industrial purposes as contemplated in regulation 8, continue to apply in respect of such land.

Notice of determination

5. (1) The Director-General shall inform the owner of the relevant land, in the circumstances contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act, of a determination by the Minister of the portion of the purchase price in terms of regulation 3.

(2) Any determination referred to in subregulation (1) shall be displayed on the notice board of the local authority within whose local authority area the relevant land is situated or, if there is no such local authority, the relevant determination shall be made available for inspection on request and without charge by the owner of the land at his office or at any place designated by the Director-General within the relevant development area.

(3) The Director-General shall on request by any interested person furnish a copy of any determination referred to in subregulation (1) to such person.

CHAPTER III

OTHER COMPONENTS OF PURCHASE PRICE

Inclusion of profit

6. The components of the purchase price of a right of leasehold or land referred to in regulation 2 (1), other than the portion of the purchase price referred to in regulation 3 (1), may include profit.

Statement of price components

7. An agreement concluded by the State, an administrator or a local authority for any first alienation of land or grant of a right of leasehold referred to in regulation 2 (1) shall contain, substantially in the form of Annexure A, a statement indicating the components of the purchase price.

HOOFSTUK IV

BESIGHEIDS- EN INDUSTRIËLE PERSELE

Openbare tender

8. (1) Ondanks enige andersluidende bepalings in hierdie regulasies vervat, vind die eerste vervreemding van grond of 'n reg van huurpag soos beoog in regulasie 2 (1), wat bestem is vir besigheids- of industriële doeleindes, plaas, in die geval van grond—

(a) wat die eiendom is van of berus by 'n plaaslike owerheid, deur middel van openbare tender ooreenkomstig die finansiële regulasies van toepassing op daardie plaaslike owerheid;

(b) wat die eiendom is van of berus by die Staat, deur middel van openbare tender deur die plaaslike owerheid binne wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die betrokke grond geleë is, handelende kragtens die regulasies vermeld in paragraaf (a) in sy hoedanigheid van agent van die Minister, of, indien daar nie sodanige plaaslike owerheid is nie, deur 'n administrateur in dieselfde hoedanigheid, handelende kragtens enige toepaslike wet met betrekking tot die vervreemding van die betrokke grond by wyse van openbare tender;

(c) wat in die administrateur vestig, deur middel van openbare tender deur die administrateur, handelende kragtens enige toepaslike wet met betrekking tot die vervreemding van sodanige grond by wyse van openbare tender:

Met dien verstande dat—

(i) die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie nie van toepassing is nie ten opsigte van grond wat die eiendom is van of berus by of vestig in enige van die instansies genoem in paragrawe (a), (b) en (c) en wat beskikbaar gestel is aan 'n ander persoon of liggaam ingevolge artikel 34 (9) van die Wet en dat daar op enige wyse oor sodanige grond beskik kan word; en

(ii) die koopprys verkry by wyse van openbare tender soos beoog in hierdie subregulasie, nie beperk is tot daardie gedeelte van die koopprys beoog in regulasie 3 (1) nie.

(2) 'n Administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid aanvaar nie sonder die Minister se voorafverkreë goedkeuring 'n tender bedoel in subregulasie (1) wat nie die hoogste tender is nie.

(3) Waar die perseel wat by wyse van openbare tender soos beoog in subregulasie (1), van die hand gesit staan te word, geokkupeer word deur 'n huurder, of 'n inwoner uit hoofde van 'n permit of sertifikaat beoog in enige ander wet, kan die Staat, of die betrokke administrateur of plaaslike owerheid nie 'n tender met betrekking tot die betrokke perseel aanvaar nie, tensy—

(a) die perseel eers aan sodanige huurder of inwoner aangebied is teen die hoogste tenderprys of sodanige laer prys as wat die Minister mag goedkeur; en

(b) sodanige huurder of inwoner sodanige aanbod van die hand gewys het.

HOOFSTUK V

OORGANGSBEPALINGS

Gelding van vorige vasstellings

9. 'n Bedrag betaalbaar ten opsigte van 'n reg van huurpag ooreenkomstig die Huurpagregulasies, 1985, of kragtens die herroepe Wet daarin vermeld, bly voortbestaan totdat die gedeelte van die koopprys bedoel in regulasie 3 (1) vasgestel is, en word geag kragtens hierdie regulasies vasgestel te wees: Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige vorige vasstelling geld met betrekking tot grond wat by die

CHAPTER IV

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

Public tender

8. (1) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in these regulations, the first alienation of land or a right of leasehold as contemplated in regulation 2 (1) intended for business or industrial purposes shall take place, in the case of land—

(a) owned by or that vests in a local authority, by way of public tender in accordance with the financial regulations applying to that local authority;

(b) owned by or that vests in the State, by way of public tender by the local authority in whose local authority area the relevant land is situated, acting under the regulations referred to in paragraph (a) in its capacity as the agent of the Minister, or, if there is no such local authority, by an administrator in the same capacity, acting under any applicable law relating to the disposal by public tender of the relevant land;

(c) vesting in an administrator, by way of public tender by the administrator, acting under any applicable law relating to the disposal by public tender of the relevant land:

Provided that—

(i) the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply in respect of land so owned or vesting that has been made available to any other person or body as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act, and such land may be disposed of in any manner; and

(ii) the purchase price obtained by way of public tender as contemplated in this subregulation shall not be limited to that portion of the purchase price contemplated in regulation 3 (1).

(2) An administrator or a local authority shall not accept a tender referred to in subregulation (1) that is not the highest tender without first having obtained the approval of the Minister.

(3) Where the site to be disposed of by public tender as contemplated in subregulation (1) is occupied by any lessee or by any tenant by virtue of a permit or certificate contemplated in any other law, the State or the relevant administrator or local authority may not accept any tender in respect of the site concerned unless—

(a) the site has first been offered to such lessee or tenant at the highest tender price or such lower price as the Minister may approve; and

(b) such lessee or tenant has declined to accept such offer.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Saving of previous determinations

9. Any amount payable in respect of a right of leasehold determined in accordance with the Leasehold Regulations, 1985, or under the repealed Act referred to therein shall continue to apply until the portion of the purchase price referred to in regulation 3 (1) has been determined, and shall be deemed to have been made under these regulations: Provided that no such previous determination shall apply to land that was, at the commencement of these regulations,

inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies die eiendom was van 'n ander persoon of liggaam as die Staat, 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid nie.

Kennisgewing van bestaande vasstellings

10. (1) Kennis soos bedoel in regulasie 5 moet gegee word van alle vasstellings wat voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies gemaak is.

(2) Indien enige vasstelling bedoel in subregulasie (1) 'n komponent van dié in regulasie 3 (1) bedoelde koopprys insluit, moet die kennisgewing in regulasie 5 (2) bedoel, daardie gedeelte van die vasstelling afsonderlik in rand en sent per vierkante meter vermeld.

Titel

11. Hierdie Regulasies heet die Openbare Grond: Prysregulasies, 1986.

AANHANGSEL A

PRYSKOMPONENTE

(Regulasie 7 van die Openbare Grond: Prysregulasies, 1986)

1.	*Grond ..... vierkante meter teen R..... per vierkante meter = R.....	
2.	Dorpstiging (insluitende opmetingskoste, finansieringskoste, koste verbonde aan projekbeplanning, koste verbonde aan bestuur en administrasie, regskoste, dienstegelde, plaaslike owerheidsbelastings, heffings, en soortgelyke koste).....	R.....
3.	Verbeterings	R.....
3.1	Infrastruktuur	R.....
3.2	Geboue	R.....
4.	Ander koste:	
4.1	Tussentydse rente	R.....
4.2	Eiendomsagentekommissie.....	R.....
4.3	Administrasiekoste (indien van toepassing)	R.....
4.4	Oordragkoste (indien van toepassing).....	R.....
3.5	Verband-waardasiegelde (indien van toepassing).....	R.....
4.6	Ander (vermeld besonderhede):	
	.....	
	.....	R.....
	Totaal	R.....

* Voeg in daardie gedeelte van die koopprys vasgestel of geag vasgestel te wees kragtens regulasie 3.

owned by any person or body other than the State, a local authority or an administrator.

Notice of existing determinations

10. (1) Notice as contemplated in regulation 5 shall be given of all determinations made prior to the commencement of these regulations.

(2) If any determination referred to in subregulation (1) includes a component of the purchase price contemplated in regulation 3 (1), the notice referred to in regulation 5 (2) shall state separately, in rand and cents per square metre, that portion of the determination.

Title

11. These regulations may be cited for all purposes as the Public Land Price Regulations, 1986.

ANNEXURE A

PRICE COMPONENTS

(Regulation 7 of the Public Land Price Regulations, 1986)

1.	*Land: ... square metres at R .../square metre =R ...	
2.	Township establishment (including survey costs, finance charges, project planning costs, costs of management and administration, legal costs, service charges, local authority rates, levies, and like costs).....	R.....
3.	Improvements	R.....
3.1	Infrastructure	R.....
3.2	Buildings	R.....
4.	Other costs	R.....
4.1	Occupational interest	R.....
4.2	Estate agent's commission.....	R.....
4.3	Administration costs (if applicable)	R.....
4.4	Transfer costs (if applicable)	R.....
4.5	Bond evaluation fees (if applicable).....	R.....
4.6	Other (state particulars)	R.....
	.....	
	.....	
	Total	R.....

* Insert that portion of the disposal price determined or deemed to have been determined by the Minister in terms of regulation 3.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE VERVOERDIENSTE

No. R. 1854 **12 September 1986**

SPAARFONDSREGULASIES

WYSIGINGSLYS

Ingevolge die bevoegdheid aan my verleen by artikel 32 van die Wet op Diensvoorwaardes (Suid-Afrikaanse Vervoerdienste), 1983 (Wet 16 van 1983), verleen ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Vervoerwese van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, goedkeuring daaraan dat die Spaarfondsregulasies van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vervoerdienste, gepubliseer in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 412 van 21 Maart 1969, soos gewysig, verder soos volg gewysig word met ingang van 21 April 1986:

REGULASIE 9

Vervang paragraaf (3) deur die volgende:

(3) Indien 'n lid te sterwe kom terwyl hy nog in die Diens is of te sterwe kom nadat hy die Diens verlaat het, maar voordat die bedrag wat kragtens paragraaf (2)

SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSPORT SERVICES

No. R. 1854 **12 September 1986**

SAVINGS FUND REGULATIONS

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT

Under the powers vested in me by section 32 of the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, do hereby approve of the South African Transport Services Savings Fund Regulations, published in Government Notice R. 412 of 21 March 1969, as amended, being further amended as follows with effect from 21 April 1986:

REGULATION 9

Substitute the following for paragraph (3):

(3) If a member dies while he is still in the Service or dies after he has left the Service but before the amount due to him in terms of paragraph (2) could be paid to him,

aan hom verskuldig is, aan hom betaal kon word, word sodanige verskuldigde bedrag, onderworpe aan die bepalings van regulasies 7 en 8, aan sy afhanklikes betaal en, indien daar geen afhanklikes is nie, in die oorledene se boedel gestort.

No. R. 1855 **12 September 1986**

TRANSMED-REGULASIES

WYSIGINGSLYS

Ingevolge die bevoegdheid aan my verleen by artikel 32 van die Wet op Diensvoorwaardes (Suid-Afrikaanse Vervoerdienste), 1983 (Wet 16 van 1983), verleen ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Vervoerwese van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, goedkeuring daaraan dat die Transmed-regulasies gepubliseer in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 34 van 7 Januarie 1983, soos gewysig, verder soos volg gewysig word vanaf 1 Mei 1986:

REGULASIE 15

Hernommer subparagraaf (4) (b) om te lees (4) (c) en voeg die volgende nuwe subparagraaf (4) (b) in:

(b) 'n Kind gebore uit 'n oorlede lid se huwelik wat deur egskeiding ontbind is, word as 'n weeskind beskou en word 'n lid, mits die oorlede lid minstens 10 jaar ononderbroke diens voltooi het.

such amount due to him shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 7 and 8, be paid to his dependants or, if there are no dependants, into his estate.

No. R. 1855 **12 September 1986**

TRANSMED REGULATIONS

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT

Under the powers vested in me by section 32 of the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, do hereby approve of the Transmed Regulations published in Government Notice R. 34 of 7 January 1983, as amended, being further amended as follows from 1 May 1986:

REGULATION 15

Renumber subparagraph (4) (b) to read (4) (c) and insert the following new subparagraph (4) (b):

(b) A child born out of a deceased member's marriage, dissolved by divorce, shall be regarded as an orphan and shall become a member, provided the deceased member had completed at least 10 years' continuous service.

THE ONDERSTEPOORT JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH

Die "Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research" word deur die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, gedruk en is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, 0001, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die "Reports of the Government Veterinary Bacteriologist of the Transvaal" wat terugdateer tot 1903 en waarvan 18 verskyn het tot 1932. Dit is gevolg deur 52 volumes van die "Onderstepoort Journal". Tans bestaan elke volume uit vier nommers wat teen R5 per kopie of R20 per jaar plus AVB binnelands en R6,25 per kopie of R25 per jaar buitelands van bogenoemde adres posvry verkrygbaar is (lugposbestellings: R10 per kopie of R40 per jaar).

Direkteure van laboratoriums ens. wat begerig is om publikasies om te ruil moet in verbinding tree met die Direkteur, Navorsingsinstituut vir Veeartsenykunde, Pk. Onderstepoort, 0110, Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

THE ONDERSTEPOORT JOURNAL OF VETERINARY RESEARCH

The Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research is printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria, and is obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, 0001, to whom all communications should be addressed.

This publication is a continuation of the Reports of the Government Veterinary Bacteriologist of the Transvaal which date back to 1903 and of which 18 have appeared up to 1932. These were followed by 52 volumes of the Onderstepoort Journal. At present each volume comprises four numbers which are obtainable from the above address at R5 per copy or R20 per annum plus GST local or other countries R6,25 per copy or R25 per annum (air mail: R10 per copy or R40 per annum).

Directors of laboratories etc. desiring to exchange publications are invited to communicate with the Director, Veterinary Research Institute, P.O. Onderstepoort, 0110, Republic of South Africa.

BUSDAY 24/9/86. 339

Report pinpoints dissatisfaction

SOPHIE TEMA

THE Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's National Institute for Transport and Roads Research (NITRR) is urgently studying the deregulation and improvement of Black commuter transport countrywide.

In research carried out by the NITRR in the Pretoria area, the findings were that overcrowded buses and trains and infrequent or unreliable services, which often result in late arrival at work, are major issues affecting black commuters.

Areas also studied include Soweto, GaRankuwa, Olifantsfontein, Meyerton, Rustenburg and Cape Town.

The Pretoria study was the largest with more than 1 000 commuters interviewed.

Studies elesewhere in SA, although less detailed, suggest that the problems experienced and the attitudes of Black commuters are similar in most areas.

The report summarises 14 separate studies of black commuting in the Pretoria area which have shed new light on the problems of the long-distance commuter.

The report shows that commuters expect very high standards for seat availability and punctuality of service at very low fares.

Picture: ANNE LAING

CM+ Times 26/9/86

Blacks can now own land

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

339

BLACKS can now own land, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He said the legislation, which came into effect on September 15, represented "a new era in the development phase of townships for blacks".

Black ownership of land in townships outside the homelands came about as a result of the amendments to the Black Communities Development Act during the past session of Parliament.

Mr Heunis said regulations on township establishment, land usage, leasehold and the conversion of a right of leasehold into ownership constituted "a break-through for co-operation between the private and public sectors".

AANHANGSEL B

REGISTRASIE- EN JAARGELDE

B.1 In hierdie Aanhangsel, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"jaar" die tydperk beginnende op 1 Julie van 'n jaar en eindigende op 30 Junie van die daaropvolgende jaar;

"jaargeld" die geld betaalbaar deur 'n landskapargitek of deur 'n landskapargitek-in-opleiding binne 30 dae vanaf die datum waarop hy in kennis gestel is van sy registrasie ingevolge regulasie 6, *pro rata* tot die oorblywende gedeelte van die jaar en daarna jaarliks op of voor 30 Junie van elke jaar; en

"registrasiegeld" die geld betaalbaar wanneer iemand ingevolge regulasie 6 om registrasie as landskapargitek of as landskapargitek-in-opleiding aansoek doen.

B.2 *Registrasiegeld*

'n Bedrag van tyd tot tyd deur die beheerraad bepaal: Met dien verstande dat indien 'n aansoek om registrasie nie slaag nie, sodanige bedrag as wat die beheerraad mag bepaal, aan die aansoeker terugbetaal moet word.

B.3 *Jaargeld*

'n Bedrag van tyd tot tyd deur die beheerraad vir landskapargitekte en vir landskapargitekte-in-opleiding bepaal.

B.4 *Duplikaatregistrasiesertifikaat*

B.4. (1) *Uitreikingsgeld*

'n Bedrag van tyd tot tyd deur die beheerraad bepaal: Met dien verstande dat 'n duplikaatregistrasiesertifikaat uitgereik word slegs indien die applikant 'n beëdigde verklaring voorlê met die strekking dat die oorspronklike sertifikaat verlore geraak het, dat alle moontlike stappe gedoen is om dit op te spoor en dat hy die betrokke sertifikaat desondanks nie kan vind nie.

ANNEXURE B

REGISTRATION AND ANNUAL FEES

B.1 In this Annexure, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"annual fee" means the fee payable by a landscape architect or by a landscape architect in training within 30 days from the date on which he is informed of his registration in terms of regulation 6, *pro rata* to the balance of the year remaining, thereafter annually on or before 30 June of each year;

"registration fee" means the fee payable when a person applies for registration as a landscape architect or as a landscape architect in training in terms of regulation 6; and

"year" means the period commencing on 1 July of any year and ending on 30 June of the next succeeding year.

B.2 *Registration fee*

A fee to be determined from time to time by the board of control: Provided that if an application for registration is not successful, such amount as may be determined by the board of control shall be refunded to the applicant.

B.3 *Annual fee*

A fee to be determined by the board of control from time to time for landscape architects and landscape architects in training.

B.4 *Duplicate registration certificate*

B.4. (1) *Issuing fee*

A fee to be determined from time to time by the board of control: Provided that a duplicate certificate shall be issued only if the applicant submits an affidavit to the effect that the original certificate has been lost, that every effort has been made to trace it and that he has nevertheless not been able to find the certificate concerned.

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING EN BEPLANNING

No. R. 1897 **12 September 1986**

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DORPSTIGTING- EN GRONDGEBRUIK

Ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, vaardig hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 66 (1) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984), die regulasies uit vervat in die bygaande Bylae, welke regulasies in werking tree op 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK I

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"administrateur", behalwe waar 'n Administrateur kragtens die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, 1982 (Wet 102 van 1982), optree soos in regulasie 3 bedoel, of kragtens enige ander wet as die Wet optree, 'n administrateur in wie die bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge van 'n raad vestig soos beoog in artikel 3 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Ontwikkelingsliggame, 1986 (Wet 75 van 1986), en ook 'n owerheidsgesag op wie sodanige bates, laste, regte, pligte en verpligtinge oorgegaan het soos beoog in artikel 3 (2) van daardie Wet;

"betrokke gesag" die gesag bedoel in regulasie 26;

"diensteooreenkoms" 'n ooreenkoms aangegaan tussen 'n dorpstigter wat nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie en die betrokke gesag, ingevolge waarvan die onderskeie verantwoordelikhede van die twee partye vir die voorsiening van interne en eksterne ingenieursdienste en die vlak van sodanige dienste soos in regulasie 27 beoog, bepaal word;

"dienstearbitrasieraad" 'n raad deur die Minister kragtens regulasie 31 ingestel;

"die Wet" die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984 (Wet 4 van 1984);

"dorpstigter"—

(a) 'n administrateur, plaaslike owerheid of dorpsontwikkelaar wat die eienaar of behoorlik gemagtigde agent van die eienaar is van die grond wat die onderwerp is van die aansoek om goedkeuring as 'n dorp, of wat die instemming het van die eienaar tot die stigting, in eie naam, van 'n dorp op sodanige grond;

(b) 'n administrateur, plaaslike owerheid of dorpsontwikkelaar aan wie die grond wat die onderwerp is van die aansoek om goedkeuring as 'n dorp kragtens 'n grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms beskikbaar gestel is soos in artikel 34 (9) van die Wet beoog;

"gemagtigde beampte" iemand deur die Minister of sy gevolmagtigde as sodanig aangewys;

"goedgekeurde aansoek" 'n aansoek om die stigting van 'n dorp wat deur die Minister kragtens regulasie 16 goedgekeur is, maar waar die betrokke grond nog nie 'n goedgekeurde dorp geword het nie;

"goedgekeurde dorp" grond ten opsigte waarvan 'n kennisgewing deur die Minister in die *Staatskoerant* uitgereik is soos in regulasie 23 beoog, waarin die goedkeuring daarvan as 'n dorp verklaar word;

"grondgebruiksvoorwaardes" die titelvoorwaardes of dorpsvoorwaardes soos in artikel 57B van die Wet bedoel en vervat in Aanhangsel F van hierdie regulasies, en ook enige dorpsbeplanningskema wat sodanige voorgeskrewe voorwaardes vervang het, soos in daardie artikel beoog;

"grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms" 'n ooreenkoms wat aangegaan is tussen die liggaam deur wie grond beskikbaar gestel word soos in artikel 34 (9) van die Wet beoog en die persoon of liggaam aan wie grond beskikbaar gestel word en wat deur die Minister goedgekeur is soos in regulasie 4 beoog;

"Landmeter-generaal" die betrokke landmeter-generaal soos in artikel 49 van die Opmetingswet, 1927 (Wet 9 van 1927), omskryf;

"oordrag, met betrekking tot die oordrag van grond, ook 'n toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag soos in artikel 52 (1) van die Wet beoog, en die daaropvolgende oordrag van sodanige huurpag deur 'n huurpaghouer aan 'n bevoegde persoon;

"Registrateur" die betrokke registrateur.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No. R. 1897 **12 September 1986**

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT AND LAND USE

I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 66 (1) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984), make the regulations contained in the accompanying Schedule, which regulations shall come into operation on 15 September 1986.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"administrator" means, except where an Administrator acts under the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982), as contemplated in regulation 3, or under any law other than the Act, an administrator in whom the assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations of a board vest as contemplated in section 3 (1) (a) of the Abolition of Development Bodies Act, 1986 (Act 75 of 1986), and includes a public authority to which such assets, liabilities, rights, duties and obligations have passed as contemplated in section 3 (2) of that Act;

"approved application" means an application for the establishment of a township that has been approved by the Minister in terms of regulation 16 but where the land in question has not yet become an approved township;

"approved township" means land in respect of which a notice has been published by the Minister in the *Gazette* as contemplated in regulation 23 declaring that the township has been approved.

"authorised officer" means any person designated as such by the Minister or his authorised representative;

"land availability agreement" means an agreement that has been concluded between the body making land available as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act and the person or body to whom the land is made available and that has been approved by the Minister as contemplated in regulation 4;

"land use conditions" means the conditions of title or township conditions contemplated in section 57B of the Act and contained in Annexure F to these regulations, and includes any townplanning scheme that has replaced such prescribed conditions as contemplated in that section;

"Registrar" means the relevant registrar;

"relevant authority" means the relevant authority referred to in regulations 26;

"services agreement" means an agreement concluded between a township applicant who is not a local authority and the relevant authority, in terms of which the relative responsibilities of the two parties are determined for the provision of internal and external engineering services and the level of such services as contemplated in regulation 27;

"services arbitration board" means a board established by the Minister in terms of regulation 31;

"Surveyor-General" means the relevant surveyor-general as defined in section 49 of the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act 9 of 1927);

"the Act" means the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984);

"township applicant" means—

(a) an administrator, local authority or township developer who is the owner or the duly authorised agent of the owner of the land that is the subject of the application for approval as a township, or who has the consent of such owner to establish a township on such land in his own name;

(b) an administrator, local authority or township developer to whom the land that is the subject of the application for approval as a township has been made available as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act, in terms of a land availability agreement;

"transfer", in relation to the transfer of land, includes a grant of a right of leasehold as contemplated in section 52 (1) of the Act, and the subsequent transfer of such leasehold by a leaseholder to a competent person.

HOOFSTUK II

ALGEMEEN

TOEPASSING VAN REGULASIES

2. 'n Dorp mag slegs deur 'n dorpstigter gestig word en slegs soos in hierdie regulasies beoog: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige persoon grond kan gebruik vir die doel van bewoning deur werknemers van 'n mynonderneming, waar ten opsigte van sodanige gebruik—

(i) 'n oppervlakteregpermit kragtens die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), uitgereik is in oorleg met die gemagtigde beampte; of

(ii) 'n permit soos geoog in artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op Fisiese Beplanning, 1967 (Wet 86 van 1967), uitgereik is vir die oprigting van wonings;

(b) die Minister, behoudens sodanige bedinge en voorwaardes as wat hy mag bepaal, vrystelling van enige of al die vereistes van hierdie regulasies kan verleen aan—

(i) 'n statutêre liggaam,

(ii) enige persoon wat betrokke is in bona fide-mynbedrywighede,

(iii) 'n eienaar of okkupeerder van grond waarvan die ontwikkeling of uitleg, na die oordeel van die Minister, 'n vakansieoord, openbare oord of soortgelyke oord uitmaak of sal uitmaak,

(iv) 'n koöperasie soos in artikel 1 (1) van die Wet op Koöperasies, 1981 (Wet 91 van 1981) omskryf,

(v) 'n welsynsorganisasie kragtens artikel 13 van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978), geregistreer,

(vi) 'n administrateur of 'n dorpsontwikkelaar wat 'n dorp buite 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied stig soos in regulasie 3 (b) beoog,

(vii) enige persoon wat 'n informele nedersetting stig, ontwikkel of verbeter in omstandighede uitdruklik deur die Minister toegelaat, of deur of kragtens enige ander wet toegelaat;

(viii) enige ander persoon of liggaam, in 'n geval waar die Minister van oordeel is dat sodanige vrystellig spoedige ontwikkeling tot gevolg sal hê en dat sodanige ontwikkeling in die openbare belang sal wees;

(c) enige persoon wat in bona fide-boerderybedrywighede betrokke is die grond waarop hy aldus betrokke is, kan gebruik vir die behuising van enige persone wat wettiglik op sodanige grond mag woon, met inbegrip van *bona fide*- heeltydse werknemers in sy diens op daardie grond asook die afhanklikes van sodanige werknemers;

(d) indien die Staat 'n dorp stig, hy nie gebonde is aan hierdie regulasies nie, en die dorp, wanneer 'n uitlegplan en 'n algemene plan opgestel en goedgekeur is, geag word gestig te wees soos in artikel 35 (1) van die Wet beoog;

GROND

3. 'n Dorp mag slegs in 'n ontwikkelingsgebied gestig word en die betrokke grond moet ook binne 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied wees: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) die Minister 'n dorp kan goedkeur in 'n deel van 'n ontwikkelingsgebied wat nog nie in 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied val nie, maar wat, na die mening van die Minister in 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied ingesluit sal word of waarskynlik ingesluit sal word deur 'n Administrateur, soos beoog in artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, 1982 (Wet 102 van 1982);

(b) 'n administrateur of 'n dorpsontwikkelaar wat kragtens 'n vrystelling ingevolge regulasie 2 (b) (vi) optree, of die Staat, 'n dorp kan stig op grond in 'n ontwikkelingsgebied wat buite 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied val: Met die voorbehoud dat—

(i) die dorp, nadat dit 'n goedgekeurde dorp geword het, deur 'n administrateur geadministreer moet word soos in artikel 31 van die Wet beoog, en sodanige administrateur of, behoudens die bepalings van genoemde artikel, die Minister, of ander liggaam of persoon deur die Minister aangewys, moet ook beheer oor die grond in die dorp uitoefen totdat 'n plaaslike owerheid saamgestel is wat, na die oordeel van die Minister, gesag in sodanige dorp kan uitoefen, en die grond waaruit die dorp bestaan deur 'n Administrateur in die plaaslike owerheidsgebied ingesluit is soos in artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, 1982, beoog;

(ii) indien grond aan 'n plaaslike owerheid oorgedra staan te word of daarin staan te vestig uit hoofde daarvan dat dit publieke plekke is, of by wyse van begiftiging, of 'n bedrag geld wat betaal staan te word in plaas van sodanige oordrag soos in regulasie 16 (2) beoog, sodanige grond oorgedra moet word aan of vestig in, of sodanige bedrag betaal moet word aan die administrateur, die Minister of die persoon of liggaam in subregulasie (i) bedoel deur die Minister aangewys, in afwagting van die inlywing van die betrokke grond in 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied deur 'n Administrateur, soos in subparagraaf (i) beoog, en dat by sodanige inlywing, die betrokke grond of bedrag oorgedra moet word aan of vestig in, of oorbetaal moet word aan, na gelang van die geval, die betrokke plaaslike owerheid deur die Minister, die betrokke administrateur of sodanige persoon of liggaam.

GRONDBESKIKBAARHEIDSOOREENKOMS

4. Die bedinge en voorwaardes waarop grond aan 'n persoon of liggaam kragtens artikel 34 (9) van die Wet beskikbaar gestel is, moet in 'n skriftelike grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms vervat wees wat aangegaan is tussen die liggaam wat die grond beskikbaar stel en die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel word, en wat—

(a) wesenlik voldoen aan die riglyne uiteengesit in Aanhangsel A, of sodanige ander of bykomende riglyne wat in die algemeen deur die gemagtigde beampte, van tyd tot tyd, uitgereik word, of deur hom in 'n bepaalde geval neergelê word; en

(b) aan die Minister voorgelê en deur hom goedgekeur is.

OORGANG

5. Dorpstigtingprosedures vir die goedkeuring van 'n uitlegplan of 'n algemene plan waarmee 'n administrateur begin het, maar wat nog nie voltooi is nie, (ongeag of hy deur 'n plaaslike owerheid optree of 'n privaatontwikkelaar namens hom optree), kragtens artikel 35 (1), gelees met artikels 36 (1) en 41 (2) van die Wet, voor die datums van inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingswet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1986 (Wet 74 van 1986), en

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CHAPTER II

GENERAL

APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS

2. A township may be established only by a township applicant and only as contemplated in these regulations: Provided that—

(a) any person may use land for the residential purposes of employees of a mining undertaking, where in respect of such use—

(i) a surface right permit has been issued in terms of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), in consultation with the authorised officer; or

(ii) a permit contemplated in section 6 (1) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 86 of 1967), has been issued for the erection of dwellings;

(b) the Minister may, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, exempt from any or all of the requirements of these regulations—

(i) a statutory body,

(ii) any person engaged in bona fide mining operations,

(iii) an owner or occupier of land the development or layout of which, in the opinion of the Minister, constitutes or will constitute a holiday resort, public resort or similar resort,

(iv) a co-operative as defined in section 1 (1) of the Co-operatives Act, 1981 (Act 91 of 1981),

(v) a welfare organisation registered in terms of section 13 of the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978),

(vi) an administrator or a township developer who establishes a township outside a local authority area as contemplated in regulation 3 (b),

(vii) any person who establishes, develops or improves an informal settlement in circumstances expressly allowed by the Minister or allowed by or under any other law,

(viii) in any case where the Minister considers that such exemption would facilitate speedy development and that such development would be in the public interest, any other person or body;

(c) any person engaged in bona fide framing operations may use the land on which he is so engaged for the housing of any persons who may lawfully reside on such land, including *bona fide* full-time employees is his service on such land and the dependants of such employees;

(d) if the State establishes a township, it shall not be bound by these regulations, and the township shall be deemed to have been established as contemplated in section 35 (1) of the Act, upon a layout plan and a general plan having been prepared and approved.

LAND

3. A township may be established only in a development area, and the land concerned must also be in a local authority area: Provided that—

(a) the Minister may approve a township in a part of a development area that is not yet in a local authority area, but which, in the opinion of the Minister, will or is likely to be incorporated into a local authority area by an Administrator as contemplated in section 2 (2) of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982);

(b) an administrator of a township developer acting under an exemption contemplated in regulation 2 (b) (vi), or the State, may establish a township on land in a development area which is outside a local authority area: With the proviso that—

(i) the township shall, upon becoming an approved township, be administered by an administrator as contemplated in section 31 of the Act, and such administrator or, subject to the provisions of the said section, the Minister, or any body or person designated by the Minister, shall also exercise control over the land in the township until a local authority is constituted which can in the opinion of the Minister excercise jurisdiction in respect of such township, and the land comprising the township has been incorporated into the relevant local authority area by an Administrator as contemplated in section 2 (2) of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982;

(ii) if land is to be transferred to or will vest in a local authority by virtue of the fact that it constitutes public places, or by way of an endowment, or an amount of money is to be paid in lieu of such transfer as contemplated in regulation 16 (2), then such land shall be transferred to or shall vest in, or such amount shall be paid to the administrator, the Minister or the person or body designated by the Minister referred to in subregulation (i), pending the incorporation of the relevant land into a local authority area by an Administrator, as contemplated in subparagraph (i), and upon such incorporation the relevant land or amount shall be transferred to or vest in, or be paid over to, as the case may be, the relevant local authority by the Minister, the relevant administrator, or such person or body.

LAND AVAILABILITY AGREEMENT

4. The terms and conditions on which land has been made available to any person or body in terms of section 34 (9) of the Act shall be contained in a land availability agreement concluded in writing between the body making available the land and the person or body to whom the land is made available, and which—

(a) complies substantially with the guide-lines set out in Annexure A, or such other or additional guide-lines as may be issued generally by the authorised officer from time to time, or determined by him in any particular case; and

(b) has been submitted to and approved by the Minister.

TRANSITION

5. Township establishment procedures for the approval of a layout plan or a general plan commenced, but not yet completed, by an administrator (whether or not acting through a local authority or a private developer on his behalf) in terms of section 35 (1) as read with sections 36 (1) and 41 (2) of the Act prior to the dates on which the Black Communities Development Amendment Act, 1986 (Act 74

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(b) die eienaar van die grond waarop 'n dorpstigter begereig is om 'n dorp te stig, 'n huur van regte op minerale toegestaan het of 'n prospekteerkontrak gesluit het, waarvan die een of albei ingevolge die Registrasie van Aktes Wet, 1937 (Wet 47 van 1937), geregistreer is, of 'n notariële akte verly het soos in artikel 8 van die Wet op Edelgesteentes, 1964 (Wet 73 van 1964), of artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967, bedoel, welke notariële akte geregistreer is of geag word geregistreer te wees; of

(c) die grond waarop die dorpstigter begerig is om 'n dorp te stig, geproklameer is soos in die Wet op Mynregte, 1967, beoog,

moet die dorpstigter die inligting in subregulasies (2) en (3) bedoel, insluit in die aansoek in regulasie 7 beoog.

(2) 'n Dorpstigter moet in sy aansoek in die omstandighede in subregulasie (1) bedoel, aandui—

(a) of die houer of huurder van die mineraalregte of die houer van die regte uit hoofde van 'n prospekteerkontrak of 'n notariële akte, toegestem het tot die stigting van die dorp, of, ondanks redelike pogings om hom op te spoor, nie opgespoor kan word nie;

(b) of die dorpstigter die betrokke Administrateur, soos in artikel 4 van die Wet op Onteiening van Mineraalregte (Dorpe), 1969 (Wet 96 van 1969), beoog, versoek het om die mineraalregte te onteien;

(c) of die geproklameerde grond in regulasie 8 (1) (c) beoog, vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou is ingevolge artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967, of nie gebruik word vir myndoeleindes of 'n doel wat daarmee in verband staan nie en die eienaar van die grond, met die skriftelike toestemming van die Staatsmyningenieur soos in artikel 1 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967, bedoel, versoek is om toe te stem of toegestem het dat 'n dorp op die grond gestig word;

(d) of enige ander stappe ten opsigte van sodanige grond gedoen is.

(3) Indien enige van of al die stappe in paragraaf (a), (b) of (c) van subregulasie (2) vermeld nie gedoen is nie, of waarskynlik nie voltooi sal wees voor die aansoek 'n goedgekeurde aansoek word nie, of, na die oordeel van die dorpstigter, nie gedoen kan word sonder dat dit 'n wesenlike vertraging in die ontwikkeling van die dorp sal veroorsaak nie, moet die dorpstigter in sy aansoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vermeld of hy versoek dat die Minister die aansoek goedkeur soos in regulasie 16 (1) beoog, ondanks die feit dat sodanige stappe nog nie gedoen is nie of waarskynlik nie voor sodanige goedkeuring voltooi sal wees nie, en indien wel, moet die aansoek ook die voorwaardes, indien daar is, wat die dorpstigter die Minister versoek om in hierdie verband op risiko van die dorpstigter te stel, soos in regulasie 16 (1) bedoel, vermeld.

KENNISGEWING AAN SEKERE LIGGAME

9. (1) So gou doenlik na indiening van sy aansoek by die gemagtigde beampte soos in regulasie 7 beoog, moet die dorpstigter skriftelike kennis, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel C, vergesel van twee afskrifte van die aansoek met meegaande dokumente wat by die gemagtigde beampte ingevolge regulasie 7 ingedien is, tesame met 'n afskrif van 'n erkenning van ontvangs in regulasie 7 (2) beoog, gee aan—

(a) die plaaslike owerheid, indien daar een is, in wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die grond wat die onderwerp van die aansoek is, geleë is; en

(b) 'n persoon of liggaam aangewys kragtens subregulasie (2), wat, na die oordeel van die gemagtigde beampte, sodanige kennisgewing behoort te ontvang synde 'n party wat belang by die aansoek het.

(b) the owner of the land on which the township applicant wished to establish a township has granted a lease of the rights to minerals or has entered into a prospecting contract, either or both of which is or are registered in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937), or has executed a notarial deed contemplated in section 8 of the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964), or section 19 (1) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967, which notarial deed is registered or deemed to be registered; or

(c) the land on which the township applicant wishes to establish a township is proclaimed land as contemplated in the Mining Rights Act, 1967,

the township applicant shall include in the application contemplated in regulation 7 the information referred to in subregulations (2) and (3).

(2) The township applicant shall in his application in the circumstances contemplated in subregulation (1) indicate whether—

(a) the holder or lessee of the rights to the minerals or the holder of the rights in terms of the prospecting contract or notarial deed has consented to the establishment of the township, or cannot be traced, despite reasonable efforts to trace him;

(b) the applicant has requested the relevant Administrator as contemplated in section 4 of the Expropriation of Mineral Rights (Townships) Act, 1969 (Act 96 of 1969), to expropriate the right to minerals;

(c) the proclaimed and contemplated in regulation 8 (1) (c) has been reserved for the purposes of a township in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967, or is not used for mining purposes or purposes incidental thereto and the owner of the land, with the written consent of the Government Mining Engineer referred to in section 1 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967, has been requested to consent to or has consented to a township being established on the land;

(d) any other steps have been taken in respect of such land.

(3) If any or all of the steps contemplated in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subregulation (2) have not been taken, are not likely to be completed prior to the application be coming an approved application or, in the opinion of the township applicant, cannot be taken without causing substantial delay to the development of the township, then the township applicant shall indicate in his application referred to in subregulation (1) whether he requests that the Minister approve the application as contemplated in regulation 16 (1) notwithstanding the fact that such steps have not yet been taken or are not likely to be completed prior to such approval, and, if so, the application shall also state the conditions, if any, that the township applicant requests the Minister to impose in this connection at the risk of the township applicant as contemplated in regulation 16 (1).

NOTICE TO CERTAIN BODIES

9. (1) As soon as possible after lodging his application with the authorised officer as contemplated in regulation 7, the township applicant shall give written notice substantially in the form of Annexure C, enclosing two copies of the application and accompanying documents lodged with the authorised office in terms of regulation 7, together with a copy of an acknowledgement of receipt contemplated in regulation 7 (2), to—

(a) the local authority, if any, in whose local authority area the land forming the subject to the application is situated; and

(b) any person or body designated in terms of subregulation (2) who should in the opinion of the authorised officer receive such notice as a party interested in the application.

(2) Die gemagtigde beampte moet die dorpstigter in kennis stel van en moet die partye aandui, aan wie die kennisgewing beoog in subregulasie (1) (b) beteken moet word en die gemagtidge beampte se aanduiding kan, hetsy in die algemeen of in 'n bepaalde geval—

(a) enige provinsiale paaiedepartement, enige ander departement of afdeling van die betrokke provinsiale administrasie, enige staatsdepartement of enige persoon wat, na die oordeel van die gemagtidge beampte, belang by die aansoek mag hê;

(b) enige plaaslike owerheid of plaaslike bestuursliggaam wie se plaaslike bestuursbevoegdhede, -pligte of -funksies, na die oordeel van die gemagtigde beampte, indien die dorp goedgekeur sou word, daardeur geraak sal word;

(c) enige plaaslike owerheid of plaaslike owerheidsliggaam, streeksdiensteraad of ander liggaam wat 'n ingenieursdiens, in Hoofstuk V beoog, op die grond ten opsigte waarvan die aansoek gedoen word, sal lewer;

(d) die Registrateur, insluit.

(3) Die dorpstigter moet, so gou doenlik nadat hy die kennisgewings in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gegee het, by die gemagtigde beampte sodanige bewys van kennisgewings gegee aan die persone of liggame bedoel in daardie subregulasie en van die datum van ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewings deur sodanige persone of liggame, lewer as wat die gemagtigde beampte verlang en wanneer die gemagtigde beampte die dorpstigter in kennis stel van die aangeleenthede in subregulasie (2) beoog, dui hy terselfdertyd die wyse aan waarop sodanige bewys aan hom verstrek moet word.

OPENBARE KENNISGEWING

10. (1) 'n Dorpstigter moet so gou doenlik nadat hy sy aansoek by die gemagtigde beampte ingedien het soos in regulasie 7 beoog, kennis van die aansoek gee deur vir twee agtereenvolgende weke 'n kennisgewing, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel D, in 'n Afrikaanstalige en in 'n Engelstalige daaglikse koerant te publiseer wat gewoonlik gesirkuleer word in of naby die ontwikkelingsgebied waarin die grond wat die onderwerp van die aansoek is, geleë is.

(2) Die dorpstigter moet die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel op die amptelike kennisgewingbord van die plaaslike owerheid, indien daar een is, in wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die dorp gestig of waarskynlik gestig sal word, vir dieselfde tydperk van twee weke in subregulasie (1) beoog, laat aanbring.

(3) Die dorpstigter moet, so gou doenlik nadat die kennisgewings in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gepubliseer is, aanvaarbare bewys van die publikasie en die datums daarvan aan die gemagtigde beampte lewer.

BESWARE OF VERTOË

11. (1) 'n Persoon of liggaam aan wie 'n kennisgewing en afskrifte van die aansoek gegee is soos in regulasie 9 beoog, kan, binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die datum waarop sodanige kennisgewing aan sodanige persoon of liggaam gegee is, 'n skriftelike beswaar indien by, of skriftelik vertoë rig aan die gemagtigde beampte ten opsigte van die aansoek: Met dien verstande dat, indien sodanige persoon of liggaam nie in staat is om sodanige beswaar in te dien of sodanige vertoë te rig binne die gemelde tydperk van 30 dae nie, of om die aansoek behoorlik binne die gemelde tydperk te ondersoek nie, hy, binne daardie tydperk, die gemagtigde beampte skriftelik kan versoek om die gemelde tydperk te verleng, en so 'n versoek moet die tydsduur vermeld waarvoor hy verlang dat die gemagtigde beampte grasie vir die

(2) The authorised officer shall inform the township applicant of and shall determine the parties who shall be served with the notice contemplated in subregulation (1) (b) and the authorised officer's determination may either generally or in any particular case include—

(a) any provincial road department, any other department or division of the relevant provincial administration, any Government department which or any person who, in the opinion of the authorised officer, may be interested in the application;

(b) any local authority or local government body whose local authority powers, duties or functions will, in the opinion of the authorised officer, be affected by the township, if approved;

(c) any local authority or local government body, regional services council or other body that will provide any engineering service contemplated in Chapter V to the land in respect of which the application will be made;

(d) the Registrar.

(3) The township applicant shall as soon as possible after having given the notices contemplated in subregulation (1) lodge with the authorised officer such proof of notices given to the persons or bodies contemplated in that subregulation and of the date of the receipt of such notices by such persons or bodies as the authorised officer may require, and the authorised officer shall indicate the manner of such proof required by him to the township applicant at the same time as he informs the township applicant of the matters contemplated in subregulation (2).

PUBLIC NOTICE

10. (1) A township applicant shall, as soon as possible after having lodged his application with the authorised officer as contemplated in regulation 7, give notice of the application by publishing for two consecutive weeks a notice substantially in the form of Annexure D in one Afrikaans and one English daily newspaper normally circulated in or near the development area in which the land that forms the subject of the application is situated.

(2) The township applicant shall cause the notice referred to in subregulation (1) to be displayed on the official notice board of the local authority, if any, within whose local authority area the township will or is likely to be established for the same two-week period contemplated in subregulation (1).

(3) The township applicant shall, as soon as possible after having published the notices referred to in subregulation (1), deliver to the authorised officer acceptable proof of the publication and the dates thereof.

OBJECTIONS OR REPRESENTATIONS

11. (1) A person or body given notice and copies of the application as contemplated in regulation 9 may, within a period of 30 days from the date on which such notice was given to such person or body, lodge a written objection with or make representations in writing to the authorised officer in respect of the application: Provided that, if such person or body is unable to lodge such objection or make such representations within the said 30-day period, or sufficiently to investigate the application within that period, it may, within that period, request the authorised officer in writing to extend the said period, and any such request shall set out the

indiening van die beswaar of vertoë moet verleen, sowel as die aard van die beswaar of vertoë wat sodanige persoon of liggaam van voorneme is om te maak of rig, of, na verdere ondersoek van die aansoek, sou kon of waarskynlik maak of rig.

(2) Enige persoon kan, binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf die datum van die eerste publikasie van die openbare kennisgewing in regulasie 10 beoog, 'n skriftelike beswaar of skriftelik vertoë ten opsigte van die aansoek indien by of rig aan die gemagtigde beampte.

(3) Nadat die 30-daetydperke vir die indiening van besware, vertoë of versoeke soos in subregulasie (1) en (2) beoog, verstryk het, moet die gemagtigde beampte 'n afskrif van enige sodanige beswaar of vertoë wat by hom ingedien is, asook van elke versoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel wat deur hom ontvang is, aan die dorpstigter stuur.

(4) Enige persoon of liggaam wat vertoë rig of 'n beswaar indien soos in subregulasie (1) beoog, moet, saam met sy vertoë of beswaar een van die afskrifte van die aansoek wat by die kennisgewing in regulasie 9 (1) bedoel, ingesluit was, aan die gemagtigde beampte lewer.

(5) Nadat die 30-daetydperke vir die indiening van besware of vertoë beoog in subregulasie (1) en (2) verstryk het, en geen beswaar of vertoë van enige persoon of liggaam in subregulasies (1) en (2) beoog, deur die gemagtigde beampte ontvang is nie, word sodanige persoon of liggaam geag geen beswaar te hê teen of vertoë wens te rig ten opsigte van die aansoek nie: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) die gemagtigde beampte, indien hy by oorweging van enige skriftelike versoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel, of op enige ander grond, tevrede is dat 'n persoon of liggaam aan wie kennis kragtens regulasie 9 gegee is, 'n beswaar wil indien of behoort in te dien of vertoë wil rig of behoort te rig maar nie in staat is om dit binne die 30-daetydperk in subregulasie (1) toegelaat, te doen nie, en dat sodanige beswaar of vertoë, indien gehandhaaf, die stigtig van die dorp wesenlik sal beïnvloed of effektief sal voorkom of waarskynlik, indien gehandhaaf, wesenlik sal beïnvloed of effektief sal voorkom, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 12, die tydperk toegelaat vir die indiening van sodanige beswaar of die rig van sodanige vertoë kan verleng vir die periode of periodes wat hy dienstig ag, en dat die gemagtigde beampte die dorpstigter dienooreenkomstig in kennis moet stel;

(b) die gemagtigde beampte, indien hy, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 12, tevrede is dat die aansoek voortgesit mag word, hetsy in geheel of gedeeltelik, terwyl 'n beswaar of vertoë afgewag word, die toepassing van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies *mutatis mutandis* kan toelaat ten opsigte van die aansoek of enige gedeelte daarvan, op sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy bepaal;

(c) dit nie soos in hierdie subregulasie beoog, beskou word dat 'n persoon of liggaam in subregulasies (1) en (2) bedoel, geen beswaar het teen of vertoë het in verband met die aansoek nie, tensy die gemagtigde beampte die bewys ontvang het dat kennis aan sodanige persoon of liggaam gegee is soos in regulasie 9 (3) of in regulasie 10 (3) beoog, na gelang van die geval.

ANTWOORD DEUR DORPSTIGTER

12. (1) Die dorpstigter kan, binne 14 dae of sodanige langer tydperk as wat die gemagtigde beampte mag toelaat, na ontvangs deur die dorpstigter van die afskrifte, van besware, vertoë en versoeke soos in regulasie 11 (3) beoog, of na die verstryking van 'n verlengingstydperk soos in regulasie 11 (5) (a) beoog, na gelang van die geval, skriftelik aan die gemagtigde beampte—

(a) sy antwoord besorg op 'n beswaar of vertoë wat aan hom gelewer is soos in regulasie 11 (3) beoog, en

period within which it requests the authorised officer to allow it to lodge the objection or submission, as well as the nature of the objection or representations that such person or body intends to or, upon further investigation of the application, might or is likely to lodge or make.

(2) Any person may, within a period of 30 days from the date of the first publication of the public notice contemplated in regulation 10, lodge a written objection with or make representations in writing to the authorised officer in respect of the application.

(3) After the 30-day periods for lodging objections, representations or requests as contemplated in subregulations (1) and (2) have expired, the authorised officer shall forward to the township applicant a copy of any such objection or representation lodged with him and also of every request contemplated in subregulation (1) that has been received by him.

(4) Any person or body lodging an objection or making representations as contemplated in subregulation (1) shall, together with his representations or objection, deliver to the authorised officer one of the copies of the application enclosed with the notice contemplated in regulation 9 (1).

(5) After the 30-day periods for lodging objections or representations contemplated in subregulations (1) and (2) have expired, and if no objection or representations were received by the authorised officer from any person or body contemplated in subregulations (1) and (2), it shall be deemed that such person or body has no objection to or representations in respect of the application: Provided that—

(a) the authorised officer may, if, upon consideration of any written request referred to in subregulation (1), or on any other ground, he is satisfied that any person or body to whom notice was given in terms of regulation 9 wishes to or should lodge an objection or make representations but is unable to do so within the 30-day period allowed in subregulation (1) and that such objection or representations will, if upheld, materially affect or effectively preclude or are likely, if upheld, materially to affect or effectively to preclude establishment of the township, subject to the provisions of regulation 12, extend the period allowed for the lodging of such objection or the making of representations by such period or periods of time as he may deem appropriate, and the authorised officer shall inform the township applicant accordingly;

(b) the authorised officer may, if, subject to the provisions of regulation 12, he is satisfied that the application may proceed, either wholly or in part, while any objection or representation is awaited, allow the provisions of these regulations to be applied in respect of the application or any part thereof, *mutatis mutandis*, on such conditions as he may determine;

(c) it shall not be deemed as contemplated in this subregulation that a person or body contemplated in subregulations (1) and (2) has no objection to or representations in respect of the application, unless the authorised officer has received the proof that notice was given to such person or body as contemplated in regulation 9 (3) or in regulation 10 (3), as the case may be.

REPLY BY TOWNSHIP APPLICANT

12. (1) The township applicant may, within 14 days or such longer period as the authorised officer may allow, after the receipt by the township applicant of the copies of objections, representations and requests as contemplated in regulation 11 (3), or after the expiry of any period of extension as contemplated in regulation 11 (5) (a), as the case may be, deliver in writing to the authorised officer—

(a) his reply to any objection or representations delivered to him as contemplated in regulation 11 (3); and

(b) sy kommentaar verstrek oor die gewenstheid van die toepassing van regulasie 11 (5) (a) of (b) deur die gemagtigde beampte ten opsigte van die aansoek of enige gedeelte daarvan.

(2) Indien die dorpstigter nie sy antwoord of kommentaar binne die tydperk deur of kragtens subregulasie (1) toegelaat, besorg nie, verbeur hy die reg om dit te doen.

(3) Ten einde te besluit of hy 'n verlenging van tyd vir die indiening van 'n beswaar of vertoë, soos beoog in regulasie 11 (5) (a), moet toelaat al dan nie, en of hy die toepassing van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies ten opsigte van enige gedeelte van die aansoek terwyl 'n beswaar of vertoë afgewag word, soos beoog in regulasie 11 (5) (b), moet toelaat al dan nie kan die gemagtigde beampte enige inspeksie uitvoer, ondersoek instel of onderhoud voer, *mutatis mutandis*, soos in regulasie 13 beoog.

OORWEGING DEUR GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTE

13. Nadat die tydperk wat by of kragtens regulasie 12 (1) aan die dorpstigter veroorloof is om sy antwoord of kommentaar te lewer, verstryk het, moet die gemagtigde beampte die aansoek oorweeg, met inagneming van enige beswaar of vertoë ingedien en enige antwoord of kommentaar deur die dorpstigter gelewer, en kan hy vir daardie doel—

(a) enige inspeksie uitvoer of enige ondersoek instel (insluitende enige oorlegpleging met sodanige persone as wat die gemagtigde beampte mag bepaal) wat hy dienstig ag; en

(b) met enige persoon of liggaam 'n onderhoud voer wat 'n beswaar ingedien of vertoë gerig of kommentaar gelewer het, insluitende die dorpstigter,

en die dorpstigter is geregtig om by enige sodanige inspeksie, ondersoek of onderhoud teenwoordig te wees.

WYSIGING VOOR GOEDKEURING VAN AANSOEK

14. Te eniger tyd nadat sy aansoek by die gemagtigde beampte ingedien is, maar voordat sodanige aansoek 'n goedgekeurde aansoek geword het, kan die dorpstigter—

(a) uit eie beweging en met die toestemming van die gemagtigde beampte, of

(b) op versoek van die gemagtigde beampte,

die aansoek wysig: Met dien verstande dat waar die wysiging na die oordeel van die gemagtigde beampte wesenlik is, die gemagtigde beampte sodanige kennis van die wysiging moet gee of die wysiging met sodanige persone of liggame bespreek, as wat hy nodig ag, of waar die wysiging na die oordeel van die gemagtigde beampte so wesenlik is dat dit 'n nuwe aansoek uitmaak, die gemagtigde beampte sodanige vereistes aan die dorpstigter in verband met die indiening van 'n nuwe aansoek en die gee van kennisgewings kan stel as wat hy dienstig ag.

AANBEVELING AAN MINISTER

15. Binne 60 dae nadat die tydperk wat die dorpstigter gegun is om sy antwoord of kommentaar in te dien soos in regulasie 12 beoog, verstryk het, moet die gemagtigde beampte die aansoek aan die Minister voorlê, tesame met sy verslag waarin hy sy aanbevelings aan die Minister met betrekking tot die aansoek doen.

BESLUIT VAN MINISTER

16. (1) By ontvangs van 'n aansoek vergesel van die gemagtigde beampte se verslag soos in regulasie 15 beoog, kan die Minister die aansoek of enige deel daarvan wat slegs op 'n gedeelte van die betrokke grond betrekking het, goedkeur of die aansoek of enige deel daarvan weier, of 'n besluit daaroor in die geheel of gedeeltelik uitstel: Met dien

(b) his comments on the desirability of the authorised officer applying regulation 11 (5) (a) or (b) in respect of the application or any part thereof.

(2) If the township applicant does not deliver his reply or comments within the period allowed by or in terms of subregulation (1), he shall forfeit the right to do so.

(3) For the purposes of reaching a decision on whether or not to allow any extension of time for the lodging of an objection or the making of representations, or to allow the provisions of these regulations to be applied in respect of any part of the application, while any objection or representation is awaited, as contemplated in regulation 11 (5) (a) or (b), the authorised officer may conduct any inspection, investigation or interview, *mutatis mutandis* as contemplated in regulation 13.

CONSIDERATION BY AUTHORISED OFFICER

13. After the period afforded the township applicant for making his reply or comments by or in terms of regulation 12 (1) has expired, the authorised officer shall consider the application, having regard to every objection or representation lodged and to any reply or comments made by the township applicant, and he may for that purpose—

(a) conduct any inspection or institute any investigation (including any consultations with such persons as the authorised officer may determine) which he may deem expedient; and

(b) interview any person or body who or which lodged an objection or made representations or comments, including the township applicant,

and the township applicant shall be entitled to be present at any such inspection, investigation or interview.

AMENDMENT BEFORE APPROVAL OF APPLICATION

14. At any time after his application has been lodged with the authorised officer but before such application has become an approved application, the township applicant may—

(a) of his own accord and with the consent of the authorised officer; or

(b) at the request of the authorised officer,

amend the application: Provided that where the amendment is, in the opinion of the authorised officer, a substantial one, the authorised officer shall give such notice of the amendment or discuss the amendment with such persons or bodies as he may deem necessary, or, where the amendment is, in the opinion of the authorised officer, so substantial that it constitutes a new application, the authorised officer may give such directions to the township applicant relating to the lodging of a new application and the giving of notices as he may deem appropriate.

RECOMMENDATION TO MINISTER

15. Within 60 days after the period allowed the township applicant to lodge his reply or comments contemplated in regulation 12 has expired, the authorised officer shall submit the application to the Minister, together with his report in which he makes his recommendation to the Minister regarding the application.

DECISION OF MINISTER

16. (1) On receipt of an application accompanied by the authorised officer's report contemplated in regulation 15, the Minister may approve the application or any part thereof relating to a portion of the relevant land only, or refuse it or any part thereof, or postpone a decision thereon either wholly or in part: Provided that, where the land concerned

verstande dat waar die betrokke grond onderworpe is aan enige regte, of geproklameerde grond is, soos in regulasie 8 (1) (a), (b) of (c) bedoel, die Minister die aansoek kan goedkeur, onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes, indien daar is, betreffende die regte van die houer of huurder van mynregte, die deproklamering van die grond kragtens die Wet op Mynregte, 1967, of die afsondering van die betrokke grond vir dorpsdoeleindes soos in artikel 184 van daardie Wet beoog, as wat hy na oorleg, indien hy dit nodig ag, met die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake, of sy behoorlik aangewese verteenwoordiger mag bepaal.

(2) Wanneer die Minister 'n aansoek goedkeur, kan hy, benewens 'n voorwaarde in subregulasie (1) beoog, enige voorwaarde wat hy raadsaam ag oplê, met inbegrip van die voorwaarde dat 'n begiftiging *in natura* of in kontant vereis word: Met dien verstande dat sodanige begiftiging slegs betrekking mag hê op die oordrag aan of vestiging in 'n plaaslike owerheid of enige persoon of liggaam, of 'n administrateur, soos in regulasie 3 beoog, van grond wat bestem is vir gebruik as 'n openbare oop ruimte op die uitlegplan, of die betaling van 'n geldsom in plaas van sodanige oordrag of vestiging.

(3) Nadat die Minister 'n aansoek of enige gedeelte daarvan goedgekeur het, moet die gemagtigde beampte die dorpstigter, die Registrateur, die Landmeter-generaal en die plaaslike owerheid, indien daar een is, wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die goedgekeurde dorp sal insluit, skriftelik in kennis stel van sodanige goedkeuring en van enige voorwaarde deur die Minister opgelê.

(4) Indien die Minister die aansoek geweier of 'n besluit daaroor uitgestel het, hetsy in die geheel of gedeeltelik, of voorwaardes kragtens subregulasie (2) opgelê het wat wesenlik verskil van die voorwaardes voorgelê in die dorpstigter se aansoek in regulasie 7 beoog, moet die gemagtigde beampte, op skriftelike versoek van die dorpstigter, 'n afskrif van die Minister se skriftelike redes vir sy besluit of uitstel aan die dorpstigter stuur.

(5) Nadat die dorpstigter in kennis gestel is dat sy aansoek goedgekeur is, maar voordat 'n registrasie of endossement plaasgevind het soos in regulasie 21 (1) beoog, kan die Minister enige voorwaarde deur hom opgelê, wysig of skrap, of enige verdere voorwaarde byvoeg, en is die bepalings van subregulasie (4) ten opsigte van sodanige wysiging of skrapping *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

WYSIGING NA GOEDKEURING VAN AANSOEK

17. (1) 'n Dorpstigter wat in kennis gestel is dat sy aansoek goedgekeur is soos in regulasie 16 beoog, kan te eniger tyd voordat die algemene plan met betrekking tot die voorgestelde dorp goedgekeur is soos in regulasie 19 beoog, op sodanige wyse as wat die gemagtigde beampte bepaal by die Minister aansoek doen om die wysiging van die uitlegplan met betrekking tot die voorgestelde dorp, of om die verdeling van die dorp in twee of meer afsonderlike dorpe.

(2) By ontvangs van 'n aansoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel, kan die Minister—

(a) waar die dokumente in regulasie 19 beoog, nie reeds by die Landmeter-generaal ingedien is nie; of

(b) waar die dokumente in regulasie 19 beoog, wel by die Landmeter-generaal ingedien is, maar nie reeds deur hom soos in daardie regulasie bedoel, goedgekeur is nie, na oorlegpleging met die Landmeter-generaal,

toestem tot 'n wysiging van die uitlegplan of tot 'n verdeling van die dorp in subregulasie (1) bedoel, onderworpe aan enige voorwaardes wat die Minister dienstig mag ag.

(3) Waar die toestemming in subregulasie (2) beoog, verleen is, moet die gemagtigde beampte die dorpstigter skriftelik daarvan en van enige voorwaarde opgelê, in kennis stel.

is subject to any rights or is proclaimed land as contemplated in regulation 8 (1) (a), (b) or (c), the Minister may approve the application subject to such conditions, if any, regarding the rights of the holder or lessee of mining rights, the deproclamation of the land under the Mining Rights Act, 1967, or the reservation of the land in question for township purposes as contemplated in section 184 of that Act, as he may determine after consultation, if deemed necessary by him, with the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs or his duly appointed representative.

(2) When the Minister approves an application, he may, in addition to any condition contemplated in subregulation (1), impose any condition he may deem expedient, including a condition requiring the provision of an endowment in kind or in cash: Provided that such an endowment may relate only to the transfer to or vesting in the local authority or any other person or body, or an administrator, as contemplated in regulation 3, of land designated for use as a public open space on the layout plan, or the payment of an amount of money in lieu of such transfer or vesting.

(3) After the Minister has approved an application or any part thereof, the authorised officer shall in writing notify the township applicant, the Registrar, the Surveyor-General and the local authority, if any, whose local authority area will include the approved township of such approval, and of any condition imposed by the Minister.

(4) If the Minister has refused the application or postponed a decision thereon either wholly or in part, or has imposed conditions under subregulation (2) that are materially different from the conditions submitted in the township applicant's application contemplated in regulation 7, the authorised officer shall, on the township applicant's written request, forward a copy of the Minister's written reasons for his decision to the township applicant.

(5) After the township applicant has been notified that his application has been approved, but before a registration or endorsement has taken place as contemplated in regulation 21 (1), the Minister may amend or delete any condition imposed by him or add any further condition, and the provisions of subregulation (4) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis* in respect of such amendment or deletion.

AMENDMENT AFTER APPROVAL OF APPLICATION

17. (1) A township applicant who has been notified that his application has been approved as contemplated in regulation 16 may, at any time prior to the general plan relating to the proposed township having been approved as contemplated in regulation 19, apply to the Minister in such manner as the authorised officer may determine for the amendment of the layout plan relating to the proposed township, or for the division of the township into two or more separate townships.

(2) On receipt of an application referred to in subregulation (1) the Minister may—

(a) where the documents contemplated in regulation 19 have not yet been lodged with the Surveyor-General; or

(b) where the documents contemplated in regulation 19 have been lodged with the Surveyor-General but not yet approved by him as intended in that regulation, after consultation with the Surveyor-General,

consent to an amendment of the layout plan or to a division of the township referred to in subregulation (1) subject to any conditions that the Minister may deem expedient.

(3) Where the consent contemplated in subregulation (2) has been granted, the authorised officer shall notify the township applicant in writing thereof and of any condition imposed.

(4) Die verlening van toestemming kragtens subregulasie (2), en die kennisgewing deur die gemagtigde beampte in subregulasie (3) bedoel, word geag 'n goedkeuring en 'n kennisgewing, na gelang van die geval, te wees ten opsigte van 'n aansoek vir die gewysigde dorp of van elke afsonderlike dorp, soos in regulasie 16 beoog.

HOOFSTUK IV

PROSEDURE VIR VERKLARING TOT GOEDGEKEURDE DORP

VERBOD OP STRYDIGE GEBRUIK

18. (1) Met ingang van die datum van die Minister se goedkeuring van 'n dorpstigtingsaansoek soos in regulasie 16 beoog, verleen die eienaar van die betrokke grond, die betrokke administrateur, enige persoon of liggaam belas met die administrasie van sodanige grond, of die plaaslike owerheid, indien daar een is, wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die goedgekeurde dorp sal insluit, nie enige toestemming, goedkeuring of magtiging wat in stryd sal wees nie met die grondgebruiksvoorwaardes of enige ander gebruiksvoorwaardes wat op die dorp van toepassing sal wees soos in regulasie 32 bedoel.

(2) Indien 'n plaaslike owerheid, die betrokke administrateur, of enige persoon of liggaam belas met die administrasie van die betrokke grond, van oordeel is dat die bepalings van die voorwaardes in subregulasie (1) bedoel, oortree sou word indien—

(a) die oprigting of verandering van aanbouing aan enige gebou onderneem of voortgesit word;

(b) die onderverdeling van enige grond onderneem of voortgesit word;

(c) enige werk gedoen, onderneem of voortgesit word; of

(d) enige bepaalde gebruik gemaak word van enige grond of gebou,

kan die plaaslike owerheid, sodanige administrateur of sodanige persoon of liggaam by wyse van skriftelike kennisgewing sodanige oprigting, verandering, aanbouing, onderverdeling, werk of gebruik, verbied: Met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie van toepassing is nie op die oprigting of verandering van of aanbouing aan 'n gebou onderneem of voortgesit ooreenkomstig 'n goedgekeurde bouplan of 'n goedkeuring kragtens enige ander wet verleen.

VOORLEGGING VAN PLANNE AAN LANDMETER-GENERAAL

19. (1) 'n Dorpstigter wat kragtens regulasies 16 in kennis gestel is dat sy aansoek deur die Minister goedgekeur is of dat 'n wysiging of verdeling goedgekeur is soos in regulasie 17 beoog, na gelang van die geval, moet, binne 'n tydperk van twaalf maande vanaf die datum van sodanige kennisgewing, of sodanige verdere tydperk as wat die gemagtigde beampte toelaat, sodanige planne, diagramme of ander dokumente as wat die Landmeter-generaal mag vereis, by die Landmeter-generaal vir goedkeuring indien, en indien die dorpstigter versuim om dit te doen, verval die aansoek: Met dien verstande dat die gemagtigde beampte, waar dit dienstig is, die dorpstigter kan toelaat om sodanige planne, diagramme of ander dokumente by die Landmeter-generaal in te dien op 'n stadium voordat die betrokke aansoek 'n goedgekeurde aansoek geword het: Met dien verstande voorts dat, in sodanige geval, die uitlegplan met betrekking tot die dorp reeds deur die Minister goedgekeur moes gewees het soos in die Wet beoog, indien nodig afsonderlik van ander aspekte van die aansoek wat kragtens regulasie 16 deur die Minister oorweeg word.

(2) So gou doenlik na indiening van die planne, diagramme of ander dokumente in subregulasie (1) bedoel, moet die dorpstigter die gemagtigde beampte in kennis stel van die datum van sodanige indiening.

(4) The granting of a consent in terms of subregulation (2), and the notice by the authorised officer referred to in subregulation (3), shall be deemed to be an approval and a notice, as the case may be, in respect of an application for the amended township or of each separate township, as contemplated in regulation 16.

CHAPTER IV

PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING AN APPROVED TOWNSHIP

PROHIBITION OF CONFLICTING USE

18. (1) With effect from the date of the Minister's approval of a township application as contemplated in regulation 16, the owner of the land concerned, the relevant administrator, any person or body charged with the administration of such land, or the local authority, if any, whose local authority area will include the approved township shall not grant any consent, approval or authority that would be in conflict with the land use conditions or any other use conditions that will apply to the township, as contemplated in regulation 32.

(2) If a local authority, the relevant administrator, or any person or body charged with the administration of the relevant land is of the opinion that the provisions of the conditions referred to in subregulation (1) would be contravened if—

(a) the erection or alteration of or addition to any building is undertaken or proceeded with;

(b) the subdivision of any land is undertaken or proceeded with;

(c) any work is performed, undertaken or proceeded with; or

(d) any particular use is made of any land or building,

the local authority, such administrator or such person or body may by written notice prohibit such erection, alteration, addition, subdivision, work or use: Provided that this provision shall not apply to the erection or alteration of or addition to a building undertaken or proceeded with in accordance with an approved building plan or in terms of an approval granted in terms of any other law.

SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO SURVEYOR-GENERAL

19. (1) A township applicant who has been notified in terms of regulation 16 that his application has been approved by the Minister or that an amendment or division has been approved as contemplated in regulation 17, as the case may be, shall, within a period of 12 months from the date of such notice, or such further period as the authorised officer may allow, lodge for approval with the Surveyor-General such plans, diagrams or other documents as the Surveyor-General may require, and if the township applicant fails to do so, the application shall lapse: Provided that the authorised officer may, where where appropriate, allow the township applicant to lodge such plans, diagrams or other documents with the Surveyor-General at a stage prior to the relevant application having become an approved application: Provided further that, in such event, the layout plan relating to the proposed township shall have been first approved by the Minister as contemplated in the Act, if necessary separately from other aspects of the application being considered by the Minister in terms of regulation 16.

(2) As soon as possible after lodging the plans, diagrams or other documents referred to in subregulation (1), the township applicant shall inform the authorised officer of the date of such lodging.

hierdie regulasies, watter datum ook al die laaste datum is, (in hierdie regulasie die "effektiewe datum" genoem) word soos volg hanteer:

(1) Indien, op die effektiewe datum, 'n persoon of liggaam, met inbegrip van 'n plaaslike owerheid of dorpsontwikkelaar, besig is met die ontwikkeling van die betrokke grond ingevolge 'n ooreenkoms met 'n administrateur of 'n plaaslike owerheid, met inbegrip van enige sodanige ooreenkoms wat, waar nodig, deur die Minister voor die effektiewe datum goedgekeur is soos in die Wet beoog, geniet die bedinge van diè ooreenkoms voorkeur bo die bepalings van hierdie regulasies in die mate dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasies en die bedinge van die ooreenkoms met mekaar onbestaanbaar is: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) die bepalings van hierdie regulasies sover as wat redelikerwys moontlik is, nagekom word op die wyse en op die stadiums in subregulasie (2) beoog;

(b) indien daar tot tevredenheid van die gemagtigde beampte aangetoon word dat alhoewel 'n bepaling van hierdie regulasies nie met 'n ooreenkoms soos beoog in hierdie subregulasie onbestaanbaar is nie, dit duidelik onvanpas is of dat dit in die openbare belang is dat sodanige bepaling nie ten opsigte van die betrokke aansoek toegepas moet word nie, hy kan bepaal dat sodanige bepaling nie op die betrokke aansoek van toepassing is nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (1)—

(a) indien, op die effektiewe datum, 'n aansoek om die goedkeuring van 'n uitlegplan reeds by die Minister ingedien is maar nog nie deur hom goedgekeur is nie, is die bepalings van Hoofstuk III, behalwe in soverre die gemagtigde beampte anders gelas, nie van toepassing op die aansoek nie en word die aansoek geag 'n goedgekeurde aansoek te wees sodra die Minister die betrokke uitlegplan goedgekeur het: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) die bepalings van regulasies 16 en 17 *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing is ten opsigte van die aansoek;

(ii) met ingang van die datum waarop die aansoek geag word 'n goedgekeurde aansoek te wees soos in hierdie paragraaf beoog, die bepalings van Hoofstukke IV, V en VI *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing is op die aansoek, behalwe in soverre daar in enige stigtingsvoorwaarde bedoel in regulasie 16 anders aangedui word of in soverre die gemagtigde beampte anders gelas; en

(iii) 'n uitlegplan wat voor die effektiewe datum vir goedkeuring by 'n plaaslike owerheid ingedien is, maar op daardie datum nog nie soos in hierdie paragraaf beoog, by die Minister ingedien is nie, geag word by die Minister ingedien te wees soos in hierde paragraaf bedoel: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige uitlegplan op 'n datum vier maande na die effektiewe datum nog nie deur die plaaslike owerheid goedgekeur is en inderdaad by die Minister ingedien is nie, die betrokke aansoek as 'n nuwe aansoek ingevolge Hoofstuk III behandel word;

of 1986), and these regulations came into force, whichever is the later date (in this regulation referred to as "the effective date"), shall be dealt with as follows:

(1) If on the effective date any person or body, including a local authority or township developer, is conducting the development of the relevant land in terms of an agreement with an administrator or a local authority, including any such agreement that was, where necessary, approved by the Minister as contemplated in the Act prior to the effective date, the provisions of such agreement shall take precedence over the provisions of these regulations, to the extent that the provisions of these regulations and the terms of such agreement are mutually inconsistent: Provided that—

(a) the provisions of these regulations shall as far as reasonably possible be complied with in the manner and at the stages contemplated in subregulation (2);

(b) if it is shown to the satisfaction of the authorised officer that any provision of these regulations not inconsistent with an agreement as contemplated in this subregulation is nevertheless clearly inappropriate or that it is in the public interest that such provision should not be applied in respect of the relevant application, he may direct that such provision shall not apply to the relevant application.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1)—

(a) if on the effective date an application for the approval of a layout plan has been lodged with the Minister but not yet approved by him, the provisions of Chapter III shall, save to the extent otherwise directed by the authorised officer, not apply in respect of the application, and the application shall be deemed to be an approved application upon the Minister having approved the relevant layout plan: Provided that—

(i) the provisions of regulation 16 and 17 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* in respect of the application;

(ii) with effect from the date on which the application is deemed to be an approved application as contemplated in this paragraph, the provisions of Chapters IV, V and VI shall apply to the application, *mutatis mutandis*, except to the extent otherwise indicated in any condition of establishment referred to in regulation 16, or otherwise directed by the authorised officer; and

(iii) any layout plan submitted to a local authority for approval prior to the effective date, but on that date not yet lodged with the Minister as contemplated in this paragraph, shall be deemed to have been lodged with the Minister as intended in this paragraph: Provided that, if by a date four months after the effective date such layout plan has not yet been approved by the local authority and actually lodged with the Minister, the relevant application shall be treated as a new application in terms of Chapter III;

(b) indien, op die effektiewe datum, 'n uitlegplan ten opsigte van 'n voorgestelde dorp reeds goedgekeur is, maar 'n algemene plan nog nie goedgekeur is nie, word die aansoek geag 'n goedgekeurde aansoek te geword het op die datum waarop die uitlegplan deur die Minister goedgekeur is en is die bepalings van Hoofstukke IV, V en VI *mutatis mutandis* op die aansoek van toepassing, behalwe in soverre die gemagtigde beampte anders gelas; of

(c) indien 'n uitleg- en 'n algemene plan reeds op die effektiewe datum goedgekeur is ten opsigte van 'n voorgestelde dorp—

(i) word die aansoek geag 'n goedgekeurde aansoek te geword het op die datum waarop die Minister die uitlegplan goedgekeur het; en

(ii) is die bepalings van regulasies 23, 24 en 25, asook van Hoofstukke V en VI, *mutatis mutandis* op die aansoek van toepassing, behalwe in soverre die gemagtigde beampte anders gelas.

HOOFSTUK III

AANSOEK OM DORPSTIGTING

TOEPASSING VAN HOOFSTUK

6. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 2 en 5, is hierdie Hoofstuk van toepassing op aansoeke om dorpstigting deur alle dorpstigters gedoen: Met dien verstande dat indien die dorpstigter 'n plaaslike owerheid is, die bepalings van regulasie 9 (1) (a) nie van toepassing is nie.

AANSOEK AAN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTE

7. (1) 'n Dorpstigter dien 'n skriftelike aansoek by die gemagtigde beampte in, wat vergesel moet gaan van ten minste—

(a) waar sodanige ooreenkoms nie reeds aan die Minister voorgelê is soos in regulasie 4 (b) beoog nie, 'n afskrif van 'n grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms, indien toepaslike;

(b) ontwerp-stigtingsvoorwaardes wat aan die riglyne, neergelê in Aanhangsel B, voldoen;

(c) voorgestelde titelvoorwaardes, asook 'n aanduiding van die mate waarin die grondgebruiksvoorwaardes op die dorp van toepassing sal wees;

(d) 'n ontwerpuitlegplan;

(e) 'n behoorlik voltooide aansoekvorm en twee afskrifte, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel B, tesame moet sodanige bykomende dokumente en inligting wat daarin bedoel word en tersaaklik vir die aansoek is; en

(f) 'n verduidelikende memorandum ter ondersteuning van die aansoek.

(2) Die gemagtigde beampte erken, onmiddellik by ontvangs van 'n aansoek in subregulasie (1) bedoel, ontvangs van die aansoekvorm bedoel in subregulasie (1) (e) en die dokumente daarby aangeheg, deur datering en ondertekening van die erkenningsvorm op die dorpstigter se afskrif van die aansoekvorm, of, indien die dorpstigter nie in staat is om sy afskrif van die vorm by die gemagtigde beampte af te haal nie, deur sodanige vorm of 'n soortgelyke skriftelike erkenning van ontvangs aan die dorpstigter te pos.

ONDERSOEK NA MINERAALREGTE

8. (1) Indien—

(a) die mineraalregte ten opsigte van die grond waarop 'n dorpstigter begerig is om 'n dorp te stig, geskei is van die eiendomsreg van die grond;

(b) if on the effective date a layout plan has been approved in respect of the proposed township, but a general plan has not yet been approved, the application shall be deemed to have become an approved application on the date on which the layout plan was approved by the Minister, and the provisions of Chapters IV, V and VI shall apply in respect of the application, *mutatis mutandis*, save to the extent otherwise directed by the authorised officer; or

(c) if on the effective date a layout plan as well as a general plan has been approved in respect of the proposed township—

(i) the application shall be deemed to have become an approved application on the date on which the layout plan was approved by the Minister; and

(ii) the provisions of regulations 23, 24 and 25, as well as of Chapters V and VI, shall apply in respect of the application, *mutatis mutandis*, save to the extent otherwise directed by the authorised officer.

CHAPTER III

APPLICATION FOR TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

APPLICATION OF CHAPTER

6. Subject to regulations 2 and 5 this Chapter applies to applications for township establishment made by all township applicants: Provided that, if the township applicant is a local authority, the provisions of regulation 9 (1) (a) shall not be applicable.

APPLICATION TO AUTHORISED OFFICER

7. (1) A township applicant shall submit a written application to the authorised officer which includes at least—

(a) where such agreement has not yet been submitted to the Minister as contemplated in regulation 4 (b), a copy of a land availability agreement, if applicable;

(b) draft conditions of establishment complying with the guide-line as set out in Annexure B;

(c) proposed title conditions, including an indication of the extent to which the land use conditions will apply to the township;

(d) a draft layout plan;

(e) a duly completed application form an two copies, substantially in the form of Annexure B, together with such additional documents and information as are referred to therein and are relevent to the application; and

(f) an explanatory memorandum substantiating the application.

(2) The authorised officer shall immediately upon receipt of the application referred to in subregulation (1) acknowledge receipt of the application form referred to in subregulation (1) (e), and the documents attached thereto, by signing and dating the form of acknowledgement on the applicant's copy of the application form or, if the township applicant is unable to collect his copy of such form from the authorised officer, by posting such form or a similar written acknowledgement of receipt to the township applicant.

INVESTIGATION OF MINERAL RIGHTS

8. (1) If—

(a) the rights to minerals in respect of the land on which the township applicant wishes to establish a township have been severed from the ownership of the land;

(3) Indien die dorpstigter versuim om binne 'n redelike tyd nadat hy die planne, diagramme of ander dokumente bedoel in subregulasie (1) ingedien het, te voldoen aan enige vereistes wat die Landmeter-generaal regtens kan stel, kan die Landmeter-generaal die gemagtigde beampte dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel, en indien die gemagtigde beampte tevrede is, nadat hy die dorpstigter aangehoor het, dat die dorpstigter sonder grondige rede versuim het om aan enige sodanige vereistes te voldoen, moet die gemagtigde beampte die dorpstigter van sy bevinding in kennis stel, en daarop verval die aansoek: Met dien verstande dat, indien enige reg van huurpag ten opsigte van onopgemete persele soos in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet en regulasie 20 beoog, geregistreer is ten opsigte van grond in die voorgestelde dorp, die gemagtigde beampte kan verklaar dat die aansoek nie moet verval of nie verval het nie, en hy dan geregtig is om op koste van die dorpstigter te laat voldoen aan die vereistes van die Landmeter-generaal.

(4) Nadat die planne, diagramme of dokumente wat die Landmeter-generaal vereis tot sy tevredenheid by hom ingedien is, handel hy met sodanige planne, diagramme of ander dokumente ooreenkomstig die Opmetingswet, 1927.

(5) 'n Algemene plan deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur, handelende soos in subregulasie (4) beoog, of enige algemene plan wat voor die inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingswet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1986, kragtens die Wet goedgekeur is, kan deur die Landmeter-generaal gewysig word of gedeeltelik of in die geheel gekanselleer word of die grond wat op sodanige algemene plan aangetoon word kan gekonsolideer of onderverdeel word op sodanige bedinge en voorwaardes as wat die Minister mag goedkeur of gelas.

(6) Die dorpstigter is verantwoordelik vir die indiening by die Landmeter-generaal van enige aansoek om die wysiging of gedeeltelike of totale kansellasie van 'n algemene plan in subregulasie (5) bedoel, tesame met enige goedkeuring of lasgewing in daardie subregulasie bedoel, en sodanige wysigende algemene plan moet aan die vereistes van die Opmetingswet, 1927, voldoen.

(7) Enige beding of voorwaarde deur die Minister goedgekeur of gelas soos in subregulasie (5) beoog, kan enige voorwaarde betreffende die betaling van vergoeding, indien daar is, of die sluiting van 'n openbare plek insluit.

(8) Nadat die algemene plan met betrekking tot die dorp, of enige gedeelte daarvan, deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is, is die dorpstigter daarvoor verantwoordelik om sodanige gevolglike wysigings aan die betrokke uitlegplan aan te bring as wat die vorm waarin die algemene plan goedgekeur is, mag vereis, en is dit nie nodig dat 'n nuwe of bykomende aansoek gedoen word of goedkeuring verleen word ten opsigte van 'n uitlegplan wat aldus gewysig is nie.

(9) Die dorpstigter moet, binne 'n tydperk van drie maande na die datum waarop die planne en diagramme aan die Landmeter-generaal voorgelê en deur hom goedgekeur is, 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif of natreksel van die algemene plan van die dorp, tesame met 'n afskrif van die uitlegplan soos in subregulasie (8) bedoel, by die gemagtigde beampte indien en, indien die goedgekeurde dorp binne die plaaslike owerheidgebied van 'n plaaslike owerheid geleë sal wees, ook by daardie plaaslike owerheid.

HUURPAG KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 52 (5) VAN DIE WET GEDURENDE DORPSTIGTING

20. (1) Ondanks enige andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies, met inbegrip van, maar nie beperk nie tot—

(a) die vereiste dat die Registrateur normaalweg met die betrokke titelaktes met betrekking tot 'n voorgestelde dorp kragtens Hoofstuk IV van die Registrasie van Aktes Wet, 1937, handel soos in regulasie 21 (1) beoog;

(3) If the township applicant fails, within a reasonable time after he has lodged the plans, diagrams or other documents referred to in subregulation (1), to comply with any requirements the Surveyor-General may lawfully lay down, the Surveyor-General may notify the authorised officer accordingly, and if the authorised officer is satisfied, after hearing the township applicant, that the township applicant has failed to comply with any such requirement without sound reason, the authorised officer shall notify the applicant that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the application shall lapse: Provided that, if any right of leasehold in respect of unsurveyed premises as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act and regulation 20 has been registered in respect of land in the proposed township, the authorised officer may declare that the application shall not lapse, or has not lapsed, and he shall be entitled to cause the requirements of the Surveyor-General to be complied with at the expense of the township applicant.

(4) After the Surveyor-General shall have been satisfied that the required plans, diagrams or documents have been lodged with him, he shall deal with such plans, diagrams or documents in accordance with the Land Survey Act, 1927.

(5) A general plan approved by the Surveyor-General, acting as contemplated in subregulation (4), or any general plan approved under the Act prior to the coming into force of the Black Communities Development Amendment Act, 1986, may be amended or partially or totally cancelled by the Surveyor-General on the land shown on such general plan may be consolidated or subdivided, on such terms and conditions as the Minister may approve or direct.

(6) The township applicant shall be responsible for submitting any application for the amendment or partial or total cancellation of a geneal plan referred to in subregulation (5) to the Surveyor-General, together with any approval or direction referred to in that subregulation, and such amending general plan shall comply with the requirements of the Land Survey Act, 1927.

(7) Any term or condition approved or directed by the Minister as contemplated in subregulation (5) may include any condition as to the payment of compensation, if any, or the closing of any public place.

(8) After the general plan relating to the township, or any part thereof, has been approved by the Surveyor-General, the township applicant shall be responsible for making such consequential amendments to the relevant layout plan as may be dictated by the form in which the general plan was approved, and it shall not be necessary for any new or additional application to be made or approval to be granted in respect of a layout plan so amended.

(9) The township applicant shall, within a period of three months after the date on which the Surveyor-General has approved the plans and diagrams submitted to him, lodge a certified copy or tracing of the general plan of the township, together with a copy of the layout plan, amended as contemplated in subregulation (8), with the authorised officer and, if the approved township will be within the local authority area of any local authority, also with that local authority.

LEASEHOLD IN TERMS OF SECTION 52 (5) OF THE ACT DURING TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

20. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, including, but not limited to—

(a) the requirement that the Registrar must in the ordinary course deal with the relevant title deeds relating to a proposed township in terms of Chapter IV of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, as contemplated in regulation 21 (1);

(b) die vereiste dat die Registrateur normaalweg nie enige transaksie mag registreer ten opsigte van grond geleë in 'n voorgestelde dorp in omstandighede behalwe soos in regulasie 21 (3) beoog nie; en

(c) die feit dat aan sekere vereistes voldoen moet word alvorens die grond in 'n voorgestelde dorp in 'n registrasiekantoor registreerbaar word soos in regulasie 25 (2) beoog,

moet 'n Registrateur 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n perseel wat nog nie op 'n algemene plan aangetoon is nie, registreer, soos in artikel 52 (5) en (9) van die Wet beoog: Met dien verstande dat die betrokke perseel geïdentifiseer is met verwysing na 'n ontwerpalgemene plan of ontwerpdiagram ingedien by die Landmeter-generaal, soos in regulasie 6 (4) van die Huurpagregulasies, 1985, beoog.

(2) Die persoon in regulasie 6 (3) (b) van die Huurpagregulasies, 1985, bedoel, ken nie 'n verwysingsnommer vir doeleindes van 'n registrasie soos in subregulasie (1) beoog aan 'n ontwerp- algemene plan toe nie, tensy hy tevrede is dat—

(a) 'n kontrak in regulasie 24 (4) beoog, behoorlik gesluit is ten opsigte van die betrokke grond, of gesluit kan word ten opsigte van sodanige grond, deurdat—

(i) die betrokke aansoek 'n goedgekeurde aansoek geword het soos in regulasie 24 (4) (a) beoog; en

(ii) indien die dorpstigter nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is wat al die ingenieursdienste aan die dorp voorsien soos in regulasie 30 beoog nie, sodanige dorpstigter en die betrokke gesag albei hulle diensteverpligtinge nagekom het of die ondernemings of waarborge soos bedoel in regulasie 24 (4) (b) gegee het, of, indien die dorpstigter wel 'n plaaslike owerheid is soos in regulasie 30 beoog, sodanige dorpstigter alle ingenieursdienste met betrekking tot die betrokke grond geïnstalleer en voorsien het soos in regulsie 24 (4) (c) beoog; en

(b) die planne, diagramme en ander dokumente in regulasie 19 (1) bedoel, behoorlik by die Landmeter-generaal ingedien is soos in daardie regulasie bedoel, ten opsigte van die betrokke grond, maar nog nie soos in regulasie 19 beoog, goedgekeur is nie.

(3) Hierdie regulasie word nie so uitgelê dat dit 'n vereiste is dat aan die bepalings van subregulasie (2) voldoen moet word, of dat die Registrateur verbied word om 'n reg van huurpag soos in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet beoog, te registreer nie, in 'n geval waar 'n dorp nie kragtens hierdie regulasies gestig word nie, of waar die Minister 'n persoon of liggaam vrygestel het van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies soos in subregulasie 2 (b) beoog: Met dien verstande dat, indien 'n dorpstigter 'n aansoek by die gemagtigde beampte ingevolge regulasie 7 ingedien het, of 'n uitlegplan ingedien het of geag word 'n uitlegplan in te gedien het by die Minister soos in regulasie 5 (2) (a) beoog, 'n registrasie van huurpag ingevolge artikel 52 (5) van die Wet, slegs op die wyse beoog in hierdie regulasie, geskied.

INDIENING VAN PLANNE, DIAGRAMME EN AKTES BY REGISTRATEUR

21. (1) Die dorpstigter moet die betrokke planne en diagramme, tesame met die betrokke titelaktes by die Registrateur indien om daarmee te handel ingevolge Hoofstuk IV van die Registrasie van Aktes Wet, 1937: Met dien verstande dat die Registrateur nie enige registrasie of endossement kragtens daardie hoofstuk toelaat nie tot tyd en wyl hy

(b) the requirement that the Registrar shall in the ordinary course of events not register any transactions in respect of the land situated in a proposed township in circumstances other than those contemplated in regulation 21 (3); and

(c) the fact that certain requirements must be met before the land in a proposed township becomes registrable in a registration office as contemplated in regulation 25 (2),

the Registrar shall register a right of leasehold in respect of premises not yet shown on a general plan, as contemplated in section 52 (5) and (9) of the Act: Provided that the site concerned shall have been identified by reference to a draft general plan or draft diagram submitted to the Surveyor-General as contemplated in regulation 6 (4).

(2) The person contemplated in regulation 6 (3) (b) of the Leasehold Reguations, 1985 shall not allocate a reference number to a draft general plan for the purposes of a registration as contemplated in subregulation (1) unless he is satisfied that—

(a) a contract as contemplated in regulation 24 (4) has been duly entered into in respect of the land concerned, or may be entered into in respect of such land, in that—

(i) the relevant application has become an approved application as contemplated in regulation 24 (4) (a); and

(ii) if the township applicant is not a local authority providing all engineering services to the township as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant and the relevant authority have both fulfilled their service responsibilities of have both delivered undertakings or guarantees as contemplated in regulation 24 (4) (b), or, if the township applicant is a local authority as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant has installed and provided all engineering services in respect of the relevant land as contemplated in reguation 24 (4) (c); and

(b) the plans, diagrams and other documents referred to in regulation 19 (1) have been duly lodged with the Surveyor-General as contemplated in that regulation, in respect of the land concerned, but have not yet been approved as contemplated in regulation 19.

(3) This regulation shall not be construed as requiring the provisions of subregulation (2) to be complied with, or prohibiting the Registrar from registering a right of leasehold as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act, in a case where a township is not being established under these regulations or where the Minister has exempted any person or body from the provisions of these regulations as contemplated in regulation 2 (b): Provided that, if a township applicant has lodged an application with the authorised officer in terms of regulation 7 or has lodged or is deemed to have lodged a layout plan with the Minister as contemplated in regulation 5 (2) (a), any registration of a leasehold in terms of section 52 (5) of the Act shall take place only in the manner contemplated in this regulation.

LODGING OF PLANS, DIAGRAMS AND DEEDS WITH REGISTRAR

21. (1) The township applicant shall lodge the relevant plans and diagrams, together with the relevant title deeds, with the Registrar, to be dealt with in terms of Chapter IV of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937: Provided that the Registrar shall not allow any registration or endorsement to take place in terms of that chapter until such time as he is informed in

skriftelik deur die gemagtigde beampte in kennis gestel is, dat die volgende vereistes tot tevredenheid van die gemagtigde beampte nagekom is, hetsy ten opsigte van die geheel of ten opsigte van 'n gedeelte van die dorp:

(a) Die aansoek om die stigtig van 'n dorp 'n goedgekeurde aansoek geword het vir sover dit op die betrokke grond betrekking het.

(b) Indien die dorpstigter nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is wat alle ingenieursdienste aan die dorp voorsien soos in regulasie 30 bedoel nie, sodanige dorpstigter en die betrokke gesag 'n diensteooreenkoms gesluit het, of, alternatiewelik, die diensteverantwoordelikhede van die partye deur 'n dienstearbitrasieraad bepaal is in die omstandighede in regulasie 26 (3) beoog.

(c) Die dorpstigter voldoen het aan sodanige stigtingsvoorwaardes as wat die Minister ingevolge regulasie 16 (2) vereis het vervul moet word voordat hy die dorp tot 'n goedgekeurde dorp verklaar.

(2) Die betrokke planne, diagramme en titelaktes moet deur die dorpstigter ingedien word soos in subregulasie (1) beoog binne drie maande vanaf die datum van die goedkeuring van die planne en diagramme soos in regulasie 19 beoog, of binne sodanige langer tydperk as wat die gemagtigde beampte toelaat, by gebreke waarvan die aansoek verval: Met dien verstande dat indien 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n onopgemete perseel soos in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet en regulasie 20 beoog, geregistreer is ten opsigte van grond in die voorgestelde dorp, die gemagtigde beampte kan verklaar dat die aansoek nie verval of nie verval het nie, en hy verder die nodige planne, diagramme en titelaktes kan laat voorberei en aan hom laat lewer en dit by die Registrateur laat indien op koste van die dorpstigter.

(3) Sodra die Registrateur met die titelaktes gehandel het soos in subregulasie (1) bedoel, moet hy die gemagtigde beampte in kennis stel van die betrokke endossemente of registrasies, en daarna mag die Registrateur, buite en behalwe die oordrag van 'n openbare oop ruimte soos in regulasie 25 (1) (a) beoog, geen verdere transaksies registreer ten opsigte van enige grond geleë in die voorgestelde dorp nie, tot tyd en wyl die Registrateur die skriftelike kennisgewing van die gemagtigde beampte in regulasie 25 (2) bedoel, ontvang het: Met dien verstande dat hierdie subregulasie nie uitgelê word nie as sou dit die Registrateur belet om 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n onopgemete perseel in die voorgestelde dorp te registreer soos in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet en regulasie 20 beoog.

VOORTSETTING VAN AANSOEK DEUR NUWE DORPSTIGTER

22. (1) Indien die eiendomsreg van grond ten opsigte waarvan aansoek om die stigting van 'n dorp gedoen is, verander het, of die betrokke grond beskikbaar gestel is aan 'n ander persoon of liggaam ingevolge artikel 34 (9) van die Wet, as die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond oorspronklik beskikbaar gestel was, of 'n ander persoon as die oorspronklike dorpstigter die agent geword het van die eienaar of sy toestemming verkry het om 'n dorp op die grond te stig, en die nuwe eienaar van die grond of nuwe persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, of die nuwe agent of die nuwe houer van die toestemming, die gemagtigde beampte skriftelik in kennis stel dat hy begerig is om met die aansoek voort te gaan, kan die gemagtigde beampte, indien die aansoek nie verval het nie, toestem tot die voortsetting van die aansoek deur sodanige nuwe persoon op enige voorwaarde wat hy dienstig mag ag.

(2) 'n Dorpstigter wat kragtens subregulasie (1) voortgaan met 'n aansoek, word vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies geag die dorpstigter te wees wat oorspronklik die aansoek gebring het.

writing by the authorised officer that the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the authorised officer, whether in respect of the whole township or of any part thereof:

(a) The application for the establishment of a township has become an approved application in so far as it relates to the land in question.

(b) If the township applicant is not a local authority providing all engineering services to the township as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant and the relevant authority have concluded a services agreement or, alternatively, the service responsibilities of the parties have been determined by a services arbitration board in the circumstances contemplated in regulation 26 (3).

(c) The township applicant has complied with such conditions of establishment as the Minister has required in terms of reguation 16 (2) to be fulfilled prior to his declaring the township to be an approved township.

(2) The relevant plans, diagrams and title deeds shall be lodged by the township applicant as contemplated in subregulation (1) within three months of the date of the approval of the plans and diagrams as contemplated in regulation 19, or within such further period as the authorised officer may allow, failing which the application shall lapse: Provided that, if any right of leasehold in respect of unsurveyed premises as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act and in regulation 20 has been registered in respect of land in the proposed township, the authorised officer may declare that the applicaion shall not lapse, or has not lapsed, and he may cause the necessary plans, diagrams and title deeds to be prepared and delivered to him and to be lodged with the Registrar at the expense of the township applicant.

(3) As soon as the Registrar has dealt with the title deeds as contemplated in subregulation (1), he shall notify the authorised officer of the relevant endorsements or registrations and thereafter the Registrar shall, save for the transfer of a public open space as contemplated in regualtion 25 (1) (a), not register any further transactions in respect of any land situated in the proposed township until such time as he has received the written notice from the authorised officer referred to in regulation 25 (2): Provided that this subregulation shall not be construed as prohibiting the Registrar from registering a right of leasehold in respect of unsurveyed premises in the proposed township as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act and in regulation 20.

CONTINUATION OF APPLICATION BY NEW APPLICANT

22. (1) If the ownership of land in respect of which an application for the establishment of a township has been made has changed or the land concerned has been made available to a person or body as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act, other than the one to whom the land was originally made available, or a person other than the original township applicant has become the agent of the owner or has been granted his consent to establish a township on the land, and the new owner of the land or new person or body to whom the land was made available, or the new agent or consent holder notifies the authorised officer in writting that he wishes to continue with the application, the authorised offcer may, if the application has not lapsed, consent to the continuation of the application by such new person on any condition he may deem expedient.

(2) A township applicant who continues with an application in terms of subregulation (1) shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be the township applicant who originally made the application.

KENNISGEWING WAT DIE DORP TOT GOEDGEKEURDE DORP VERKLAAR

23. (1) Nadat die Registrateur met die betrokke titelaktes gehandel het soos in regulasie 21 (1) beoog, en indien die Minister tevrede is dat die dorp binne 'n plaaslike owerheidsgebied geleë is of dat regulasie 3 (a) of (b) op die betrokke grond van toepassing is, verklaar die Minister die dorp tot goedgekeurde dorp by wyse van kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant:* Met dien verstande dat die Minister, indien die vereistes in regulasie 21 (1) en in hierdie subregulasie beoog, nagekom is ten opsigte van slegs een of meer gedeeltes van die grond wat deur die aansoek geraak word, 'n goedgekeurde dorp kan verklaar ten opsigte van slegs sodanige gedeelte of gedeeltes, en hy te eniger tyd daarna, sodra aan sodanige vereistes ten opsigte van die oorblywende gedeeltes grond voldoen is, sodanige gedeeltes kan verklaar as in die goedgekeurde dorp ingesluit te wees.

(2) Met ingang van die datum van die publikasie van die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, vestig die eiendomsreg van enige openbare plekke in die betrokke dorp, uitgesonderd enige openbare oop ruimte wat as 'n begiftiging oorgedra moet word soos beoog in regulasie 25 (1), *ipso facto*, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 3 (b), in die plaaslike owerheid in wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die dorp geleë is, en sodanige vestiging moet deur die Registrateur op 'n wyse as wat hy dienstig ag, genoteer word in ooreenstemming met enige wet wat die praktyk in sy kantoor reël.

KONTRAKTE EN OPSIES

24. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (4), mag geen persoon, nadat 'n dorpstigter stappe gedoen het om 'n dorp te stig—

(a) enige kontrak sluit vir die verkoop, ruil, vervreemding of beskikking, op enige wyse, van of oor grond in die voorgestelde dorp nie; of

(b) 'n opsie verleen om grond in die voorgestelde dorp te koop nie,

totdat die gemagtigde beampte die Registrateur ingevolge regulasie 25 (2) in kennis gestel het dat die grond in die dorp of in die betrokke gedeelte daarvan registreerbaar geword het uit hoofde van die feit dat aan die vereistes van daardie regulasie voldoen is: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie nie uitgelê word nie as sou dit belet dat—

(i) enige persoon grond waarop hy wens 'n dorp te stig, kan koop, behoudens die voorwaarde dat, sodra die grond in die dorp of enige gedeelte daarvan in 'n registrasiekantoor registreerbaar word, soos in regulasie 25 (2) beoog, een of meer van die erwe in sodanige dorp of gedeelte daarvan aan die verkoper oorgedra sal word;

(ii) enige persoon 'n grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms sluit, of

(iii) enige dorpstigter die reg en verpligting om grond wat aan sodanige dorpstigter behoort, te ontwikkel, aan 'n dorpsontwikkelaar, sedeer of delegeer, of, in die geval van grond wat deur sodanige dorpstigter as die behoorlik gemagtigde agent of met die toestemming van die eienaar ontwikkel word, aan enige persoon of liggaam aan wie sodanige sessie of delegasie kragtens sodanige magtiging of toestemming verleen mag word, of, in die geval van grond wat aan sodanige dorpstigter beskikbaar gestel is soos in artikel 34 (9) van die Wet beoog, aan enige persoon of liggaam aan wie sodanige sessie of delegasie gegee kan word ingevolge 'n grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms.

(2) Enige persoon wat in stryd met subregulasie (1) grond vervreem, begaan 'n misdryf.

NOTICE DECLARING TOWNSHIP AN APPROVED TOWNSHIP

23. (1) After the Registrar has dealt with the relevant title deeds as contemplated in regulation 21 (1), and if the Minister is satisfied that the township is situated within a local authority area or that regulation 3 (a) or (b) applies to the land in question, the Minister shall declare the township an approved township by notice in the *Gazette*: Provided that the Minister may, if the requirements contemplated in regulation 21 (1) and in this subregulation have been complied with in respect of one or more portions of the land affected by the application only, declare an approved township in respect of such portion or portions only, and he may at any time or times thereafter, when such requirements have been complied with in respect of the remaining portions of the land, declare such portions to be included in the approved township.

(2) With effect from the date of publication of the notice referred to in subreguation (1), the ownership of any public places, excluding any public open space to be transferred as an endowment as contemplated in regulation 25 (1) in the township concerned shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 3 (b), *ipso facto* vest in the local authority within whose local authority area the township is situated, and such vesting shall be recorded by the Registrar subject to any law governing the practice of his office in such manner as he may deem appropriate.

CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS

24. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (4), no person shall, after a township applicant has taken steps to establish a township—

(a) enter into a contract for the sale, exchange, alienation or disposal in any other manner of land in the proposed township; or

(b) grant an option to purchase land in the proposed township,

until such time as the authorised officer has notified the Registrar in terms of regulation 25 (2) that the land in the township or in the relevant portion thereof has become registrable by virtue of the fact that the requirements contemplated in that regulation have been met: Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not be construed as prohibiting—

(i) any person from purchasing land on which he wishes to establish a township subject to a condition that upon the land in the township or any part thereof becoming registrable in a registration office, as contemplated in regulation 25 (2), one or more of the erven in such township or part thereof will be transferred to the seller;

(ii) any person from concluding a land availability agreement; or

(iii) any township applicant from ceding or delegating the right and obligation to develop any land owned by such township applicant to a township developer, or in the case of any land being developed by such township applicant as the duly authorised agent or with the consent of the owner, to any person or body to whom such cession or delegation may take place in terms of such authority or consent, or, in the case of land made available to such township applicant as contemplated in section 34 (9) of the Act, to any person or body to whom such cession or delegation may take place in terms of a land availability agreement.

(2) Any person who disposes of land in contravention of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Vir die doeleindes van subregulasie (1) beteken—

(a) "stappe" ook stappe wat 'n aansoek in regulasie 7 beoog, voorafgaan;

(b) "enige kontrak" ook 'n kontrak wat onderworpe is aan enige voorwaarde, met inbegrip van 'n opskortende voorwaarde.

(4) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan 'n dorpstigter of ander persoon of liggaam wat geregtig sou gewees het om oor grond in die voorgestelde dorp te beskik, as dit nie was vir die bepalings van subregulasie (1) nie, 'n kontrak soos beoog in daardie subregulasie sluit, insluitende 'n kontrak vir die toekennig van 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n perseel wat nog nie opgemeet is nie, soos in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet en regulasie 20 beoog, indien—

(a) die aansoek om die stigting van 'n dorp 'n goedgekeurde aansoek geword het vir sover dit betrekking het op grond waarop die kontrak in subregulasie (1) beoog, betrekking het; en

(b) in die geval van 'n dorpstigter wat nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is wat alle ingenieursdienste aan die dorp verskaf soos in regulasie 30 beoog nie, sodanige dorpstigter en die betrokke gesag, albei hulle diensverpligtinge nagekom het ingevolge 'n diensteooreenkoms of 'n bepaling van 'n dienstearbitrasieraad soos in regulasie 31 beoog, ten opsigte van die grond waarop die kontrak in subregulasie (1) beoog, betrekking het, of, alternatiewelik—

(i) die dorpstigter, ten opsigte van sodanige grond, aan die gemagtigde beampte 'n waarborg deur 'n bank, bouvereniging of ander finansiële instelling of enige ander waarborg aanvaarbaar vir die gemagtigde beampte gelewer het, wat uitgedruk word betaalbaar te wees aan die betrokke gesag, vir 'n bedrag wat voldoende is om die koste verbonde aan die voltooiing van die dienste waarvoor die dorpstigter verantwoordelik is soos in hierdie paragraaf beoog, te dek, ingeval die dorpstigter nie sy verpligtinge ten opsigte van sodanige dienste teen 'n datum vermeld in die waarborg nagekom het nie; en

(ii) die betrokke gesag, ten opsigte van sodanige grond aan die gemagtigde beampte 'n onderneming deur die Staat of enige statutêre liggaam, of 'n waarborg deur 'n bank, bouvereniging of ander finansiële instelling, of enige ander waarborg aanvaarbaar vir die gemagtigde beampte, gelewer het, wat uitgedruk word betaalbaar te wees aan die dorpstigter ten opsigte van die betrokke gesag se diensverpligtinge in hierdie paragraaf beoog, *mutatis mutandis* in die vorm in subparagraaf (i) bedoel;

(c) in die geval van 'n plaaslike owerheid wat al die ingenieursdienste aan die dorp verskaf soos in regulasie 30 beoog, sodanige dorpstigter alle ingenieursdienste geïnstalleer en voorsien het met betrekking tot die grond waarop die kontrak in subregulasie (1) beoog, betrekking het,

en 'n sertifikaat deur die gemagtigde beampte uitgereik met die strekking dat aan paragrawe (a) en (b), of (a) en (c), na gelang van die geval, voldoen is ten opsigte van die betrokke grond, dien as prima facie bewys vir alle doeleindes ingevolge hierdie regulasies, dat die vereistes uiteengesit in paragrawe (a) en (b), of (a) en (c), na gelang van die geval, nagekom is: Met dien verstande dat niks in hierdie regulasie vervat, afbreuk doen aan die bepalings van regulasies 21 (3) en 25 (2) nie.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (1)—

(a) "steps" includes steps preceding an application contemplated in regulation 7;

(b) "any contract" includes a contract that is subject to any condition, including a suspensive condition.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), a township applicant or any other person or body who or which would have been entitled to dispose of land in the proposed township were it not for the provisions of subregulation (1) may enter into a contract as contemplated in that subregulation, including a contract for a grant of a right of leasehold in respect of premises that have not yet been surveyed, as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act and regulation 20, if—

(a) the application for the establishment of a township has become an approved application in so far as it relates to the land to which the contract contemplated in subregulation (1) relates; and

(b) in the case of a township applicant who is not a local authority providing all engineering services to the township as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant and the relevant authority have both fulfilled their service responsibilities in terms of a services agreement or the determination by a services arbitration board as contemplated in regulation 31 in respect of the land to which the contract contemplated in subregulation (1) relates, or, alternatively—

(i) the township applicant has, in respect of such land, delivered to the authorised officer a guarantee by a bank, building society or other financial institution, or any other guarantee acceptable to the authorised officer, which shall be expressed to be payable to the relevant authority, in an amount sufficient to cover the costs of completion of the services for which the township applicant is responsible as contemplated in this paragraph, in the event of the township applicant not having fulfilled his obligations in respect of such services by a date stated in the guarantee; and

(ii) the relevant authority has, in respect of such land, delivered to the authorised officer an undertaking by the State or any statutory body, or a guarantee by a bank, building society or other financial institution, or any other guarantee acceptable to the authorised officer, which shall be expressed to be payable to the township applicant, in respect of the relevant authority's service responsibilities contemplated in this paragraph, *mutatis mutandis* in the form intended in subparagraph (i);

(c) in the case of a local authority providing all engineering services to the township as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant has installed and provided all engineering services in respect of the land to which the contract contemplated in subregulation (1) relates,

and a certificate issued by the authorised officer to the effect that paragraphs (a) and (b) or (a) and (c), as the case may be, have been complied with in respect of the relevant land shall serve as prima facie proof for all purposes in terms of these regulations that the requirements set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) or (a) and (c), as the case may be, have been met: Provided that nothing contained in this regulation shall detract from the provisions of regulations 21 (3) and 25 (2).

(5) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (4), word niks in hierdie regulasies so uitgelê dat aan regulasie (4) voldoen moet word in geval van, of 'n verbod plaas op die toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n perseel wat nog nie opgemeet is nie, soos in artikel 52 (5) van die Wet beoog, waar 'n dorp nie ingevolge hierdie regulasie gestig word nie, of waar die Minister 'n persoon of liggaam van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies vrygestel het soos in regulasie 2 (b) beoog.

BEGIFTIGINGS EN REGISTRASIE IN REGISTRASIEKANTOOR

25. (1) Waar van 'n dorpstigter verlang word om—

(a) grond wat op die uitlegplan bestem is vir gebruik as 'n openbare oop ruimte aan 'n plaaslike owerheid oor te dra; of

(b) 'n begiftiging in kontant te betaal aan die plaaslike owerheid in plaas van die oordrag van sodanige grond,

uit hoofde van 'n stigtingsvoorwaarde in regulasie 16 bedoel, moet die grond aldus oorgedra word op die koste van die dorpstigter of moet die begiftiging aldus betaal word, na gelang van die geval, binne 'n tydperk van 6 maande vanaf die datum van publikasie van die kennisgewing in regulasie 23 beoog of binne sodanige langer tydperk as wat die gemagtigde beampte mag toelaat.

(2) Sodra—

(a) die grond of enige gedeelte daarvan kragtens regulasie 23 (1) tot goedgekeurde dorp verklaar is;

(b) behoudens subregulasie 2 (c) of (d), alle stigtingsvoorwaardes deur die Minister kragtens regulasie 16 opgelê, nagekom is, met inbegrip van die oordrag van openbare oop ruimtes, of die betaling van 'n kontantbedrag in plaas van sodanige oordrag, by wyse van 'n begiftiging; en

(c) in die geval van 'n dorpstigter wat nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is wat alle ingenieursdienste aan die dorp verskaf soos in regulasie 30 beoog nie, sodanige dorpstigter en die betrokke gesag, albei hulle diensverantwoordelikhede nagekom het, of, in die alternatief, waarborge of ondernemings gelewer het, *mutatis mutandis* soos in regulasie 24 (4) (b) beoog; of

(d) in die geval van 'n dorpstigter wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is wat alle ingenieursdienste aan die dorp verskaf soos in regulasie 30 beoog, sodanige dorpstigter al sodanige ingenieursdienste geïnstalleer en verskaf het,

moet die gemagtigde beampte die Registrateur in kennis stel dat die betrokke grond geregistreer kan word deurdat die vereistes van paragrawe (a), (b) en (c), of (a), (b) en (d), na gelang van die geval, nagekom is, en moet hy ook die grond in die dorp ten opsigte waarvan sodanige vereistes nagekom is, identifiseer, en kan die Registrateur, met ingang van die datum van sodanige kennisgewing, begin om transaksies ten opsigte van die betrokke grond te registreer: Met dien verstande dat, indien die grond wat in die gemagtigde beampte se kennisgewing aan die Registrateur, soos in hierdie subregulasie beoog, geïdentifiseer is, verband hou met slegs 'n gedeelte van die voorgestelde dorp, die gemagtigde beampte, van tyd tot tyd, nadat hy sodanige kennis aan die Registrateur gegee het, die Registrateur in kennis kan stel wanneer grond in die oorblywende gedeeltes van die dorp registreerbaar word.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (4), nothing contained in these regulations shall be construed as requiring subregulation (4) to be complied with in the case of or prohibiting a grant of a right of leasehold in respect of premises which have not yet been surveyed, as contemplated in section 52 (5) of the Act, where a township is not being established under these regulations or where the Minister has exempted any person or body from the provisions of these regulations as contemplated in regulation 2 (b).

ENDOWMENTS AND REGISTRATION IN REGISTRATION OFFICE

25. (1) Where a township applicant is required to—

(a) transfer land designated on the layout plant for use as a public open space to a local authority; or

(b) pay an endowment in cash to the local authority in lieu of the transfer of such land,

by virtue of a condition of establishment referred to in regulation 16, the land shall be so transferred at the cost of the township applicant or the endowment shall be so paid, as the case may be, within a period of six months from the date of publication of the notice contemplated in regulation 23 or within such further period as the authorised officer may allow.

(2) As soon as—

(a) the land or any portion thereof has been declared an approved township in terms of regulation 23 (1);

(b) subject to subregulation (2) (c) or (d), all conditions of establishment imposed by the Minister in terms of regulation 16 have been complied with, including the transfer of public open spaces, or the payment of an amount in cash in lieu of such transfer, by way of an endowment; and

(c) in the case of a township applicant who is not a local authority providing all engineering services to the township as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant and the relevant authority have both fulfilled their service responsibilities or, alternatively, have delivered guarantees or undertakings, *mutatis mutandis* as contemplated in regulation 24 (4) (b); or

(d) in the case of a township applicant who is a local authority providing all engineering services in respect of the township as contemplated in regulation 30, such township applicant has installed and provided all such engineering services,

the authorised officer shall notify the Registrar that the relevant land has become registrable in that the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) or (a), (b) and (d), as the case may be, have been met, and shall also identify the land in the township in respect of which such requirements have been met, and the Registrar may, with effect from the date of such notice, proceed to register transactions in respect of the relevant land: Provided that, if the land identified in the authorised officer's notice to the Registrar as contemplated in this subregulation relates to a portion only of the proposed township, the authorised officer may, from time to time after having given such notice to the Registrar, notify the Registrar when land in the remaining portions of the township becomes registrable.

HOOFSTUK V

INGENIEURSDIENSTE

VOORSIENING VAN INGENIEURSDIENSTE

26. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 30, moet elke dorp wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies gestig is, voorsien word van sodanige ingenieursdienste as wat in 'n diensteooreenkoms, tussen die dorpstigter en die plaaslike owerheid, indien daar een is, ooreengekom is, binne wie se plaaslike owerheidsgebied die goedgekeurde dorp ingesluit sal word, of, in die afwesigheid van sodanige plaaslike owerheid, die gemagtigde beampte handelende as die verteenwoordiger van die Minister, die betrokke administrateur, of die persoon of liggaam deur die Minister aangewys soos in regulasie 3 (b) (i) bedoel (sodanige persoon, owerheid of beampte word die "betrokke gesag" genoem).

(2) 'n Diensteooreenkoms in subregulasie (1) beoog, moet—

(a) wesenlik voldoen aan die riglyne in Aanhangsel E uiteengesit, of sodanige ander of bykomende riglyne as wat die gemagtigde beampte van tyd tot tyd mag uitreik of in 'n bepaalde geval bepaal, en

(b) voorgelê aan en goedgekeur word deur die gemagtigde beampte: Met dien verstande dat, indien die gemagtigde beampte die betrokke gesag is, sodanige voorlegging of goedkeuring nie verlang word nie.

(3) Indien die partye van wie vereis word om 'n diensteooreenkoms te sluit, nie tot 'n ooreenkoms kan geraak oor 'n aangeleentheid wat by die ooreenkoms ingesluit moet word nie, of hoegenaamd nie tot 'n ooreenkoms kan kom nie, moet sodanige aangeleenthede waaroor die partye nie tot 'n vergelyk kan kom nie, deur die gemagtigde beampte aan 'n dienstearbitrasieraad voorgelê word soos in regulasie 31 beoog.

KLASSIFIKASIE EN VLAK VAN INGENIEURSDIENSTE

27. (1) Iedere ingenieursdiens wat vir 'n dorp voorsien word, moet, in die geval van 'n dorpstigter wat nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie—

(a) in 'n diensteooreenkoms geklassifiseer word; of

(b) by onstentenis van sodanige ooreenkoms, deur 'n dienstearbitrasieraad geklassifiseer word,

as 'n interne of eksterne ingenieursdiens, ooreenkomstig die riglyne in Aanhangsel E uiteengesit, welke dienste wat aldus geklassifiseer word, in hierdie hoofstuk onderskeidelik "interne ingenieursdienste" en "eksterne ingenieursdienste", genoem word.

(2) Iedere ingenieursdiens wat vir 'n dorp voorsien moet word, moet van 'n standaard wees wat toepaslik is vir die voorsiening van ingenieursdienste in die dorp aan die betrokke gemeenskap: Met dien verstande dat indien 'n geskil met betrekking tot die ingenieursontwerpstandaarde tussen die partye wat verantwoordelik is vir die voorsiening van sodanige dienste sou ontstaan, sodanige geskik deur die gemagtigde beampte na 'n dienstearbitrasieraad vir 'n uitsluitsel verwys kan word.

VERANTWOORDELIKHEID VIR INSTALLERING EN VOORSIENING VAN INGENIEURSDIENSTE

28. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 30—

(a) is die dorpstigter verantwoordelik vir die installering en voorsiening van interne ingenieursdienste, en

(b) is die betrokke gesag verantwoordelik vir die installering en voorsiening van eksterne ingenieursdienste.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1)—

(a) kan die betrokke gesag, op versoek en op die koste van die dorpstigter, enige interne ingenieursdiens installeer en voorsien of sodanige diens laat installeer en voorsien;

(b) kan die dorpstigter, op versoek en op die koste van die betrokke gesag, enige eksterne ingenieursdiens installeer en voorsien of sodanige diens laat installeer en voorsien, of

(c) kan die dorpstigter enige eksterne ingenieursdiens installeer en voorsien waarvan die betrokke gesag nie die verskaffer is nie, en word die koste van sodanige installering en voorsiening nie deur die betrokke gesag gedra nie.

INGENIEURSDIENSTE MOET TOT TEVREDENHEID VAN BETROKKE GESAG WEES

29. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 30, moet die interne en enige eksterne ingenieursdienste geïnstalleer of voorsien deur die dorpstigter, geïnstalleer en voorsien word ooreenkomstig die diensteooreenkoms of die besluit van die dienstearbitrasieraad, na gelang van die geval, tot tevredenheid van die betrokke gesag, en vir dié doel moet die dorpstigter by die betrokke gesag sodanige verslae, tekeninge, en spesifikasies indien as wat die betrokke gesag mag verlang.

INDIEN DORPSTIGTER 'N PLAASLIKE OWERHEID IS

30. Indien die dorpstigter 'n plaaslike owerheid is, is hy verantwoordelik vir die installering en voorsiening van alle ingenieursdienste wat aan die dorp voorsien moet word.

DIENSTEARBITRASIERADE

31. (1) Die minister kan, van tyd tot tyd, by skriftelike aanstelling, een of meer dienstearbitrasierade instel om enige aangeleentheid te ondersoek wat na hulle verwys word, en die gemagtigde beampte kan enige bepaalde vraag of algemene aangeleentheid wat hy dienstig ag of wat kragtens hierdie regulasies deur so 'n raad bepaal kan word, na so 'n raad verwys vir uitsluitsel.

(2) 'n Dienstearbitrasieraad bestaan uit die volgende lede deur die Minister aangestel op sodanige bedinge en voorwaardes as wat hy mag bepaal:

(a) 'n President, wat 'n advokaat of prokureur of afgetrede regter of landdros moet wees.

(b) Een persoon wat as 'n professionele ingenieur geregistreer is ingevolge die Wet op Professionele Ingenieurs, 1968 (Wet 81 van 1968).

(c) Een persoon wat as 'n rekenmeester en ouditeur geregistreer is ingevolge die Wet op Openbare Rekenmeesters en Ouditeure, 1951 (Wet 51 van 1951).

(d) Een persoon met ondervinding in plaaslike owerheidsaangeleenthede.

(3) 'n Dienstearbitrasieraad maak sy eie reëls betreffende sy prosedure en verrigtinge.

(4) Aan 'n lid van 'n dienstearbitrasieraad word sodanige gelde en toelaes betaal as wat die Tesourie van tyd tot tyd mag bepaal, hetsy in die algemeen of in die besonder.

(5) Enige party by 'n aangeleentheid wat voor 'n dienstearbitrasieraad dien, kan persoonlik verskyn of deur iemand anders verteenwoordig word.

(6) 'n Dienstearbitrasieraad kan sodanige besluit met betrekking tot koste van die verrigtinge neem as wat hy regverdig ag, en waar hy besluit dat koste teen 'n party toegeken moet word, moet hy die bedrag daarvan in sy diskresie bepaal.

CHAPTER V

ENGINEERING SERVICES

PROVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

26. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 30, every township established under these regulations shall be provided with such engineering services as may be agreed in a services agreement between the township applicant and the local authority, if any, within whose local authority area the approved township will be included or, in the absence of such local authority, the authorised officer acting as the representative of the Minister, the relevant administrator, or the person or body designated by the Minister as contemplated in regulation 3 (b) (i) (such person, authority or officer being referred to as "the relevant authority").

(2) Any services agreement contemplated in subregulation (1) shall—

(a) comply substantially with the guide-lines set out in Annexure E, or such other or additional guide-lines as may be issued by the authorised officer from time to time, or determined by him in any particular case; and

(b) be submitted to and approved by the authorised officer: Provided that, if the authorised officer is the relevant authority, no such submission or approval shall be required.

(3) If the parties required to conclude the services agreement are unable to reach agreement on any matter to be included in the agreement, or at all, such matters as the parties are unable to agree shall be referred to a services arbitration board by the authorised officer, as contemplated in regulation 31.

CLASSIFICATION AND LEVEL OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

27. (1) Every engineering service to be provided for a township shall, in the case of a township applicant who is not a local authority—

(a) be classified in a services agreement; or

(b) in the absence of such an agreement, be classified by a services arbitration board,

as an internal or external engineering service in accordance with the guide-lines set out in Annexure E, such services so classified being referred to in this Chapter as "internal engineering services" and "external engineering services" respectively.

(2) Every engineering service to be provided for a township shall be of such a standard as is appropriate for the provision of engineering services in the township for the community concerned: Provided that, if a dispute regarding the engineering design standards should arise between the parties responsible for the provision of such services, then such dispute may be referred by the authorised officer to a services arbitration board for decision.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR INSTALLATION AND PROVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 30—

(a) the township applicant shall be responsible for the installation and provision of internal engineering services; and

(b) the relevant authority shall be responsible for the installation and provision of external engineering services.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1)—

(a) the relevant authority may, at the request and at the expense of the township applicant, install and provide any internal engineering service or cause such service to be installed and provided;

(b) the township applicant may, at the request and at the expense of the relevant authority, install and provide any external engineering service or cause such service to be installed and provided; or

(c) the township applicant may install and provide any external engineering service of which the relevant authority is not the supplier, and the costs of such installation and provision shall not be borne by the relevant authority.

ENGINEERING SERVICES TO BE TO SATISFACTION OF RELEVANT AUTHORITY

29. Subject to the provisions of regulation 30, the internal and any external engineering services installed or provided by the township applicant shall be installed and provided in accordance with the services agreement or the decision of the services arbitration board, as the case may be, to the satisfaction of the relevant authority, and for that purpose the township applicant shall lodge with the relevant authority such reports, drawings and specifications as the relevant authority may require.

IF TOWNSHIP APPLICANT IS LOCAL AUTHORITY

30. If the township applicant is a local authority, it shall be responsible for the installation and provision of all engineering services to be provided in respect of the township.

SERVICES ARBITRATION BOARDS

31. (1) The Minister may, from time to time, by appointment in writing, establish one or more services arbitration boards to investigate any matter referred to them, and the authorised officer may refer any particular question or general matter which he considers appropriate or which in terms of these regulations may be determined by such a board to such a board for decision.

(2) A services arbitration board shall consist of the following members appointed by the Minister on such terms and conditions as he may determine:

(a) A president, who shall be an advocate or an attorney or a retired judge or magistrate.

(b) One person registered as a professional engineer in terms of the Professional Engineers' Act, 1968 (Act 81 of 1968).

(c) One person registered as an accountant and auditor in terms of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, 1951 (Act 51 of 1951).

(d) One person with experience in local government affairs.

(3) A services arbitration board may make its own rules regarding its procedure and proceedings.

(4) A member of a services arbitration board shall be paid such fees and allowances as the Treasury may from time to time determine, either generally or specifically.

(5) Any party to a matter being considered by a services arbitration board may appear before the board in person or may be represented by any other person.

(6) A services arbitration board may make such decision regarding costs of proceedings as it may deem just, and where it decides that costs shall be awarded against any party it shall, in its discretion, also determine the amount thereof.

(7) Sodra 'n dienstearbitrasieraad tot 'n besluit geraak het oor 'n aangeleentheid wat kragtens hierdie regulasie na hom verwys is, moet hy sonder versuim die gemagtigde beampte en die partye van sodanige besluit in kennis stel, en daarna word sodanige besluit afdoende en bindend vir die partye by die geskil.

(8) 'n Dienstearbitrasieraad moet, op skriftelike versoek van enige party by die aangeleentheid ten opsigte waarvan sodanige raad uitsluitsel gegee het soos in subregulasie (7) beoog, sy skriftelike redes aan sodanige party verstrek, en ook aan enige ander party by die geskil.

HOOFSTUK VI

GRONDGEBRUIK

GRONDGEBRUIKSVOORWAARDES

32. (1) Die titelvoorwaardes of dorpsvoorwaardes wat deur die Staat, 'n administrateur, 'n plaaslike owerheid of dorpstigter opgelê en geregistreer kan word soos in artikel 57B van die Wet beoog, is soos in Aanhangsel F uiteengesit, hetsy 'n dorp ingevolge hierdie regulasies gestig is al dan nie.

(2) Die grondgebruiksvoorwaardes in subregulasie (1) bedoel, word sover doenlik by verwysing in 'n grondbrief, 'n eerste transportakte van eiendomsreg of 'n sertifikaat in artikel 57B van die Wet bedoel, ingelyf, en 'n verwysing na sodanige voorwaardes in sodanige grondbrief, transportakte of sertifikaat word gedoen wesenlik op die wyse voorgeskryf in paragraaf 7 van die aansoekvorm bedoel in regulasie 7, wat in Aanhangsel B uiteengesit is, en soos bedoel in Aanhangsel E van die Huurpagregulasies, 1985.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasies (1) en (2) is die Staat, 'n administrateur, plaaslike owerheid of dorpsontwikkelaar nie verplig om die grondgebruiksvoorwaardes in die bedoelde subregulasies beoog, op te lê en te registreer nie, maar kan, in plaas daarvan, sodanige gewysigde of vervangende voorwaardes oplê en registreer met betrekking tot die gebruik van die betrokke grond, wesenlik in die alternatiewe vorms in paragraaf 7 van Aanhangsel B uiteengesit.

TITEL

33. Hierdie regulasies heet die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies, 1986.

AANHANGSEL A

RIGLYNE VIR GRONDBESKIKBAARHEIDS-OOREENKOMS

'n Grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms in regulasie 4 bedoel, moet onder andere aan die volgende riglyne voldoen:

1. PARTYE

Die name van die partye by die ooreenkoms en hulle besigheidsadresse moet vermeld word.

2. DIE GROND

Daar behoort 'n voldoende omskrywing van die grond waarop die ooreenkoms betrekking het, te wees, met verwysing na byvoorbeeld enige titelakte waaronder die grond gehou word, 'n diagram voorberei deur 'n geregistreerde landmeter, of enige algemene plan wat ten opsigte van daardie grond voorberei is.

3. VOORWAARDES

3.1 Indien die ooreenkoms onderworpe is aan die nakoming van enige voorwaardes, moet sodanige voorwaardes duidelik vermeld word. Die voorwaardes kan byvoorbeeld voorwaardes insluit met betrekking tot—

3.1.1 die Minister se goedkeuring van die bedinge waarop die grond beskikbaar gestel word,

(7) As soon as a services arbitration board has reached its decision on any matter referred to it in terms of this regulation, it shall forthwith inform the authorised officer and the parties to the dispute of such decision, and thereupon such decision shall become final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

(8) A services arbitration board shall, at the written request of any party to any matter in respect of which such board has made a decision as contemplated in subregulation (7), furnish its reasons for such decision in writing to such party and also to any other party to the dispute.

CHAPTER VI

LAND USE

LAND USE CONDITIONS

32. (1) Whether or not a township has been registered in terms of these regulations, the conditions of title or township conditions that may be imposed by the State, an administrator, a local authority or a township developer and registered as contemplated in section 57B of the Act shall be as set out in Annexure F.

(2) The land use conditions contemplated in subregulation (1) shall as far as possible be incorporated by reference into a deed of grant, a first deed of transfer of ownership or a certificate referred to in section 57B of the Act, and reference to such conditions in such deed of grant, deed of transfer or certificate shall be made substantially in the manner prescribed in paragraph 7 of the application form contemplated in regulation 7, which is set out in Annexure B, and as contemplated in Annexure E to the Leasehold Regulations, 1985.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1) and (2), the State, an administrator, a local authority or a township developer shall not be obliged to impose and register the land use conditions contemplated in the said subregulations, but may, instead, impose and register amended or substituting conditions relating to the use of the land in question, substantially in the alternative forms set out in paragraph 7 of Annexure B.

TITLE

33. These regulations may be cited for all purposes as the Township Establishment and Land Use Regulations, 1986.

ANNEXURE A

GUIDE-LINES FOR LAND AVAILABILITY AGREEMENT

A land availability agreement as contemplated in regulation 4 shall comply *inter alia* with the following guide-lines:

1. PARTIES

The names of the parties to the agreement and their business addresses must be stated.

2. THE LAND

There should be an adequate definition of the land to which the agreement relates, with reference to, for example, any title deed under which the land is held, a diagram prepared by a registered land surveyor or any general plan that has been prepared in respect of that land.

3. CONDITIONS

3.1 If the agreement is made subject to the fulfilment of any conditions, these conditions must be clearly stated. They may include, for instance, conditions relating to—

3.1.1 the Minister's approval on the terms on which the land is made available,

3.1.2 die Minister se goedkeuring van die feit dat die bedinge waarop die grond beskikbaar gestel word, is soos in die grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms uiteengesit,

3.1.3 die Minister se goedkeuring van die reg van die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel word, om enige van sy regte en verpligtinge uit hoofde van die ooreenkoms te sedeer of te delegeer (indien van toepassing),

3.1.4 die stigting van 'n dorp op die grond,

3.1.5 die inlywing van die grond in die jurisdiksiegebied van enige liggaam of owerheid.

3.2 Indien enige voorwaardes soos in paragraaf 3.1 bedoel, gestel is, moet die ooreenkoms duidelik meld wat die gevolg sal wees indien sodanige voorwaardes nie nagekom word nie.

4. DORPSBEPLANNINGSAANGELEENTHEDE EN AANSOEK OM STIGTING VAN DORP

4.1 Indien 'n dorp nie alreeds op die betrokke grond gestig is nie, of die toepaslike dorpsbeplanning- en opmetingswerk nog nie voltooi is nie, moet die ooreenkoms meld watter van die partye verantwoordelik sal wees om dit te laat doen en ook binne watter tydperk.

4.2 Indien die partye aldus ooreenkom, kan die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel word, deur die liggaam wat die grond beskikbaar stel, aangewys word om die nodige dorpsbeplanning- en opmetingswerk te laat doen en om aansoek te doen om die stigting van 'n dorp op die grond.

4.3 Die ooreenkoms behoort aangeleenthede wat betrekking het op die wyse waarop die dorp gestig sal word, byvoorbeeld die voorgestelde stigtingsvoorwaardes wat nagekom moet word, te reël.

5. DIENSTE

5.1 Indien die betrokke grond nog nie van dienste voorsien is nie, en indien die persoon of liggaam wat die grond beskikbaar stel ook die betrokke gesag is waarna in regulasie 26 (1) verwys word, moet die ooreenkoms die onderskeie verantwoordelikhede van die partye om voorsiening vir dienste te maak ten opsigte van die grond, *mutatis mutandis*, in ooreenstemming met die riglyne ten opsigte van diensteooreenkomste vervat in Aanhangsel E van hierdie regulasies, asook die tydperk waarbinne sodanige dienste voltooi moet wees, meld.

5.2 Indien die betrokke grond beskikbaar gestel word deur 'n ander persoon of liggaam as 'n betrokke gesag soos in paragraaf 5.1 bedoel, is dit nie nodig om die dienste in besonderhede te omskryf nie, en 'n opsomming van die vlak of vlakke van sodanige dienste sal voldoende wees.

6. OPRIGTING VAN VERBETERINGE

6.1 Die onderskeie verantwoordelikhede van die partye om verbeteringe op die betrokke grond op te rig, moet duidelik uit die ooreenkoms blyk.

6.2 Met inagneming van die bepalings van regulasie 24, behoort dit uit die ooreenkoms duidelik te blyk wanneer kontrakte vir die vervreemding van die grond gesluit kan word.

6.3 Die standaard van enige verbeteringe wat aangebring moet word, moet duidelik uit die ooreenkoms blyk.

6.4 Daar moet bepaal word wanneer die oprigting van verbeteringe 'n aanvang sal neem en wanneer sodanige verbeteringe voltooi sal wees.

6.5 Die ooreenkoms moet sover as moontlik 'n buigsame tydraamwerk daarstel, wat aan die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, 'n diskresie sal verleen om die fases, indien daar is, waarbinne die ontwikkeling sal plaasvind, te bepaal.

3.1.2 the Minister's approval of the fact that the terms on which the land is made available are as set out in the land availability agreement,

3.1.3 the approval by the Minister of the right of the person or body to whom the land is made available to cede or delegate any of its rights and obligations in terms of the agreement (if appropriate),

3.1.4 the establishment of a township on the land,

3.1.5 the incorporation of the land into the area of jurisdiction of any body or authority.

3.2 If any conditions as contemplated in paragraph 3.1 were imposed, the agreement must state clearly what the effect would be if any such conditions are not fulfilled.

4. TOWN PLANNING MATTERS AND APPLICATION FOR TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

4.1 If a township has not yet been established on the land concerned, or if the relevant town planning and land survey work has not yet been completed, the agreement must state which of the parties will be responsible for having this done and also within what period of time.

4.2 If the parties so agree, the person or body to whom the land is made available may be appointed by the body making the land available to it to have the necessary town planning and land survey work done and to make application for the establishment of a township on the land.

4.3 The agreement should regulate matters relating to the manner in which the township will be established, e.g. the proposed conditions of establishment that must be fulfilled.

5. SERVICES

5.1 If the land concerned has not yet been provided with services, and if the person or body making the land available is also the relevant authority referred to in regulation 26 (1), the agreement must address the relative responsibilities of the parties to provide services to the land, *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the guidelines in respect of services agreements contained in Annexure E to these regulations, and also the time period within which services must be completed.

5.2 If the land concerned is being made available by a person or body other than the relevant authority referred to in paragraph 5.1, it is not necessary for the services to be described in detail, and a summary indicating the level or levels of such services will be sufficient.

6. ERECTION OF IMPROVEMENTS

6.1 The relative responsibilities of the parties to erect improvements on the land concerned must be clear from the agreement.

6.2 Having regard to the provisions of regulation 24, it should be clear from the agreement when contracts for the disposal of the land may be concluded.

6.3 The standard of any improvements to be constructed must be clear from the agreement.

6.4 It must be stated when the construction of improvements will commence and when such improvements shall have been completed.

6.5 The agreement should as far as possible provide a flexible time framework, allowing the person or body to whom the land is made available the discretion to determine the phases, if any, in which the development will take place.

7. BESKIKKING

7.1 Dit moet duidelik uit die ooreenkoms blyk watter erwe of watter getal of kategorie erwe, indien daar is, die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel word, verplig of geregtig is om oor te beskik.

7.2 Die ooreenkoms behoort die wyse te omskryf waarop die partye beoog om aan sekere regsvereistes te voldoen, byvoorbeeld—

7.2.1 die hoedanigheid van die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is by die verlening van 'n reg van huurpag of by die oordrag van enige van die grond aan kopers;

7.2.2 die wyse waarop die partye beoog om te handel met die omskepping van huurpag in eiendomsreg soos in artikel 57A van die Wet bedoel.

7.3 Die partye kan die wyse waarop dorpsontwikkelaars (met inbegrip van werkgewers wat behuising aan hulle werknemers wil verskaf), uitgesonderd die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, betrokke kan raak in die ontwikkeling, byvoorbeeld, die toepaslike persoon of liggaam kan toegelaat word om sy regte en verpligtinge te sedeer of te delegeer ten opsigte van die grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms aan sodanige sessionarisse of kategorieë sessionarisse as wat in die ooreenkoms beskryf word. Indien sodanige sessie of delegasie of 'n soortgelyke transaksie gaan plaasvind, behoort die ooreenkoms egter duidelik te bepaal dat die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, self ten minste die eersvolgende stap in die ontwikkeling van die grond behoort te neem, afhangende van die stadium van ontwikkeling waarop die grond beskikbaar gestel is, byvoorbeeld—

7.3.1 die dorpsbeplanning en opmetingswerk is voltooi;

7.3.2 die aansoek om dorpstigting het 'n goedgekeurde aansoek geword;

7.3.3 die voorgenome dorp het 'n goedgekeurde dorp geword;

7.3.4 die installering en voorsiening van dienste is afgehandel;

7.3.5 verbeterings in die vorm van wonings is opgerig.

7.4 Bepalings met betrekking tot verskeie kategorieë kopers aan wie erwe van die hand gesit sal word, kan ingesluit word, byvoorbeeld—

7.4.1 persone wat hulle wonings wil laat oprig deur die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is;

7.4.2 persone wat hulle erwe van die toepaslike persoon of liggaam sal verkry, maar wat hulle wonings deur ander kontrakteurs sal laat oprig;

7.4.3 persone wat hulle wonings ingevolge 'n selfhelpbehuisingskema of enige ander skema, bedryf deur die betrokke persoon of liggaam, sal oprig.

7.5 Waar toepaslik, kan die ooreenkoms handel oor die vraag of voorrang aan kopers wat op 'n amptelike behuisingswaglys geregistreer is, verleen sal word, asook die wyse waarop die voorrang gereël sal word.

7.6 Die ooreenkoms behoort so duidelik as moontlik 'n datum te bepaal waarop die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, die erwe waarna in paragraaf 7.1 verwys word, van die hand gesit sal hê, en behoort die regte van die partye te reël in die geval waar sodanige persoon of liggaam nie in staat is om betyds sodanige erwe van die hand te sit nie, soos om byvoorbeeld te bepaal dat so 'n persoon of liggaam die reg sal hê om sodanige erwe te verhuur.

7. DISPOSAL

7.1 It must be clear from the agreement which erven or what number or categories of erven, if any, the person or body to whom the land is made available, is obliged or entitled to dispose.

7.2 The agreement should define the manner in which the parties propose to deal with certain legal requirements, for example—

7.2.1 the capacity of the person or body to whom the land is made available in granting a right of leasehold or transferring any of the land to purchasers;

7.2.2 the manner in which the parties propose to deal with the conversion of rights of leasehold to ownership as contemplated in section 57A of the Act.

7.3 The parties may describe the manner in which township developers (including employers who wish to house their staff) other than the person or body to whom the land is made available may become involved in the development, for example the relevant person or body may be allowed to cede or delegate its rights and obligations in terms of the land availability agreement to such cessionaries or categories of cessionaries as are described in the agreement. However, if such a cession or delegation or a similar transaction is to take place, the agreement should clearly provide that the person or body to whom the land is made available should itself take at least the next succeeding step in the development of the land, depending on the stage of development at which the land is made available to it, e.g.—

7.3.1 the town planning and land survey work have been completed;

7.3.2 the application for township establishment has become an approved application;

7.3.3 the proposed township has become an approved township;

7.3.4 the installation and provision of services have been completed;

7.3.5 improvements in the form of dwellings have been constructed.

7.4 Provisions may be included relating to various categories of purchasers to whom erven will be disposed of, for example—

7.4.1 person who will have their dwellings constructed by the person or body to whom the land is made available;

7.4.2 persons who will acquire erven from the relevant person or body but will have their dwellings constructed by other contractors;

7.4.3 persons who will erect their dwellings under a self-help housing scheme or any other scheme conducted by the relevant person or body.

7.5 Where appropriate, the agreement can deal with the question whether preference will be given to purchasers who are registered on any official housing waiting-list and the manner in which such preference will be regulated.

7.6 The agreement should as clearly as possible provide a date by which the person or body to whom the land is made available shall have disposed of the erven referred to in paragraph 7.1 and should regulate the rights of the parties in the event of such person or body being unable to dispose of such erven in time, such as providing that such person or body shall have the right to let such erven.

8. AANSPREEKLIKHEID VIR PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDS- EN DIENSTEGELDE

Voorsiening behoort gemaak te word vir die betaling aan die betrokke plaaslike owerheid van plaaslike owerheidsgelde, dienstegelde en ander belastings, deur kopers of deur die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, indien toepaslik.

9. BEDINGE VAN VERKOOPAKTES

(Alle persele uitgesonderd besigheids- en industriële persele)

9.1 Voorsiening behoort gemaak te word dat die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, 'n skriftelike verkoopakte kan aangaan wat voldoen aan die bepalings van enige toepaslike wetgewing, met enige persoon aan wie hy 'n perseel vervreem (uitgesonderd 'n besigheids- of industriële perseel) ingevolge die grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms, voor of by die toewysing aan daardie persoon, van 'n voorlopige toekenning van huurpag ten opsigte van die erf, of voor die registrasie van die oordrag van die erf op die naam van sodanige persoon.

9.2 Daar behoort voorsiening vir 'n verkoopprys gemaak te word in die verkoopakte in paragraaf 9.1 bedoel.

9.3 Dit behoort duidelik te wees op watter gedeelte van die verkoopprys in paragraaf 9.2 bedoel, die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, geregtig is om vir sy eie rekening te behou of op welke wyse sodanige gedeelte vasgestel moet word.

9.4 Dit behoort duidelik te wees welke gedeelte van die verkoopprys in paragraaf 9.2 bedoel deur die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is, betaalbaar sal wees aan die persoon of liggaam wat die grond aldus beskikbaar gestel het, hoe so 'n gedeelte bepaal moet word, en op welke wyse en wanneer die balans betaal moet word. So 'n gedeelte mag nie minder wees nie as die gedeelte in regulasie 3(1) van die Openbare Grond: Prysregulasies, 1986, bedoel, tesame met die onkoste, indien enige, aangegaan deur die persoon of liggaam wat die grond beskikbaar stel ten opsigte van onder andere dorpstigting en die voorsiening van dienste aan die betrokke perseel.

9.5 Voorsiening kan gemaak word vir die insluiting van 'n klousule in elke verkoopakte wat die aandag van elke persoon wat 'n erf uit hoofde van daardie ooreenkoms verkry, vestig op die feit dat hy aanspreeklik sal wees vir plaaslike owerheidsgelde, gemeterde en ongemeterde dienstegelde en diensinspeksiegelde, vasgestel in ooreenstemming met die toepaslike verordenige en/of regulasies wat van tyd tot tyd geld.

9.6 Voorwaardes kan in die grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms ingesluit word betreffende die bepalings van enige verkoopakte wat gebruik behoort te word ten opsigte van enige spesiale behuisingskema wat bedryf sal word deur 'n persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is (insluitende 'n selfhelpbehuisingskema), wat onder andere oor die volgende handel:

9.6.1 Die voorbereiding en voorlegging van bouplanne aan die betrokke plaaslike owerheid.

9.6.2 Die finansiering van bouwerke.

9.6.3 Die aanstelling van argitekte, bourekenaars, ingenieurs, boukontrakteurs en subkontrakteurs.

9.6.4 Die toesig oor en administrasie van bouwerke deur die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond beskikbaar gestel is.

9.6.5 Maatstawe om die tydige voltooiing van bouwerk te verseker.

9.6.6 Die oprigting van tydelike strukture terwyl die bouwerk aan die gang is.

8. LIABILITY FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY AND SERVICE CHARGES

Provision should be made for the payment to the relevant local authority of local authority charges, service charges and other imposts by the person or body to whom the land is made available, if appropriate, and by purchasers.

9. TERMS OF DEEDS OF DISPOSAL

(All sites other than sites intended for business or industrial purposes)

9.1 Provision should be made for the person or body to whom the land is made available to enter into a written deed of disposal complying with any relevant law with any person to whom it alienates a site (other than a business or industrial site) pursuant to the land availability agreement, prior to or upon the allocation to that person of a provisional grant of leasehold in respect of the erf, or prior to the registration of transfer of that erf into the name of such person.

9.2 Provision should be made for a disposal price in any deed of disposal referred to in paragraph 9.1.

9.3 It should be clear what portion of the disposal price referred to in paragraph 9.2 the person or body to whom the land is made available shall be entitled to retain for its own account, or how such portion is to be determined.

9.4 It should be clear what portion of the disposal price referred to in paragraph 9.2 shall be payable by the person or body to whom the land is made available to the person or body making the land available to it, or how such portion is to be determined, and it shall also be stated in what manner and when such balance shall be payable. Such portion shall not be less than the portion contemplated in regulation 3 (1) of the Public Land Price Regulations, 1986, together with the costs incurred by the person or body making the land available, if any, in respect of *inter alia* township establishment and the provision of services relating to the site in question.

9.5 Provision may be made for inclusion of a clause in every deed of disposal drawing the attention of any person acquiring an erf in terms of that deed to the fact that he shall be liable for the local authority charges, metered and unmetered service charges and service inspection fees determined in accordance with the relevant by-laws and/or regulations in force from time to time.

9.6 Provisions may be included in the land availability agreement regarding the terms of any deed of disposal that should be used in respect of any special housing scheme to be conducted by the person or body to whom the land is made available (including a self-help housing scheme) dealing *inter alia* with the following:

9.6.1 The preparation and submission to the relevant local authority of building plans.

9.6.2 The financing of the building works.

9.6.3 The appointment of architects, quantity surveyors, engineers, building contractors and subcontractors.

9.6.4 The supervision and administration by the person or body to whom the land is made available of building works.

9.6.5 Measures to ensure that the building works are completed in good time.

9.6.6 The erection of temporary structures while construction is in progress.

10. VERVREEMDING VAN BESIGHEIDS- EN INDUSTRIËLE PERSELE

Voorsiening behoort gemaak te word vir die wyse en bedinge waarop enige van die partye, erwe bedoel vir besigheids- of industriële doeleindes, kan vervreem. Die volgende moet in gedagte gehou word:

10.1 Daar behoort 'n skriftelike verkoopakte soos in paragraaf 9.1 bedoel, te wees, en die riglyne in paragrawe 9.2 en 9.3 behoort ook gevolg te word. Die minister sou egter nie 'n grondprys ten opsigte van 'n besigheids- of industriële perseel soos in regulasie 3 van die Openbare Grond: Prysregulasies, 1986, bedoel, bepaal het nie.

10.2 Dit is nie nodig dat oor die grond by wyse van openbare tender, soos in die Openbare Grond: Prysregulasies, 1986, beoog, beskik word nie. Die metode van openbare tender is egter nie uitgesluit nie en kan gebruik word.

11. KONTRAKBREUK

Die ooreenkoms kan sodanige bedinge en voorwaardes met betrekking tot kontrakbreuk of -beëindiging bevat as waaroor die partye mag ooreenkom en wat nie onbestaanbaar met die bepalings van artikel 34 (9) van die Wet is nie: Met dien verstande dat die ooreenkoms uitdruklik moet bepaal dat versuim deur enige persoon om dorpsbeplanning en opmetingswerk binne die tydperk in paragraaf 4.1 bedoel, te voltooi, die installering en voorsiening van dienste binne die tydperk in paragraaf 5.1 bedoel, te voltooi, en die oprigting van verbeteringe binne die tydperk in paragraaf 6.4 bedoel, te voltooi, geag sal word 'n verbreking te wees van die voorwaardes waarop die grond beskikbaar gestel is, soos in artikel 34 (9) (c) (i) van die Wet bedoel, en dat die grond wat aldus beskikbaar gestel is, daarop teruggeneem kan word en daarmee gehandel kan word volgens daardie artikel.

12. ALGEMEEN

Daar kan sodanige ander bedinge en voorwaardes wees wat nie met hierdie riglyne onbestaanbaar is nie, waarop die partye mag ooreenkom.

10. DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL SITES

Provision should be made for the manner and terms of disposal by any of the parties of any erven intended for business or industrial purposes. The following should be borne in mind:

10.1 There should be a written deed of disposal as contemplated in paragraph 9.1, and the guide-lines in paragraphs 9.2 and 9.3 should also be followed. However, the Minister would not have determined a land price in respect of a business or industrial site, as contemplated in regulation 3 of the Public Land Price Regulations, 1986.

10.2 It is not necessary for the land to be disposed of by way of public tender as contemplated in the Public Land Price Regulations, 1986. However, the method of public tender is not excluded, and may be used.

11. BREACH OF CONTRACT

The agreement may contain such terms and conditions relating to breach of contract or termination as the parties may agree and as are not inconsistent with the provisions of section 34 (9) of the Act: Provided that the agreement shall expressly provide that a failure by any person to complete town planning and land survey work within the time period contemplated in paragraph 4.1, the installation and provision of services within the time period contemplated in paragraph 5.1, and the erection of improvements within the period contemplated in paragraph 6.4 shall be regarded as a breach of the terms on which the land was made available as contemplated in section 34 (9) (c) (i) of the Act and that thereupon the land thus made available may be withdrawn and dealt with in terms of that section.

12. GENERAL

There may be such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with these guide-lines as the parties may agree.

AANHANGSEL B

AANSOEK OM DORPSTIGTING

(Aansoek kragtens regulasie 7 van die Dorpstigting- en Grondgebruiksregulasies, 1986)

DEEL I: ERKENNING VAN ONTVANGS

AAN: .....

.....

.....

.....

(dorpstigter moet sy naam en adres invoeg).

Ek erken hierby ontvangs van die oorspronklike en twee afskrifte van Dele II en III van hierdie vorm asook die dokumente hieronder vermeld (dorpstigter moet omskrywing van dokumente invoeg) en ek ken hierby verwysingsnommer ..... aan hierdie aansoek toe.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....

....

Gemagtigde beampte *Datum van ontvangs*

DEEL II: AANSOEK

Die Gemagtigde Beampte

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Vul adres in)

Dorpstigter se adres: .....

.....

.....

.....

Tel. No.: .....

Dorpstigter se verwysing: .....

Meneer

VOORGESTELDE DORP: .....

GELEË TE: .....

Ek, die ondergetekende, ...

synde—

*die geregistreerde eienaar van die grond soos hierin beskryf

OF

*die behoorlik gevolmagtigde agent van die geregistreerde eienaar van die grond hierin beskryf,

OF

*die persoon of liggaam met toestemming van die geregistreerde eienaar van die grond hierin beskryf, om 'n dorp op die grond in my eie naam te stig,

OF

*die persoon of liggaam aan wie die grond hierin beskryf, beskikbaar gestel is soos in artikel 34 (9) van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Swart Gemeenskappe, 1984, beoog,

doen hierby aansoek om toestemming om 'n dorp te stig op die hierinvermelde grond en verstrek die besonderhede wat hiema verskyn.

Datum ....

Handtekening

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

		JA	NEE	NVT
1.	DOKUMENTE INGESLUIT BY AANSOEK			
	(Maak asseblief 'n kruisie in die toepaslike kolom)			
1.1	Twee afskrifte van voltooide aansoekvorm, wat elk vergesel gaan van die dokumente soos hieronder aangedui	.....	.....	.....
1.2	'n Afdruk van die voorgestelde dorpsuitleg	.....	.....	.....
1.3	'n Afskrif van die memorandum ter ondersteuning van die aansoek	.....	.....	.....
1.4	'n Afskrif van die titelakte(s)	.....	.....	.....
1.5	'n Afskrif van enige akte van serwituut wat op die grond van toepassing is	.....	.....	.....
1.6	'n Afskrif van enige verbandakte(s) wat op die grond van toepassing is	.....	.....	.....
1.7	'n Afskrif van die sertifikaat van mineraalregte of die sessie van mineraalregte	.....	.....	.....
1.8	'n Afskrif van die eienaar se toestemming of sy volmag, indien van toepassing	.....	.....	.....
1.9	'n Afskrif van die dorpstigter se maatskappybesluit, indien van toepassing	.....	.....	.....
1.10	'n Vloedwaterlynsertifikaat wat aandui of die grond onderhewig is of nie is nie aan 'n 1-in-50-jaar-vloed	.....	.....	.....
1.11	'n Afskrif van die verbandhouer se toestemming, indien van toepassing	.....	.....	.....
1.12	'n Afskrif van die mineraalregtehouer se toestemming, indien van toepassing	.....	.....	.....
1.13	Bewys van reservering vir doeleindes van 'n dorp ingevolge artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967, indien van toepassing	.....	.....	.....
1.14	'n Afskrif van 'n geotegniese verslag	.....	.....	.....
1.15	'n Sertifikaat van 'n landmeter, dorpsbeplanner of prokureur wat bepaal dat die titelvoorwaardes of serwituut(ute) soos in die titelakte(s) verskyn nie die voorgestelde dorp affekteer nie, of wat die wyse waarop elke serwituut gekanselleer of gewysig sal word, aandui	.....	.....	.....
1.16	'n Afskrif van die grondbeskikbaarheidsooreenkoms, indien daar een is	.....	.....	.....
1.17	'n Afskrif van die diensteooreenkoms, indien reeds aangegaan	.....	.....	.....
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BUSDAY 17/9/80.

339

Edited by Jane Strachan

Koornhof: black areas should be developed

IF the private sector is not willing to battle against the odds to invest on a large scale in black areas, the future of the free market system will be placed in serious jeopardy.

Thus, according to Herbert Penny director Dr Johann Koornhof, the responsibility of the sector to develop in black urban areas is an obvious one.

Koornhof, speaking at the Development Society of Southern Africa conference last week, noted that while the "white" property industry had over the past two years experienced a massive oversupply of office and retail space, a radically different situation existed in black urban areas, where there was a tremendous demand for space.

The need for commercial and industrial development in black areas was a fact, as was the inability of developers to raise institutional funds for this development.

The private sector had to overcome the odds of legal and political constraints and perceived high risk situations and invest in those areas on a large scale.

"Although many legal constraints to black business development have been removed since 1976, two important laws are still detrimental to the establishment of free market principles in black areas," he said.

"These are the Group Areas Act and the Black Communities Development Amendment Act."

But despite all the legal constraints, investment opportunities were available in commercial ventures, he added. Those institutions that were serious about such investments could obtain the necessary permits and approvals from the various authorities.

'Game with no winner'

By ZB MOLEFE

YOUNG black people have become critically disenchanted with the educational and urban economic system, Urban Foundation executive chairman Jan Steyn said at the Mangosuthu Technikon graduation ceremony this week.

Steyn said Bantu education is at the base of this, as it is seen as a game without winners – only about one in 100 pupils get a matric certificate. This has led to the clamour for socialism with its parallel cry for "people's education" in black schools.

This was to be endorsed "if it builds pride and eliminates the white bias in the teaching of history and literature," said Steyn.

Black freehold rights restored

By DENISE BOUTALL

FROM today black people have the right to get freehold title to land in the urban areas of South Africa, finally eradicating one of the major facets of Verwoerdian apartheid.

Regulations setting out the terms and conditions of freehold were promulgated on Friday and became effective today, thereby reversing nearly half a century of systematic discrimination against black urban property ownership.

Speaking from Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said blacks would have a choice of keeping their properties under 99-year leasehold or converting it to freehold. They would also continue to have the right to buy land under 99-year leasehold if they chose to.

All blacks, including citizens of the independent homelands, were entitled to freehold property ownership.

In addition, people of other races who were previously prohibited from owning land in the black areas could now buy land and develop it, which meant that property developers could now initiate housing developments without having to wait for land to be serviced by the Government.

The introduction of freehold comes nearly two years after the State President, Mr P W Botha, announced at the opening of Parliament in January, 1985, that blacks would be given freehold title which would allow them to buy land in the urban areas on the same terms as other races.

The legislation was, however, only introduced this year and the Black Communities Amendment Bill was finally passed by Parliament on June 25.

Speaking from Cape Town, PFP MP Mr Nic Olivier said as recently as 1983 that the Government had been adamantly opposed to freehold title.

"This is an indication of the tremendous change that has taken place."

He said it was now up to the Government to step up its sale of houses and to ensure that land was made available relatively cheaply for blacks to build their own homes.

Mr Olivier said that prior to 1937 blacks had enjoyed freehold rights in certain urban areas, including Fingo Village in Grahamstown, Sophiatown in Johannesburg and Lady Selborne in Pretoria. From that year they could acquire freehold only with the permission of the Governor-General.

N/M/18/9/8

NPA to train black local councillors and workers

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Natal Provincial Administration's community services office was giving top priority to a proposed two-year training programme for the maximum development of black local authorities, Mr Peter Miller MEC said here yesterday.

The programme — created in accordance with the Government's aim of stabilising black local authorities — involves the training of councillors serving on local authorities in the proper conduct of meetings, their responsibilities, and the training of local government staff to serve the local authorities.

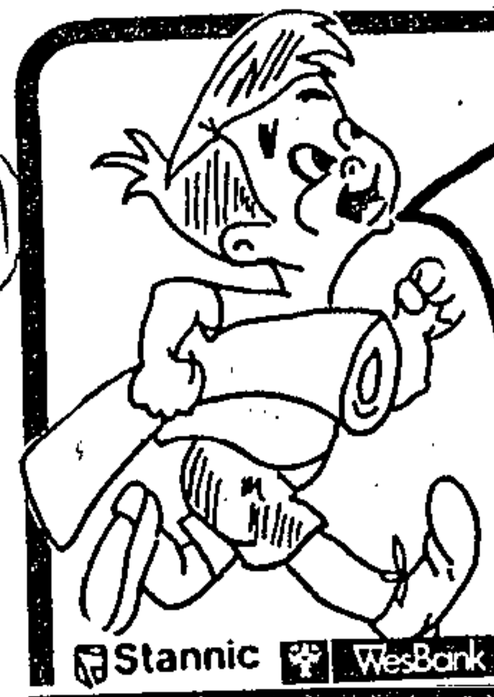
Mr Miller said the community services office had compiled job instruction programmes in management; legislation on local authorities; training committee work; registry; safety and loss control; legal work; organisation and work study; and internal audit.

He added that local authority finance programmes were nearing completion and that programmes for personnel maintenance were being developed. Furthermore, Zulu courses for the organisation's own personnel were being investigated.

Mr Miller said there was a serious dearth of trained black staff in both the technical and administrative spheres of local government, and it was this void which the community services office would attempt to fill.

Community services intended to undertake training on an integrated basis for local authorities of all race groups in the future.

'It is most important that all local authorities be able to co-ordinate their activities on a basis of mutual understanding,' Mr Miller said. 'The easiest way to accomplish this aim is to provide equal training for the job.'



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THE COOL PROFESSIONAL
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Checkers

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

Fresh evidence of exploitation of black people living in white rent-controlled flats has prompted a renewed appeal to the Government from Johannesburg City Councillor Mr David Neppe to step up its investigation.

Affidavits in Mr Neppe's possession show that tenants of the Claridge Court, Branksome Towers and Protea Court blocks have been forced to sign so-called service contracts compelling them to double the rent stipulated by the Rent Control Board.

EXTRA MONEY

No accounts or receipts have been issued; the tenants have been unable to obtain copies of the contracts; and they do not know why they are being compelled to pay the extra money, said Mr Neppe.

"Seven families who refused to sign the contract were recently forced to vacate their flats.

"The service contract is clearly another way of blackmailing the tenants, as the Rent Control Board has made it very clear that the lessor is responsible for all maintenance necessitated by wear and tear, except stove repairs and the interior painting of flats," he said.

"My meetings with 'disqualified' tenants of these Joubert Park blocks reveal that these people are now exhausted by the fight to keep a roof over their heads and will do anything to avoid further evictions.

NO RECOURSE

"This leaves them wide open to exploitation, particularly as they have no recourse to law.

"Certain landlords are making a mockery of the legal system while lining their own pockets.

"I urge the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, to step in immediately and put an end to daily suffering through exploitation by a handful of landlords."

New tenant call for Joubert Park blacks

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

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Police NCOs to control township patrols

Limited power for special constables

STAR 339 22/9/86

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The 1 000 special constables being trained for auxiliary work in black townships will have limited powers and be used only under the proper guidance and control of senior police non-commissioned officers, Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange said today.

He was giving further details on the training of the new constables, which he announced at the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, said yesterday that it seemed totally impossible for a disciplined force to be trained in three weeks.

"It is absolutely essential that the only police sent into unrest areas should be properly trained and disciplined and should understand the meaning of self-control in difficult situations," she said.

"The police have often contributed to escalating unrest and violence, and it is more than likely this new force will increase the possibility of such occurrences."

Mr le Grange said today that the police were supplementing their manpower by way of the special constables, who were to be used in certain areas under the proper guidance of senior and experienced police NCOs.

Identifiable uniforms

"There is no question of undisciplined men being let loose on the public. They will patrol the streets of the townships," he said.

"We have never presented them as being of the same full status and training as ordinary SAP members."

The special constables are to wear clearly identifiable uniforms, which will show that they are policemen, but at the same time allow the public to see the difference between them and ordinary SAP members.

"These men will be used openly. We are not doing this in secret."

The constables are to be used in Western and Eastern Cape black townships and certain Reef townships.

●See Page 15.

Serious shortage of police as crime rate soars

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa is facing a critical police manpower shortage as crime in urban areas continues to soar.

Continuing political violence is being blamed for the shortage of police. In a predicted side-effect, short-term insurance premiums are expected to rise by as much as 70 percent.

The crime rate in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area has risen dramatically as police battle to maintain a presence in both the townships and white urban areas.

Some security companies said there had been a marked increase in the number of companies approaching them for protection. One source speculated that as much as 80 percent of the police force was being deployed in the townships.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told the Transvaal National Party congress at the weekend that intimidation in the black townships was one of the most difficult aspects of unrest to combat.

The most effective counter-measure was to ensure an adequate physical presence of security forces in the townships over a long period, but manpower was limited.

"Over the past 18 months, the most effective intimidation achieved has been simply to show a box of matches to people who break boycotts, for example, to indicate that their houses will be burnt down," said Mr le Grange.

6 000 CADETS IN TRAINING

He added that the programme to double the present strength of the police force was running according to schedule. The government planned to increase the ratio of policemen for every 1 000 South African from the present 1,7 to 2,9 by next year.

The force would be increased by 7 500 people in October when the Railways Police merged with the SAP. In addition, about 6 000 cadets were being trained this year in police colleges.

It was hoped also that 6 000 municipal policemen, who would play an important role in maintaining law and order, would be trained by the end of the year.

Many short-term insurers have already pushed up rates for new businesses and existing business is due to be brought in line next month.

The average insurance claim has doubled this year in the wake of what police say is a marked increase in crime, particularly vehicle theft.

The brunt of the increases will be felt in the PWV area, where crimes have soared by as much as 40 percent.

In the first six months of this year alone, a total of 6 052 vehicles — 30 a day — were reported stolen in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg. This is a 40 percent increase on the corresponding figure for 1985.

Crime up

N/M 22/9/86 (339)

tackle townships

Making a splash appearance



Dolphin trainer Lourenza Dreyer plays with Asra and her baby. The new calf has been suckling on another dolphin who has an 18-week calf of her own. Picture by Alan Coxon.

JOHANNESBURG—Crime in suburban South Africa is soaring out of control as police have turned their attention to combating political violence, it is claimed.

Mercury Correspondent

One major insurer reports car thefts are up by 86% and thefts of household goods by 30% on last year.

Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40% in some instances, and industry sources say they will have to go up even more to cope with the spiralling crime rate.

Opposition Justice spokesman David Dalling says: 'By deploying such large numbers of police in the townships, the force available to counter ordinary crime has been greatly reduced.

'The normal crime investigation and prevention has taken a back seat to the political role of the police.'

Lt-Col Vic Haynes of the SAP says: 'The SAP do not deny there is room for improvement in the prevention and combating of crime.'

Col Haynes points to the decision by Parliament to increase the size of the police force from its present 48 000 to more than 86 000 by 1994.

'The police do their best with the available manpower and are still capable of achieving a very reasonable success rate,' says Col Haynes.

The SAP refuse to comment on the number of police stationed in the townships, nor will they say if these additional forces have come at the expense of security elsewhere.

But one source in the private security industry estimates that 80% of the police force is tied up in the townships, leaving a meagre 20% for all other areas.

Owners of private security firms report that business is booming as more and more people have turned to them for protection.

The Commercial Union recorded a maximum 18 stolen motor vehicles in any given month last year, in the firm's largest Johannesburg branch. This year 52 cars had been taken in July alone and another 47 last month, said managing director Bill Rutherford.

Recovery

SA Eagle general manager Brian Wilkinson explained: 'Because of the work the police are being forced to cope with at the moment, they might not be able to give their full attention to these problems.'

Mr Wilkinson says claims made by S A Eagle policy holders for car thefts have jumped for the period January to August by 86% comparing this year with last year. In the case of household theft, there has been a 30% increase.

Insurance firms have traditionally worked on a 10% percent recovery rate for stolen vehicles, but report they have been lucky to get 3% to 4% this year.

New dolphin calf has 'foster mother'

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN'S Seaworld has a new addition ... Asra, one of the Indian Ocean bottle-nosed dolphins, gave birth to a male calf three weeks ago and both are doing well.

The birth, the third at Seaworld, took place on August 27 in one of the special nursery pools, in the company of another female, Frodo and her calf, 18-week-old Tina.

A spokesman for Seaworld said: 'We were particularly gratified because Asra had been off-colour since July.

'An interesting relationship has developed between the two adults and their calves — the calf has been suckling on Frodo even though Asra appears to have more than enough milk.

'And Asra appears to encourage this, although Tina objected to her mother being used in this way,' she said.

The calf weighs 23 kg and is 1,2 m long.

CHRISTIES

Mystery of mum stabbed 17 times

Mercury Reporter

A YOUNG mother of three died after being stabbed 17 times in her video shop at Isipingo at the weekend in a killing which has mystified her family because of the apparent lack of motive.

Mrs Anuradha (Doris) Singh, 33, who ran the Treble N Video in Old Main Road, was attacked after being confronted by an unknown man who stabbed her repeatedly in the chest and arms before fleeing.



Mrs Anuradha Singh

Mr Singh said his sister's screams attracted the attention of people in an adjoining shop. They got there in time to see a man run out of the shop.

'We are baffled. We don't know what the motive for the killing was.

'It was certainly not robbery because the gold chain around her neck was still there and she was not sexually assaulted.

'The whole place was spattered with blood. My sister died on the way to

SAP training 1 000 special constables to 'curb comrades'

N/M 22/9/86

JOHANNESBURG—One thousand 'special constables', who learn how to be policemen on a three-week crash course, are to be armed with guns and sjamboks and sent into black townships to take on the 'comrades'.

But their lack of training does not mean they will be a stopgap force.

Police spokesmen say the men will have the same powers and authority as fully-trained police force members, who go through a year's instruction.

The special force is being trained by South African Police ... actly where the policemen will work as soon as their training is completed,' said Gen Bert Wandrag, head of the SAP counter-insurgency unit. 'But obviously we will use the constables where we have more problems than usual.'

A high-ranking police source said one of the tasks facing the new force was curbing the violence of the 'comrades'.

Temporary

Gen Wandrag said: 'The special constables will work under the supervision of ordinary members of the

SAP 'auxiliaries' under fire

THE planned use by the SA Police of 1 000 new recruits in black townships after only a three-week training course has been attacked by Progressive Federal Party spokesman Dave Dalling.

The recruits, who will be armed with guns and sjamboks, are being trained at a camp near the Koeberg power station. They will wear uniforms similar to those worn by the SAP.

Sandton MP Dalling told *Business Day* that he was opposed to the use of income tax for the "creation of private armies for politically-motivated purposes".

He said "restoration of peace in SA's black townships could only be realised by a political solution and not via a military endeavour".

Business Day Reporters

The SAP's Brigadier Jaap Venter said yesterday special constables would operate only in certain townships and always under the supervision of an SAP officer.

Describing the media's interest in the programme as "damming us if we do and damming us if we don't", Venter said there was "nothing sinister about the implementation of the training programme".

The decision to train auxiliaries to the police force was in accordance with the Police Act and was an endeavour to increase SAP manpower, he said.

He denied that the special constables would be used to combat the influence of the so-called "comrades".

An old white custom: Black bossing black

26/9/86 339 WEEKLY MAIL

The decision to recruit a force of 'special constables' is but the latest in a venerable white South African custom: offsetting one group of blacks against another. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

THE controversial decision to recruit a new 6 000-strong force of special black constables — the first 1 000 of whom will graduate within days from their three-week crash course — is but the latest step in a policy of arming and training blacks to help contain the revolt by fellow blacks.

The deployment of the special constables under the authority of officers of the SA Police must be seen in the context of the emergence over the past year or so of another para-police force: the council police who fall under, and are designed to bolster, the authority of the black town councils.

In the past 18 months 6 000 council policemen — or, to use their official title, "law enforcement officers" — have assumed duty in townships all over South Africa. Compared to the special constables, they are relatively well-trained. Their training course lasts three months.

The largest contingent of council police — 900 — serve in Soweto. Another 300 are due to join them.

About 600 police are employed by the Lekoa Town Council, under whose jurisdiction fall the troubled Vaal Triangle townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Bophelong, Boipatong and Zamdela.

The Minister of Finance, Barend du Plessis, recently announced that just under R18-million had been set aside to train another 10 000 council policemen in what is clearly a determined bid by the authorities to hold and then roll back the offensive by township rebels.

The special constables and the council police function as auxiliaries to the SAP. At present the total strength of the SAP is 48 000. About 40 percent are black and another 10 percent coloured and Indian.

There are plans, however, to increase the SAP strength to 86 000 by 1994. The target represents a marked upward revision of plans to expand the SAP. As recently as October 1984, Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange spoke of expanding the police force to 60 000 by 1994.

The special constables, the council police and the black members of the SAP do not, however, account for the total number of black policemen who help to hold the line against African National Congress and township-based rebels.

To them must be added the police of the four nominally independent homelands and the six partially self-governing homelands. According to Brigadier Jaap Venter of the SAP, five of the six self-governing homelands already have their own autonomous and distinctively clad police forces. The sixth, KwaNdebele, is on the brink of getting its own police force.

They are not included in the 48 000 policemen who serve in the SAP, Venter adds. These police, however, have already acquired a reputation for ruthlessness in their encounters with demonstrators and anti-apartheid activists.

Precise figures on the number of men serving in homeland police forces are not difficult to obtain. But, assuming a similar ratio of policemen to the black population as in South Africa outside the homelands, there are between 18 000 and 20 000 policemen in the homelands. About half of South Africa's black population of more than 24-million live in their designated homelands.

These figures do not take account of blacks in the SA Defence Force. Black soldiers serve in the elite 21 Battalion, a multi-ethnic unit, as well as in regional or ethnic units: Battalions 111 (Swazi) and 113 (Shangaan) at Amsterdam in the eastern Transvaal, Battalion 112 (Venda) at Madumbo and Battalion 121 (Zulu) at Jozini.

In addition, there are the defence forces of the four independent homelands and the black battalions in Namibia, including the mainly Portuguese-speaking Battalion 32.

One reason for plans to expand the size of the SAP rapidly is the low ratio of police per 1 000 people. In South Africa it is less than two per 1 000, against seven to eight per 1 000 in many Western countries.

The relatively small number of policemen — the SAP has actually diminished in strength from 54 000 in 1975 to 48 000 today, due largely to the loss of men to homeland police forces — prompted the controversial decision in 1984 to use soldiers in the black townships to help maintain government control.

In a recent article in *Indicator*, Dr Simon Baynham reflects on the consequences of having too few policemen on the ground. "One catastrophic result has been over-reaction on the part of (very often) young, under-trained and frightened men who simply do not have the numbers, means or disposition to tackle rioting crowds through the phased use of force."

But if the ordinary police are under-trained, how will it help to augment their numbers with a hastily trained constabulary and a para-military force of law enforcement officers?

Council police, who have already been involved in clashes with residents in Soweto and Sharpeville, have in the space of a few months won a reputation for shooting first and asking questions afterwards. Most are recruited from rural areas and often have little empathy for the townsfolk whose interests they supposedly serve, a factor which does not make for harmonious relations.

But, whatever its defects, the use of black policemen, soldiers and auxiliaries is calculated to prolong the life-span of white rule and that, in the end, is almost certainly the bottom line for South Africa's governors.

The practice of using black fighters to crush the enemies of white rule is not new.

It is a little known but important historical fact that the Zulu warrior king, Dingane, was finally defeated not by the Boers but by fellow Zulus serving under Nonguluza at Maqongqo nearly two years after the initial Boer victory at the battle of Blood River.

'Private sector cannot act as unified force'

Steyn urges business 'alliance for reform'

By Zenaide Vendeiro

Urban Foundation chairman Mr Jan Steyn has called on the business community to form a "reform alliance" to campaign for specific reforms.

Through the formation of an alliance, the business communi)ty could make a dramatic and lasting impact on social and political life, he told a meeting of the Institute of Directors in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Alliances of this nature are far better equipped to sustain a prolonged reform initiative through to a successful conclusion than any effort, no matter how well-intentioned or determined, which is undertaken by a single individual, company or association," he said.

The private sector was no more than a diverse array of competing interests and therefore unable to act as a unified factor in political life.

A reform alliance would have far greater resources to draw on, could dedicate more time and energy to its appointed task and could speak with far greater authority.

TWO AVENUES

Mr Steyn also suggested two avenues of action for individual members of the private sector to become involved in promoting real reform:

● First, there were some aspects of social reform well within the ambit of the private sector. These included more energetic and varied training for black staff, dynamic black management development, provision of housing for black employees and facilitating access of staff to building societies and other sources of financial support on a widespread basis.

● Second, playing a facilitative role for the reform initiative of others. Business could promote participation by blacks in the free enterprise system and provide backing — financial and otherwise — for emerging community groups.

This backing would enable community groups to develop into effective and responsible agents for change at the local level.

"Our country is going through a very troubled time," Mr Steyn said. "Yet this is exactly the moment for those of us who share a vision of South Africa beyond apartheid to demonstrate our concern with renewed determination and conviction.

"By our actions, we can see to it that, when the history of this period of our country's life is finally written, the verdict on the private sector will not be 'they failed in their wider duties at the moment when their country most had need of them'."

But the department which subsidises municipal policemen's salaries – could not say how many municipal policemen there were now.

Councils are empowered to appoint 1,7 municipal policemen for every 1 000 residents.

● Newspapers are currently able to report on the municipal forces' actions, since they do not fall under the definition of "security forces".

But it is rumoured in Pretoria that the definition may be extended to ban reporting on their actions – which would restrict full coverage on the rents crisis.

Asked if central government would allow council services to run down due to lack of funds, the department spokesman said; "It is not the government's policy to subsidise local authorities, but where there is a need, help may be considered."

The spokesman said those in arrears with their rent because they can't afford it could apply to their local authorities for remissions.

"Evictions are only considered when people can pay, but refuse to do so," he said.

State has no plan to solve SA rent crisis

THOUGH rent boycotts have now spread to about 53 townships – causing a loss in income of about R40-million a month – the government has no plan to solve the issue.

A Constitutional Development and Planning Department spokesman said the government was also not running any program to evict rent defaulters.

He said it was the "prerogative" of the 235 black local authorities to collect rents.

The spokesman could not say how many people were in arrears with rent – or how much money the town councils were losing.

But he said both the local authorities and the government were "concerned" and local authorities had been "urged to take steps to collect the outstanding amounts".

● Meanwhile, the numbers of municipal policemen in townships – reportedly being used to deal with rent defaulters – have swelled to thousands in recent years as the number of town councils grew from 42 in 1984 to 235 this year.

Municipal policemen are normally armed with 9mm pistols and shotguns, and have been involved in a number of shootings.

The latest was in Soweto last weekend, when five people, including Constance Rankutu, 24, the mother of a two-year-old child, were allegedly shot dead at a night vigil.

Township work: 'public support essential'

Post Reportera

THE support of local communities is essential for the upgrading of conditions in the townships.

This is the view of both the president of Assocom, Mr Rocky Ridgway, and the co-ordinator of the East Cape Strategic Development Team, Professor Charles Wait.

They were commenting on yesterday's statement made by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that African and coloured townships were "often so decrepit that it was no wonder the people were so resentful they wanted to throw stones".

Mr Wait said the upgrading of townships was on his committee's programme. He stressed that although funds were available for this, work could not proceed until there was a guarantee from the communities involved that contractors would be allowed to work on their contracts.

He added that if upgrading could be allowed to proceed, "that element which is one of the contributory factors to the unrest" would be removed.

Agreeing with Mr Le Grange, Mr Ridgway said the upgrading of the townships was an "urgent necessity".

"But there are a few problems. Finance has to be made available (although the Government has made some available) and the correct social climate has to be found in which contractors can go into the townships without any fear," he said.

He added that dialogue with the communities had to occur so that safety arrangements could be guaranteed.

The Chief Director of the Cape Provincial Administration Office for Community Services in the Eastern Cape, Mr Louis Koch, refused to comment.

The Port Elizabeth branch chairman of the Inter-denominational African Ministers Association of South Africa (Idamasa), the Rev De Villiers Soga, today said he hoped the Government would act positively after the "encouraging" speech made by Mr Le Grange.

"But it is quite distressing to note that the Government has not made any real attempt to get negotiations going with the real leaders of the people."

Mr Soga said he would want to believe that the so-called "Soviet influence" would not succeed in influencing the black people if conditions were not what they were at present.

It was also to be hoped something positive would come out of the State President's visit to Port Elizabeth's black townships today.

He lamented the fact that Mr PW Botha would not be meeting the real leaders of the community.

Black affairs system changed

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday announced the transfer of executive powers affecting the administration of black affairs to the four provincial administrations.

He also announced the transfer of other functions, mostly affecting blacks, from his department to other Government departments, bringing about a substantial cut (from 17 000 to 327) in his department's staff structure.

In a statement issued in Cape Town last night, he said his department's functions would now revert to its predominant role of "macro-planning and development" it had before the takeover of executive functions from the old Department of Co-operation and Development.

He, as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, would in the broad sense be responsible overall for the provinces and would handle their budgets and other provincial affairs in the Cabinet and Parliament on their behalf.

The executive powers at present held by him concerning the Black Local Authorities Act (No 102 of 1982), the Black Communities Development Act (No 4 of 1984), the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act (No 52 of 1951) and the issue of permits under the Group Areas Act (No 36 of 1936) had been transferred to the four provincial adminstrators from October 1.

This means that the provinces will now administer local government in black communities, control black [illegible] and

Group Areas Act.

"This action constitutes an important step in the furthering of the policy of devolution and will be followed in the near future by the transfer in other functions and powers from this department to the provinces," Mr Heunis said.

The department would, however, retain responsibility for overall policy-making and co-ordination in respect of the devolved functions to the provinces.

Other functions transferred to various departments were:

- "Sojourn control" in respect of black non-South African citizens — to Home Affairs.
- Certification of import requirements for black labour and the registration of recruiting and employemnt agencies — to Manpower.
- Claims on the South African Development Trust Fund — to Development Aid.
- Land surveying services associated with black local authorities and the registration of deeds regarding blacks in the Johannesburg area — to Public Works and Land Affairs.
- Certain health matters — to National Health and Population Development.

Mr Heunis said staff would be transferred as soon as practically possible.

As far as the provinces were concerned, Parliament would now have to approve their budgets in the absence of Provincal Councils.

Furthermore, the administrators, Members of Executive Councils and the Provincial Secretary, in his capacity as accounting official, could be [illegible]

committees of Parliament on finance and public accounts to account for the handling of public income and expenditures. — Sapa

town development, as well as leasehold and freehold schemes, and will decide where to exempt by permit applicants from the restrictions of the

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DAILY

Black voters target of drive on local govt

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The government is undertaking an intensive drive to inform blacks of the workings of local government as well as the responsibility of voters to see to it that the "correct" people are put up as candidates.

This is contained in the reply by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to a motion from the East London City branch of the National Party tabled at the party's Cape congress.

The branch asked the government to clarify the situation on:

- The development of black local authorities;
- The steps taken to ensure that such local authorities are representative of relevant communities;
- Who is responsible for the development of black residential areas in the absence of a local authority or if a local authority does not function properly;
- The place of black local authorities in the third tier of government as a whole.

The motion has great relevance for some Border towns where community councils are not operating and its members no longer reside in the townships following the unrest.

In Duncan Village in particular, none of the community councillors live in the township and the government has declared the Duncan Village Community Council a town council.

This was done following the government's rejection of the city council's negotiations with the Duncan Village Residents' Association.

The government said in its reply that the information drive was an ongoing process and that it would take time before residents developed faith in the local authorities.

On the question of the development of black local authorities, the government said it was every community's right to control its own affairs and that the aim was for decisions and final responsibility for every community's welfare to be taken by the communities themselves.

It was based on the democratic principle of government "by the people for the people".

The government's principle was that each local authority for the different racial groups exercised the maximum devolution of power.

The first 42 black local authorities had already been formed despite the difficult circumstances and the remaining 192 community councils were declared town councils in July. The 20-odd local committees have also been upgraded.

"The challenge is now that these authorities be developed into functioning institutions that can contribute to a better quality of life for the community," Mr Heunis said.

This not only required the support of the government, but also of the white local authorities and the private sector.

"Black local authorities were enthusiasitic to serve their communities but they require support," he added.

On the question of who was responsible for the development of black residential areas, the government said that in situations where community councils had resigned, provisional measures had been set up. An example was the appointment of an administrator. Development could take place in the absence of a council.

Where a council did not function, the minister could institute measures to restore the situation.

The reply said the responsiblity for local authorities rested with Mr Heunis.

The government said black local authorities played a major role in the third tier of government because their participation in the regional services councils was necessary.

Employers 'can do more for workers'

SOUTH African employers have taken their social responsibility role further than their counterparts elsewhere, but the nature and scope of the challenge facing us demands even more, says Urban Foundation executive chairman JH Steyn.

The private sector possesses an abundance of practical skills and expertise in management, negotiation and tough decision-making. Thus it is particularly well-placed to make a vital contribution to the process of socio-political transformation.

Steyn identified three distinct, but inter-related avenues for socio-political involvement.

Programs can be started within the work environment and which could have immediate transformative effects, among these being the more energetic and varied training for black staff and of dynamic black management development.

Achievements in these areas have been disappointing, despite a virtual doubling of blacks employed in professional or managerial positions between 1977 and 1987, the percentage this comprises of both the total number of professionals and managers (7,1%) and of the total black work force (2,5%) remains very low.

Providing housing for black employees is receiving more attention but, the time for dynamic action to translate the emerging opportunities into a new housing dispensation for the black working class has indeed arrived.

Singly or in co-operation with other employers, possibly through private sector organisations, employers should facilitate the access of their staff to building societies and other sources of financial support on a widespread and systematic basis.

Steyn referred to house occupancy averages of 10 to 13 persons per household and the number of homeless people and said numerous studies have shown a vital link between the quality of the home environment and both overall quality of life and work satisfication among black employees.

Employers must act to begin to alter these circumstances immediately.

The private sector can become involved in promoting real reform by playing a facilitative role.

This can be done by using sophisticated and skilled manpower resources to promote access for blacks to profitable business activity.

There are insufficient significant examples of successful initiatives by the business sector to accelerate participation by blacks in the free enterprise system.

Yet the innovative ability, drive and determination currently locked up in SA's business leadership, once released, could have a major impact on the very great backlog of black business development.

This could be done through partnership agreements, inputs of expertise, the encouragement of profitable links and by providing financial and other backing – for emerging community groups enabling them to develop into effective and responsible agents for change at the local level.

Co-ordinated action by business by the formation of "reform alliances" to lobby government enable the business community to make a dramatic and lasting impact on social and political life.

By "reform alliance" is meant a formal coalition reflecting as broad a range of interests as possible formed to campaign for a specific reform objective.

The business sector, in collaboration with community leadership, was instrumental some 10 years ago in forming such an alliance – the Urban Foundation.

Now the need is to earnestly examine how efforts can be expanded and accelerated by seeking a wider range of coalitions than those already spawned, such as the Private Sector Council and the Law, Review Project, to promote meaningful change, Steyn said.



Urban Foundation executive chairman JH Steyn wants employers to do more to fullfil their socio-political responsibilities.

Shack living a 'growing reality'



□ APPLETON

Informal settlements are the only option for thousands of blacks, says COLIN APPLETON of the Urban Foundation. He urges SA to start planning for the "growing reality" of this type of housing springing up around its cities.

THERE is no single solution to SA's housing problem, which means as many options as possible must be created. These range from "informal housing" such as shack dwellings to R100 000 homes.

Colin Appleton, national housing policy Director of the Urban Foundation, firmly believes that informal settlements are a "growing reality".

"We must expect to see more and more of these settlements growing around our cities," he told *Business Day*. "We must plan for this because it is primary to the circumstances. This type of settlement is the only option for thousands upon thousands of blacks who are either unemployed and looking for work or who are in the low-income bracket.

"It is not so much the standard of the building, but the standard of the services supplied that is the crucial issue. Health, access and densities are all controlled by the level and type of services and land tenure that is offered.

"Let people put up whatever structure they can afford in suitable areas located in relation to work opportunities, and then install at least low-level facilities at the outset plus all the necessary public facilities so that people can up-grade their homes over a period of time."

Appleton emphasised the need to provide financial mechanisms to enable people to borrow small sums of money against minimum security.

"The individual shack dweller will need to buy lengths of timber, sheets of corrugated iron, bricks and so on, but the current financial mechanisms have no provision for this.

"The country — the private sector and government — must look at this situation quickly otherwise there will be no opportunity for these people to up-grade their housing."

Referring to the fact that around 45% of the total Durban population now lives in shacks, Appleton criticised individuals who worked out financial statistics based on housing starting at R20 000 and going much higher.

"This sort of exercise gives you a nonsense figure. Furthermore it presumes we are going to destroy a lot of existing shelters because they do not match up to the standards we expect to see."

Conceding that this has been government's attitude in the past, he made the point that it was "obvious government is rethinking this one".

He pointed to the government project at Khayelitsha where 5 000 "core" houses have been provided using cement blocks or panels.

Space preference

The householder can then expand the house using materials drawn from a central store.

Mr Appleton said each core house measured about 29 sq m, so there was need for expansion.

"There is no argument among the people in terms of choice between space and aesthetics," he said. "Space will win every time."

There were two reasons for the space preference, he said. First, the family as a unit functioned much better. Second, the additional space could be used to generate income from lodgers.

Appleton emphasised that development of informal settlement was not unique to SA. It had happened and continued to happen throughout the Third World.

"Experience in other countries confirms SA's experience to date," he said. "The demolition and destruction of such settlements leads only to the relocation of the problem and not to its solution.

"Just as people found ways — despite the influx control laws — to remain illegally in the urban areas, people will find places to erect shacks despite the 'slums' and 'squatting' Acts.

"What is required is to seek ways of directing and harnessing the ability of the poor to help themselves in such a way that they can best be assimilated into the urban fabric, and to provide for upgrading over a period of time," Appleton said.

Although upgrading of existing informal settlements had been undertaken in many other countries, it had not yet been tried on any scale in SA.

"This despite the fact that it has been estimated that some 1,25-million people live in informal settlements around Durban and many thousands live in other well-known settlements such as Crossroads."

Appleton listed key elements and advantages in an upgrading programme:

□ Maximum conservation of time and money already invested by people in their own housing in informal settlements.

□ Capitalising on the existence of cohesive communities, facilitating mutual assistance in the development process.

□ Reinforcing the initiative of individuals by assisting them to improve on their spontaneous efforts.

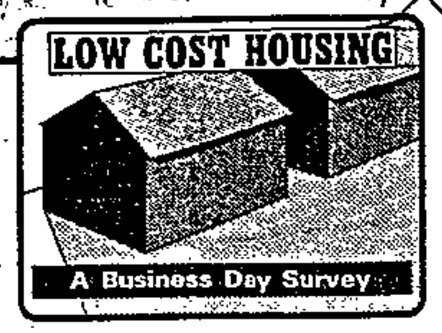
Affordable

□ An intrinsic commitment not to put people in a position in which they are unable to afford their housing. An upgrading programme contains the potential to reach the lowest income groups without neglecting this commitment.

□ Although the process is slow and the final results take many years to achieve, the necessary process of providing minimum shelter is not delayed. Moreover, the total number of people sheltered is never reduced because people are not deprived of the shelter they have provided for themselves.

Appleton added: "It is in the light of these advantages that the concept of 'in-situ' up-grade has been explored as a natural extension of the self-help approach as it has already been applied."

Economist gives his criteria for lower-income accommodation



THE concept of low-cost housing differs from person to person and is considered by all the people interviewed in this survey to be relative and describable only in terms of attitudes, perceptions, aspirations and — most importantly — affordability.

National Building Research Institute chief economist Tobie de Vos poses the rhetorical question, "What is the cost of a low-cost house?"

More importantly, what *should* it be?

And he proposes the following criteria for the structure:

□ The living areas of the house must be large enough to provide privacy to the household;

□ The finishes and amenities must be limited to those which are absolutely necessary;

□ The house must have basic cooking and ablution facilities plus storage space for food;

□ It must satisfy health and safety requirements, and provide space for rest and relaxation;

□ The occupants must be protected adequately from the elements; and

□ The house must be capable of expansion as the need arises.

De Vos concedes readily that many low-income families will live in houses of a lesser standard than the "low-cost" house he described in a paper to an SA Institute of Building seminar in August, but his definition is of considerable interest to SA communities wherever they may live.

"A low-cost house is defined as a 55m²-60m² home containing three living rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, no cupboards in the bedrooms, and only basic and essential storage space in the kitchen.

"Only splash-back tiles are provided in the bathroom and above the kitchen sink. Ceilings are provided and floor finishes are relatively maintenance-free. Electricity, hot and cold water, and waterborne sewerage are included.

"This house, when produced conventionally by the building industry, would cost between R15 000-R20 000 in 1986, including the cost of land (200m²-300m²) and basic but adequate infrastructure services.

"The township would have street lighting and stormwater drainage. Only the bus routes would be provided with permanent surfacing."

He adds that his arguments can be adjusted readily by readers who prefer to make other assumptions with regard to a "notional low-cost house".

Call for overview of urbanisation



URBANISATION and housing development in the TBVC countries and self-governing states should be seen as part of the Southern African whole, says Dr Simon Brand, CE and chairman of the board of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Brand told the Institute for Housing in SA's Johannesburg seminar that there could be no dispute about the important role that the metropolitan areas would have to play in further urbanisation in SA. But it would be a "serious oversimplification" to overlook urbanisation and housing development in other areas such as the TBVC countries and the self-governing states.

He said: "The ideal remains that the housing process in these areas should be seen as part of the urbanisation, land development and housing processes in SA as a whole and that it should therefore benefit from the interest in these processes generated recently, with the private sector in particular."

The SA government and the Development Bank were well aware of problems facing private sector investment in affecting such rights.

"It will also require the governments of the TBVC countries and the self-governing states to refrain from actions that confirm — or even strengthen — the reservations that private investors entertain, and to positively pursue financial and economic policies that will convincingly demonstrate their commitment to support of private initiative."

Brand said an appropriate process of land and housing development was as necessary in the TBVC countries and the self-governing states as it was in the rest of SA as "an integral part" of the urbanisation process.

In supporting housing development in the TBVC countries and the self-governing states, the Development Bank had encouraged governments to concentrate their efforts on areas with a sound economic base which would enable residents to make a substantial "own contribution" to their own housing needs.

Brand said: "The Bank has further concentrated its financial support on loan financing for the development of housing infrastructure, especially for

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The SA government and the Development Bank were well aware of problems facing private sector investment in these areas, including private investors' assessment of the political and other risks which have inhibited investment in these areas.

Brand said: "With this in mind government recently undertook to guarantee against political risks investments made by building societies in the self-governing states.

"This move may, to some extent, neutralise this risk factor, but the guarantee does not apply to the TBVC countries.

"While government guarantees against political risk can play a role — especially if further refined and extended to cover the TBVC countries — the real solution lies in the cultivation, by the governments of these areas, of confidence with private investors in the safety of their investment there.

"This can only be achieved by following through on declarations with actual legislation that resolves issues surrounding rights to land and the condition affecting such rights.

"It will also require the governments of the TBVC countries and the self-governing states to refrain from actions that confirm — or even strengthen — the reservations that private investors entertain, and to positively pursue financial and economic policies that will convincingly demonstrate their commitment to support of private initiative."

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In supporting housing development in the TBVC countries and the self-governing states, the Development Bank had encouraged governments to concentrate their efforts on areas with a sound economic base which would enable residents to make a substantial "own contribution" to their own housing needs.

Brand said: "The Bank has further concentrated its financial support on loan financing for the development of housing infrastructure, especially for the middle to lower income groups.

"The condition is that affordable standards be applied and that charging at economic rates for these services must be aimed at — even if it may take some time to get there from the historically heavily subsidised basis."

Brand said the TBVC countries' independent powers to devise their own policies on land development and housing, plus the recent arrangements to delegate authority on these matters to the governments of the self-governing states, provided "considerable scope" for experimentation and innovation.

He said: "The involvement of the private sector in land and housing development in these areas is therefore not only essential on account of the financial contribution it can make, but also for the contribution that the private interests can — and should — make to this process of experimentation and innovation."



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Black ghetto 'millstones'

LINDA ENSOR

ONE of SA's greatest challenges as it moved towards a post-apartheid era was to reconstitute its fragmented cities in a more integrated way, says Professor David Dewar, director of UCT's Urban Problems Research Unit.

At a seminar in Johannesburg to discuss urbanisation problems, Dewar argued yesterday that government policy of creating satellite black cities would inevitably result in "ghettos of black poverty that will remain millstones around the neck of this country regardless of the social and political milieu which emerges".

The present pattern of urban development in SA had to be reversed to achieve spatially integrated urban development with high enough densities to support a wide range of activities and services and reduce the per capita costs of those services.

Existing cities had low dwelling-unit densities while "the grain of the cities is, for a variety of reasons, fragmented and discontinuous".

In addition, Dewar said, land was compartmentalised into large mono-use areas, so that cities operated as "agglomerations of local areas tied together by transport routes".

"When these areas are almost exclusively populated by low-income people, the resources available to support this infrastructure simply do not exist."

Make urbanisation easier, says Steyn

BUSDAY 17/10/86 339

URBANISATION was a process to be managed, not an outcome to be deplored, Urban Foundation head Jan Steyn said yesterday.

He called for the lifting of artificial barriers to economic expansion and for deregulation to facilitate the process of urbanisation.

Speaking at a conference on Johannesburg: The Second Century, he said the scale of urban population growth and the poverty of the average city-dweller made it inappropriate to think in terms of the most desirable conditions.

The challenge was to alleviate the worst conditions experienced by most people. And while the decision to lower standards was a hard one for public officials to make in many countries, the choice often lay between lower standards and intolerable standards, he said.

The legitimacy and effectiveness of local government would be a key determinant in how SA coped with the challenges, Steyn said.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, in opening the conference, said the further development of heavy industry

DIANNA GAMES

in the Johannesburg metropolitan area would seriously undermine the quality of life in that area.

He said the role of the tertiary and secondary sectors in employment-provision, and opportunities for the small entrepreneur, had to be emphasised.

Antony Trowbridge, of Regional Development & Management Consultants, said a problem of constitutional planning has been the designing of structures from the top down.

"But it is at the local-community level that the greatest problems occur and in which the best opportunities exist for finding solutions to them.". Privatisation of municipal assets, functions or services offered opportunities for enterprise and reduction of State expenditure, but could not be done without agreement between the public and private sectors, Trowbridge added.

Reform is the real issue, says Jan Steyn

Political Reporter

Reform, and not sanctions, was the real challenge South Africans faced in the future, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, said in an address to the SA Club in London last night.

Mr Steyn said reformists aimed "to persuade and convince people of necessary and far-reaching changes while retaining as much as possible of the strengths of the present system, such as the industrial base".

He said the Government had initiated a number of important reforms.

"The ripple effect of each reform, both in socio-economic and political terms is ofter irresistible and profound."

Mr Steyn said there were still many discriminatory statutes snd practices.

CONSENSUS

"The removal of these remains a target for the overwhelming percentage of the South African people who wish to see apartheid dismantled."

He said there was "a private sector consensus" in South Africa that stood for "a single central government, in which all South Africans will participate through a universal franchise".

Mr Steyn added that change would become increasingly more difficult and complex in its challenge to the private sector because of a drop in economic growth, increasing polarisation, declining responsiveness among government representatives to private sector lobbies and because of the sanctions campaign.

He called for greater international support for the private sector "and other, including black, initiatives".

● See Page 10.

NO POWER FOR THE PEOPLE

70% of SA people don't have lights

CP Press 26/10/86

CP Correspondent

TWENTY-TWO million people in SA, or 70% of the total population, do not have electricity in their homes – and yet this country supplies 60% of Africa's electricity.

And the 70% of the population is forced to use other forms of energy that are considerably more expensive – like paraffin, gas, batteries or wood.

"This data clearly dispels the myth that most black households cannot afford electricity – the truth is they can no longer afford not to have electricity," Dr Anton Eberhard writes in the latest study of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa.

BB 339

Eberhard, of Cape Town University's Energy Research Institute, found that township families were paying up to three times more on lighting and heating for their homes than white householders who have electricity.

To provide electricity to the areas around the cities and bigger towns – and supply another 5,5-million people – only an additional 70% of the total electricity produced in 1984 by Escom would have to be produced.

Yet, Eberhard writes, "unfortunately it seems that the provision of services such as electricity is still regarded as being of secondary importance in the planning of townships and the upgrading of peri-urban and informal settlements.

"Khayelitsha in the Cape is another example of where the electrification of houses has been ignored. There is no doubt that by denying electricity to these areas, communities are further impoverished by having to meet the higher costs of fuels such as coal, gas, paraffin, candles and batteries."

In the rural areas, 80% of household energy comes from wood – and the result has been a massive scarcity in certain areas.

Worst off are families "sandwiched between the metropolitan and the rural areas" who have no access to agricultural land or woodland and "are heavily dependant on the most costly, and perhaps least efficient of cooking, heating and lighting fuels".

Eberhard calls for more funding for research and development of alternative energy supplies in rural areas.

"Until now, only trivial amounts have been invested in energy supply for underdeveloped areas. If problems of poverty and development in SA are to be tackled, then the question of energy provision cannot be ignored."

Ucasa splits over election issue

By MZIKAYISE EDOM 27/10/86

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa has split over the election of a new executive committee for its Transvaal region.

The collapse of Ucasa came last Sunday (October 19) during the elections for a new executive committee for the Urban Councils Association of the Transvaal (Ucat).

Members of the old executive committee were ousted and new members elected.

Mr Steve Kgame, Ucasa's president, said the elections were unconstitutional.

"The executive committee of Ucasa was not consulted about the elections. Ucasa will not recognise the new committee. In fact, Ucat will be holding elections this coming Sunday (November 2) in Mhluzi township, near Witbank.

"I do not know of any split within the organisation. It is news to me that Ucasa has split," Mr Kgame added.

All has not been well within the organisation. No meetings have been held since the last one on July 12.

At the last meeting, held in Bloemfontein, a number of members, mostly from the Transvaal were kicked out of the meeting and Ucasa's vice-president, Mr Tom Boya, was threatened with expulsion from his post and the organisation because he "was a trouble-maker".

Mr Boya, who is tight-lipped on the issue, is tipped to take over the leadership of the "rebel" group which is made of councillors from the Transvaal, the stronghold of Ucasa.

Refused

Mr Boya has refused to discuss the split. "I have no comment at this stage," he said.

According to sources within Ucasa, the Transvaal region of the organisation decided to hold elections after the previous executive committee had failed to hold meetings since last year February.

"Ucat was just existing in name. We informed Ucasa's executive about last Sunday's elections. It is surprising that Mr Kgame denies that they were not informed about the elections," the sources said.

Mr Kgame and members of the "old" executive committee did not attend the elections. Mr Boya was present and spoke at the ceremony.

Members of Ucat's new executive committee are: Mr S M Mahlangu, mayor of Atteridgeville (chairman); Mr Thami Siluma, mayor of Katlehong (deputy chairman); Mr S Phele, Jouberton councillor (chairman of person-

Is lower standards the urban answer for Third World Johannesburg?

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At a recent conference on Johannesburg's second century, JAN STEYN of the Urban Foundation argued that Johannesburg is a Third World city. In this excerpt from his paper, he says Johannesburg should seek answers to its urbanisation problems in the experiences of Cairo, Calcutta and Jakarta

SOUTH AFRICAN cities are growing apace and will continue to do so irrespective of the success or otherwise of decentralisation or any other policy presently in hand.

This is the international experience and it is the experience of SA over the last 30 years. We need to decide how to manage our cities in such a way that they continue their role as the mainsprings of the South African economy.

It is increasingly argued that the best policy may be to reorganise the way in which the city is run rather than to stop its growth.

Urban problems are caused not only by size. More often than not size is irrelevant, and urban diseconomies are an outcome of the rate of growth, the pattern of land use, the level of taxation or urban speculation and other specific characteristics of individual cities.

Recently the United States Agency for International Development undertook a major study of Cairo to explore the costs and benefits associated with the growth of a very large area.

They found that even in an urban region of 16-million people, decentralisation to non-economic locations could not be economically justified. The debate about the PWV, with five to six-million people, must be conducted in the light of this finding.

How should South African cities, Johannesburg in particular, grow in order to accommodate its rapidly expanding population? How does one plan to encourage a city's development in such a way that it is not just a city for the wealthy, the established, for those who came here first, but is a city of opportunity and hope for all its inhabitants?

In rapidly urbanising societies cities and towns need to increase their absorptive capacity.

In essence, they must generate an increasing capacity to absorb the population and promote their productivity by generating the economic opportunities, infrastructure and services necessary for this purpose.

Urban policy should be concerned with processes, structures and institutions capable of responding to the future as it takes shape in the city. It must be remembered that the challenges of an urbanising society cannot be solved either in one moment or for all time.

Urbanisation is a dynamic process — not an end state — and changes must be provided for and constantly accommodated. A key element is to encourage access to housing and business opportunities.

We should lift all the artificial barriers to economic expansion in existing cities. Here I am referring to the constraints on new industrial land; the regulations lower the threshold at which the poor can enter the system of urban life.

If this is not done, we will continue to create cities of conflict with very large, poor populations excluded from sharing in the wealth and opportunity of the city and the country and trapped in the deepening cycles of poverty, from which only violence and hopelessness can arise.

We need to remember the scale of urban population growth and the poverty of the average city dweller. It is therefore inappropriate to think in terms of the most desirable conditions experienced by most of the people. This important principle was graphically demonstrated two decades ago in the Calcutta Development Plan.

With more than 50 000 people living on the city sidewalks, some two-thirds of the city's households living in one room each, typically without water or sanitation, a cholera epidemic fresh in memory and further migration threatening to aggravate crowded conditions, the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation proposed not slum clearance and renewal, but slum improvement.

At very low costs, it produced minimal public facilities into the slum areas, such as neighbourhood water taps and toilets, open street drains, minimal paving of walkways, minimal lighting.

At a single stroke, living conditions for people lucky enough to have shelter in the slum districts of the city were vastly improved. This programme of slum improvement has now been extended to serve something over 1,5-million residents of Calcutta.

The essential strategic decision was to accept lower standards of services and facilities than those regarded as minimal in middle class areas; and to adopt standards consonant with the communities' financial capacity to pay for such amenities.

The decision to lower standards is a hard one for public officials to make in many countries. But Indian officials were astute enough to realise that the choice lay between lower standards and intolerable standards. The success of the Calcutta experiment has led governments in other parts of the world to follow their example.

Most notable is the Kampung Improvement Programme of Jakarta, which adopted essentially the same formula and has by now improved living environments for something over 3,5-million people — about half the city's entire population. That massive effort costs a mere $37 per person helped.

A follow-up survey among the residents reported "... that residents attribute better health, better access to education, improved neighbourhood security and improved overall welfare to the programme". In such cases, the people probably know better than the planners what they need.

It is salutary at this conference to remember (as Johannesburg enters its second century) that South Africa's largest city itself started out as an "informal settlement".

The standard of services and housing for the early inhabitants would never pass today, as many old photographs of the city will show. However, the city has coped with repeated waves of rapid urbanisation.

For instance, in the Forties the war economy led to the growth of large squatter and informal settlements, and through the co-operative effort of the central government, the local authority and the private sector, this major challenge of the time was met and these people were housed.

SA's future will be decided in the cities. The urban conglomerate that is metropolitan Johannesburg and Soweto will be at the "eye in the South African storm".

FCI releases building figures

Value of finished dwelling houses rises by 9,3%

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THE value of dwelling houses completed in August increased by 9,3%, which is the highest monthly increase recorded for all the months of 1985 and 1986.

It is also a substantial improvement on the average decline of 5,5% recorded for the first eight months of this year (see table).

Figures released by the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) show the value of all buildings (commercial and dwelling) increased overall by 2,4% in August.

This is an improvement of 0,1% on July but below the increases of 10,9% of June.

It is nevertheless higher than the average increases recorded for the eight-month period of 2,1%.

A slight weakening of consumer confidence was indicated by a drop in the

MICK COLLINS

number of building plans passed in respect of dwelling houses.

This decline was recorded at 0,9% for August when compared with August 1985 and is a noticeable decrease when compared with increases of more than 14% recorded for all the months before August.

It is therefore also lower than the 19,4% average increase for the first eight months of the year.

One of the reasons for the sharp drop is that it is calculated from the higher base of August 1985 when the current improvement started.

The value of all building plans passed (commercial and dwelling) declined by 11,3% which is a smaller decline than the average recorded for the eight-month period of 14,5%.

Urgency of 'black' property rights stressed

By Sol Makgabutlane

The process of obtaining property under the new black property ownership rights should be expedited to ensure success, said Ms Jill Strelitz, the housing policy manager of the Urban Foundation.

She was commenting on the implications of the Black Communities Development Amendment Act, which came into operation on September 15.

The Amendment Act removes the restrictions in the principal Act which prohibited blacks from acquiring full ownership of immovable property.

In announcing the implementation of the new Act, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said it had opened the way for land ownership by blacks.

The Amendment Act brings blacks on a par with other race groups as far as property ownership is concerned.

Ms Strelitz said this would encourage private sector involvement in the supply of land and housing for blacks. It would also cut out the red tape that previously applied to sales of sites and housing, she said.

"Successful involvement of the private sector will be directly related to how effective the public sector is in implementing the regulations. The capacity of the public officials to expeditiously process township applications is the key to success".

She said it would now be easier for those wishing to be township developers to do so without first getting approval from the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

A new flexibility had also been incorporated to allow property owners greater freedom in how they use their properties.

"For example, residential properties can be used by the owner for his profession, trade, occupation, including retail trading. It is very important that the income-generation potential of a house is facilitated," Ms Strelitz said.

Surge in Reef retail sales

Rent boycott sparks boom in spending

RETAIL sales are being boosted by between R60m and R80m a month because of the rent boycotts in black areas throughout the country.

Economists say the boycott is effectively a massive subsidy to the black consumer.

The huge cash injection into the economy is said to be as high as R400m and is money which should have been remitted in rents.

Blacks have withheld rent in 54 townships nationwide and retail executives report a direct correlation between rent boycotts and increased sales.

Reef retailers, while reluctant to release exact figures, say sales have risen by 10%-20% in real terms in the past six months.

Checkers MD Clive Weil explains: "Blacks do not put their money aside as more sophisticated consumers do. The (rent) money is being spent."

Edgars MD Vic Hammond says consumer spending is strong, particularly in black areas. Edgars recently increased sales by a massive 24% to R423m (R341m) for the 26 weeks to September 28.

Business Day Reporter

OK Bazaars sales director Ken Coote says it is difficult to quantify the effect of the rent boycott. Still, he says, OK will show an increase in sales in real terms for the past six months — and he admits the rent boycott has played a role.

At Spar, volume is up 5% in real terms for the current six months compared with the same period last year. Spar executive-director Sidney Matus says turnover has been particularly high at stores popular with blacks.

The rent boycott and a feeling of safety among black shoppers explains Spar's success, says Matus.

Mark Swilling, head of the University of Witwatersrand-based Community Research Group, conservatively estimates that black councils are losing R40m a month, but says he would not be surprised if the figure were closer to R60-R80m.

Real gross domestic expenditure in the third quarter increased at a runaway annual rate of 20% and real gross domes-

● To Page 2

Councils lose out in boom

tic product by 2% to 3% in the third quarter.

Market research shows black spending has been on the upswing for six months. Retail industry sources report blacks also feel more comfortable shopping in white areas since the state of emergency was imposed.

A private market survey on buying trends, commissioned by Checkers, confirms the boost in grocery sales since the rent boycott was imposed.

Using 100 as a base figure, black spending jumped from 86 in February, 1986, to 109 by July.

Private stockpiling by black buyers anticipating another consumer boycott has also spurred sales to some extent.

Township unrest has provided an added boost for large retail chains as black shopowners have been reluctant to carry large stocks, fearing burglary and looting.

● From Page 1

Metro Cash and Carry MD Cecil Smith says this has sent many blacks into white shopping areas with their rent money. Metro expects to achieve its 31,5c share earnings target forecast and to pay an interim dividend of 6c.

Meanwhile, the rent boycotts have led numerous tonwship councils to the brink of bankruptcy.

In Soweto, where 94% of residents are not paying rent, town clerk Nico Malan estimates the council has lost R59m since the boycott began in June.

Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of SA, explains: "The fact that rent — the main source of income — has not been paid has rendered the townships ungovernable and has resulted in their collapsing."

'No evidence of UDF role'

THELMA TUCH

THERE was no evidence to link the UDF with the campaign in the Vaal Triangle against rent increases, Arthur Chaskalson, SC, said yesterday.

Arguing for the discharge of the 22 men accused of treason in the Delmas circuit court, he said also there was nothing to indicate UDF policy had been dictated by the ANC, or that the UDF dictated policy to any of its affiliates.

The state alleges that all 22 — including UDF leaders Patrick Lekota, Pope Molefe and Moss Chikane — were responsible for inciting residents to kill town councillors. A UDF conspiracy to overthrow the government with violence is also alleged.

Housing can stimulate development — Rosholt

Housing provides a significant opportunity for stimulating social and economic development in low-income communities, according to Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of the Residential Development and Construction Division of the Urban Foundation.

Mr Rosholt was speaking this week at the annual meeting of the Family Housing Association, a housing utility company falling under his division.

He said private sector involvement was the key to unlocking this development process.

Mr Rosholt called on the private sector to become more involved in the provision of housing — particularly to lower income communities — and said experiences in developing countries indicated the vast majority of housing there was supplied as a result of private initiative and resources.

"The involvement of individual families as home owners, owner-builders, buyers or sellers is the crucial pivot point around which the formal and informal private sector home building industry revolves."

He said his division was poised to provide about 35 600 stands and 19 400 homes in developments countrywide.

The division would seek to expand its operations with a long-term focus on affordable lower-cost housing, the provision of serviced sites and the upgrading of informal settlements.

However it viewed itself as a catalyst for the private sector in the housing field rather than a housing supplier.



Mr STEVE Kgame . . . president of Ucasa.

UCASA split over election issue



Mr TOM Boya . . . deputy-president of Ucasa.

The president versus his deputy

Political observers have been seeing the Urban Councils Association of South Africa as the Government's negotiating partner in any dispensation for urban blacks.

But that body is now set for a split, and at a time when community pressure on councillors to resign is mounting.

FOCUS

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

The first signs of a split within the organisation started showing three weeks ago. The Transvaal branch of Ucasa, the Urban Councils Association of the Transvaal, (Ucat), has split on the issue of the election of a new executive committee.

Indications are that if the two factions within Ucat do not resolve their differences, Ucasa as a whole will split.

The one faction within Ucat is led by Mr Steve Kgame, the president of Ucasa, and the other by his deputy, Mr Tom Boya.

On October 19 Mr Boya's faction held a meeting in the Vaal Triangle and elected a new executive committee, but Mr Kgame said those elections were illegal and unconstitutional.

Consulted

Mr Kgame said the executive committee of Ucasa had not been consulted about the elections

Ucat is the mainstay of Ucasa.

Mr Boya, on the other hand, said the executive committee of Ucasa was consulted about the elections.

"Ucat is made up of seven regions and five of them attended the elections. According to Ucat's constitution, five regions should be represented during elections and this is what happened on October 19. I do not know what Mr Kgame is talking about," Mr Boya said.

The seven regions that form Ucat are the East Rand Urban Councils Association, West Rand Urban Councils Association, Highveld Urban Councils Association and Lekoa Urban Councils Association.

Elections

All except the Eastern Transvaal and the Highveld Associations are led by Mr Boya and they took part in the October 19 elections.

The Highveld and Eastern Transvaal Associations are led by Mr Kgame.

The power struggle in Ucat took a new turn two weeks ago when a meeting called by the organisation ended in chaos. The meeting was held in Mhluzi Township, near Middelburg, to elect a "new" executive committee of Ucat. It was called by Mr Kgame's faction. Mr Boya's faction was also present at the meeting.

Shambles

The meeting ended in shambles when the two groups disagreed on how the elections had to be conducted. Mr Kgame said all councillors present should vote while Mr Boya's group said the elections should be conducted according to the constitution.

According to Ucat's constitution, the seven regions which make up Ucat have to be represented by two accredited delegates each when elections for a new executive committee are conducted.

The meeting ended in a deadlock. It was agreed that the seven chairmen of the regions should meet on November 16 in Johannesburg to try and resolve the matter.

Mr Kgame said he was not against anybody in Ucat calling for new elections but that "this must be done in a proper way and according to the constitution".

Mr Boya blamed the old executive committee for the split.

He said: "Since last February the executive committee has not called a single meeting. Ucat existed in name only and we could no longer afford to continue this way".

Mr Boya said it was not the aim of his group to split Ucasa but "we cannot shut our mouths when things are going wrong".

Reform

"The problem in Ucasa is the generation gap. The younger councillors want to move while the older ones are against this. We want real reform and not just promises," Mr Boya said.

This confusion comes at a time when at least 38 community councils throughout the country have collapsed because of pressure from the communities.



The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news

The height of stupidity — expert

Govt under heavy fire for town-planning role

THE heavy-handed role government's political ideology has played in township planning in SA — particularly in the creation of black dormitory towns — was criticised yesterday as "the height of stupidity and destined to create ongoing and costly problems for the country".

Also the target for condemnation was government's White Paper on urbanisation, slammed for entrenching a policy under which decisions concerning all new residential locations

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

and virtually every other matter dealing with urban development had to be made within racially defined structures.

These criticisms were raised in Cape Town during a seminar — organised by the Southern Africa Road Association (Sara) — on urban transportation.

Cape Town director of town planning Peter de Tolly described government's dormitory town policies as an outright tragedy.

They had created a demand for extremely capital-intensive infrastructures in transport networks and housing that in no way ameliorated the inefficiencies created by ideology and "plain bad planning".

De Tolly said the planning of new townships — in white as well as black areas — had focused on low densities and development which was widely spread out, with few employment opportunities.

This, in turn, had created low user thresholds which had made public transport uneconomic.

Because most workers could not afford high transport costs, many factories had relocated.

The implications which these forms of urban relocation held for transport planners were far-reaching.

It was ironic that legislation related to planning and development was so structured as to make a co-ordinated approach to these problems virtually impossible.

"We have a plethora of Acts — such as the Physical Planning Act, the Urban Transport Act and the Financial Relations Act — which all contradict one another," De Tolly said.

Dockers lose jobs to hi-tech

GENEVA — Tens of thousands of dockers had lost their jobs because of new push-button technology, and around a million others would have to be retrained for more skilled tasks, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said yesterday.

An ILO study on new cargo handling techniques found some port equipment, now being introduced, incorporated micro-chip devices and that robots could soon follow. About 80% of container terminals are using computers for administrative tasks, and 43% for operational control.

It said few new jobs were likely to be created to compensate for those lost through the introduction of new equipment removing the need for human operator skills and simplifing complex maintenance tasks.

Dockers would have to be retrained to acquire versatile skills enabling them to move between jobs. — Sapa.

Focus is on local govt

AN organisation to promote black advancement in local authorities will be launched in Johannesburg on Sunday, according to Mr A M Shongwe, convenor of the Black Administrators' Advancement Forum for Local Authorities (BAAFLA).

Senior local government officials throughout South Africa will be invited to attend the forum.

"The objectives of Baafla are, among others, to get to know most of the black officials serving in black authorities as well as to obtain a common outlook on the problems of municipal government administration in particular and in general to prepare blacks to enter all other fields of government and administration," Mr Shongwe said.

Training

"The forum further intends to serve as a training ground in which capable blacks can be identified and assisted to rise to top management level of government in the country."

The forum would not become a political organisation or a trade union, he said.

"Baafla is established in response to the minor changes taking place in government circles which we have to exploit for the benefit of the community."

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POLITICS AND SOCIETY 339

Work in progress

South Africa, says Urban Foundation executive chairman Jan Steyn, will emerge from the present period of stress and uncertainty a more confident, unified, just and responsive society than it has ever been before.

Steyn spelt out his vision of the future after receiving Allied Building Society's Visionary of the Year award last week.

Steyn, who is also chairman of the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, explained that he was not unrealistically optimistic. He was mindful and concerned that government could react to current pressures in a way that "could drag us deeper and deeper into a siege mentality and economy which would ultimately undermine our capacity to develop and to respond to the needs of the subcontinent."



Urban Foundation's Steyn . . . optimistic about the future

He was also aware of the frustration and despair of black people: "Many of them have unrealistic expectations which found expression in slogans such as 'liberation now' and 'liberation before education.' This anger, which will be coupled with the anger of the growing army of unemployed people and the frustration of hundreds of thousands of black schoolchildren, will inevitably mean that whatever we do will take place against the background of protest and instability."

However, Steyn added, there were increasing signs of a desire both within government and within the deeply alienated black community to escape stalemate.

Steyn said he relied for his expression of hope for the future on a variety of experiences and assessments. He was critical of some businessmen who have been unable to perceive the need for making substantial and effective investmnents in order to secure a stable furute for their children.

He also took to task some political leaders who have shown an extraordinary inability to use fully the opportunities and goodwill which still prevail. Yet the overwhelming positive experience over the past 10 years, Steyn said, was his involvement — through the foundation — in both public and private sectors in the promotion and management of change.

In this respect, he pointed to the way property rights for blacks were secured, and influx control laws removed from the statute book.

Steyn concluded: "I face the challenges of the elimination of racial zoning of land, and the acceptance by our society of a democratic system not based on racial differentiation, with confidence." ■

FHA 'must face up to SA's political problems'

By ZB MOLEFE

THE URBAN Foundation Family Housing Association has to address itself to the problems of a broader political nature, FHA director Don Ncube urged.

"We would be insincere if we did not do that," Ncube told a FHA general meeting, "because there are boycotts and necklaces in the townships today".

This tense atmosphere has meant that it will not be easy for organisations like the FHA to operate unless they address themselves to broader political problems facing SA, said Ncube.

Ncube said these political problems were the consequences of apartheid.

FHA general manager Matthew Nel said his organisation's growth has been enormous, with turnover increasing to R20-million. But he warned: "On the negative side, the decline in the economy continued, resulting in increased unemployment.

Speaking of the FHA success, Nel said the organisation is involved in the design, construction or selling activities on projects which provide 11 000 stands within the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region. Of these, 4 000 will be used for self-help housing schemes.

Urban Foundation Residential Development and Construction division chairman AM Rosholt blamed the Group Areas Act for creating artificial land shortages.

"The lesson is that an efficient land supply system cannot operate if it is regulated purely by political and bureaucratic controls," said Rosholt.

Little progress seen since August

R400m housing scheme seems to be hitting snags

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

LITTLE progress has been made in getting the R400m housing trust fund up and operating since the idea was first announced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in August.

The scheme was proposed by government as a private sector vehicle for promoting/financing self-build schemes.

It has apparently hit a number of snags, not least of which is in deciding whether the vehicle to handle the fund should be in the form of a trust or a company.

The lengthy delay is being viewed with some wry amusement by Department of Finance officials, who are so often the butt of private sector criticism for dragging their heels.

Four months ago Du Plessis announced the appointment of a steering committee of three — Fred du Plessis of Sanlam, Meyer Kahn of SA Breweries and Derek Cooper of Barlows — to devise the fund's structure and functions in liaison with government.

He indicated that R400m would be made available to get the fund started. This amount would be supplemented by the issue of special housing bonds carrying a market-related interest rate, which would probably qualify as prescribed investments.

The chief purpose of the trust is to promote work-creation by enabling the unemployed not owning a house to build one under a self-build scheme.

The idea was that the trust would work in conjunction with relevant public sector bodies and existing organisations within the private sector.

At the time of his August announcement Du Plessis stressed the urgency of getting the scheme off the ground, and declared that the fund's trustees, to be nominated by President P W Botha, would be announcing details of their objectives and *modus operandi* as soon as possible.

This has yet to happen, and cannot be expected to happen for some time, according to Joe Taylor, head of the Economic Advisory Service in the Office of the State President.

Matters were still very much at the discussion stage, said Taylor, who is likely to be nominated MD of the housing trust.

Finality still has to be reached with government on the structures, functions and people who will become involved.

What has become clear so far is that the trust will not be set up to duplicate the funding services already provided by building societies and other institutions.

It is more likely to be a wholesaling operation, with the target market for revenue being the big financial institutions.

New top men for Finance

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

GERHARD CROESER, Deputy Director-General of Finance has been appointed CE policy of the department, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis confirmed yesterday.

Treasury Secretary Ronald Peter Wronsley is now CE taxation.

A statement from the Minister's office said that by virtue of these appointments Croeser resumes responsibility for the division of public finance, treasury and financial institutions, and Wronsley for inland revenue and customs and excise.

Dr Arnold Pretorius, Chief Director of Public Finance, succeeds Croeser as Deputy Director-General. Dr R Burton, at present Registrar of Financial Institutions, becomes Treasury Secretary.

The appointment of Dr Burton's successor is still being considered.

Private developers welcome new deal for black housing projects

By Frank Jeans

The entire area of black housing is being opened up with the Black Communities Development Amendment Act which will cut through bureaucratic red tape and remove state shackles on private development.

Welcoming the Act, Mr James Croswell, chairman of the Housing Committee of the South African Property Owners Association, says township developers no longer need to seek ministerial approval and private landowners can now ask for a portion of their land to be designated as a black development area as well as having the right to sell sites and housing units directly to blacks.

"It clears the way for a true free market system," says Mr Croswell, "allowing private developers a greater flexibility to meet the needs of the consumer by directly securing suitable land which will suit a particular market."

However, Mr Croswell, a civil engineering consultant to private township developers such as Anglo American, believes there is still need for caution in getting projects underway.

By initiating proclamation of development land, developers should understand that if schemes are deemed to be undesirable by local authorities or adjoining landowners, they could well face long and drawn out costly legal wrangles.

"The recent Norweto skirmishes are a warning of the warfare which could explode," he says.

"Prospective developers must have adequate backing of the surrounding communities and have full motivation if their townships are to get off the drawing board and become reality."

Overall, though, the property industry is enthusiastic over this latest move which establishes black freehold without hindrance or qualification and certainly the private sector's pending large-scale entry into township development will depoliticise the low-cost housing field.

Mr Croswell also welcomes provision's in the Act for dwellings to be used as business premises.

"This point eliminates transport costs to places of employment as work can now be undertaken at home," he says.

"It simplifies, too, the entry of entrepreneurs into the market and obviates the need to rent 'officially-zoned business premises' as well as cutting through much red tape."

Supporting the advance to privatisation in housing, Mr Ian McPherson, general manager (property), of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, believes low-cost home projects should not be located on expensive land.

"Market forces are such that land north of the city commands higher prices as it is scarcer there," he says.

"As it is a sheer supply and demand situation, we believe market forces should dictate who can afford to live where."

Mr McPherson has no doubt that the market place is "the great leveller of people" but at the same time stand prices must be market related and accordingly, let a town develop for those who can afford to buy a home in an upmarket area.

"There is much cheaper and more suitable land south east of Johannesburg which already has the bulk of infrastructure needed for any new town," he says.

"Should the State wish to buy land for townships, it should be prudent to release it to the private sector developers who probably have better marketing skills and are willing to experiment with various forms of housing at a variety of price levels."

● In a pilot project, the Perm Building Society is developing 10 homes in Naledi Extension 2 in Soweto in the R20 000 to R30 000 price range, including land.

And it's a fast housing operation, with construction of the homes scheduled for completion by December 5.

From the following day to December 13, the homes will be on exhibition "to test the reaction of the community".

Two new building methods will be used on the project along with conventional structures.

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Racial zoning, reform and the private sector

JAN STEYN/Executive Chairman of the Urban Foundation

SOUTH AFRICA'S industrial work-force has been deeply divided by the pervasive structure of influx control and segregated land tenure.

The erstwhile legal divisions between urban insiders and migrants, the impediments to the free mobility of labour and the denial of home-ownership to the majority of the wage-labour force severely increased problems of industrial relations.

To some extent these problems have been eased. The elimination of structures which remain to divide employer from employee must be at the top of the responsible businessman's agenda.

One key issue is the restoration of SA citizenship — and with it rights to work in our industrial complexes — to TBVC residents who are an integral part of our economy. Of equally great significance is the issue of racial zoning and group areas.

The Group Areas Act and racial zoning generally are more than yet another set of statutes in the legislative arsenal of apartheid. They have both a material reality and a symbolic significance which make them the fundamental impediments to the emergence of normal society in SA.

Together they constitute the fundamental division which pits our society against itself in the struggle for opportunity and dignity.

Divided system

While our economy — both rural and urban — is and has been long accepted by government as an interdependent whole, enforced segregation through racial zoning has maintained an artificially divided social system with attenuating links between its segments.

The business community, whatever its manifold faults, has achieved some semblance of common, interdependent endeavour across the one major division in our society.

If for no other reason that self-interest, it has by-and-large accepted the challenge of recognition of and negotiation with black or non-racial labour, of a desegregation of its internal facilities, of non-racial management development and of black business development.

While the scope and effectiveness of its efforts are frequently questioned, it has — in terms of its own commitments and stated intentions — opened many of its books for inspection and criticism by the wider South African community.

Racial zoning is an absolute contradiction of this emerging ethic of business. Not only has it traditionally divided the industrial working class, but increasingly it divides its clerks, managers and its consumer markets. Whatever else may be said of business, its stated commitments and the Group Areas Act are fundamentally incompatible.

This contradiction is one of the reasons why, according to the reports of colleagues, racial zoning featured prominently in business viewpoints at the November 7 conference of the State President.

There are other major reasons as well. Group areas and racial zoning in general introduce very specific impediments to the solution of problems of production in SA:

☐ Racial zoning has always and will continue to have the effect of putting many of the poorest section of SA's workers at the greatest relative disadvantage in terms of travelling times and costs of transportation.

Since land near the existing black townships is becoming more and more limited, the settlement of future generations of workers will be at ever-greater distances from the work-place. The contribution of this pattern to employee fatigue and dissatisfaction is already serious and will increase over time.

☐ Urbanisation and a national endeavour to provide housing to millions of South Africans without adequate shelter have been correctly identified by Professor Jan Lombard and other top government economists as a critical element in our economic recovery.

Government has acknowledged this with its grant of R400m to a private sector housing trust, established to promote low-cost housing development and, in so doing, alleviate unemployment.

But racial zoning, through the complex procedures for creating group areas, as has been acknowledged by the Venter Commission, will impede and delay the release of land for this purpose.

Black shortage

☐ The government draft Guide Plan for the Central Witwatersrand has estimated an emerging over-supply of residential stands and accommodation units in white areas which will reach 15% by the year 2000. This over-supply contrasts with a black accommodation shortage of 200 000 units.

Obviously cost factors make it impossible to equate the two for purposes of solving the problem, but the severe distortions in the housing market which these patterns produce is self-evident. More importantly, the sense of legitimate deprivation which black families experience is extreme.

☐ As inevitable corollary of racial zoning in the past, the constitutional and fiscal separation of African townships from the major cities has created more or less purely dormitory "ghettoes" with a tax base insufficient to meet the costs of more than the most rudimentary services and amenities.

While the Regional Services Councils are an attempted response to the problem by government, the racially distinct status of black townships as components of the Regional Services Councils has seriously undermined their credibility and potential support from the black communities.

☐ The characteristics of the townships as segregated and marginal areas for blacks has substantially undermined the credibility of local councils that have attempted to administer these areas. This has been one important background element in the slide of some of these areas into the present disorder.

☐ Notwithstanding all the well-known inconsistency in the positions which external actors are taking with regard to sanctions and disinvestment, a universal rejection of formal, legalised racial discrimination lies at the base of the campaign.

The effects of sanctions on economic confidence in SA, and of disinvestment in particular on our capacity to grow in order to re-absorb rapidly mounting unemployment, require that we must have a credible counter to world condemnation of apartheid. While racial zoning exists, no such counter will be remotely credible.

For these and other reasons, the private sector must inevitably place racial zoning at the tope of its agenda for reform in 1987. The Urban Foundation, as one of the parties in the Private Sector Council (an alliance of employer organisations, community representatives and major industrialists) supports this objective as the most critical issue facing business today.

We therefore call on government to repeal the Act in the coming Parliamentary session and to do so not because of growing internal and foreign pressure — real though this is — but because abolition is now urgently required:

☐ To boost business confidence and stimulate a stagnant economy, thus promoting the prosperity of all;

☐ To facilitate sound city management in the face of rapid urbanisation, so enabling the country to experience the positive effects of this inevitable process;

☐ To defuse growing tension and promote accommodation and mutual understanding; and

☐ To enable businessmen to develop policies for their labour force free of the crippling external impediments produced by racial zoning.

Temptation

In addressing an issue as significant and deeply-entrenched as that of racial zoning, the temptation to adopt cautious, gradualist policies or selective modifications of its provisions is very great.

This would be a crucial mistake. Our current situation is such that expectations have been raised and the most minute critical inspection is brought to bear on each and every reform or change in our society. Whatever remains of racial zoning after partial reform will generate heightened controversy and discontent.

Furthermore, as with the repeal of other statues, the effects will be hardly felt or noticed by whites in most areas. No particular controversy from a cross-[illegible] of whites h[illegible]

No home for the masses

CP Correspondent

EVERY day for the next 20 years, 600 homes will have to be built – just to catch up with the massive housing backlog.

And at the present building rate – less than 20 units per day – a solution to SA's chronic housing shortage seems nowhere in sight.

"Clearly no dent can be made in the housing shortage if the present building rate is maintained," Cambridge University student Matthew Kentridge writes in the second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in SA's latest report.

He slams the government for its recent shift in housing policy "towards minimal government regulation and free market practice".

The responsibility for providing housing is increasingly being handed over to the private sector, Kentridge writes.

Only families earning less than R150 a month are eligible for a government subsidy in terms of current housing policy.

"Beyond that point the government aims to bring rents into line with market rates – which will mean a major increase in rentals for all black income groups."

● Rents can be expected to increase by as much as 300% in some areas, he says.

He claims that the State – in shifting the responsibility of housing provision to the private sector – has actually worsened the housing crisis. "Policy does not cater for the very poor – the group most in need of immediate housing relief."

Research in the Western Cape has found that private sector involvement in housing development has been of little benefit to the very poor. It showed that private developers could not build houses for under R30 000. Buyers would need an income of at least R1 472 (or R1 360 for subsidised first time buyers).

"The evidence is conclusive. Despite endless invocations of the private sector solution to the SA housing shortage, the goods are not being delivered and will not be until the market grows.

"This in turn will not happen until wages rise significantly. Again, this will not happen for some time to come," Kentridge writes.

"In fact, despite the failures of past policy, many commentators observe that the old practice of State provision of all black housing stock was far more successful than the present policy."

But Kentridge warns that a return to extensive government intervention in providing housing under the present dispensation would not be a solution.

"State involvement is inextricably linked to state control – which in turn is a prerequisite for maintening apartheid in SA. Greater State financial involvement in housing may increase the units built per annum, but will not alter that fact."

Kentridge urges future planners to consider squatting as a viable strategy in the struggle to provide houses for all.

He writes: "The quality of life in squatter settlements is often much higher than in State townships – even if the quality of the dwellings is much lower."

Star 26/11/76 (339)

Bureau now plans to tell the facts of urban life

The Bureau for Information has been slammed for launching another public relations exercise — this time to explain to blacks how urban infrastructures work.

After the public roasting it has taken over its R4,5 million "togetherness" song, the bureau is not saying how much its latest venture is costing.

The department is paying for a media campaign to explain how water comes out of a tap when it is switched on, what goes into building a house, where electricity comes from and the organisation behind the transport system.

A bureau spokesman said research had shown blacks were not aware of these details.

He denied the object was to break the widespread rent, services, rates and transport boycott, although he conceded that "payment" was part of the message.

People were being told one could not expect the services for nothing.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Mr Peter Soal today slammed the scheme, asking whether it was "Louis Nel's last fling before he goes on Monday".

"This is paternalism at its worst," he said.

PARLIAMENT

A spokesmen said yesterday the cost of the programme was covered by the bureau's approved budget "and any questions ... can wait until Parliament sits again next year".

The PFP said the refusal to give cost details was "ominous".

The campaign is being handled by the Johannesburg-based advertising and marketing firm, known as The Agency, which handled the "peace song" project.

Mr Soal said he feared the campaign was another attempt to promote apartheid.

Bureau spokesman Mr Karil du Toit said the campaign was purely educational and there were no political motives involved.

The campaign would take the form of advertisements on TV and radio and in the Press.

He denied urban black communities in particular would find such a campaign patronising, saying market research had shown "people need to know these things".

Steyn's time-table for reform in SA

27/11/86 BUSDAY 339

LONDON — Urban Foundation director Jan Steyn has called on SA's major trading partners to devise a "realistic time-frame" for reform.

Writing in the authoritative London *Financial Times* yesterday Steyn added sanctions would have to be balanced with rewards. He renewed his call for a Western development aid package.

There was no official British Government reaction to his suggested targets and time-frame, but Foreign Office sources indicated it did not go far enough to win international credibility.

"We would need a much sharper signal to capture world attention.

"The bottom-line is a specific reform time-table for the next three years with fixed dates on which particular reforms will take place and the Government would have to stick to it," the sources said.

Steyn's time-table is:

By mid-1987:

☐ Restoration of citizenship to homeland blacks;

☐ End to forced removals and progress towards the upgrading of informal settlements;

☐ Removal of racial restrictions on labour mobility;

☐ Streamlining the financing of urban black housing.

By mid-1989:

☐ Phasing out of Group Areas Act in urban residential areas;

☐ Release of political prisoners;

☐ Establishment of a single Education Ministry;

☐ Opening of some white government schools to blacks and government subsidy for the construction of new multiracial schools;

☐ Restoration of land tenure for blacks in "white" rural areas;

☐ Initiation of negotiations for black voting rights in the central Parliament and an interim form of black political representation acceptable to "reasonable black leadership".

Steyn said in the present "fever of expectations" about SA "these targets may appear overly modest".

"But debates about further sanctions by European governments will be pointless and destructive exercises unless

JOHN BATTERSBY

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Time-table for SA reform

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● From Page 1

they occur within a realistic framework.

"Negative measures will not be sufficient. The most powerful incentives for change must include rewards as well as retribution."

Steyn said: "External actors must establish clear targets within a realistic time-frame.

Renewing his call for a Western development aid package Steyn said: "What is required is a programme of well-directed development funding as well as the facilitation of loan finance for:

☐ Open (non-racial) housing projects;

☐ Non-racial teacher training establishments and technical training institutions;

☑ Job-creation projects for black youth;

☐ Bringing blacks into the formal economy, especially via small business development programmes.

R1,2 billion housing project launched

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Sanlam chairman Dr Fred du Plessis announcing the R1,2 billion housing scheme.

By Winnie Graham

South Africa's top companies last night launched a non-profit company which plans to raise R1,2 billion for the construction of houses in the next two to three years.

The Government will pour R400 million into the new company and R800 million will have to be raised from the private sector with a special share offer. The company, "The South African Housing Trust", will try to raise a billion rand via the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The establishment of the trust was announced by Sanlam chairman Dr Fred du Plessis who said emphasis would be both on the creation of job opportunities and on the provision of homes.

Building of the first houses starts in January when materials will be delivered to sites. The first three or four projects will be pilot schemes so that problems can be resolved before going "full steam ahead".

Dr du Plessis said blacks would be the main beneficiaries of the trust and most of the self-built houses would be "core" homes costing between R10 000 and R15 000. Interest would be lower than market rate.

"We are talking of helping people whom building societies cannot help because they have no security," he said.

He was aware of the shortage of suitable land but emphasised that the trust would find and buy ground if necessary. The Government had already agreed to cut red tape to hasten township development.

The trust will be controlled by a board of directors, initially Dr du Plessis (chairman), Mr Joe Taylor (managing director), Mr Derek Cooper, Mr Boet Viljoen and Mr Meyer Kahn representing the financiers. Community leaders will be asked to join the board.

The capital base of the new company will be 10 000 ordinary shares of R1 each. The State will subscribe for 1 000 shares and make R400 million available. The private sector and individuals will be invited to subscribe.

Dr du Plessis said: "The private sector is taking full responsibility for the trust. Apart from the interest-free loan, the State will not be involved in the management of the new company in any way. The trust will be not profit-making. We will plough back anything we may make."

The new company will not establish an infrastructure to handle applications for houses. MD Mr Taylor would be responsible for a "tight and lean" management structure.

SAVE OUKASIE PLEA TO HEUNIS

339

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa will meet the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today to persuade him to reverse his decision to abolish the township of Oukasie in Brits.

10 000 residents to be resettled

The meeting will be held in Pretoria and Ucasa's delegation will be led by its deputy president, Mr Tom Boya, who is also mayor of Daveyton. About 10 000 residents of Oukasie are to be moved and settled in Lethlabile.

The Government deproclaimed Oukasie in October.

Ucasa then sent a memorandum to Mr Heunis protesting against the removals.

Mr Boya yesterday said:"Ucasa is against the removals. Not very long ago the Government promised that no more removals would take place and we are shocked and disturbed by the latest announcement that Oukasie residents will be moved".

Mr Boya said he was hoping Mr Heunis will change his mind and save Oukasie.

"It is inhuman to uproot people from their place of residence and resettle them in another area against their will," Mr Boya said.

More than 2 000 residents of Oukasie have signed affidavits in protest against the Government's decision to resettle them at Lethlabile. The residents submitted among other things, that they were not consulted by the Government, the Development Board for the Central Transvaal or the Brits Community Council when the decision was taken and that they were not prepared to move to the Lethlabile resettlement area or any other place.



CHRIS HEUNIS

Two top Ucasa men are expelled

TWO top officials of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, including its deputy president, Mr Tom Boya, have been expelled from the organisation.

The other official is Mr Solly Rammala, who was the organisation's acting director.

Mr Rammala is also the town clerk of Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

Mr Boya is the mayor

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

of Daveyton, Benoni and was chairman of the East Rand Urban Councils Association, which is affiliated to Ucasa.

Meeting

The two were expelled at the meeting held by Ucasa's national executive committee in East London on Sunday. Mr Rammala attended the meeting while Mr Boya was barred from attending.

At the same meeting, the organisation's Think Tank — a body of 30 councillors of all the provinces in the Republic (all Ucasa members) whose main task has been to advise Ucasa on important policy matters and to undertake special projects for the organisation — was dissolved.

Mr Boya was the chairman of the Think Tank. Mr Steve Kgame, the president of Ucasa, who chaired the Sunday meeting was yesterday not available for comment.

Recently, the Transvaal branch of Ucasa, the Urban Councils Association of the Transvaal split into two sections.

New elections for Ucat's executive committee will be held on January 25, 1987.

Split

In a joint statement yesterday Mr Boya and Mr Rammala said the latest actions of the Ucasa executive committee are likely to lead to a split.

They said "the executive committee has lost touch with its members and is now acting in conflict with the organisation's constitution.

Because of weak leadership and lack of direction on the part of the national executive committee, the time may have arrived for local authorities to decide on a truly progressive representative voice because serious relevant issues affecting black local authorities need urgent attention," the two added.

SPLIT IS LIKELY IN UCASA

THE "Think-Tank" of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa will meet on Sunday to discuss the future and another organisation may be born.

The "Think Tank" — a body of 30 councillors from all provinces whose main task was to advise Ucasa on important policy matters and to undertake special projects for the organisation — was "dissolved" at a meeting held by the organisation's national executive committee in East London on Sunday.

At the same meeting the deputy president of Ucasa, Mr Tom Boya, and another top official, Mr Solly Rammala were expelled from the organisation.

Mr Rammala, the town clerk of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, was the organisation's acting director and Mr Boya, the mayor of Daveyton, was chairman of the East Rand Urban Councils Association which is affiliated to Ucasa.



Mr STEVE Kgame.



Mr TOM Boya.

Mr Boya was also the chairman of the "Think Tank".

The Sunday meeting will be held at the chambers of the Daveyton Town Council.

There are indications that if the two rival groups within Ucasa — one led by Mr Boya and the other by Mr Steve Kgame, the president of Ucasa — do not resolve their differences as soon as possible, the organisation may split with Mr Boya's group forming a new rival organisation.

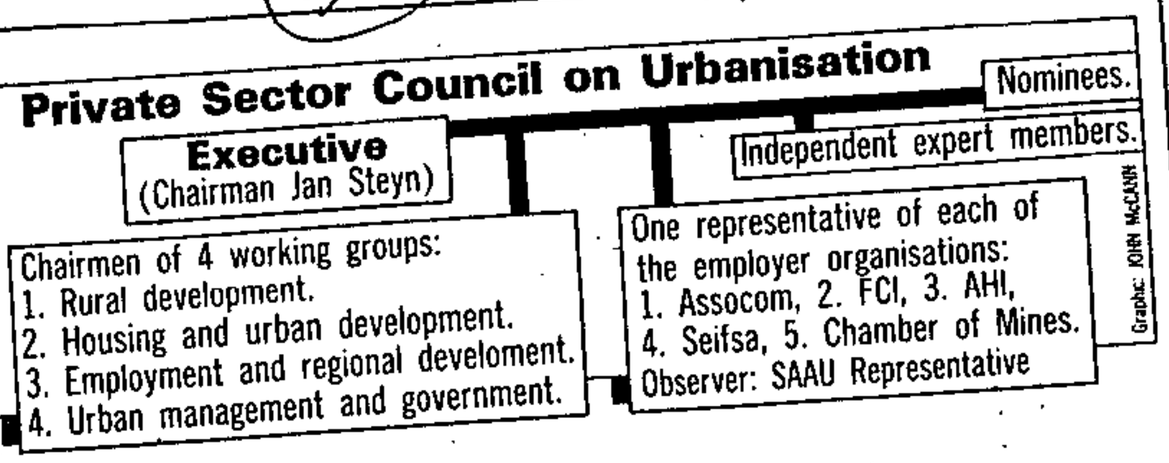
Sources within Ucasa believe that the new rival organisation may be formed in Daveyton on Sunday but Mr Boya has rejected these allegations.

He said: "There is no truth in these allegations. I have been fired from Ucasa and the councillors who elected me into office will decide my future," Mr Boya said.

Mr David Modiba, the deputy chairman of the Think-Tank yesterday said: "We regard the expulsion of Mr Boya and Mr Rammala and the dissolving of the Think-Tank as null and void. Mr Boya, Mr Rammala and members of the Think-Tank were elected into office by the councillors and the executive committee of Ucasa did not have any mandate and powers to expel these two officials and to disband the Think-Tank.

339 BD DAY 3/12/86.





A bold plan to put urban workers where the work is

LINDA ENSOR evaluates the PSC's strategy for urbanisation

IF 1986 was a year of planning and preparation for the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation (PSC), it is expected that 1987 will be one of pressure, behind-the-scenes negotiation and — hopefully — implementation of its urbanisation strategy.

The PSC and its four working groups have engaged in intensive preparatory work throughout the year to place the private sector in a position to achieve a major new reform thrust next year.

Representatives of the FCI, Assocom, AHI, Nafcoc, Seifsa and the Chamber of Mines, as well as prominent businessmen and industrialists, are involved in the initiative.

The PSC's foray into what some may regard as the exclusive terrain of politicians is motivated by a belief that the private sector has a fundamental economic interest in the way the urbanisation process is managed.

In the next few decades, the PSC believes, an average of 250 000 new workers will enter the labour market each year, and to provide them with sufficient employment opportunities, an average annual growth rate of about 5% in GDP will be required. The vast majority of new jobs would have to be created in the low-cost urban areas.

In the PSC's view, businessmen have a vital interest in the way cities are established and run.

"The productivity of industry, services and commerce located in the cities will be heavily influenced by both the efficiency and equity with which urban infrastructure and opportunities are planned, financed, built and maintained," states a PSC report released recently.

The PSC was established last year to work out an urbanisation strategy. Four working groups involving 170 people (118 of them actively) were set up to discuss rural development; housing and urban development; employment and regional development; and urban management and government, with the aim of formulating alternative policies.

Chairmen leading the groups are Len Abrahamse, chairman of Syfrets, Reinholt Hofmeyr, a retired Barlow Rand personnel director, Ian Sims, chairman of British Petroleum, and Sam van Coller, executive director of Seifsa.

"We aim to produce proposals that have the support of the private sector and endorsement from significant sectors of black opinion so that, even if we don't go as far as they might want, there is agreement that our proposals really are leading in the right direction and removing key obstacles to a non-discriminatory society," says the report.

The PSC aims to give punch to its proposals by building a broad-based reform alliance consisting of business leaders, organised commerce and industry, members of the black community and academics.

It believes that, if successful in this effort, it "has the potential to form the broadest-based, most influential reform alliance in the country".

However, a new approach to urbanisation will only be successful if underpinned by an effective programme of political and economic reconstruction. Two pre-conditions, the PSC stresses, are essential.

"First, legitimate institutions — particularly at local government level — need to be created to be the key institutional actors facilitating the delivery of socio-economic products, especially to black communities.

"Second, business confidence (national and international) must improve in order to revive the economy by increasing investment and creating new jobs."

In turn, these preconditions rely on the implementation of a political programme which will restore confidence among businessmen and blacks in the future of the country.

While government has introduced significant reforms, the PSC emphasises the need for it to go further. The Abolition of Influx Control Act, which came into effect from July 1 this year, lifted all legal controls over the movement of SA citizens; but policy changes on three further issues are necessary before this measure can have positive effects on economic growth and political stability.

These, says the PSC, are the restoration of citizenship to residents of TBVC countries and an end to the demolition of squatter settlements and the removal of settled communities.

About five-million residents of the TBVC states lost their SA citizenship in terms of the Restoration of SA Citizenship Act and were thereby excluded from the benefits of the abolition of influx control, as their movements became subject to control in terms of the Aliens Act.

The PSC urges government to publicly offer automatic dual citizenship to all the residents of the TBVC countries and, if further negotiations are required, it should as an interim measure exempt them from the provisions of the Aliens Act.

Also, no squatter dwellings located on publicly-owned land should be demolished unless and until there is affordable, suitably-located, alternative accommodation acceptable to the people concerned, the PSC states. To prevent illegal squatting, government should allocate and service large tracts of well-situated urban land.

The PSC's interim proposals were compiled from its on-going investigations into black local government, rural development, the policy of deconcentration and decentralisation, restrictions on black business and residential segregation.

The present system of black local government is in a state of crisis. "The present institutions of local government affecting black people lack community legitimacy and economic viability and will be unable to deliver."

Yet the PSC stresses: "The quality of urban management and government in SA's urban areas will be a critical determinant in the society's capacity to meet the challenges — economic, social, administrative and constitutional — of a rapidly-growing urbanising population."

Government should make a determined effort to engage in negotiations with black communities and white local authorities to devise community-backed institutions. Negotiations should be open and not constrained by existing local structures and policies, the PSC suggests.

These negotiations will, however, be inhibited if leaders continue to be detained. "The research evidence from regions all over the country, in particular the Eastern Cape and the PWV, suggests that the leaders of all local, community-based black organisations may be willing to negotiate on local issues, frequently in defiance of the uncompromising public stance of the national organisations to which they are affiliated," the PSC report says.

A cost-benefit analysis of the decentralisation/deconcentration policy is strongly recommended as well as an overhaul of enforced racial segregation.

"The demands of urban growth are so great that the urban areas and large cities must expand in the most cost-effective manner possible. The present policy of racial zoning of land, settlement and occupation in urban areas will limit the amount of suitably-located land available for low income settlement and result in such settlement occurring in segregated, separate new dormitory areas far from work opportunities."

Also, the regulations and institutional constraints inhibiting the entry of black businessmen into the economy — especially the formal sector — must be thrown out as a matter of urgency.

Although it has not been recognised as such in national economic strategies, rural development is a priority in the PSC's view and it recommends an urgent enquiry be launched into legislative changes needed to free the rural market for land, labour and capital of all racially discriminatory restrictions. At present, land in rural areas is racially allocated in terms of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936.

It is in the light of these recommendations that the PSC believes it to be urgently necessary for private sector leaders to enter into policy discussions with government at the most senior level.

"If such a process can provide mutually open access of political and private sector leaders to one another on policy issues of importance, the level of economic confidence in our society will be greatly enhanced."

'End discrimination' call

THE Private Sector Council on Urbanisation (PSC) — consisting of some of SA's most powerful and prominent businessmen — has proposed fundamental reforms to discriminatory laws, particularly those relating to urbanisation.

As final proposals on various aspects of an urbanisation strategy are completed, the PSC will devise strategies for gaining their acceptance.

Its policy proposals, announced last week by chairman Jan Steyn, are the crystallisation of nearly 12 months research into aspects of urbanisation.

The Urban Foundation (UF), which acts as a resources base for the PSC, supports the recommendations but has called for total abolition of the Group Areas Act.

LINDA ENSOR

This was made clear by Steyn, who is also UF executive chairman, in an article on what he regards as a realistic timetable for reform in current SA circumstances.

Steyn this week clarified that this timetable was not a reflection of his personal wishes but emerged from the UF's analysis of the SA situation.

"We are committed to the abolition of apartheid in its entirety as soon as feasibly possible. However, our need to be effective means we must temper our commitments with a realistic analysis."

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URBANISATION

Options for action

The Urban Foundation-linked Private Sector Council (PSC) on Urbanisation achieved quick dividends this year with government's repeal of influx control. The move, at least in part, resulted from its compelling research and quiet lobbying, and now it is hoping to deliver more in 1987.

Reviewing the council's activities a year after its launch on November 1 last year, the foundation's Ann Bernstein last week explained its two-fold task: to develop proposals for a new urbanisation strategy and, more ambitious, to build a reform alliance.

Of course, achieving these goals, and especially the first, will require more than talk. The PSC is thus working to remove key obstacles to a non-discriminatory society through sound research backed by leaders in commerce and industry, and including significant black participation.

In outlining the relationship between the private sector and government, PSC and Urban Foundation chairman Jan Steyn said there were three essential aspects to growth in SA over the next decade that should be borne in mind:

☐ Annually, some 250 000 workers on average will come onto the labour market;

☐ An average yearly GDP growth rate of around 5% would be required to create sufficient job opportunities to absorb them; and

☐ By far the majority of new employment opportunities would have to be created in the cities and larger towns. Urban employment in particular, said Steyn, was of legitimate concern to businessmen concerned with social and political policies.

The PSC urbanisation strategy is built around four core areas: housing and urban development; local government; rural development, and employment and regional development.

The working groups have had 18 meetings overall, involving about 118 people out of a potential involvement of 170 — about a 70% attendance rate.

The PSC warned from the outset that, along with the abolition of the pass laws, three related issues needed to be resolved *simultaneously* to make the influx control reform effective. They include the restoration of citizenship to residents of the "independent" homelands, most of whom work in SA; squatter removals; and the forced removal of settled communities. This has not occurred.

At its launch just over a year ago, the PSC called on government to take *eight immediate steps*. Only the first — a commitment to abolish influx control before the opening of the 1986 session parliament — has been taken. However, this has been undermined by the denial of South African citizenship rights to those from the independent homelands. Consequently, the PSC has issued a call urging government to restore citizenship rights to those from territories which were formerly part of SA.



PSC's Bernstein and Steyn . . . working on a new urbanisation strategy

The other steps sought by the PSC include:

☐ Stop all shack demolitions, forced removals and freezes on urban growth. Again, while some 56 townships appear to have been reprieved, a number of removals, such as Brits's Oukasie, are going ahead;

☐ Developing an urgent process for the acquisition and servicing of land at affordable standards for expansion of existing urban areas and establishment of new urban ones. Pretoria has thus far not acted;

☐ Instructing all relevant authorities to facilitate the development of informal housing at affordable standards. On the whole, government's reaction has been negative;

☐ Re-allocating or opening up under-utilised facilities to all races. There has been scant progress here, too;

☐ Introducing a programme at all levels of government to lift the barriers to informal sector activity and to actively encourage informal sector growth. Government has yet to exercise its power to act;

☐ Urgently reassessing the 1982 White Paper on industrial and development strategy. Again, no action; and

☐ Reassessing the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts. There has been no direct progress towards scrapping this pillar of grand apartheid, yet the opening of the CBDs at least puts this item on the national agenda.

While the abolition of influx control is a critical first step in devising a new urbanisation strategy, Steyn points that further *policy* action is needed in various spheres currently receiving PSC attention.

For example, the present system of black local government is in "crisis." Therefore, a "determined effort to engage in local level negotiations to devise constructive solutions and community backed institutions is required." In fact, Steyn maintains that research evidence, particularly in the eastern Cape and PWV, suggests that "the leaders of all local community-based black organisations may be willing to negotiate on local issues, frequently in defiance of the uncompromising public stance of the national organisations to which they are affiliated."

The continued detention of some of this leadership remains a significant inhibiting factor in developing a meaningful negotiation process, Steyn adds. Furthermore, government ought to facilitate negotiations at local level with both black and white local authorities to jointly seek a solution. The agenda here should not be constrained by existing local structures and policies, he says.

The PSC strongly recommends a re-evaluation and cost/benefit analysis of the various development and growth points with a view to the practical implementation of a decentralisation/deconcentration policy.

Cities must expand in the most cost-effective manner possible. The present policy of racial zoning of land, settlement and occupation must end. Only once enforced racial segregation has made way for freedom of association will the problems entailed here be effectively addressed.

Regulatory devices and institutional constraints on blacks entering the market economy, especially in the formal sector, must be removed.

Racially discriminatory provisions of the land Acts inhibit rural development and economic growth. An urgent inquiry has to be launched to free the rural market for land labour and capital of discriminatory constraints.

Underlying it all, of course, is the PSC's recognition that achieving these goals will not be possible "unless vital national political decisions are also taken."

Ucasa think-tank wants president to quit

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East Rand Bureau

8/12/86

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) think-tank called yesterday at a meeting in Daveyton, Benoni, for the resignation of its president, Mr Steve Kgame.

The 30-member think-tank formulates policy and undertakes projects for Ucasa.

Daveyton Mayor Mr Tom Boya said: "The meeting resolved that Ucasa could not be led by a man who faces charges of fraud.

NO EXECUTIVE POWERS

"It was resolved that Mr Kgame should step down as Ucasa president until his case has been finalised by the court."

The think-tank also resolved that Mr Boya's dismissal as vice-president of Ucasa at a meeting in the Cape last Sunday was unconstitutional.

Mr Boya said it was discovered by the think-tank that constitutionally the president had no executive powers, and therefore no right to fire him (Mr Boya) as vice-president.

STAR

He added that only the annual congress of Ucasa could dismiss the vice-president.

It was also resolved yesterday that a gathering of all the black councils should be held on February 1, where a vote of no-confidence would be considered against Mr Kgame and his entire executive.

Mr Boya was mandated to meet President Botha to discuss the removal of the people of Oukasie, near Brits.

Last week Mr Boya and Mr S M Mahlangu, the Mayor of Atteridgeville, were told by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis at a meeting in Pretoria that it was final that Oukasie people would be resettled in Letlhabile.

Yesterday's meeting was also attended by Mr Nelson Botile and Mr Letsatsi Radebe, of the Soweto City Council.

Ucasa wrangle takes a new turn

A SPLIT within the Urban Councils Associaton of South Africa is imminent.

In a dramatic turn of events at the weekend, members of the organisation demanded the resignation of the president, Mr Steve Kgame, following his appearance in court on charges of bribery.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

This resolution was taken at a meeting held in Daveyton, Benoni, on Sunday which was attended by about 40 delegates from the Transvaal, Port Elizabeth, East London and Free State.

At the same meeting, Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton, was reinstated as the deputy president of Ucasa.

Mr Boya together with Mr Solly Rammala, the town clerk of Atteridgeville in Pretoria, were expelled from the organisation by the national executive committee of Ucasa at a meeting held in East London on November 30.

The delegates also resolved that Mr Kgame should "step down" as president of Ucasa until his case is over.

Other resolutions taken by the delegates are:

- Call a meeting of all councillors in the country on February 1 next year to formally pass a vote of no confidence against the entire present national executive committee.
- Demand the election of a new national executive committee.
- Mr Boya was mandated to seek an urgent appointment with the State President, Mr P W Botha, to discuss the Oukasie issue.

The delegates also resolved that the "Think Tank" — a body of 30 councillors representing all Ucasa's regions in the country whose main task has been to advise the organisation on important policy matters and to undertake special projects for the organisation — should continue operating.

Massive youth group to come out of shadows

TOWNSHIP "comrades" are coming out of the shadows.

After months of behind-the-scenes negotiations between local youth groups, four regional youth congresses — in the eastern Cape, western Cape, northern Transvaal and southern Transvaal — have been formed in rapid succession and, with similar regional structures planned for Natal, the northern Cape and the Free State, a national South African Youth Congress (Sayco) is due to be launched early in 1987.

Launched in secret to avoid police harassment, the four regional congresses claim a combined strength, says Southern Transvaal Youth Congress (Styco) treasurer Ignatius Jacobs, of several hundred thousand members.

When Sayco is launched next year, he says, it will represent more that 500 000 township youths.

Emphasising their belief that the congresses are "legal organisations, operating legally", Styco education officer Ephraim Nkwe says the secrecy shrouding the organisations, and the delay in announcing the regional formations (the two Transvaal regions were launched 12 days ago), "has been forced on us by the state.

"Before the first State of Emergency, we were organising publically, through rallies and open meetings. With the crackdown, many of us were detained and killed. We learned the lessons of that Emergency and have adopted a new, semi-clandestine way ever since.

"As a result, the second Emergency did not affect our organisations badly, and we have been able, under Emergency conditions, to build the foundations of a national structure."

It is, say Nkwe and Jacobs, this "new style" which has enabled the "comrades" to change their relationships with the communities in which they operate, and end their reputation, "fostered by the press", as often-brutal enforcers of boycotts and other anti-government campaigns.

"With the first Emergency," says Nkwe, "many of our leading members were detained, and local groups had to keep working, often in isolation. In some, a trend developed in which they identified themselves, the youth, as leaders of the struggle."

So, while the 1985 national Christmas consumer boycott was marked by attacks on township residents who had ignored calls to boycott white shops (Nkwe is highly critical of the media for "exaggerating the frequency" of these attacks), there have been reports this year of "comrades" guarding commuters coming into the townships with shopping from city centres.

"The new style of organising," says Nkwe, "has also been made possible by the growth of organs of people's power — street committees and block committees, etc. We are now working more closely with our parents and our brothers and sisters."

Asked about future Sayco policy, he says: "Sayco will have a federal structure, co-ordinating rather than leading the youth. Most of the local congresses have already adopted the Freedom Charter as their guiding document.

"We will press for the unbanning of the ANC, for the release of our leaders, for the withdrawal of troops from the townships, and for an end to the harrassment of exiles."— Agenda Press Service

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MAN OF THE YEAR

The township dweller



In choosing The Township Dweller as "man of the year" the *FM* found itself in a fair amount of uncertainty. No businessman or politician came immediately to mind — government became more secret and authoritarian; the African National Congress (ANC) maintained its violent "war of liberation," including the placing of bombs and landmines, with its leader Nelson Mandela still in Pollsmoor.

The sole domestic initiative that sought to find middle ground was the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba — the fate of which remained in doubt pending official sanction. Meanwhile, a growing number of whites emigrated, while ordinary blacks, to whom this is not an option, struggled to get on with their lives as best they could.

This year saw an increase in the kinds of political strategies, like the formation of street committees, boycotts and stayaways, that demand the total support of *all* township dwellers. It's increasingly difficult for residents, whether they be parents, students or businessmen, to remain uninvolved.

While circumstances differ from one family, and one township, to another, the box on the facing page shows the frustration of one person caught in a situation where ordinary issues become politicised.

Over the past two years, millions of township dwellers have seen their neighbourhoods turned into a frontline. The army, it seems, is there to stay — not only in the townships but in the schools as well. And young activists are increasingly and alarmingly finding firearms. In certain beleaguered areas shots at night are common. In this volatile atmosphere violence can erupt at any time, and it's the unpredictableness of township life that makes living there now so tense.

Black parents leave the townships daily not knowing what will be waiting for them when they return. They worry about the brutalisation of children who constantly witness violence and death. Between two to three people have died a day on average over the past two years and more than 5 000 people were injured in the two years to September. Said one mother: "The difference between me and my daughter is I can still feel empathy for someone being killed. She feels nothing and can justify the death by writing the person off as a sell-out."

The year began on an optimistic note with parents, teachers and students coming together and deciding to return to school. But along the way things fell apart. In many areas, 1986 was another wasted year. Apart from concern about the future of their children, it's the knowledge that they are hanging about the streets, bored, with nothing to do that continually haunts parents.

Between the "comrades" and the cops, the notion of quietly living out one's life is becoming remote. Township dwellers are increasingly being forced to live without any sense of security for the future.

Street committees are planned as one forum for bringing parents and children together for concerted action. But the ongoing State of Emergency hampers their development. The mass arrests of activists and the clampdown on civic and student organisations during the current emergency has disrupted normal life. Local community and student groups, working for organised non-violent change, have been left in disarray.

The disruption of family life because of detention is unquantifiable. If a breadwinner is taken in, the whole family suffers materially. If a parent is taken in, children suffer. Hours have to be devoted to bureaucratic procedures before a detainee can be visited. But according to the wife of a detainee the worst thing was the feeling of abandonment. Many family friends were also either in detention or on the run and too afraid to visit in case they were picked up.

Collective punishment

In some cases, the security forces applied a kind of collective punishment against a family. Cases have been reported of a sibling being picked up when they couldn't find their target. In one case a whole family was picked up.

According to the Detainees Parents Support Committee, an estimated 20 000 people, 8 000 of whom are under the age of 18, have passed through the revolving detention door so far during the current State of Emergency. The innocence of the majority is vindicated as few are ever charged with a crime. The committee says 10 000 families will have a family member absent this Christmas.

Because ordinary township dwellers are forced to participate in the various boycott calls they also become victims of attempts to crush the campaigns. Additional problems arise when residents are not informed of what is expected of them or when they don't fall into line. Where local organisation is weak — and in many areas the effectiveness of street committees remains patchy — township dwellers are more prey to intimidation and rough treatment. One result of the consequent confusion is that in certain townships, at a local level at least, power has passed to hardened youths who demand their will be obeyed.

The ongoing rent boycott now in place in 54 townships is one example of this. Many people believe that one reason the rent boycott has been so successful is that with the deteriorating economic climate people just don't have the money to pay. Government, understandably, remains determined to break the rent boycott — which constitutes a direct repudiation of its authority — and is reported to be looking for new tactics now that eviction has failed. Along with children returning to school, the number of residents paying rent again is one the indices Pretoria uses to measure restored normality in the townships. Yet in Soweto alone, the attempt to break the rent boycott left over 20 people dead.

Another example is the current Soweto bus boycott. On the one hand, buses carrying passengers are stoned. On the other hand, residents report that taxis are constantly being held up at road blocks. Those who suffer have already endured long hours commuting.

That the average township dweller may have a genuine grievance was acknowledged by the former Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange at the October National Party congress in East London this year. "People should see the terrible conditions in which many blacks were living," he said. Conditions he mentioned included lack of water supplies, street lighting and refuse collection services. "Then we are surprised when they throw stones at us," he added.

But instead of leaving already hassled people alone, government aggravates matters — by resettling squatters, for example. When former Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala gave residents permission to put up shacks on a piece of vacant land, a woman who has been on a housing waiting list since 1971 said this was her last chance of a home. She and her children, who are already grown up, attempted unsuccessfully to find alternative accommodation outside the township. "I tried for months to get a flat in central Johannesburg, but everywhere I went I was told, 'sorry coloureds only,' " she said. Now Mshenguville, as the shantytown is called, is under threat — last week the settlement was partly demolished, precipitating the resignation of Tshabalala from the Soweto Council.

Curiously, government remains perplexed as to why it cannot woo moderates to the negotiating table. Pretoria has long believed in the idea of creating a black middle class with an economic stake in apartheid. But the flaw in this policy was that it lumped all blacks together and refuses to remove Group Areas controls. Even businessmen were subject to pass raids and, notwithstanding a growing number now living illegally in white areas, most remain locked into the townships.

LEARNING TO LOOK AWAY



Pearl Luthuli is editor of *True Love*, a magazine for black women, with a circulation of 94 000. This is her personal account of what it is like to live in Soweto.

I have discovered, like everybody else who lives in the black townships, that the trick of surviving there is to ignore and pretend — as if you don't have any of your five senses. You've got to pretend you can't see, hear, smell.

Don't smell burst sewerage pipes next to your gate because it will take the Soweto Council ages to fix them anyway. Pretend that you can't hear the gunshots and screams near your place late at night, or in the early hours of the morning. Don't dare peep to see what is happening — you might end up with a stray bullet or having to be a witness to some crime. When you go past Mofolo pretend that you don't even see Mshenguville, the squatter camp belonging to former mayor of Soweto E T Tshabalala. Pretend that you don't see the dirt and that you don't even know or remember that the area used to be one of the very few fine parks we had in Soweto. Don't blame anybody: thank your lucky stars you have a roof over your head.

You obviously get shocked when a group of young boys stop you and tell you to get out of your car so they can burn it because it is a company car. Sometimes, if you try to talk sense to them, they might leave you alone; but at other times what you think is sense, they might see as just garbage and take your car from you anyway and burn it. When that happens, you have to go on living; so you just have to get over it and pretend it never happened.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons, you are better off with your car parked in your garage or out of Soweto because, chances are, it could be taken from you by the so-called comrades who want to use it for transport to go to one of the many funerals of their fallen comrades.

When you are called to attend a street committee meeting in your area, you better go, lest you be seen not to be interested in community problems and, therefore, mistaken for a sellout. Sellouts are necklaced; everybody knows that.

As a parent, when you go to work every day, try not to think about what could be happening to your child at school. The possibilities are too grave to contemplate. Your child might be a victim of police and soldier brutality, or he might be victimised by his own peers if he won't toe the line. If one had to think about these possibilities all the time, one would be forced to leave work and stay at home. But that is not on, for we must pretend that things are okay for everybody. However, the truth is there are too many families starving because of the high unemployment rate among blacks in this country.

When you see young boys and girls stoning cars, get out of their way. After you catch your breath, go on with your business as usual. There is nothing you can do about it anyway. If your child happens to get killed in one of the confrontations with the police, sad as it might be — you have to remember you are not the only one. There will always be casualties in war situations. We are all waiting for our turn.

Ignoring and pretending not to see or hear even the most dehumanising experiences that happen on a daily basis in the townships is the only way black people can survive. Maybe that is why so many people have those "I Love Soweto" or "Even God Loves Soweto" stickers on their cars. Though there is a lot of confusion about the stickers, I don't for a second believe that people have accepted their fate. There is still a lot of fighting left in most people.

In the meantime, in order to survive from day to day, one has to ignore going without water or lights for days, ignore the uncollected garbage, the many homeless people who keep coming to your house to ask for accommodation, the intimidating soldiers creeping all over the place in their Casspirs, the threat of children being out of school next year, the bus boycotts, the consumer boycott, the threat of a "Black Christmas" . . . the list is long.

Businessmen operating in the townships are participating in the rent boycott. They are subject to emergency regulations such as curfews; they have to pass through road blocks and can be searched on demand.

Certainly, there is confusion and anger when the street campaigns are not well organised. The current consumer boycott is a case in question. While one leaflet said the boycott was starting mid-month, shoppers arriving back in Soweto at the beginning of the month were intercepted and had their purchases destroyed by youths who went against the United Democratic Front's plea *not* to intimidate.

Nor should it be forgotten that, deplorable though the ANC may be, every militant it has in the field has a family back in SA waiting for his or her return. There is the agony of not knowing for years whether your child in the ANC is alive or dead; you cannot even speak about the child for fear of recrimination.

Township folk have to tread with care — even when it comes to seemingly innocuous activities. For them, the choice between catching a bus or taking a taxi is often of necessity a political one. A member of a street committee whose son is getting married early in January says she decided to postpone painting her house for the celebration "in case someone thinks I'm breaking the boycott and burns it down." ■

Implications of population growth

20,7-m urban blacks in SA by year 2000

SDR

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16/12/86

The share of black people in the total urban population will increase to a projected 70 percent in the year 2000.

According to Sanlam in its economic survey for December, this has far-reaching implications for housing, social services, education and employment.

"In South Africa the urbanisation process centres, to a high degree, on the black population groups since the other groups are already largely urbanised.

"It is estimated that the number of urban blacks will increase from 8,5 million in 1980 to roughly 20,7 million in 2000. This means that almost 600 000 blacks will be added to the urban population annually," said a statement issued by Sanlam.

Mr Johan Louw, Sanlam's chief economist, says this can lead to the following developments:

- Growing demands on public services, which will further underscore the necessity of privatisation.
- A sharp rise in the demand for housing. Unconventional building methods will of necessity have to be used to a growing extent.
- A re-distribution of income, which could have a detrimental effect on the Republic's savings effort. If this process were to be accompanied by a drop in the cost of labour in relation to that of capital (which should encourage the use of labour-intensive production techniques), it need not necessarily place upward pressure on interest rates.
- An increase in the demand for less sophisticated goods and services, which could have a dampening influence on the need for imported goods. South Africa will therefore be able to rely more on the local demand for goods and services as a growth factor in the economy, a significant development in view of the expected further boycotting of South African exports.

Sectors that could benefit particularly are food, clothing, textiles, furniture and drinks.

Mr Louw believes that inward industrialisation, which is linked to the process of urbanisation, will in future have an extremely important bearing on employment.

"Sanlam regards it as vital that regulations and practices having an unnecessarily restrictive effect on entrepreneurship in particular be scrapped as quickly as possible." — Sapa.

BUSINESS

Urbanisation's economic challenges

DD 17/12/86 (339)

JOHANNESBURG — The proportion of black people in the total urban population will increase to a projected 70 per cent in the year 2000 with far-reaching implications for housing, social services, education and employment, Sanlam says in its latest economic survey.

"In South Africa the urbanisation process centres, to a high degree, around the black population groups since the other groups are already largely urbanised.

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● An increase in the demand for less sophisticated goods and services, which could have a dampening influence on the need for imported goods. South Africa would therefore be able to rely more on the local demand for goods and services as a growth factor in the economy, a signifcant development in view of expected further sanctions against South African exports.

Sectors that could benefit particularly are food, clothing, textiles, furniture and drinks.

Mr Louw says he believes firmly that inward industrialisation — which is closely linked to the process of urbanisation — will in future have an extremely important bearing on employment. This matter will be highlighted to an increasing extent, since the growing movement of the population to the urban areas will make unemployment even more noticeable.

"Sanlam therefore regards it as vital that regulations and practices having an unnecessarily restrictive effect on entrepreneurship in particular, be scrapped as quickly as possible."

Sanlam also says that, in spite of intensified sanctions, it seems that in recent months there has been a perceptible improvement about South Africa's immediate growth prospects.

It adds that if nothing unforseen happens, it is expected that this revival could gain momentum next year.

Even so, according to Mr Louw, there are a few factors that place a question mark over the sustainability of the recovery —especially after 1987.

"Considering the increasing pressure on the country's balance of payments, it is clear that continued growth will have to be generated mainly internally.

"Consumption and, particularly capital expenditure, have a high import content, however, and the purchase or replacement of these goods at extremely high prices will exert even more pressure on the external accounts.

"Furthermore, the real salaries and wages of workers have dropped sharply over the past two years."

Mr Louw says with the prospect of a continued high inflation rate in 1987, he is not expecting an appreciable improvement in real remuneration levels next year either.

This, together with high unemployment, low employment levels and large debt obligations, makes consumers unwilling to make use of credit on a large scale.

Mr Louw believes lower short-term interest rates — as were announced recently — and tax relief for individuals are necessary to prevent economic growth from coming to a halt. "We consequently expect the next budget to be fairly stimulating, with inter alia markedly higher capital expenditure on projects related to the social infrastructure.

"Further, it is of the utmost importance that we lower our inflation rate, or we shall have to deal with renewed recessionary conditions before long," says Mr Louw.

He adds that it is clear that no so far-reaching changes are required in South Africa's economic structure and in the distribution and division of opportunities and income. — Sapa

Reform log-jam 'creates deep despondency'

Steyn: Deliver the goods

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BUSDAY

18/12/86

Business Day Reporter

ONE OF the biggest risks facing SA at present is that a climate of deep despondency, impotence, frustration and bitterness is being created by the political log-jam and apparent government intransigence.

Urban Foundation executive chairman Jan Steyn expressed this view in a recent interview with *Business Day*.

"One has to accept that, in the next couple of months, there has to be an emphasis on the delivery of products rather than on a high-profile promotion of a reform agenda," he said.

Speaking on the prospects of the reform process next year — undermined seriously by recent Press clamps — Steyn said he had to concede that government's pronouncements on the Group Areas Act and its apparent rejection of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba recommendations were "an indication we are in a trough in which a rapid promotion of the reform process is problematic".

It was also important to understand that the success of the reform process was going to depend very significantly on our capacity to continue to deliver evidence of the integrity of our purpose — and you can do that best through the delivery of products, he said.

For this reason, it was encouraging that substantial resources had been set aside for, say, housing.

"It is also for that reason that I have urged so strongly the making available of a very substantial package of resources internationally for the purpose of promoting the socio-economic welfare of black people in SA."

SA had the infrastructure to absorb these resources and apply them beneficially, he emphasised.

The Urban Foundation was worried that government could increasingly adopt the attitude of "leave politics to the politicians and you get on with business".

"I think business has an important contribution to make toward progress in SA," Steyn said.

Urban areas to be 70% black

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Eve Post 18/12/86

JOHANNESBURG — By the year 2000 blacks will have increased to a projected 70 per cent of the total urban population.

According to the Sanlam economic survey for December, this has far-reaching implications for housing, social services, education and employment.

"In South Africa the urbanisation process centres, to a high degree, around the black population groups since the other groups are already largely urbanised.

"It is estimated that the number of urban blacks will increase from 8,5-million in 1980 to roughly 20,7-million in 2000."

Mr Johan Louw, Sanlam's chief economist, says this can lead to the following developments:

- Growing demands on public services, which will further underscore the necessity of privatisation.
- A sharp rise in the demand for housing. Unconventional building methods will of necessity have to be used.
- A redistribution of income, which could have a detrimental effect on the Republic's savings effort.
- An increase in the demand for less sophisticated goods and services, which could have a damping influence on the need for imported goods. South Africa will therefore be able to rely more on the local demand for goods and services as a growth factor in the economy.

Mr Louw firmly believes that inward industrialisation — which is closely linked to the process of urbanisation — will in future have an extremely important bearing on employment.

"Sanlam therefore regards it as vital that regulations and practices having an unnecessarily restrictive effect on entrepreneurship be scrapped as soon as possible." — Sapa

Guide to black housing

By David Southey

EMPLOYERS and their black workers will soon have access to a step-by-step guide to assist them in cutting through red tape involved in acquiring a house.

Pent Up (Private Enterprise Upgrade Project) — a Durban-based group of private businessmen involved in black housing schemes — is to produce a manual detailing the procedures to be followed for black workers wishing to secure a house. The group has established a company which will undertake the co-ordination of research, writing, editing, design, printing, distribution and promotion of the manual.

Businesses will be canvassed to contribute advertising material to the loose-leaf manual in the hope that the publication will be funded from this source.

The manual will cover such aspects as:

- **How to secure land, the different systems of tenure and the practical differences in the development trust areas compared with so-called black areas in white South Africa.**
- **Understanding of conditions under which townships can be developed by private developers, including the various costs of the three different systems of land tenure (deed of grant, 99-year leasehold and deed of transfer). It will also cover the definition of what it takes to be declared a "competent person" — one who is granted permission to develop homes and townships in black areas.**
- **Procedures to be followed by a township promoter, with a summary of the legislation applying to both development trust and SA areas — a procedure involving more than 20 steps.**
- **Subsidy schemes for first-time house-owners, what they mean, how to take advantage of them and what benefits accrue.**
- **Information on who is avialable to build and the variety of self-help facilities and systems in force.**
- **How to obtain finance, including a practical list of the many schemes available and whom to get in touch with.**



● STEYN

Steyn criticises reform 'sham'

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BUSDAY

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE private sector should review whether it is adopting the best course for playing a meaningful role in promoting peaceful reform in SA, says Urban Foundation executive director Jan Steyn.

"Do statements and project funding represent the optimum strategy for the private sector to follow," he asks, accusing organised commerce and industry of understating the specific nature of the reforms they have regularly been appealing for.

In an article in Old Mutual's Mutual Forum, Steyn says the plain truth of the matter is that the manner in which business has been financing projects and other activities of a reform nature has been inadequate.

Furthermore, he states that the private sector is running a serious risk of soothing its conscience with donations and activities without addressing the roots of SA's problems.

"Reform is aimed at implementing far-reaching changes in a society. It does not imply changes to an undesirable structure, leaving the very nature of the structure intact," Steyn argues.

"Reform requires vision and a clear perception of the specific changes needed."

Steyn maintains that a prerequisite for any framework for involvement would be that a long-term national strategy for reform be formulated, covering all areas of society, including economics, politics and education.

"The private sector, and SA as a whole, cannot afford to continue its reform activities without setting clear objectives and without seeking coordination and integration on an issue-by-issue basis."

Steyn identified several elements of a reform framework:

☐ The identification of key areas of need in which positive change seems attainable and will have important "multiplier effects" in society.

"In this respect we must be realistic. Project activity alone cannot effect a lasting improvement in the quality of the life for the majority of the population.

"Single projects cannot deal with

● To Page 2

Steyn criticises reform pretence

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society-wide causes of low quality of life."

☐ Research and the formulation of a programme.

Steyn argues that before the private sector can embark on any reform programme, it should conduct extensive research in the key identified areas, locally as well as internationally, to sharpen its understanding of the issues it wishes to address.

☐ The marshalling of resources for change. If the private sector wants to maximise its effect on the transformation process, it must pool its resources.

Steyn says such resources refer not only to finance, but also involve human resources and the entrepreneurial and management skills.

☐ Utilisation of opportunities arising from the reform process.

The private sector should seize every opportunity which arises as a consequence of reform.

Steyn declares, finally, that the rope on which the private sector must walk and balance is thin, and that it is particularly in relation to sanctions that business must prove it is not allied with those who oppose serious reform.

"The onus is on the private sector to prove that its bona fides are above board."

URBAN AFRICANS - GENERAL

1987

JANUARY - DECEMBER



Brian Williams

Union 'will not compromise' on pay

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Financial Editor

THE Electrical and Allied Workers Trade Union is "excited" about an offer by Plessey SA to create up to 300 temporary jobs at its Retreat factory provided the rights of workers are not compromised, its regional secretary, Brian Williams, said yesterday.

Williams said in an interview that if Plessey succeeded in obtaining an export order which would provide more work there could be a sort of partnership with the union over the project resulting in more worker participation and higher productivity.

But, he said, the union was not willing to accept a condition that workers on the project should be paid a slightly lower wage than that negotiated for the Retreat factory.

He said it could lead to a lowering of wages at other factories where the union was less strong than at Plessey.

And some firms with export business might try to divorce this from their production for the home market and offer lower wages to workers engaged on it.

Instead, he suggested, Plessey should demonstrate its sincerity in wishing to alleviate unemployment in the Western Cape by being prepared, if necessary, to accept a slight loss on this one project in view of the fact that it was achieving high profits on other work.

Williams said he believed a loss could be avoided with union help in increasing productivity, thereby reducing costs.

Any fall in the rand, which some economists predict, would also help to avoid a loss on an export order.

But it would be "reassuring to know" that the company would be prepared to make up the shortfall if it occurred, in order to demonstrate its goodwill and concern for the community, rather than offer lower wages.

Williams was replying to a statement made by the MD of Plessey SA, John Temple, that the latest wage negotiations had priced the firm out of the export market for cord and resulted in the laying off of 80 people.

Temple said there was now the possibility of two substantial export orders providing up to 300 temporary jobs, but these could be obtained only if workers would accept a wage of R2,55 an hour — slightly less than the minimum negotiated for the Retreat factory but above the national minimum of R2,29 an hour — in order to keep costs down.

Williams said negotiations had started but could not proceed until Temple's return from an overseas trip because the two negotiators, for whom he had a high regard, had an insufficient mandate.

He said: "We are excited and willing to engage in any meaningful programme to increase employment which does not compromise the rights of workers.

"These rights are not negotiable."

Ucasa slated for letting down blacks

339 B/Day 4/2/87

SOPHIE TEMA

THE newly formed umbrella organisation for black councillors said yesterday it would not serve on the National Statutory Council, despite attempts by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis to talk it into it.

Members of the as yet unnamed organisation — a breakaway from the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (Ucasa) — said participation in the council would not benefit the black community.

They said Ucasa's intention to serve on the council was one of several reasons for the breakaway.

Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton and chairman of the defunct Ucasa "think-tank" said: "It is the opinion of my think-tank — after making strenuous and futile attempts to reform Ucasa — that the time has come to consider the establishment of a new and vigorous representatine organisation of councils which can challenge the country's problems imaginatively and become a true spokesman for the aspirations of moderate blacks."

Boya said: "The national executive of Ucasa had illegally and without consultation with the member councils announced that the organisation was willing to serve on the National Statutory Council — a body which has universally been discredited by all black organisations, including moderate ones."

The organisation claimed Ucasa had failed in its duty to act as a mechanism for survival in the black community because:

- It had failed to evolve a meaningful stategy for negotiations with the government.
- It had inefficient internal administration, as its president had refused to call meetings of the executive committee and had taken unilateral decisions on some matters.

The new grouping claimed Ucasa had been silent on crucial issues such as forced removals and the refusal of government to scrap apartheid.

The new organisation said: "Failure to adequately address these issues has resulted in councils and councillors being further alienated from the black community."

Councillors form new organisation

By Michael Tissong

The formation of a new organisation for township councils was announced yesterday by several councillors disillusioned with the pro-Government Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa).

The councillors told a Press conference in Johannesburg that details and the name of the organisation would be announced after a meeting of representatives of black urban councils in Kempton Park on February 28.

They also said they would urge their councils to break away from Ucasa and join the new group. The decision had to be taken by councils as a whole because affiliation was by councils and not individual councillors.

MANIPULATED

Speaking on behalf of the councillors, Daveyton mayor Mr Tom Boya said Ucasa had "allowed itself to be manipulated by Government officials".

"We also feel Ucasa has failed to urge councils to consult more with the black community. Hence Ucasa has been silent on crucial issues, such as the forced removal of people from certain areas.

"Ucasa has also been silent on the refusal by the Government to get rid of apartheid and discriminatory legislation, silent on the crisis in schools and silent on the housing backlog," Mr Boya said.

Spate of bribe probes into black councils

By SEFAKO NYAKA

SEVERAL black "town councils" are the subject of investigations into mismanagement of funds, bribery and corruption.

And the cases that have so far caught the attention of the commercial branch of the South African Police are considered to be the tip of the iceberg.

"There are those who do it and get away with it — because people are afraid to spend hours in a witness box testifying against a man who can hire the best lawyers," a member of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) said.

Ucasa president Steve Kgame, a member of the Dobsonville "town council", has made several court appearances on allegations that he had accepted R3 810 from 21 residents. He is also alleged to have accepted beer, whisky and brandy from three other residents.

Appearing with Kgame on corruption charges are two Dobsonville councillors, Jerry Zembe and Isaac Mashao.

Mashao is alleged to have accepted R2 240 from 15 residents and 50 litres of paint from another.

Zembe is alleged to have accepted R1 995 from 11 residents.

Dobsonville pensioner Dinah Melani told how she used her R100 pension money to try and get a house from Dobsonville deputy "mayor" Alex Jaca.

"Mayor" Steve Nkatlo is also charged with having accepted bribes.

Last week Thokoza "mayor" Gerald Mamabolo and town clerk Doris Thinane made separate court appearances in connection with the disappearance of R1,3-m from council funds.

Mamabolo has to answer charges on the withdrawal of R850 000 from the council funds.

He has built a posh house in Montgomery Park and has businesses in Lebowa and Transkei.

Thinane is charged with the theft of R600 000.

The appearance of the two follows intensive investigations which revealed that:

●More than R40 000 was spent on various unauthorised trips and accomodation at hotels in several major resorts in East London, Port Elizabeth and Durban..

●Cars were hired for relatives of council officials.

●R32 398 was spent on two cars for council employees without council approval. The cars were for private use.

●Three council employees and their families stayed at a Johannesburg hotel at a cost of R13 603 without council approval.

●Three of the officials lost council firearms valued at R3 430, and these were written off.

And this week it was revealed that members of the Soweto "town council" had been overpaying themselves for almost two years.

The Soweto councillors, not content with their R554 monthly allowance, pushed that up to R1 200 a month from October 1985.

The councillors had budgetted R150 for taxis, saying they could not use trains and buses for fear of being attacked.

The rest of the budget is:

●R233 a month at a private school for at least two children.

●R140 for telephone calls.

●R100 for petrol.

Bribery and corruption is nothing new in the unpopular councils.

The unfortunate part is that even "sincere and dedicated" councillors are tarred with the same brush.

A breakaway group from the Kgame-led Ucasa was this week prompted to state: "A strong stand will have to be taken against all forms of corruption so that the community can distinguish between councils and councillors who condone corruption and those who do not."

The group is worried that Ucasa has yet to respond to the allegations of corruption, even though they have been known for some time.

Many councillors have been seen to achieve a sudden increase in personal wealth soon after being elected into office on pathetically low polls.

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Pictures: ANNA ZI
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FM 6/2/87

BLACK MARKET 339

Stirring the giant

It is now widely assumed that by the year 2000 — just 13 years away — blacks will account for two-thirds of the country's retail expenditure.

By then, an authoritative forecast says, some 60% of the black population will live in the urban areas, as opposed to the present 39%. And already, a third of the urban black population earns more than R400 a month.

Marketing to the black sector has become a thriving business in its own right, leading to the emergence of firms specialising in township communication.

Among the leading firms is Transworld, headed by Mara Minnaar, which boasts the National Soccer League (NSL), Black Luv and the SA Black Taxi Association (Sabta) among its clients.

"There will be a gradual confidence-building process," she says, and "Blacks are already very confident in the retail sector, and put a premium on quality. But they are timid about going to open hotels, restaurants and cinemas."

Figures tend to support Minnaar — a Young & Rubicam survey shows that although 70% of Sowetan TV viewers know that most cinemas are open to all races only 17% have been to an open cinema.

Minnaar doesn't expect a significant cultural convergence between black and white. "It looks as though we are following the American trend in which magazines are aimed specifically at the black consumer and they'll preserve a separate identity."

It is acknowledged that there is already a target group of 20 000-30 000 affluent blacks, but Minnaar believes this isn't where the best potential lies. "These people are role models and decision makers, but it is the emerging middle class — teachers, nurses and middle managers who have increasingly Western expectations — that will be the most important consumers.

"There will also be a greater emphasis on owning homes and so the appliance market could grow substantially," she says.

However, not all firms are working on the assumption that there will always be a separate black market. Eric Parker, marketing manager of Squires Foods, says the proportion of blacks in company restaurants depends on the site. "But the basics of quality, service, cleanliness and value for money still apply," he says. "It would be a retrograde step to start black steakhouses."

Businessmen have become sceptical of talk about the explosion in black spending. The appliance sector, in particular, promised a boom after electrification which never materialised, according to retailers. Now black purchases of electrical appliances are lower than they were four years ago.

Brian McCarthy, of the McCarthy motor group, told the last *FM*'s Investment in 1987 conference last November that black vehicle ownership in the next few years would increase by 6%-7% a year, but would not h the 12%-15% growth levels predicted as r cently as three years ago.

So what is different this time? Marketin expert Nkosana Ndaba believes that in th past there was not enough consultation witl blacks themselves. Too much credence wa given to white self-styled "black marketin experts."

And he believes blacks have acquired the confidence to start their own businesses. "If white business would take a responsible attitude and train blacks, it could contribute substantially," he says.

"The problem is that, so far, there's little in the way of office space in the townships and blacks have to come into the intimidating and expensive environment of the CBDs."

And advertising executive James Moleya warns that black marketing will continue to be a very inexact science as long as advertisers rely on stereotypes. "We used to hear about the 'successful African' — but he was not a real person, just a puppet." ■

Black councils finally split

By SEFAKO NYAKA

AFTER months of internal bickering, the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has finally split down the middle.

This week the association's young guard, headed by East Rand community councillor Tom Boya, told of plans to launch a new but yet-unnamed "vibrant council organisation" on February 28.

The split has been prompted by Ucasa's decision to participate in the controversial National Statutory Council (NSC) — a body "which has been universally discredited by all black organisations, even moderate ones", Boya's group said.

Ucasa's decision is in conflict with an earlier standing resolution of its national executive that it will not consider participation until the government has met certain conditions.

These include the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act, an end to forced removals, the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of organisations.

The young guard said the Ucasa leadership had failed to bring councils and councillors closer to the people by championing a course other than violence.

Ucasa had failed to negotiate a meaningful strategy for negotiating with the government and this had resulted in manipulation by government officials, they said.

The association had also failed to take a clear stand on corruption, bribery and mismanagement.

●Cracks in Ucasa began to show last April at a conference in Bloemfontein when the old guard urged participation in the NSC.

After the conference the young guard lobbied, successfully, to stall the old guard from formally accepting participation.

Conflict came to a head two months ago when the old guard, under the leadership of Steve Kgame, expelled vice president Boya and acting director Solly Ramalla.

Kgame is facing corruption charges and his future in the council is uncertain.

It is believed the majority of Ucasa member councils will follow the young guard.

DIAGONAL STREET / by DAVID CARTE

Black buying boost to lift shopkeepers

THE 35 retail and wholesale companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange will lift aggregate earnings by 36% and dividends by 39% this year.

This recovery from a low base is foreseen by stockbroker Max Pollak & Freemantle in its 240-page annual retail report.

In their financial years ending in 1986, the 35 companies earned a total of R205,9-million and paid R86,6-million in dividends.

RECESSION

Max Pollak & Freemantle believes they will earn R279-million and pay R120,4-million this year.

The broking house estimates 22% earnings and 18% dividend growth in 1988.

The leader of the MP&F team, Eric Levine, selects Jazz, Midas, Edgars, Score, Frasers and Housewares as having the best earnings prospects for 1987.

He is also enthusiastic about the furniture sector, which is set to recover from what he terms a "zero base".

Although the authors of the report expect retail and wholesale shares to tend higher with the JSE, they point out that share prices have ignored the recession of the past three years and already discount a recovery in consumer demand (see graph).

The firm is not wildly bullish about the pace of recovery, warning that it is tentative. MP&F says debt was a record high relative to personal disposable income in the first quarter of last year, so the recovery's sustainability depends on socio-political factors.

Max Pollack's analysts say the black population stands to benefit most from renewed growth.

According to the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research, black consumers accounted for about 40,5% of retail sales last year.

They bought 48% of food, 46,5% of beverages, 41% of clothing, 44% of furniture and 50% of audio and TV sales. Average black earnings from 1973 to 1985 grew by 17,9% a year compared with white earnings growth of 13,2%.

RELEVANT

MP&F believes earnings of blacks will exceed those of whites within 20 years, assuming 19% growth for the former and 15% for the latter.

"The urban black population in SA will increase from 7-million to about 20-million by the turn of the century. This is one of the most relevant socio-economic trends of our times. Nearly a million people on average will settle in urban areas each year over the next 14 years.

"These people will need housing education food, clothing, entertainment and jobs. The vast majority will be unskilled and will therefore be part of the C and D income group. Their needs will be basic. They represent the Third World market in SA. Retailers specialising in this market ... will flourish.

"Companies that are targeted directly at Third World markets include Pepkor, Frasers, Jazz, Score, World, Ellerines, Metro and Cashbuild. OK Bazaars is the largest retailer to the black consumer market."

Spending on food in the recession has held up better than that on other commodities. MP&F finds food increased its share of retail sales from 34% in 1981 to 42% last year.

Beverages share of the retail market fell by about half to 5,6% last year from 11,8% in 1978. Sales of clothing, footwear and textiles last year accounted for 17,6% of retail sales compared with 20,5% in 1978. Durables share fell from 15,5% in 1982 to 12,9%. The pharmaceutical and entertainment sectors made relative gains.

The fastest-growing sectors in the past seven years were other domestic hardware (cutlery, crockery, etc) with a 25% annual growth rate, food pharmaceuticals, stationery and books. The worst performers were domestic appliances, furniture, beverages and jewellery.

Consumer debt is still a major constraint on growth. Personal debt has fallen in real terms since 1983, but at 31% of disposable income it is still too high.

GEARING

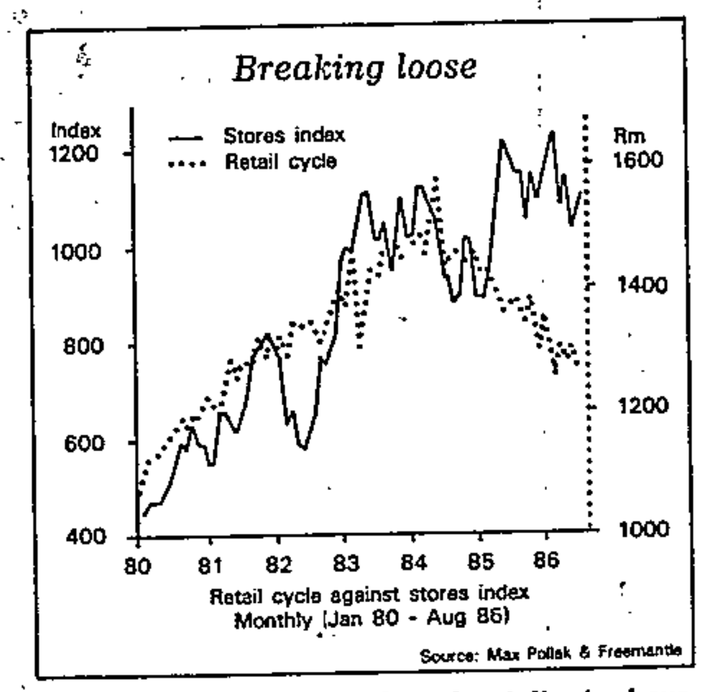
"For a resumption of growth in consumer spending to take place, an improvement in GDP is required. Coupled with the massive increase in debt and debt repayments in the past, it would require a substantial improvement in the economy before retail sales improve significantly."

MP&F says that with 22 of the 35 listed retailers controlled by the founding families or other individuals, the climate for rationalisation is ripe, especially in an environment of improving profitability.

Looking at the balance sheets of the 35 companies MP&F finds: the average gearing ratio has fell from 63,1% in 1982 to 56,2%, short-term borrowings declined from 50% of total borrowings to 38,4%, credit terms to customers dropped from an average of 55 days in 1982 to 48 days in 1985, and supplier credit increased from 12,4% of turnover to 15,3%.

Major trends in income statements include trading margins falling to 4,2% of turnover from 6,4%, interest cover halving from 4,9 to 2,4 and tax rates rising to 50% from 35%.

Because there is no tax shield in the retail industry, MP&F says retailers will be major beneficiaries if company tax is reduced.



Shares have soared even though retail sales have flagged, indicating that the JSE has ignored the recession.

R20m of chicken feed

THE Mine Employees and Mine Officials pension funds are looking a bit sick over their huge investment in the United Building Society.

They paid R6 for each of 20-million shares. They bid ever more than R6. The shares have not gone higher than 570c. Now they are 505c, and the pension funds' paper losses are about R20-million.

Of course, that is chicken feed to the funds which held investments of R3,4-billion last year.

They have long been wary of equities, which by cost make up only 18% of their investments.

Their equity investments are worth a billion rands more than cost, and thanks to historically high interest rates their fixed-interest holdings last year were worth R288-million less than cost.

ENCE



● MAREE

Maree stresses role of blacks in economic growth

11/2/87 B/Day

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HELENA PATTEN

URBANISATION will be the key to greater participation by blacks in the economy and a surge in economic growth, Escom chairman John Maree said at the Frankel Kruger Investment Conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Economic growth would be spurred on by an increase in domestic demand for basic goods and services, he said.

"It is not feasible to expect our white population to meet our skills needs and we must urgently accept the need for a massive and sustained commitment to the education and training of black entrants to the workforce, on the one hand, and the training of and upliftment of blacks already in the system."

He said there was an urgent need to increase the number of black managers 10-fold over the next decade.

Goverment had declared its preparedness to negotiate a new dispensation with black leaders and that it would not prescribe who those leaders should be. However, Maree said two things were preventing this happening:

☐ Acceptable political structures for blacks to participate in central decision making; and,

☐ An atmosphere conducive to negotiation, as well as real understanding of the urgency of negotiation.

"The majority of urban black leaders are not prepared to openly enter the negotiation process while the state of emergency is in force. Many black leaders are detained and intimidation is rife," said Maree.

He said one thing was paramount: "When we sit down at the conference table with black leaders, they must be equal negotiating partners."

"Taking this together with the unrest, consumer boycotts, declining world demand for our raw materials, the weakness of the rand in international isolation, the present lack of business confidence is hardly surprising."

SA had a severely mauled economy that had shown virtually no growth for several years, while experiencing "shockingly" high inflation.

"In SA there is renewed emphasis on market-orientated policies and the disengagement of central government from activities the private sector can perform more efficiently.

"However, the functioning of the market is often restricted by excessive and unnecessary legislation and regulations. This is a problem that needs to be addressed with greater urgency."

Maree added SA would have to create its own unique economic mix by developing a system founded on free enterprise which catered for both the Third World sector and the modern sector.

Sanctions and all the related pressures had combined "to challenge all the vision, innovation, expertise and entrepreneurial spirit we can muster"

Modernisation of apartheid — PFP

Black cities: Nats hint at independence

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

Full autonomy, and even independence, for black metropolitan areas will not be refused, according to the Government's election manifesto released yesterday.

The policy appears to be a revival of the concept of city states hinted at by President Botha last year.

The 18-page manifesto was released by the chairman of the National Party's federal information service, Mr Barend du Plessis, at a Press conference.

It was criticised today by Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin as a modernisation of apartheid.

He said it contained no surprises, and certainly no solutions which were even vaguely acceptable.

"If city states are the best on offer, then God help us," he said.

Mr du Plessis said the manifesto — which includes a mandate to be put to the voters on May 6, and a plan of action to implement policy and principles outlined in the mandate — had been approved by the NP federal congress last year.

"The manifesto says what the NP thinks should be done in South Africa, but does not say how it should be done because this is a matter which is to be negotiated with leaders of all communities."

He would not say who these leaders would be, but did say that negotiations had already started with certain people.

"What is needed now is to get a mandate upon which more concrete negotiations may be undertaken."

In terms of the manifesto, the NP spells out certain points of departure and aims.

Common interests

It articulates the policies of the NP on economic, constitutional, social, international and security matters.

All political entities constituting South Africa — including self-governing states — are to have, to their choice, legislative and executive structures for self-determination at all levels of government.

For communities outside the national states, structures for self-determination must be created to their choice on the legislative and executive levels for decision-making on their own affairs.

Full autonomy and even independence for metropolitan areas will not be refused.

Structures must be created and developed for the management of common interests in order to make possible deliberation and power-sharing without domination, on the basis of consensus decisions between all the political entities.

A joint Council of State may be developed in which the leaders and representatives of all political entities may participate in the formulation of policies regarding common interests by way of consensus.

See Page 15.

GOVT MOOTS CITY STATES

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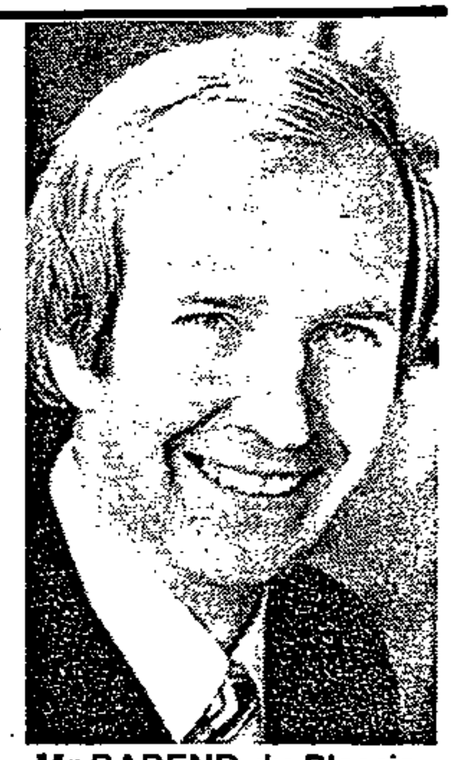

Mr BAREND du Plessis ... Minister of Finance.

UCASA PLAN TO HELP GOVT

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19/2/87 Sowetan



Mr STEVE Kgame . . . president of Ucasa.

Offer to be envoys to boost SA's image

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

MEMBERS of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa would make themselves available as unofficial ambassadors overseas to improve South Africa's image — at a price.

Ucasa has also urged the Government to grant councillors the same status as members of Parliament or cabinet ministers — with all the perks that go with those positions.

The perks include free travel facilities, including free cars and air travel etc; free housing and free hotel accommodation while on official duty.

These resolutions were taken at a national executive committee meeting of Ucasa in East London late last year and are apparently the conditions laid down also for Ucasa's participation in the Government's National Statutory Councils.

Documents in the possession of the *Sowetan* show that each of Ucasa's provincial associations were to supply Mr Steve Kgame with three names for consideration for the "ambassadors" positions.

About 20 top officials of Ucasa attended the meeting.

They included Mr Kgame, Mr A L R Xaba, chairman of the OFS region, Mr P D M Nhlapo, chairman of the Transvaal region and Mr M J Khumalo, Ucasa's national treasurer.

Leaders

Mr Kgame said yesterday that he was "aware of the meeting and what took place there, but I'm not prepared to discuss it with the Press at this stage".

This week, when the National Party published its election manifesto, Mr Barend du Plessis said that the government was in the process of negotiating with black leaders.

He would not say which leaders he was referring to.

He referred to "independent" black metropolitan areas and said a request for such independence would not be refused.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday that she was not aware of the Ucasa resolutions, nor whether the Government would respond to them or not.



Granny's battle

GRANNY Hlalele (above) is unable to get an old age pension because her fingerprints have been worn out by years of being a washerwoman — See story Page 3.

Thousands stran as bus drivers s

THOUSANDS of commuters were stranded in Pretoria and neighbouring areas over the past two days when scores of bus drivers employed by Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings stayed away from work in protest against the company's refusal to recognise their union.

A BTH spokesman yesterday confirmed the stayaway by its employees, saying contigency plans had been made to ensure that thousands of daily commuters were transported to work-

places throughou tswana and Pretori

The BTH bus the work stoppag tion of their union Allied Workers' U

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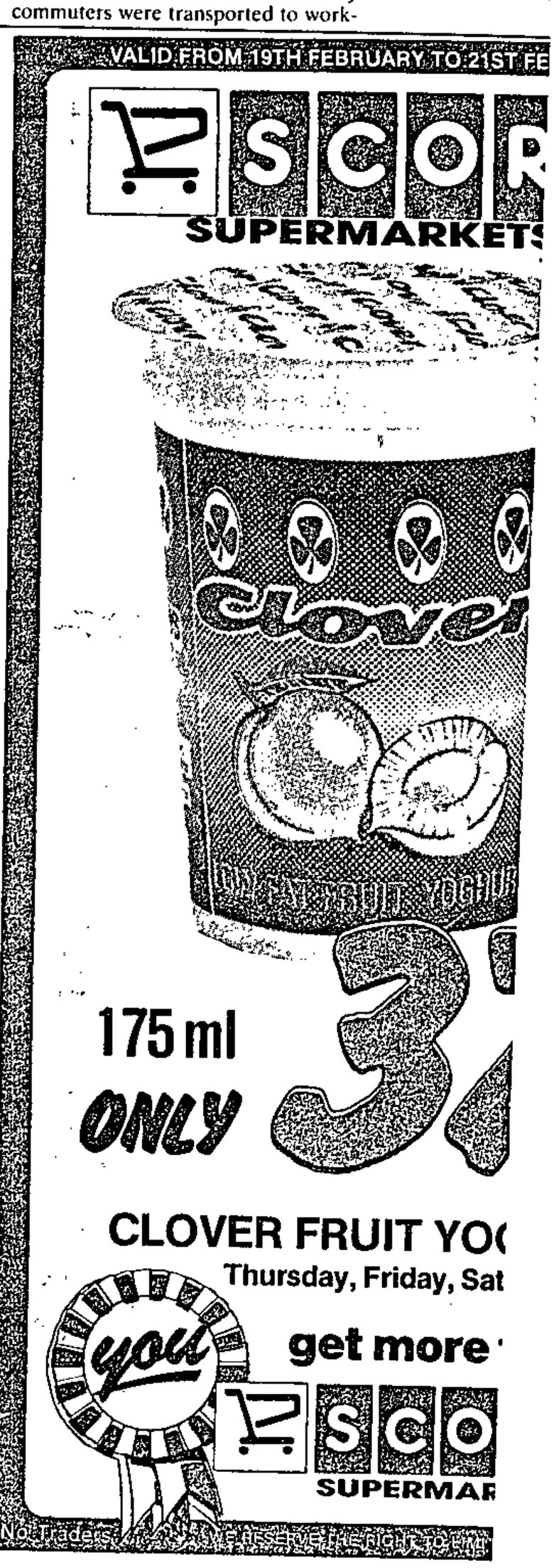

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Urban Foundation plans more housing seminars

By Michael Tissong

In response to an overwhelming number of applications for an Urban Foundation seminar series on black housing, the series has been expanded to accommodate more people.

The foundation said more than 1 000 delegates have responded.

"The need for enlightenment on legislation and regulations governing black housing supply has been dramatically borne out by the response to the UF's national seminar series which begins on February 16.

"The response has come from property developers, major employers in commerce and industry, architects, planners and surveyors, provincial and local authorities, bankers and building societies, politicians, lawyers and academics."

The serminars will be held in Durban on February 16, Port Elizabeth on the 18th, Cape Town on the 19th, Bloemfontein on the 20th, Johannesburg on the 23rd and Pretoria on the 24th.

Topics include:

- The 1986 Black Communities Development Act.
- Black township establishment and development procedures.
- The implications of these procedures for both the public and private sectors.

Fees for delegates are R100. They may register by writing to Box 52622, Saxonwold, 2132.

Men on the move use this centre





Mr ISAAC MAZUNGULA, head of the Getahead Foundation's office at the Advice Centre. The non-profitmaking organisation provides guidance and loans for businessmen.

By MIKE MABUSELA

SCORES of people are making daily use of an advice centre in Kwazakele tailor-made to meet their needs.

It is under the umbrella control of the Urban Foundation, but guidance available covers such fields as health care, setting up businesses, religion, education and building new homes.

One of the busiest offices belongs to the the East Cape branch of the non-profitmaking Getahead Foundation, which has set up an office in the Eastern Cape. It was established in the Transvaal

The local manager, Mr Isaac Mazungula, said the branch was opened to assist blacks in business and to help the informal sector by giving them small loans.

It also aims at embarking on educational programmes by inviting specialists in business subjects to give lectures.

Manager Mr DUMA MAKHANDA stands in front of the Urban Foundation Advice Centre in Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth.

Mr Dinana Mangali, of Zwide, was one of the people helped at the centre this week.

"I needed help as the sewing machine I use for making clothes was giving trouble," said Mr Mangali.

"I went to Getahead to arrange a small loan to help buy a replacement and think I'm going to get help."

The Careers Opportunities Research Information Service (Corics) is also based at the centre.

It liaises with schools and industry, provides career guidance to both teachers and pupils and researches job trends.

Other organisations housed at the centre are the Cape Teachers' Union, the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, East Cape and Allied Builders' Association, Youth for Christ, Red Cross and the SA Taxi Association's East Cape branch.

Urban Foundation regional director Mr Roger Matlock said the foundation used the centre to help people make use of its major housing projects.

The centre also houses conference rooms and two large halls, each of which can be sub-divided.

Mr Sikumbuzo Grootboom, of Kwazakele, regularly uses one of the halls for a modelling school.

"If I had not been able to use the advice centre hall to train my 100 students, I would probably not have been able to find another venue as there are very few halls in the townships," he said.

the Defence Act No 44; if so, *(a)* where are these barracks situated, *(b)* how many persons/offenders can these barracks accommodate and *(c)* for what reasons were these barracks established;

(3) what was the average number of offenders detained in detention barracks in 1986?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) *(a)* (i) 5.

(ii) None.

(b) 429.

(c) As on 9 February 1987.

(2) No. *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* fall away.

(3) Different categories of persons are admitted to detention barracks, viz persons awaiting trial, persons sentenced to detention and persons who are kept in safe custody. It is not possible to supply the average number in respect of offenders.

Central Energy Fund

314. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What was the balance in the Central Energy Fund as at 31 December 1986?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

R3 727 412 634.

Central Engery Fund

315. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What total amount was collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Total income collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund for the period 1 April 1986 to 31 December 1986:

Gross CEF levy received (4 c/1)		R240 004 434
Less payment to:		
SFF-Association (administration of the crude oil stock-piling programme)	R10 926 967	
Department of Transport (combating of oil pollution)	R 2 731 742	R 13 658 709
Netto CEF levy received		R226 345 725
Interest received on funds invested		R347 258 345
Dividends received (Sasol 3)		R 25 000 000
Total income for the period		R598 604 070

Unemployed Black persons

316. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest current population survey and *(b)* what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

According to the information published in Statistical News Release P27.3 on 12 January 1987

(a) 503 000.

(b) October 1986.

Mossel Bay oil-gas project

321. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) Whether *(a)* the State, *(b)* Soekor and/or *(c)* any other company in which the State directly or indirectly owns shares has purchased any land in the Mossel Bay area for use in connection with development of the oil-gas project; if so, (i) what specified land in each case, (ii) what was the cost of each specified piece of land and (iii) from whom was each such piece of land purchased; if not,

(2) whether any land is to be purchased in the Mossel Bay area for this purpose; if so, *(a)* what area of land and *(b)* what steps had been taken to acquire this land as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) *(a)* and *(b)* No.

(c) Yes. Land was purchased in the name of Mossref (Pty) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEF (Pty) Ltd of which all the issued shares are State-owned.

(i) *(a)* The remaining extent of portion 4 of the farm Duinzigt No 244 in the division of Mossel Bay in 36,5752 ha.

(b) Portion 1 of the farm No 298 in the division of Mossel Bay in 123,1260 ha.

(c) Portion 1 of the farm No 301 in the division of Mossel Bay in 235,0803 ha.

(ii) Purchase prices were as follows:

(a) R248 100.

(b) R477 400.

(c) R682 673.

(iii) The land was purchased from the following persons:

(a) Harold Russel Muller.

(b) Hendrik Pienaar.

(c) Johannes Jochemus Albertus Vermeulen.

(2) Fall away.

99-year leasehold

322. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many plots were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1986 with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Cape Province	95 601
Orange Free State	43 100
Transvaal	169 362
Natal	10 506

99-year leasehold

323. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) *(a)* How many persons in each specified Development Board or Office for Community Services area applied in 1986 for (i) leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme and (ii) leave to purchase property under freehold title and *(b)* how many such applica-

tions had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether the figures in respect of each such area represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1) *(a)* (i)	(ii)	*(b)*	(2)
Northern Cape	276	0	276	decrease
Western Cape	1 106	0	11 106	increase
Eastern Cape	3 875	0	3 875	increase
Natalia	158	0	97	increase
Southern Orange Free State	1 514	0	1 482	increase
Orange Vaal	1 356	0	1 356	increase
Central Transvaal	1 276	0	681	decrease
Northern Transvaal	115	0	115	increase
Western Transvaal	370	0	363	increase
Highveld	3 199	32	2 769	increase
East Rand	5 345	0	5 345	increase
West Rand	8 151	0	8 151	increase

National Manpower Commission

327. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1043 on 30 May 1986, consultations concerning the report of the National Manpower Commission on the working conditions of farm and domestic workers have now been completed; if not, *(a)* why not and *(b)* what remains to be done to complete this investigation; if so, (i) when and (ii) what organisations and persons were consulted in this regard;

(2) whether the report has been released; if so, when; if not, *(a)* why not and *(b)* when will it be released;

(3) whether any action affecting the working conditions of farm and domestic workers is to be taken as a result of the findings of this Commission; if not, why not; if so, *(a)* what specified action and *(b)* when?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No.

(a) Because intensive and wide ranging consultation with organised agriculture at various levels and in different regions is necessary on account of the great diversity in farming activities and practices.

(b) Further consultation is necessary in order to elicit the reactions and viewpoints of agriculture at national, provincial and district levels.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) No.

(a) Owing to ongoing sensitive consultations and negotiations.

(b) Release will be considered after consultations and negotiations have been completed.

(3) Actions to be taken will depend on the outcome of the negotiations.

(a) and *(b)* Fall away.

HoA

First/third-class passengers

328. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total number of *(a)* first and *(b)* third-class passengers transported by the rail services of the South African Transport Services in each of the four main metropolitan areas of the Republic in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

	(a)	*(b)*
Cape Town	41 285 218	123 165 623
Johannesburg	39 705 185	222 675 028
Durban	4 409 685	106 326 837
Pretoria	3 592 807	83 940 157

Loss

329. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services made a profit or sustained a loss on rail commuter services in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, *(a)* what was the amount of such profit or loss and *(b)* (i) in which areas and (ii) in respect of which services was the profit or loss the highest?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

A loss was sustained.

(a) R546 million.

(b) (i) All areas.

(ii) Third class.

Unemployed persons

330. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many White, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein	1 523	627	—
Cape Town	4 156	16 035	36
Durban	4 635	2 519	11 465
East London	706	1 098	31
George	395	1 430	—
Johannesburg	10 292	3 762	871
Kimberley	262	1 194	10
Port Elizabeth	1 894	4 780	72
Pretoria	2 328	303	54
Total:	26 191	31 748	12 539

Note: These figures are as at 31 December 1986.

Firearm licences

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

(1) Whether the requirements for obtaining a firearm licence are identical for members of all race groups; if not, *(a)* why not and *(b)* what are the points of difference;

(2) whether any applicants for firearm licences are required to pass a test or demontrate their skill in some other way; if not, why not; if so, *(a)* what is the nature of the test or demonstration required and *(b)* since when has this procedure been followed;

(3) whether any such test or demonstration is uniformly applied; if not, *(a)* why not and *(b)* what are the variations applicable in respect of (i) the age of the applicant, (ii) the race of the applicant, (iii) the geographical area and (iv) any other specified aspects of the test or demonstration required?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes. *(a)* and *(b)* Fall away.

(2) No, formal testing or demontration is required at this stage.

(4) Financial year — Profit — Loss

March 1980	R2 217 440	
March 1981	R1 842 014	
March 1982	R1 393 718	
June 1983 (15 months)	R995 592	
June 1984	R1 375 898	
June 1985	R554 238	
June 1986		605 440

(5) Yes.

(a) Breweries will be sold by public tender after the Sorghum Beer Act, 1962 (Act 63 of 1962) has been amended to provide for the privatisation of the sorghum beer industry.

(b) The selling price will depend on the commercial value which potential buyers attach to it.

(6) No. *(a)* and *(b)* Fall away.

Municipal police

270. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any complaints were lodged with the South African Police in 1986 regarding the conduct of municipal police attached to the *(a)* Ibhayi Town Council and *(b)* KwaNobuhle Town Council; is so, (i) what was the nature of the complaints in each case and (ii) what action was taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) (i) 49 complaints, inter alia murder, assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, assault, attempted murder, rape, theft and reckless driving.

(ii) All complaints were investigated by the South African Police. The public prosecutor declined to prosecute in 9 cases, 6 cases were withdrawn, 3 cases were disposed of as undetected, 3 persons were found guilty, in 1 case the decision of the public prosecutor is awaited, while in 27 cases the investigations are not yet completed.

(b) (i) 19 complaints, inter alia theft, attempted murder, robbery, rape and reckless driving.

(ii) All complaints were investigated by the South African Police. 3 persons were tried and found guilty, the trials in 3 cases are not yet finalised, the public prosecutor declined to prosecute in 8 cases, 2 cases were disposed of as undetected, in 2 cases the decision of the public prosecutor is awaited and the investigation in one case is not yet completed.

Persons of Portuguese origin

271. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) *(a)* What total number of persons of Portuguese origin was resident in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available and *(b)* how many of these persons (i) had taken out South African citizenship and (ii) were in possession of permanent residence permits;

(2) how many aliens were in possession of permanent residence permits in the Republic as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

According to the Population Register as at 31 January 1987:

(1) *(a)* 64 661.

(b) (i) 14 504.

(ii) 50 157.

(2) 416 092.

HoA

KwaNobuhle

272. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What total number of *(a)* households and *(b)* individuals was moved from (i) Langa, and (ii) Despatch, near Port Elizabeth, to KwaNobuhle during each specified month from 1 June to 31 December 1986;

(2) how many trucks were used to move the persons concerned during each of these six months;

(3) what was the total estimated cost to the State of moving these persons to KwaNobuhle?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) *(a)* and *(b)* (i) and (ii)

Month	*Place*	*Families*	*Individuals*
June 1986	Langa	—	—
	Despatch	—	—
July 1986	Langa	895	5 813
	Despatch	—	—
August 1986	Langa	2 924	19 006
	Despatch	—	—
September 1986	Langa	1 212	7 878
	Despatch	39	2 568
October 1986	Langa	1 595	10 368
	Despatch	177	761
November 1986	Langa	354	2 301
	Despatch	—	—
December 1986	Langa	30	195
	Despatch	—	—

(2)

June	none
July	8
August	35
September	39
October	27
November	27
December	6

(3) R13 487 782,62.

Khayelitsha

274. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken on who will be accommodated on the 5 000 sites presently being cleared at Khayelitsha; if not, when will a decision be taken; if so, who will be accommodated on the sites;

(2) *(a)* what is the monthly rental for a site at Khayelitsha and *(b)* who receives these rentals?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) A final decision has not been taken on who will be accommodated on the 5 000 sites presently being cleared in Khayelitsha. Settlement of persons on the new sites will commence as soon as sites are ready for occupation. Negotiations between various community groups presently living in overcrowded conditions are being conducted.

(2) *(a)* Villages 1 and 2 Khayelitsha = R20 per month;
Villages 3 and 4 Khayelitsha = not decided yet;
Village 5 (Site "C") = R12,50 per month.

(b) Rentals received by offices of

HoA

	(a) Mass/Units	(b) Estimated contrabanned value
(i) Dagga	2 114 163 kg	R1 000 per kg—R2 114 163 000
(ii) LSD	1 712 units	R10 per unit—R17 120,00
(iii) Heroin	1 014 gram	R250 per gram—R253 500,00
(iv) Cocaine	945 gram	R250 per gram—R236 250,00
(v) Mandrax	135 769	R5,00 per tablet—R678 845,00
(vi) Other Opiates	1 150 gram	R200 per gram—R230 000,00
(vii) Tablets	43 170	R5 per tablet—R215 850,00

Group Areas

221. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any cases involving offences in terms of the Group Areas Act were referred to the Attorneys-General for decisions regarding prosecution during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available; if so, *(a)* how many and *(b)* in how many of these cases did the Attorneys-General order that prosecutions be instituted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The information is in respect of 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(a) 54.

(b) 5.

Group Areas Act

222. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any criminal charges were brought against any persons in the Republic in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, *(a)* how many and *(b)* in how many of these cases were (i) convictions and (ii) acquittals obtained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The information is for the 12 months ending 31 December 1986.

(a) 4.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) None.

Group Areas Act

223. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any criminal charges were brought against any person in the Western Cape in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, *(a)* how many and *(b)* in how many of these cases were (i) convictions and (ii) acquittals obtained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The information is for the 12 months ending 31 December 1986.

(a) 3 persons.

(b) (i) 3.

(ii) None.

Group Areas Act

224. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were prosecuted in the Republic for offences in terms of the Group Areas Act during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available and *(b)* how many

of these persons were (i) acquitted and (ii) convicted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

		1984	1985	1986
(a)		0	1*	4
(b)	(i)	0	0	0
	(ii)	0	0	4

*The prosecution against this person was withdrawn.

Offences/infringements of the law

225. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many *(a)* offences and *(b)* infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1986;

(2) how many of these infringements of the law related to *(a)* curfew regulations, *(b)* the registration and production of documents, *(c)* the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and *(d)* the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) *(a)* 1 405 612 offences.

(b) 623 999 infringements.

(2) *(a)* to *(c)* Because all measures that controlled movement of people in these categories, in the Republic, were repealed, I do not consider it of any avail to furnish information that is no longer relevant.

(d) 18 273 instances.

Note: This information is furnished for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986. Statistics for the period 1 July 1986 until 31 December 1986 is not yet programmed and cannot be furnished.

SWA: persons held

226: Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under Proclamation *(a)* AG 26 and *(b)* AG 9; if so, (i) how many persons in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) (i) None;

(ii) as on 6 February 1987.

(b) (i) 12;

(ii) as on 6 February 1987.

SWA/Namibia: detentions

227. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and *(b)* in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) None;

(b) 6 February 1987.

Primary/secondary schools

228. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total number of *(a)* primary and *(b)* secondary schools was there in each specified departmental region as at 31 December 1986?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a)	Northern Transvaal	1 219
	Highveld	859
	Johannesburg	272

(2) No, because I do not consider it in the interest of the persons.

Note: The particulars are furnished in respect of those persons who were detained in police cells.

Detainees

71. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any detainees *(a)* were hospitalised in 1986 and *(b)* are hospitalised at present; if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons in each case;

(2) whether any detainees were visited by doctors while in detention in 1986; if so, *(a)* how many and *(b)* for what reasons in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) *(a)* and *(b)* Because the honourable member does not refer to a specific category or categories of detainees, I am not able to answer the question.

(2) *(a)* and *(b)* Because the honourable member does not refer to a specific category or categories of detainees and also does not indicate whether reference is made to district surgeons and/or private practitioners, I am not able to answer the question.

Note: Regarding detentions in terms of sections 29 and 50 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 and Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 and the Emergency Regulations, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable member to the fact that more than 3 500 persons were visited by district surgeons and private practitioners during 1986. These visits do not include visits to persons detained in prisons.

State of emergency

74. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he will furnish statistics on persons involved in incidents related to the current state of emergency; if not, why not; if so, how many persons *(a)* had been (i) killed and (ii) injured by *(aa)* members of the South African Police and *(bb)* any other specified persons and *(b)* had been (i) detained and (ii) arrested by the South African Police in connection with such incidents since 12 June 1986 as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any members of the South African Police were *(a)* killed and *(b)* injured in unrest during the abovementioned period; if so, how many in each case;

(3) what were the causes of the *(a)* deaths and *(b)* injuries in respect of (i) civilians and (ii) policemen during this period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, because I do not regard the announcement of information of this nature in the interest of the public.

I also refer the hon member to my Oral reply to question number 2 on 17 February 1987 and wish to draw attention specifically to the fact that—

All the statutory and parliamentary directions in respect of persons detained in terms of the present emergency regulations were strictly complied with.

The detention of all these persons is calculated at stabilising the security situation in the Republic of South Africa so that all peace-loving and law-abiding inhabitants of the Republic can enjoy a secure and carefree existence and the Government's reform initiatives can be pursued in an atmosphere of peace, tranquility and law and order. Another objective of the emergency regulation is to afford those involved in debate with the Government, and who are attached to government bodies, a free opportunity to continue with their negotiations with the Government and to allow the activities of those bodies to be promoted to the advantage of their respective communities.

I am, because of the nature of this situation, not in any way prepared to be instrumental in exposing the responsible corps of Black leaders to further atrocities of murder, injuries, damage to property and intimidation. I am similarly of the opinion that government-institutions and more specifically the security forces and other departments in the interest of the security of the Republic and all its people, be granted sufficient opportunity to resist the destructive and dangerous activities of communists and other radical elements in our midst and so to restore law and order radical elements in our midst and so to restore law and order, thereby allowing the Republic to move further along the road of peace and prosperity.

Despite the information mentioned which I already released, a wide range of questions relating to state of emergency matters, are being posed. An analysis thereof indicates that most of the questions are duplications as far as they refer to totals, areas and other details.

In view of the fact that detentions, unrest related incidents and actions by the security forces occur countrywide, the compiling and processing of this additional information will not only be immensely time consuming, but will also have a disruptive effect on the activities of the South African Police.

In addition, the further requested information is of such a nature that the ANC and other enemies will abuse it to the detriment of the country.

(2) Yes.

(a) 13 members.

(b) 105 members.

Particulars are furnished until 4 February 1987.

(3) *(a)* (i) Falls away.

(ii) A variety of causes, inter alia shooting incidents, burnings, stonings, hand grenade attacks and necklace murders.

(b) (i) Falls away.

(ii) A variety of causes, inter alia stone throwing incidents, shooting incidents, petrolbomb, handgrenade and knife attacks and attempted necklace murders.

Townships: military bases

75. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any military bases were set up or manned by South African Defence Force personnel in any Black townships in 1986; if so, *(a)* in which townships, *(b)* when, *(c)* why and *(d)* for how long was each such base maintained?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No permanent military bases were established in Black townships. Temporary bases are established according to operational requirements and I do not consider it in the public interest to divulge this information.

Townships: actions of troops

76. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1986 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, *(a)* how many, *(b)* on what dates and *(c)* what was the nature of the complaints in each case;

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

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(2) and (3) Yes.

(a) 26.

(b)	*(c)*	
4 Jan 1986	Assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm	6 Months imprisonment suspended for 3 years and 5 strokes with light cane
6 May 1986	Assault	Case withdrawn by complainant
16 Jun 1986	Rape	5 Years imprisonment of which 2 years suspended for 3 years
16 Jun 1986	Rape	R80,00 fine or 40 days imprisonment
7 Jul 1986	Unlawful seizure of property	Still under investigation
13 Jul 1986	Pointing of firearm	R800,00 fine
26 Jul 1986	Discharge of firearm in urban area	Still under investigation
8 Aug 1986	Assault	Complainant could not identify the person during an identity parade—not traced as yet
10 Aug 1986	Misconduct	Prosecutor declined to prosecute
13 Sep 1986	Scandalous behaviour	R75,00 fine
During Oct 1986 Date unknown	Unlawful detention	Allegation unfounded
14 Oct 1986	Assault	R60,00 fine
17 Oct 1986	Assault	Still under investigation
20 Oct 1986	Unlawful search	Prosecutor declined to prosecute
21 Oct 1986	Assault (7 Cases)	No members of the SA Defence Force in area during said time. Allegation unfounded
21 Oct 1986	Assault	Withdrawn by complainant
22 Oct 1986	Assault	Still under investigation
30 Oct 1986	Damaging of property and assault	Case still being considered by senior public prosecutor
18 Nov 1986	Murder and attempted murder	Case to be heard on 20 Feb 1987
25 Dec 1986	Assault	Still under investigation

Townships: troops deployed

78. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) *(a)* In which Black townships were troops of the South African Defence Force deployed in 1986, *(b)* what functions did these troops perform in such townships and *(c)* what total number of persons attached to the South African Defence Force was deployed in these townships in 1986;

(2) whether any of these troops were national servicemen; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) *(a)* and *(c)* It is not considered in the public interest to divulge this information.

(b) Tasks in support of the SA Police.

(2) Yes. It is policy not to divulge personnel strengths.

Emergency regulations: arrests

79. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) *(a)* What total number of persons has been arrested in terms of emergency regulations since the declaration of the state of emergency in June 1986, *(b)* in which areas were these persons arrested, *(c)* for how long was each such person held and *(d)* in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any of these persons have been charged; if so, *(a)* when and *(b)* what were the charges in each case;

(3) whether any of these persons *(a)* have been (i) released, (ii) found guilty and (iii) found not guilty, *(b)* have had the charges against them withdrawn and *(c)* are still awaiting trial; if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) I refer the honourable member to my summarised answer to Oral question number 2 which I furnished on 17 February 1987.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) I, however, do not consider it in the interest of the public to furnish information of this nature.

(ii) 161 persons.

(iii) 140 persons.

(b) 279 persons.

(c) 635 persons.

The information is furnished until 20 February 1987.

Unrest-related incidents

80. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were killed in unrest-related incidents in each month from July 1986 up to and including January 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

July 1986	90
August 1986	62
September 1986	31
October 1986	21
November 1986	25
December 1986	41
January 1987	34
Total	304

Note: The above information is preliminary of nature because all investigations, post mortems and inquests are not yet completed.

Work-seekers

384. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic in each month of 1986?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Male and Female Blacks registered as workseekers in White Areas during 1986 are as follows:

Month	Male	Female
January	50 942	26 881
February ...	81 188	44 323
March.....	64 356	33 061
April.....	58 836	29 176
May	48 608	23 553
June	42 317	18 842
July.....	36 301	15 154
August	40 029	16 223
September ..	39 036	15 878
October	39 704	15 710
November ..	39 815	13 599
December ..	31 754	10 121

Work-seekers

385. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, had been registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1986?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures for 1986 are as follows:

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS: 1986
ALL RACES

	Jan		Feb		Mrc		Apr		May		Jun	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg ...	22 911	15 747	37 118	22 102	31 823	19 054	29 961	18 502	24 385	15 447	20 604	13 660
Cape Town	11 796	6 249	13 252	7 776	12 742	8 281	12 877	8 728	13 837	9 009	13 875	8 748
Durban	29 504	16 055	36 225	22 018	38 128	10 893	29 045	16 010	28 976	16 045	26 578	14 410
Pretoria.....	10 525	6 687	16 424	9 201	13 630	7 750	12 807	6 309	10 765	5 321	11 270	5 236
Port Elizabeth ...	13 683	6 088	17 228	8 683	14 602	6 140	14 058	6 463	13 257	6 503	13 679	5 218
Bloemfontein....	3 465	2 286	4 526	2 692	3 820	2 530	3 669	2 350	3 150	2 095	3 204	2 067
East London.....	3 106	2 186	4 667	3 644	3 245	2 398	4 021	2 818	3 003	1 848	3 215	1 923
Kimberley	2 406	1 005	3 839	1 291	2 293	1 051	2 196	940	1 854	812	1 724	928
George	1 214	793	1 290	722	1 320	728	1 412	602	1 559	619	1 650	597
Total	98 610	57 096	134 569	78 129	121 603	58 825	110 046	62 722	100 786	57 699	95 799	52 787

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS: 1986
ALL RACES

	Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg ...	19 962	12 584	20 811	12 972	20 971	13 061	21 491	11 383	22 653	11 622	19 839	10 108
Cape Town.....	14 753	8 718	16 969	8 564	17 083	8 136	17 339	8 267	17 026	7 718	15 383	7 199
Durban	25 030	13 625	28 162	14 279	26 295	13 316	24 710	13 373	23 032	11 864	20 799	10 370
Pretoria.....	8 805	4 234	8 799	3 937	9 525	3 858	9 911	3 930	8 678	3 557	8 160	3 168
Port Elizabeth ...	12 908	4 621	13 067	4 507	11 357	4 087	10 789	4 178	10 122	3 396	6 805	2 672
Bloemfontein....	2 566	1 814	2 268	1 693	2 373	1 791	2 001	1 407	2 007	1 427	1 746	1 354
East London.....	3 385	1 818	3 348	1 681	3 312	1 869	3 338	1 656	3 508	1 886	2 217	1 319
Kimberley	2 016	855	1 938	834	1 940	895	1 732	771	1 731	738	1 385	659
George	1 836	686	1 995	657	1 800	622	1 721	615	1 649	614	1 351	579
Total	91 261	48 955	97 357	49 124	94 656	47 635	93 032	46 035	90 406	42 822	77 685	37 428

HoA

Trade unions

386. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1986 for registration in respect of *(a)* Black employees only, *(b)* White employees only, *(c)* Coloured employees only and *(d)* employees of more than one population group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 4.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

(d) 12.

Industrial accidents

387. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group *(a)* suffered permanent disablement and *(b)* died as a result of injuries sustained at work in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) *(a)* how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year *(b)* what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and *(c)* what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) *(a)*

Whites	1 584
Asians	196
Coloureds	1 418
Blacks	18 902

(b)

Whites	139
Asians	22
Coloureds	116
Blacks	1 414

(2) *(a)* 268 539.

(b) R84 620 822.

(c) 3 297 180 man days.

Note: The latest available figures are for 1984.

Trade Unions

388. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many registered trade unions confined their membership to *(a)* White, *(b)* Coloured/Asian and *(c)* Black persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) *(a)* how many racially mixed registered trade unions were there, and *(b)* how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and Asian and (iii) Black persons were members of trade unions, as at that date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) *(a)* 46.

(b) 17.

(c) 23.

(2) *(a)* 109.

(b) (i) 487 002.

(ii) 333 829.

(iii) 823 620.

Note: The figures are as at 31 December 1986. The figures under (2) *(b)* pertain to members of *all* registered trade unions. There were also 53 706 members in respect of whom no classification was made according to population groups.

Conciliation Boards

389. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

HoA

SOPHIE JEMA

38 councils have already broken away from Ucasa

A TOTAL of 38 councils have already broken away from the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) to join the "Think Tank" headed by Daveyton mayor Tom Boya.

The most recent defections are of councils under the Lekoa Development Board. They joined the "Think Tank" this week and their membership was confirmed by Boya yesterday.

The first group of 15 councils to join the "Think Tank" was the East Rand Urban Councils Association (Eruca). The Dobsonville Town Council, to which Ucasa president Steve Kgame belongs, has also joined. Boya said more local representatives had indicated they were prepared defect from Ucasa but first had to obtain a mandate from their councils.

Councils have pulled out of Ucasa because it supports the national statutory council.

Govt 'must dismantle apartheid'

Boya criticised a recent statement made by Kgame that he could not understand why Boya's group opposed the national statutory council when they participated in local authorities and the proposed regional services council.

Boya said: "Kgame should know better. There is a wide difference between local authorities which cater for the rendering of essential services and a national council which aims to resolve the complex political problems of the country.

"We made it clear to the government that our participation would depend only on the government's willingness to dismantle the pillars of apartheid, namely the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Separate Amenities Act and all other discriminatory legislation.

"However the increasing breakaway by many councils from Ucasa will soon make it clear that we are the real representatives of local government."

New body is called Umsa

B Day SOPHIE TEMA (339 26/2/87

THE United Municipalities of SA (Umsa) — the newly formed body of councils that broke away from the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) will be launched in the city at the weekend.

Umsa is headed by Daveyton mayor Tom Boya and will comprise 38 councils throughout SA.

Boya said: "The increasing breakaway by many councils from Ucasa will soon make it clear that we are the real representatives of local government in SA.

"Government will have no choice but to speak to us if they are interested in hearing the legitimate and genuine views of blacks in the largest areas of the Republic.

"If the national statutory council is to succeed in bringing about negotiations, government must demonstrate its bona fides to the disenfranchised black majority."

...was an apparent increase in the Unisa's Market Re

Black projects get R2m boost from NCR gift

B1 Day 27/2/87 (339)

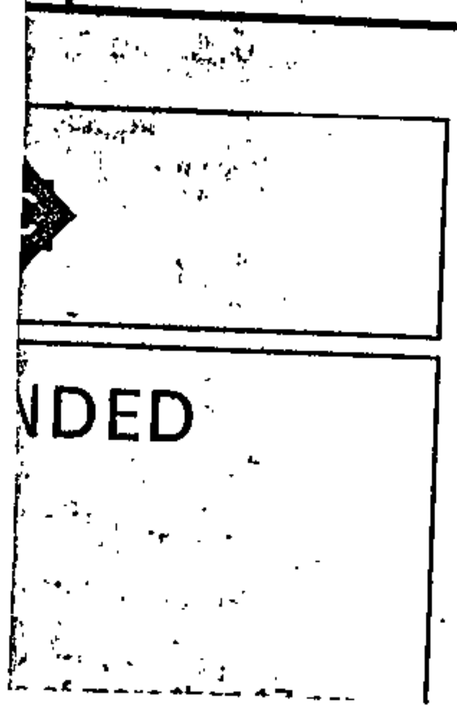
SOPHIE TEMA

A WIDE range of projects, from self-help housing to assistance for black entrepreneurs, will benefit from the R2m donation this week by NCR Corporation to the Urban Foundation.

R1-million — the largest portion of the donation — will be placed in trust for use during the next two years by the Private Sector Council on urbanisation and the removal of key obstacles to a non-discriminatory society.

Other Urban Foundation initiatives to benefit are:

- ☐ Self-help housing, which services residential sites, provides a range of housing services to enable families to manage building of their own houses and provides access to finance;
- ☐ Funda Centre, an adult education resource centre in Soweto whose main purpose is to develop leadership for social reconstruction;
- ☐ The Urban Black Entrepreneurial Development Programme, which aims to promote the development of black business in both the informal and formal sectors as well as develop skills and create jobs;
- ☐ Local government (to promote public support through a communications programme and to negotiate with government for the implementation of an alternative system of local government. R50 000 will be used for the initiative's research programme and to finalise the plan for submission to the State.);
- ☐ R100 000 will be directed to the Association of Black Accountants of SA (Abasa) to establish a centre for accounting studies to deal with the training and supply of black accountants;
- ☐ R65 000 will go to its Parent and Community Self-Help and Effectiveness Programme, which educates parent co-ordinators associated with the organisations 10 branches.



Last year NCR gave R1m to the Urban Foundation for black education programmes.

The R2m cheque was handed by NCR's MD Jim Houston to Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the foundation.

After the handing over of the cheque Steyn said: "The Urban Foundation is greatly indebted to NCR for its generous donation of R2m, which will involve and benefit various black projects in SA."

Blacks will veto city states — Kgame

CITY states will meet with total opposition from blacks, irrespective of their political persuasions, says Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) president Steve Kgame.

Kgame is backed by Tom Boya, acting chairman of the "Think Tank" group which recently broke away from Ucasa.

Boya says government is again failing to address black people's grievances, and in particular, their need for genuine representation. "The time must come when government

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

stops dictating what should happen to blacks and instead involves blacks in decision-making," he says.

Describing city states as "going back to the Verwoerdian era", Kgame says: "This concept is totally unacceptable. We're not going to allow the continued fragmentation of this country into little bits and pieces of land.

"My original standpoint is that we want a unitary state of SA to the extent that those homelands which have taken independence should be brought back into one SA." Trying to create city states did not solve the political aspirations of blacks.

He sees city states as an attempt by government to reverse attitudes to the proposed National Statutory Council (NCS). He says that although the NSC is a basis on which a compromise can be struck, it will not work unless participants are given full executive powers and the authority to make decisions.

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Township investment up

Own Correspondent

INVESTMENT in black townships is expected to increase by a huge 16,2% this year following a healthy 13,2% increase last year.

The building and construction industries are already banking on an anticipated flood of new funds for the development of housing which is in part attributable to government's R750m commitment of last year.

But further monies are expected to come from the growing demand by blacks that cash in which they have a vested interest — insurance and banking — should be used for the benefit of their own people.

The Bureau for Economic Research (BER) says if government were to make it easier for these institutions to invest directly in black areas, it could become a major growth area for the building industry.

That black areas are buoyant is borne out by Cement Distributors (CD) which says that demand from black states bolstered overall 1986 sales. CD distributes over 90% of all national rail cement sales.

"The trend is continuing," says Tony Johnson, CD's national sales manager.

Despite the recession, he says, sales in Ciskei and many other homelands have continued to increase and it is obvious that there is tremendous potential for cement sales into all the black areas.

Boya calls for more black land



MEMBERS of Umsa's executive committee. (From left to right), Mr Modiba, Mr Boya and Mr Mahlangu.

THE newly-formed United Municipalities of South Africa — a rival body to the Urban Councils Association of South Africa — has urged the Government to allow blacks participation in the central government.

This call was made by Mr Tom Boya, the first president of Umsa when the organisation was officially launched at a Johannesburg hotel on Saturday.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

Mr Boya was elected unopposed.

He also called on the Government to release all political prisoners, unban all political organisations and give additional land to blacks.

He said: "All discriminatory laws should be abolished, including the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. We will strive for a single education department in this country and for more houses for the homeless.

"Umsa will challenge the country's problems imaginatively and become a true spokesman for the aspirations of the moderate people through consultation and negotiation," Mr Boya added.

More than 300 breakaway councillors representing 26 of the 30 council regions throughout the country attended the ceremony.

Other executives elected were deputy president, Mr David Modiba (deputy mayor of Kagiso), treasurer Mr Matthews Mahlangu (mayor of Atteridgeville) and secretary general, Mr Solly Rammala (town clerk of Atteridgeville).

All chairmen of Umsa's eight provincial associations, still to be established, will be co-opted into the national executive committee.

Meanwhile, Ucasa held another meeting in Welkom on Saturday.

Council split could wreck Heunis' hopes

A RIFT has opened in the ranks of South Africa's controversial black town councillors which could complicate the government's task of finding black leaders willing to participate in its "new deal."

Until less than a week ago most of the 240 black local authorities were represented by the government-recognised Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa). But Ucasa's dominance is now being challenged by the break-away United Municipalities of SA (Umsa).

Led by veteran councillor Steve Kgame, Ucasa is in favour of participating in the national statutory council proposed by President PW Botha.

"If we can use it as a lever of change, we will participate," Kgame said.

Botha's proposal has either been rejected totally or given only qualified acceptance by most black leaders.

Ucasa is already represented on a statutory council operating at local government level. That council was set up to help the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs re-model local government in the same way Botha and the Minister of Constitutional Affaris, Chris Heunis, plan to restructure government at national level to provide for black participation.

Umsa is more critical than Ucasa. It is opposed to unqualified participation in the envisaged national council, the draft bill of which provides specially for black urban representation.

Umsa president Tom Boya said: "We will not participate in the national council. If Botha wants it to succeed, he must unban the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, he must release Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mopotheng (president of the PAC) and do away with all discriminary laws. He must do so to show his *bona fides*."

If Umsa eclipses Ucasa as the premier organisational voice of the councillors, Heunis may find still himself dealing with men without a mandate — even from their own limited constituencies. Most black councils were elected on low polls in 1983, with the majority of voters heeding calls to boycott the elections from the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation. In Soweto, the poll was barely 10 percent.

Kgame, a tough politician who is recovering from bullet wounds after being shot in January, denied the tide has turned against Ucasa.

"We haven't had any resignations yet," he said. "We still represent all the main councils, except the Soweto Council which never joined us."

Boya said: "Our launch last weekend was attended by 26 councils." They include the Soweto Council, biggest in the country. Having remained aloof from Ucasa, it has decided to throw in its lot with Umsa. The 26 councils include most councils on the East and

By PATRICK LAURENCE

West Rand.

At its founding conference, Umsa declared itself in favour of the election of municipalities on a non-racial basis, a concept which cuts across government policy of separate local authorities with limited co-operation in "regional service councils" for the provision of essential services like sewerage, electricity and water.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle for power between Ucasa and Umsa — which seems, in part, to be a personal contest between Kgame and Boya, a former vice-president of Ucasa — it is unlikely to make life easy for Heunis.

The parlous state of black local government is reflected in information collated by Margie Keeton of the Urban Foundation's urbanisation unit.

● Barry Erasmus, the man appointed to administer KwaNobuhle in the Eastern Cape following the collapse of its town council, is still there more than 18 months later, although he was initially appointed for six months only.

● His counterpart in Alexandra is similarly still running the town nearly a year after the disintegration of the Alexandra Council.

● About 40 percent of the community councils in the Eastern Cape literally fell to pieces a year ago in the face of *en masse* resignations. Another 20 percent could not muster the required quorums to function legally. There is little evidence that the situation has improved since then.

● Between March 1985 and March 1986, 216 councillors resigned. Of the 216 vacancies, only 48 were filled. Of those, 36 were filled by men who were elected unopposed, indicating a deep antipathy towards the idea of holding office in government-created councils.

Compounding the problem is the widespread belief that many councillors are corrupt and that their tenacious clinging to office is prompted by greed rather than political principle. The belief is fuelled by pending charges of corruption against several councillors — including Kgame, who is alleged to have accepted nearly R4 000 in bribes as well as cases of whisky and brandy.

Popular suspicion that the councillors have grown rich on graft is reinforced by the report of Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who headed a one-man inquiry into the 1984 uprising in the Vaal Triangle. He received very many complaints about the quality of the councillors," he wrote. "Some of the most important complaints were that many of them were corrupt and self-interested." He recommended a full-scale investigation into the personal finances of the councils.

It was not acted on by the government.

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Umsa calls on govt to end Group Areas Act

SOPHIE TEMA

THE newly formed United Municipalities of SA (Umsa) will launch a determined campaign against the Group Areas Act as a first step towards bringing about change in SA.

Umsa president Tom Boya said at Umsa's launch recently: "If the Group Areas Act was to be abolished, about 300 000 houses in white areas presently standing vacant would become available to the upper class blacks thus making available an enormous housing stock."

He said change had to come in SA and blacks had to be represented at the highest level.

Boya said: "The abolition of pass-laws and influx control bring about temporary relief which is not what blacks really want but what they will have to content with."

His organisation would call on government to:

- ☐ Release all political prisoners;
- ☐ Declare a moratorium and grant amnesty to all South Africans living in exile; and
- ☐ Give additional land to blacks in the country.

Boya said Umsa would struggle for the participation of blacks in the decision making process of the country in central government and for one education department for all races.

"While we agree with the radical organisations that change must come in SA and that we as blacks must be represented at the highest level of government, we cannot accept the argument that it is wrong to make use of the existing system of black municipalities which is the only at local level which can be relied upon to serve the immediate needs of any community."

As a gesture of goodwill, Umsa had received donations of more than R27 000 from different organisations for the purpose of carrying out its objectives as set out in its constitution.

Boya said: "After making strenuous and futile efforts to reform Ucasa from within, we were left with no choice but to form a new vigorous representaive organisation like Umsa which will challenge the country's problems imaginatively and become a true representative for the aspirations of the moderate people through consultation and negotiation.

"The need for the establishment of this new organisation further stem largely from our involvement in the Black Local Authorities."

He said Umsa would conduct thorough investigations into the problems of urban blacks and make recommendations and submissions to the government as to a solution.

Umsa's launch was attended by council representatives from more than 26 regions in the country.

F/M 13/3/87 (339)

BLACK COUNCILS

Umsa vs Ucasa

With their township opponents largely driven underground or in detention, the embattled black town councils appear to be using the respite to get their act together.

The United Municipalities of SA (Umsa), a rival body to the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) was formed on February 28 at a ceremony which was attended by representatives of 26 black council regions.

The new body, under the presidency of former Ucasa deputy president Tom Boya, broke away from Ucasa after claiming that it was run inefficiently and had "tarnished the image of black councillors by mismanagement of funds."

Other executives elected were: deputy president, David Modiba (the deputy Mayor of Kagiso), and treasurer Matthews Mahlangu (the Mayor of Atteridgeville).

Umsa plans to move fast. It established eight regions and will start addressing councils in the northern Cape this week. There are four regions in the Cape, two in the Transvaal, one in the Free State and one in Natal.

Each region will appoint its own chairman, who will then automatically form part of the executive committee "to ensure equal representation," says Boya.

Meanwhile, Ucasa and Umsa are squabbling about support and credibility. The infamous state of black local authorities and a difference in approach to membership qualifications complicate matters. Boya says 30 councils — either unanimously or divided — support Umsa. But Ucasa counts only the support of councils as a whole.

Ucasa President Steve Kgame says the eastern Cape unanimously supported Ucasa at a meeting on February 8. He recently met Free State councils in Welkom, who also unanimously supported a vote of full confidence in Ucasa.

He accuses Umsa of claiming support unduly by including Alexandra (which does not have a council) and Dobsonville (of which Kgame is a council member). And Ucasa has received no official resignations, he says.

But Boya says Alexandra is part of the western region of Ucasa which pulled out of Ucasa entirely. He says Kgame will very soon be flooded with resignations, although he does not believe it necessary to resign officially.

At the launching of Umsa, Boya blamed Ucasa for its silence on "crucial issues." Among them were: forced removals; the refusal by government to abolish all discriminatory legislation; school crises and the housing backlog, which was worsened by government's refusal to grant additional land to black municipalities.

He said Umsa would call on government to release all political prisoners, unban all political organisations, grant amnesty to all South Africans living in exile, give additional land to blacks, allow black participation in central decision-making, and create one education department for all.

But Kgame says Umsa has no new ideas. "Ucasa is already negotiating for more land and the removal of the Group Areas Act." After the election, Ucasa will "strongly stand up" for issues like black representation in parliament, he says.

Kgame adds that Ucasa has been successful in the past. It suggested that regional services council levies should go mostly to needy areas, and recommended that an arbitrator and appeal board be formed to bring this about. "Ucasa will go from strength to strength and become more meaningful," he asserts.

One of the main reasons for Umsa's break with Ucasa is Ucasa's support for the proposed National Statutory Council (NSC). Boya says Umsa will only participate in the NSC if government proves it is honest by unbanning the ANC and the PAC, by releasing Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mothopeng (executive of the PAC), and by doing away with all discriminatory laws.



Boya

But Ucasa will join the NSC if it will help the people. Kgame says local authorities have to be part of the provincial administration and third tier government. "You can't mark time on one step," he says.

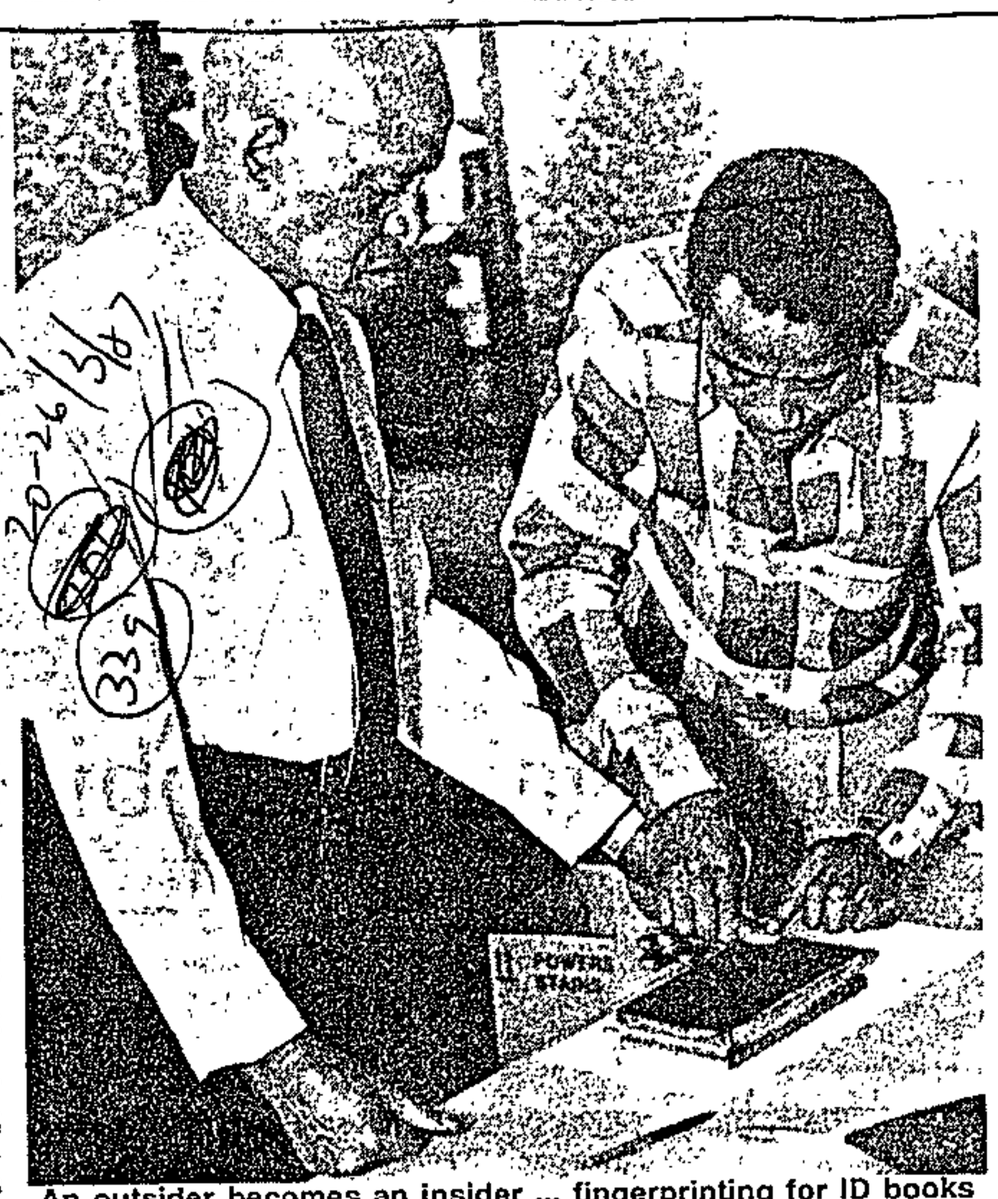
Referring to the breakaway by academics and businessmen from the National Party, Boya says moderates have a role to play in negotiating with these dissidents. "Why should all these dissident generals not come together and see where they agree and where they do not, and together come up with common solutions for a better and united SA?" he asks.

Umsa will be open to all races, he says, and will approach other municipalities for support within the next few weeks. ■

Free to move on. Not free to stop

INFLUX CONTROL

BY RUTH BECKER



An outsider becomes an insider ... fingerprinting for ID books
Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

BLACK South Africans might be free to move about these days, but unless they can find housing they're not allowed to stop moving, according to reports from the Blach Sash national conference held in Cape Town on the weekend.

On July 1 last year all the pass and influx control laws were abolished and a new structure of control was introduced. Now there are "insiders" and "outsiders", as the Johannesburg advice office report describes it.

Life outside is tougher than ever for one-third of the country's black population.

Life for those, now South African citizens, who are already inside or have enough money to buy themselves in, is dependent upon housing; one is allowed to settle if one has accommodation. But the housing situation is critical, with backlogs thousands of families long, dating back for 20 years — and the waiting lists are now largely irrelevant. "If you can pay you will get a house," the report states. "If you cannot pay, you won't."

The outsiders are too poor to maintain themselves inside, or too poor to move themselves in from outside. These "aliens" include the nine million people who lost their citizenship when the TBVC "homelands" (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) took independence.

"The problems are the the same old problems with the same tragic human face. The resolution or otherwise of the problems is now based on a whole new system of law," the report states.

Two new laws govern the inside/outside dichotomy.

One is the Identification Act, which provides for the issue of a common identity document to everyone who is "permanently resident" in South Africa.

These small books do not indicate race. But everyone has two identity numbers — the one in the identity book, and a birth entry number in the population register. The birth entry number, shows race in the twelfth digit, numbering from "0" for whites to "9" for blacks, with other races in-between. So the population register still classifies everybody according to race.

Various problems with the new "just one little book" identification system came to the attention of the Johannesburg advice office soon after the book was launched.

Applicants, who are supposed to be able to go to the nearest office of the Department of Home Affairs, were referred to the old Bantu Commissioner's office, initially because the white, coloured and Indian offices did not have fingerprinting equipment. They now have the equipment, as everybody is obliged to be fingerprinted for new identity documents, but black people are still being referred to the commissioner's offices.

"There is no longer any such legal entity as a Bantu Commissioner, but in practice the same old officials who were Bantu Commissioners are now officials of the Department of Home Affairs and are doing the same old things in the same old way," the report states.

In February this year the office received a sudden spate of complaints from different parts of the country that old people were told they could not apply for a pension until they had a new ID. One explanation given was that the computer had been reprogrammed to deal with the new 13 digit identity numbers and could no longer cope with the old ones.

The report also questions whether pass raids "really are a thing of the past", given information reaching the Johannesburg office.

According to the Act, the report notes, "'An authorised officer ... may at any time request any person reasonably presumed to have attained the age of 16 years to prove his identity without delay ...' but it amounts to the same thing if policemen are going to stop ordinary people in the streets in an arbitrary fashion."

The "insiders" — those who are entitled to the new identity document — can move about freely and look for work without having to obtain permission first. They can apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits and do not have to return to a remote "homeland" to claim benefits. This means they can actively seek work during the six-month period during which the benefits are paid.

They are free to move — but not to settle. The report sums it up by saying: "If you can pay, you will get a house ... Control over land and housing which has always been one of the most important influx control mechanisms continues to be so and will increase in importance now that other mechanisms have been repealed."

In theory, the mechanism which deprived TBVC "citizens" of their South African citizenship has been repealed with The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, which became law on July 1, 1986.

But the administration of the Act "is so far removed from the State President's promise (to restore citizenship) as to bear almost no relation to it", according to the report.

On February 23, the Minister of Home Affairs told parliament a total of 2 909 people had regained their South African citizenship in 1986. According to the Black Sash, there are at least nine million South Africans who lost their citizenship between Transkei independence in 1976 and Ciskei independence in 1981.

The Minister also reportedly said no applications for restoration of citizenship had been refused — but in the first two months of this year, reports of refusals reached the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg. They found the two main reasons given were that homeland leaders, with the exception of Ciskei, were stalling and the term "permanently resident" is under dispute.

The Department of Home Affairs says a person's place of permanent residence is where the family lives. According to the Black Sash, lawyers maintain that if a person has been residing in South Africa since the "homeland's" independence, that person is permanently resident.

The report notes that many people from the newly independent homelands have worked in South Africa's cities for "many, many years", failing to bring their families because the law did not allow it. "While recent changes made this possible, they could not obtain family accommodation."

Black city states are ludicrous idea says think-tank academic

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THE Government's constitutional dream of independent black city states has been dismissed as "ludicrous" by a former top constitutional adviser and leading academic Professor Willie Breytenbach.

Professor Breytenbach, once part of the think-tank of Mr Chris Heunis's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and an architect of the tri-cameral constitution, says that even if the idea were workable it could not accommodate even half the urban blacks.

The concept of black city states is an apartheid phoenix that has risen from the ashes of earlier Government dilemmas.

Mr F W de Klerk, chairman of the Ministers' Council, said this week that once the quandary of urban blacks was settled, South Africa's political problems would be solved.

Viable

State President Mr P W Botha asked this week if states such as Luxembourg or Monaco could be independent in Europe, why not Soweto, for example, in South Africa?

The Government has made clear its desire to introduce such city-statal independence for urban blacks in terms of its "own affairs" concept — and to superimpose a Council of State on a national level where "general affairs" could be thrashed out.

Professor Breytenbach says the defining characteristic of the European examples Mr Botha has in mind is that they are "self-generating, viable units" with a productive infrastructure and tax base.

He described South African black urban areas as "slaapstate" — dormitory townships that did little more than house workers for nearby industrial areas.

At most four black urban areas — Soweto, Natalspruit, Sebokeng and the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage/Despatch region — had the administrative infrastructure and other requirements to be converted into independent states, according to Professor Breytenbach.

Headache

This would leave the political future of the majority of urban blacks unsolved.

The concept of independent black city states had "loony" consequences, he said. One had to start thinking in terms of the State President of Soweto and the Republic of Mamelodi.

If Voortrekkerhoogte wanted "a major headache" and Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan wanted to lose sleep, they should start contemplating an independent Soweto with its own defence force, Professor Breytenbach said.

Government's fix over black city states stems from its belated concession that not all blacks would — or could — accept homeland independence.

Until only recently the Government still insisted that there was no permanency for blacks in "white South Africa" — hence no political solution beyond local government was needed for them.

Then in the heady days of reform earlier this decade came the recognition of the unavoidable: millions of blacks were here to stay. The landmark decision was made that they could be considered South African citizens.

Rights

But citizens are entitled to political rights.

At this point, however, Government stymied itself with its adamant refusal to consider giving blacks a role in Parliament.

Re-enter the idea of black city states, for which former Cabinet Minister and later Nationalist rebel Mr Theo Gerdner was slated when he first mentioned it 10 years ago.

Government planners are now entranced with the idea, which seems to make sense in their apartheid framework: if blacks cannot or will not take independence in their homelands, give it to them where they are.

President P W Botha has recently also dropped strong hints that black urban elections are in the offing to find leaders with whom he can thrash out their concept of independence.

(News by L Venter, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.)

SAM VAN COLLER

Room to grow

339

FM 3/4/87

Sam van Coller (49) takes over as MD of the Urban Foundation in the second half of the year. He asserts modestly that he will simply be part of continuing processes within the foundation, and it's difficult to say what route it will take. Urbanisation is the most dynamic component in the process of change in SA, and it has been generally accepted as a normal phenomenon in a developing country.

Van Coller says with quiet optimism that if SA tackles urbanisation properly, we can start to make an impact on the considerable social problems that have been generated by attempts to defy the process in the past. The foundation, of course, has already built up considerable expertise, and Van Coller is eager to mobilise it further.

Graduation from UCT and a Rhodes Scholarship should ensure that Sam van Coller will not disrupt a tradition of erudite and perceptive directors at the foundation. His experience at Seifsa will be helpful, and although the two organisations have very different objectives, there has been a close and co-operative relationship between them.

Van Coller comments that the running of such organisations is essentially different from handling a company. One does not have the freedom of company management, for instance. There is always the vital need to ensure the continued support of the organisation's backers.

The foundation has undergone changes since its inception in 1976. The prime focus is still the upliftment of urban communities, in a manner that removes discrimination. But the foundation has come to realise that the process of raising the quality of life is not simply economic. Many projects involve legislative procedures, and this has become increasingly frustrating. It was inevitable, then, that the foundation should become something of a lobby group.

Sensitive to the allegation that the foundation operates with exaggerated discretion, Van Coller says that where one is seeking to achieve consensus, it becomes necessary to restrict what one says beyond the actual communication.

Difficulties arise when conducting negotiations with trade unions, for instance, if the process also takes place through the media. The media does play a key role, but a balance must be established.

A major problem is to dispel the conventional negative views of urbanisation — one vision is that of a slum and squatter wasteland. Van Coller says with conviction that what could and should be a normal process is presently being handled inappropriately.

Deeply aware of the "appalling" living conditions of lower income groups, he is in no doubt that the migrant labour laws have been highly destructive of forces which hold society together. Land tenure, racial structuring, bad education policies and inadequate crime prevention are all named as villainous contributory factors.

There is ample foreign evidence — from the World Bank, for instance — as to how urbanisation programmes can succeed or fail.

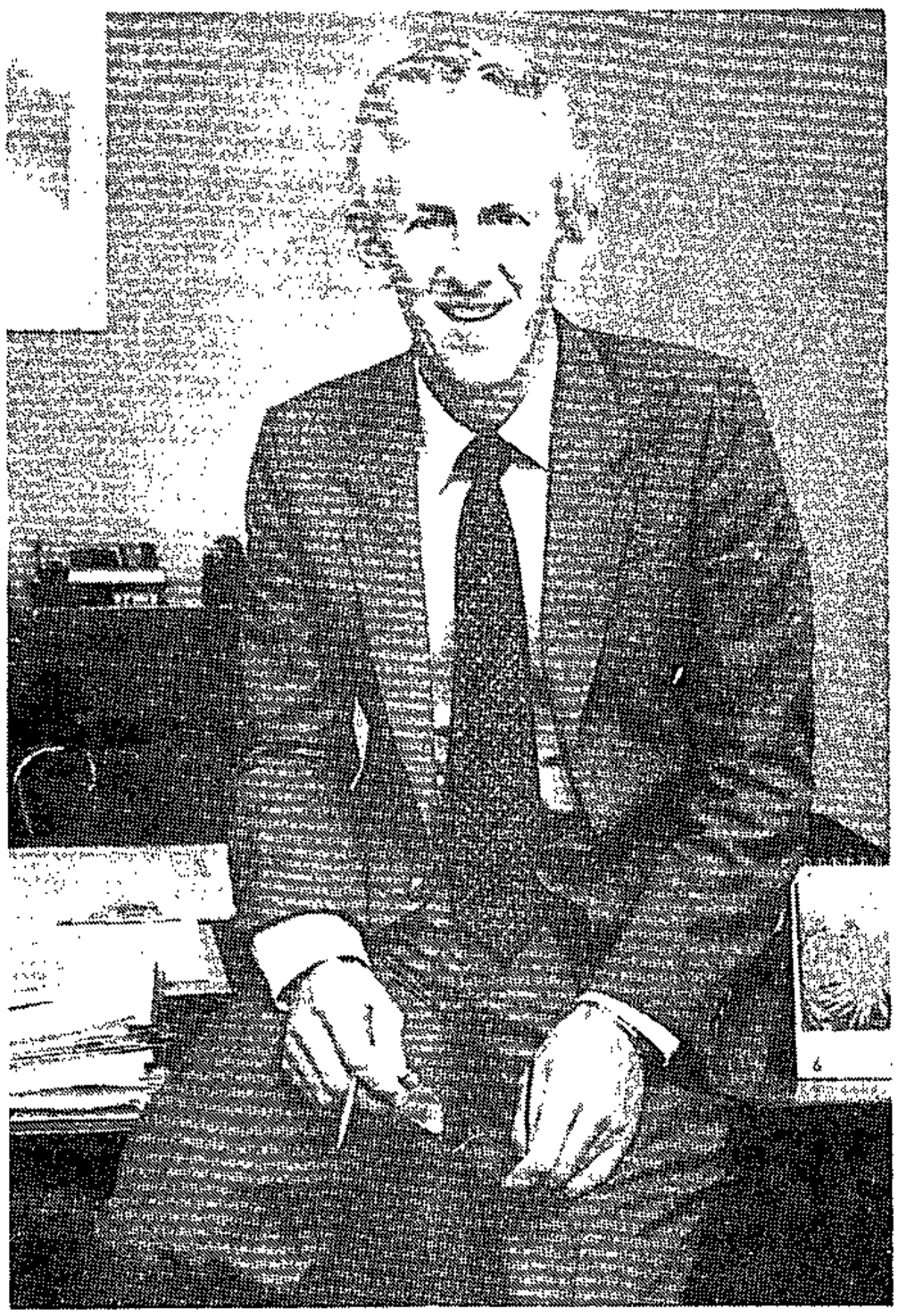
He acknowledges that change in SA is difficult because it gives rise to insecurity. Success stories, therefore, are important in promoting the concepts of change, and Van Coller uses the granting of full trade union rights as an example. Initial predictions were that this move would be the end of the white worker's security. But, seven years later, and despite the size of the unions representing black workers, whites have not been jeopardised.

Economic progress is the major determinant of the rate at which change can be effected. This is presently the major question mark over SA's ability to become a more just society. Van Coller is emphatically opposed to sanctions as a means of contributing to change, and sees them as having the reverse effect.

The Norweto project controversy is dismissed as a red herring. What is much more important, he says, is a strategy for growth in the PWV area, the heart of the South African economy.

It must be allowed to grow without ideological distortion — and Norweto reflects a desire to distort natural regional growth. Economic, demographic, residential and sociological trends must develop naturally if growth is to be achieved.

Sam van Coller admires the achievements of the foundation to date. He leaves the unmistakable impression that Selfsa's loss is the Urban Foundation's gain. ■



Van Coller ... urban dynamics

No place on RSCs for non-Ucasa members

BLACK local authorities who are not members of the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) will not be catered for on the new Regional Services Councils, (RSCs) Ucasa president Steve Kgame said yesterday..

SOPHIE TEMA

Kgame, whose organisation is the only body with government recognition to represent urban blacks and local authorities on the RSCs, said yesterday councils that had joined the newly formed United Municipalities of SA (Umsa) would suffer because they would have no representation on the RSCs.

He said the guidelines set out in the RSC Act stated that blacks would be represented in eight RSC regions with each region having a chairman and committee.

The black community, city and town councils — most of them Ucasa members — would also be represented on the different RSCs.

CT6 Times 17/4/82

Council slates govt urbanization policy

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government's new urbanization strategies could lead to a disrupted labour force in Cape Town and increasing unemployment, leading to human hardship and local political unrest, Cape Town City Council warned yesterday.

Commenting on the government's White Paper on Urbanization, it also said that over 95% of all black people in the Western Cape were by definition citizens of Ciskei or Transkei and two-thirds were likely to remain "technical aliens, unable to work freely or demand access to the benefits of citizenship".

"The implications for the city's economic, social and political future are critical," the council said.

The council's assessment, which was signed by the City Planner, Mr D S Jack, and prepared in conjunction with its corporate management team, concluded that the labour force in Cape Town would increase by 176 000 between 1985 and 1990 and this meant that 133 new job opportunities were needed in Greater Cape Town every day.

The anticipated increase in the labour force excluded the current number of unemployed people.

"Provision of housing must be almost double the existing supply by the year 2000 if squatting and overcrowding are to be overcome and new people to be accommodated," said the council.

But without the prospect of significant commercial and industrial development, "Cape Town's long-term financial viaiblity is at great risk. Already, substantial cutbacks have been forced in the city's current annual budget".

However, the government's strategies in the White Paper aimed to constrain development in metropolitan areas, including Cape Town, and foster expensive and inefficient decentralized development.

The White Paper stated that the legislation which controlled the entry, residence, employment and removal of foreigners should be strictly applied.

At present "over 95%" of all blacks in the Western Cape were citizens of Ciskei or Transkei but 65%, two out of every three blacks in Cape Town, were by definition "illegal aliens with no right to be in the Republic".

"Their employment is illegal unless the employer can show that no South African citizen is available to fulfil the job, making employers liable for substantial fines and substandard work conditions.

"If the government actually implements its new legislation, the impact on Greater Cape Town — its people, employers and economy — could be significant in terms of a disrupted labour force and increased unemployment leading to human hardship and local political unrest," the council said.

(Report by Barry Streek, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Home is a patch of floor the size of a double bed

There's the case of the four-room house with 30 inhabitants. Or the two-room house with 42 residents. A new report on housing warns than 1,5-million homes must be built in the next three years, reports MOIRA LEVY

THE average urban black in South Africa lives in a space not much larger than a double bed. The demand for housing is expected to grow at such a rate that by the year 2000 even that space will be considered a luxury.

A South African Institute of Race Relations investigation released this month estimates an average township resident occupies a patch of floor 3m square in which he or she washes, eats, sleeps, studies and relaxes.

Author Dr Renfrew Christie writes that in Soweto an average of 16 people occupies each house.

In Uitenhage he reports a two-bedroomed house had 42 occupants, in Kimberley up to 30 occupants have been found in four-roomed houses and in Katlehong "it is claimed houses accommodate between 16-24 persons each".

Christie compares this density to the oversupply of housing in white areas where there are at least 37 000 empty housing units.

In his study, which was completed just prior to the post-election government threats to clamp down on contraventions under the Group Areas Act, Christie argues it is in the interests of the government as well as the private sector "to eliminate this fundamental apartheid law.

"If the Act is removed or relaxed, it is highly likely that the property market will boom for a substantial time. The building industry will be stimulated. Many small construction companies that would otherwise die, will grow.

"The economy as a whole will benefit to a surprisingly high degree. Land hunger will diminish. Political, economic and housing shortage instability will therefore be reduced."

Christie estimates by the year 1990 at least 1,5-million homes must be built to accommodate the growth in the black urban population and to catch up with the backlog. And an additional half million homes would have to be built every five years after that to keep up with the demand. Yet between 1981 and 1985 only 41 000 homes were provided for Africans.

He says the constraints of the Act result in new urban land not being released on the necessary scale for mass low-cost housing.

"One reason is the bureaucracy involved in administering the Act. An Eldorado Park Extension (near Johannesburg) has been waiting 12 years for proclamation.

"But these delays are not simply a function of bureaucratic lethargy. They stem from the nature of racial zoning. Attempts to open new residential land for blacks usually prompt political resistance from whites. Lengthy negotiaiton is thus often necessary before new areas are opened up.

"Racial zoning also implies the creation of unused 'buffer zones' between racial areas, which inhibits the optimal use of land."

Contrary to conservative white fears that residential integration will cause a drop in property values, the repeal of the Act will almost certainly revive the depressed property market, Christie argues.

"The Act has blocked access to the property market by blacks who have the money to buy houses in white areas. They wish to move to improve their living standards and are prepared to pay to do so. Thus, if they are allowed access to the market in white areas, both prices and standards are likely to rise. This is confirmed by trends in unofficial mixed areas where property prices rose once black people began to move in."

Christie interviewed several estate agents who are strongly convinced that the property market would boom if the Act was abolished or relaxed.

"For example, if it had not been for black tenants Hillbrow would be a dismal area for landlords," Christie writes. He claims one building of 48 flats in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, contains 30 African tenants; the rest are mainly classified coloured or Indian.

However, Christie warns the repeal of the Act alone would not bring about the necessary property boom. A change to the law would have to be accompanied by an appropriate subsidy system. "A need for housing does not translate into demand unless those who experienced that need have the money to attempt to satisfy it."

Leading blacks disagree over proposed body

SIPHO NGCOBO and THEO RAWANA

THE Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) has reiterated its stand to take part in the proposed National Statutory Council, but with "a firm demand" that all political prisoners be released.

Chairman of Ucasa's Transvaal region, P D M Nhlapho, said even if his organisation's main demand was not met immediately, Ucasa would still be part of the NSC and "fight from within".

He added: "We demand the release of political prisoners like Mandela. If the government is not prepared to concede that, we will still go there to pave the way for the real leaders."

Bishop Isaac Mokoena, president of the controversial United (Christian) Conciliation Party (UCP) who was recently awarded a Decoration for Meritorious Service by President P W Botha, has said he will not take part in the proposed council.

The party has dropped the "Christian" tag from its name to embrace people of other faiths.

Soweto Civic Association president Nthato Motlana said the government plan was "useless and hopeless" and not worth taking part in.

URBANISATION

Short on shelter

The official acceptance of black urbanisation is all very well, but the problem now is to find the necessary housing.

Government recognised the inevitability of the trend in its year-old White Paper on urbanisation. It kept its promise and duly abolished influx control last July, although this reform has been diluted by the uncertainty over the citizenship status of residents of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC).

Even if this is resolved, it's an open question whether government will continue to try to control the movement of blacks indirectly by limiting the provision of land in metropolitan areas, and by using tough anti-squatter laws.

Urban Foundation's Bernstein . . . homeland distortions



According to the Urban Foundation's Anne Bernstein, black urbanisation in SA has been historically distorted by the homelands policy, by influx control and by the decentralisation policy. The result is that where homelands abut white industrial centres — like Winterveld, KwaNdebele and parts of KwaZulu — huge informal settlements arose.

"This is a way people evaded influx control and the shortages of land in the formal urban areas," says Bernstein.

They gravitated to these settlements because it was the closest they could get to the cities. And now thousands of homeland people are living in these fringe settlements. The problem is that opportunities to earn a living from agriculture are nonexistent, and anyway they are already connected to the urban economy through long-term migration or daily and weekly commuting.

Bernstein is concerned that government policy is continuing to discourage growth in the major metropolitan areas, preferring to push black settlement to fringe areas and decentralisation points such as KwaNdebele and Botshabelo.

The Urban Foundation believes black urbanisation should not be deflected in this way. Instead, attention should urgently be given to acquiring and servicing the necessary land in *existing* urban areas.

Government policy ought to facilitate the provision of well-situated urban land in order to prevent illegal occupation by people who have no other shelter in urban areas, the foundation advises.

Another disturbing aspect is government's continued demolition of informal settlements — despite its moratorium on forced removals, and official acceptance that informal settlements must be part of the solution. Given the formal urban housing shortage of some 700 000 units, Bernstein wonders how a responsible social policy can involve demolitions.

If government continues trying to manipulate black urbanisation by controlling access to land, she sees the legacy of distorted urbanisation being compounded. And unless these issues are resolved, SA's much-vaunted new deal on black urbanisation will be no more than a hollow promise.

The Urban Foundation therefore recommends, as a first step, repealing the Group Areas Act to prevent urban policy being racially determined. Secondly, it wants serviced land in existing urban areas to be provided urgently as an alternative to illegal occupation. Thirdly, it says there must be an end to destablishing black townships such as Brits's Oukasie.

Although some controls are necessary, it says settlements should not be demolished unless alternative, affordable, accommodation in the *same* area is available. Government, adds the foundation, should publicly endorse this strategy. ■

Boya wants to talk to PW on dangers of more US sanctions

B Day 4/6/87 339

SOPHIE TEMA

PRESIDENT of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) Tom Boya is to request an urgent meeting with President P W Botha to discuss Umsa's concern about the prospect of intensified US sanctions.

Boya returned at the weekend from the US, where US Congressmen, he said, had told him intensive sanctions would be applied unless there was dramatic change in SA.

Boya was part of an Umsa delegation that attended, as observers, a conference of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks (IIMC).

Boya annnounced, on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, that he and the Umsa executive would try to meet Botha at the earliest date available to discuss the possible actions the US might take against SA.

Boya said: "Flowing from the discussions I had with US Congressmen, it became clear that stronger sanctions may be imposed on SA if the government does not do away with its apartheid policies.

"We have to meet Botha and try to break the deadlock that exists between the government and the black leaders of the country.

"We will have to convince him that it is important to meet and talk to leaders like Mandela, Sisulu and all organisations, including the ANC, to discuss the problems affecting both black and white in this country," Boya said.

Speaking from his home yesterday Boya said: "US Congressmen said they will review the effects the present sanctions have had on SA.

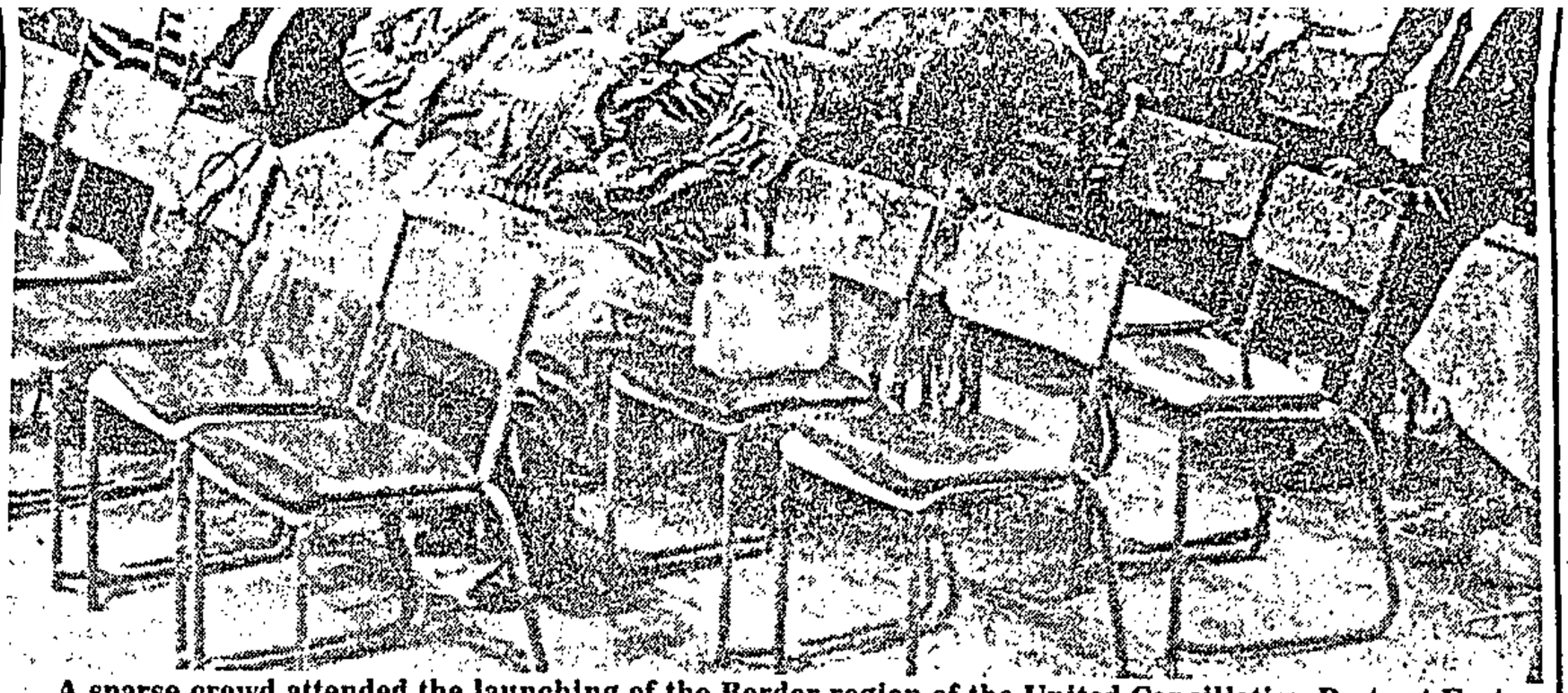
"It will then depend entirely on the reports they receive from their different committees whether they continue with the present sanctions or impose punitive ones.

"But they made it clear that if need be they may have to take stronger action against this country by way of sanctions."

The imposition of sanctions on SA became effective in October last year.

Boya was accompanied by his deputy Sol Rammala and Umsa secretary Aloysius Shongwe — both members of IIMC.

He also addressed US Congressmen and businessmen in New York on disinvestment.



A sparse crowd attended the launching of the Border region of the United Conciliation Party at East London's Orient Theatre yesterday.

D.D. 15/6/87 (11A)

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Bishop Isaac Mokoena and Mr Tamsanqa Linda addressed the Border region launching of the United Conciliation Party in East London's Orient Theatre yesterday.

UCP launched in Border region

EAST LONDON — The United Conciliation Party (UCP) offered a home to all people who want to solve South Africa's problems through peaceful negotiations, a rally launching the party in the Border region was told here yesterday.

The party was first launched on the Reef in October last year.

The rally was addressed by the party's two co-presidents and founders, Mr Tamsanqa Linda and Bishop Isaac Mokoena.

Bishop Mokoena said the party also accommodated non-Christians, such as Hindus and Moslems, who wanted to be involved in the actual running of the country.

He said the UCP was a "decent God-fearing" party that was not prepared to use pregnant women and children in its struggle for freedom.

Mr Linda called on all white people who want to see moderate change or reform in the country to join the party. He accused the ANC of being responsible for the detention of children and said his party would negotiate with the government for their release.

"The UDF is a front for the ANC in South Africa in that it uses the same principles and ideologies of the ANC," he said.

The money used to finance the "silly" Release Mandela advertisement could have been used to build houses and feed thousands of hungry people, he said.

A guest speaker, Mr Steve Kgame, of the Urban Councillors' Association of South Africa, said blacks must be represented by blacks. People should break away from the tendency of calling black leaders "sell-outs".

"In KwaNobuhle and Alexandra there are white administrators but they are not called sell-outs. People have accepted them as their leaders," he said.

He warned people not to be misled by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, and Dr Allan Boesak who advocated disinvestment knowing that their families would not be affected by it.

The vice-president of the National Student Federation, Mr Nicholas Myburgh, urged the moderate peace-loving people of South Africa to mobilise themselves and fight apartheid with growing strength and strong conviction until victory was attained.

bays on the B-level of last-mentioned parking garage;

(iv) in respect of (b) (iv)—A-level of the Stalplein parking garage;

(v) in respect of (b) (v)—53 bays on the B-level of the H F Verwoerd Building garage; 11 bays on the A-level of the Stalplein parking garage and 11 bays on the C-level of last-mentioned parking garage;

(iv) in respect of (b) (vi)—6 bays on the A-level of the H F Verwoerd Building garage; 1 bay on the B-level of the H F Verwoerd Building garage, 6 bays on the A-level of the Stalplein parking garage and 1 bay on the C-level of the Stalplein parking garage.

(d) (i) All Ministers.

(ii) All Deputy Ministers.

(iii) All members of Parliament.

(iv) 36.

(v) 344.

(vi) 117. These are mainly members of the President's Council, the British Embassy, service vehicles of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the company who maintains the lifts, the Provincial Secretaries of Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State and persons such as the Governor of the SA Reserve Bank and the Chairman of Armscor.

(2) No. I have however approved that a number of permits be issued to the Press Gallery Association in respect of the basement parking area beneath Stalplein. Ten permits in total have been issued to representatives of The Argus, "Beeld", "Die Burger", Cape Times, Natal Mercury, SAPA, SABC and "Die Transvaler".

Community councils/local authorities

100. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What total amount was in the reserve funds of community councils and Black local authorities in each specified area for the 1985-86 financial year;

(2) whether any portion of these reserve funds had been transferred to any Black local authorities as at the end of the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what was the amount involved;

(3) whether any of these funds were transferred to meet deficits on any revenue accounts; if so, (a) what amounts and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1)

Western Cape	R4 634 928
Eastern Cape	R22 177 382
Northern Cape	R12 883 251
Southern OFS	R3 020 368
Natal	R2 496 616
East Rand	R17 384 580
Central Tvl	R3 427 655
Northern Tvl	Nil
Eastern Tvl	R4 717 806
West Rand	R86 624 212

(2) Western Cape—No funds were transferred due to the fact that separate bookkeeping had not yet been implemented at that stage.

Eastern Cape—Yes R9 498 619
Northern Cape—Yes R1 379 154
Southern OFS—Yes.....R3 082 328

Natal—No funds were transferred due to the fact that the local authorities had not yet been vested with the function of financial control.

East Rand—Yes R7 691 071
Central Tvl—Yes.....R3 427 655
Northern Tvl .....Nil
Western Tvl—Yes R285 233
Eastern Tvl—Yes R4 717 806
West Rand—Yes.....R61 864 554

(3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Average expenditure

102. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the average expenditure, excluding expenditure of a capital nature, per school falling under the control of his Department in 1986?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

In view of the diversity of size, location and composition of the schools, the calculation of the figure asked for, would be without any real meaning or value.

School buildings constructed

103. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many school buildings were constructed or caused to be constructed by his Department in 1986 and (b) what was the average capital cost of constructing these buildings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) 53 new schools.

(b) R1 821 000.

Note: 25 Primary and 28 secondary schools were completed. The average capital cost per primary school amounted to R1 043 000, whereas that of a secondary school amounted to R2 517 000. The primary and so also the secondary schools, respectively are not all of the same size. The abovementioned figures do not include classrooms erected at existing school buildings.

Shortage of housing

120. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks outside the national states at the end of 1986;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1986 for Blacks outside the national states and in each province by (a) the State, (b) local authorities and (c) the private sector;

(3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in areas outside the national states?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) ±342 478

(2) Transvaal

(a) Nil

(b) 2 184

(c) 8 450

Natal

(a) Nil

(b) 20

(c) Nil

Orange Free State

(a) Nil

(b) 859

(c) Accurate figures not available. However 3 792 building plans were approved.

Cape Province

(a) Nil

(b) 5 933

(c) 1 938

(3) It is doubted whether the shortages will be eliminated in the foreseeable future due to such factors as availability of funds, population growth, unemployment, influx, etc. Possibly with more private sector involvement, the shortages can be alleviated in twenty to thirty years time.

Townships proclaimed

122. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1986 and (b) where are these townships situated;

(2) how many persons moved into the proclaimed townships in 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) None.
(ii) One.
(b) Brits.

(2) Falls away.

Delville Wood Commemorative Museum

136. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) What was the cost of the opening of the Delville Wood Commemorative Museum;

(2) whether his Department made arrangements for members of the South African Defence Force to attend the opening; if so, (a) how many such members were present and (b) why;

(3) how many civilians attended the opening by invitation;

(4) whether any such civilians were offered a free trip to France; if so, (a) how many and (b) from what source were these trips financed;

(5) (a) what is the cost of this museum project, (b) what amount has been collected by the Delville Wood Museum Fund-raising Committee and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) R1 104 128.

(2) Yes.
(a) 25.
(b) Due to the close involvement of the Defence Force in the development and administration of the museum.

(3) 216.

(4) Yes.
(a) 216.
(b) Out of funds provided for this purpose in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs' budget.

(5) (a) R9 369 000.
(b) R439 625.
(c) 10 June 1987.

Defence Act: certificates issued

144. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

On how many occasions were certificates issued in terms of section 103*ter* (4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in South West Africa/Namibia from (a) 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1983 and (b) 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which information is available?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) Nil.

(b) One, until 5 June 1987.

SWA/Namibia: detainees

145. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

How many persons were being detained in South West Africa/Namibia in terms of (a) the Terrorism Act, No 83 of 1967, (b) the Suppression of Communism Act, No 44 of 1950, (c) Proclamation AG 9 of 1977 and (d) Proclamation AG 26 of 1978 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

As at 5 June 1987;

(a) Nine.

(b) Nil.

(c) One.

(d) Nil.

Defence Act: certificates issued

146. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(1) How many certificates were issued in terms of section 103*ter* (8) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in South West Africa/Namibia from (a) 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1983 and (b) 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) what are the names of the deceased in respect of whom these certificates were issued and (b) in what specified areas did these deaths occur?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) Nil.
(b) One, until 5 June 1987.

(2) (a) Mr Frans Uatopa.
(b) Owambo.

Financial assistance to publishers

176. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether his Department has at any time provided any (a) financial and/or (b) other assistance to the publishers of a certain publication, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) what specified assistance, (ii) (aa) when, (bb) why and (cc) on whose instructions was this assistance provided and (iii) what are the names of the (aa) publishers and (bb) publication in question?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

As a matter of principle I do not consider it to be in the national interest to reply to questions of this nature even if the reply would have been in the negative.

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE 1987

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

First-year students

33. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of, first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1986 (i) dropped out during the year and

The Urban Foundation's 'exit' for disinvestors



JAN STEYN

SIMON BARBER in Washington

TORPEDOED by anti-corporate activists, local governments, the US Congress and the Reverend Leon Sullivan, the ship of American business in South Africa is going down. Enticed by the cheap eats in the water, the sharks are circling.

Swimming among them is the SA Urban Foundation (SAUF). Under its Executive Chairman Jan Steyn, the SAUF is offering American companies a painless way of jumping overboard and in a manner he asserts will benefit all South Africans.

On June 2, the SAUF's Washington-based US counsel — Gammon and Grange — circularised some US firms with a set of suggestions. A copy of the letter was made available to me last week.

The letter stresses, somewhat disingenuously, that the SAUF is not advocating disinvestment but rather attempting to cope fruitfully with political and economic reality.

"As I'm sure you can appreciate," writes attorney George Grange, "the Urban Foundation needs to protect its local and international donor base to enable it to continue its worthwhile activities."

To which end the SAUF evidently hopes to become its own donor, taking over a not insignifcant fraction of the SA private sector and at the same time ensuring that SA is defended against the vicissitudes of sanctions and disinvestment.

Whether all US companies welcome such designs may be judged from the fact that someone decided to make them public.

"To improve its understanding of the existing dynamics and options which US companies have available," the letter explains, "the Urban Foundation has researched rather extensively over the past months various alternatives which have either already been employed in the existing process or which US companies may want to consider if and when a disinvestment decision is made.

"The Urban Foundation has pursued these alternative strategies based upon extensive discussions with the responsible officials in the Departments of Treasury and State. These have revealed the potential for maximising tax and financial advantages in the exit transaction, while accomplishing desirable social responsibility goals.

"The Urban Foundation has requested Gammon and Grange to develop alternative exit strategies, and in doing so our firm has had extensive discussions with the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of Treasury, responsible for interpreting the new (Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act — CAAA) investment prohibitions, and the Department of State.

"The various strategies principally involve the use of two exemptions to the prohibition on new investments contained in the CAAA regulations: the charitable contribution exemption and the exemption for a firm owned by black South Africans."

What follows is an outline of the eight strategies the SAUF and its attorneys have come up with, as described in the executive summary attached to the letter.

The plans are similar to those already adopted by a number of departing companies, with the obvious exception that — in this instance — the proceeds are channelled to a not-for-profit, charitable organisation.

This is a key distinction, because in 1985 the SAUF set up a tax-exempt American counterpart known as the Urban Foundation (USA) Inc., which is authorised to receive tax-deductible donations from US individuals and entities.

Many of the proposed transactions thus take the form of charitable contributions which donors may deduct in whole from their gross taxable income.

"Exit strategy number one" is for a US company whose SA subsidiary has loans outstanding to the SAUF and in turn owes money to its parent.

"The parent will donate to the Urban Foundation (USA) (USUF) notes in an amount equivalent to the subsidiary's loan to the foundation (SAUF). USUF would then make a budgeted grant of these notes to SAUF. And SAUF would exchange these notes to pay off its indebtedness to the SA subsidiary".

Plan two posits a US company whose initial US$6m investment in SA has shrunk to US$2m, thanks to the collapse of the rand and the effect of the financial rand.

The parent could sell out for US$2m and take a US$4m book loss, or abandon the investment entirely. With the top tax rate currently at 34%, the latter could result in US$2,04m in tax savings. Potentially more profitable would be simply to transfer the subsidiary's stock to USUF as a tax-deductible gift.

Under plan three, the parent sells its subsidiary to SAUF or USUF, either directly or "through a suitable intermediary trust," taking back a promissory note for the purchase price.

"The US company would have the opportunity to forgive, at some point in the future, all or part of the interest and/or principal.

"The two goals of this strategy are: (1) to ensure a stream of income to the foundation from dividends from the SA company (which dividends would presumably be sufficient to pay all interest costs); and (2) to structure the transaction to provide some appropriate right of reacquisition."

Strategy four: "An appropriate offshore trust is set up by the foundation (a Dutch company may be used to ensure that the interest payments are only subject to a 10% South African non-residence tax and to take advantage of the Treaty rate of withholding tax).

"The US parent would then sell its subsidiary to the trust, transferring all of its stock and taking back notes in exchange".

Scenario five deals with a US parent owed money by its subsidiary. When it disinvests, the parent can only be repaid at the financial rand rate. Further, if it seeks to make a charitable contribution of the proceeds of disinvestment, then the donation must also be calculated in financial rand.

Solution: donate some of the notes owed by the subsidiary to the foundation and the gift can then be calculated at the full commercial rand rate.

"A variation of this strategy is proposed, whereby the US parent company is not disinvesting and the subsidiary requires further debt financing." To avoid the CAAA's ban on new investment "the foundation may serve as an intermediary for this transaction".

Plan six: "A transfer pricing technique is proposed to enable the foundation to receive on-going support in terms of goods and technology from the US parent company after it disinvests.

"To accomplish this, the foundation would establish a foreign subsidiary in a suitable tax haven, such as Switzerland.

"The US company would then route goods or technology through that entity. The pricing policy would be one where the amount which would otherwise be donated to the foundation would be represented by a profit to the tax haven entity."

The seventh strategy is entitled "warehousing intangible property" and is designed to defend against the US Congress making disinvestment mandatory.

"The foundation would establish a suitable tax haven entity (most likely a Dutch company), which could receive an assignment of intangible property essential in the on-going provision of technology from the US company to its former SA subsidiary.

"For example, the US company could licence to the foundation's tax haven entity various trademark or patent rights necessary for conducting the former subsidiary's business. As part of the transaction the US company would also agree to make available future developments of the technology to the tax haven entity for a specified period of time.

'The tax haven entity in turn would sell the technology to the SA company at a market rate as determined in an arms-length transaction. If the US company sells rather than donates the technology, then payments received by the tax haven entity from the SA company in return for the technology would need to be sufficient to pay the US company the agreed licence fee, plus a sufficient profit margin to cover the cost of maintaining the tax haven entity and providing reasonable return to the foundation."

The eighth and last plan calls for the SAUF, or its US counterpart, to establish an off-shore trust "to receive and administer the assets of one or more SA operating companies divested by a US parent".

The parent could donate the subsidiary to USUF, thus earning a charitable contribution deduction. USUF "would then immediately transfer the stock of the operating company to the trust for appropriate consideration".

The trust would operate until the CAAA was repealed or amended and would permit the former parent the option of reacquisition.

The summary (of a far more detailed prospectus available to any interested company) concludes: "Whether US companies have decided to maintain their SA operations, or to disinvest, advantages (both tax and public relations) can be achieved by considering one of more of these alternative strategies."

Move by Urban Foundation

Exit 'strategy' offered to firms in US

WASHINGTON — American companies have been offered eight disinvestment "exit strategies" by the Urban Foundation.

The move — which could involve substantial US tax benefits — is aimed at the transfer of American assets in SA to the foundation.

This could involve the foundation, its tax-exempt US branch, Urban Foundation (US) (USUF) or an intermediary offshore trust.

A key to many of the suggested moves is the Us branch, USUF, established in 1985 as a charitable, non-profit organisation under US tax law. Donations to that entity may therefore be deducted against a company's gross taxable income.

Charitable donations are also exempt from the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act's bans on new investment in SA.

The offer, prepared with the help of the foundation's Washington-based law firm Gammon and Grange, has had a mixed reception.

Some firms have accused the foundation and its chairman Jan Steyn of trying to exploit the US disinvestment and sanctions campaign.

But, foundation executive director (re-

SIMON BARBER in Washington and KAY TURVEY in Johannesburg

sources) Warwick Barnes said, in Johannesburg last night, it was not on an "acquisition trail" and the offer had been made to no more than 15 companies representing a select group.

The foundation would assist companies which approached it once a "substantive" disinvestment decision had been reached in order to preserve existing social reponsibility programmes.

Barnes said the offer was developed in response to a request from a US company wishing to withdraw from SA. It

● See Page 4

was considered by the foundation in the light of the "gathering momentum" of disinvestment and meant companies had access to well-researched and legally-defensible mechanisms to maintain their responsibility programmes.

The foundation said: "We have consistently maintained that the continued investment in SA by overseas corporations

● To Page 2

Exit 'strategy' for US firms

● From Page 1

is essential for economic growth, increasing employment opportunities and the prosperity of our people."

According to documents obtained by Business Day in Washington, a letter sent to companies by Gammon and Grange on June 2 states that the foundation has "researched rather extensively in the past months various alternatives for the exiting process".

The letter says the foundation and its US counsel have received full co-operation from the State Department and the Treasury Department's office of foreign assets control in formulating the plan.

The letter, signed by George Grange, invites companies to meet Barnes, Lance Japhet and foundation board member Robin Lee to discuss the proposal.

The letter stresses that the foundation is not encouraging disinvestment, but is only "exploring productive strategies given the realities".

"As I am sure you can appreciate, the foundation needs to protect its local and international donor base to enable it to continue its worthwhile activities."

The strategies include:

- ☐ Obtaining charitable contribution (tax) deductions for the cancellation of parent-subsidiary loans;
- ☐ Obtaining charitable contribution deductions for the depreciated stock of the subsidiary;
- ☐ Transferring a subsidiary on credit;
- ☐ Using offshore trusts;
- ☐ Donating existing debt;
- ☐ Technology transfers using a charitable intermediary;
- ☐ The warehousing of intangible property (including trademarks and patents).

These are described as "alternatives which have already been employed in the exiting process or which US companies may want to consider if and when a disinvestment decision is made".

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) None up to date.

(b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) Falls away.

Daily prison population

109. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What was the daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 118 493 during April 1987 (Sentenced and unsentenced)

(b) 20 429 on 30 April 1987.

Drought relief

135. Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African Government has granted drought relief to African countries, excluding the four independent Black states, in the past three years; if so, (a) to which countries and (b) what amount was spent in respect of drought relief granted to each of these countries in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Failure to pay telephone accounts

178. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether any candidates and/or political parties failed to pay any of their telephone accounts after the 1981 general election; if so, (a) what action was taken by the Post Office to collect these amounts and (b) with what results;

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the candidates and/or political parties that failed to pay these accounts; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) in which towns or cities were the accounts left unpaid?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) and (2) The required information cannot unfortunately be furnished since telephone account records and files relating thereto are destroyed after a period of three years and are consequently no longer available.

Houtbay/Llandudno: telephones

196. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many new telephones were installed in the Houtbay Llandudno area in 1986;

(2) whether there was a shortage of telephones in that area as at 31 December 1986; if so, (a) how many applications for telephones were outstanding at that date and (b) when is it anticipated that the shortage will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) 349 residential and 66 business services;

(2) no;

(a) and (b) Fall away.

THURSDAY, 25 JUNE 1987

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Electoral Act

3. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the fees at which officials are appointed in terms of the Electoral Act, No 45 of 1979, to assist in the conduct of elections have been prescribed; if so, what are these fees;

(2) whether any additional fees are payable to these officials for overtime

worked; if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard;

(3) whether such officials are reimbursed for travelling expenses incurred in connection with their duties in respect of the conduct of elections; if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1), (2) and (3) Yes. Financial directions in connection with prescribed fees payable during elections are attached hereto as annexure together with copies of the annexures referred to in the directions.*

*[Above-mentioned annexures bound in *Annexures of Parliament—see Mo9—1987*.]

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE 1987

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Black townships: population

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

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the Black townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) Development Board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(aa) *Development Board*

	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)
Natalia			
Klaarwater	1 524	1 042	1 234
KwaMevane	246	299	445
Mzingisi	92	47	111
Shakaville	1 272	1 096	788
Shayamoya	290	88	93
Bhekuzulu	2 981	2 376	2 947
Bhongweni	2 610	2 324	2 541
Bruntville	1 797	1 102	2 182
Chesterville	3 865	4 231	5 067
Dumbe	609	810	1 221
Emmaus-kanie	1 419	1 206	2 371
Hambanati	3 [illegible]	2 158	3 523
Ilsko'eie	421	184	374
Nkanyezi	237	265	458
Lamontville	6 772	6 652	14 264
Sibongile	3 012	2 242	3 025
Sithembile	862	1 101	1 968
Soweto	3 090	3 154	5 605
Steadville	2 488	2 608	3 020
Central Transvaal			
Brits	1 978	2 870	4 461
Thabazimbi	104	115	210
Northern Transvaal			
Naboomspruit	1 138	1 244	1 390
Messina	1 170	1 722	1 974
Nylstroom	821	945	1 435
Duiwelskloof	103	5	[illegible]
Roedtan	106	53	231
Soekmekaar	82	104	414
Louis Trichardt	450	125	275
Eastern Transvaal			
Amsterdam	263	343	760
Amersfoort	587	551	1 080
Barberton	2 447	1 572	6 523
Breyton	2 258	2 395	4 745
Carolina	1 244	1 328	2 555
Chrissiesmeer	67	66	182
Davel	267	152	1 738
Lothair	526	398	1 176
Morgenzon	455	243	1 642
Piet Retief	2 924	1 942	5 825
Sabie	1 183	883	748
Wakkerstroom	198	241	1 212
Waterval Boven	867	916	3 938
Highveld			
Belfast	1 300	1 400	3 200
Bethal	5 318	2 978	7 862
Dullstroom	205	205	323
Hendrina	763	551	1 092
Lydenburg	3 481	5 735	2 397
Machadodorp	451	463	758
Ogies	2 155	1 798	5 001
Perdekop	393	407	515
Standerton	4 313	3 606	10 899
Volksrust	2 736	2 927	5 363
Balfour	2 504	1 854	5 522
Greylingstad	440	520	961
Biesiesvlei	55	34	65
Witpoort	99	75	93
Western Transvaal			
Bloemhof	1 388	1 256	1 383
Carletonville	6 666	7 576	13 503
Christiana	1 533	2 345	1 839

Coligny	641	824	941
Delareyville (hostel)	141	39	—
Fochville	1 621	613	772
Hartbeesfontein	747	741	1 165
Koster	1 125	1 208	1 138
Leeudoringstad	1 078	1 154	995
Lichtenburg	1 707	1 092	1 403
Makwassie	1 000	1 170	1 373
Orkney	3 066	2 957	3 551
Ottosdal	639	632	1 014
Sannieshof	404	356	629
Schweizer-Reneke	1 392	1 709	3 367
Stilfontein	4 473	2 959	3 617
Swartruggens	562	359	498
Ventersdorp	892	870	1 530
Wolmaransstad	1 714	1 923	3 132
Zeerust	1 572	1 440	2 126
East Rand			
Ratanda	1 921	3 776	5 754
Impumelelo	598	512	1 065
Botleng	2 994	2 947	2 718
Refiwe	424	411	848
Zithobeni	536	585	1 136
Ekangala	1 153	1 562	3 364
West Rand			
Bekkersdal	3 420	7 320	9 100
Northern Cape			
Daniëlskuil	457	606	918
Petrusville	259	357	666
Barkly-Wes	698	766	1 178
Warrenton	3 589	4 971	5 030
Reivilo	448	350	432
Prieska	497	655	846
Delportshoop	603	638	1 037
Britstown	296	187	520
Douglas	445	754	897
Ritchie	736	719	1 764
Philipstown	261	243	618
Griekwastad	409	263	506
Postmasburg	1 219	1 325	2 507
Jan Kempdorp	558	602	1 713
Olifantshoek	354	416	611
Vryburg	4 071	4 384	8 028
Marydale	59	69	94
Windsorton	77	80	121
Eastern Cape			
Aberdeen	418	551	801
Addo	1 742	2 111	3 034
Adelaide	2 270	2 248	3 224
Alexandria	559	1 101	676
Alicedale	823	1 235	1 544
Alwal North	3 941	4 471	9 869
Barkly East	1 070	815	3 300
Bathurst	931	754	2 023
Beaufort West	1 526	1 582	1 548
Bedford	1 741	1 800	2 740
Burgersdorp	2 304	2 485	4 277
Cathcart	1 048	1 792	2 522
Colesberg	2 235	3 289	2 431
Cookhouse	820	912	2 318
Dordrecht	757	893	2 783
Elliot	1 560	1 800	4 140
Fort Beaufort	3 274	3 765	7 217
George	1 760	2 640	3 600
Graaff-Reinet	2 903	2 010	4 942
Hankey	620	689	1 031
Hanover	509	606	858
Hofmeyr	882	867	1 609
Humansdorp	939	845	821
Indwe	650	2 730	2 445
Jamestown	375	383	625
Jansenville	907	1 116	2 143
Jeffreysbaai	41	69	110
Kareedouw	181	173	236
Keimond	276	315	301
Keiweg	126	174	261
Kenton On Sea	627	652	1 077
King William's Town	2 486	2 526	4 038
Kirkwood	2 778	2 931	2 229
Klipplaat	335	609	912
Knysna	1 357	1 092	1 198
Komga	559	740	1 028
Kwadwesi	50	50	140
Kwamagxaki	326	358	961
Lady Grey	1 095	1 640	1 240
Maclear	1 160	1 263	2 501
Middelburg	2 980	2 146	2 250
Molteno	1 975	2 215	5 131
Mosselbaai	1 023	1 250	1 791
Motherwell No 1	1 633	1 020	7 907
Motherwell No 2	2 971	3 080	6 051
Noupoort	1 775	1 911	3 550
East London	11 929	10 210	13 600
Paterson	834	745	1 012
Pearston	830	795	1 372
Port Alfred	3 451	4 362	8 323
Queenstown	7 797	8 640	19 139
Rhodes	70	135	282
Richmond	392	448	987
Somerset East	4 550	3 500	1 550
Sterkstroom	1 332	1 418	3 494
Steynsburg	2 600	2 200	3 400
Steytlerville	302	209	590
Stutterheim	1 496	1 618	2 785
Tarkastad	1 067	1 153	3 297
Tylden	44	19	33
Ugie	653	781	1 537
Venterstad	376	388	665
Victoria West	864	1 025	1 211

Southern OFS			
Allanridge	478	356	1 245
Bethulie	1 118	1 491	1 433
Boshof	593	444	1 068
Brandfort	1 314	1 426	2 237
Clocolan	1 117	1 685	2 176
Dealesville	335	414	500
Dewetsdorp	640	1 442	3 765
Edenburg	543	632	843
Excelsior	433	636	1 691
Fauresmith	440	478	1 024
Ficksburg	4 478	6 012	6 169
Fouriesburg	660	945	1 222
Hertzogville	417	477	498
Hobhouse	373	408	475
Hoopstad	724	772	1 372
Jagersfontein	1 016	1 127	2 098
Jacobsdal	252	310	523
Koffiefontein	1 692	1 028	1 692
Marquard	1 422	1 996	1 183
Paul Roux	545	660	1 350
Petrusburg	529	646	840
Philippolis	337	558	422
Reddersburg	335	392	648
Rosendal	237	423	746
Rouxville	435	642	743
Senekal	1 612	1 704	4 876
Smithfield	623	733	915
Soutpan	302	363	547
Springfontein	587	746	1 019
Theunissen	2 197	1 997	5 584
Tromsburg	284	397	890
Tweespruit	660	781	1 236
Vanstadensrus	127	187	283
Ventersburg	963	1 199	1 244
Verkeerdevlei	188	273	304
Wesselsbron	1 614	1 888	1 987
Winburg	1 113	1 488	2 272
Zastron	596	873	1 133
Orange Vaal			
Arlington	1 407	1 156	708
Bothaville	5 560	4 929	9 903
Clarens	236	752	263
Cornelia	131	185	580
Edenville	737	760	676
Frankfort	2 866	2 137	3 600
Harrismith	3 161	3 646	11 497
Kestell	519	659	1 478
Koppies	1 006	1 220	1 187
Lindley	1 050	1 330	1 326
Memel	231	222	427
Oranjeville	180	152	227
Parys	4 547	5 289	13 447
Petrus Steyn	860	880	2 060
Steynsrus	533	710	1 160
Tweeling	490	300	487
Viljoenskroon	2 323	2 490	3 680
Villiers	800	890	1 000
Vrede	1 390	1 610	4 968
Vredefort	590	589	1 500
Warden	1 000	1 010	2 099

Separate figures as requested are not available for townships in Western Cape. Town population are as follows:

Langa	72 533
Nyanga	93 514
Guguletu	249 132
Khayelitsha	96 909
Site "C"	38 868
Crossroads	90 000
KTC	20 000
Ashton	2 441
Robertson	1 131
Ceres	1 752
Hermanus	1 506
Paarl	15 149
Stellenbosch	3 717
Strand	2 279
Kuils River	4 247
Worcester	9 325

(bb) *Black Local Authority*

Southern OFS			
Mangaung	24 821	30 243	32 588
Orange Vaal			
Monyatseng	3 003	3 367	5 001
Phahameng	1 723	1 957	2 149
Kutlwanong	5 168	5 349	10 073
Phomolong	1 699	2 077	4 613
Meloding	7 882	2 538	3 549
Qibing	1 459	1 597	3 262
Bohlokong	8 784	6 852	23 856
Maokeng	14 169	17 610	24 203
Evaton	20 570	27 704	46 029
Lekoa	88 780	65 807	102 400
Heilbron	3 167	3 781	5 667
Reitz	1 000	1 250	2 290
Central Transvaal			
Mamelodi	58 372	48 290	28 382
Atteridgeville	37 472	30 707	21 105
Belabela	1 797	1 824	3 713
Eastern Transvaal			
Wesselton	9 783	4 037	9 327
Highveld			
Kwa Guqa	16 382	7 056	14 101
Mluzi	5 878	5 973	14 015
East Rand			
Katlehong	150 000	100 000	220 000
Vosloorus	21 155	14 272	24 581
Wattville	4 288	3 969	11 019
Daveyton	26 260	27 469	50 286

Kwa-Thema	36 686	27 119	47 674
Tokoza	21 668	11 282	30 219
Tembisa	71 675	47 857	40 255
Tsakane	15 289	17 143	33 123
Duduza	9 705	7 642	15 157
West Rand			
Soweto	185 820	196 060	163 802
Dobsonville	21 784	18 481	36 350
Diepmeadow	87 843	83 212	41 455
Alexandra	29 215	33 642	20 323
Kagiso	15 300	23 400	38 280
Mohlakeng	16 200	16 478	21 063
Northern Cape			
Galeshewe	19 905	22 783	40 378
Nonzwakazi	2 460	2 666	4 850
Western Transvaal			
Jouberton	12 300	13 500	25 800
Ikageng	11 995	11 678	19 827
Eastern Cape			
Ibayi	71 469	83 077	138 843
Rini	11 131	12 861	26 560
Paballelo	3 424	1 710	21 306
Kwanobuhle	35 190	44 022	25 692
Lingelihle	3 270	3 996	8 734

In respect of (bb) (ii) I may add that if a student was unsuccessful in only one examination paper, it is deemed that he has not he has not completed the course successfully.

Magistrates/prosecutors

203. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons were employed by his Department as (aa) regional court magistrates, (bb) magistrates and (cc) prosecutors as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) in which magisterial areas was each of the above categories of posts filled by (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) Black personnel as at that date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

As on 31 May 1987:

(aa) Regional Magistrate:

(a) (i) 140.

(ii) 0.

(iii) 0

(iv) 0

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(bb) Magistrates:

(a) (i) 828.

(ii) 0.

(iii) 15

(iv) 0

(b) (i) and (iii) Fall away.

(ii) Chatsworth.
Inanda (Verulam)
Lower Tugela (Stanger)
Durban

(cc) State Prosecutor:

(a) (i) 920.

(ii) 49.

(iii) 39

(iv) 11

(b) (i) Malmesbury
The Cape (Cape Town)

Legal training

202. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) attended and (ii) successfully completed courses in (aa) functional and (bb) legal training provided by the legal training branch of his Department in 1986?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

		(a) White	(b) Coloured	(c) Indian	(d) Black
(aa)	(i)	966	2	5	163
	(ii)	966	2	5	163
(bb)	(i)	240	6	—	3
	(ii)	140	2	—	1

Bellville
Wynberg
Paarl
Kuils River
Worcester
Port Elizabeth
East London
Kempton Park
Alfred (Harding)
Vanderbijlpark
Johannesburg
Alberton
Roodepoort
Randfontein

(ii) Inanda (Verulam)
Chatsworth
Durban
Umzinto (Scottburgh)
Eshowe
Lower Tugela (Stanger)
Pietermaritzburg
Pinetown
Johannesburg Vanderbijlpark

(iii) East London
Pretoria
Wonderboom (Pretoria North)
Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg
Inanda (Verulam)
Springs
Krugersdorp
Wynberg

Dairy Board

206. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) What were the fixed assets of the Dairy Board as at 28 February 1986 and (b) which of these assets had an original value of R50 000 or more?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) Head Office building, Arcadia, Pretoria; office building, Bellville and two old renovated dwellings used as offices at Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg.

(b) All the aforesaid fixed assets had an original value of more than R50 000.

Fish Hoek/Noordhoek Valley: kaolin

212. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on applications for loans received by the Small Business Development Corporation; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the Corporation has received any applications for loans to finance the mining of kaolin in the Fish Hoek or Noordhoek Valley area; if so, what are the names of the persons or companies that applied;

(3) whether any of these applications were granted; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or companies that were granted these loans, (b) what was the amount of each loan, (c) on what date was each loan granted and (d) in respect of what specified kaolin deposit was each successful application made?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) No. Although the Small Business Development Corporation is a public company and particulars pertaining to the operation and finances of the Corporation as such are available to the public and are, in fact, published in the Corporation's Annual Report which is also tabled in Parliament, individual applications for loans received by the Corporation are internal matters the divulgement of which could jeopardise the applicants concerned.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Dairy products imported

224. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any dairy products were imported into the Republic in 1986; if so, (a) what products and (b) (i) in what quantity, and (ii) at what cost, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

(a) Only exotic cheese which is either not manufactured at all or manufactured in insufficient quantities in the RSA.

(b) (i) 869 tons; and

(ii) unknown, since the cheese was imported by private importers.

Down under, but thriving moderately

By VUSI GUNENE

THE president and founder of the newly-launched Federal Independent Democratic Alliance would rather not name the other 12 executive members.

Fida, the political arm of the Christian self-help organisation Operation Advance and Upgrade, was launched in Crown Mines, Johannesburg, at the weekend. More than 4 000 delegates from all provinces except Natal are said to have attended.

The organisation was formed "by using almost identical methods to that used by radical organisations. By stealth we formed cells and committees, spreading our tentacles throughout the country," a Fida document said.

Asked what his attitude was to the United Democratic Front, Gogotya, 49, said "the UDF had high on its agenda plans to necklace black moderates like us".

He said even if the Freedom Charter was adopted by a large spectrum of organisations it was "a document of ideals and can't run the country".

Gogotya wrote off the visit by 50 prominent South Africans to the African National Congress this week as "meaningless".

He said the fact that the delegation went to Senegal to meet the African National Congress and ignored the Pan Africanist Congress was like "the Verwoerd goverment of apartheid".

The former churchman said the ANC was only interested in the transfer of power. "The ANC is not the sole representative of the people in South Africa. It cannot articulate the needs and aspirations of the people within the country.".

On the question of jailed leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, Gogotya believes "he is in prison by his own choice ... He has been told if he renounces violence he will be free".

Gogotya said black moderates welcomed the State of Emergency with a "big sigh of relief" because before then they couldn't "sleep peacefully" as they were targets of several organisations.

He further accused black journalists of being biased. "I know that our black journalists fear the comrades. They fear the necklacing. I have a very low respect for them."

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WMail 10/6/7/87

The 'realist' who wants to talk to PW

SOWETO businessman, theologian and "new-born" politician John Gogotya candidly acknowledges that he may be regarded by many blacks as a "sell-out," lackey or stooge of government.

But he believes he represents a large — and until now, silent — group of moderate blacks who are so desperate for peaceful and "evolutionary" change in SA that, undeterred by petrol bombs and attacks, they will participate in any initiative instigated by President P W Botha, no matter how unpopular.

First on Gogotya's list of priorities is to lead his recently-launched Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida) — and its claimed membership of 300 000 — into Botha's controversial National Statutory Council (NSC).

Gogotya's message is: "We are already a force to be reckoned with and are determined our collective voice will at last be heard in the affairs of this country.

"While various groups are fighting themselves, how long must people in SA wait in suspense for a solution to be worked out?"

He thinks of himself as an "African realist" and believes one man-one vote democracy is impracticable in Africa.

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

Therefore, the consitutional proposals he will lay on the NSC's table will urge a federal, self-governing "commune" principle based on the Swiss Canton system and condone independent homelands and Botha's proposed city states.

Gogotya's SA would appoint an annually-rotating president, with figurehead status. So every group would have a turn to put forward its own president, who would not be able to "hijack" power or create a dictatorship.

While Gogotya's religious roots lie in the Pentacostal Assembly of God, his party is multi-denominational and Christian-based and Rhema and Anglican Church priests sit on its 12-man multi-racial executive. It has formed 59 regions countrywide.

Gogotya is a virtually unknown, free-marketeering 49-year-old Pondo who speaks 13 languages and has spent most of his life in the Vaal Triangle. Years ago, with a Bible under his arm, he led a march into a NGK church to protest against segregated places of worship.

He says he has travelled extensively in North Africa, particularly Nigeria, which he believes is a "trend-setter" for the continent. He has forged links with Christian organisations in the US where, as a member of the "Coalition for Realism," he recently lobbied against sanctions with, among others, US Vice-President George Bush and at the National Press Club.

Ironically, Gogotya claims his party started as an underground movement which formed cells and committees in the same way as the "radical organisations" he opposes.

Fida's membership — subscription fees are about R5 per person — was boosted by advertisement through an "Amandla series" of propaganda pamphlets distributed in numerous townships since boycotts began in 1983.

The pamphlets purport to be issued by the OAU (with an address in Vanderbijlpark) and use quotes from Martin Luther King Jr ("Don't burn baby burn, but learn baby learn, so that you can earn baby earn!") to urge a stop to school boycotts and calls for disinvestment.

The OAU was a tactical name Gogotya gave to what he says was a cultural self-help movement called Operation Advance and Upgrade — OAU. He says he formed OAU in the early Eighties to train people in basic skills. It was funded with donations from business and church organisations, some US-based.



☐ GOGOTYA . . . "We are already a force to be reckoned with"

OAU's funds and membership have been transferred to Fida because, Gogotya says, there is a growing need for moderates within the OAU to protest "against mindless violence and intimidation".

In his talk to the National Press Club in America he said his only fear had been that Western nations were trying to force the SA government to move faster than they possibly could.

The state of emergency had allowed many blacks to "sleep peacefully at night" and many of the detained children, he believed, now find life more "bearable" in prison, away from intimidation or being used as "cannon fodder".

He has "no quarrels" with Inkatha, says many in the PFP have sided with "radicals" and, at this stage, considers the NRP to be the only group Fida could possibly consider affiliating with.

Asked to comment on allegations that many of the 4 000 who attended the Fida launch last weekend had been under the impression they had come to listen to a church service, Gogotya said: "I saw that kind of comment coming. All those who came did so from out of their own free volition, because they believed in what the party is about."

Gogotya denies he or his party is funded by government.

Township 'labour' in squabble for peace

Townships improvement first — Boya

**MARTIN CHALLENOR
MUDINI MAIVHA and
POLITICAL STAFF**

The shocking conditions township residents have to endure constitute the greatest stumbling block to finding a common middle ground in politics, Mr Tom Boya, president of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) has said.

Mr Boya said there were serious problems over roads, stormwater drainage, electricity and water networks in all black townships.

"These shocking conditions under which people have to live contribute to the mounting resentment among township dwellers and perhaps constitute the greatest stumbling block to the search for a common middle ground in South African politics," he said.

Umsa demanded yesterday that the Government and RSCs investigate infrastructure and housing backlogs throughout the country.

Mr Boya said he hoped that regional services councils would spend as much of their income as possible on alleviating the needs of black people.

The position townships were in, he said, was the deliberate result of State policy. "Similarly, employers who have benefited from cheap black labour, the absence of negotiation machinery for wages, as well as the unfair exclusion of blacks from the political process, cannot simply wash their hands of the greatest problem facing the country.

"Funds have to be made available as a matter of urgency to address the problem, and the private sector should be prepared to make a contribution to redress these past grievances," Mr Boya said.

He said Umsa backed RSCs as they could muster financial resources to address township problems, yet their success depended on the degree to which they did so. Mr Boya said Umsa rejected the National Statutory Council.

This comes just as the Government is poised to go ahead with plans to register urban blacks for an election to choose leaders to take part in the proposed National Council.

Although Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis declines to commit himself to a timetable on this, his announcement this week on changes to the National Council Bill points to this.

One of the important changes to be made in the draft National Council Bill, first published last year, is that urban blacks will be able to elect their leaders to sit on the National Council instead of having them nominated by the President.

Mr Boya said he was becoming increasingly irritated with Ucasa and the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance for creating the erroneous impression that participation in the RSCs implied participation in the National Statutory Council.

The National Statutory Council purported to provide black participation at central-government level. Tackling such an issue is "a very serious matter which can only be the result of negotiation between leaders of the various communities who have specifically been mandated for that purpose", Mr Boya said.

But the announcement of elections of blacks to the National Council was not welcomed by black political organisations yesterday.

The president of the Azanian People's Organsation (Azapo), Mr Nkosi Molala, said: "No right-thinking oppressed person would ever allow himself to be used by the regime in the way the NC proposes."

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front, said: " We are taking nothing from the Government. Our demand is the release of our leaders."

She said their release was a condition because there would be no real franchise if other political leaders were in jail.

She said political prisoners were, in fact, leaders accepted by the black community.

Mrs Sisulu reiterated the UDF's position regarding participation in government-created platforms.

The position was spelt out by publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe after remarks reportedly made by co-president Mr Archie Gumede about participation in the 1989 elections.

Mr Morobe said the UDF would not even think of participation in the elections or other government structures, and that position would not be revised.

Extra-parliamentary struggles were the only way of effectively challenging the Government.

STO 529

Boya wants to discuss prisoners

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14/7/87 By Sam Mabe

The release of political prisoners may be discussed in Pretoria today when the president of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa), Mr Tom Boya, meets the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

They are to discuss the Government's proposed National Statutory Council.

Mr Boya said he wanted to spell out his organisation's stance towards the council and to lay down conditions which would convince blacks that the council had a chance of success.

"It is clear that the National Statutory Council would be a sheer waste of time if it were to function without the support of the majority of black," he said.

"We believe that the time has come for the Government to demonstrate its good faith by releasing political prisoners and affording them the opportunity of deciding on the council.

"If this doesn't happen, some of us who still believe that we can change the system from within will find it difficult to co-operate with the Government on this issue," he said.

"We are all desperate for change and would have loved to use any platform which could move us closer to our goals, but the Government does not seem to be fully committed to what it preaches," said Mr Boya.



Tom Boya

Umsa renews its polling promise

THE UNITED Municipalities of South Africa has reiterated its commitment to have the date of the national municipal election, due on October 19, 1988, changed.

Umsa president Tom Boya repeated the organisation's stand that in the black community, October 19 evoked memories of the banning of all black political organisations by the then Minister of Police, Jimmy Kruger.

He said it would be insensitive to hold elections on that date.

"It is therefore self-defeating to plan for municipal elections on a day which would be affected by the commemorations which would take place on October 19," he said.

"We at Umsa are motivated by our commitment to promote black local government and will never tire in our efforts to have the date changed.

"We would welcome an official announcement with regard to the change of date." – Sapa.

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UPHEP
12/7/87



MR TOM Boya and Mr Chris Heunis at yesterday's Press conference.

Peace first, says Heunis

THE Government will not talk to people who did not accept peaceful negotiation as a solution to the problem facing the country, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said this during a Press briefing after his meeting with the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) representatives to discuss, among other things, the National Statutory Council. The meeting, preferred peaceful means of bringing about change, he said.

Mr Tom Boya, Umsa's president, told reporters that his organisation stood by its pre-conditions. He said they would not involve themselves in the council until political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mothopeng, were released, political organisations unbanned and the existing discriminatory laws such as the Group Areas Act were scrapped.

About the release of political prisoners, Mr Boya said the Minister told the meeting it was not possible to meet the demand at present.

Umsa meet Heunis today

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Sowetan
14/7/87

THE United Municipalities of South Africa meet the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, this morning in Pretoria to discuss the Government's proposed National Statutory Council.

Mr Tom Boya, Umsa's president, announced in a statement yesterday that his organisation's stand on participation in the council will be discussed.

He said Mr Heunis will also be asked to conduct a nationwide investigation into the backlogs of the infra-structure and housing in all black



TOM Boya . . . spokesman.

townships and to indicate the Government's plans for the elimination of these problems.

Umsa have previously stated that they were opposed to participation in the NSC unless the Government "demonstrated its bona fides" by releasing political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, unbanning political organisations and abandoning all legislation which discriminated on the grounds of colour.

Umsa blames apartheid for housing shortage

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By Mckeed Kotlolo

The president of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa), Mr Tom Boya, has blamed apartheid for the ongoing black housing problems.

Mr Boya was speaking in Pretoria at the Transvaal Provincial Administration's three-day training session on home ownership marketing.

Mr Boya said Umsa would strive for the removal of all the discriminatory legislation which had made blacks unable to afford decent housing.

He also urged the Provincial Authority to expedite the introduction of freehold rights, as most blacks still regarded the 99-year leasehold system as an inferior form of ownership.

Mr Boya urged blacks to buy their houses in order to develop a pride in them.

SOWETO 17/7/87

BLACK PARTIES

Where's the party?

Anyone who forms a political party out of the blue and then claims support of 300 000 paid-up members should expect to meet a certain degree of scepticism — especially if the membership list is not open for inspection.

This applies to John Gogotya (49), who launched his Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida) at a low-key gathering (of a reported 4 000 delegates) on July 5. Although the idea of Fida was conceived 18 months earlier, he explains, it was kept secret because "as moderates we have to look at the intimidation factor." Gogotya says canvassing for the party was done by using the facilities and contacts of his Operation Advance and Upgrade, an organisation of moderate blacks set up to train people in basic skills.

Gogotya's ideas certainly contradict mainstream black anti-government thinking and inevitably expose him to criticism. For a start, he does not believe in talking to the African National Congress because "the ANC is inconsistent and only wants to negotiate with people of its own choice and on its own grounds."

Further, he unconditionally supports President P W Botha's controversial statutory National Council, through which he believes he can remove apartheid "in one big swoop" rather than "piece by piece." He does not believe in a "black SA" because the role of whites will be crucial, and supports a federal system based on the Swiss cantons, with an annually rotating president with symbolic status. However, he would or could not elaborate on how he would achieve this ideal.

Fida, which claims to have 59 branches throughout SA, seems to stand alone. Gogotya has not negotiated with any black organisation prior to the launching of the party. He "did not want to colour the party," is his comment. Surprisingly, he says he has no contact with a similar party, the United Christian Conciliation Party (UCCP) of Bishop Isaac Mokoena, launched earlier this year. He also does not contemplate negotiating with other black groups such as the Urban Councils Association (Ucasa), which backs the National Council, in the near future.

Speaking from his bare offices in central Johannesburg (not a poster or campaign leaflet in sight — which hardly gives the impression of being the nerve centre of anything about to capture the people's imagination) Gogotya says he has travelled extensively. He tells you, apropos of nothing, that he met George Shultz the day Shultz met Oliver Tambo some months ago; that he's met George Bush; and that he has attended a "number of White House briefings."

In SA he has close ties with Jan Marais, founder of Trust Bank and former National Party MP of Pinetown, Natal. Fida's funding is a sensitive issue. Marais declines to say whether or not he has assisted Gogotya.

Gogotya fervently denies charges of government assistance, stating that the party runs on annual membership fees of R5 a person and R1 for students. He says Fida's coffers contain between R20 000 and R30 000. Most members, he says, chose to pay only R1.

Gogotya's ideals of "peaceful change, equal opportunity for all, harmonious social relationships among the country's several races and quality leadership" are commendable. But how he intends achieving these goals is not particularly clear. If Fida is what it claims to be, it will have to come out of the closet and prove it. Otherwise it runs the danger of following in the footsteps of the UCCP, which after nine months has been almost totally forgotten. ■

The *FM* brings its readers the most news, comment and interpretation possible under the new regulations restricting publication of certain matters.

It does not believe that the restrictions are necessary or in the public interest, but will obey the law.

Umsa story is rubbish – Heunis

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Sowetan
21/7/87

REPORTS that Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners might be released soon were dismissed as "utter nonsense" yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Mr Heunis met members of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) last week.

Following their talks, Umsa president, Mr Tom Boya, said his impression was that, of the preconditions set by Umsa and other organisations for participation in the National Statutory



HEUNIS . . . "Umsa talking through their necks."

Council, the Government seemed most likely to meet the one calling for the release of political prisoners.

"Rubbish, they're talking through their necks", said Mr Heunis. As far as he was concerned, Mr Mandela and other political prisoners were convicted criminals, he was not responsible for their release nor did he refer to release in his talks with Umsa.

"The statement (made by Umsa) is obviously wrong," he said.—*SOWETAN* Correspondent.

What happened when the black man had a say — 50 years ago

BIDay 22/7/87 (339)

BARRY STREEK

PROPOSAL by Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis for urban black people to have an elected National Statutory Council (NSC) to advise government and Parliament is not essentially new.

A remarkably similar structure — the Natives Representative Council (NRC) — was introduced 50 years ago when Cape African men were deprived of the vote for Parliament.

The old council, which was also elected, collapsed within 10 years after its members found that its advice and views were totally ignored by the white-controlled Parliament. One of the elected councillors, Paul Mosaka, called it a "toy telephone" — a label which has stuck ever since.

The NRC experiment was a political disaster. Although legitimate black leadership, including prominent members of the African National Congress (ANC), served on the council, Parliament and the United Party government refused to listen to its calls on fundamental political issues — such as the vote, the abolition of the pass laws, eduction and trade union rights.

In the process, black-white tensions increased and the credibility of government leaders among black people was destroyed. Among those whose reputation was severely damaged was the "liberal" Jannie Hofmyer, who as Deputy Prime Minister paternalistically tried in 1946 — when he opened an NRC session — to justify racial discrimination and existing government policies.

"Although the Council had a history of advice given and seldom taken, although it was a body of responsible men treated like children, although Mosaka had called it a 'toy telephone,' yet it was the only link between white and black SA, the only means whereby black SA could speak to their fellow-countrymen and tell them their hopes and sorrows," Alan Paton wrote in his biography of Hofmeyr.

Voted against

The NRC and the proposed NSC are "in essence very similar proposals," says Andrew Merrifield, at present a completing a doctoral thesis on the NRC for submission to Syracuse University in the US.

When the NRC first sat in Pretoria in 1937, white politicians voiced hopes about the role of the council in a way which echo the statements being made now.

Hofmeyr, for instance, who voted against his own party in opposing the abolition of the Cape African franchise, said the NRC "may become a very important and valuable thing" which would be able to bring complaints quickly to the attention of government.

When he opened the first session of the NRC, Jan Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister, said: "This Natives Representative Council has been instituted as a constitutional body advisory to government and Parliament, through which elected native representatives are enabled to present the views and interests of their constituents to government and Parliament."

Margaret Ballinger, one of three MPs who represented "natives" from the Cape, wrote that by the end of the first NRC session there was "little doubt that the mere opportunity to state their side of the case, on levels they had never reached before, relaxed tension in people who had for so long been not politically inarticulate, but beyond the range of government attention".

The NRC terminated its first session "in the hopeful and firm belief that it had come into being, as one member expressed it, as a third chamber of the legislature, not only to be heard but to be listened to. Here indeed were grounds for encouragement and for hope," Ballinger wrote.

The members of the 16-member NRC were elected indirectly through local authorities to represent four provincial constituencies, each with an urban, a rural and a reserve member. There were also four nominated Africans.

Banned

Among those who served were Dr John Dube, Selope Thema and Dr James Moroka, all at one time presidents of the ANC, Professor Z K Mathews, a prominent ANC figure, and Chief Albert Luthuli, ANC president when it was banned in 1960.

At first, the NRC was consulted about how new laws affecting Africans would be implemented but "very soon they constantly began to question government policy, even though government said they were not allowed to."

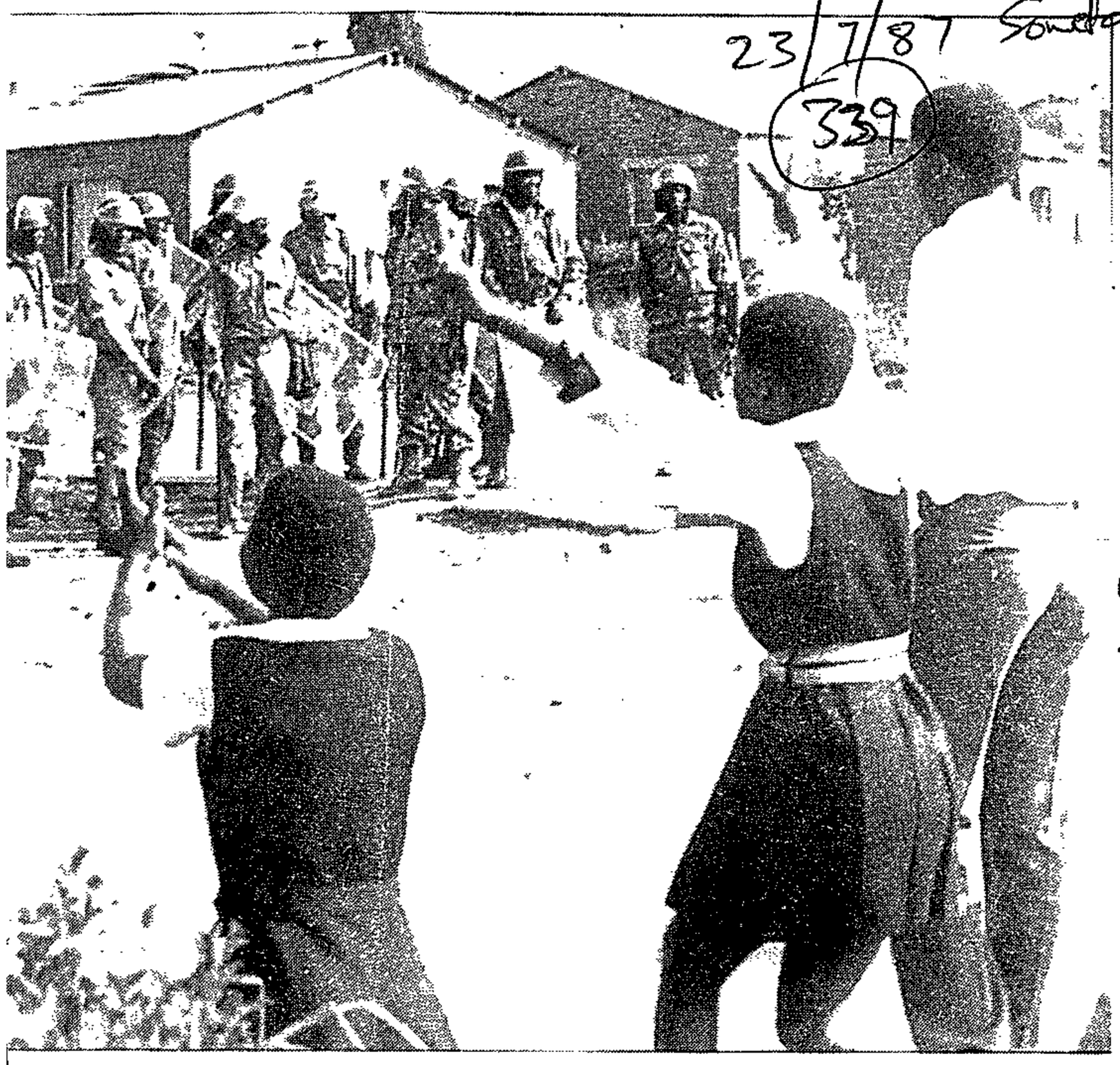
"The final collapse of the council was precisely around this issue," Merrifield says. "In the case of really crucial legislation, they ignored the council."

Despite the NRC demands for the scrapping of the pass laws, government tightened them up and in 1945 actually consolidated the controversial measures which were only recently abolished.

With this approach, the collapse of the NRC was inevitable. It had ceased functioning by the time Hendrik Verwoerd closed it in 1950, telling the NRC that "the mistake many leaders of the Bantu make is to think only in terms of the highest superstructure of politics. "Within this sphere they seek their own personal ambition, and forget that 99% of their people do not have these ambitions ..."

One of the major lessons of the NRC experiment was that advisory bodies, with little political power, are no substitute for political rights. Whatever the motivations and sincerity of officials and white politicians, that reality will not change. Indeed, Merrifield suspects that the proposed NSC will have the same effect as the President's Council: "It won't be taken very seriously."

The NRC, in spite of having "a lot of credible leadership," was ignored. The chances of the revamped model succeeding now, without any prospect of luring credible leadership, seem remote.



1976 . . . Soweto pupils confront a group of policemen.

cyn..cal reserv.. concerning the organisation. Therefore, you will see in the Foundation's early pronouncements, an attempt to try to reassure government that we would not become another political party.

Nevertheless, even before we assumed office on March 1, 1977, our legal adviser, Richard Rosenthal, and I were planning the first drafts for a system of security of tenure for urban blacks.

In other words, we understood right from the beginning that the Foundation was not to be some kind of charity, but an organisation prepared to confront the system and structures of apart..e.. system ..se.. was repugnant. If we were to help to bring about long-term stability, we had to tackle, side by side with our development work in such areas as housing, the structures of the system. But obviously we could not take on every conceivable political and socio-economic disability. Rather, we attempted to establish as far as we could those areas in which the business community with whom we were dealing, had mutual and legitimate interests.

We also tried to ensure that we tackled tasks in respect of which we had the ability and the

Political comment in this issue by A Klaaste and J Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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many developers are turning to the black market for a livelihood and government itself is pumping R400m into the South African Housing Trust in an attempt to stimulate housing development.

Some of the most important work we did behind the scenes involved contributing to the drafting of new regulations to govern development of townships and allow entrepreneurs full rein. Other quiet, behind-the-scenes work with government officials has led, for example, to the breakthrough in self-help housing which will not in itself be a solution to our housing problems but which is certainly giving poor people access to possibilities they never dreamed of before. Take the case of a black man in 1979. He could not buy a house even if he had the deposit. He could not get title because there was no building society which would lend him the balance. So he had to find the balance for himself. At the end of 1978 and during

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(339) Sowetan 23/7/87

THE Urban Foundation is celebrating its 10th year of operations this year, and in recognition of this, *Leadership* magazine has published a special edition (corporate profile) on the Foundation. These two pieces, on on this page (an interview with M Jan Steyn, executive director of th Foundation) and the other on th opposite page, were taken from th articles used in *Leadership*.

What we have won



MR JAN STEYN

FOCUS

What do you believe the Urban Foundation has achieved in its first 10 years?

STEYN: Let us go back to 1976/77 and look at the position of black South Africans. They had been deprived of their citizenship by legislation passed unilaterally by the white Parliament. They had been denied property rights: no black man could own property in urban or rural areas. There were also rigidly applied constraints on their mobility; the system of influx control had been substantially strengthened and rigorously applied during the Fifties and Sixties; expenditure on education had been pegged for a considerable period with no allowance made for inflation, growth, development. Then, on the economic level, there were severe constraints on black businessmen.

Generally, government was determined to make urban areas as unattractive as possible for blacks, using influx control as a coercive, penal method with which to restrict the numbers of blacks in cities.

From the start, government was not at all keen at that time about the business community starting the organisation. So we were restricted, not only by the constraints of the system but by the very high level apartheid which so fundamentally affected the lives of people.

The question of housing illustrates the point. We started building houses and in fact, made a significant early breakthrough by obtaining property rights for blacks through the 99-year leasehold system. But we soon realised that there simply could not be mere amelioration. The capacity to be able to do reasonably well, and that we had the resources to be able to make a meaningful impact.

Looking back on our first 10 years, so many things seem implausible today. For example, as recently as the late Seventies, no white developer could build in a black area. Today there is so much dynamic

339 23/7/87 Soweton

How the Foundation was born

ON June 16, 1976, young people in South Africa's largest black township, Soweto, began rioting.

Their anger at the deprivations and humiliations imposed on blacks by apartheid had been brought to boiling point by Government insistence, despite their many representations, that some of their school subjects should be taught in Afrikaans.

Few whites had even guessed at the depth of black anger, let alone known is specific causes.

Now, suddenly, they were presented with Press photographs of children suicidally pitting themselves and their stones against the State's armoured vehicles and guns.

But what were they, the whites, to do? For most of them — whether private individuals, workers or employers — the world inhabited by blacks was *terra incognita*, to be dealt with and kept passive by government.

If some businessmen were coming to think that the condition of the greater part of the country's population was far too important a concern to be left solely in Pretoria's hands, they also had the recent memory of the Prime Minister, John Vorster, warning them (lowering) not to meddle in politics.

So for a time they remained silent, waiting for the government to act in a healing way.

Business initiative

As one month went by and then another with no such initiative coming from Vorster, it became clear that it would have to come from them.

Action that would in some way improve life in black urban townships — certainly make it preferable to death.

Some senior figures in the South African business community had, in fact, not needed the spectre of flames rising from Soweto and elsewhere to bring home to them the horrors of life in those townships.

By May 1976, the Chairman's Fund of the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers was planning a conference on new approaches to the provision of black urban housing. It never took place.

Instead, Anglovaal's deputy chairman, Clive Menell, had discussions with Anglo American's Nick Diemont, who had been deputed to organise the conference, and it was agreed that it should deal with more issues than just housing, and should be mounted and visibly supported by Afrikaans as well as English-sector business, and by black community leaders.

Even more important was the firm resolve to have a permanent private-sector organisation formed after the conference to initiate improvements in the lives of black urban communities.

The central problem in achieving those aims was how to be seen by black leaders as sufficiently serious in facing up to fundamental issues without alarming businessmen that they were being inspanned into a pressure group whose eventual aim was the overthrow of apartheid.

Fortunately, Harry Oppenheimer — chairman of Anglo American and De Beers — had no trouble in persuading the doyen of Afrikaans business, Dr Anton Rupert, to be vice-chairman of the conference, and that brought in more co-hosts.

Eventually there were 15: among them Wim de Villiers of General Mining, the coloured homebuilder, Fred Harris, the country's leading black businessman, Sam Motsuenyane, and the Indian lawyer, Pat Poovalingam.

Oppenheimer's letter inviting them to be co-hosts observed: "It is important to draw a distinction between problems which are essentially political, and therefore not within the competence of private enterprise to change, and those which it is our legitimate concern to take note of and, if possible, help solve."



MR HARRY OPPENHEIMER

It certainly did not reassure Vorster; he is said to have phoned several of them during the conference — which was called the Businessmen's Conference on the Quality of Life of Urban Communities and was held in the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on November 29 and 30, 1976 — to find out if its real purpose was to form a new political party.

Scepticism abounds

Nor did Oppenheimer's disclaimer cheer the 40 or so people of colour attending the conference.

Among them was a director of the Spes Bona Bank, Ben van der Ross.

"It made me very sceptical of the conference achieving anything worthwhile," he recalls, "but I went to it anyway, rather than stand aloof." So did a leading coloured educationist, Franklin Sonn.

He attended the conference resentful towards the business sector because it had, he believed, long hidden behind the government's back in seeking improvement in black lives.

Now here it was again saying that political problems lay outside its sphere. As Dr Manas Buthelezi, general secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and one of eleven who delivered papers at the conference, observed: "Politics . . . is part of the totality of our existence."

Still, the fact remained that if business was to play its part in funding and otherwise supporting any private-sector effort to improve black urban conditions after the conference, and if vital co-operation from government bodies was to be forthcoming, openly political objectives had to be eschewed.

Indeed, any effort by the private sector to improve the daily lives, working or domestic, of blacks would have to dance across egg shells.

That is why Mr Justice J H (Jan) Steyn, 48 at the time and on the Cape bench of the Supreme Court, was asked to be the Urban Foundation's executive director.

The characteristics that marked him out as absolutely right for the job were high intelligence, active humanitarianism (he had been head of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders for 10 years and, in other social-welfare positions, too, had sought fundamental reforms), impeccable credentials as an Afrikaner — and no known political ambitions.

Steyn thought hard before accepting the job.

He had heard speakers at the conference emphasise the need for fundamental legislative reform if urban conditions for blacks were to be genuinely improved, so he told Vorster that he would accept the Foundation would [illegible] if Vorster assured him that he degree of security of [illegible] houses.

Vorster gave him that assurance, despite the wedge it clearly drove into the structure of apartheid, and along with it permission for Steyn to take a three-year leave of absence from the bench. The Urban Foundation was established in mid-December 1976 as a Section 21 (not for gain) company, with Oppenheimer as its chairman and Rupert as its deputy chairman.

It began operating on March 1, 1977, under a legal structure that struck a careful balance between the rights and authority of its central and regional boards of directors.

Between them, these boards had to achieve improvements in "housing standards, education in the broadest sense of the word, community activities, recreational facilities, employment opportunities and other related matters".

Their methods would be: co-ordinating private-sector activities in these fields; "normalising" the financing of housing in black urban areas through improved levels of worker remuneration and the mobilisation of loan capital; and encouraging entrepreneurship in black urban communities.

Their initial financial resources would be several millions, donated or promised, from the private sector, much of it from Oppenheimer's empire.

Their human resources would be community leaders in the different regions (by June 1977 regional offices and boards were functioning in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, and by May 1978 in Port Elizabeth), consultants and a small full-time staff, some of whom were seconded to the Foundation by its members' companies.

By then it had raised a total of R19 m in cash or five-year pledges from its members.

It had also, notwithstanding its disingenuous assertion that it was "demonstrably un-political", shown the likely central thrust of its future activities.

An increasing number of blacks were therefore beginning to smile on it.

For the same reason government administrators were beginning to rumble unhappily and grow obstructive.

The Foundation's annual review a year later complained of tardiness in implementing new (post-Wiehahn Commission) labour and leasehold legislation.

Ten months after the leasehold legislation had been gazetted, only 155 individual titles had been registered.

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Sowetan

Our achievements — UF

● From Page 6

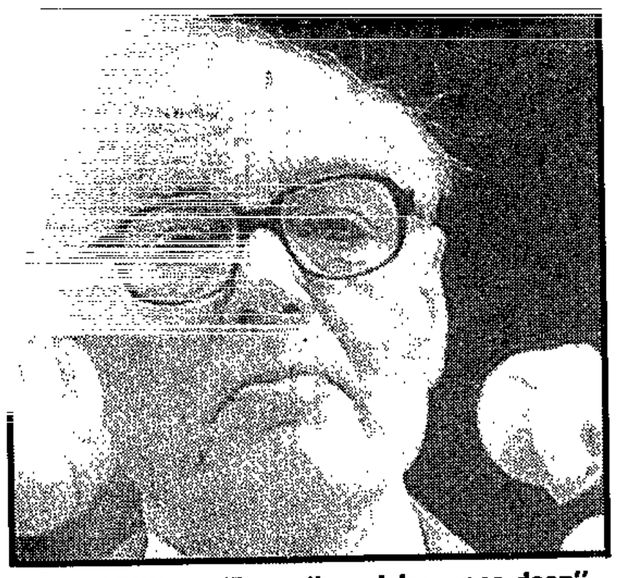
1979, we placed with the building societies US$30m which we borrowed overseas and which had to be used for black housing. Today, two of the major building societies are lending blacks some R60m a month. Even then, this lending is still too narrowly focused. The challenge facing us is to give the low income groups access to affordable finance and we are working on this.

The pace changed in the early Eighties with then Prime Minister P W Botha's "adapt or die" speech which created a strong impetus for reform.

There are two other achievements which are important to me. The one is that in a period when South Africa has gone through the most traumatic periods of high-level violence, we have been able to retain community involvement and participation in our programmes. We have sustained the level of support of a significant segment of black leadership. The bridges that I have seen built across the racial barrier despite the divides of apartheid, have for me personally been the single most important achievement.

The other achievement involves what we have learned in the utilisation and manipulation of resources. In this financial year, we have a donations budget of R20m — which is going to be difficult to achieve — but on that base we will actually be doing R170m worth of work.

Problems of being a 'worthy cause'



□ OPPENHEIMER ... "suspicion goes deep"



□ STEYN ... "never been asked to leave"

BARRY STREEK

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24/7/87 B Day

IN SPITE of all the glib talk these days about "negotiation" and "talks" between white and black people, the problems and difficulties of this taking place in the midst of conflict, suspicion and differing goals are enormous.

This has been graphically emphasised in the commemorative publication — which Leadership magazine released this week — on the first 10 years of the Urban Foundation.

During those 10 years, the Urban Foundation has initiated a large number of projects to upgrade conditions in black residential areas.

It has raised considerable sums of money — R170m worth of work is being done this year alone — and it has pushed for policy reforms, including the scrapping of the hated pass laws, the removal of restrictions on the development of black townships and the provision of security of property for black people.

But while the body is praised by business leaders, such as Harry Oppenheimer and Anton Rupert, black suspicions about the role of the Foundation remain.

For instance, publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) Muntu Myeza said the Foundation "runs with the hares and hunts with the hounds.

It purports to assist the black community but it helps to prop up apartheid.

"When the Urban Foundation was founded in 1976, its basic aim was to provide an escape valve for bad government policy, to give black people something to protect, to create a buffer zone between the masses and government.

"It is a deliberate attempt to frustrate efforts to bring about meaningful change as soon as possible," Myeza said.

Dr Neville Alexander, of the Cape Action League, said he did not deny that some of the investments the Foundation had made in education, health and other facilities had been useful, but it was "anathema to the intelligentsia; in so far as it presented as making a contribution towards change, it is rejected.

'We don't see the people who work with the Urban Foundation as collaborators, they seem to be sincere and dedicated, but we could never co-operate with them," he said.

Fikile Bam, regional director of the Legal Resources Centre in Port Elizabeth, had a somewhat different response.

He said the Foundation was "obviously doing a good job on housing, but people were suspicious of its motives, particularly in Johannesburg. They described it as an attempt to build a black middle class and, in so doing, fragment black unity.

"The Foundation has been described as a status quo organisation, staffed by whites, its activities designed merely to ameliorate the conditions of apartheid."

But, Bam said, in Port Elizabeth the picture seemed to be somewhat different and its management in the Eastern Cape included representative blacks.

"I wouldn't describe them as Uncle Toms ... There is very high praise here of the Urban Foundation's programmes, particularly the sub-economic programmes," he said.

At the Uluntu Centre in Guguletu, in Cape Town, erected at a cost of R1m five years ago, Madodo Netti, the education projects manager, had direct experience of the suspicions.

In some quarters, capitalism and apartheid were directly linked and the opposition was fierce and unyielding. The Foundation, with its free enterprise approach, was seen as protecting the interests of government.

Netti says the Foundation's credibility is now picking up, although its image is not entirely free of stigma, but even if people had ideological differences with the Foundation "they'll come and use the centre," particularly after it was used for meetings after the conflicts in 1985.

At first, Netti thought he might have to resign his post because of the opposition he encountered.

"People were sabotaging projects: I'd invite people along and they would contact me to say they could no longer make it, that they'd had a telephone call from a certain organisation warning of consequences if they took part."

It has been argued that to allay these suspicions, the Foundation will have to adopt a higher political profile.

For instance, Tony Bloom, the chairman of the Premier Group and a member of the Foundation's Board of Governors, said: "I believe the Foundation should have done more to establish links with the radical organisations. I think you have to take sides — that's a personal view and a minority one on the board."

However, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said: "Their commitment to peaceful and constructive change should serve as an inspiration to every South African who recognises that apartheid has caused untold suffering."

He also said the organisation was living proof that people of all races could stand together shoulder to shoulder and get things done for the common good.

Oppenheimer, the Foundation's president, admits the "suspicion that the real object of the business community is not freedom and democracy for SA but a new, more acceptable and more defensible form of apartheid, goes very deep".

But the Foundation had done much to remove this suspicion and he believed a growing number of people were viewing it as "the best example of a practical way in which we may hope to bring peace, justice and prosperity to this troubled land and that they will regard it as a practical expression of idealism which has infinitely greater chances of success than any policy of trying to ruin the country's economy in the belief that this will bring about a change of heart in our obstinate and resentful government".

Jan Steyn, the Foundation's executive chairman, said it had to be appreciated that the Foundation "finds itself in a peculiar position as far as black views on its activities are concerned.

"Someone once said the best we could hope for was an 'embarassed acceptance'. The point is that black people are participating in a struggle for their own liberation. That is their primary objective. Everything else is relegated to a lower priority.

"Against that background I think it is very difficult to expect people to say they believe the Foundation is an outstanding, excellent, wonderful institution."

Steyn also said a market survey in August 1985 showed "very strong" support for the Foundation in the black community.

'But if you went to a high profile black leader whose primary aim is to work for the liberation of his people, I would be very surprised if he was prepared to publicly articulate unqualified approval of the Foundation. After all our work could be viewed as being counter-revolutionary.

"May I add that we have always been welcomed by 'ordinary people' and have never been asked to leave," Steyn said.

The Urban Foundation experience has clearly demonstrated credibility among the majority of South Africans is not easily won, even if the call for "negotiations" is the vogue today.

'Govt must give houses'

THE government could not avoid its responsibilities to participate in the provision of appropriately subsidised, low-cost housing, Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation, said in a special edition of *Leadership* magazine to celebrate the foundation's 10th anniversary.

"The real challenge now is to give the poorer classes access to affordable housing," said Steyn.

"Existing shelter must be preserved," he added.

"With the enormous housing shortage in our country, it is indefensible for us to break down any dwelling which affords some shelter for the individual and which he has erected through his own efforts," he added.

He said a second challenge was to make it possible for people at the lower end of the scale to gain access to finance.

Small loans were needed for this, he emphasised, adding that financial institutions had to be brought into the financing of these.

"I cannot be deterred by the present situation. We will carry on in a responsible manner on the basis that people inside government respond to carefully researched, well-presented arguments in favour of change.

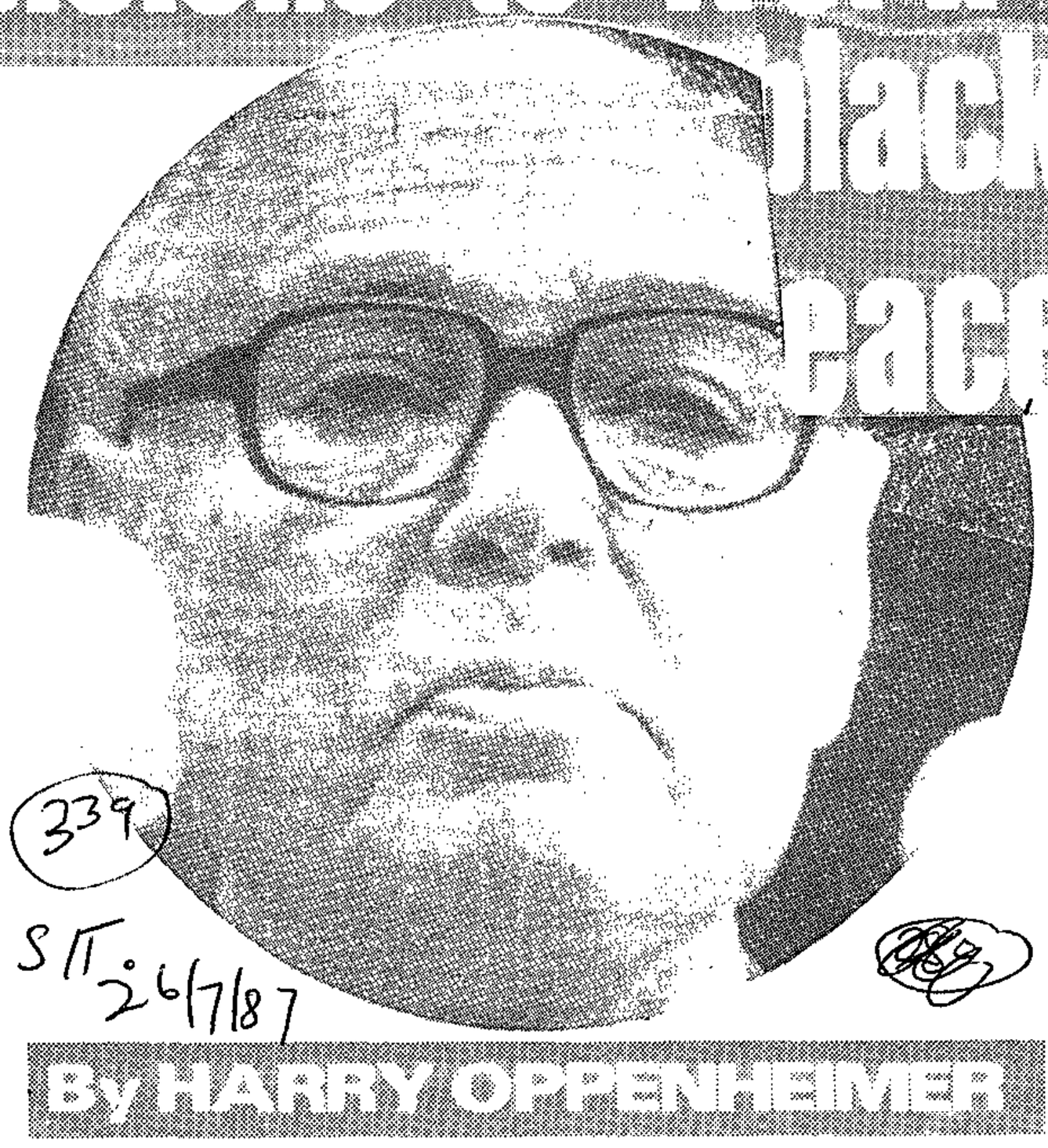
"As long as that strategy works, that is the course we will follow," said Steyn.

He also denied that the UF was attempting to create a middle-class buffer zone between the masses and government.

"The challenge facing us is to maintain the strategy of playing the bridge-building role, of attempting to neutralise the forces that want to maintain repression on the one hand and promote violent revolution on the other."

"If we proceed resolutely to dismantle the discriminatory structures that affront human dignity and deny equal opportunities we will indeed overcome prejudice and intolerance and lay the foundations for a new, more just South Africa," concluded Steyn. – Sapa.

Surviving sanctions and suspicions to work for peace



BY HARRY OPPENHEIMER

THE Urban Foundation is a highly unusual, indeed probably unique, private-enterprise project designed to meet a crisis situation in South Africa.

It was conceived as a practical, powerful and humane reaction by the South African business community to the violence that erupted in 1976.

The original form that the Urban Foundation took owed much to research work that had been carried on for some time within the Anglo American group into mass housing projects.

For this reason there was at this early stage a strong, though never exclusive, emphasis on helping to ameliorate the black housing problem.

Conference

The outbreak of rioting in 1976 was seen as marking a turning-point in South African history. It was widely recognised that individual South Africans had to do something practical about the situation and not just think it sufficient to address angry condemnations or pious exhortations to the Government.

This feeling was particularly strongly felt in the business world, and it led, in due course, to a decision to try to organise a major business conference to consider what action should be taken.

The conference was held in December 1976, and the decision to form the Urban Foundation was then taken.

From the beginning we clearly understood that the foundation would not be able to operate successfully unless the Government, on whose goodwill it would to a large measure depend, had faith in its integrity and freedom from party-political bias.

It was equally, if not more important, to secure

Satisfy

be able to demonstrate large measure of support om authentic leaders of black and brown communities.

Obviously, also, the support of the business community would have to be maintained. What was required was a long-term policy and programme which would test the staying power of all concerned. It was further not going to be easy to satisfy any of the three constituencies — that is, the Government, the black community and the private business sector.

Mr Justice Jan Steyn became the chief executive. Without his exceptional gifts it would never have been possible to satisfy and reconcile these interests.

It was plain from the beginning that the new foundation would never get off the ground without powerful Afrikaans-speaking support.

Advice

Government acceptance of the good faith and patriotism of any organisation working for social change that had its origin in the English-speaking business section and, in particular, in the offices of the Anglo American Corporation would certainly not otherwise be forthcoming.

The immediate step we took, therefore, was to seek the advice and co-operation of that acknowledged leader in the Afrikaans business world, Dr Anton Rupert.

He willingly gave his help and support, and agreed to become the deputy chairman. Most importantly, he emphasised that any such business initiative would have to be much wider than any housing project, and should address itself to improving the quality of life of blacks in the urban areas.

This would call for major changes in regard to education standards, social and economic conditions, and, indeed, in the South African political system as a whole.

It was not only the Government which was likely to be suspicious about the motives of the new organisation; there was every bit as much from another among the communities we were trying to help. Black leaders, naturally and rightly, resent any suggeston of paternalism.

Black suspicion, however, went deeper than that.

The more radical leaders were disposed to think that any attempt, particularly by whites, to improve the material conditions under which they lived must really be aimed at offering them an inferior substitute for political power and at building up a black middle class in order to facilitate a white policy of divide and rule.

Kingdom

Black leaders, in the same way as Kwame Nkrumah, demanded the "political kingdom" and thought that better education, higher living standards and social justice were matters which could be left over until later.

The devastating effects of such thought can be seen only too plainly in the greater number of newly independent African states.

Nevertheless, it was, and remains, a difficult matter to persuade the more radical black leaders that, in seeking to improve their quality of life before the attainment of political power, the Urban Foundation was not seeking to fob off their just demands.

Suspicion

It was very difficult for them to accept the contrary position, maintained by the foundation, that it was only through improving the quality of life that a fair share of political power could be attained peacefully.

The suspicion that the real object of the business community is not freedom and democracy for South Africa but a new, more acceptable and more defensible form of apartheid goes very deep.

The Urban Foundation has done much to help to remove this suspicion, but it will not be eradicated without infinite patience and a demonstration of true integrity, humanity and honesty of purpose in the handling of race relations by the business community as a whole.

The work of the foundation has sadly been made much more difficult by sanctions.

The adoption of these policies has hardened attitudes to the right and the left of the political spectrum. It has slowed down the economy and added to what was already a grave problem of unemployment; it has brought the Government's reform policy which, while plainly inadequate, was by no means merely cosmetic and unimportant, to a dead stop; and it has encouraged among many South Africans of goodwill a sense of despair just when vigorous action for reform is vitally necessary.

This has made financial support both inside and outside South Africa more difficult to obtain.

Desperate

And, yet, the policies and programmes of the foundation, based on tackling in a practical way the problems of a desperate housing shortage and of gravely inferior standards of black education; of eliminating racial discrimination in the offices and factories of South Africa's industry; and of mobilisng the strength and influence of the business community for social and economic reform and political power-sharing, must surely be just such a programme as ought to appeal to businessmen of goodwill in America and Europe.

The fact is that these businessmen have been taken for a ride by the politicians.

It is highly encouraging that, in spite of such difficulties, the Urban Foundation has retained the confidence of the South African business community.

Success

I believe, too, that many old friends and growing numbers of new friends overseas are coming to look on the foundation as a practical way in which we may hope to bring peace, justice and prosperity to this troubled land, and that it has infinitely greater chances of success than any policy of trying to ruin the country's economy in the belief that this will bring about a change of heart in our obstinate Government.

● *Condensed from an article in Leadership magazine by Mr Oppenheimer, president of the Urban Foundation, on the foundation's 10th birthday.*

tion, and the Association withdrew its request.

(3) No.

Newspapers: notices published

207. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department publishes each official notice in both English-language and Afrikaans-language newspapers; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the language medium of the newspapers in which his Department publishes such notices; if so,

(2) whether his Department has at any time published any official notices in English-language or Afrikaans-language newspapers only; if so, (a) why, (b) (i) in which newspapers and (ii) on what dates in each case, (c) what was the content of each such official notice and (d) who took the decision in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No, not as far as could be ascertained from available records. (a), (b) (i), (ii), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(3) No.

Kruger National Park

208. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) What was the total value of the products produced by the by-products depot in the Kruger National Park during the periods (a) 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985, (b) 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986 and (c) 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987;

(2) what was the profit or loss shown by the depot at the end of each of these periods?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R2 415 491.
(b) R3 735 667.
(c) R3 434 567.

(2) (a) R941 521 (profit).
(b) R1 664 721 (profit).
(c) R1 890 100 (profit).

Kruger National Park

209. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether any animals were culled in the Kruger National Park during the periods (a) 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985, (b) 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986 and (c) 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987; if so, how many head of each species during each of these periods?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) 1 107 elephant.
1 667 buffalo.

(b) 899 elephant.
993 buffalo.

(c) 280 elephant.
2 966 buffalo.

Guguletu/Nyanga/Langa: telephones

227. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many (a) private en (b) public telephones were there in (i) Guguletu, (ii) Nyanga, (iii) Langa, (iv) New Crossroads and (v) Khayelitsha as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) how many new (a) private and (b) public telephones were installed in each of these suburbs in (i) 1986 and (ii) the first three months of 1987;

HoA

(3) whether there was a shortage of telephones in any of these suburbs as at 31 December 1986; if so, (a) how many applications were outstanding at that date, and (b) when is it anticipated that the shortage will be eliminated, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

	(1)		(2)			
			(i)		(ii)	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
(i)	3 065	33	419	nil	83	nil
*(ii) & (iv)	1 090	29	209	4	36	nil
(iii)	1 431	19	338	nil	60	1
(v)	36	11	25	11	4	nil

as at 31 March 1987;

(3) yes,

	(a)	(b)
†Guguletu	2 621	All the waiting applicants will be provided with telephone service during the first half of 1989 on the commissioning of a new 3 068 line Guguletu automatic exchange.
†*Nyanga and New Cross Roads	275	This area will also be served by the new Guguletu exchange and the applications will be met on the commissioning of that exchange.
†Langa	195	Provided nothing unforeseen occurs, all the waiting applicants will be provided with telephone service during the first half of 1988 on the commissioning of a 1 952 line extension of the Bonteheuwel exchange and the completion of a cable work.
†Khayelitsha	1 133	If nothing unforeseen occurs, all the waiting applicants will be provided with telephone service during the first half of 1988 on the commissioning of the new 3 952 line Khayelitsha automatic exchange and the completion of a cable work.

† Until the relief measures indicated have been implemented, services will in those cases where cable leads are available be provided to the most deserving applicants as and when telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services.

*New Cross Roads forms part of Nyanga and separate statistics are not available.

Aids

241. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many carriers of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus had been identified in respect of each race group in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Whites	1 140
Coloureds	31
Indians	3
Blacks (of which 946 were miners)	1 093
Unknown	57
Total	2 234

HoA

Urban Foundation: the first 10 years

BARRY STREEK: Cape Town

In spite of all the glib talk these days about "negotiation" and "talks" between white and black people, the problems and difficulties of this taking place in the midst of conflict, suspicion and differing goals are enormous.

This has been graphically emphasised in the commemorative publication, which Leadership magazine has released on the first ten years of the Urban Foundation.

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But, while the body is praised by business leaders such as Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Anton Rupert, black suspicions about the role of the Foundation remain.

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HARRY OPPENHEIMER ... "a practical expression of idealism."

"When the Urban Foundation was founded in 1976, its basic aim was to provide an escape valve for bad government policy, to give black people something to protect, to create a buffer zone between the masses and the government.

"It is a deliberate attempt to frustrate efforts to bring about meaningful change as soon as possible," Mr Myeza said.

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"We don't see the people who work with the Urban Foundation as collaborators, they seem to be sincere and dedicated, but we could never cooperate with them," he said.

Mr Fikile Bam, regional director of the Legal Resources Centre in Port Elizabeth, had a somewhat different response. He said the Foundation was "obviously doing a good job on housing but people were suspicious of its motives, particularly in Johannesburg.

"They described it as an attempt to build a black middle class and, in so doing, fragment black unity.

"The Foundation has been described as a status quo organisation, staffed by whites, its activities designed merely to ameliorate the conditions of apartheid."

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TONY BLOOM ... "I think you have to take sides."



FIKILE BAM ... "doing a good job on housing, but suspicious of its motives.

In some quarters, capitalism and apartheid were directly linked and the opposition was fierce and unyielding. The Foundation, with its free enterprise approach, was seen as protecting the interests of government.

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"May I add that we have always been welcomed by 'ordinary people' and have never been asked to leave," Mr Steyn said.

The Urban Foundation experience has clearly demonstrated that credibility among the majority of South Africans is not easily won, even if the call for "negotiations" is the vogue today.

Woman faints during inquest

CP Correspondent

THE inquest into the death of Themba Grootboom at the Jansenville Magistrates' Court this week ended abruptly when the mother of the deceased, Nellie Magee, fainted under cross-examination.

In a statement read to the court, Magee, 68, of Bricksfield location in Jansenville, told how her son, Themba Grootboom, was shot to death by a municipal policeman.

On the afternoon of October 11, 1986, Themba, 39, and some children were playing soccer in the road next to a church across the way from the Grootboom house.

A van driven by Johan Nel, the township manager, and four municipal policemen – "greenflies" – drove by and they told the players to remove the stones they used as goalposts from the road.

The greenflies then attempted to drag Katie Heers, Grootboom's sister-in-law, into the van and Magee attempted to help her. Themba came round the corner of the house and told them "she has done nothing wrong, you can't put her in the van".

Themba's father, Otto Grootboom, 72, told Themba to come into the house. When Themba was about to go to the house, one of the greenflies, Norman Yantola, ran after him, grabbed a gun from a fellow-policeman and shouted, "Ek skiet nou."

Themba then turned round and was shot in the head. Yantola then held the gun to Magee's head and said: "Ek skiet jou nou, ou vrou." Magee replied: "Skiet, want jy het klaar geskiet."

When Yantola saw Otto Grootboom he asked him if he had anything to say and threatened to shoot him and held the gun to his head. Grootboom said: "Skiet, jy het al klaar my seun geskiet."

Yantola then left and they drove off with the body of Temba Grootboom in the back of the van accompanied by the other policemen and Nel.

Evidence given in court during the week by Katie Heers, Katie Grootboom and Julia Maduna, among others, contradicted allegations by the greenflies that stones were thrown and the onlookers on the street were rowdy.

Advocate for the Cape Provincial Administration, C Jooste, apparently confused Magee when she asked her where she was standing when Yantola drew the gun and whether the gun was drawn from the left or the right side.

Magee faltered and froze, swayed and collapsed. A Black Sash worker, Shelagh Hurley, rushed across to the witness stand and cradled Magee in her arms until she revived.

The inquest has been postponed to August 27, when the evidence of the four municipal policemen will be heard.

Advocate D Chetty, instructed by Vanessa Brereton, appeared for the family. C Jooste appeared for the greenflies and Magistrate Henry Ferreira presided.



A group of elderly woman working for 50 cents a day in Bricksfield, building roads and drains for outside water taps.

'Flies' a big plague

339
2/8/87 Gpress

JANSENVILLE, the "plaasdorpie" near Port Elizabeth, is at war with it's law and order officials.

The 6 000-strong community claim they are being harassed and terrorised by municipal police – commonly known in these parts as the "Greenflies".

The residents claim that the law and order officials have been running amok since last year.

They took over the job of maintaining the law in the area after security personnel and the army pulled out.

And now the "Greenflies" are doing the work of the army and the police their own way.

Already three people, Pieter Rapudi, 23, Vuyani Douws, 19, and Themba Grootboom, 39, were allegedly shot and killed by the "Greenflies".

The township manager, G Nel, who is in charge of the "Greenflies", responding to questions put to him by *City Press*, said that he did not know the people making these statements and that the municipal police had to keep law and order, adding that he had nothing further to say on the matter.

This week, the inquest into the shooting of Themba Grootboom in October last year, took place at the Jansenville Magistrates' Court amidst keen township interest.

Residents were called into the courtroom separately to bear witness to the shooting incident which ended Grootboom's life.

Some of the residents remained outside holding a silent vigil, lending support to Themba's mother, Nellie Magee, who has allegedly experienced increasing harassment by the "Greenflies" since her son's death.

Residents interviewed outside the courtroom and in the township said their lives were being made a misery because of the "Greenflies" who operated at their discretion and seemed unaccountable to anyone.

The township is now under the jurisdiction of the administration board as the community council disbanded in 1985 when council houses were burnt down.

The little Karoo town, 200km north-west of Port Elizabeth and famous for its biltong, boasts a mere 6 000 residents.

The 5 000 black residents live in a largely integrated African and coloured community in the township, which is divided into the Bricksfield, Holland and Draai locations.

Perched on top of the hill, the picturesque stone houses belie the

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poverty and hunger that is the daily experience of most residents.

In Bricksfield, there are only three outside taps for 70 houses and the monthly rent at R17,41 has put many in arrears.

Daniel Grootboom, 70, an ex-community councillor, who spent three months in detention last year, said the only employment opportunities in Jansenville was government work and badly paid jobs on the surrounding sheep and goat farms.

Old men and women can be seen breaking rocks with pickaxes and manually removing the stones to prepare the roads and furrows for outside taps. They are paid 50 cents an hour. The residents have refused the offer of indoor water because they cannot afford the rent.

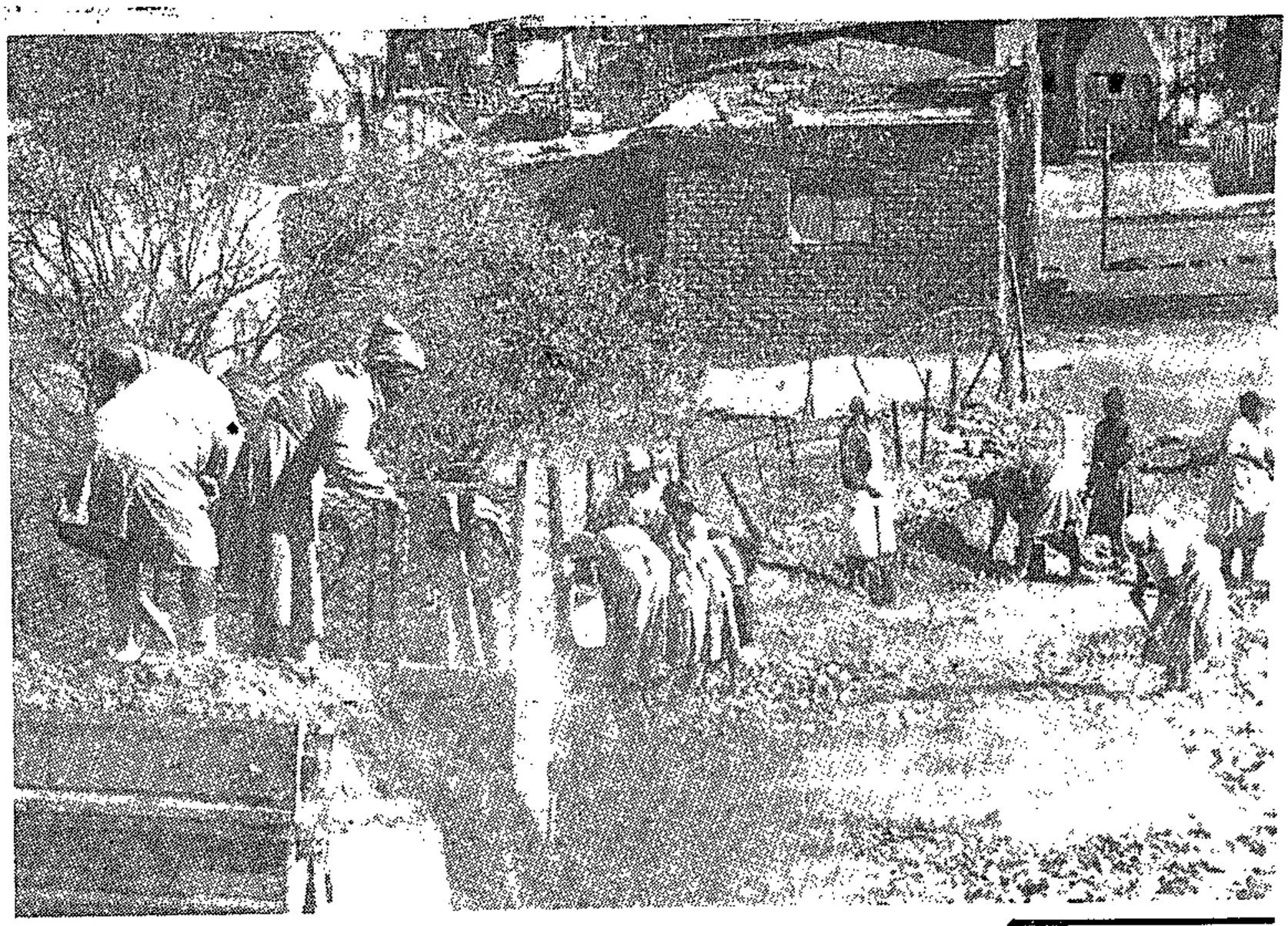
Grootboom said besides the hunger and unemployment facing residents, the community has suffered enormous repression under the state of emergency.

In June last year, over 120 residents from the Jansenville Civic and the Jansenville Youth Congress were detained.

"When I came out of detention in September, there were no more troops in the townships, they were replaced by the 'Greenflies.'

"Since their arrival, there have been many cases of beatings and kicking of people – and some shootings.

"They can do whatever they want. We can't complain because the superintendent seems to be on their side," said Grootboom.



A group of old men and women busy offloading sand for new roads to be built in Bricksfield.

More than five residents said they had been arrested for drunkeness by the "Greenflies" and taken to the police station where they were given a R5 fine.

The "Greenflies" are said to accuse residents of being drunk even when they aren't.

Hans Williams, 42, showed us his hand which had one thumb missing. "A group of 'Greenflies' caught me and put me in a van. They accused me of being drunk although I wasn't.

"One of the Greenflies slammed the door on my hand and they took me to the police station, where they said I must go to hospital. I spent three months in hospital and my thumb was amputated."

Eunice Spogter said that Norman Yantola, a member of the municipal police, told her that if he saw her in town he would catch her.

"I am too scared to go to town and when I have money to buy food, I send one of the children."

Legal Resources Centre in Port Elizabeth sent a letter to Yantola warning him that he would be under investigation in the event of Kebe being hurt.

Grootboom said there were no residents in detention at present, but there were few youths left because most of them left Jansenville when they came out of detention and others are outside the country.

engine and pump as well as two storage tanks from which water is supplied.

(ii) A clinic service.

(iii) Refuse removal services.

(d) 25 June 1987.

(2) Yes.

(a) As soon as the necessary services have been installed (it should be mentioned that forced removals are contrary to Government policy; the squatters will therefore have to be persuaded to move to the new site).

(b) The farm Wildebeestfontein.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to know, if the Government is not in favour of forced removals, and if squatters, as at this place, come and squat and do not want to move of their own accord, whether they will be permitted just to remain there?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: No, Mr Speaker, it is not our policy that the squatters should remain there. We have a policy that we apply and this includes the persuading that we do. Together with that there is the provision of facilities and housing in which the people can settle.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if the persuading and encouragement which the Government is doing now does not work, is the Government simply going to leave the thousands of squatters there?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: No, Sir, it is very clear that we cannot permit conditions such as those developing at Wheelers' Farm—I was there personally—to continue *ad infinitim*. We shall apply the various ordinances and regulations that exist. We are therefore not in favour of conditions such as those existing at Wheelers' Farm.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if the hon the Deputy Minister is not in favour of removals, I again want to ask him specifically what they are going to do if the actions to encourage people do no work and 7 000 or 8 000 or 10 000 squatters remain and do not want to move. What are they going to do then? Are they then going to compel them to move?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I have such confidence in the persuading that I have to do, what I shall not even reply to the question.

Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is this not a situation which was created as a result of the expectations created by the Government's policy of so-called orderly urbanisation? [Interjections.]

Municipal police: identification

*8. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether members of municipal police forces in Black townships are required to (a) wear some visible form of identification and (b) produce their identification on demand by any member of the public; if so, what form of identification are they required to (i) wear and (ii) produce on demand; if not, why not;

(2) whether any action is to be taken regarding the wearing and production of identification by these policemen; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(3) whether these policemen are allowed to perform their duties in plain clothes; if so, under what circumstances;

(4) whether any complaints have been received regarding the actions of these municipal policemen; if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the nature of the complaints and (c) what action was taken as a result?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) Besides the prescribed uniform, badges are worn by the officers while on duty as prescribed by legislation.

(ii) An appointment certificate issued when appointed.

(2) No, falls away.

(3) Yes, only in the Cape Province when the commanding officer deems it necessary when the officials execute their duties as peace officers.

(4) Transvaal, Cape Province, Orange Free State and Natal. No. (a) to (c) Falls away.

Cape Province. Yes.

(a) 195.

(b) Murder; attempted murder and assault; culpable homicide; serious assault; negligent and reckless driving; unlawful arrest; pointing a firearm; theft of weapon; damage to property; and attempted rape.

(c) The South African Police investigate all charges and on conviction those concerned are sentenced. Thereafter departmental disciplinary steps are taken in accordance with staff regulations.

Gompo Village: municipal police

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

(1) Whether any complaints have been laid with the South African Police against members of the municipal police force of Gompo Township, previously knows as Duncan Village; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of what dates were these complaints laid and (c) what was the nature of these complaints in each case;

(2) whether any persons have been arrested and charged in connection with these complaints; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken by the Police in respect of these complaints; if so, (i) how many and (ii) what was the outcome in each case;

(3) whether the South African Police have approached the Gompo Town Council in connection with these complaints; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date, (b) to whom did they speak on this occasion and (c) what was the response of the Gompo Town Council?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 63 complaints.

(b) For the period 28 November 1986 until 26 June 1987.

(c)

Murder	1
Attempted murder	4
Assault with the inent to do grievous bodily harm	14
Assault (common)	42
Crimen injuria	1
Pointing of a fire-arm	1

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) One person on a charge of murder.

(ii) The person is awaiting trial.

(3) No, but discussions about the matter were held on several occasions with the commander of the Municipal Police, who conducts lectures for members of the Municipal Police on a regular basis to restrain them from committing offences.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

Note: I want to point out to the hon member that in addition to the charge mentioned in paragraph (2), three members of the Municipal Police are awaiting trial on charges of assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm and one member on a charge of pointing a fire-arm. In 27 cases the investigation has not yet been completed, while the perpetrators in 6 cases have not yet been apprehended and prosecution was declined in 25 cases.

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong;

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these posts levels as at 1 July 1987?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) 6 644 persons.

(2) (a)

R105 894 per annum	1
R67 530 per annum	1
R62 205 per annum	4
R55 278 per annum	8
R48 843 per annum	22
R43 446 – 45 072	11
R38 568 × 1 626 – 41 820	33
R29 871 – 30 918 × 1 275 – 34 743/36 018 × 1 275 – 38 568 × 1 626 – 41 820	13

(b) (i) Men 88.

(ii) Women 5.

(c) White.

(3) (a) R119 136 per annum (fixed).
R75 993 per annum (fixed).
R70 017 per annum (fixed).
R62 199 per annum (fixed).
R54 954 per annum (fixed).
R48 879 – 50 709.
R33 624 – 34 803 × 1 431 – 39 096/40 527 × 1 431 – 43 389 × 1 830 – 47 049.

(b)

Salary per annum R	Service Bonus per annum R	Housing Subsidy per annum R	Motor Financing Scheme per annum R	Total per annum R
119 136	9 233	4 536	37 704	170 609
75 993	5 889	4 536	27 456	113 874
70 017	5 426	4 536	27 456	107 435
62 199	4 820	4 536	21 768	93 323
54 954	4 258	4 536	14 736	78 484
49 794	3 859	4 536	—	58 189
45 219	3 504	4 536	—	53 259
40 336	3 126	4 536	—	47 998

Crossroads: upgrading

264. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 144 on 23 February 1987, the upgrading of the Crossroads area has been completed; if not, what remains to be completed; if so, how many persons can be accommodated in this upgraded portion of Crossroads;

(2) whether any persons have been allowed to settle in this upgraded portion; if so, how many;

(3) whether officials of his Department were in possession of a list of persons requiring housing in this portion from which a selection was made for settlement purposes; if not, what procedure was followed in this regard; if so, (a) who drew up this list, (b) how many names were on the list and (c) how many of these persons were living in this portion of Crossroads at the time it was devastated by unrest;

HoA

(4) what other procedures have been or will be followed in selecting persons who may settle in the upgraded portion of Crossroads;

(5) whether any persons have been unable to be accommodated in the Crossroads area following upgrading; if so, (a) how many and (b) what action is being taken in respect of these persons?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. The Town Committee of Crossroads has decided to investigate the possibility of providing formal housing. The above committee has furthermore decided that alterations be brought about on the layout plan to provide larger sites in the area referred to.

(2) No.

(3) No. This function is vested in the Town Committee of the relevant area and is currently being considered by the committee in question.

(4) and (5) Fall away.

99-year leasehold scheme

274. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the (a) 99-year-leasehold scheme is in operation, and (b) right to hold freehold title to land applies, in all Black townships in the Republic; if not, (i) why not and (ii) in respect of which townships is this (aa) scheme and (bb) right not applicable;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

If the hon member's question refers to townships within urban areas of the Republic of South Africa, the answer is as follows:

(1) (a) No.

(i) because certain policy and executive actions are still in process and because the scheme does apparently not appeal to the inhabitants of certain townships.

(ii) (aa) Sobantu
KwaMevana
Shayamoya
Mfuleni
Bongolethu
Hankey
Kareedouw
Klipplaat
Lady Grey
Richmond
Steytlerville
Ugie
Maclear
Victoria West
Verkeerdevlei
Vanstadensrus

(b) Yes.

(ii) (bb) Falls away.

(2) 16 July 1987.

FRIDAY, 7 AUGUST 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Full-time employees

147. Mr R M BURROWS asked the State President:

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in the State President's Office as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in his Office, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which

'Backyard tenants exploited'

The president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), Mr Steve Kgame, last night said some township residents charged exorbitant rents to backyard tenants while refusing to pay their own rent and service tariffs.

Speaking on SABC-TV, Mr Kgame said backyard tenants paid between R80 and R100 a month in rent, while shack-dwellers paid about R50 for each shack they erected in their landlord's yard.

He said town councils could use their by-laws to protect the exploited people if they came to council offices to report the treatment they received from their landlords.

Mr Kgame said it was unfair that a tenant who was willing to pay rent to his landlord suffered when action such as eviction was taken against the landlord.

If they reported to the town councils, they would also be considered when housing became available.

7-13/8/87 W/Mail (339)

In the white suburbs, black tenants fight for their homes

BLACK tenants living in white areas are forming flat committees to fight the landlords who, they charge, are taking advantage of their insecure legal status.

In the suburbs closest to central Johannesburg, tenants' committees form part of an organisational structure whose highest organ is a city-wide executive committee — a precursor of the townships' civic associations.

The formation of the committees represents a change in strategy from that employed in 1979-1982, when Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions — stood in the forefront of the campaign against the Group Areas Act, providing free legal defence to its victims. At one stage, the organisation mobilised a group of lawyers to defend 750 eviction cases, resulting in the withdrawal of charges for some defendants and, for others, suspended sentences carrying small fines.

Its work culminated in 1983, when the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled that the Govender family could not be evicted from their Mayfair, Johannesburg home until alternative accommodation had been found. With that ruling — which largely ended evictions under the Act in Johannesburg — Actstop became quiescent.

A new spate of evictions has reactivated the organisation, but its role now is largely to advise flat committees.

According to Actstop, property owners have been using the Act to exploit black tenants.

Tenants in grey areas told WM that when some landlords were confronted with their failure to perform their duties, they threatened to get rid of the helpless tenant and lease the premises to another person "within minutes" — considering the acute shortage of accommodation in urban areas.

Black tenants in white Johannesburg suburbs have formed a city-wide network of committees to fight landlords who, the tenants say, take advantage of their insecure status. THAMI MKHWANAZI reports

Grievances tenants expressed ranged from unrealistically high electricity bills and a lack of building maintenance to summary eviction (by the changing of the lock) if a tenant does not pay his or her rent by the seventh of the month.

At one block in Berea, for example, tenants complain their electricity meters are read by the landlord, who, they say, is not proficient at it. The bills, which they say are far too high, are handwritten notes.

Each time tenants have complained about their high electricity bills, they say, the power has been switched off.

According to tenants, the landlord has accused them of abusing electricity by using ovens in place of heaters. Last week some of the ovens had been out of order for nearly a month, according to residents.

The landlord has refused to comment on the allegations to *Weekly Mail*. He has also declined to attend a residents' committee meeting on the matter, tenants said.

In another block of flats, which residents asked not to be identified, tenants said their lifts have been out of order for seven months. Lights in the corridors had been off for "many months" and windows on the landings were without panes.

Complaints at Hillbrow's Claim Towers centred on the status of children.

All flats are bachelor apartments and children are not allowed. But black tenants say this does not apply to their white counterparts.

An eight-months-pregnant woman said she was warned by an administrative official of Landmark — the owners of Claim Towers — to vacate her flat once the baby begins to crawl. She lives with her husband in the flat.

Landmark's administrator, P Nasan, said last week according to company policy children were not allowed, but "we do compromise when the baby is still very small". Once the baby is "reasonably big", however, the tenants have to go.

Asked whether this was based on health regulations, Nasan said, "No, it is company policy; we do not allow more than two people in the flat."

The rule applied both to black and white tenants, he said: "We do not discriminate on the basis of colour."

Tenants told WM they were required to state on the application form how many children, if any, would live on the premises. Some stated one child and others two; they had been given flats.

Nasan said tenants were asked to state the number of children to live in the flats so the company could arrange bigger accommodation at the firm's other properties.

But one tenant found that argument unconvincing, asking how the landlord could talk about "bigger premises" when an applicant had already chosen the size of a flat that would suit his financial state of affairs.

Areas in which flat block committees are organising are Bez Valley, Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Mayfair, Johannesburg West, Johannesburg Central, the Hoek Street area, Berea, Yeoville, Troyeville, Jeppe and Braamfontein.

Even though PW has called off the big poll, all races are set to take the political fight to the towns in ...



P W BOTHA
A hornets' nest



DIRK LAURIE
Correct results

ELECTION '88

MORE South Africans than ever before will go the polls next year — despite the next scheduled parliamentary election for whites being called off by President P W Botha.

More than 7 100 councillors of all races will be elected to 1 130 ethnically separate local authorities, probably in October, 1988.

And, if present Government plans go through, black South Africans outside the homelands will be asked to elect leaders to the proposed National Statutory Council. This election is expected to take place sometime next year.

Mr Botha was blasted by both Opposition

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

parties in the House of Assembly for his plan to scrap the parliamentary election scheduled for September 1989.

Now the local authority elections will take on the mantle of a general election as political parties seize the opportunity to flex their muscles and test and demonstrate their strengths.

An added interest to the election — the date yet to be decided, but it looks like October 21 and 22 — will be the involvement of all ethnic political structures.

Among white parties, the Conservative Party will bid to demonstrate its claimed growth after its unexpectedly strong showing in the May 6 House of Assembly election.

It will concentrate its assault on Transvaal and Free State platteland towns, where its best growth potential lies.

The Progressive Federal Party, demoralised after its May 6 drubbing and still fragmenting under current pressures, desperately needs to show it is still a viable force.

Strategy

The Independent movement intends to have an organised structure to back its fight in the polls. Mr Wynand Malan, the only Independent MP, said the movement will field candidates in selected constituencies.

He said white electoral politics was only one element of the movement's strategy and was not overly disappointed at the proposed cancellation of the 1989 election.

Professor Dirk Laurie, the analyst who accurately predicted the CP's performance on May 6, said CP support had remained constant since its formation in 1982 and he did not expect the party to make significant gains next year.

He said the party's growth potential lay to its right, at the cost of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, more than the likelihood of gains from the National Party to its left.

The polls could finally seal the demise of the HNP, leaving the CP as the focus of ultra-conservatism.

The potential showed by the Independents in the three constituencies they fought on May 6 could be reflected on a wider scale, Professor Laurie said.

A difficulty the movement would face would be to field candidates that matched the status and appeal of its May 6 contenders.

The effect of Mr Botha's plan to scrap the 1989 election for whites will leave the coloured and Indian houses committed to a poll.

In the Indians' House of Delegates the governing party, the National Peoples' Party, and its opposition, Solidarity, are pitched in a struggle for power. An election will unleash an intense squabble between them.

The coloured Labour Party dominates the House of Representives. But Mr Allan Hendrickse and his MP's are so widely discredited that "spoiler" candidates could cause major upsets.

Elections for black local authorities will inflame seething antagonisms in the black community.

Untested

While large-scale stawaways can be anticipated, attention will focus on the performance of two recently-formed black parties.

The United Christian Conciliation Party of Bishop Isaac Mokoena and the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance of Mr John Gogotya have made untested claims of wide support.

Legislation enabling the creation of a National Statutory Council will come before Parliament soon.

The NSC is a forum designated by the Government for negotiating a national political dispensation that will include blacks.

A feature of the legislation will be a provision for the election of blacks to the NSC.

Once again, the credibility of participants will be at issue.

A variety of black bodies, principal among them the United Democratic Front and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha, have ruled out participation.

The chief director of Constitutional Planning, Dr Joh van Tonder, said the method of holding the elections would be negotiated with black leaders.

State-aided schools

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 28 July 1987, each of the State-aided schools in receipt of the 15 per cent level of subsidy have been informed of the deficiencies which prevented them from achieving the 45 per cent level of subsidy; if not, why not; if so, when were they so informed;

(2) whether his Department has made financial provision for the overall improvement of such schools from the 15 per cent to the 45 per cent level of subsidy; if not, why not; if so, what percentage increase is provided for in the total sum to be made available for State-aided schools in the 1988-89 financial year;

(3) whether he will hold or has held further meetings with the bodies representative of the State-aided schools; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the outcome of the meetings held;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, such finer details are not divulged to individual schools as such a step would constitute an intrusion upon the privacy of the schools and might even be construed as playing off one school against another,

(2) the amount which is determined by the Department of National Education in co-operation with the Department of Finance, has not been finally determined for 1988/89. Therefore, the required information is not available;

(3) (a) a discussion took place on 10 August,

(b) further regular discussions will take place.

(4) No. For the information of the hon member I wish to point out that the question refers to "state-aided schools". I believe the hon member means "private schools" because no state aided school is subsidised at a level of 15%. The above information is therefore given in respect of private schools.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he indicate to the House in what ways schools which are currently subsidised to the tune of 15% can in fact obtain information as to how they can improve in order to obtain the 45%?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, when these rules and regulations were initially instituted, we did it in co-operation with the control boards of the different private schools. We also indicated in the regulations what these regulations consist of. Furthermore, it is also possible for any of these private schools to discuss matters with the Director of Education in the province concerned.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Community councillors/members of local authorities

48. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the number of community councillors and members of Black local authorities who have been attacked and killed or injured as a result of their holding these offices; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any (a) community councillors and (b) members of Black local authorities were attacked and killed or injured in 1985 and 1986; if so, how many such persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured during that period?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

I do not regard it in the national interest

to make public the information other than on a confidential basis to the member.

Botshabelo, Orange Free State

110. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What is the size in hectares of Botshabelo, in the Orange Free State, (b) what is the total population of this township, (c) how many (i) primary, (ii) higher primary and (iii) secondary schools are there in this township, (d) how many (i) pupils and (ii) teachers are there at each of these schools and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) The size of Botshabelo township is 11 021 ha.

(b) Approximately 400 000.

(c) (i) Number of primary schools: 39.

(ii) Included in (i).

(iii) Number of secondary schools: 7.

(d) Teachers and pupils.

Secondary

School	*Teachers*	*Pupils*
Hlonamang	30	1 258
Kgauho	22	796
Kgorathuto	29	1 251
Ntemoseng	37	1 624
Popano	23	892
Reamohetse	23	802
Seemahale	26	928

Primary

Amohelang	21	783
Bothoba-Pelo	19	622
Bolokehang	33	1 426
Dibengsatsebo	32	1 270
Batjha	32	1 435
Ditholwane	21	913
Fadimehang	21	809
Hohle	28	1 271
Katamelo	25	1 087
Lebelo	21	762
Lerole	24	1 036
Leshome	17	798
Mahlohonolo	18	668
Makgulo	24	964
Mmusapelo	18	837
Mpolokeng	22	929
Ntateleng	25	986
Ntebaleng	25	1 088
Ntediseng	48	2 040
Nthabeleng	17	692
Phallang	21	864
Phano	21	940
Pontsheng	36	1 530
Qelo	21	904
Rankwe	21	839
Raohang	21	792
Reentsheng	33	1 383
Refihlile	21	786
Retsamaile	35	1 354
Sankatane	24	799
Semomotela	25	942
Senakangwedi	25	669
Seroki	25	977
Setjhaba-se-Maketse	16	612
Thabo	12	472
Thari-ya-Tshepe	17	558
Thato	20	902
Thatohatsi	21	995
Tlotlisang	22	958

(e) Date in respect of which this information is furnished: 4 March 1986.

Community councils/local authorities

140. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many (a) (i) community councils and (ii) other Black local authorities had been constituted and (b) wards were there in each specified area as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) on what dates were the most recent general elections held for these councils and local authorities;

(3) whether any vacancies have occurred on these councils or local authorities since the above-mentioned 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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) None.

(b) 1 June 1987

(ii) *Local Authorities*

	Wards
Kwa Guqa (Witbank)	13
Mhluzi (Middelburg)	11
Wesselton (Ermelo)	10
Sakhile (Standerton)	9
eZamokhuhle (Amersfoort)	6
Siyathemba (Balfour)	6
eMjindini (Barberton)	6
Siyathuthuka (Belfast)	6
Emzinoni (Bethal)	8
KwaZanele (Breyten)	6
Silobela (Carolina)	6
KwaDela (Davel)	6
Sakhelwe (Dullstroom)	5
Nthorwane (Greylinstad)	6
KwaZamokuhle (Hendrina)	5
Embalenhle (Langverwacht)	9
Lebohang (Leandra)	6
Masising (Lydenburg)	7
Sivukile (Morgenzon)	6
Phola (Ogies)	8
Ziyazenzela (Paardekop)	6
eThandakukhanya (Piet Retief)	7
Simile (Sabie)	6
Vukuzakhe (Volksrust)	7
eSizemeleni (Wakkerstroom)	6
eMgwenya (Waterval-Boven)	6
eMthonjeni (Machadodorp)	5
KwaThandeka (Amsterdam)	5
KwaChibihula (Chrissiesmeer)	5
Belabela (Warmbaths)	6
Thabazimbi (Thabazimbi)	6
Phagameng (Nylstroom)	5
Mookgophong (Naboomspruit)	5
Messina Nancefield (Messina)	5
Daveyton (Benoni)	10
Katlehong (Germiston)	15
Kwa Thema (Springs)	10
Tembisa (Kempton Park)	17
Tokoza (Alberton)	9
Vosloorus (Boksburg)	9
Wattville (Benoni)	5
Impumelelo (Devon)	7
Botleng (Delmas)	8
Duduza (Nigel)	9
Ratanda (Heidelberg)	7
Tsakane (Brakpan)	10
Alexandra (Johannesburg)	9
Diepmeadow (Johannesburg)	15
Dobsonville (Johannesburg)	7

(ii) *Local Authorities*

	Wards
Evaton (Vereeniging)	11
Kagiso (Krugersdorp)	11
Lekoa (Vanderbijlpark)	39
Mohlakeng (Randfontein)	7
Soweto (Johannesburg)	30
Bekkersdal (Westonaria)	7
Khutsong (Carletonville)	8
Kokosi (Fochville)	5
Ikageng (Potchefstroom)	8
Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	8
Boitumelong (Bloemhof)	5
Utlwanang (Christiana)	5
Tlhabologang (Coligny)	5
Tigane (Hartbeesfontein)	5
Reagile (Koster)	5
Kgakala (Leeudoringstad)	5
Boikhutso (Lichtenburg)	5
Lebaleng (Makwassie)	5
Kanana (Orkney)	8
Letsopa (Ottosdal)	5
Ipelegeng (Schweizer-Reneke)	5
Khuma (Stilfontein)	8
Borolelo (Swartruggens)	5
Tshing (Ventersdorp)	5
Tswelelang (Wolmaransstad)	5
Ikageleng (Zeerust)	5
Agisang (Sannieshof)	5
Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	11
Memelodi (Pretoria)	12
Refilwe (Cullinan)	6
Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6
Brits	6
Cape Province	
Mfuleni (Kuils River) Stellenbosch	7
Zolani (Ashton)	7
Nduli (Ceres)	5
Zwelihle (Hermanus)	5
Cape Town (Cape Town)	21
Mbekweni (Paarl)	7
Nqubela (Robertson)	7
KayaMandi (Stellenbosch)	7
Kuisebmond (Walvisbaai)	7
Zweletemba (Worcester)	7
KwaNonqaba (Mossel Bay)	5
Bongolethu (Oudtshoorn)	7
Sidesaviwa (Beaufort-West)	7
Masinyusane (Victoria-West)	5
Old Crossroads (Cape Town)	7
Lwandle (Strand)	5
Galeshewe (Kimberley)	12
Paballelo (Upington)	6
Nonzwakazi (De Aar)	6
Mataleng (Barkley-West)	1 (6 members)

(ii) *Local Authorities*	*Wards*
Mziwabantu (Britstown)	5
Tlhakalatlou (Daniëlskuil)	6
Tidimalo (Delportshoop)	1 (6 members)
Bongani (Douglas)	1 (6 members)
Matlomoloa (Griekwastad)	6
Valspan (Jan Kempdorp)	6
Ditloung (Olifantshoek)	6
Thembinkosi (Petrusville)	6
Lukhanyisweni (Philipstown)	5
Boichoko (Postmasburg)	6
Ethembeni (Prieska)	6
Biopelo (Reivilo)	6
Motswedimosa (Ritchie)	1 (6 members)
Huhudi (Vryburg)	8
Ikutseng (Warrenton)	6
Kutlwano (Windsorton)	1 (6 members)
Sabelo (Richmond)	5
Nompumelelo (Hanover)	1 (6 members)
KwaZamuxolo (Noupoort)	7
Kuyasa (Colesberg)	8
Ibhayi (Port Elizabeth)	21
Rini (Grahamstown)	9
Kwanobuhle (Uitenhage/Despatch)	14
Lingelihle (Cradock)	7
Thembalesizwe (Aberdeen)	6
Lingelethu (Adelaide/Bedford)	9
Kwanonqubela (Alexandria)	1
Kwanonzwakwazi (Alicedale/Paterson)	8
Dukathole (Aliwal-North)	6
Nkululeko (Barkly-East)	6
Mzamomhle (Burgersdorp)	8
Katikati (Cathcart)	6
Sinakho (Dordrecht)	5
Masibambane (Elliot)	6
Kwatinidubu (Fort Beaufort)	7
uMasizakhe (Graaff-Reinet)	8
Umzamomhle (Hankey)	6
Luxolweni (Hofmeyr)	5
KwaNomzamo (Humansdorp)	8
Mavuya (Indwe)	6
Masakhane (Jamestown)	4
KwaZamukucinga (Jansenville)	6
Ginsberg (King William's Town)	4
Nomothamsanga (Kirkwood)	7
Wongalethu (Klipplaat)	6
Qumrha (Komga)	4
Khwesinaledi (Lady Grey)	7
Sonwabile (Maclear)	6
KwaNonzame (Middelburg) (Cape)	1
Nomonde (Molteno)	6
Gompo Town (East-London)	8
Klhanyiso (Pearston)	6
Nkwenkwezi (Port Alfred/Bathurst)	7
Mlungisi (Queenstown)	8

(ii) *Local Authorities*	*Wards*
KwaNojoli (Somerset-East/Cookhouse)	9
Masakhe (Sterkstroom)	6
Khayamnandi (Steynsburg)	6
Vuyolwethu (Steytlerville)	4
Cumakala (Stutterheim)	6
Zola (Tarkastad)	7
Dyoki (Ugie)	6
Nozizwe (Venterstad)	6
Natal	
Bhekuzulu (Vryheid)	7
Bhongweni (Kokstad)	6
Bruntville (Mooi River)	5
Dumbe (Paulpietersburg)	5
Enhlalakahle (Greytown)	5
Hambanati (Tongaat)	6
Itsokolele (Matatiele)	6
Ningizimu (Durban)	13
Nkanyezi (Colenso)	4
Sibongile (Dundee)	7
Sithembile (Glencoe)	5
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	7
Steadville (Ladysmith)	6
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	5
KwaMevana (Howick)	0
Mzingisi (Cedarville)	0
Shakaville (Stanger)	0
Shayamoya (Umzinto)	0
Oranje-Vrystaat	
Leratswana (Arlington)	4
Bohlokong (Bethlehem)	11
Lephoi (Bethulie)	5
Seretse (Boshof)	6
Mangaung (Bloemfontein)	17
Kgotsong (Bethulie)	7
Majwemasweu (Brandfort)	6
Phahameng (Bultfontein)	6
Kgubetswana (Clarens)	4
Hlohlolwane (Clocolan)	6
Ntswanatsatsi (Cornelia)	4
Tshwaragannang (Dealesville)	6
Morojaneng (Dewetsdorp)	6
Ha-Rasebei (Edenburg)	6
Ngwathe (Edenville)	4
Mahlatswetsa (Excelsior)	6
Ipopeng (Fauresmith)	6
Meqheleng (Ficksburg)	6
Masjaing (Fouriesburg)	6
Namahadi (Frankfort)	5
42nd Hill (Harrismith)	8
Phiritona (Heilbron)	7
Phomolong (Henneman)	6
Malebogo (Hertzogville)	6

(ii) *Local Authorities*	*Wards*
Dipelaneng (Hobhouse)	6
Tikwana (Hoopstad)	6
Ratanang (Jacobsdal)	6
Itumeleng (Jagersfontein)	7
Tlholong (Keştell)	4
Ditlhake (Koffiefontein)	6
Kwakwatsi (Koppies)	5
Maokeng (Kroonstad)	15
Manyatseng (Ladybrand)	7
Ntha (Lindley)	5
Moemaneng (Marquard)	6
Zamani (Memel)	4
Kutlwanong (Odendaalsrus)	7
Metsimaholo (Oranjeville)	4
Tumahole (Parys)	8
Fateng-Tse-Ntsho (Paul Roux)	6
Bohlokanang (Petrusburg)	5
Mamafubedu (Petrus Steyn)	4
Qhoweng (Reddersburg)	5
Petsana (Reitz)	5
Poding-Tse-Rolo (Philippolis)	6
Mautse (Rosendal)	6
Rweleleyathunya (Rouxville)	6
Matwabeng (Senekal)	6
Tshepanong (Smithfield)	6
Ikgomotseng (Soutpan)	5
Mophodi (Springfontein)	6
Mailwangtlwang (Steynsrus)	5
Masilo (Theunissen)	6
Madikgetla (Trompsburg)	6
Mafahlaneng (Tweeling)	4
Borwa (Tweespruit)	6
Thapelang (Vanstadenrus)	5
Tswelangpele (Ventersburg)	6
Tshepong (Verkeerdevlei)	5
Rammulotsi (Viljoenskroon)	5
Qalabotjha (Villiers)	4
Meloding (Virginia)	7
Thembalihle (Vrede)	7
Mokwallo (Vredefort)	5
Ezenzeleni (Warden)	4
Thabong (Welkom)	9
Qibing (Wepener)	6
Monyakeng (Wesselsbron)	6
Makeleketla (Winburg)	6
Matlakeng (Zastron)	6

(2) No *general elections* have been held for these local authorities since their conversion from community councils and local committees to town committees and local authority committees respectively by section 2 (3) of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982).

(3) Falls away.

Cape Peninsula: housing units

280. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many housing units for Black occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1986 and (b) what is the number to be built in this area in 1987;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for Black families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1986 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for Blacks in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF CONSITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 622.

(b) 86 houses were built by the private sector up to 31/7/87. As the provision in general of housing as such is no longer the responsibility of the State it is not possible to indicate accurately the number of houses to be built during the remaining months of 1987.

(2) (a) 34 700

(b) A definite reply to this question cannot be furnished as it depends on the participation of the private sector and the availability of State funds for the purchase of land and installation of infrastructure.

Old/New Crossroads

281. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population of (i) Old and New Crossroads, respectively, and (ii) each specified other township in the Cape Peninsula in respect of (aa) adult males and females, respectively, and (bb) children;

(2) how many persons in each category were (a) employed and (b) unemployed at the time the estimate was made;

(3) what is the date of this estimate?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a), (b), (i), (ii), (aa) and (bb) As a result of recent riots and faction fighting many people have moved from these areas to other towns. No reliable population statistics are therefore available. The Black local authorities in collaboration with the CPA are at present busy conducting a population survey and final figures are not available yet.

(2) Figures are not available as Blacks are no longer required to register for employment.

(3) 31 July 1987.

Express train services

292. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether his Department has commissioned a study regarding the introduction of express train services between the self-governing territories and the White industrial areas; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

No.

Television sets

295. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

Whether his Department conducts surveys on the estimated number of television sets in the Black urban areas of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, how many such sets (a) were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) were unlicensed as at that date?

State-aided schools

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 28 July 1987, each of the State-aided schools in receipt of the 15 per cent level of subsidy have been informed of the deficiencies which prevented them from achieving the 45 per cent level of subsidy; if not, why not; if so, when were they so informed;

(2) whether his Department has made financial provision for the overall improvement of such schools from the 15 per cent to the 45 per cent level of subsidy; if not, why not; if so, what percentage increase is provided for in the total sum to be made available for State-aided schools in the 1988-89 financial year;

(3) whether he will hold or has held further meetings with the bodies representative of the State-aided schools; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the outcome of the meetings held;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, such finer details are not divulged to individual schools as such a step would constitute an intrusion upon the privacy of the schools and might even be construed as playing off one school against another,

(2) the amount which is determined by the Department of National Education in co-operation with the Department of Finance, has not been finally determined for 1988/89. Therefore, the required information is not available;

(3) (a) a discussion took place on 10 August,

(b) further regular discussions will take place.

(4) No. For the information of the hon member I wish to point out that the question refers to "state-aided schools". I believe the hon member means "private schools" because no state aided school is subsidised at a level of 15%. The above information is therefore given in respect of private schools.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he indicate to the House in what ways schools which are currently subsidised to the tune of 15% can in fact obtain information as to how they can improve in order to obtain the 45%?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, when these rules and regulations were initially instituted, we did it in co-operation with the control boards of the different private schools. We also indicated in the regulations what these regulations consist of. Furthermore, it is also possible for any of these private schools to discuss matters with the Director of Education in the province concerned.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Community councillors/members of local authorities

48. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the number of community councillors and members of Black local authorities who have been attacked and killed or injured as a result of their holding these offices; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any (a) community councillors and (b) members of Black local authorities were attacked and killed or injured in 1985 and 1986; if so, how many such persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured during that period?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

I do not regard it in the national interest

to make public the information other than on a confidential basis to the member.

Botshabelo, Orange Free State

110. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What is the size in hectares of Botshabelo, in the Orange Free State, (b) what is the total population of this township, (c) how many (i) primary, (ii) higher primary and (iii) secondary schools are there in this township, (d) how many (i) pupils and (ii) teachers are there at each of these schools and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) The size of Botshabelo township is 11 021 ha.

(b) Approximately 400 000.

(c) (i) Number of primary schools: 39.

(ii) Included in (i).

(iii) Number of secondary schools: 7.

(d) Teachers and pupils.

Secondary

School	*Teachers*	*Pupils*
Hlonamang	30	1 258
Kgauho	22	796
Kgorathuto	29	1 251
Ntemoseng	37	1 624
Popano	23	892
Reamohetse	23	802
Seemahale	26	928

Primary

Amohelang	21	783
Bothoba-Pelo	19	622
Bolokehang	33	1 426
Dibengsatsebo	32	1 270
Batjha	32	1 435
Ditholwane	21	913
Fadimehang	21	809
Hohle	28	1 271
Katamelo	25	1 087
Lebelo	21	762
Lerole	24	1 036
Leshome	17	798
Mahlohonolo	18	668
Makgulo	24	964
Mmusapelo	18	837
Mpolokeng	22	929
Ntateleng	25	986
Ntebaleng	25	1 088
Ntediseng	48	2 040
Nthabeleng	17	692
Phallang	21	864
Phano	21	940
Pontsheng	36	1 530
Qelo	21	904
Rankwe	21	839
Raohang	21	792
Reentsheng	33	1 383
Refihlile	21	786
Retsamaile	35	1 354
Sankatane	24	799
Semomotela	25	942
Senakangwedi	25	669
Seroki	25	977
Setjhaba-se-Maketse	16	612
Thabo	12	472
Thari-ya-Tshepe	17	558
Thato	20	902
Thatohatsi	21	995
Tlotlisang	22	958

(e) Date in respect of which this information is furnished: 4 March 1986.

Community councils/local authorities

140. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many (a) (i) community councils and (ii) other Black local authorities had been constituted and (b) wards were there in each specified area as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) on what dates were the most recent general elections held for these councils and local authorities;

(3) whether any vacancies have occurred on these councils or local authorities since the above-mentioned 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?

Own Affairs:

Farmers: sequestration

62. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:†

(1) Whether the emergency plan to render assistance to farmers facing sequestration has been implemented; if not, why not; if so, (a) from what date, (b) (i) how many applications for assistance have been received, (ii) how many such applications have been (aa) granted and (bb) refused and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (c) what is the attitude of the private sector in this connection;

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

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

(1) Yes.

(a) 8 June 1987.

(b) (i) 129.

(ii) (aa) 14.

(bb) 66.

(iii) 20 August 1987.

(c) Positive.

(2) No.

Note: Of the 129 applications 5 received the normal assistance and section 21 (1) certificates were issued and further enquiries made in respect of 8 applications. Further information was requested regarding 6 applications and 30 applications are under consideration.

WEDNESDAY, 26 AUGUST 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

99-year leasehold scheme

278. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many houses (a) built and (b) sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme were financed (i) by building societies and (ii) by means of private capital from the inception of this scheme to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Reliable information is not readily available in the form in which the hon member has asked the question. Information that is available on the sale of houses built and sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme is as follows:

Transvaal:
Statistics are kept of houses sold in terms of 99-year leasehold scheme only. No record is kept of the financial source of the purchaser.

Natal:
(a) (i) and (ii) Nil.

(b) (i) 42.

(ii) 423.

Orange Free State:
(a) (i) 1 881.

(ii) 1 795.

(b) (i) 302.

(ii) 1 803.

Cape Province:
(a) (i) 3 849.

(ii) 323.

(b) (i) 3 849.

(ii) 1 655.

Information as on 30 June 1987.

Kleinskool/Chatty River/Uitenhage Road

313. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the area between Kleinskool, the Chatty River and Uitenhage Road is to be proclaimed

HoA

as a group area for Coloured persons; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether this area was proclaimed as a group area at an earlier date; if so, (a) when and (b) for what race group;

(3) whether any persons who are not Coloured are living in this area; if so, how many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons were living in this area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(4) whether persons who are not Coloured are to be moved from this area; if so, (a) when and (b) where are they to be moved to;

(5) whether the Group Areas Board has sat to consider the question of proclaiming this area as a Coloured group area; if so, when;

(6) whether a decision has been taken regarding the proclamation of this area as a Coloured group area; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the decision?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) The matter is still under consideration. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Yes, on 9 July 1987 the figures were as follows:

(a) None.

(b) Approximately 600 families.

(c) None.

(d) Approximately 900 families.

(4) Should the area be proclaimed as a Coloured group area, a decision will be made regarding housing of persons who are not of the Coloured group. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(5) Yes, on 13 August 1987.

(6) No, not yet. (a) and (b) Fall away.

HoA

Customs and Excise Act: contraventions

327. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether his Department has received any reports of contraventions of the provisions of the Customs and Excise Act, No 91 of 1964, in regard to rebates on fuel for the purposes of (a) agricultural production, (b) fishing industry engines, (c) public passenger transport services and (d) stationary machinery in underground mines; if so, (i) (aa) how many reports in respect of each of these categories and (bb) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (ii) what action has been or is being taken in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(i) (aa) Separate statistics are not available. Written as well as verbal reports were received.

(bb) Falls away.

(ii) All complaints were investigated and where underentries in excise duty were detected, those concerned were assessed for the duty. Where possible the excise duty was collected and penalties imposed. It must, however, be pointed out that not all the claims could be enforced because of certain legal problems arising from the inherent nature of the system. An important shortcoming of the system was that the privileged user could obviously not be compelled, at the time of purchase of the cheaper fuel, to furnish an accurate indication of expected consumption on rebatable activities. Total reliance had to be placed on his honesty and even if his consumption of rebate fuel subsequently appeared suspicious,

Townships seethe below the calm, warns Steyn

By Martin Challenor

South Africa is still volatile, despite surface calm, Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, said at the foundation's annual meeting last night.

Periods of severe and less severe instability lay ahead, Mr Steyn told Government members, diplomats, public and private sector chiefs and community leaders.

One reason for the continuing alienation of less privileged communities was that not enough jobs were being created each year.

Also, not enough land was being "delivered" to cut the accumulated housing backlog.

The emergency and tighter security had seemingly achieved greater order in the townships, Mr Steyn said.

But this could not "produce the dividend of longer term peace and tranquility".

Mr Steyn said the conflict was political and affected industrial relations and economic confidence.

Thus, the private sector had a legitimate interest in political developments.

The theme of private-sector involvement in improving township life was taken up by Foundation president Mr Harry Oppenheimer in his annual review.

He said: "Housing, education and job creation are key areas for successful private sector involvement.

"In this respect, the foundation represents the best example of a practical way in which we may hope to bring peace, justice and prosperity to our troubled land."

The foundation had launched 865 projects in the past decade, provided 15 000 stands for houses plus 12 000 houses.

Vice president Dr Anton Rupert pointed out the strides made in provision of home finance to urban blacks, from virtually nothing 10 years ago to R100 million a month in home loans today.

Dr Rupert said the foundation had mobilised R490 million from banks, companies, building societies and public sector institutions for infrastructure and housing.

Steyn signposts road to harmony

Black leaders and business have key role

Business Day Reporter

ALLIANCES between business and black leadership had a key role in establishing harmony, economic growth and confidence in the future, Urban Foundation executive chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday on the foundation's 10th anniversary.

The alternative was a future of "low-level achievements, stress, conflict and under-production".

"There is a continuing onus on commerce and industry to contribute skills and resources. Business can be conducted with a narrow view and an exclusive commitment to generating short-term profit, or with a commitment to a vision of a more just and stable society."

While government should be commended for positive reforms, SA had to move away from a belief "that our salvation lies in the separation of our peoples in every sphere of our lives".

"The ideology of separateness has been erected on a base of white fears and on a notion of a finite cake of resources".

Steyn said the 10 years the foundation had been in operation had taught that urbanisation was the source of growth in SA.

"Managed urban growth creates efficient, competitive markets and induces the concentration which renders service provision cost-efficient, stimulates entrepreneurship across the board, but, more particularly down to the level of the smallest informal sector operation".

But developmental activity did not compensate for the extant legislative and administrative measures which buttressed racial discrimination.

State measures to improve security may have achieved greater order in the townships, but "tightening the lid through these measures in order to restore law and order cannot on its own produce the dividend of longer-term peace and tranquility".

A process of on-going planned reform had to ensure reduction of the fundamental conflict in our society.

BLACK MARKETING

Who's really who

While marketers in SA have always suffered from a paucity of valid statistics, it now appears that their function is being further impaired by a lack of viable definitions for the vitally important black consumer market.

The problem hinges on the concepts of rural and urban, and represents the key to understanding, interpreting and serving the growing black market. For, unless or until a clear picture is obtained of who the black consumer really is, the economic growth of the country as a whole could be impaired.

Although it currently occupies minds in institutions as august as the Human Sciences Research Council, the Market Research Department at Unisa, the Futures Research Institute at Stellenbosch, the Urban Foundation and any number of private research organisations, it is not an esoteric issue.

Clichéd caricatures

Up to now, commerce and industry has been misled by clichéd caricatures. Says Joe Boniaszczuk of Research International: "Many people appear to think that the typical urban black lives in Soweto, works in an office, has a car and TV and uses an array of premium branded products. His rural counterpart lives in a round hut miles from the nearest store, subsists on remitted migrant wages and gets half his food from the land.

"The grey area between these extremes is too often regarded as unimportant."

Yet research from all the involved bodies suggests that the grey areas are vitally important for commercial and industrial expansion into the black market, and that the black population is segmented along far more complex lines than hitherto understood.

A major problem in redefining the urban/rural split is the lack and confusion of available data. Government census statistics, for instance, used different definitions for every census between 1910 and 1980. The 1980 and 1985 exercises used the same definitions but different tabulations, and in both an urban dweller was defined as someone who lived in an area with one or other form of local authority.

In other words, a resident of Soweto and a resident of a tiny country township that just happens to fall within a local authority's boundaries are both designated urban. Similarly, the million or so people in the Inanda area north of Durban were designated non-urban, even though they live in townships and commute daily to work in Durban's industrial areas.

Independent homelands

Added to this is the fact that the 1985 census completely omitted the 5m people in the independent homelands, and suffered from an admitted undercount of some 20% within SA itself.

Other data using community size classifications, such as AMPS, also falls down in practice. Researchers agree that it will be another year or two before acceptable definitions backed by sufficient data are available to marketers for the targeting and planning of media exposure and retail distribution channels.

Consensus is forming, however, around a four-way definition split.

Top of the list in the urban segment is the black city resident who lives in a metropolitan urban area and is financially dependent on a city or town.

He commutes daily to work and shops in established urban chain stores.

Then comes the peri-metro or peri-urban resident with a similar lifestyle but who lives outside officially demarcated urban metropolitan areas.

The rural grouping is also being divided into two: semi rural and fully rural. The semi-rural resident derives some income from agriculture and some from family migrant workers in cities, and shops in a rural environment. He has some exposure to electronic media and reasonably frequent contact with towns. The fully rural individual is dependent on the land.

Only when definitions such as these have been finalised and agreed among the various institutions will South African marketers finally be able to get to grips with the marketplace of the future. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 28 1987

discrimination...

Women are advancing

CP Correspondent

THE urban black woman enjoys more freedom and greater equality in her relationships with men, a higher standard of living and a better quality of life than she did a generation ago.

This is the finding of a recent Markinor Gallup poll carried out among 800 black women amd 500 black men living in metropolitan areas throughout South Africa.

The survey investigated issues such as education, the traditional role of black women, women in the work enviroment and the burdens placed on the black working mother.

Education and work have had the greatest impact in changing the role of black woman in society.

While only 22 percent of women aged 50 and older had received any formal education, this pattern had changed dramatically among the 16-24 age group, where 80 percent has reached at least Std 6and one-third has completed Std 9 or higher.

Roughly a third of black women in metropolitan areas work. About half of these women are either domestic servants or semi-skilled or unskilled labourers. Most of the remainder are employed in a clerical capacity, or as teachers or nurses. Women who run their own businesses number six percent.

Half of all working women questioned stated they were happy in what they did. Another 28 percent said they were fairly happy. Most of the dissatisfied group were unhappy because of low wages.

The major motivation for wanting to work was financial. Every second woman worked only because she needed the money.

Many black women felt guilty about going to work. Three-quarters felt their first responsibility was to their children, while a smaller, but still substantial, proportion believed their first responsibility was to their husbands.

Seventy eight percent of men were adamant that women with children should stay at home, while 74 percent of men believed that a woman's first responsibility was to her husband.

Seventy four percent of men living in Soweto felt they were superior to women and this percentage increased in the more conservative areas of Pretoria and the Eastern Cape.

However, 90 percent of men and women agreed that husband and wife should decide together on important matters.

In regard to birth control, two-thirds of the women – but less than half of the men – approved of it. Among the women, 72 percent of the younger age group was in favour of birth control, as opposed to 47 percent of women over the age of 50.

In this survey, the ideal number of children was sited as being 3,1 per family – a significant decrease from the 4,7 recorded in 1973.

The trend towards smaller families was directly related to the desire for a highter quality of life.

Defining 'groups'

13/2/87 SIT 339

Move to change from 'race' to 'interest'

POWERFUL lobbies in the National Party and bureaucracy are pushing for a blurring of the rigid statutory definitions of groups in the political process.

The move — as yet tentative and still subject to much debate — is occurring even as the Government moves ahead on its plans to establish a National Council in part comprising elected black leaders.

It is learnt from sources close to the Cabinet and from constitutional planners that some government inner circles are looking for ways of converting the group ideology from compulsory group association by race to a looser definition of "interest groups".

LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent

Such "interest groups" would obviate colour as a statutory determinant and begin to blur racial distinctions.

Details of how this would be done and how it would work in practice have not been fully worked out.

But a hint of the approach was given by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, during his Vote this week when he said: "We can debate the definition of groups."

It is understood, however, that the Cabinet is not of one mind on the question, and that it is once more dividing into verligte and verkrampte camps on the mooted experiment with freedom of association.

The concept is aimed at overcoming a major anticipated hurdle in the National Council — if it gets under way with a reasonably representative sample of black opinion.

Even moderate black leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi believe the Government wants to use the National Council to extract from blacks a validation of its neo-apartheid system of Own Affairs and General Affairs. This system rests on compulsory group association by race, which blacks are not prepared even to negotiate.

Before this point is reached, however, two virtually across-the-board black preconditions will have to be dealt with: the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

The National Council Bill, which may become law in the next four weeks, provides for a national election for an estimated 10-million blacks outside the homelands.

Black voters will elect nine representatives, who will join homeland and government delegates on the council, which is intended as a negotiating forum to design a system of black participation in national government.

Announcing the Bill, Mr Heunis said: "The agenda is open. There is just one point on the agenda, and that is a new constitutional dispensation in which all South Africans are represented and can participate."

Mr Heunis and other government speakers have made it clear, though, that the Government remains committed to a solution that will recognise and protect population groups as a means of upholding individual rights.

Violent

He called the National Council Bill "one of the most fundamental reform steps . . . in the history of our country".

It is likely to become one of the most hotly contested South African political issues for decades.

The first-ever national election for blacks is expected to unleash the deep and often violent divisions among blacks.

Suspicion of government intentions run so deep that only peripheral black leaders have so far declared their willingness to participate in the National Council.

9,7 there seems to be some reason to expect an even better performance in future.

Among new listings, Durban-based **Combined Motor Holdings** (CMH), which deals mainly in Ford and Nissan, is expected to beat its 19c prospectus forecast by its February 1988 year-end. Listed on June 26, the price has risen 33% to 240c. Its performance is less dependent on new car sales than other dealers because focus is on used cars and parts which made up 80% of this year's earnings. Based on present issued shares CMH earned 15,8c this year. Thus, at its current price, the p:e is a high 15,2.

In the industrial holding sector, **Imperial**, listed in February, stands at 570c, 75% up this year after earnings a share for the year to end-June jumped 73%. Its three divisions — truck systems, car rentals and motors (Toyota) — all contributed about equally to earnings. At 570c, the p:e is also high at 14,7 in anticipation of even stronger earnings growth.

Among motor sector related counters in the retail and wholesale sector, restructured **EW Tarry**, under MD Brian Joffe, surges on. Tarry, which falls under the Waicor pyramid (see ***Fox***), more than doubled earnings to 28,1c a share in the half year to end-June and forecasts an even better performance for the second half. The group's operations are now split into three divisions: the Williams Hunt motor division; the Williams Hunt industrial division which distributes petrol and diesel engines and tools; and Tarry M & G which supplies industrial and automotive and mining products. Tarry also has a 38% interest in newly-listed **Curnow**, which sells automotive paints. The share price has risen 133% this year to 700c, and now trades at a p:e of 12,3.

Further evidence of the resurgence in the retail vehicle market is seen in the recent listing of **Vaaltrucar**, which is currently trading 54% up on its listing price. Against the general trend **Schus**, the Cape-based vehicle retailer, made a loss of 32c for the year to February. The company sells caravans, mobile homes and tractors as well as acting as distributors for Nissan. But it is the company's financial problems rather than the nature of its car business which has caused the loss.

W & A's **Gentyre** has proved another leading light in the motor sector. Although turnover in the first half rose by only 20%, management noted an encouraging improvement in demand. Rationalisation of its industrial division helped push earnings a share up to 59c — 70% up on last year. Even better results are forecast for the second half, which suggests that the A and B ords, which have appreciated more than 130% this year, still have more mileage in them — particularly as both p:e's are less than nine.

Engine parts manufacturer **Associated Engineering** (Asseng) has also shown surprisingly strong growth. The share has risen 54% this year. Now trading at 200c, the rise reverses a long slide since 1980 when the share peaked above 550c. Asseng's earlier problems were caused by many vehicle manufacturers' preference for importing engines rather than building them locally. While this trend seems to be continuing, company products are finding a growing market in spares. Currently, about 80% of earnings comes from spares production.

As long as the trend toward extending vehicle life continues, Asseng earnings should rise. The 11,8 p:e probably indicates that investors have begun to realise that the share has recovery potential.

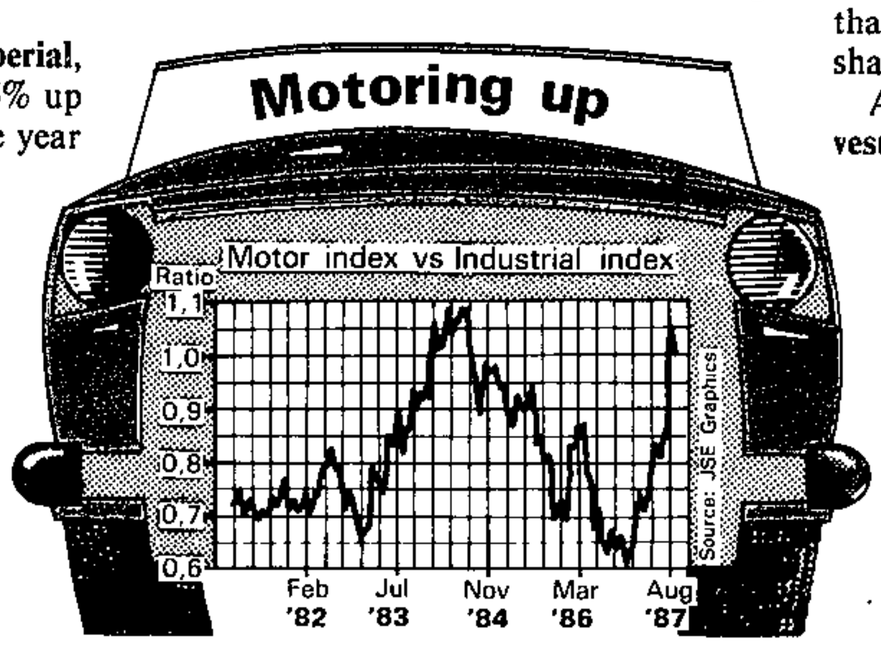
Another parts manufacturer, **Metair Investments**, has also had a somewhat chequered history. **Wesco** holds 41,5% of its issued shares. Improved earnings can be expected to flow from last year's restructuring which resulted in vehicle air-conditioning manufacturers Dunair being added to its 100% holding in Smiths Manufacturing which makes metal vehicle components, exhausts, shock-absorbers and electrical components. This share has risen 92% this year, but at 1 725c the p:e seems high at 14.

High servicing costs and the need to keep old cars on the road have also been reasons why DIY retailing is growing fast. Shares such as **Midas** and recently listed **Fleischman's** could both show substantial growth this year.

Overall, the potential for further growth in motor business still seems positive.

South Africans have always needed transport — and will continue to do so. Even when the industry was in dire straits, many were able to react through rationalisation, to see and grasp the opportunities created.

Dave Edwards



NATIONAL COUNCIL AND REFORM

One small step for Pretoria

Yes, it's movement. But a sad reflection on government's attempts to draw blacks into its proposed National Council (NC) is that it is tantamount to taking a horse to water and then attempting to make it drink.

One can fulminate all one likes about negativism — as State President P W Botha did in parliament earlier this year — and point out, a little cynically perhaps, that it is as much the lack of good faith as anything else which is preventing government's initiatives from being given a chance.

That might indeed help in understanding why black responses to the NC, floated in draft Bill form in May last year (see ***Current Affairs***), have been decidedly cool.

But the truth of the matter is that as long as Pretoria remains committed to ethnic constitutional solutions — and its refusal to move away from the concept of differentiation between groups indicates it is — and real power at the centre remains non-negotiable, blacks will remain reluctant participants.

As it stands the proposed National Council is unlikely to draw credible black participation. But if political prisoners are released, and blacks realise how narrow their options have become, it stands a slight chance.

That said, the new National Council Bill is an improvement on the original draft. It does after all countenance the prospect of elections to the council of representative black leaders in nine urban regions (outside the homelands) which have yet to be defined. How government will put elections into practice in the current climate of non-co-operation in the townships, remains to be seen. It would be sad indeed if they were merely to provide a focus for renewed boycott activity, which in turn could see renewed violence.

Moreover, as long as black national leaders remain incarcerated, the State of Emergency exists, injurious legislation languishes on the statute books and the proposed council's ultimate agenda remains undetermined, blacks probably have a right to be sceptical.

As mayor of Lekoa, Essau Mahlatsi, says: "Blacks resent having the National Council forced down their throats."

Especially, it seems, when what's being offered is patently only another advisory council and the real issue of black representation in parliament remains, as far as they can tell, as elusive as ever.

Not surprisingly, not one credible black leader with a major constituency following

has yet put his name to the council. All, including the one who would be the biggest prize of all, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have hedged on the basis that they cannot afford to have anything to do with the council while blacks are not in the position to freely choose the national leaders whom they want to represent them on the body.

Though government is still insisting that some progress has been made in private behind-the-scenes negotiations, the full-page advertisements in the newspapers calling for credible black leaders to come forward don't appear to have overtly warmed blacks to the concept.



Gogotya

Not even the imposing presence of President Botha himself, who has pledged to become more personally involved, or, for that matter, Stoffel van der Merwe, Deputy Minister of Information and Constitutional Planning, whom he appointed to help Heunis sell the NC, seems to have made any difference.

Sure, there are some who have said they will participate. Steve Kgame of the Urban Councils Association of SA and John Gogotya of the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, to name two. But the representative leaders — those whom government and the people look to to give the discussions currency — remain distantly, if tantalisingly, aloof.

The irony in all this is that government's bargaining position has never been stronger. There can be little doubt that black political options in SA are rapidly narrowing. The notional idea that a revolution — if one was ever imminent — could wrest power from white hands, has been undeniably rolled back by government's firm grip on law and order and the reimposition of the State of Emergency.

By rights there should be far more black hands willing to grasp the olive branch PW is proffering than there are.

Few would dispute that government emerged from the May election with an increased mandate from the white electorate to get on with the job of reform.

More to the point, the support it received could be justifiably construed as an endorsement of reform in the classic tradition of Pretoria's vision of the future: that is that group differentiation and ethnic divisions should be the cornerstone of any future constitutional dispensation for SA.

That might come as depressing news to blacks hoping for some sign that government was edging a little closer to something more akin to a true nonracial democracy — not compartmentalised "democracy" or power shared along the lines dictated by Pretoria.

And to that end the election shock of May has had its effect. There are signs in extra-parliamentary circles of a reappraisal of the value of the politics of confrontation. A questioning whether it actually enhances the cause of the liberation struggle or whether some form of limited co-operation with the authorities in some specific areas might not be more constructive.

Patron of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the organisation's elder statesman, Archie Gumede, best exemplified this shifting sentiment when he made it known that he had had exploratory talks with members of the President's Council and that possible participation by the UDF in parliament elections at some time in the future was an option not entirely ruled out. Though he was jumped on smartly by UDF constituents for being out of line, it demonstrated that there was at least some movement on previously inflexible positions.

Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, is convinced a watershed in black politics could be in the offing.

"The politics of violence and confrontation have failed to shake the Botha establishment. P W Botha is as firmly in control as he ever was. The ANC and opposition groupings seem to have peaked too soon. Unless opposition forces start to re-think their political strategy, there is going to be a fundamental shake-up."

All this, he argues, gives cogency to negotiated solutions such as envisaged by the NC. But he warns that these initiatives will have to offer participants tangible benefits and go far further than being mere talking shops, if they are to succeed in drawing in credible leaders.

Kane-Berman maintains Buthelezi's participation is cardinal. He points out that the chief minister's position on the NC has been ambivalent. He has linked his possible participation to a bottom-line demand that imprisoned political leaders like Nelson Mandela "at least be given the choice of participating" — keeping them on the centre stage of *realpolitik* in SA in the process.

"Buthelezi's presence," speculates Kane-Berman, "wouldn't necessarily guarantee the council's success. But his absence would certainly guarantee its failure."

Offering a black perspective, Musa Myeni, director of the Urban Foundation's Transvaal office, says feelings over the validity of the NC are mixed. But what comes through clearly is that there is a high degree of mistrust over government's intentions.

There are, he says, deep misgivings over the fact that the State President has secured for himself the role of council chairman. The feeling is that he could manipulate proceedings by ruling certain discussions out of order. As a consequence the council would end up as merely another advisory body with no executive muscle to put its proposals into operation.

If the whole tenor of the council is prescriptive, he says, it is doomed to fail. "It shouldn't just be cooked up in PW's kitchen and dished up at Tuynhuys with the menu having been prepared in advance. Blacks will not be interested if that is the case."

Sam Motsuenyane, president of Nafcoc, agrees. In the present political climate, he doubts whether government's initiative would find ready support among blacks. The release of political prisoners is an important precondition to negotiation which government appears to be ignoring. A revision of policy, he says, would bring the two parties much closer together.

But, "any black leader who ignores these preconditions and participates runs the risk of totally destroying his credibility and putting himself on the opposite side of his community," he warns.

Both he and Myeni could well be right. Certainly there is already substantial evidence to suggest they are.

But, as imperfect as it may be, government's National Council does at least offer a start down the road towards some form of meaningful negotiation with blacks. If enough of the goodwill between the communities PW talks of can be mustered, maybe something worthwhile may come of it after all.

Faced by white intractability, black options are clearly narrowing. They may have their reservations, but as there is nothing else on the table right now, they could just be persuaded to participate — especially if there is some concession on political prisoners.

If the Bill does pass through parliament this year — and this is by no means certain — it will probably only be next year or early 1989 before elections for urban black representatives on the council can be held.

In the interim both parties will probably continue to stare each other down. Botha will once again wait for black leaders to respond to the latest overtures, and blacks will once again attempt to wait him out — knowing how desperately whites need a solution.

Finally, and unfortunately, we may be further from dealing with the fundamental issues of real negotiation than we are now. ■



Buthelezi ... essential to success

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Surprise move

Government's long-awaited re-draft of the National Council (NC) Bill (See *Leader*) is surprising in only one aspect — that it was tabled at all this year.

There was a feeling in parliamentary circles this week that Chris Heunis only published the Bill to answer mounting criticism that the Nationalist reform initiative has run aground. It seems unlikely that the Bill will get through the parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional Development before parliament adjourns for the year early next month.

But even if it does, elections for nine directly elected representatives on the NC could take months to organise. There seems little chance of the NC meeting before early 1989. In the meantime, government will be able to use its intention to constitute the council as further evidence of its commitment to reform.

Although in theory the NC has wide powers, it seems unlikely to be much more than an advisory body. As the *FM* went to press, support for the NC was trickling in from black leaders, including Gazankulu chief minister Hudson Ntsanwisi and urban councillors' leader Steve Kgame.

Of the non-independent homeland leaders who have been offered places on the NC, at least two — Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane — are unlikely to serve.

But the remaining seats should be fairly easy to fill. The State President will be chairman. The other seats will go to:

☐ The six non-independent homeland leaders;

☐ Nine people elected by blacks outside the homelands;

☐ The chairmen of the coloured and Indian Minister's Councils;

☐ The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and any other Cabinet minister the president may designate; and

☐ Not more than 10 other members appointed by the president.

The NC's prescribed aim will be to:

☐ Plan and prepare a constitutional system providing for participation in government by all South Africans;

☐ Give an "interim" say in government to blacks;

☐ Promote and protect "sound relations among and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all South African citizens."

The nine elected members — and this is the major change to the Bill originally published for comment last year — will represent voters in regions so far undetermined. But, according to Heunis, they will "more or less" correspond with the existing economic development regions.

The elections themselves may be government's first major hurdle. Although unrest has abated in most black areas, the mood remains ugly. The massive security force operations likely to be required to ensure "free and fair" elections could spark off new violence. It has been suggested that the elections may coincide with countrywide local government polling in October next year.

Heunis says the safety of those involved in the proposed elections, and the protection of voters and candidates against violence and intimidation, will be priorities. Government will launch an "information campaign" to inform blacks on all aspects of the election.

Although Heunis emphasises that the NC's agenda will be "open," it seems clear that whatever proposals it comes up with will be dependent on government's full approval. Any deviation from the statutory "group" concept is unlikely to be tolerated.

Publication of the Bill last week was regarded as something of a surprise. There is a feeling in some senior Nat circles that low-key, behind-the-scenes negotiations, with black leaders more "radical" than those likely to serve on the NC, are more important at this stage.

It is felt that, rather than finding solutions to SA's problems, the NC may further divide black opinion, in the same way that the tricameral system split coloured and Indian communities and effectively lead to the formation of the United Democratic Front in 1984. ■

A major reform step ... or a 'toy telephone'?

PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the National Council proposals

CONSTITUTIONAL Affairs Minister Chris Heunis used dramatic words when, after a delay of more than a year, he tabled final details of the proposed National Council.

He labelled the introduction of the Bill in parliament to establish the long-awaited National Council "one of the most fundamental reform steps" taken in the history of South Africa.

For an administration which had made exclusion of black people from central government a cardinal tenet of political faith, it was a major reform initiative.

But the United Democratic Front saw it as a form of historical regression, a return to the old Native Representatives Council of 1936-1950.

The NRC, the majority of whose members were indirectly elected, was meant to advise the government on racial policy. But the government paid no heed to its calls for the abolition of race discrimination, causing black leaders to describe the NRC as a "toy telephone".

The UDF alluded to that when it forecast that the National Council would join earlier "toy telephones" on the dustheap of history.

The UDF apart, most important black organisations have rejected the National Council, paralleling similar nationwide opposition to the NRC more than 50 years ago.

The National Council is seen not so much as an opportunity for blacks to forge a new constitution as the latest attempt by the government to co-opt selected blacks as junior allies.

The declared function of the National Council is twofold: to enable blacks to help draw up a new constitution for all South Africans and, in the interim, to give blacks a voice in the processes of government.

The National Council will have some 30 members, of whom half will be black. Black delegates will consist, firstly, of nine representatives elected by black people living outside the borders of their designated "homelands" and, secondly, of the chief ministers — or their nominees — of the partially self-governing tribal states.

The four nominally-independent "homelands" will not be represented in the National Council, but the six partly-automonous "homelands" are eligible for representation.

Apart from black repesentatives, the National Council will consist of the state president, who will serve as chairman, the minister of constitutional development, the majority party leaders in the three chambers of South Africa's tri-racial parliament, and 10 members nominated by the president.

The target is to place the National Council on the statute book by the end of the year, to hold elections for the nine black representatives next year and for the council to start operating in 1989.

That is the year in which Botha's term as president ends. A successful launch of the National Council could provide the high note for his graceful withdrawal. But black opposition remains a major obstacle.

Common to all major black political movements is the insistence that there can be no deal with Botha, not even to debate the future on the National Council, as long as major black leaders remain incarcerated in prison.

The point is stressed by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the powerful Inkatha movement and the chief minister of KwaZulu, the largest self-governing black state.

In a major address Buthelezi said: "When we come to negotiate about the very destiny of our country, black democratic forces must be as free as [illegible]"

Blacks to get say in top SA forum?

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

A DRAMATIC reshaping of the President's Council so as to include black South Africans is believed imminent.

A proposal now under discussion within the council would see 12 blacks — nine from the homelands and three representing urban blacks — brought into the advisory and deadlock-breaking body.

But opposition representation in the council under the new scheme would be reduced to representatives of the official oppositions in the three chambers of Parliament, meaning that the Progressive Federal Party would not be represented at all.

And the present National Party domination of the council would remain unchanged.

Opposition

The proposals are apparently the council's response to a request last year by President Botha to investigate the possibility of bringing blacks into the council.

Fierce opposition can be expected from the smaller opposition parties should the idea be accepted by the council and the Government.

Sources made it clear this week that the proposal is not related to the National Council which operates in a different way and has different functions. It is also not clear what the Goverment's response will be to the idea.

Currently there are 10 members of opposition parties on the PC — six from the House of Assembly, three from the House of Representatives and three from the House of Delegates.

In terms of the proposal, their numbers would be reduced to accommodate blacks. And this would bring about a complete restructuring of the PC and the disappearance, among others, of the three PFP representatives, the two from the Democratic Workers' Party, and the sole representative of the People's Congress Party.

Options

It is understood the PC could in future still comprise 60 members and that only its composition would change.

One of the options being considered is that nine blacks from self-governing states be elected by their own constituents or nominated by them.

Alternatively the State President could appoint them.

The other three blacks could come from black metropolitan areas — presumably from the Witwatersrand, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape areas.

However, like now, the white component, all National Party supporters, will retain a built-in majority.

The new PC may comprise 30 Government supporters — 15 nominated by the NP and 15 nominated by the State President.

Take the fight fo right into PW's camp!

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20/9/87 Sunday Times





BRIAN POTTINGER on the crucial options facing radical leaders

THE National Council Bill has been quite rightly condemned as a bone-headed response by the Government to the demands of a fractured society.

It has been branded as unrepresentative, toothless, divisive of the struggle of the masses, manipulative, ameliorative and dishonest.

A thousand other epithets from the Handbook of Radical Cliches tumble easily to mind — more than a few of them apt.

That said, the argument of what to *do* about it is still not advanced one iota and those who have watched and reported on the cycle of optimism, violence, despair and impotence that followed the introduction of the tricameral Parliament are left with a forbidding sense of *deja vu*.

Are we indeed condemned to go the same route again?

The answer is no, but it will depend as much on the critics — radical or otherwise — of the National Council as the prolix Mr Chris Heunis and his team of constitutional "experts".

Now, surely, is time for the critics to turn their considerable organisational and political skills towards learning how to live with the National Council instead of a quixotic dismissal of it.

The key lies in discerning the potential of the Council.

In the mid-1930s the Pact Government established an advisory Native Representative Council comprising both nominated and elected blacks.

Prime Minister Jan Smuts proposed in 1946 that members of the NRC should have executive powers in the homelands and black urban areas.

The NRC suspended itself in 1946 because of its failure to halt the drift to white supremacist legislation and in 1950 its members were summoned to Pretoria to meet their new National Party masters: altogether more insular, ruthless and effective people who immediately scrapped the NRC in favour of grand apartheid.

One is compelled to note that President Botha's National Council differs very little in composition and functions from the old NRC except that, paradoxically, the proportion of elected representatives has actually decreased.

The National Party, to put it in a nutshell, is proposing a version of a failed 50-year-old scheme which it dumped nearly 30 years ago, and in this alone no better example can be found of the ideological bankruptcy of the current National Party leadership.

Now all this would appear to be a powerful reason for questioning the potential of the National Council.

Quite the reverse.

It is the sheer lack of imagination on the part of the incumbent political leaders that demands response.

The National Council must be seen as a gamble by the Government and we all know that desperate men are more likely to negotiate if they believe there is something about which to negotiate.

Only if denied this possibility do desperate men turn truly dangerous, in which case the current crop of radical black leadership could find itself, like the NRC representatives of earlier years, summoned at some point in the future to Pretoria to find a new and yet more frightening group of people in charge — those mustering even now on the right flanks of white politics.

Is the National Party prepared to negotiate in good faith?

A government that claims it is broadening democracy through the process of locking up opponents, removing the security forces from public accountability, side-tracking the courts, establishing a secret inquisition to monitor the Press, hijacking the State media and ruling by dint of presidential pique, one could argue, has no right to expect to be taken seriously about anything.

And yet, it is the very vulnerability of government ideology, the sense, in Yeats's immortal words, that "if things fall apart: the centre cannot hold", that suggests the National Council could be the forum through which the National Party might be prepared to make some significant concessions.

The question thus for radical opponents of the Government is: why are you not prepared to confront the National Party where it is so patently at its weakest, in the realm of ideas, rather than where it is strongest, in the arena of force for which it has garnered a substantial white mandate?

And the subsidiary question: why will you not do it in the only forums which are available for the exchange of these ideas — those created, however cynically, by the Government?

The answer from radical quarters is as predictable as it is tired: the system entrenches apartheid and is divisive of the struggle.

Both propositions are to an extent true but neither answers two incontrovertible facts: the council *will* become reality and some blacks *will* serve on it.

The division of the struggle will therefore occur whether the radical opposition likes it or not — and the Government will surely profit.

Already one can hear the anticipatory stropping of razors by those shadowy interlocutors and agents provocateurs who have so skilfully helped turn black organisations one against each other in the period from 1985 though to the present.

This leads to the second and equally important question — the quality of representation on the council.

The boycott lobby has had its day; and a long, bloody and pointless day it has been. In pursuit of ideological purity the politi-

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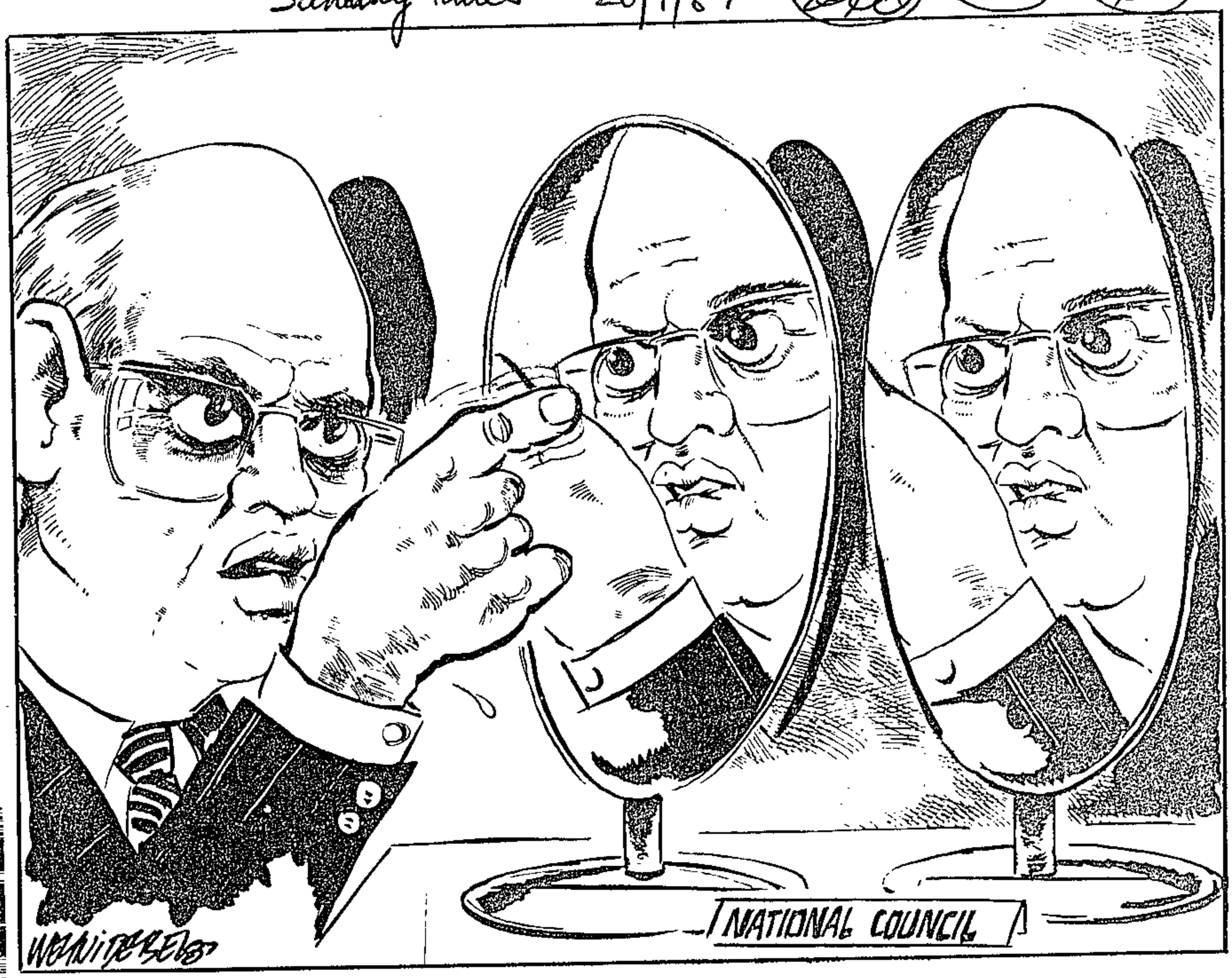
BLACKS IN THE NEW NATIONAL COUNCIL

fight for ideas

Sunday Times 20/9/87 339



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This leads to the second and equally important question — the quality of representation on the council.

The boycott lobby has had its day; and a long, bloody and pointless day it has been. In pursuit of ideological purity the politicians, quite unlike the independent trade unions, have surrendered potentially useful platforms to lesser men.

Thus the participants of the tricameral Parliament, if we are brutally frank, have, with their parochialism and incompetence during their tenure, reinforced white prejudices and confirmed the vindictive suspicions of the radical left.

Already there are ominous signs that if black political leaders genuinely bent on a fairer deal step back from the challenge of the National Council, the way will be left open to an assorted collection of peripatetic "politicians" and "religious leaders" with no discernible public suppport and hidden sources of financial support.

If nothing else, participation in the tricameral Parliament has extended to the players the mantle of State protection, has given a platform for the expression of dissident views and has created the opportunities for constitutionally challenging rule by presidential dictate.

An illustration: nothing President Botha has done — locking up dissidents, declaring states of emergency, attacking neighbouring states, the Rubicon speech — shook his own party's confidence in his leadership one scrap as much as his bizarre vendetta against Mr Hendrickse and SABC Director-General Riaan Eksteen.

Both the targets were players and thus "protected". Their mere presence within the halls of influence (power is too strong a word) extends to them a cachet denied the detainee in his cell or the querulous academic. The point should not be taken lightly.

The options open to South Africa's black leaders are thus simple: boycott the National Council, make it President Botha's answering mirror and condemn oneself to the limbo of protest politics or, on the other hand, take part and convert the council, as the Americans would say, into a new window of opportunity.

R140 000 aid for building by blacks

Weekend Post Reporter

THE Urban Foundation in the Eastern Cape has been given a donation of R140 000 from Switzerland to help fund the development of black building contractors in the area.

Most of the R140 000 donation will be used to help fund the East Cape Builders and Allied Contractors' Association, a special building contractors' association for blacks.

The first amount of R100 000 was received last week and the balance will be paid next year.

The foundation's policy director in the Eastern Cape, Mr Roger Matlock, this week described the donation as "great" and said it would be of much help.

About a third of the money, R50 000, was earmarked for a revolving loan fund and R42 000 would be used for the foundation's overheads.

The balance would be used to pay the association's full-time co-ordinator, fund a training programme and contribute towards the technical advisor's salary.

The contractors' association, the idea of the foundation in 1985, had been a success and now had about 50 members in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, Mr Matlock said.

"We would like to see the members playing a meaningful role in any potential building work that comes up," he said.

"They should tender according to the same standards as those of the longer established contractors.

"We encourage small black building contractors to join the association because as individuals they are unlikely to have the necessary muscle."

It was also realised that the smaller contractors had a fairly low level of management skills and had difficulty in dealing adequately with the legal and administrative sides of the building industry.

Another drawback was that the smaller contractors did not have access to credit facilities from major suppliers.

Mr Matlock said the venture ensured that contractors became more organised and aware of the opportunities available to them.

Identity sought

ALGOA PARK police are trying to establish the identity of a coloured woman who was knocked down and killed in a motor accident.

The accident happened on the N2 freeway at about 2pm on May 17.

The woman was about 28 years old.

Information should be given to Warrant Officer H O Stumke, ☎ 423200.

(2) *Witwatersrand*

	Year	(a) *Members*	(b) *Chairmen*
	1986-87	R 1 800	R 2 250
	July 1987	R 5 400	R19 350
Boksburg	1983-84	R 900	R 1 200
	1984-85	R 1 920	R 2 400
	1985-86	R 1 920	R 2 400
	1986-87	R 2 100	R 2 625
	July 1987	R 6 000	R18 000
Brakpan	1984	R 840	R 1 050
	1.1.1985	R 960	R 1 140
	1.4.1985	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1.5.1986 to 30.6.1987	R 1 260	R 1 575
	July 1987	R 7 200	R21 600
Nigel	1.1.1984 to 30.3.1986	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1.4.1986 to 30.6.1987	R 1 260	R 1 575
	July 1987	R 7 200	R21 600
Randfontein	1984	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1985	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1986	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1.4.1986 to 30.6.1987	R 1 800	R 2 250
	July 1987	R 7 200	R21 600
Roodepoort	1984-85	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1986 to 30.6.1987	R 1 260	R 1 560
	July 1987	R 3 600	R10 800
Johannesburg	1984 to 28.2.1986	R 1 470	R 1 950
	1.3.1986 to 31.5.1986	R 2 220	R 2 775
	1.6.1986 to 30.7.1987	R 2 460	R 3 075
	July 1987	R12 000	R36 000
Eersterus			
Pretoria	1984	R 1 200	R 1 725
	1985	R 1 620	R 2 025
	1986 to 30.6.1987	R 1 800	R 2 250
	July 1987	R12 000	R36 000

(1) (dd) *Bloemfontein*

(a) (i) No.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) Yes—Annual Allowances.

(ii) Yes—Annual Allowances.

(c) (i) No.

(ii) No.

(2)

Year	(a) *Members*	(b) *Chairmen*
1984 Until 30 June	720	960
1984 From 1 July	1 040	2 080
1985	1 040	2 080
1986	1 040	2 080
1987 Until 30 June	1 540	3 080
1987 From 1 July	9 600	28 800

City councils: management/executive committees

422. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) other specified emoluments or fringe benefits paid to (i) councillors and (ii) chairmen of management or executive committees of the city councils of (aa) Pretoria, (bb) Johannesburg, (cc) Bloemfontein and (dd) Cape Town; if not, why not; if so,

(2) what were the relevant rates of remuneration paid to such (a) councillors and (b) chairmen in respect of each of the above categories during 1984, 1985, 1986 and the period 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (aa), (bb), (cc) and (dd)—No, salaries are not paid.

(b) (aa), (bb), (cc) and (dd)—Yes, annual allowances.

(c) (aa), (bb), (cc) and (dd)—No, no other emoluments or benefits are paid.

(2) PRETORIA

	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
(a)	R5 760	R6 840	R7 500	R7 500-12 000
(b)	14 400	17 100	18 750	18 750-48 000
JOHANNESBURG				
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
(a)	7 440	7 440	7 440-8 816	8 160-12 000
(b)	26 040	26 040	26 040-28 560	28 560-48 000
BLOEMFONTEIN				
(a)	2 970-4 260	4 260	4 260	6 310-9 600
(b)	9 504	14 910	14 910	22 090-38 400
CAPE TOWN				
(a)	6 087	6 924	7 440	7 440
(b)	16 653	21 012	24 912	26 040

Black local authorities: management/executive committees

423. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) other specified emoluments or fringe benefits are paid to (i) members and (ii) chairmen of

management or executive committees of Black local authorities in (aa) Mamelodi, (bb) Atteridgeville, (cc) Soweto, (dd) Tembiza, (ee) the Bloemfontein area and (ff) the Cape Peninsula; if so,

(2) what were the relevant rates of remuneration paid to such (a) members and (b) chairmen in respect of each of the above categories during 1984, 1985, 1986 and the period 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) No, no salaries are paid.

(b) Allowances: Yes, members and chairmen of executive committees of Black local authorities receive allowances. Allowances are only payable to executive committees of city councils. The Black local authorities in the Cape Peninsula are town committees without executive committees.

(c) No, no other emoluments or fringe benefits are payable.

(2) (aa) *Mamelodi*

Year	(i) *Members Annual allowances*	(ii) *Chairmen*
1984	R2 640-3 168	R3 960-4 752
1985	R3 168-4 176	R4 752-6 264
1986	R4 176	R6 264
1987	R4 176-7 200	R6 264-21 600

(bb) *Atteridgeville*

Year	(i) *Members Annual allowances*	(ii) *Chairmen*
1984	R2 100	R3 150
1985	R2 100-2 520	R3 150-3 780
1986	R3 024	R4 536
1987	R3 024-6 000	R4 536-18 000

(cc) *Soweto*

Year	(i) *Members Annual allowances*	(ii) *Chairmen*
1984	R5 544-6 648	R19 404-23 280
1985	R6 648-7 977,60	R23 280-27 936
1986	R7 977,60	R27 936
1987	R7 977,60	R27 936

(dd) *Tembisa*

Year	(i) *Members Annual allowances*	(ii) *Chairmen*
1984	R2 904-3 480	R7 260-8 700
1985	R3 480-4 176	R8 700-10 440
1986	R4 176	R10 440
1987	R4 176-7 200	R10 440-28 800

(ee) *Bloemfontein*

Year	(i) *Members Annual allowances*	(ii) *Chairmen*
1984	R4 200-5 040	R5 250-7 560
1985	R5 040	R7 560
1986	R5 040-6 048	R7 560-9 072
1987	R6 048-16 920	R9 072-22 560

Munsieville

424. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) actual or (b) estimated population of the Black township of Munsieville, near Krugersdorp, as at (i) 1 January 1986 and (ii) the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) and (ii) Not available.

(b) (i) 25 700

(ii) 29 600 as at 1 July 1987

Ministers: motor-car schemes

428. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:†

(1) Whether he will furnish information on motor-car schemes for Ministers; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether Ministers of the Cabinet or of the Ministers' Councils have switched over from the motor-car scheme for Ministers to the motor-car purchasing scheme for public servants in the past five years; if so, (a) which Ministers and (b) what was the (i) make, (ii) year and (iii) model of the vehicles concerned in each case;

(3) whether this switch-over was subject to conditions and other provisions; if so, what (a) conditions and (b) other provisions;

(4) whether (a) general sales tax and (b) customs and excise duties were paid in respect of the vehicles concerned; if not, why not; if so, (i) by whom, and (ii) what amount, in each case?

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

(1) Yes. The honourable member is referred to my answer to question 16 for oral reply on Thursday, 15 September 1987.

(2) No.

(3) and (4) Fall away.

Blind persons: switchboards

429. Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President:

(1) Whether his Office makes use of any telephone switchboards that have been adapted for use by blind persons; if so, how many switchboards (a) have and (b) have not been so adapted; if not, (i) why not and (ii) how many switchboards are in use by his Office;

(2) whether it is the intention to adapt any switchboards in use by his Office; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether any blind persons are employed by his Office; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what capacities; if not, why not;

(4) whether his Office intends creating posts for blind persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) what posts and (b) when?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) No, but the facility exists on one for adaptation.

(i) There has never been a need.

(ii) 7.

(2) Yes, if there is a need.

(3) No. Attempts were actually made to recruit a blind person for a specific switchboard, but a suitable candidate could not be recruited.

(4) No. It is not necessary to create posts for this purpose as blind persons can be appointed in existing posts.

Blind persons: switchboards

430. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

Black local authorities: bridging finance

405. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(a) To which Black local authorities in the Republic was bridging finance provided in the latest specified financial year for which information is available, (b) (i) with what object was this finance provided and (ii) on what basis was it calculated, (c) from what sources were the amounts concerned financed and (d) what amounts were made available to each of these local authorities?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) *Black local authorities*	(d) *Rand*
Ibhayi	7 444 931
Rini	991 725
Kwanobuhle	5 334 399
Lingelihle	478 204
Thembalisizwe	83 658
Lingelethu	352 772
kwaNonqubela	109 770
kwaNonswakazi	123 505
Dukathole	554 901
Nkululeko	110 192
Mzamomhle	135 914
Katikati	145 198
Sinakho	162 771
Masibambane	133 135
Kwatinidubu	225 369
Umasizakhe	830 002
Umzamomhle	48 828
Luxolweni	101 082
kwaNomzamo	71 047
Mavuya	105 838
Masakhane	62 022
kwaZamukuoinga	79 661
Ginsberg	156 959
Nomathamsanqa	96 052
Wongalethu	55 604
Qumrha	30 050
Khwesinaledi	76 282
Sonwabile	78 309
kwaNonzame	686 242
Nomonde	228 826
Gompo Town	1 287 660
Khanyiso	41 369
Nkwenkwezi	492 855
Mlungisi	679 209
kwaNojoli	585 827
Masakhe	80 730
Khayamnandi	223 323
Vuyolwethu	57 905
Cumakala	92 895
Zola	152 287
Dyoki	60 369
Nozizwe	39 487
Galeshewe	1 500 000
Paballelo	500 000
Nonzwakazi	480 000
Mataleng	30 558
Mziwabantu	12 352
Tlhakatlatlou	21 136
Tidimalo	12 810
Bongani	20 174
Matlomola	19 512
Valspan	28 629
Ditloung	12 434
Thembiakosi	20 749
Lukhaynyisweni	14 346
Boichoko	47 367
e'Thembeni	25 585
Boipelo	21 015
Motswedimosa	25 675
Huhudi	108 969
Ikhutseng	33 872
Kutlwano	8 714
Sabelo	56 038
Nonpumelelo	127 471
kwaZamuxolo	101 264
Kuyasa	342 021
Mfuleni	244 058
Zolani	756 282
Nduli	160 151
Zwelihle	524 353
Kaapstad	33 464 495
Mbekweni	745 300
Nkqubela	72 939
Kayamandi	160 522
Zweletemba	369 499
kwaNonqaba	116 620
Sidesaviwa	118 258
Masinyusane	137 705
Bongolethu	80 000
Lwandle	132 074

(b) (i) To reimburse Black local authorities for shortages on their Revenue Accounts.

(ii) Actual shortages on the Revenue Account.

(c) State Revenue Fund.

(d) The amounts paid to each individual town appears behind its name in (a).

Unrest-related incidents: persons killed/injured

417. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police keep statistics on the number of persons killed and injured in unrest-related incidents in each region of South Africa; if not, why not; if so, how many persons were (a) killed and (b) injured in such incidents in Chesterville, Lamontville, Clermont and KwaDabeka, respectively, in (i) 1984, (ii) 1985, (iii) 1986 and (iv) 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Because the work involved in compiling this information would be voluminous and time-consuming, it is not practically feasible to furnish this information.

In addition, it is a fact that although unrest country-wide, as well as in the 4 regions mentioned, has decreased, the revolutionary climate nevertheless remains unacceptably high and unrest-related incidents still occur.

Because the publication and distribution of this type of information can, amongst other things, certainly contribute to further increasing the revolutionary climate, I also do not consider it in the public interest or the interest of the country to be party to such actions.

Black Communities Development Act

420. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many areas have been designated as development areas by notice in the *Government Gazette* in terms of section 33 of the Black Communities Development Act No 4 of 1984, since 15 September 1986, (b) where is each area situated and (c) how many hactares does each area comprise;

(2) (a) how many applications have been received by his Department since 15 September 1986 from (i) private sector developers, (ii) Black local authorities and (iii) other interested parties or competent persons for the (aa) inclusion of new land into existing Black local authority areas for development purposes and (bb) proclamation of new land for development purposes where no Black local authorities exist and (b) how many of these applications were not approved in each case;

(3) (a) how many applications for development areas were received by the authorized officer in (i) the Transvaal, (ii) Natal, (iii) the Cape Province and (iv) the Orange Free State provincial administrations since 15 September 1986 and (b) how many of these applications were not recommended by the authorized officers, concerned;

(4) what was the average time, taken in days, from the date of application to the date of approval by him for the (a) incorporation of new development areas into existing Black local authority areas and (b) establishment of new development areas where no Black local authorities exist?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 44.

(b) and (c)

Situated at (nearest town)	*Surface (ha)*
Cape Province	
Cape Town (Philippi)	30,1724
Cape Town (Cape Flats)	21,0858
Walvis Bay	442,4719
Fort Beaufort	114,9430
Kenton-on-Sea	237,8657
Despatch/Uitenhage	12,5021
Victoria West	24,6241;

Situated at (nearest town)	*Surface (ha)*
Natal	
Pinetown	± 300,0000
Louwsburg	± 125,0000;
Orange Free State	
Bethlehem	777,9130
Bothaville	309,8973
Hoopstad	5,2677
Welkom	184,8391;
Transvaal	
Balfour	± 85,0000
Middelburg	509,8985
Witbank	2454,4282
Ogies	81,6560
Greylingstad	57,4197
Ermelo	261,0869
Boksburg	62,2555
Boksburg	11,1349
Boksburg	39,9644
Boksburg	67,9597
Boksburg	21,4133
Boksburg	226,3896
Boksburg	905,7597
Boksburg	158,1259
Boksburg	169,2409
Germiston	288,0380
Roodepoort	149,3938
Johannesburg	4,5000
Johannesburg	173,4393
Johannesburg	± 11,6000
Johannesburg	47,5259
Johannesburg	13,5426
Johannesburg	21,1469
Alberton	± 41,2000
Sandton	70,6657
Kempton Park	1359,3784
Pretoria	28,7366
Pretoria	1282,8843
Nigel	468,1933
Krugersdorp	13,9660
Fochville	± 815,0000.

(2) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (aa) Since 1 October 1986, the provincial administrations, and not the Department, deal with the inclusion of new land into Black local authority areas of jurisdiction. The information regarding applications dealt with by the four provincial administrations in total, is furnished hereunder. (The reference to 15 September 1986 is regarded as a *bona fide* oversight. On that date the Regulations relating to Township establishment and Land Use in respect of Black townships came into operation).

(a) (i) (aa) 1
(ii) (aa) 15
(iii) (aa) 5;

(b) (i) (aa) None
(ii) (aa) None
(iii) (aa) None.

Concerning applications for the designation of new land as development areas received by the Department, the reply is as follows:

(a) (i) (bb) 18
(ii) (bb) 4
(iii) (bb) 46;

(b) (i) (bb) 1 (one)
(ii) (bb) None
(iii) (bb) None.

(3) Because the provincial administrations do not deal with applications for the designation of development areas, the words "development areas" in this question must be substituted by "establishment of black townships". The reply to the question is then as follows:

(a) (i) 56
(ii) 2
(iii) 11
(iv) 6;

(b) (i) None
(ii) None
(iii) None
(iv) None.

(4) (a) 180 days in the case of Transvaal. Applications received by Natal and the Cape Province have not been finalised yet and no applications have been received by the Orange Free State.

(b) 169 days.

Coloured management committees

421. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) other specified emoluments or fringe benefits are paid to (i) members and (ii) chairmen of Coloured management committees in (aa) the Cape Peninsula, (bb) the Witwatersrand, (cc) Eersterus, Pretoria, and (dd) the Bloemfontein area; if so,

(2) what were the relevant rates of remuneration paid to such (a) members and (b) chairmen in respect of each of the above categories during 1984, 1985, 1986 and the period 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (aa) *Cape Peninsula*

(a) (i) No.
(ii) No.

(b) (i) Yes—Annual Allowances.
(ii) Yes—Annual Allowances.

(c) (i) No.
(ii) Yes—Entertainment Allowances.

(2)

	Year	(a) *Members*	(b) *Chairmen*
	1984	R 3 600	R 3 600
	1985	R 3 600	R 3 600
	1986	R4 140-5 520	R4 140-5 520
	1987	R4 140-5 520	R4 140-5 520
Entertainment Allowances	1984	—	R 50
	1985	—	R 50
	1986	—	R100
	1987	—	R100

(1) (bb) *Witwatersrand*

(cc) *Eersterus, Pretoria*

(a) (i) No.
(ii) No.

(b) (i) Yes—Annual Allowances.
(ii) Yes—Annual Allowances.

(c) (i) No.
(ii) No.

(2) *Witwatersrand*

	Year	(a) *Members*	(b) *Chairmen*
Alberton	1983-84	R 840	R 1 050
	1984-85	R 1 140	R 1 425
	1985-86	R 1 140	R 1 425

(c) one-roomed house ..... 13 m²
two-roomed house ..... 25 m²
three-roomed house ..... 36 m²
four-roomed house ..... 54 m²
five-roomed house ..... 66 m²

(d) (i) The erection-cost per unit varies per project to project, period to period and location to project.

Erection cost per 3-roomed unit has escalated over the years as follows:

1950 ± R210 per unit
1960 ± R600 per unit
1970 ± R2 000 per unit
1980 ± R6 000 per unit
1986 ± R8 000 per unit

(ii) In conjunction with the Building Research Institute, the National Housing Commission has determined a factor formula according to which replacement-cost is determined. The formula is as follows:

Factor × original cost = current replacement value. Eg R210 × 7,7 = R1 617,00

The list of factors is submitted as follows:

Factors for calculation of the replacement value

Year	Factor
1950 or earlier	7,7
1951	6,7
1952	7,0
1953	7,7
1954	7,5
1955	7,5
1956	7,5
1957	7,0
1958	7,0
1959	7,3
1960	7,4
1961	7,4
1962	7,0
1963	7,0
1964	6,0
1965	5,8
1966	5,5
1967	5,0
1968	5,0
1969	4,7
1970	4,0
1971	3,8
1972	3,7
1973	3,3
1974	2,8
1975	2,5
1976	2,0
1977	2,0
1978	2,0
1979	1,9
1980	1,5
1981	1,0
1982	1,0
1983	1,0
1984	1,0
1985	1,0

(e) 30 June 1987.

Community services

272. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What service charges are being paid per household on (a) water, (b) electricity, (c) refuse removal, (d) sewerage, (e) administration, (f) maintenance, (g) community facilities, (h) insurance and (i) any other specified services in respect of each specified community services area in the Cape Province;

(2) what rent formula is currently being used to calculate interest and redemption payments on dwelling units in these areas;

(3) whether this formula is applied to all townships in the Cape Province; if not, (a) why not and (b) (i) in which townships is this formula not applicable and (ii) what formula is applied to these townships?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

HoA

Northern Cape

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Mataleng	1,98	4,23	3,28	3,29			19,97		
Ikhutseng	3,65	1,74	2,12	3,50			16,01		
Valspan	2,20	Nil	2,75	4,45			16,83		
Boichoko	1,50	2,60	2,32	5,90			16,11		
Boipelo	3,60	5,00	1,60	2,65			17,91		
Bongani	2,75	4,37	3,80	4,85			12,48		
Ditloung	7,78	Nil	6,90	1,26			6,56		
E'Thembeni	5,00	0,25	6,10	4,70			22,08		
Huhudi	4,75	1,35	2,30	4,00			18,13		
Lukhanyisweni	4,00	Nil	3,50	5,00			11,17		
Marydale	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			11,00		
Matlhomola	4,95	2,80	2,30	3,45			13,96		
Motswedimosa	2,00	2,50	3,93	5,06			14,74		
Mziwabantu	6,80	0,50	3,95	4,24			11,04		
Niekerkshoop	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			7,50		
Thembinkosi	5,11	Nil	3,20	3,52			7,98		
Tidimalo	4,41	0,66	3,43	2,00			21,60		
Tlhakalatlou	1,10	3,00	5,50	10,50			13,89		
Windsorton	3,00	Nil	1,00	Nil			12,50		

(2) Rent as prescribed by the National Housing Commission are applicable in all Black townships in the Northern Cape under this office's area of jurisdiction. Rent differs according to income of tenant.

(3) Yes.

Western Cape

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Ashton	1,00	—	—	2,85	5,65	—	—	—	—
Robertson	—	—	—	5,25	4,75	—	—	—	—
Ceres	4,50	—	—	5,25	7,40	—	—	—	—
Hermanus	3,60	—	—	4,75	7,90	—	—	—	—
Paarl	—	—	—	1,60	9,00	—	—	—	—
Stellenbosch	4,40	—	—	2,40	8,40	—	—	—	—
Kuilsrivier	2,10	—	—	4,25	7,25	—	—	—	—
Worcester	1,10	—	—	1,15	4,90	—	—	—	—
Langa	3,90	—	1,76	0,40	4,06	—	1,98	—	—
Nyanga	3,90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guguletu	3,90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Langa ..... 0,26 Street lighting
0,42 Fire fighting

Nyanga ..... 0,26 Street lighting
0,42 Fire fighting

Guguletu ..... 0,26 Street lighting
0,42 Fire fighting

New Crossroads A-I 9,62
Khayelitsha A-I 23,00
} No separate classification.

HoA

(2) Rent formula used is as prescribed by National Housing Commission.

(3) This formula is applied to all townships except the 5 000 core houses in Khayelitsha.

Eastern Cape

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Welfare (i)
Aberdeen	1,22	0,42	1,49	1,80	9,19	0,89	Nil	Nil	Nil
Addo	1,86	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dukathole	6,02	1,83	4,74	4,12	10,67	5,18	0,03	Nil	Nil
Alicedale	1,43	Nil	4,16	2,99	14,00	0,36	0,99	Nil	Nil
Alexandria (Old Town)	3,83	1,01	2,04	Nil	7,76	3,01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alexandria (New Town)	4,06	Nil	2,17	Nil	8,23	3,22	Nil	Nil	Nil
Adelaide	1,29	0,15	1,36	2,01	5,77	2,12	0,01	Nil	0,04
Barkly East	2,48	0,54	2,12	2,07	7,97	1,10	0,21	Nil	Nil
Bathurst	0,90	Nil	1,07	Nil	7,07	0,11	Nil	Nil	0,02
Beaufort West	3,83	0,03	1,32	2,64	7,23	0,55	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bedford	1,10	0,08	1,44	2,04	9,19	0,81	1,33	Nil	0,05
Burgersdorp	1,44	1,58	2,25	1,44	7,86	2,61	0,07	Nil	0,01
Cathcart	1,13	Nil	1,70	4,09	7,45	0,90	0,27	Nil	0,05
Cookhouse	3,63	0,65	3,32	4,28	9,58	1,44	0,06	Nil	0,06
Colesberg	1,40	0,04	2,45	2,05	7,56	1,43	2,45	Nil	0,02
Dordrecht	1,87	0,06	2,32	2,44	6,84	1,13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Elliot (Old Sites)	2,10	Nil	2,73	Nil	9,53	1,36	Nil	Nil	Nil
Elliot (New Sites)	2,60	0,29	2,37	3,17	8,28	1,18	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fort Beaufort	1,95	Nil	0,83	1,70	5,61	0,48	0,01	Nil	0,01
George	1,09	0,33	3,34	1,10	11,62	1,68	0,14	Nil	0,05
Graaff-Reinet	3,21	4,31	2,40	2,31	13,52	5,23	0,88	Nil	0,01
Hanover	1,35	Nil	2,66	2,61	11,13	1,34	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hankey	0,97	Nil	1,52	Nil	8,20	0,31	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hofmeyr	0,96	Nil	1,47	1,19	7,91	0,88	0,02	Nil	0,35
Humansdorp	2,11	0,40	2,01	5,03	8,05	1,74	0,17	Nil	0,15
Indwe	2,01	Nil	3,94	1,13	9,44	1,31	0,16	Nil	0,01
Jamestown	6,26	2,84	1,31	3,08	3,21	6,30	0,04	Nil	0,01
Jansenville	1,59	0,23	1,63	1,42	11,43	1,13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jeffreys Bay	0,93	Nil	2,06	0,84	9,06	0,61	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kareedouw	1,56	Nil	1,54	1,67	7,05	0,34	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kirkwood	1,36	Nil	2,53	0,03	7,99	0,26	0,10	Nil	0,03
East London	6,83	0,79	8,47	6,72	14,57	1,38	0,79	Nil	0,55
Keiroad	0,11	Nil	0,41	0,83	5,37	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kenton-On-Sea	0,64	Nil	0,94	Nil	7,09	0,52	Nil	Nil	0,01
King William's Town	5,38	0,29	3,70	3,12	8,95	3,01	0,63	Nil	Nil
Klipplaat	1,20	Nil	1,49	1,30	7,97	1,12	Nil	Nil	Nil
Knysna	1,37	Nil	1,52	1,39	5,98	1,74	Nil	Nil	Nil
Komga	2,47	0,09	2,28	2,31	10,06	2,26	0,06	Nil	Nil
Kwadwesi	Nil	6,66	4,79	5,67	6,00	6,60	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kwamagxaki	Nil	7,29	4,36	1,43	6,58	3,52	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lady Grey	0,29	Nil	1,42	0,65	8,60	0,45	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maclear	1,22	Nil	1,99	2,10	9,75	1,02	0,36	Nil	Nil
Middelburg	1,21	0,03	4,26	2,27	6,94	0,68	0,03	Nil	0,03
Motherwell	Nil	Nil	4,98	4,22	7,21	4,22	Nil	Nil	0,48

HoA

Eastern Cape

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Welfare (i)
Molteno (New Sites)	5,70	0,21	1,22	1,23	6,21	0,45	0,01	Nil	0,02
Molteno (Old Sites)	5,48	0,20	1,18	1,17	5,98	0,43	0,01	Nil	0,02
Mossel Bay (J C C Camp)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maraisplaas	2,00	1,40	3,09	4,58	10,31	1,89	Nil	Nil	Nil
Noupoort	0,88	0,42	2,46	2,20	10,11	0,58	0,03	Nil	0,05
Paterson	2,55	Nil	4,82	Nil	8,44	0,22	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pearston	0,21	0,10	2,03	0,83	10,62	0,81	Nil	Nil	Nil
Port Alfred	4,31	Nil	0,29	Nil	7,64	0,53	0,01	Nil	0,01
Queenstown	9,27	0,23	4,29	2,00	8,32	0,76	0,58	Nil	0,07
Richmond	2,90	Nil	1,39	2,57	19,59	1,50	Nil	Nil	0,05
Steytlerville	4,09	Nil	1,63	1,42	6,66	1,24	Nil	Nil	0,04
Somerset East	1,22	0,89	2,72	2,11	8,43	1,35	0,80	Nil	0,15
Tarkastad	0,81	0,63	2,15	1,59	7,22	1,56	0,07	Nil	0,03
Ugie	0,70	Nil	0,60	2,53	10,25	1,76	0,16	Nil	Nil
Sterkstroom	1,30	0,16	1,93	2,56	7,49	0,22	0,02	Nil	Nil
Steynsburg	0,89	0,34	1,56	1,31	8,89	1,05	0,03	Nil	Nil
Stutterheim	1,80	Nil	1,06	Nil	5,40	0,96	3,75	Nil	0,01
Venterstad	4,43	0,84	3,52	3,35	11,43	2,23	0,17	Nil	0,03
Victoria West	1,25	0,52	3,08	2,58	13,22	0,60	Nil	Nil	Nil

(2) Rent formula used is as prescribed by the National Housing Commission.

(3) Yes.

Black townships: population

275. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) *de facto*- and (b) *de jure* population of each of the Black townships falling under each community services area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Town	(a) *De facto*
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	82 500
Colesberg (Kuyasa)	7 955
Noupoort (Kwazamuxolo)	7 236
Hanover (Nompumelelo)	1 973
Richmond (Sabelo)	1 827
Petrusville (Thembinkozi)	1 320
Philipstown (Lukhanyisweni)	1 203
Ritchie (Motswedimosa)	3 315
Britstown (Mziwabantu)	1 033

Town	(a) De facto
Douglas (Bongani)	2 158
Hopetown	591
Postmasburg (Boichoko)	5 051
Daniëlskuil (Tlhakalatlou)	2 124
Delportshoop (Tidimalo)	2 278
Barkly West (Mataleng)	3 522
Upington (Paballelo)	15 267
Prieska (E'Thembeni)	2 145
Griekwastad (Mathlomola)	1 196
Olifantshoek (Ditloung)	1 563
Niekerkshoop	114
Marydale	222
Vryburg (Huhudi)	18 445
Warrenton (Ikhutseng)	13 590
Jan Kempdorp (Valspan)	2 973
Reivilo (Boipelo)	1 026
Windsorton (Kulyano)	297
De Aar (Wonzwakazi)	11 519
Ibahayi	289 825
Ashton	2 413
Kwanobuhle	120 000
Robertson	1 123

HoA

(2) Rent formula used is as prescribed by National Housing Commission.

(3) This formula is applied to all townships except the 5 000 core houses in Khayelitsha.

Eastern Cape

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Welfare (i)
Aberdeen	1,22	0,42	1,49	*1,80	9,19	0,89	Nil	Nil	Nil
Addo	1,86	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dukathole	6,02	1,83	4,74	4,12	10,67	5,18	0,03	Nil	Nil
Alicedale	1,43	Nil	4,16	2,99	14,00	0,36	0,99	Nil	Nil
Alexandria (Old Town)	3,83	1,01	2,04	Nil	7,76	3,01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alexandria (New Town)	4,06	Nil	2,17	Nil	8,23	3,22	Nil	Nil	Nil
Adelaide	1,29	0,15	1,36	2,01	5,77	2,12	0,01	Nil	0,04
Barkly East	2,48	0,54	2,12	2,07	7,97	1,10	0,21	Nil	Nil
Bathurst	0,90	Nil	1,07	Nil	7,07	0,11	Nil	Nil	0,02
Beaufort West	3,83	0,03	1,32	2,64	7,23	0,55	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bedford	1,10	0,08	1,44	2,04	9,19	0,81	1,33	Nil	0,05
Burgersdorp	1,44	1,58	2,25	1,44	7,86	2,61	0,07	Nil	0,01
Cathcart	1,13	Nil	1,70	4,09	7,45	0,90	0,27	Nil	0,05
Cookhouse	3,63	0,65	3,32	4,28	9,58	1,44	0,06	Nil	0,06
Colesberg	1,40	0,04	2,45	2,05	7,56	1,43	2,45	Nil	0,02
Dordrecht	1,87	0,06	2,32	2,44	6,84	1,13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Elliot (Old Sites)	2,10	Nil	2,73	Nil	9,53	1,36	Nil	Nil	Nil
Elliot (New Sites)	2,60	0,29	2,37	3,17	8,28	1,18	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fort Beaufort	1,95	Nil	0,83	1,70	5,61	0,48	0,01	Nil	0,01
George	1,09	0,33	3,34	1,10	11,62	1,68	0,14	Nil	0,05
Graaff-Reinet	3,21	4,31	2,40	2,31	13,52	5,23	0,88	Nil	0,01
Hanover	1,35	Nil	2,66	2,61	11,13	1,34	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hankey	0,97	Nil	1,52	Nil	8,20	0,31	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hofmeyr	0,96	Nil	1,47	1,19	7,91	0,88	0,02	Nil	0,35
Humansdorp	2,11	0,40	2,01	5,03	8,05	1,74	0,17	Nil	0,15
Indwe	2,01	Nil	3,94	1,13	9,44	1,31	0,16	Nil	0,01
Jamestown	6,26	2,84	1,31	3,08	3,21	6,30	0,04	Nil	0,01
Jansenville	1,59	0,23	1,63	1,42	11,43	1,13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jeffreys Bay	0,93	Nil	2,06	0,84	9,06	0,61	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kareedouw	1,56	Nil	1,54	1,67	7,05	0,34	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kirkwood	1,36	Nil	2,53	0,03	7,99	0,26	0,10	Nil	0,03
East London	6,83	0,79	8,47	6,72	14,57	1,38	0,79	Nil	0,55
Keiroad	0,11	Nil	0,41	0,83	5,37	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kenton-On-Sea	0,64	Nil	0,94	Nil	7,09	0,52	Nil	Nil	0,01
King William's Town	5,38	0,29	3,70	3,12	8,95	3,01	0,63	Nil	Nil
Klipplaat	1,20	Nil	1,49	1,30	7,97	1,12	Nil	Nil	Nil
Knysna	1,37	Nil	1,52	1,39	5,98	1,74	Nil	Nil	Nil
Komga	2,47	0,09	2,28	2,31	10,06	2,26	0,06	Nil	Nil
Kwadwesi	Nil	6,66	4,79	5,67	6,00	6,60	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kwamagxaki	Nil	7,29	4,36	1,43	6,58	3,52	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lady Grey	0,29	Nil	1,42	0,65	8,60	0,45	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maclear	1,22	Nil	1,99	2,10	9,75	1,02	0,36	Nil	Nil
Middelburg	1,21	0,03	4,26	2,27	6,94	0,68	0,03	Nil	0,03
Motherwell	Nil	Nil	4,98	4,22	7,21	4,22	Nil	Nil	0,48

HoA

Eastern Cape

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Welfare (i)
Molteno (New Sites)	5,70	0,21	1,22	1,23	6,21	0,45	0,01	Nil	0,02
Molteno (Old Sites)	5,48	0,20	1,18	1,17	5,98	0,43	0,01	Nil	0,02
Mossel Bay (J C C Camp)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maraisplaas	2,00	1,40	3,09	4,58	10,31	1,89	Nil	Nil	Nil
Noupoort	0,88	0,42	2,46	2,20	10,11	0,58	0,03	Nil	0,05
Paterson	2,55	Nil	4,82	Nil	8,44	0,22	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pearston	0,21	0,10	2,03	0,83	10,62	0,81	Nil	Nil	Nil
Port Alfred	4,31	Nil	0,29	Nil	7,64	0,53	0,01	Nil	0,01
Queenstown	9,27	0,23	4,29	2,00	8,32	0,76	0,58	Nil	0,07
Richmond	2,90	Nil	1,39	2,57	19,59	1,50	Nil	Nil	0,05
Steytlerville	4,09	Nil	1,63	1,42	6,66	1,24	Nil	Nil	0,04
Somerset East	1,22	0,89	2,72	2,11	8,43	1,35	0,80	Nil	0,15
Tarkastad	0,81	0,63	2,15	1,59	7,22	1,56	0,07	Nil	0,03
Ugie	0,70	Nil	0,60	2,53	10,25	1,76	0,16	Nil	Nil
Sterkstroom	1,30	0,16	1,93	2,56	7,49	0,22	0,02	Nil	Nil
Steynsburg	0,89	0,34	1,56	1,31	8,89	1,05	0,03	Nil	Nil
Stutterheim	1,80	Nil	1,06	Nil	5,40	0,96	3,75	Nil	0,01
Venterstad	4,43	0,84	3,52	3,35	11,43	2,23	0,17	Nil	0,03
Victoria West	1,25	0,52	3,08	2,58	13,22	0,60	Nil	Nil	Nil

(2) Rent formula used is as prescribed by the National Housing Commission.

(3) Yes.

Black townships: population

275. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* population of each of the Black townships falling under each community services area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Town	(a) *De facto*
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	82 500
Colesberg (Kuyasa)	7 955
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Hanover (Nompumelelo)	1 973
Richmond (Sabelo)	1 827
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Philipstown (Lukhanyisweni)	1 203
Ritchie (Motswedimosa)	3 315
Britstown (Mziwabantu)	1 033
Douglas (Bongani)	2 158
Hopetown	591
Postmasburg (Boichoko)	5 051
Daniëlskuil (Tlhakalatlou)	2 124
Delportshoop (Tidimalo)	2 278
Barkly West (Mataleng)	3 522
Upington (Paballelo)	15 267
Prieska (E'Thembeni)	2 145
Griekwastad (Mathlomola)	1 196
Olifantshoek (Ditloung)	1 563
Niekerkshoop	114
Marydale	222
Vryburg (Huhudi)	18 445
Warrenton (Ikhutseng)	13 590
Jan Kempdorp (Valspan)	2 973
Reivilo (Boipelo)	1 026
Windsorton (Kulyano)	297
De Aar (Wonzwakazi)	11 519
Ibahayi	289 825
Ashton	2 413
Kwanobuhle	120 000
Robertson	1 123

HoA

Town	(a) De facto	Town	(a) De facto
Lingelihle	23 675	Lady Grey	4 304
Ceres	2 242	Maclear	5 496
Rini	650 000	Middelburg	7 901
Hermanus	1 344	Molteno	9 889
Walvis Bay	9 000	Mossel Bay	4 147
Paarl	15 000	Motherwell	26 202
Oudtshoorn	3 665	Noupoort	7 412
Stellenbosch	3 290	East London	42 451
*Langa and Nyanga	—	Paterson	2 813
Strand	1 347	Pearston	3 083
*Old and New Crossroads	—	Port Alfred	18 361
Eersterivier	3 458	Queenstown	42 497
*Guguletu and Khayelitsha	—	Rhodes	487
Worcester	9 325	Richmond	1 881
Aberdeen	1 885	Somerset East	10 427
Addo	6 887	Sterkstroom	6 585
Adelaide	8 082	Steynsburg	8 831
Alexandria	2 778	Steytlerville	1 124
Alicedale	3 782	Stutterheim	6 417
Aliwal North	20 939	Tarkastad	5 594
Barkly East	5 772	Tylden	96
Bathurst	3 865	Ugie	2 903
Beaufort West	4 754	Vensterstad	1 475
Bedford	6 860	Victoria West	3 172
Burgersdorp	9 797		
Cathcart	6 109		
Colesberg	8 658		
Cookhouse	4 252		
Dordrecht	4 729		
Elliot	8 214		
Fort Beaufort	16 173		
George	8 640		
Graaff-Reinet	10 956		
Hankey	2 378		
Hanover	2 017		
Hofmeyr	3 498		
Humansdorp	2 672		
Indwe	6 707		
Jamestown	1 430		
Jansenville	4 300		
Jeffreys Bay	233		
Kareedouw	619		
Keimond	952		
Keiweg	572		
Kenton-On-Sea	2 504		
King William's Town	10 326		
Kirkwood	8 862		
Klipplaat	1 910		
Knysna	3 910		
Konga	2 554		
Kwadwesi	240		
Kwamagxaki	1 645		

* Nyanga, Langa, Khayelitsha, Guguletu, New and Old Crossroads—Blacks Local Authorities in collaboration with the CPA are at present conducting a population survey and figures are not available.

(b) *De jure* figures are not kept any more as a result of revocing of the Black Labour Act and the Urban Areas Act.

Information as on 31 July 1987.

Fire-arms

332. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any bodies or organisations falling under the jurisdiction of the (a) Cape, (b) Orange Free State, (c) Transvaal and (d) Natal Provincial Administration have been authorised to issue fire-arms; if so, (i) what bodies or organisations, (ii) for what purposes, (iii) subject to what conditions, (iv) what categories of fire-arms are involved, (v) how many fire-arms of each category were issued from 1 January 1986 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (vi) to whom were these fire-arms issued?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

I do not regard it in the interest of either the country or the public to furnish this information.

HoA

Western Cape Development Board

331. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 46 on 23 February 1987, the 2 237 persons in the employ of the Western Cape Development Board as at 1 May 1986 are still employed in the public service; if not, (a) how many have left the employ of the public service and (b) what were their reasons for leaving in each case;

(2) whether any of the persons in the employ of the Western Cape Development Board as at that date have been transferred to other Government Departments or bodies; if so, (a) to which Department or body was each such employee attached as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) in what capacity was each employed, (c) what are their job descriptions in each case, (d) what salaries are attached to each such job, (e) on what date was each appointed to these jobs and (f) what are the qualifications of each person employed in each specified job?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a) 349.

(b) Reaching of retirement age 43
Death 25
Voluntary resignation 188
Absconding 30
Retirement due to ill health 20
Redundancy cases in terms of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984) 43

(2) Yes. The position on 1 August 1987 is as follows:

(a) Department of Home Affairs 135
Department of Manpower 24
Department of Education and Training 4
South African Police 2

(b) (i) Department of Home Affairs:

Assistant Director	1
Senior Civic Affairs Officer	2
Civic Affairs Officer	2
Chief Civic Affairs Clerk	3
Assistant Civic Affairs Officer	9
Senior Civic Affairs Clerk	7
Civic Affairs Clerk	36
Assistant Civic Affairs Clerk	4
Typist	6
Provisioning Administration Officer	1
Chief Inspector	1
Control Inspector	1
Senior Inspector	6
Inspector	38
Constable	18

HoA

terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, has been assigned to the Provincial Administrators and their Administrations. The following information was therefore furnished by the Provincial Administrations:

(a) ±786 200 squatters as on 30 June 1987;

(b) ±40 000 families as on 30 September 1987 (It includes families in the back yards of Black towns);

(c) ±37 249 families as on 30 September 1987 (It includes families in the back yards of Black towns);

(d) ±3 003 families as on 30 September 1987.

(2) Yes.

(a) PWV area ..... unknown
Western Cape ..... nil
Eastern Cape ..... nil
Durban/Pinetown area ... 3 003

(b) Illegal squatting is an offence and it can not be accepted that each and every squatter family qualifies for housing in a relevant area. Sites will be provided for those who qualify on a priority basis and if circumstances so dictate, assistance in the form of material loans will be provided.

Upgrading of roads

564. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What total amount was budgeted for the upgrading of roads in Black areas falling under his Department for the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Projects which include the construction of roads/streets normally form part of township development and are submitted by local authorities for approval by Regional Committees of the National Housing Commission. The information as requested by the hon member is therefore not readily available and an extensive survey will be required to ensure a meaningful reply.

Objections to establishment of townships

565. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any local authorities have raised objections to the establishment of Black townships since 15 September 1986; if so, (a) which local authorities, (b) in respect of which Black townships, (c) when in each case and (d) on what grounds did each of these local authorities raise these objections;

(2) whether plans for any of these townships were cancelled in consequence of these objections; if so, for which townships?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes. As township development vests in the provincial administrations, the following information has been obtained from the various provincial administrations:

(a) Town Councils of Midrand and Ventersdorp;

(b) Ivory Park (previously Park Ridge) at Tembisa (Kempton Park) and Tshing (Ventersdorp);

(c) 3 July 1987 and 7 September 1987 respectively;

(d) The structure Plan for Tembisa, drawn up by the Town Council of Tembisa, is, as far as external roads and access points are concerned, not acceptable to the Town Council of Midrand;

The Town Council of Ventersdorp objected because of the security situation which may arise as a result of the locality of a

road adjacent to the new extension.

(2) No.

Women permitted to buy houses

566. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) single and (b) married Black women are permitted to buy houses in urban Black areas; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any conditions are imposed on Black women wishing to buy houses in such areas; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(2) (a) No conditions are imposed in instances where black women are competent persons who are unmarried or who are married out of community of property. In instances where black women are competent persons who are married in community of property or in instances where customary unions prevail, the conditions are laid down by regulation 16 of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R2451 of 1 November 1985.

(b) To ensure maximum uniformity between the various population groups irrespective of cultural differences.

Privatization of SATS

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

(1) Whether any consideration has been given to the privatization of the South African Transport Services; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the decision reached in this regard and (c) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Dr Wim de Villiers addressed the question of privatisation in his investigation into the South African Transport Services and his report is currently being considered by the Minister.

(2) No.

Subsidies to bus operators

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

Whether the National Transport Commission grants subsidies to bus operators; if so, what criteria are applied in (a) granting and (b) determining the extent of these subsidies?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No, not as such. The function of the National Transport Commission in the relevant regard is to consider applications submitted by the Department of Transport and on the strength thereof to make recommendations to the Minister.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

For the sake of completeness I wish to point out that the following criteria are taken into account by the Department of Transport when the subsidisation of commuters is considered —

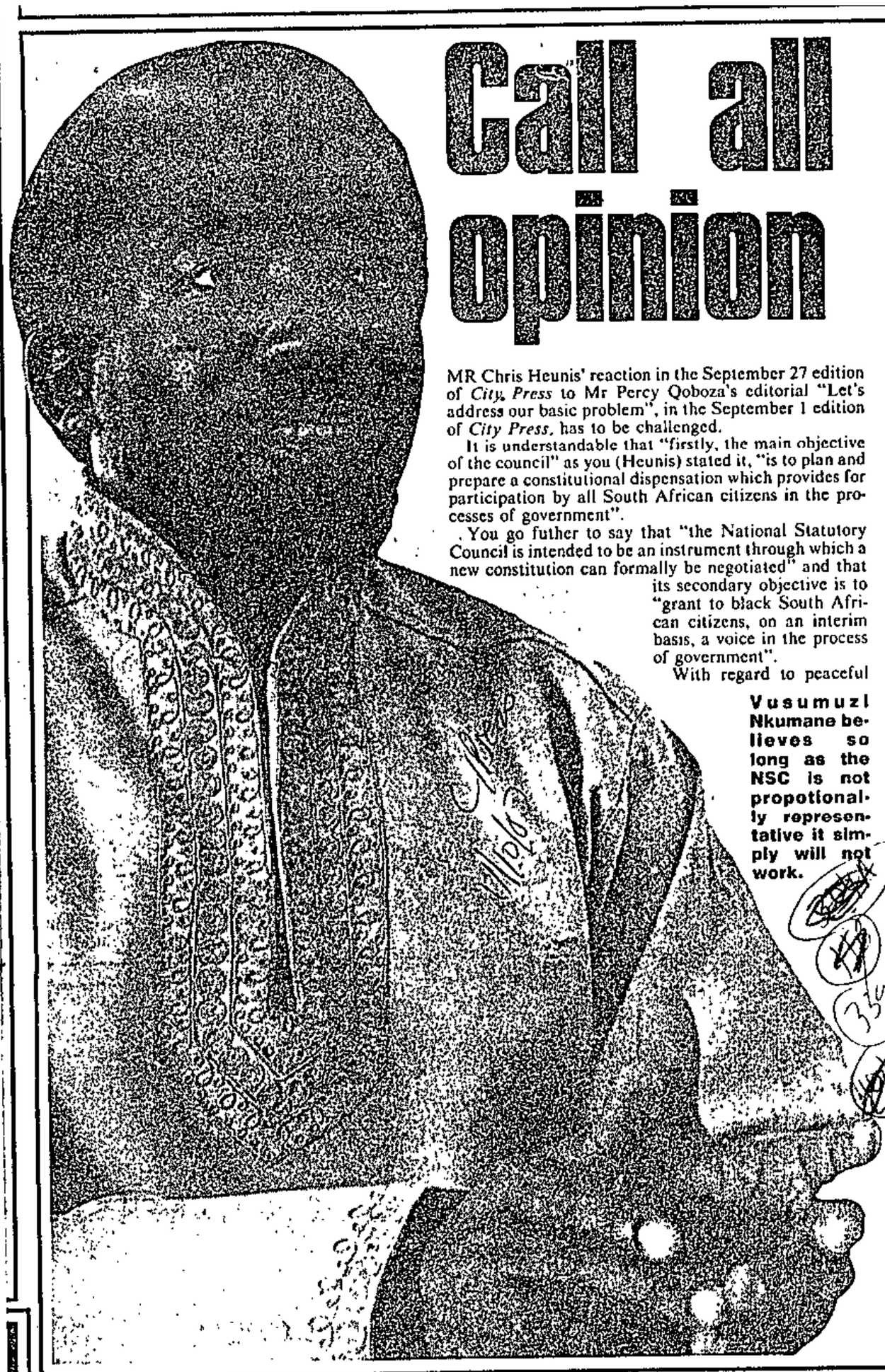
whether the need exists for workers to be transported from their place of residence to their place of employment;

the unemployment situation prevailing in the area where employment opportunities exist;

whether the place where workers are to be transported from is a resettlement area, township or squatter camp;

whether rail facilities exist for commuting purposes and, if not what the

Call all shades of opinion to the NSC



Vusumuzi Nkumane believes so long as the NSC is not propotionally representative it simply will not work.

Vusi Nkumane is a former Robben Island inmate. He spent a total of 12 years in prison (from 1963 to 1975) for his activities as a member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress. He has a BA degree in economics from Unisa and is presently teaching in Soweto. Nkumane is also an organiser of a cultural organisation, Siyakha.

MR Chris Heunis' reaction in the September 27 edition of *City Press* to Mr Percy Qoboza's editorial "Let's address our basic problem", in the September 1 edition of *City Press*, has to be challenged.

It is understandable that "firstly, the main objective of the council" as you (Heunis) stated it, "is to plan and prepare a constitutional dispensation which provides for participation by all South African citizens in the processes of government".

You go futher to say that "the National Statutory Council is intended to be an instrument through which a new constitution can formally be negotiated" and that its secondary objective is to "grant to black South African citizens, on an interim basis, a voice in the process of government".

With regard to peaceful means of bringing about change in this country, these are good intensions in principle. The problem lies in your program of implementing them.

Basic to this problem is the premise upon which the concept of the National Council is based.

It is a concept proposed by a government that is not representative of the majority of the citizens of this country

How do you "plan and prepare a constitutional dispensation which provides for participation by all South African citizens in the processes of government" when not all of these citizens are allowed democratic rights to vote and be voted for?

How do you hope to negotiate for a new constitution without the participation of the legitimate and historical leaders of the African majority?

Have you forgotten that you have not only banned their organisations but you have them behind bars as well and some are in exile?

Who do you want to negotiate with? When are you going to give them a chance to prove their leadership to all by allowing them the democratic rights I have just mentioned above?

In "granting black South Africans citizens, on an interim basis, a voice in the process of government", are you going to grant those leaders in detention the same voice?

Since you want the black leaders to participate in this "interim structure" towards a constitution that will be acceptable to all citizens of this country, are you going to release these leaders so that they may consider, with a mandate from their constituencies, whether to participate or not? Or perhaps to call for a better and meaningful transitional structure other than the said National Council?

Is it not better or preferable to talk of a Transitional Liberation National Council in which all parties concerned would be represented proportional to their constituencies?

We, the African people, if this National Council is primarily intended for us, need socio-economic and political liberation.

On the other hand, your national group needs to be liberated from fear of the black man – your historical "swart gevaar". In your last but one paragraph you do hint on this fear from your side.

You need not fear us. We do not fear you. There is no kind of harm a human being can inflict on another one as terrible as the kind of harm your national group has inflicted on us for generations. What more do we have to fear from you?

Nothing.

We are already immune. Unban our organisations and allow us freedom of speech and we will free you from the fear you have of allowing one man, one vote. Your problem is that you think you know us and yet you do not.

And you will only know us when you talk to us.

I agree with you, "the imperfect status quo cannot remain", but you cannot change it all by yourself or with leaders of your own choice.

Be prepared to be a good listener and do not choose speakers, listen to whoever wants to speak to you. Bad listeners have never made good leaders

You say the third objective of the council is to "further and protect sound relations among, and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all South African citizens". This sounds good

At long last you have realised that we need sound relations among ourselves as human beings

To prove that you are sincere, release our leaders or make a statement of intent to that effect

You also say "considering the main objective of the council, the council by nature has to be an advisory body if we take the principles of democracy seriously".

Good enough, us African people do take democracy seriously and in our understanding it is a government of the people by the people and for the people, and the people refer to all the citizens of the country irrespective of colour of creed.

By this premise, therefore, it cannot be an advisory body to a government that represents a minority but rather an advisory body to the nation as a whole hence the need for proportional representation based on party interests. Not Nine individuals representing no ideological constituencies.

The maxim of your democracy is agreeing to disagree, hence the multi-party system. Why not invite more parties as you usually do during your elections?

On the other hand, ours is disagreeing to agree, that is, we are never satisfied in our indaba until we arrive at consensus over a point at issue.

In this case the point at issue would be the transferring of power to the majority on a non-racial basis.

Granting "the black communities outside the self-governing territories the opportunity of directly electing their representatives to the National Council", thereby bypassing the political organisations they had long identified themselves with, is an attempt by your government to further divide and rule our people.

Therefore, we cannot accept any attempt to further divide us after you sucessfully divided us into so-called independent homelands and self-governing territories.

We are in no way "casting doubts on our commitment to the democratic process". I am merely saying that there

City Press ADVICE

PO Box 57473, Springfield 2137.

This column is for readers who need advice on work problems, problems with hire purchase, insurance or companies that cheat you, or on health or personal matters. Please send your letter to *City Press Advice*, PO Box 57473, Springfield 2137.

If you had written in the past and not had your letter published, please write again and we will reply.

Please include all the details we will need to investigate your problem – full names and address, names of companies or people you have a problem with, receipt numbers and copies of relevant correspondence.

Every week we will publish a selection of letters and if you do not want your name published with your letter, please say so and we will not use it.

Finally, we will answer all you letters personally.

Every letter to the Advice column will receive a personal answer through the post.

☆ Dear Adviser.

I have a problem with Southern Life Insurance. I was detained under the state of emergency in July 1986 and my salary as a teacher was stopped. I sent an attorney to Southern Life's offices to tell them I could not pay my premiums.

When I was released in April this year, I went to their Pietersburg offices to request a new stop order form to continue paying my policy, as I had been reinstated in my job.

They told me my policy had been cancelled. I really cannot afford to lose the money I have paid on my policy. They told me I would have to pay all the arrears at once to have my policy reinstated, but I can't possibly afford this after not being paid for six months. I wrote to the Johannesburg head office, but got no reply.

SL Phochana
Pietersburg

Dear SL Phachana,

We spoke to Southern Life's head office in Johannesburg.

They said they had received correspondence from you, but had not been able to reinstate your policy because the law regulating the life insurance industry does not allow them to do so unless all the arrears are paid.

However, they now appreciate your problem and have suggested they should redate your contract by advancing the starting date by six months.

They will make your contract run from the first of July 1986, instead of the 1st of January. This means you will not have to pay the arrears and you will not lose all the money you have paid so far.

We hope you approve of this arrangement. Southern Life will be writing to you to explain details of the changes.

☆ Dear Adviser,

My father passed away in March last year. He was a pensioner in Lebowa at the time of his death.

I applied for funeral benefits from the Lenyenye Magistrates' Office within two weeks of his death, but I have still received nothing.

People who applied after me have already received their money, but when I asked the magistrate's staff, they said my money was lost and they couldn't help me anymore.

Worried Son
Namakgale

Dear Worried Son,

that you submitted your claim in time (within three months of death), he will take up your case and find out what happened to your money.

Please go and see Mr Mogale and say you are the person referred to by *City Press*. Let us know what happens.

☆ Dear Adviser,

Please help us to get the money our children were promised by the Thaba 'Nchu Sun hotel.

A group of young people, including my son, were recruited by the Thaba 'Nchu Sun to go for training as casino workers at the Mmabatho Sun hotel.

They were promised they would be given R270 on arrival at Mmabatho. They had to pay for transport and accommodation costs.

After a week, 30 of them were given R70 each and told to go home.

We spent more than the hotel for this "training" – please help us get the transport money for them.

Disgusted Mother
'Nchu Sun, Mr Dave Haysom.

He said that trainees were offered R10 a day as training allowance while they underwent an initial training trial at the Mmabatho Sun.

He said they were never promised R270, or any travelling expenses. However, they were told that those who opted for permanent casino jobs would get R290 a month.

He said that in addition to the R70 training allowance which your son and others who were selected for further training received at the end of the first week, they were given R20 to cover the costs of transport.

They were given the R20 to enable them to go home then return to finish their training at a later date.

☆ Dear Adviser,

I am a guy of 23 and I have a problem which is turning me into an alcoholic. Five years ago my girlfriend had an affair with a much older man and had a child with him. He let her down and didn't take responsibility for the child.

I still love her and though I have tried to find someone else, I can't forget her. People think I am a fool to still want her, but I can't help it. What can I do?

Fool or Not
Hambanathi

Dear Fool or Not,

This problem has been going on for a long time and is obviously causing you a lot of anxiety and pain.

It seems as if you have to decide on a few important things – does this woman love you, and want to live with you? If she does, then you have somewhere to start from.

You can discuss your feelings with her and work out a way of getting over your past problems. If she doesn't, you must respect her feelings and try to forget her.

If she accepts you, you have to work out whether you can live with the fact that she left you for this other man and that the whole community knows about it.

Maybe you could start again in another place, where you would not have to feel embarrassed? Why don't you try to talk your problems over with someone you respect and who knows both of you?

One thing for sure is that heavy drinking will not solve your problem.

If you need to talk to people about your drinking, you could get in touch with your local branch of Alcoholics Anonymous.

They have meetings every Thursday at 8pm in the

prepare a constitutional dispensation which provides for participation by all South African citizens in the processes of government" when not all of these citizens are allowed democratic rights to vote and be voted for?

How do you hope to negotiate for a new constitution without the participation of the legitimate and historical leaders of the African majority?

Have you forgotten that you have not only banned their organisations but you have them behind bars as well and some are in exile?

Who do you want to negotiate with? When are you going to give them a chance to prove their leadership to all by allowing them the democratic rights I have just mentioned above?

In "granting black South Africans the right to participate in the decision-making processes of central government" do you mean that you will only negotiate with those who are prepared to participate in your structures?

Do you plan to ignore those who are not prepared to participate in your structures?

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Do you plan and prepare a constitutional dispensation which provides for participation by all South African citizens in the processes of government" when not all of these citizens are allowed democratic rights to vote and be voted for?

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(339) Louctun.

'They took our cattle . . . our ploughing fields . . . demolished our homes. We have nothing left.'

NOW THEY WANT OUR SPRINGS



CHIEF Mphephu . . . used springs as a young man.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE Tshipise Hot Springs at the foot of the Tshamunembeni Hill near the Tshwime Mountain is a traditional communal bathing centre for the people of Nzhelele.

Since time immemorial the spring has been a social centre where young and old gathered to scrub their bodies and share stories of the old glories or the previous day's soccer matches.

Nzhelele Valley, a dry area about 50 km north of Louis Trichardt, relies on the bilharzia-carrying Nzhelele River for its water. As bathing water is scarce, Tshipise, or, as its owners call it, Sendeza Hot Springs, is the only natural centre for bathing.

It is also a winter blanket for the poor who go there in the middle of the night to escape the biting cold. Even the present president of the Venda homeland, Chief P R Mphephu, who stays about 5 km from the springs, used to bathe there as a young man.

Infuriated

Men and women take turns going into the not-so-clean pool.

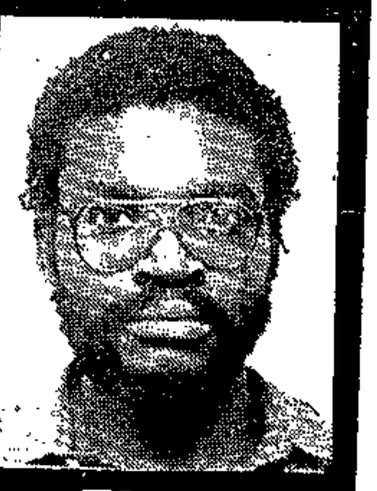
Men can go in from 4pm to 9am the following morning when women take over.

There is no notice board with times: everybody knows them.

Dirty water from the spring is channelled into nearby fruit and vegetable gardens.

The gardens will be taken over by the Venda Development Corporation (VDC).

This takeover of both the hot springs and the land around it has infuriated the local peasantry. They see this as part of the expropriation process that started when the white man brought capitalism into the area.



VDC's tourism executive officer, Mr M V Gardner, outlined the corporation's plans for the area.

He said this included a catering centre, swimming pools that will use the hot spring, a mini zoo, braai and picnic spots, a stadium and an art centre.

He said building would start next month.

Admission would be R1 for adults and 50 cents for children.

He said the centre could open early next year.

But for the local inhabitants, who say they were not even consulted, the corporation's plans are not music.

Said one old man as he struggled into his overalls after a bath at Tshipise: "We have always washed here.

"They took our cattle, saying they were too many. They said we should sell them because they were finishing the grass. They demolished our homes and grouped us together into overcrowded areas and now they say we are too many.

"Our ploughing fields have been taken by Agriven and we have nothing left. Tshipise was our only remaining possession and now it too is going."

Mr Gardner said the corporation had been concerned about the local population's attitudes and feelings until Chief Mphephu's rural council allayed their fears.

"We were told not to worry about the local population as they would benefit in other ways from the development of the area. We were even worried about the possible sacredness of the springs but we were also told there was none," he added.

Legend

Local legend however has it that the springs, believed to be a breathing pore for the dormant volcano under the Tshwime Mountain, are guarded by strong supernatural forces. Locals tell the story of a white man who had wanted to "colonise" the spring a long time ago.

The legend goes that the walls he built just crumbled every night. He then stood guard with his rifle at night hoping to shoot those he thought were responsible. But the walls just crumbled around him as he stood there.

"He packed his things and left the following morning. Our gods are guarding this place and if these people go ahead with their present scheme, Tshipise will dry up," one man said as he pointed at the ruins of the alleged attempt which lie about 150m from the hot spring.

Mr Gardner said the locals "could" be allowed free use of the water, but not the springs, during the week. But one local said: "It is a trick. They want us to get used to the idea, then they will just say: 'No more. If you want to bathe here you pay like everyone else'."

The takeover of the land around Tshipise has aroused much anger and bitterness among the population.Some hope the plans are reversed.

But for many the hope is that the gods that "protect" Tshipise will shift the water to another area where they will still be able to use it as before.

It is a far-fetched hope but it shows how desperately the people want to keep Tshipise a communal and freely accessible area.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Stretching it

Opposition parties in parliament are trying to turn the proposed National Council (NC) into a National Convention, where a new constitution would be thrashed out by representatives of a far wider range of groups.

The first signs of the strategy came last week. Chris Heunis, chairman of the Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs (SCCA) currently considering the NC Bill, said the committee has called for more submissions on the Bill — possibly including oral evidence — from interested groups.

The SCCA is due to meet again next month. If members manage to convince key leaders to give evidence, the committee may become the most important formal forum to debate change. If the debate does get going, it will be the start of a long process — the final draft of the NC Bill may not be seen for a year or more.

The SCCA is arguably parliament's most high-powered and important standing committee. Apart from Heunis, the 27 other members include Nat provincial leaders F W de Klerk (Transvaal), Kobie Coetsee (OFS) and Stoffel Botha (Natal); Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen; Heunis's deputy Stoffel van der Merwe; and party leaders Andries Treurnicht, Colin Eglin, Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi.

Hendrickse has confirmed that he wants the ANC's Nelson Mandela, the Pan Africanist Congress's Zeph Mothopeng, and UDF leaders to give evidence. It's understood that submissions will also be requested from Mangosuthu Buthelezi (KwaZulu) and Enos Mabuza (KaNgwane), and possibly from Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and UDF patron Allan Boesak.

Government was keen to have the NC Bill passed this year as evidence that "reform" had not run out of steam. But the call for more evidence means that a major re-drafting of the Bill is possible. (It's already been re-worked after nearly a year of direct submissions to government from some black leaders.)

It seems that the Nat-dominated committee sees two advantages in getting more evidence:

☐ The possibility that wide consensus will be reached on the final product; and

☐ By delaying the formal establishment of the NC, government will be able to offer a more convincing reform package.

Although there's no sign that any of the leaders whose evidence may be requested is willing to give it, Heunis seems to accept that the NC will have to be more representative and more powerful than is now proposed. In terms of the present Bill, the NC is unlikely to be more than an advisory body.

Heunis says government is convinced that a new constitution must come about through negotiation. He says the NC is seen as a "means to an end," not "merely a goal in itself."

R63,5m given to local black govts

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE precarious financial position of black local authorities has been underlined by the disclosure that the government has had to provide R63,5 million bridging finance to 82 local authorities — and R33,5 million to the Diepmeadow City Council in Johannesburg.

It has had to provide R33,5 million to the black local authority in Cape Town, R7,4 million to the Ibhayi local authority in Port Elizabeth and R5,3 million to the KwaNobuhle council in Uitenhage.

Details of the bridging finance made available to the 82 local authorities were given by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in reply to questions by Mr W J D van Wyk (CP, Witbank) and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens).

While most of the local authorities received bridging finance of less than R1 million during the latest financial year, Gompo Town at East London received R1,3 million and Galeshewe at Kimberley received R1,5 million.

Reimbursement for shortages

Mr Heunis said the bridging finance was made available "to reimburse black local authorities for shortages on their revenue account".

These amounts were paid from the state revenue fund.

The Diepmeadow council was provided with R486 619 in bridging finance for the year ending June 30, 1986, and a further R33 486 098 for the year ending June 30, 1987.

At the end of June this year, the council also had outstanding loans of R130,2 million, and there were arrears of R27,9 million.

Mr Heunis also said the Diepmeadow council's revenue from electricity dropped from R5,8 million in 1985 to R501 204 in 1987, and from water dropped from R5,5 million to R542 971.

NF vows to abort Council

The National Forum recently resolved in its mini-summit to reject the proposed National Statutory Council Bill and called it a fallacy. The NF has also committed itself to engage in a national campaign against the Bill in an effort to render it a failure as they did with the tricameral Parliament of 1984. KHULU SIBIYA reports.

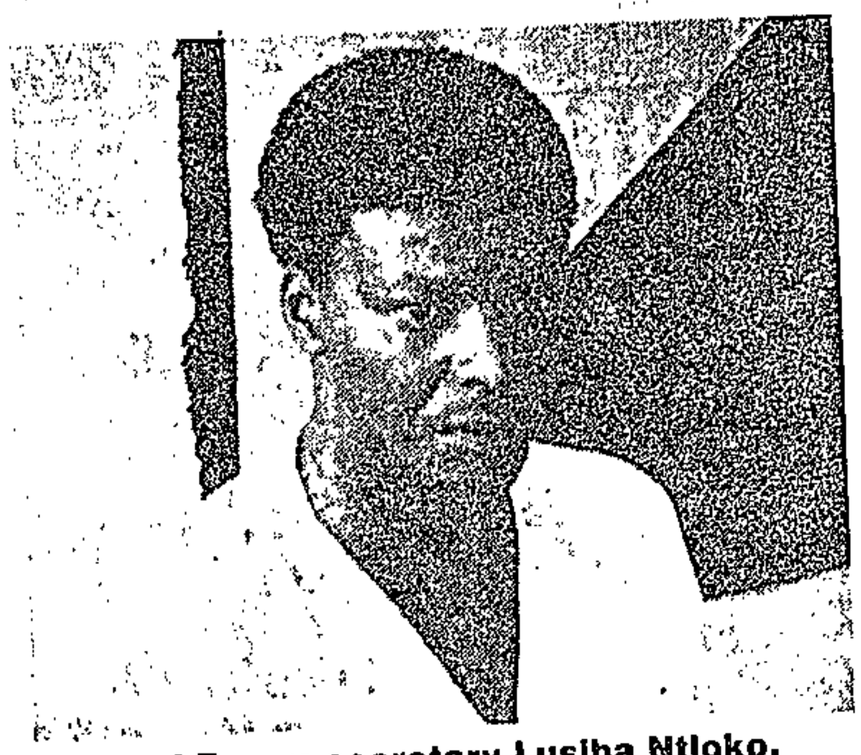
A NATIONAL campaign – on the same large scale as that undertaken against the Koornhof Bills in 1984 – against the National Statutory Council Bill is high on the National Forum agenda.

This emerged from a mini-summit held by the National Forum and its constituent organisations in Johannesburg recently.

It was felt that the much talked about fourth chamber of Parliament may become a reality just like the tricameral Parliament.

"We, therefore, need to act now to render that chamber a failure as we did with the tricameral Parliament in 1984," said the general-secretary of the National Forum, Lusiba Ntloko.

"The South African government is well aware of the demands of the oppressed and exploited people of this country. The government is hanging on to power by whatever means possible including, among others, the state of emergency," said Ntloko.



National Forum secretary Lusiba Ntloko.

Ntloko said that, according to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, "the Council is intended to be the instrument through which a new constitution can be formally negotiated by the representative leaders of our communities" and that it is to "grant to black South African citizens on an interim basis a voice in the process of governing".

The Minister went on to say that the third objective of the council was to "further and protect sound relations among, and the human dignity, rights, and freedoms of all South African citizens".

Ntloko said, given the above, one could conclude that there was no serious attempt at all on the part of the government to address itself to the grievances and demands of black people.

"The government should know very clearly that sound relations, human dignity, rights and freedoms of all citizens do not need an NSC to exist.

"In fact, these freedoms do not exist at all and, therefore there is no need to protect them.

"There can never be peace or sound relations in any society if there is no justice and equality," said Ntloko.

He said the South Africa government had to establish justice and equality among all its citizens before there could be any talk of furthering and protecting anything.

"To black people this would be to further their oppression and exploitation, and the untold and unlimited plunder of their souls – which is all they have left.

"The formula for any interim measure towards our true liberation can never be drawn up by our oppressors and exploiters.

"We have to draft it on our own or, at the least, do it jointly as equal participants and not have it imposed upon us.

"We believe that no right-thinking person can participate in this proposed Council, especially after having seen the way Rev Allan Hendrickse was humiliated by State President PW Botha in Parliament this year," said Ntloko.

Any person who considered participating in the NSC needed to consider all the these facts as well as the following:

- The tricameral Parliament failed to block or uplift the state of emergency and many of the repressive measures applied by the government.
- Coloureds and Indians in Parliament have no representative status at all (as was evidenced by the extremely low election poll), and neither do the "community councils" throughout the country.
- The detention of children.

"It is on this basis that the National Forum is gearing itself to engage in a national campaign to oppose the NSC, as it did with the 1984 tri-cameral elections, and successfully too," said Ntloko.

He said the National Forum recognised, as a stated policy, the fact that "power belongs to the working people" and that blacks could, therefore, only negotiate the mechanisms of transferring that power to the working people which "will have to be transferred to them at the end of the road".

PLACE IN SUN FOR ALL

Sowetan 6/11/87 (339)

Steyn's recipe for peace

THE solution to South Africa's problems lay in a mutual recognition of different interests and groups of their right to survive and to a place in the sun, Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation said in Bloemfontein on Wednesday night.

Speaking at an executive council meeting of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Steyn said South Africans should discourage any rhetoric which insisted that some interest groups had to be excluded or eliminated.

He made this point by saying that both the banned Pan Africanist Congress and right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging were significant elements in the South African society.

"We have to develop a tradition of pluralistic tolerance which can accept and accommodate both, provided, of course, they pursue their aims peacefully.

"We have to consciously develop an ethic of inclusion, as opposed to the all too prevalent sentiments of exclusion which we hear voiced. Whether we like it or not, and whether we are in agreement of not, we are a society of groups," Mr Steyn said.

He said a national constitutional settlement was vitally important, but warned that it must be supplemented by effective democracy at decentralised or devolved levels of society.

He said as had been pointed out so often, extra-parliamentary politics had become very important, among both blacks and whites. The dynamic of such movements should be constructively accommodated in new institutions, in different sectors of society, and at all local, metropolitan and regional levels.

South Africans must also create opportunities for moving away from the conflict mode. Every trade union, civic association, cultural organisation and special interest group, whether it be black or white, must be assured of the opportunity to be heard.

"Perhaps we need special institutions for the purpose, but every interest group, from street committee of the "comrades" to the rightist reactionaries must be provided with alternative and constructive ways of expressing themselves," Mr Steyn said.



Mr JAN Steyn

(B39) SM 10/11/87.

R35 m budgeted for townships

The East Rand Regional Services Council last night approved the spending of R35 million on the upgrading of services in townships.

The chairman, Mr Leon Ferreira, described the determination of priorities for the upgrading of services under the council's jurisdiction as one of the most important and sensitive issues the council had handled. He said the real need of people and communities in dire straits cut across all barriers.

"This fact had become evident during a recent tour of inspection carried out in various areas of constituent local bodies, when consensus was reached that the greatest need existed in black residential areas.

Findings of Springs Town Council's upgrading work group were visually confirmed and most heartening was the absence of self-centred bickering.

The most important priorities were electricity, water, sewerage, roads and stormwater drainage. Mr Ferreira added that other projects such as administration buildings and recreation facilities would be tackled later. — East Rand Bureau.

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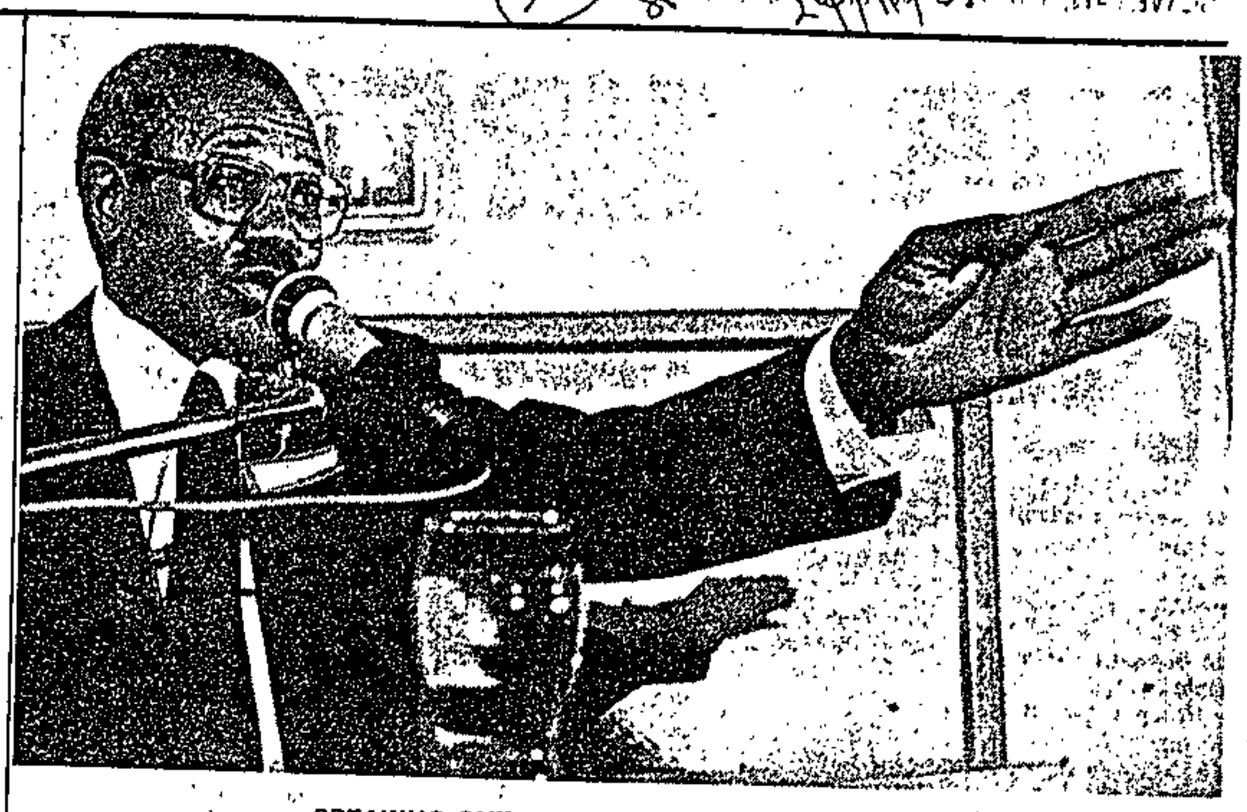

SPEAKING OUT: Ucasa president, Mr Steve Kgame.

UCASA HEAD SLAMS BOYCOTT

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa will participate in the national statutory council and all platforms created by the Government, Ucasa president Mr Steve Kgame said at the weekend.

Addressing a conference of the Eastern Transvaal Urban Councils Association in Ermelo Mr Kgame said: "We will participate in any Government-created platform whether certain black organisations disapprove or not.

"Ucasa will not jump on the anti-Government bandwagon for the sake of popularity and we will not allow our communities to be misled by these organisations and their leaders."

He singled out newspapers as promoting the rent boycotts and accused them of capitalising on the continuing eviction of residents who do not pay rent.

Mr Kgame said news photographers, in particular, stage-managed certain pictures.

"They induce children to cry in front of their cameras even when there is no reason for unhappiness," he said.

Newspapers made capital out of the rent boycott and accused councils of charging exhorbitantly while they down-played the fact that many registered tenants exploited people who built shacks in their backyards, Mr Kgame said.

"These tenants allow up to four families to erect shacks in their yards and charge them high rent while they do not pay rent to the councils themselves."

Mr Kgame said Ucasa had launched a pension fund for its workers which presently stood at R50 million and would rise to R100 million in the next four months.

a month and Ucasa donates R32 a month for every worker to the fund.

The town clerk of the Soweto City Council, Mr Nico Malan, said councillors should guard against destroying the local government structure from within.

"Already many black local authorities have been accused of maladministration, corruption and promoting only the interests of the persons in authority themselves.

"Unfortunately many of those accusations have been proven correct in the courts of law. The political activist and the man in the street know and see this and what is more he experiences this," Mr Malan said.

"Corruption and maladministration, if not adequately curbed, will destroy the local government structure more effectively than any obstructionist could hope to accomplish," said Mr Malan.

He called on urban councillors to work towards fighting corruption and to encourage the central government to combat this "evil at all costs."

The chief director of Constitutional Planning Support, Professor John van Tonder, said the Government was committed to constitutional reform in order to realise the democratic ideal.

He said there were some white people who believed in white supremacy and some blacks who believed in black power and dominance.

"The Government's point of view is that such systems of dominance will not solve conflict but create it," Prof van Tonder said.

He listed a number of reforms which he said the Government had made in realising the democratic ideal and showing preparedness to change.



GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN: Chief director of Constitutional Planning Support, Development Services, Professor John van Tonder.

25/4/87 3A (339) B/day

NEWS FOCUS

Township housing is improving

THERE IS an improvement in the size and quality of the housing stock in urban black townships.

This information comes from Market Research Africa's "Today's Urban Black Household" reports for 1977 and 1978, which are based on personal interviews with representative samples of 1 000 urban black township housewives.

In 1977 the average house had only 3,8 rooms. Today this has increased to 4,1.

Burglar-proof

The number of rooms with a ceiling was as low as 0,8 in 1975 but today is up to 1,3.

Most houses are built of brick (83%) or concrete (7%), though a few are made of corrugated iron (4%) or even mud (1%). The extent to which outside brick walls are plastered has increased from 19% in 1977 to 23% in 1987.

Just over half of all homes (53%) have burglar proofing, and this is highest in the Transvaal (69%) and in A income households (68%) where average monthly incomes exceed R900.

There is also an increase in the incidence of electrification, which is now installed in 45% of homes, compared with 17% in 1977.

Candles are still in use in 45% of houseolds and paraffin lamps in 31%; 83% of homes now have running water, but only 38% in the Free State.

Some 38% of homes are now owned. Amongst those that are rented, there is a keen interest in buying — 47% reckon they are very likely to buy and 19% fairly likely.

"Whilst the trends are encouraging, the extent to which improvements are still required leaves no room for complacency," says Angelique Amado, Market Research Africa's group head.

"If urban housing is to keep pace with both the influx into urban areas, black aspirations and needs for better housing, then a rapid acceleration in investment is required." — Sapa.

Foundation's kits help demistify myths around natural sciences

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Ann Griffiths ... improved on the Natal Education Department kit.

CP Reporter

SOME farmers are not to keen to allow "them" access to the farm schools – they may teach children how to make bombs.

These people viewed with suspicion are not so-called "terrorists" – they are people working on a Urban Foundation project promoting physical science education.

Since the inception of the Urban Foundation's Primary Science Program in 1984, more than 1 000 black primary schools, including farm schools, have been reached.

This is quite a feat, bearing in mind that the Department of Education and Training has 7 200 primary schools (farm schools included) under its control.

The discrepancies between "white" and "black" education are very real in the field of primary education as well.

Although the syllabi for physical science are similar in many ways, by far the majority of teachers in black primary schools never attended physical science classes; not at school, nor at training colleges.

They have to teach pupils basics in physical science from textbooks referring to numerous experiments – the schools often lacking the equipment to do these experiments.

Although several schools have been supplied with junior science kits by the Department of Education and Training, the teachers are afraid to do the experiments because they do not know how to handle test tubes, chemicals and acids in the correct manner.

The need to educate primary school teachers in the utilisation of basic physical science equipment is evident. In the 1979 De Lange report on education this need was highlighted. In 1984 the Urban Foundation started to address the need.

Ann Griffiths, a practical teacher, started to de- portable laboratory

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kit for utilisation in primary schools. She improved on a kit developed by the Natal Education Department by borrowing some ideas from America where a science program – "Science on a Shoestring" – is in force.

She also realised that physical science must not be memorised, but be observed and, even better, be experienced.

The kit comes in different sizes – some aimed at farm schools, others aimed at town schools. It is not only designed for demonstration purposes – there are enough test tubes and magnets and whatever you may need for the pupils to participate.

Now the pupils can experiment to test whether one fifth of the air they breathe is oxygen. All you do is take an aluminum pie dish, a birthday cake candle, Prestik, some water and a pill bottle.

You fix the candle to the pie dish, pour water into the dish, light the candle and put the pill bottle over it. After a while the flame goes out, but the water has risen about one fifth into the bottle to replace the oxygen burnt up by the candle.

Easy!

The kits, manufactured by the Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Disabled in Athlone, are donated to schools by the Urban Foundation. Each school should, however, contribute towards the real cost. This amounts to about R150 for the largest kit.

The provision of kits to schools is not the primary aim – it is only a mechanism to achieve pupil participation and teacher development.

Cynthia Opland, the national administrator for the program, said that a proper back-up system was essential.

However good the initial training course might be the teachers needed further encouragement before the stage of actual demonstration and pupil participation was reached.

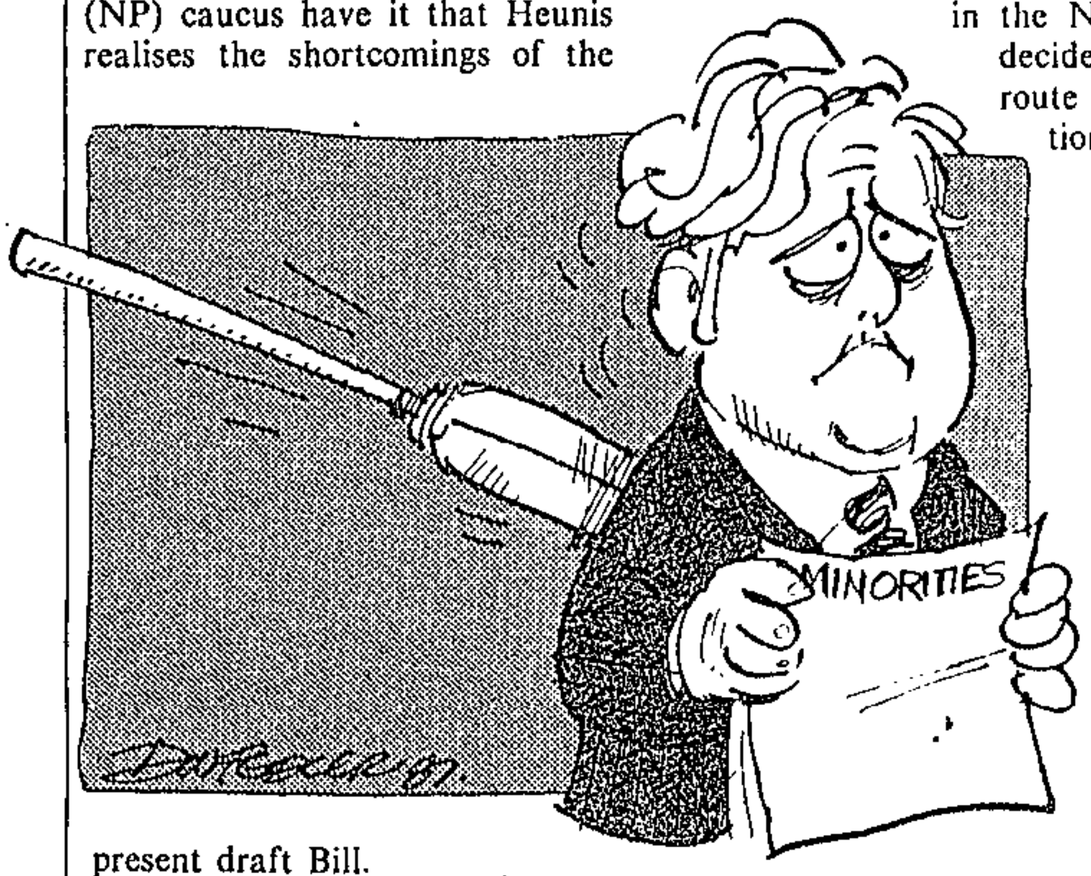
The enthusiasm o Opland indicates a dedica tion to fill a serious gap i the current schooling di pensation: The your should not suffer a lack proper physical scien education simply becau they were born black. The need a chance.

The Urban Foundation primary science kit is als utilised in many whit schools.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Heunis eggdance

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, regarded by many as the architect of the proposed National Council (NC), may also be the one who is not too keen for his brainchild to get off the ground right now. Rumours in the National Party (NP) caucus have it that Heunis realises the shortcomings of the present draft Bill.



After one day of hearing evidence in Pretoria last week, no black has come forward to address the parliamentary standing committee dealing with the proposed Bill. And this weekend KwaZulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, undoubtedly the prize catch should he decide to join the NC, further rocked NP expectations by announcing that he will reconsider his qualified offer to serve on the NC.

The standing committee met again in Cape Town this week for two days of hearings, but, as the *FM* went to press, it was not known whether any blacks had been present to give evidence.

Buthelezi's shock statement — that his government may withdraw from the KwaNatal Indaba and the Joint Executive Authority (JEA)—was made at an Inkatha meeting. He said it would be suidical for Inkatha to negotiate with Pretoria while the South African government keeps on denying the reality of a black majority. He said he had been forced to adopt this viewpoint by Heunis' recent reiteration that SA was a land of minorities.

Buthelezi's sudden shift should perhaps be seen against developments after the release of Govan Mbeki (*Current Affairs* December 4). During the last week security sources hinted that the release might have been a mistake; and a rally which had been sanctioned by the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth, was banned by security police. At the time of going to press, another planned rally to be addressed by Mbeki in Cape Town this weekend is in the balance.

In the past Buthelezi has made the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners a pre-condition of his participation in the NC. If Pretoria suddenly decides to follow the hardline route again, Buthelezi's reaction should come as no surprise.

The structure of the proposed NC also presents a major obstacle to some members of the committee, according to reliable government sources. As the draft Bill now stands, the NC will have a two-pronged function — advisory and governing — with the State President acting as chairman in both cases.

Members feel that the president should recuse himself when the NC performs its advisory function; this perception will still be put to P W Botha when his NP members on the committee report back to government.

At last week's meeting in Pretoria, evidence was given by Professor Hennie Coetzee of the University of Potchefstroom, and Stellenbosch academics Professor Hennie Kotze, Pierre du Toit and Jannie Gagiano, all from the department of political science.

Sources indicate that Coetzee's evidence was favourably accepted by the committee. It seems that the same could not be said about the submissions made by the other three.

The sources say the evidence presented by Kotze, Du Toit and Gagiano rested heavily on the Nigerian concept. Broadly speaking, this entails the suspension of all political parties while a strong reform programme is put into action.

This was dismissed outright by the Nats on the committee; even some other members, like the Labour Party's Desmond Lockey, shot it down.

However, government sources are quick to point out that the reason for Heunis' reluctance to have the draft Bill passed by parliament at this stage is a sign of Pretoria's willingness to go as far as possible to accommoderate blacks on the NC.

Although the proposed NC has a legitimacy problem, the eventual Bill will differ vastly from what is on the table now, says one of the sources.

Whichever way one looks at the prospects of the NC, it is clear that Heunis will have to do some salvaging.

A little while back, when problems had arisen between Natal NP leader and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha and Buthelezi, apparently it was Heunis who intervened to calm an irate Buthelezi.

Stern test

This time Heunis has upset Buthelezi, and if the Indaba proposals are still on government's table, as some Nats like to claim, and Buthelezi is still regarded as a must for the NC, a mammoth task awaits Heunis.

He himself has claimed on many occasions that he consults with many black leaders, and Nats close to him verify this, naming Buthelezi and Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane in particular.

It thus looks as if the sometimes bossy constitutional wizard now faces his sternest test as a negotiator if Buthelezi is to be appeased.

Even some of his Nat colleagues are of the opinion that Heunis should curtail his "restless style" if he is to attain success.

To do that Heunis will also have to counteract the strong influence radiated by the securocrats in Tuynhuys. He has support among some Nats, notably those serving on the NC standing committee, who feel that Mbeki's rally in Port Elizabeth should never have been banned.

They fear that actions such as the banning will condition South Africans to a State of Emergency over an unlimited timespan — an alternative too ghastly to contemplate. ■

THE THREATS

A miffed Mangosuthu Buthelezi has responded to the rejection of the Indaba constitutional proposals by Chris Heunis, threatening to withdraw KwaZulu's participation in the Indaba and the newly created Joint Executive Authority.

The only purpose served by such a course of action would be to give notice that KwaZulu has chucked in its negotiation counters, and abandoned its support for peaceful change.

But it is more likely that Buthelezi's notoriously hair-triggered temper and a desire to win a retraction from Heunis are to blame for the threats.

Heunis has since withdrawn into his shell, and says he has nothing to add.

(See *Current Affairs* December 4).

BLACK TOWNSHIPS OF THE PWV AREA

KHUTSONG

Population — 32 000.
Housing units — 2 885 (910 rented, 22 sold under 99-year leasehold, 1 953 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — 12 (2 302 beds).
Secondary schools — one (1 196 pupils, 30 teachers).
Primary schools — five (5 444 pupils, 130 teachers).
Electricity — 5 percent (5 percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — bucket system and vacuum tank system.
Roads — 6 km tarred, 40 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — two tennis courts, athletic track, soccer stadium.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R3,1 million.
Future expansion — About 810 ha are available west of Khutsong, but dolomite in the area restricts development.

MOHLAKENG

Population — 49 620.
Housing units — 3 379 (2 314 rented, 936 sold under 99-year leasehold, 129 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — one (4 140 beds).
Secondary schools — two (2 239 pupils, 65 teachers).
Primary schools — eight (5 680 pupils, 149 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (main roads only are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 15,6 km tarred, 28,2 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities (shared with Sharpeville and Sebokeng) — eight soccer fields, boxing ring, 15 tennis courts, 10 netball courts, softball diamond, athletic track, two nine—hole golf courses, swimming pool, two indoor sport complexes, five mini—golf courses, four recreation halls.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R12,7 million.
Future expansion — About 6 000 ha has been approved west of Sebokeng and Evaton up to the N1/20 throughway and north of Evaton.

EVATON

Population — 94 303.
Housing units — 17 076 (11 470 rented, 1 199 sold under 30—year leasehold and 4 407 sold freehold).
Secondary schools — three (4 102 pupils, 105 teachers).
Primary schools — 18 (17 932 pupils, 387 teachers).
Electricity — nine percent (no street lights).
Sewerage — bucket system and water-borne system. Plans to upgrade within five years.
Roads — 30 km tarred, 30 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.

BOPATONG

KAGISO

Population — 73 060.
Housing units — 7 382 (4 520 rented, 2 818 sold under 99-year leasehold, 44 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — two (4 980 beds).
Secondary schools — two (2 592 pupils, 69 teachers).
Primary schools — 13 (9 331 pupils, 232 teachers).
Electricity — 10 percent (60 percent of streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 65 km tarred, 95 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, seven soccer fields, four tennis courts, eight volleyball courts, five tennis practice walls, tennis clubhouse, 15 netball courts, athletic track, two softball diamonds, recreation hall.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R429 000.
Future expansion — About 1 600 ha owned by the Transvaal Provincial Administration south of Kagiso are available.

ATTERIDGEVILLE

Population — 89 442.
Housing units — 9 974 (6 357 rented, 1 580 sold under 99-year leasehold scheme, 2 037 sold under 30-year leasehold scheme).
Hostels — 20 (11 511 beds).
Secondary schools — 7 (5 342 pupils, 239 teachers).
Primary schools — 26 (11 853 pupils, 408 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (including 100 percent street lighting).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 40 km tarred, 412 km dirt.
Libraries — two.
Halls — five.
Sports facilities — superstadium, 11 soccer fields, 18 tennis courts, two swimming pools, two athletics tracks, four netball courts, bowling green, volleyball court, boxing gymnasium, softball diamond, basketball court.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R3,6 million.
Future expansion — Ministerial approval already granted for about 1 000 ha west of Atteridgeville up to PWV6 throughway.

BRITS

Population — 5 000.
Housing units — 500 (all rented).
Hostels — two (seven beds).
Secondary schools — one (768 pupils, 23 teachers).
Primary schools — four (1 415 pupils, 37 teachers).
Electricity — figures not supplied.
Sewerage — bucket system.
Roads — none tarred, 25 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — none.
Sports facilities — three soccer fields.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — none.
Future expansion — Brits township has been abolished in terms of Government Notice 2177 of October 17 1986.

SOSHANGUVE

Population — data not available.
Housing units — data not available.
Hostels — data not available.
Secondary schools — six (7 313 pupils, 227 teachers).
Primary schools — 23 (14 808 pupils, 385 teachers).
Electricity — data not available.
Sewerage — data not available.
Roads — data not available.
Libraries — data not available.
Halls — data not available.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, two tennis courts, gymnasium, two basketball courts, two soccer practice fields.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — data not available.
Future expansion — About 3 000 ha SA Development Trust land available on the farm Rietgat north of Soshanguve.

MAMELODI

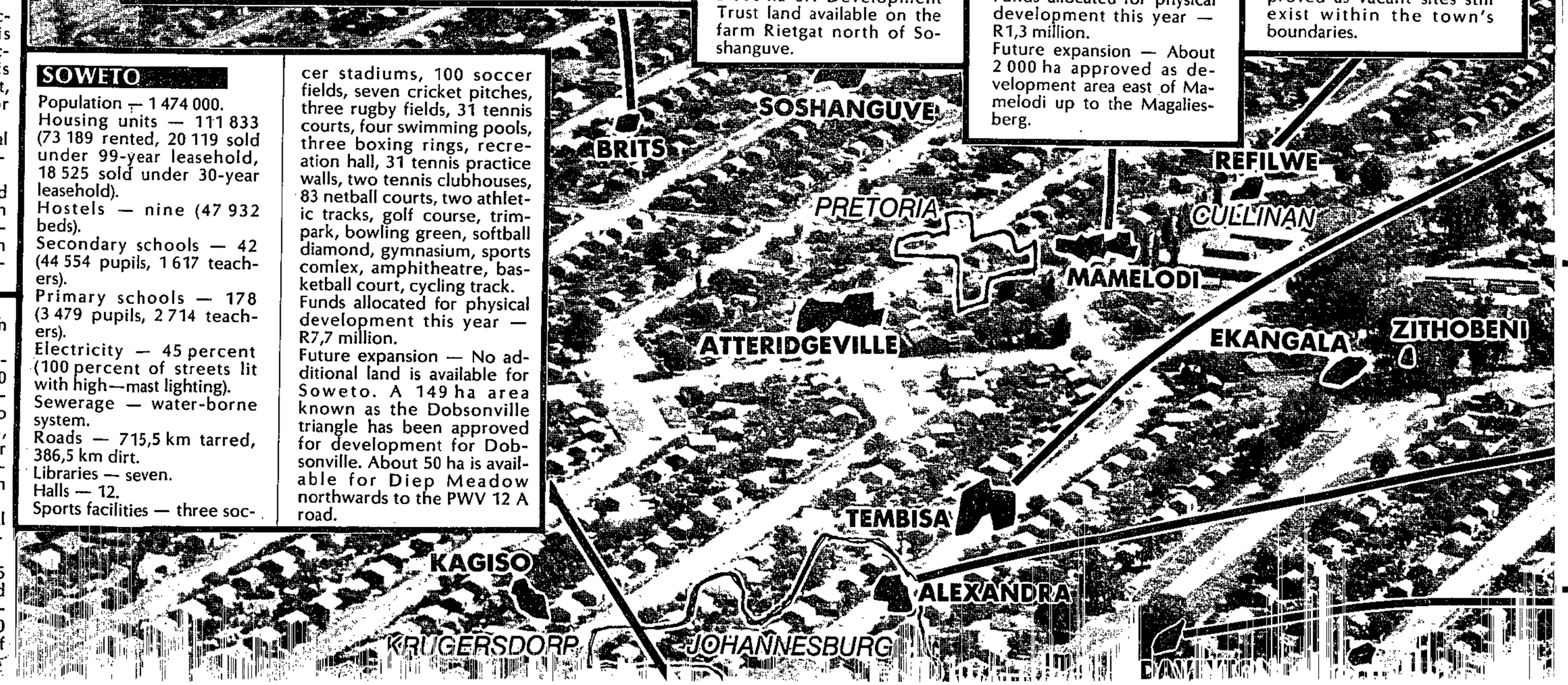
Population — 143 191.
Housing units — 16 439 (5 327 rented, 4 150 sold under 99-year leasehold and 6 962 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — 23 (16 298 beds).
Secondary schools — 10 (11 457 pupils, 393 teachers).
Primary schools — 36 (21 476 pupils, 656 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (all streets lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 57 m tarred, 193 km dirt.
Libraries — two.
Halls — three.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, 13 soccer fields, four netball courts, two swimming pools, two athletic tracks, basket ball court, five practice fields, four softball diamonds.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R1,3 million.
Future expansion — About 2 000 ha approved as development area east of Mamelodi up to the Magaliesberg.

REFILWE

Population — 1 369
Housing units — 250 (224 rented, 26 sold under 99-year leasehold).
Hostels — one (526 beds).
Secondary schools — none.
Primary schools — one (756 pupils, 17 teachers).
Electricity — 75 percent (75 percent of streets lit with high—mast lighting).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 1,2 km tarred, 3,3 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer field, athletic track, soccer practice field, recreation hall.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R22 625.
Further expansion — no additional land has been approved as vacant sites still exist within the town's boundaries.

SOWETO

Population — 1 474 000.
Housing units — 111 833 (73 189 rented, 20 119 sold under 99-year leasehold, 18 525 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — nine (47 932 beds).
Secondary schools — 42 (44 554 pupils, 1 617 teachers).
Primary schools — 178 (3 479 pupils, 2 714 teachers).
Electricity — 45 percent (100 percent of streets lit with high—mast lighting).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 715,5 km tarred, 386,5 km dirt.
Libraries — seven.
Halls — 12.
Sports facilities — three soccer stadiums, 100 soccer fields, seven cricket pitches, three rugby fields, 31 tennis courts, four swimming pools, three boxing rings, recreation hall, 31 tennis practice walls, two tennis clubhouses, 83 netball courts, two athletic tracks, golf course, trimpark, bowling green, softball diamond, gymnasium, sports comlex, amphitheatre, basketball court, cycling track.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R7,7 million.
Future expansion — No additional land is available for Soweto. A 149 ha area known as the Dobsonville triangle has been approved for development for Dobsonville. About 50 ha is available for Diep Meadow northwards to the PWV 12 A road.



EKANGALA

Population — 6 587.
Housing units — 1 596 (1 592 rented, four sold under 99-year leasehold).
Hostels — none.
Secondary schools — one (931 pupils, 40 teachers).
Primary schools — one (1 536 pupils, 22 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (100 percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 41,9 km tarred, 27,8 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — none.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R3,6 million.
Future expansion — About 2 500 ha has been bought by the State on the kwaNdebele side, plus another 800 km outside the homeland.

ZITHOBENI

Population — 1 93.
Housing units — 317 (288 rented, 29 sold under 99-year leasehold).
Hostels — two (88 beds).
Secondary schools — none.
Primary schools — two (1 071 pupils, 29 teachers).
Electricity — 75 percent (and three—quartes of the streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — none tarred, 6,3 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer field, netball court, recreation hall, two soccer practice fields.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R212 000.
Future expansion — No additional land has been approved as vacant sites are still available within the town.

TEMBISA

Populaton — 200 000.
Housing units — 19 936 (8 980 rented, 2 896 sold under 99-year leasehold, 8 060sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — three (16 400).
Secondary schools — five (5 509 pupils, 204 teachers).
Primary schools — 25 (23 580 pupils, 582 teachers).
Electricity — 70 percent (and 70 percent of streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 35 km tarred, 210 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, 11 soccer fields, 10 soccer practice fields, cricket pitch, cricket practice net, two tennis courts, tennis clubhouse, two netball courts, atletics track, two softball diamonds, boxing ring, two volleyball courts, two recreation halls.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R15,2 million.
Future expansion — 1 360 ha has been declared as a development area north and northwest of Tembisa.

ALEXANDRA

Population — 120 000.
Housing units — 10 503 (10 353 rented, 150 sold under 99-year leasehold scheme).
Hostels — three (9 240 beds).
Secondary schools — 3 091 pupils, 103 teachers).
Primary schools — 13 (9 621 pupils, 253 teachers).
Electricity — 10 percent (and only the main streets are lit).
Sewerage — bucket system and water-borne system.
Upgrading in progress.
Roads — 3 km tarred, 42 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — two.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, three soccer fields, four tennis courts, two tennis practice walls, nine netball courts, softball diamond.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R29,4 million.
Future expansion — 70 ha donated by the Johannesburg City Council are being developed east of the township up to the powerline.

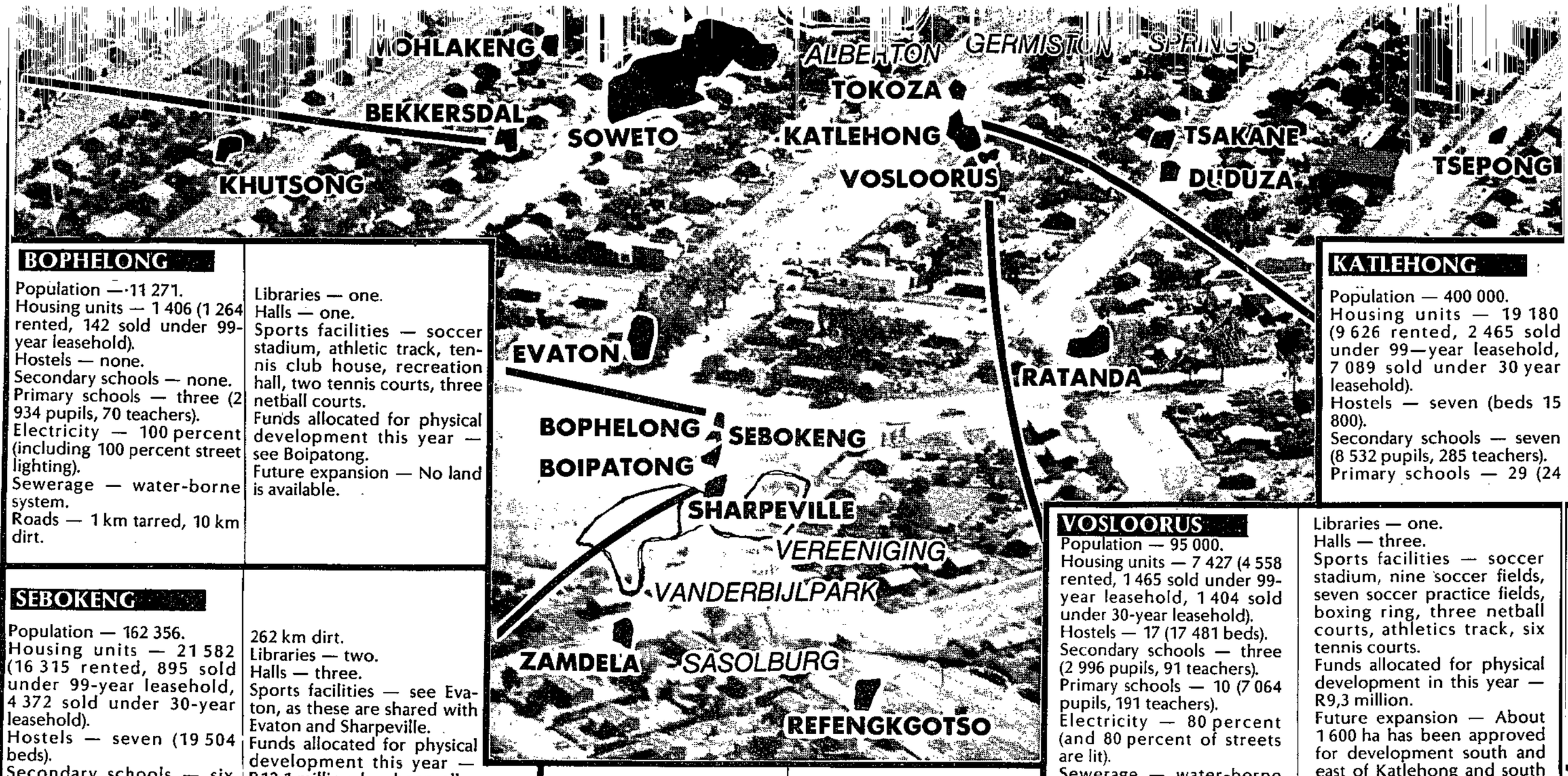
DAVEYTON

Population — 133 000.
Housing units — 14 969 (10 483 rented, 4 486 sold und
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports fields — soccer stadium, 10 soccer fields, crick-

opulation — 10 872.
Housing units — 1 893 (1 638 rented, 117 sold under 99-year leasehold scheme and 138 sold under 30—year easehold scheme.)
Hostels — none.
Secondary schools — one (1 748 pupils, 47 teachers).
Primary schools — four (2 909 pupils, 72 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (and 100 percent street lighting).
Sewerage — water—borne system.
Roads — 5 km tarred, 35 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — sport centre, recreation hall, soccer stadium, athletic track, two soccer practice fields, four netball courts, one tennis court.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R12,1 million allocated to Lekoa for spending on Boipatong, Bophelong, Sebokeng and Sharpeville.
Future expansion — 430 ha available between Boipatong and Sharpeville when the two townships are linked.

BEKKERSDAL

Population — 49 450.
Housing units — 1 242 (1 136 rented, 48 sold under 99-year leasehold, 58 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — one (1 341 beds).
Secondary schools — one (609 pupils, 22 teachers).
Primary schools — three (3 042 pupils, 79 teachers).
Electricity — 10 percent (and 10 percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — Bucket system and vacumm tank system. Upgrading in progress.
Roads — 5,4 km tarred, 11,6 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — three soccer fields, two tennis courts, recreation hall, four tennis practice walls, softball diamond.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R11,4 million.
Future expansion — No firm plans. Dolomite restricts expansion, although investigations are still being made.



BOPHELONG

Population — 11 271.
Housing units — 1 406 (1 264 rented, 142 sold under 99-year leasehold).
Hostels — none.
Secondary schools — none.
Primary schools — three (2 934 pupils, 70 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (including 100 percent street lighting).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 1 km tarred, 10 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, athletic track, tennis club house, recreation hall, two tennis courts, three netball courts.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — see Boipatong.
Future expansion — No land is available.

SEBOKENG

Population — 162 356.
Housing units — 21 582 (16 315 rented, 895 sold under 99-year leasehold, 4 372 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — seven (19 504 beds).
Secondary schools — six (7 600 pupils, 188 teachers).
Primary schools — 41 (36 081 pupils, 845 teachers).
Electricity — 45 percent (no streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 36 km tarred, 262 km dirt.
Libraries — two.
Halls — three.
Sports facilities — see Evaton, as these are shared with Evaton and Sharpeville.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R12,1 million has been allocated to Lekoa for spending on Boipatong, Bophelong, Sebokeng and Sharpeville.
Future expansion — About 6 000 ha is available west of Evaton and Sebokeng up to the N1/20 throughway and north of Evaton.

SHARPEVILLE

Population — 46 143
Housing units — 5 946 (5 053 rented, 192 sold under 99-year leasehold, 701 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — none.
Secondary schools — three (3 175 pupils, 91 teachers).
Primary schools — 16 (9 344 pupils, 230 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (and all streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 27 km tarred, 70 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — two.
Sports facilities — shared with Evaton and Sebokeng. See Evaton.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R12,1 million has been allocated to Lekoa for spending on Boipatong, Bophelong, Sebokeng and Sharpeville.
Future expansion — About 430 ha between Boipatong and Sharpeville is in the process of being declared available.

BOTLENG

Population — 10 000.
Housing units — 948 (863 rented, 85 sold under 99-year leasehold).
Secondary schools — one (1 011 pupils, 35 teachers).
Primary schools — three (2 443 pupils, 56 teachers).
Electricity — 40 percent (60 percent of streets are lit).
Sewerage — bucket system.
Roads — 2 km tarred, 5 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer field, soccer practice field, recreation hall.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — none, as no projects submitted to National Housing Commission for consideration.
Future expansion — no land available.

REFENGKGOTSO

Population — 1 668.
Housing units — 180 (119 rented, 10 sold under 99-year leasehold and 51 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — none.
Secondary schools — none.
Primary schools — one (1 003 pupils, 24 teachers).
Electricity — information not made available.
Sewerage — bucket system.
Roads — none tarred, 10 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — none.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, soccer field.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — none, as "no need existed".
Future expansion — 80 km declared a development area east and south of the township.

WATTVILLE

Population — 31 000.
Housing units — 2 515, (2 022 rented, 107 sold under 99-year leasehold, 386 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — three (2 605 beds).
Secondary schools — one (1 247 pupils, 47 teachers).
Primary schools — seven (4 023 pupils, 119 teachers).
Electricity — 80 percent (and 80 percent of streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 21 km tarred, 4 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, four soccer fields, two tennis courts, two netball courts, boxing ring, recreation hall, volleyball court, two basket ball courts, softball diamond.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — none, as no projects were submitted to the National Housing Commission for consideration.
Future expansion — Only small rounding off (about 30 ha) is possible south of the town.

ZAMDELA

Population — 21 049.
Housing units — 1 722 (721 rented, 44 sold under 99-year leasehold, 957 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — 10 (9 126 beds).
Secondary schools — one (1 744 pupils, 39 teachers).
Primary schools — two (2 761 pupils, 66 teachers).
Electricity — 100 percent (and all streets are lit).
Roads — 8 km tarred, 20 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, two tennis courts, two netball courts, swimming pool complex, athletics track, soccer field.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — none, as "no need existe"

KATLEHONG

Population — 400 000.
Housing units — 19 180 (9 626 rented, 2 465 sold under 99—year leasehold, 7 089 sold under 30 year leasehold).
Hostels — seven (beds 15 800).
Secondary schools — seven (8 532 pupils, 285 teachers).
Primary schools — 29 (24 725 pupils, 725 teachers).
Electricity — 60 percent (60 percent of roads lit).
Sewerage — Water-borne system.
Roads — 42 km tarred, 173 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — two.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, soccer field, 13 soccer practice fields, four tennis courts, swimming pool, two recreation halls, softball diamond, tennis practice wall, seven netball courts, athletic track.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R16,5 million.
Future expansion — About 1 600 ha south and east of Katlehong and south and north of Vosloosrus up to the proposed K146 road and the N3 throughway have been earmarked.

VOSLOORUS

Population — 95 000.
Housing units — 7 427 (4 558 rented, 1 465 sold under 99-year leasehold, 1 404 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — 17 (17 481 beds).
Secondary schools — three (2 996 pupils, 91 teachers).
Primary schools — 10 (7 064 pupils, 191 teachers).
Electricity — 80 percent (and 80 percent of streets are lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 50 km tarred, 62 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — three.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, nine soccer fields, seven soccer practice fields, boxing ring, three netball courts, athletics track, six tennis courts.
Funds allocated for physical development in this year — R9,3 million.
Future expansion — About 1 600 ha has been approved for development south and east of Katlehong and south and north of Vosloorus up to the proposed K146 road and the N3 throughway.

TOKOZA

Population — 103 458.
Housing units — 4 850 (3 486 rented, 216 sold under 99-year leasehold, 1 148 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — five (13 000 beds).
Secondary schools — three (3 589 pupils, 116 teachers).
Primary schools — 10 (8 203 pupils, 223 teachers).
Electricity — 60 percent (50 percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 42 km tarred, 58 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, 10 soccer fields, 10 practice soccer fields, three tennis courts, tennis practice wall, tennis clubhouse, athletics track, volleyball court.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R1,8 million.
Future expansion — No land is available for expansion.

RATANDA

Population — 1 273.
Housing units — 1 764 (860 rented, 302 sold under 99-year leasehold, 602 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — three (2 000 beds).
Secondary schools — one (1 141 pupils, 31 teachers).
Primary schools — four (3 029 pupils, 75 teachers).
Electricity — 20 percent (40 percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 12 km tarred, 25 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, four soccer practice fields, tennis court, boxing ring, recreation hall, two netball courts, athletic track.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — none, as no projects were submitted to the national Housing Commission for consideration.

TSEPONG

Population — 3 500.
Housing units — 185 (179 rented, three sold under 99—year leasehold and three sold under 30—year leasehold).
Hostels — one (80 beds).
Secondary schools — none.
Primary schools — one (953 pupils, 21 teachers).
Electricity — one percent (five percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — water—borne system.
Roads — 1km tarred, 1km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — none.
Sports facilities — two soccer fields.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R276 000.
Future expansion — No land available.

TSAKANE

Population — 67 000.
Housing units — 8 109 (7 777 rented, 332 sold under 99-year leasehold).
Hostels — none.
Secondary schools — three (2 876 pupils, 105 teachers).
Primary schools — 10 (8 265 pupils, 222 teachers).
Electricity — 10 percent (20 percent of the streets are lit).
Sewerage — bucket system and water-borne system.
Roads — 25 km tarred, 51 km dirt.
Libraries — one.
Halls — one.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, two tennis courts, tennis practice wall, four soccer practice fields.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — no funds available.
Future expansion — about 2 500 ha between kwaThema, Tsakane and Duduza has been approved for development.

DUDUZA

Population — 30 450.
Housing units — 3 754 (3 240 rented, 452 sold under 99-year leasehold, 62 sold under 30-year leasehold).
Hostels — two (1 635 beds).
Secondary schools — two (2 093 pupils, 65 teachers).
Primary schools — nine (6 269 pupils, 161 teachers).
Electricity — 10 percent (five percent of streets lit).
Sewerage — water-borne system.
Roads — 10 km tarred, 40 km dirt.
Libraries — none.
Halls — two.
Sports facilities — soccer stadium, four soccer practice fields, three tennis courts, tennis practice wall, tennis club house, recreation hall, softball diamond, boxing ring.
Funds allocated for physical development this year — R9 million.
Future expansion — 2 500—ha area between Duduza, kwaThema and Tsakane has been approved for devlopment.

Details of the townships were provided this session of Parliament by Minister of Constitutional Develo ment Mr

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Townships 'lag long way behind white neighbours'

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A survey of 32 black townships in the PWV region has revealed that most of them are still in a parlous condition with a long way to go before they catch up with their white neighbours.

Details of the townships were provided to this session of Parliament by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, in response to questions by deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Miley Richards.

Mr Richards elicted more than 600 different statistics, which The Star has collated and which are published here today.

Mr Richards did not include Munsieville at Krugersdorp in his questions, nor did Mr Heunis give many figures for Soshanguve, at Pretoria, because the administration of this town fell under another government department.

However, all the other major black towns have been included in the region stretching from Zamdela (Sasolburg) in the south to Oukasi (Brits) and Ekangala (Bronkhortspruit) in the north, and from Duduza (Nigel) and kwaThema (Springs) in the east to Khutsong (Carletonville) in the west.

The information contained in the answers is of particular interest in the light of the Government's oft-stated policy to upgrade black townships.

The improvement of socio-economic conditions in the townships forms an integral part of the Government's counter-revolutionary strategy.

For example, the Government has said the state of emergency cannot be lifted until certain prerequisites are met. One of these is that the level of housing ownership must be be raised to a certain minimum.

From the answers given to Mr Richards' questions, it emerges that official estimates of the total population in the 32 townships is 3 611 118.

The total number of housing units, excluding hostels, for these people is 310 489. Of these 196 937, or just under two-thirds, are rented. Only 4 407 have been sold freehold, with the rest having been sold under 99-year or 30-year leasehold schemes.

There are 138 hostels in the townships, with a total of 207 495 beds (an average of more than 1 500 beds in each hostel).

This means the average ratio of official population to housing units in each town is close on 11:1.

These averages can vary greatly from one town to another. In Bekkersdal (Westonaria), for example, the total population is given as 49 450. Of these 1 341 are listed as living in the hostel, which means an average of about 39 people for each of the township's 1 242 listed housing units.

On the other hand in Evaton (Vanderbijlpark), the ratio of official population to housing units is just more than 5:1.

The number of beds in individual hostels can vary greatly as well, with up to 4 140 in the hostel at Mohlakeng (Randfontein), and 9 240 beds between the three hostels in Alexandra (Sandton).

An interesting aspect of the demographic profile of the townships is the schooling situation.

An equivalent of just more than 10 percent of the entire population in the townships is at primary school, but in some townships this percentage is phenomenal.

In Boipatong (Vanderbijlpark) an eqivalent of about 27 percent of the entire town's population attends its primary schools, while Refengkgotso (Deneysville), which presumably caters also for the outlying rural areas, has the equivalent of 60 percent of its population at the town's only primary school.

Only nine of the 32 towns have been provided with electricity in all homes.

In the case of Ipumelelo (Devon) only one percent of the town has electricity, while the figure for Khutsong (Carletonville) is five percent, Evaton (Vanderbijlpark) nine percent and Alexandra (Sandton) and a few others 10 percent.

A total of 45 percent of Soweto has electricity.

Eight of the townships are still using the bucket system for sewage removal. In a majority of the towns most of the roads are still not tarred.

An analysis of the funds allocated for physical development of the towns this year showed that a total of R146 million was to be spent. However, in the case of two towns, no funds were applied for, according to the Minister, because "no need existed".

Likewise, additional land for expansion of the townships appears to be severely limited, with a number of towns being listed as having no land available for expansion.

URBAN Africans

General

Jan - Dec 1988

Foundation looks to UK

By MARCO GRANELLI

THE Urban Foundation has called on British industrialists for more support for its activities.

In a visit to Britain this week the executive chairman of the Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, met leading industrialists and politicians, including the Minister for African Affairs Lynda Chalker, and Minister for Overseas Development Christopher Patten in an attempt to gain more overseas support.

Mr Steyn drew attention to the remarks this week by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in which she emphasised the part foreign companies should play as agents for change and development in South Africa through support rather than sanctions.

Mr Steyn said the Foundation's estimated turnover of R140-million for 1988 could be quadrupled within two years with the help of overseas contributions.

Housing, education better — survey

Gains and losses in black townships

By Adele Baleta

Unemployment, high rents, crime and drunkenness are major problems for township residents, but the standard of township housing and education is improving.

These are among the findings of Market Research Affica's (MRA) "Today's Urban Black Household" reports, based on personal interviews with representative samples of 1 000 township housewives.

Other major problems mentioned by housewives include the high cost of living in relation to salaries, inadequate sanitation, lack of street lighting and high transport costs.

The MRA reports also reveal that black education standards are rising, the quality of township housing is improving and black savings are increasing.

In 1987, a total of 42 percent of black housewives interviewed had reached Std 7 or higher, compared with 28 percent in 1983.

A similar improvement was seen among black heads of households, where the figures are 44 percent and 27 percent respectively.

In households where children had completed their education, the proportion of those who had reached Std 10 or higher was 43 percent, compared with 24 percent in 1983.

Last year 62 000 urban black housewives attended night classes and the same number enrolled for correspondence classes — in both cases about three times higher than four years ago.

The report concludes: "It is clear that progress is being made in improving black education standards, but much remains to be done to satisfy the urgent demand for progress".

MRA says the average urban township house had 3,8 rooms in 1977. In 1987 this had risen to 4,1.

Most houses are built of brick (83 percent) or concrete (7 percent), though a few are made of corrugated iron (4 percent) or mud (1 percent). Fifty-three percent of all homes have burglar proofing.

The number of homes with electricity rose last year to 45 percent, compared with 17 percent in 1977. Running water is available in 83 percent of homes.

"While the trends are encouraging, the extent to which improvements are still required leaves no room for complacency," says the report.

Research shows there is an alarming decrease in the number of housewives who are married. The figure fell to 46 percent in 1987, compared with 62 percent 10 years ago.

There is a sharp increase in the number of of black housewives who are bringing up a family as single parents.

"It is clear that the break-up of family life is a major cause of the crisis among young township blacks. It trends continue at the the present rate, by the year 1995 less than one family in every three will have a housewife living with her husband," the report says.

Despite two years of economic depression, black saving is increasing. A total of 29 percent of housewives say they were able to save every month last year, compared with 21 percent in 1985.

The education of children and the buying or improving of homes are the main motivation for saving.

339 SMM 15/1/88

Residents take dim view on police proposal

Thumbs down to lighting up Sandton

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

An appeal by the South African Police for street lighting in Sandton has been rejected by local ratepayer associations — despite the fact that the town council approved the move last year.

Colonel H A P Nel, district commandant of police in Randburg, said yesterday at a police function in the town that studies had shown crime was reduced by up to 80 percent in suburbs where streets were lit.

While some residents' associations rejected the police view, many residents have already used their own initiative to curb the crime rate.

Blockwatch, private security lighting, alarm systems and police reserve patrols are some of the ways in which Sandton citizens are combating crime.

Mr Richard Cheary of the Fourways Association said if street lights reduced crime then Hillbrow would be crime-free.

He believed lights were aesthetically unacceptable and favoured the establishment of a municipal police force.

DIVERTED

"Sandton residents pay between R40 and R100 monthly to private security firms. This could be diverted to a municipal police force connected to the fire station," he said.

Mr John de Villiers, chairman of the Parkmore Residents' Association, labelled Colonel Nel's opinion on lights deterring crime as "dubious". He said it was common cause that street lights did not reduce crime. He saw them as a convenience for pedestrians and an aid in reducing the number of accidents at busy intersections.

Mr de Villiers said most Parkmore residents had installed outside lights on their homes. He opposed street lighting because the installation and maintenance costs would be borne by the ratepayers.

Mr Harold Kimmel, chairman of the Linbro Park Association, said street lights were impractical in his area because of the size of the stands.

"We rely on the blockwatch patrol system which we introduced after extensive overseas study. There is still a fair amount of petty pilfering but we have reduced big crime to about one tenth," he said.

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14/4/84

BD Daily

Foundation to seek more funds

MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — The Urban Foundation is to step up its fund-raising activities here, executive chairman Jan Steyn says.

Senior Anglo American executive Andrew Gordon has been appointed to lead the operation.

Steyn said that although reform in SA had slowed down, the rate of socio-economic development in housing, education and training and the growth of small business had not.

He said the foundation expected a turnover of about R140m for the present financial year, which would be quadrupled within two years.

Resources generated in the US, Europe and the UK could make an important contribution.

Urbanisation is a vital factor

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Urbanisation had become the single most important political, social, economic and developmental phenomenon of the times, Urban Foundation senior research Margie Keeton said at the weekend.

Speaking at the "Women Leadership and Development" conference at the University of Pretoria she said the cities were the economic powerhouses in SA, generating 75% of GDP.

The country's high road development and prosperity led inexorably to the cities. Urbanisation was an inevitable process.

Already more than half the population lived in urban areas, and by the year 2 000 the proportion would have risen, because of migration and natural population growth.

Demographers estimated the urban population in 2 000 would be double the 1980 figure.

In SA the problem of poverty was acute — over 80% of the population of the homelands lived under the PDL.

In the urban areas many of the traditional manifestations of poverty — overcrowding and unemployment among them — were all too apparent.

The complexity and dimensions of poverty in SA made social unliftment programmes an absolute priority.

The country was entering a very uncertain period of transition to a post-apartheid society.

The difference in wealth, privilege, access and influence had been overlaid and sharpened by racial divisions.

In many ways urbanisation provided the best foundation for lasting social upliftment.

French business bosses praised for stance on SA

(339) Star By Janine Simon 20/1/88

Urban Foundation director Dr Zac de Beer last night praised the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry for taking a supportive rather than destructive attitude towards South Africa.

He was speaking at the launch of the third year of the Joint Management Development Programme (JMDP), a venture by the Urban Foundation, the Paris Chamber, the Black Management Forum and the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industries to train people for middle management positions.

Dr de Beer said the Paris Chamber, which provides the JMDP with direct sponsorship and the teaching skills of 10 professors from top French business schools, had taken an alternative supportive view to the destructive philosphy of sanctions.

It condemned apartheid but believed the way to deal with it was to uplift the country's disadvantaged people, improve their living standards, enable them to work towards promotion and demonstrate their responsibility as citizens in an open society.

Mr L Ndlovu of the Black Management Forum said blacks in middle management should be the interpreters and advocates bringing black aspirations into the workplace.

In their turn white companies should liberate their workplaces and make it clear, for example, that employees would not be victimised if they joined political movements as long as this did not interfere with their work.

They should attack racism in the workplace and abolish the use of words like "baas".

South NEWS

'In Govan Mbeki's league'

PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape leader of the first black political party to announce its intention to participate in the National Statutory Council claims he was recognised overseas as an authentic national black leader in the same league as Govan Mbeki.

At the Eastern Cape launch of the United Christian Conciliation Party last Sunday, Tamasanqa Linda, also said he was a threat to the African National Congress.

The launch was attended by 130 people, 60 of which were municipal police hired by Linda to protect him during the rally, according to a policeman who declined to be named.

In his speech, Linda, a former town councillor, accused the United Democratic Front of being manipulated by foreign forces in what he described as the politics of polarisation.

He was against the UDF's "intimidatory tactics", he said.

He also attacked the Progressive Federal Party, saying it was using blacks in the townships for its own political purposes because it was frustrated in Parliament.

Linda said the UCCP would insist on freedom of association for political purposes.

"People should be free to join the political party of their choice," he said.

His party aimed at "bringing about political change in South Africa and a negotiated settlement for all groups".

This would happen when the UCCP represented blacks "in parliament" in October this year.

Outlining the aims of the UCCP, Linda said his party would insist on devolution of power.

Leaders had to be elected who could come together "to set the course of the country in a single parliament. If the new system is to be hammered out, as seems likely, we want to have a say in its creation," he said.

He called for apartheid and statutory discriminatory laws to be eliminated so that all South Africans might have equal opportunities in all spheres of life.- *PEN*

LOCAL ELECTIONS 339

Minority view

Black local authorities face a massive task of compiling and updating voters rolls before the municipal elections in October this year. But millions of blacks will be excluded — because they live in areas outside the borders of designated authorities or do not fulfil the criteria for inclusion on a roll.

Over 200 local authorities have been established under the Act of 1982. These areas now fall under the jurisdiction of the four provinces. Elections are due for all the authorities — including those which collapsed during the campaign to make the townships ungovernable.

Homeland towns and settlements, however, are not involved in the October elections, says a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. Because government has been redrawing the map of SA for years, those left out include vast urban areas such as KwaMashu and Umlazi in Durban, and Mdantsane in East London (now part of the Ciskei).

Also out are the residents of the dormitory suburbs north of Pretoria, such as the vast settlements in KwaNdebele.

By this count alone, 15m blacks will be excluded from voting. (The real population of the homelands, both independent and self-governing, is estimated at over 15 m.) But this is not all. Residents of the 22 towns and settlements on Trust land will also not be going to the polls in October.

Tribal Trust towns are controlled by the South African Development Trust, and administered by the Department of Development Aid. These include the Natal townships of Inanda and Edendale, as well as the Pretoria township, Soshanguve. These settlements are marked for incorporation into a homeland or provincial administration.

Two former areas which recently lost their chances of ever voting in SA are Botshabelo (estimated population 500 000) and Ekangala. These are being incorporated into Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele respectively. A Development Aid spokesman says estimates of numbers living on Trust land are hazardous: "every day more people arive."

Impossible to estimate is the number of people living within the borders of SA in illegal shack settlements. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has said there are 1,2m squatters in SA. As most of these are thought to live in shantytowns outside the borders of the designated local authorities, they will be excluded from the elections. Also voteless will be those thousands who living in white suburbs.

The status of those living in informal settlements within the designated areas will only be known during the forthcoming parliamentary session. But it is safe to assume that voters rolls in most areas will virtually have to be drawn up from scratch. Most black local authorities, in their current form, are facing elections for the first time.

Most authorities are transformed Community Councils, which last went to the polls in 1976. The majority of rolls will be out of date.

But, while many informal settlements face removal, a few have gained official recognition — such as Crossroads and Khayelitsha, where formal local authorities are now being established. The revamping of the former squatter camps, however, left an estimated 70 000 people homeless. ■

FINANCIAL MAIL JANUARY 22 1988



Tamsanqa Linda

Linda forms new political party to join govt talks

CP Correspondent

THE first black party to announce its intention of taking part in the government's Statutory Council was lauched in the Eastern Cape last weekend at a rally attended by less than 130 people.

And, according to a municipal policeman who did not wish to be named, over 60 members of the crowd were plain clothed municipal policemen, hired by former mayor of the Ibhayi City Council, Tamsanqa Linda, to protect him during the launch of his United Christian Conciliation Party.

The launch took place in Port Elizabeth's Kwazakele Township on Sunday.

Linda said part of the UCCP's program was to insist on the maximum freedom of association for political purposes, so that people would be free to join whatever political party they wished.

He said he was against "UDF's intimidatory tactics" and alleged that the Progressive Federal Party was using blacks in the townships because of its own political frustrations in parliament.

He said the UCCP was aimed at "bringing about political change in South Africa and a negotiated settlement for all groups".

This would happen when the UCCP represented blacks "in parliament" in October this year.

Outlining the aims of the UCCP, Linda said his party would insist on devolution of power. An ideal system had to be developed. There could only be "one answer to the problem". This had to allow the people to choose their own leaders to run their affairs.

"Those leaders must come together to set the course for the country in a single parliament. If the new system is to be hammered out, as seems likely, we want to have a say in its creation."

Linda, who claimed he was recognised overseas as an authentic national black leader in the same league as Govan Mbeki, called for apartheid and statutory discriminatory laws to be eliminated so that all South Africans might have equal opportunities in all spheres of life.

Linda disqualified himself as an Ibhayi councillor in 1986 after missing four successive council meetings.

DD 29/11/88 (339)

Programme for science teachers

EAST LONDON — A primary physical science programme which will demonstrate new teaching methods, is to be held by the Urban Foundation at the Independent Teachers' Enrichment Centre next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The national co-ordinator of the programme, Mrs Ann Griffiths, said that the programme was launched by the foundation four years ago, and was aimed at encouraging good teaching of physical science at primary schools.

The foundation had recognised the need to improve the number of physical science teachers in South Africa.

Mrs Griffiths said that the new approach to the teaching of physical science was not confined to black teachers. The special training course for black teachers would be held the following week. — DDR

339 SM 3/2/88

Jobs run out at Community Services

A massive waste of time and money

By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

Millions of rands and as many manhours are being wasted because employees of Community Services, formerly the Development Boards, are without work, according to a senior administration employee.

The source, who wished to remain anonymous, said senior employees receiving pay packets of between R70 000 and R90 000 a year spent eight hours a day at work with nothing to do.

The situation has been described as "a gross waste of taxpayers' money and total mismanagement".

A senior engineer paid between R4 500 and R5 000 a month has answered two official letters since November and has spent the rest of his time reading books.

R70 000 — FOR NOUGHT

His superior, who took home R70 000 a year, had not done a stitch of work since last August, said the source.

At least 40 workers in another department have spent eight hours a day with nothing to do.

"While we were employed by the development boards, which were abolished for political reasons, the productivity level was high and employees enjoyed job satisfaction," said the source.

About 60 percent of Community Services personnel were without work while about 20 percent had only odd jobs to do.

Many employees were gradually made redundant after the abolition of the development boards. Some with 10 years' service received redundancy and pension packets of R60 000 while others with 20 years' service got R120 000 settlements.

The source believed the redundancy cheques came from the Government Pension Fund.

PUT TO ISSUING IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

"My knowledge is being wasted because there is no work for me," said an engineer.

Some workers have been seconded to the townships while others have been given the task of issuing identity documents.

The press secretary to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said it was a provincial matter.

The public relations officer for the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Mr A Byrne, said: "We are not aware of any employee of community development sitting without work, especially in the pay brackets mentioned.

"There are several juniors who are being trained for specific tasks. These allegations are considered in a serious light and we will investigate any specific cases brought to our attention," he said.

E Cape housing sale falters

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D/D 5/2/88

EAST LONDON — Only 9,7 per cent of the 34 045 State-owned houses in the Eastern Cape have been sold to tenants in black urban areas, a figure which compares unfavourably with sales in other areas.

According to a press statement issued by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Transvaal sales during December totalled 21,65 per cent of the 240 965 houses available.

Sales in the Western Cape totalled only 7,41 per cent of the 20 041 houses available, and in the Northern Cape 29,33 per cent of the 10 786 houses available.

Natal sales totalled 12,03 percent of the 9 861 houses available, and Free State sales totalled 28,8 per cent of the 17 041 available houses.

The executive director of Community Services for the Cape Provincial Administration, Mr D. J. Retief, said average sales figures in the Cape Province as a whole totalled about 10 per cent.

The low sales figures in the Eastern Cape could be be attributed to unemployment and unrest in the area, he said.

"Unrest prevented land surveyors from completing surveys in the townships, so building was delayed."

Mr Retief said surveyors could only begin work in the Western Cape once leasehold rights had been introduced.

"The delay meant that the action started late here, which explains lower sales figures."

The statement said that experience in the United Kingdom has shown that the privatisation of Council houses has usually resulted in improvements to the homes in question and a general enhancement of living conditions.

The same applies in this country, where the value of privately owned houses has risen due to improvements and renovations. — DDR

New council elections in October, but old attitudes prevail

By KHULU SIBIYA

OMETIME in October, residents in black townships throughout the country will go to the polls to elect their community council leaders.

The question is whether the conditions that attracted only 10 percent of voters in 1983 are now different, or are they still the same?

After five years, very little has changed in the attitudes of blacks towards community councils or, for that matter, any other government created institutions for blacks.

In fact, according to political analysts, the situation is somewhat confusing because of the indefinite state of emergency. Lack of public meetings and media restrictions have made matters worse, because many happenings go unnoticed in the townships.

Rent evictions and scandals involving bribery by some councillors in certain areas have also compounded the problem.

Looking back to five years ago, the combined effort by extra parliamentary organisations were undoubtably responsible for a successful boycott of the Indian and coloured tricameral elections and the elections under the Black Local Authorities Act.

The birth of the UDF in 1983, which, among other things, resolved to unite all groups opposed to the elections, also contributed to the election debacle.

The authorities, however, blamed radicals and ANC cohorts for intimidating people to keep them from voting. The then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, said that even if nobody voted in the elections, the government would go ahead and appoint people as councillors.

After five years of turmoil and instability in most black townships, the government finally introduced the state of emergency in a last-ditch effort to create a climate conducive to implementing government policy.

But with rent evictions now the order of the day in the townships, many people think the councillors' actions alienate them from the people they expect votes from.

In Soweto for instance, most rent evictions have been in the constituencies of the mayor, Nelson Botile and his deputy, Thami Ndaba – Orlando East and Chiawelo Extension Three respectively.

The manner in which these evictions are carried out – furniture, clothes, blankets, utensils and other belongings thrown out of houses and strewn all over the ground – is bound to create negative attitudes towards the authorities.

At a function I attended recently, Dobsonville mayor Steve Nkatlo said: "If you want people to vote for you, give them houses and treat them like human beings."

Soweto housing director, Estelle Bester, when asked by the media to react on the evictions, was quoted as saying that since the Soweto people were "not acting normally" – by paying rent – her council was in turn "not acting normally in making the residents pay".

The Promotion of Local Government Affairs Amendment Bill – introduced in Parliament in June last year – if passed as law this year, will effectively force employers to act as debt collectors on behalf of the local authorities.

The bill also provides that local authorities could attach the liquid assets of an individual owing rent. This would include amounts owed to that individual by the employer.

There would be stiff penalties on employers and employees who failed to comply with attachment orders.

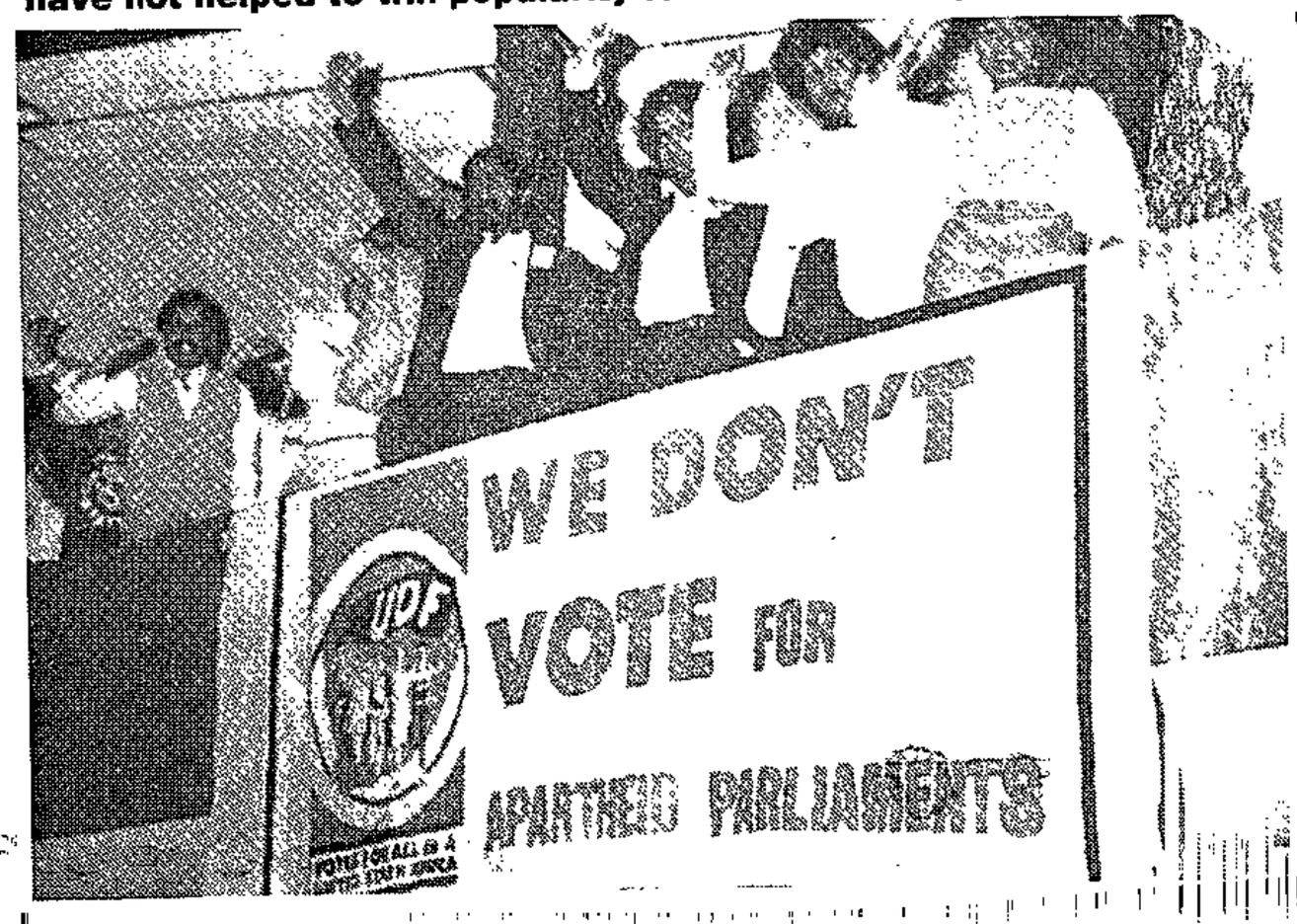
This bill, however, has met with total rejection from employers, trade unionists and opposition politicians. The National Council of Trade Unions has even called for the government to write off rent money – estimated at more than R288-million in April last year – owed by township residents.

This is a different scene from that of 1983. The unions then were not as powerful and legal as they are now. Granted, the situation has cooled somewhat because of the emergency. But how is the government going to assess the mood of the people towards the elections without any public speeches?

It would be better to lift the emergency now in order to avoid embarrassment later.



The formation of the UDF (below) contributed to the poor percentage poll in the 1983 council elections. Evictions by Soweto mayor Nelson Bothile (above right) and his deputy, Thami Ndaba have not helped to win popularity for the community councils.



Municipal elections boycott for October

Wilmard 12-18/2/88

By MONO BADELA

A BOYCOTT of the forthcoming October municipal elections is being planned and the United Democratic Front is to call for some form of protest.

This week Planning and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis announced that October 26 has been set as the date for people to go to the polls to elect local councils.

A statement issued by the UDF reaffirmed its stand against participating in structures created by the government. "The UDF will not participate in the municipal elections in October. Like the whites-only elections the apartheid municipal elections will not serve any meaningful role in bringing about justice, democracy and peace for the oppressed majority."

The UDF has requested its affiliates to consider ways of protesting against what it terms "racist elections".

The UDF's national treasurer, Azhar Cachalia, said it was "highly improbable" that his organisation would field candidates in the municipal elections.

Earlier this week a morning newspaper reported that the UDF was considering participating in the municipal elections.

"This is not so," Cachalis said. "It is highly improbable that any of the UDF's regions and affiliates will recommend participation as a tactic in the election."

He said the question of the method of opposition to the October elections had been referred to the affiliates and regions for discussion.

The South African Youth Congress endorses the UDF's standpoint. In a statement Sayco said: "All apartheid structures from parliament to local administration have been bolstering apartheid."

Sayco said it could not take part in the municipal elections while the State of Emergency was in force, the ANC remained banned and thousands of people were in detention.

UDF regions such as the Western Cape, Transvaal, Border and Eastern Cape said participation in the October elections was ruled out.

Western Cape, UDF, chairman Dullah Omar and vice-chairman Joe Marks said "participation was out of the question. The tricameral parliament has been proved to be a farce. The boycott of the first tricameral election destroyed its legitimacy and credibility. It has been exposed as a useless institution for the purpose of bringing about change."

The director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said it would be presumptious of him to tell others what they should be doing, but added that any strategy should be "seriously considered".

The Azanian National Youth Unity has also reiterated its commitment to non-negotiation with the government.

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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CAPE TOWN, 17 FEBRUARY 1988

KAAPSTAD, 17 FEBRUARIE 1988

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No. 11144

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 247. 17 February 1988

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 105 of 1987: Pension Benefits for Councillors of Local Authorities Act, 1987.

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 247. 17 Februarie 1988

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 105 van 1987: Wet op Pensioenvoordele vir Raadslede van Plaaslike Owerhede, 1987.

ACT

To authorize a local authority to establish a pension fund or a pension scheme for the benefit of its councillors and their dependants; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 11 February 1988.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions.

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

(i) "councillor" means a member of a local authority;

(ii) "local authority" means any institution or body contemplated in section 84 (1) *(f)* of the Provincial Government Act, 1961 (Act No. 32 of 1961), and includes—

(a) a committee mentioned in section 17 of the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act, 1983 (Act No. 91 of 1983);

(b) a board of management or board as defined in section 1 of the Rural Areas Act (House of Representatives), 1987 (Act No. 9 of 1987);

(c) a local authority as defined in section 1 of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act No. 102 of 1982); or

(d) a local government body established by virtue of the provisions of section 30 (2) *(a)* of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act No. 38 of 1927); (iv)

(iii) "Minister" means the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning acting with the concurrence of—

(a) the Minister of Finance; and

(b) the Minister charged with local government affairs of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives or the House of Delegates, according to the population group involved; or

(c) the Minister of Education and Development Aid where a body contemplated in paragraph *(d)* of the definition of "local authority" is involved; (i)

(iv) "pension fund" means a pension fund as defined in section 1 of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No. 24 of 1956); (ii)

(v) "pension scheme" means a pension scheme for members of local authorities as contemplated in section 3. (iii)

Establishment of, and contributions to, pension funds.

2. A local authority or a group of local authorities which prefers not to establish a pension scheme in terms of section 3, may, subject to the provisions of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act

No. 24 of 1956), and such conditions as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette*, for the benefit of its or their councillors and the dependants of those councillors—

(a) establish, control, administer and maintain a pension fund; and

(b) contribute to such a pension fund at a rate which shall not exceed such rate as may be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Establishment of, and appropriations for, pension schemes.

3. A local authority which prefers not to establish a pension fund in terms of section 2 by itself or with any other local authority may, subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine by notice in the *Gazette*, for the benefit of its or their councillors and the dependants of those councillors—

(a) establish a pension scheme in terms of which a pension, gratuity or benefit may be paid to such councillors and their dependants; and

(b) appropriate money for the purposes of such pension scheme at a rate which shall not exceed such rate as may be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

Powers of Minister in respect of rates and conditions.

4. (1) Different rates and conditions may be determined by the Minister under section 2 or 3 in respect of different categories or grades of local authorities.

(2) A determination under section 2 or 3 may also be applicable in respect of service which was rendered by a councillor before the date of that determination (including a date before the commencement of this Act) and which is taken into account for the calculation of the benefit concerned.

Conclusion of agreements.

5. A local authority or a group of local authorities which has established a pension fund in terms of section 2, or a local authority which has established a pension scheme in terms of section 3, may enter into an agreement with any person, body or pension fund in terms of which that person, body or pension fund will be responsible for the management and administration of the pension fund or the administration of the pension scheme, as the case may be.

Short title.

6. This Act shall be called the Pension Benefits for Councillors of Local Authorities Act, 1987.

339 Bday 17/2/78

BLACKS SLOW TO BUY HOUSES

SOPHIE TEMA

FOUR out of every five blacks in council housing still rent their homes in spite of government's major house-selling drive.

By January, the National Housing Commission (NHC) had sold only 20% of the total number of homes available under the scheme, while 80% of occupants were still registered as tenants, NHC sales co-ordinator Alex Weiss disclosed yesterday.

Last year government offered vast reductions on house prices.

Weiss said in the Transvaal 21,94% of the available houses had been sold by January — 58 411 out of 266 239.

Commenting on the slow response, Weiss said: "The black community does not respond as expected despite the government having done everything possible to streamline the sale of houses."

Weiss said the reason could be that most did not understand home-ownership. He said the Transvaal Provincial Administration had repeatedly asked employers to explain to their black employees the advantages and financial details of home-ownership.

The NHC had also launched various programmes to boost the campaign.

Conditional 'yes' to going in



Tom Boya is mayor of Daveyton and president of the United Municipalities of SA (Umsa), which broke away from the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa). Umsa claims 60 of the 193 black local authorities have joined it since the split a year ago.

FM: Do you think the local elections in October will run smoothly?

Boya: We know there are people who oppose government and will try to express their opposition by disrupting the elections. At the same time, we have to have a sound base for local government. We have got to get people who are committed to their communities and won't just look after themselves.

Will the State of Emergency work to your advantage?

I have a problem with the emergency. People should be able to canvass openly and not face restrictions such as needing permission for meetings. Even with the emergency, if people want to arrange a boycott they will.

Will councillors who resigned because of community pressure stand again?

We hear that some of them want to make a comeback. Also more and more councillors who were afraid to move around freely are now coming out and even holding meetings.

Was this not made possible by the emergency?

While some want the emergency to continue because they feel unsafe, I believe it should be lifted to create a climate of certainty.

What would you regard as an acceptable minimum poll?

A 25% poll would be acceptable. If we achieve this, we have achieved a lot. First it's a question of people not being exposed to voting. Then, not many vote in local elections, even in white areas. The recent by-election in Johannesburg that could have given the PFP control only got a 16% poll.

How will the voters' rolls be constructed?

A final decision on who can vote is still to be made, but Umsa has asked that everyone living within the borders of a local authority, regardless of whether that person is in a shack or in a house or where they come from, must be given the right to vote.

What about the people excluded because they live outside the borders of the local authorities in the homelands, in informal settlements and on trust land?

I wasn't aware that so many places were excluded. The place I can talk about is Ekangala near KwaNdebele. I know of people who left Daveyton, KwaThema and Tembisa to live there. At the time, they were promised that Ekangala was marked for decentralisation and would not be incorporated. We are now surprised that government has turned against their own decision.

Do these decisions reflect on you because you choose to participate and is this a reason why the authorities have lost credibility?

No, because government decided without consulting us. Government made a mistake by establishing the present local authorities at the same time as the tricameral system. Blacks saw the authorities as substitutes for participation at top level. That is the main reason for rejection. The Vaal riots erupted in 1984 shortly after the coloured and Indian elections.

Another problem is finance. Even in the days of the Van der Walt Commission into the Vaal riots, it became clear there was money with the now defunct administration boards that could have been transferred. If it had, maybe the Lekoa council wouldn't have had to raise tariffs then. So these local authorities came in in a negative light and, before they could justify their existence, they were forced to raise tariffs.

Will rents be an election issue?

No, we are not going to make rents an issue. The only way to solve this problem is by negotiation. Local authorities also have to provide the necessary services. If people have the services they will be only too happy to pay. One of the main issues government needs to address is land availability and, of course, that can only happen if laws such as the Group Areas Act are scrapped.

Resettlement of squatters is central to government's "orderly urbanisation" policy. Will local authorities have to implement it?

It will depend on the strength of the council. If a council puts its foot down and says they are prepared to accommodate squatters, I don't think there is anything to stop them. Daveyton has proved this. Recently, people on a white farm near Bapsfontein, Varkfontein, were being threatened with eviction. My council went there and offered these squatters serviced land. We are now also settling squatters from backyards in Daveyton in this area.

We have recommended to our members that instead of evicting squatters they must rather assist in resolving their problems. In the end, though, each council is autonomous.

What do you think of Minister Chris Heunis's claim that Allan Hendrickse is blocking land reform for blacks?

I don't believe Heunis. All along, government has been delaying. One thing we know about this government is that if they want to push anything through, they do.

I'm 100% behind Hendrickse's point of view and in what he is doing in pushing for group areas to be scrapped. If we were in the same position, we would do so as well.

Would Umsa participate in the National Council?

This was the main problem behind the split with Ucasa. Umsa's preconditions are the scrapping of laws such as the Group Areas Act, the release of political prisoners and permission for political exiles to return.

Yet you are willing to participate in local elections?

We have no problem here because we feel we have a role to play. We have been able to highlight problems and have actively assisted in bringing development to our areas.

Further, Umsa is fighting for integrated local authorities. We have made it known to government that we hope these are going to be the last elections based on race. If you're going to fight that from outside, I don't think you're going to achieve much. But if you are going to fight from within I already know of some of the successes we have had in the RSC I serve in. Look what happened when we failed to choose a deputy chairman for the East Rand RSC. This went on for about six months — nobody could gain a two-thirds majority. It shows what we can actually do and I think those people of the RSC are beginning to respect us.

self-governing territory and (b) independent Black state as at 31 December 1987 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

On 31 December 1987 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R1 269 710 501.

The costs relating to the purchase of land are not recorded separately in respect of each state. The figures requested are thus not readily available.

Self-governing territories: size in hectares

178. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the size in hectares of each of the self-governing territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

KwaNdebele	290 632 hectares
Gazankulu	764 656 hectares
Qwaqwa	72 690 hectares
KaNgwane	438 221 hectares
Lebowa	2 212 897 hectares
KwaZulu	3 189 796 hectares

(As at 31 December 1987.)

Voluntary service

182. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

What percentage of the persons who rendered voluntary service in the (a) Citizen Force and (b) Commandos as at 31 December 1987 was (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

	(a)	(b)
(i) White	98,8%	84,6%
(ii) Coloured	1,2%	9,2%
(iii) Asian	0%	2,1%
(iv) Black	0%	4,1%

Detention centres: persons in detention

184. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) How many persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) for what offences was each of them in detention as at that date?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) As on 10 February 1988

Witwatersrand Command Detention Barracks	121
Western Province Command Detention Barracks	10
Orange Free State Command Detention Barracks	16
Military Area Walvis Bay Detention Barracks	75
King's Rest Detention Barracks	1

(b) (i) Contravention of Section 11 MDC (Interference with guards, sentries, etc.) — 1 person.

(ii) Contravention of Section 12 MDC (Dereliction of duty by sentry, watchkeeper, etc.) — 1 person.

(iii) Contravention of Section 13 MDC (Desertion) — 2 persons.

(iv) Contravention of Section 14 MDC (Absence without leave and non-attendance where required to attend) — 177 persons.

(v) Contravention of Section 15 MDC (Assaulting superior officer) — 1 person.

(vi) Contravention of section 19 MDC (Disobeying lawful commands or orders) — 8 persons.

(vii) Contravention of Section 20 MDC (Theft of public property or property belonging to a comrade, mess, etc.) — 12 persons.

(viii) Contravention of Section 24 MDC (Negligently losing kit, equipment, arms, etc.) — 1 person.

(ix) Contravention of Section 27 MDC (Using or taking articles issued to or under control of another person) — 3 persons.

(x) Contravention of Section 33 MDC (Drunkenness) — 5 persons.

(xi) Contravention of Section 39 MDC (Resisting arrest) — 8 persons.

(xii) Contravention of Section 43 MDC (False representations concerning rank) — 1 person.

(xiii) Contravention of Section 22 of Defence Act No 44 of 1957 (Service in the Citizen Force) — 1 person.

(xiv) Common law offence of theft — 2 persons.

Military hospitals: average bed-occupancy rate

185. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) What was the average bed-occupancy rate in military hospitals in 1987;

(2) whether any notifiable diseases were diagnosed at military hospitals in that year; if so, how many cases in respect of each specified disease?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) 72,4%

(2) Yes

Meningitis	9
Typhoid	1
Tuberculosis	51
Malaria	198
Hepatitis	127
Measles	171

Members killed/wounded

187. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

How many members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) wounded in 1987?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) 72

(b) The hon member is referred to the reply to part (b) of the written Question No 167 of 1984.

RSA/Namibia: national servicemen teaching in civilian schools

230. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any national servicemen are teaching in civilian schools in (a) South Africa and (b) Namibia at present; if so, how many in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) Yes.

As on 15 February 1988, 16 and 10 respectively.

Detention barracks in RSA/SWA/Namibia

234. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) How many detention barracks have been established in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa/Namibia and (b) what is the total number of offenders that can be accommodated at such barracks;

(2) whether any new detention barracks were established in terms of section 120 of the First Schedule to the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in 1987; if so, (a) where are these barracks situated, (b) how many persons/offenders can these baracks accommodate and (c) for what reasons were these barracks established;

(3) what was the average number of offenders detained in detention barracks in 1987?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) (i) 5

(ii) None

(b) 458

(2) None

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

(3) The hon member is referred to the reply in this House to the written Question No 311 of 1987.

Troops deployed in Black townships

236. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) In which Black townships were troops of the South African Defence Force deployed in 1987, (b) what functions did these troops perform in these townships and (c) what total number of persons attached to the Defence Force were deployed in these townships in 1987;

(2) whether any of these troops were national servicemen; if so, how many?

UMSA BOSS HITS OUT

Sowetan 1/3/88

MANY organisations are driven underground by strong tactics from the South African Government such as the recent restrictions imposed on 18 organisations which enjoy the support of the black communities, the president of the United Municipalities of South Africa, Mr Tom Boya, said at the weekend.

Mr Boya was addressing the first annual general meeting of Umsa which was attended by delegates from around the country. He said Umsa condemned in the strongest possible terms the latest restrictions on the United Democratic Front, Azanian People's Organisation, Congress of South African Trade Unions and others.

"We are vehemently opposed to the muzzling of these organisations which enjoy the support of the black communities. We believe that it is tactics like these which drive many organisations underground and thus missing on opportunities of attracting them to round table negotiations.

He said those members of black communities who are involved in "unaffected" bodies become unfairly labelled as the Government's bedfellows. They and their organisations get labels such as "puppets and irrelevant."

Mr Boya also lashed out at councillors who are involved in acts of corruption and maladministration.

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'Why Govt acted on UDF'

Sowetan 1/31/88

339

Dr STOFFEL van der Merwe, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning said yesterday that before clamping down on the United Democratic Front last week, the Government had taken into account that the UDF might participate in the October municipal elections.

"We knew that there was an argument in the UDF about possible participation, but we estimated that that argument would not win the day.

"So there was no use in waiting for them to participate. We would have welcomed it if they did.

Dr van der Merwe said that a weekend report quoting him on possible UDF participation might have led to a misunderstanding.

Elections

He had said that UDF participation in the municipal elections had been "taken into account" in deciding on the new clamps.

In the context of the article, this might have given the impression that the Government had decided on the clampdown because it thought the UDF might participate — and demonstrate a large measure of support.

In fact he had meant that if the Government had believed the UDF would participate, this might have influenced it not to act against the UDF.

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UCP told to prepare for October elections

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON —About 45 United Conciliation Party members who attended the party meeting here yesterday were told by the Border branch's president, Mr J. Menemene, that the party's main objective now was to be in the statutory councils.

In his speech, Mr Menemene urged members of his party "to start thinking about and preparing for the October elections in the light of the party's belief of being partners in the decision making processes of this country".

"We believe in devolution of power and aim to be in the statutory council where we can take part in negotiations and be part of decision making processes," he said.

Mr Menemene attributed the poor attendance at the meeting to "fear of being seen going to Menemene's party by Mr Makeba's informers" while people are faced with the problem of evictions for failing to pay their rents.

He told the meeting that 13 people were killed in Mamelodi by municipal police because they did not pay their rents while 48 Dobsonville families were moved out for the same reason.

Some families were evicted in Duncan Village after failing to pay rent for houses they maintained were not worth it.

"Do you think I can keep quiet and pretend that all is well even with my people in Duncan Village?"

He said the Gompo Town council should give people land so "we can see to their housing needs, especially those people in C section".

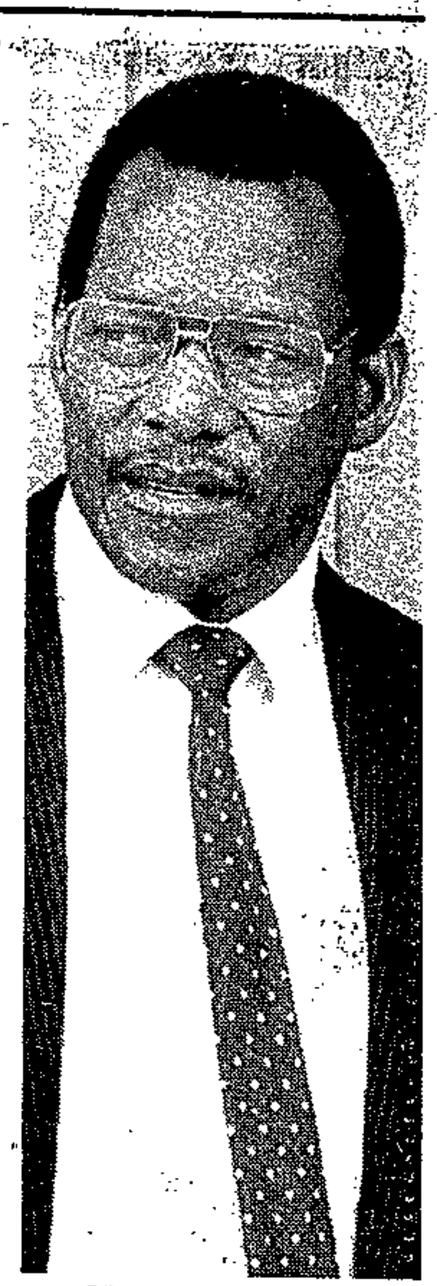
He accused Archbishop Desmond Tutu of not being a true leader for his campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa while he enjoyed overseas financial support.

"He gets money from overseas because he is a Nobel Peace Prize winner but what are his followers going to depend on?"

He said his party did not lead people to "prison like other organisations" but to negotiations with members of parliament and the state president.

The sectretary of the party, Miss Nomsisi Putye, also spoke at the meeting and called on other organisations to join the UCP so that a strong united body could be formed, with its main objective being for the struggle for freedom and advancement of black people.

"The UCP believes that a pen is mightier than a sword and we believe in negotiations. Community councillors are only government servants who carry out the government's orders without questioning them," she said.



MR MENEMENE

Land for blacks 'urgent'

JOHANNESBURG PFP city councillors have expressed concern that government's delay in identifying new land in the PWV area for black urbanisation may be the result of political considerations.

They criticised the sensitivity shown by the Department of Development Planning, whose spokesman on Tuesday described as "pure speculation" that a planning report had been delivered to government.

PFP councillors Tony Leon and

ROGER SMITH

Claire Quayle described the matter as "critically urgent".

Leon said it was believed at least three new townships the size of Soweto were needed.

Quayle believed government's delay in identifying land for black housing was because it was "a political hot potato" which could affect the forthcoming Randfontein by-election or the October municipal elections.

10/3/88
Friday

D/D 11/3/88

R487m spent on black housing

CAPE TOWN — The government had spent R486 629 267 on infrastructure, services and material loans for black housing over the last three years, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. (339)

Last year, the government spent R227,8 million on this, compared to R111,4m in 1985.

Replying to a question by Mr Andrew Gerber (CP, Brits), he said:

"The government has committed itself to the provision of mainly serviced sites in black towns whilst it is expected of individuals themselves to provide for the housing needs of their families with the assistance of employers and private financial institutions.

"The only exception which is is made is in respect of heads of households in the lowest income groups who are, as a result of health or other reasons, not able to provide for their own housing needs."

Mr Heunis said the figures he gave referred to infrastructure, services and material loans including housing on which state funds had been expended. — DDC

11/3/88

INKATHA AND VOTING

At the moment, Inkatha does not have plans to participate in the October local authority elections. Should a decision be taken to field candidates, it would not be guided by a need to prove democratically that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's popularity stretches further than KwaZulu. Says Inkatha Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo: "We don't need to stage a demonstration of Buthelezi's national support. We know he has that support from the distribution of our membership."

Current Inkatha policy rejects the black local authorities as presently constructed. At the same time, Inkatha would not stand in the way of individual members who want to put themselves forward. Such individuals are on their own, however, says Dhlomo, and would have to campaign without Inkatha's organisational muscle.

Inkatha's policy was formulated in 1982, when legislation introduced fully fledged black local authorities. Inkatha rejected these structures, says Dhlomo, "because it felt government had failed to address the vexed question of how they would generate revenue. We anticipated that relying on rents for revenue would bring councillors into conflict with their constituents and events have proved us correct."

Any change in this policy would need to be agreed to by the Inkatha central committee.

"As far as I am aware," says Dhlomo "there are no immediate plans to put possible participation on the agenda."

Land set aside for urban blacks

CAPE TIMES 18/3/86

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Political Staff

The government had set aside 24 331,5 hectares of land in urban areas for black occupation since the repeal of influx-control legislation, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North), said 20 areas had been set aside in the Cape, including three areas in Cape Town and one in Port Elizabeth.

Available

In Cape Town, 1 667 hectares were made available for black occupation at Khayelitsha, 30,2 hectares at Nyanga and 42,2 on the Cape Flats, while 2 693,9 hectares was set aside in Port Elizabeth.

Land for black occupation had also been made available at George, Walvis Bay, Victoria West, Kimberley, Hanover, Barkly East, Bathurst, Uitenhage, Lady Grey, Fort Beuafort, Kenton-on-Sea, Port Alfred, Grahamstown, Molteno, Cathcart and Ugie.

In Natal, three areas were made available at Pinetown, Louwsburg and Durban.

In the Transvaal, 22 areas were set aside, including 2 454,4 hectares at Witbank, 2 044,2 hectares at Boksburg, 1 759,5 hectares at Pretoria and 1 648,4 hectares at Bronkhorstspruit.

In the Orange Free State, eight areas were made available.

Freedom by restriction



Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning and Information, Stoffel van der Merwe, has been appointed Minister of Information from April 1. He talks to the *FM* about government's reform strategies.

***FM:* Does government's economic reform initiative mean political reform has been ditched for the time being?**

Van der Merwe: It must be appreciated that reform is not even-paced and that we need socio-economic reform as well as political reform. Also bear in mind that the major political reforms announced so far have to be digested and implemented. This limits our ability to generate new reforms. The phase of political reform we are now facing is such that it is increasingly important to get co-operation from other groups involved. This has not been forthcoming, particularly in the case of the National Council (NC). The time arrives when one says (to black leaders and other critics): "We have been doing our bit to promote reform. What have you done?"

What has happened to the NC?

Everyone talks about government's NC initiative, but who has done anything to promote it? It's not that we can't go ahead unilaterally and work out a new political system for SA, but it would be so much better if we could get co-operation. The NC is the next step in the reform process.

Will the NC Bill be passed this year?

I don't want to commit myself. It's a matter of timing. It's no use trying to get the NC off the ground unless there is a climate conducive to participation. But one need not necessarily see 100% as the only pass mark. We may consider participation in the NC which is less than perfect, but which is sufficient to get it under way so that it can build its own legitimacy in time. But it needs that minimum of legitimacy so that it at least receives a pass mark if not a distinction.

Some leaders in extra-parliamentary groups who were starting to debate the possibility of participating in government-created structures will almost certainly reconsider after the latest restrictions on those groups. Won't this make it more difficult for the people with whom you wish to co-operate to come forward and talk to you?

In our assessment, that voice was not going to win the day. We assumed that the extra-parliamentary groups would campaign for a boycott of the municipal elections later this year. We believe there are many blacks who want to take part in the elections, but who may have been prevented from doing so by the boycotters. By restricting these groups, we have freed people to participate. The restrictions are, therefore, a move to get reform going. The groups were also dovetailing with ANC views on rejecting negotiation under any circumstances. In that light, there was no future for negotiation. Most whites have accepted that power in white hands alone is not sustainable and have moved towards power-sharing with other groups. The move was seen by some blacks as a slide towards black government, a surrender movement. There was, therefore, no inclination to negotiate. Even those blacks who accepted the need for a shared government were too scared to come forward. Government's security action — including the latest restrictions, the State of Emergency, the press regulations and the external action in Angola — are meant to send out signals to show that we are prepared to go to a certain point in the move towards power-sharing and no further.

We are saying to those who now refuse to negotiate that if they want to have a part of the power, they are going to have to compromise. That is why these latest restrictions are not counter to reform.

Were the latest restrictions aimed specifically at countering a boycott of the October elections?

It was an important consideration, but not the only one. The wider consideration was to normalise the political climate so that we can get proper negotiations under way and so that the political process can develop in the normal way. The elections are obviously part of this.

DEREGULATION

Trust areas freed

In a bold move, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen has deregulated tribal trust areas to the benefit of more than 1m blacks.

The two main, related, characteristics of proclamation R29 of 1988 are that blacks in trust areas will be able to obtain full property rights and business enterprises will be heavily deregulated.

The regulations affect the towns of Inanda, Ohlanga, KwaDabeka, Imbali, Ashdown, Nondweni, part of Edendale (all Natal); Soshanguve, Lethlabile, Gamapodile and Rebone (Transvaal); and Tshiame (OFS). The main area affected is the fertile Makhatini Flats in northern Natal.

The regulations replace Proclamation R239 of 1962, the instrument for the development of towns in self-governing territories and on land adjoining SA Development Trust land. Other areas affected include land purchased with the (then) purpose of inclusion in TBVC or the six self-governing states.

The regulations — covering land tenure, alienation of trust land in towns, registration of deeds in towns, land use in towns and regulations for local authorities — do not apply automatically in self-governing territories, but "will, on adoption by the governments concerned, come into effect" there.

The measures have been widely welcomed. Development Bank of Southern Africa CE Simon Brand says: "The steps are significant and make conditions more conducive for development."

Apart from the historic change in land law, Brand sees the future for local authorities as vital. "Until now everything ran in terms of Pretoria's regulations. Change will allow local authorities to be fully established and, more important, take up loans in their own right."

On the business and industry side, deregulation can be described as a relaxing of outmoded, illogical and unfair trade restrictions. Significantly, there is an updating of the South African model of declaring "islands" of informal activity (see P54). This

flexible approach, though with ministerial discretion, allows easier adaption to day-to-day changes in commercial realities.

The new rules, the *FM* understands, will also end to some degree many private sector monopolistic and similar practices that grew strong under the old laws. With more democratic local authorities, many of the tariffs asked for in certain areas that made enterprise uneconomic, will go.

This is not to say that deregulated trust areas will be autonomous. Technically, they will still fall under Viljoen's department, which will continue to plan development there. The object, an official tells the *FM*, is to plan within a regional context "and not develop islands."

Viljoen's ministry has been looking into trust land deregulation "for some time." A long list of anomalies was brought to the authorities' attention.

Further chunks of tribal trust land may still be absorbed into TBVC and the six self-governing states. ■

VILJOEN'S CHARTER: A CLOSER LOOK

The deregulation of trust areas sees a bundle of old regulations going out and new, fewer ones coming in. The changes are far-reaching, innovative and imaginative.

The rules, in a 48-page *Government Gazette* 11166 dated March 9, provide:

☐ Cheaper forms of land tenure by deeds of grant and leasehold rights;

☐ That the holder may apply for a deed of grant/leasehold to be converted into a right of ownership;

☐ For registration in the Deeds Registries Act;

☐ That the holder of a deed or grant may occupy land, build on it, encumber his rights with a bond or transfer them, rent his property, subdivide it, or place a servitude on it;

☐ That institutions granting loans to purchasers may protect their rights by registering a bond against the property;

☐ That any premises used predominantly for residential purposes may also be used for any social or religious activities, or any undertaking, occupation or trade, including retail trade and provision of services — unless a "significant" number of surrounding residents object;

☐ That registration of a bond is no longer a drawn-out procedure;

☐ For retaining existing town councils, and allowing the minister to "establish a variety of forms of local government according to regional needs;" and

☐ For relaxing building regulations "to make it easier for a prospective home owner to build a house, or have one built."

Proclamation R29 repealed R264 of 1968, which provided in part that:

☐ One person might not conduct more than one general dealer's business within a radius of 32 km in trust areas;

☐ No trader outside trust areas might conduct a business inside a trust area; and

☐ Traders in trust areas had to have financial statements ready for inspection by "an authorised person" at any time.

The new regulations provide that an owner of land in certain areas can apply for it to be declared an "informal area."

Once approval is obtained, the owner himself may award deeds of grant and leasehold rights in respect of pieces of it. He must have his land surveyed within four years. The minister may also declare informal areas and award land rights.

Curbs 'may increase chance of poll boycott'

339
Star
21/3/88

By Patrick Laurence

As a strategem to ensure a high percentage poll in black townships in the October municipal elections, the crippling curbs imposed on 18 opposition extra-parliamentary organisations are unlikely to succeed, according to Mr Chris Heymans, of Rhodes University.

They may even have the reverse effect by invigorating the deeply rooted boycott tradition in the black community, Mr Heymans told The Star.

He was elaborating on his study paper or "topical briefing". Published by the Institute of Race Relations, it was written before the imposition of the restrictions barring 17 opposition organisations from "any act or action" and prohibiting the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) from fulfilling a political role.

The restrictions were widely interpreted as an attempt to pre-empt a boycott of the elections by immobilising the organisations most likely to implement it. Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information-designate, has since confirmed that neutralisation of "intimidators" was a consideration in the decision to straitjacket the 18 organisations.

Low poll in 1983

The poll in the 1983 town council elections was low in the key urban areas. In Soweto it was barely over 10 percent and in the Vaal Triangle it was less than 15 percent.

A concerted boycott campaign by the now shackled United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation was an important factor in the low polls.

But, Mr Heymans argued, it is facile to assume that people stayed away from township polling booths in 1983, and before that in the 1978 elections for community councils, because they were intimidated.

The primary cause for low polls in those elections was a long-established tradition of opposition to participation in special structures for blacks, a tradition which the boycott campaign was able to capitalise on, Mr Heymans said. The February 24 restrictions were calculated to strengthen rather than weaken that tradition, he added.

As he put it in his paper: "The experiences of the past have ... resulted in a basic resistance among Africans to the thought of participation in Government structures."

South African history is littered with structures introduced from above by the Government, only to be discarded by the blacks for whom they were designed.

There is the Native Representative Council. Established in 1936, it survived until 1951, although it was effectively moribund by 1946. At local level there are the advisory boards, the urban councils, and the community councils.

Still extant but of questionable legitimacy because of the low polls which brought them into existence are most township councils. The same can perhaps be said of most legislative assemb lies in the partially self-governing and the nominally independent black statelets or "homelands."

Mr Heymans contended in his paper that black leaders had reservations about the NRC but saw it as an opportunity for "progressing towards some form of legimate political solution". The partially elected NRC was the first national political institution established by the country's white rulers for black people at a national level.

The men who were willing to serve in it as a means to an end included "prominent and undoubtedly legitimate leaders". One was Chief Albert Lutuli, who was later elected president of the African National Congress. Another was Professor Z K Mathews, who, like Lutuli, was a top ANC leader.

Ten years after its establishment, however, the early hopes gave way to disillusionment and frustration, largely because the government of the day turned a deaf ear to the advice of the NRC and tried, instead, to prevent it from critically discussing the prevailing policy of segregation.

The experience of the NRC aroused suspicion in the black community of Government-approved institutions, Mr Heymans wrote. The suspicion led to "fairly general agreement that Government-created forms of representation (NRC, urban advisory boards, tribal councils in the homelands and indirect parliamentary representation) were ineffectual sops".

Antipathy — born of historical experience — to participation in Government-created structures rather than intimidation accounts for the low polls in township elections in 1978 and again in 1983, the more so as the township councils were seen as a substitute for a voice in Parliament.

The way to overcome the antipathy is to persuade popular movements that participation is worthwhile, a path which Dr van der Merwe and some of his verligte colleagues appeared to have embarked on last year.

Reasons not clear

But, for reasons which have not yet become clear, reformists within the Government lost out to their colleagues who were punting for the "security option". The security lobby interpreted black resistance as a "manifestation of total onslaught" that demanded "strong and resolute action on the part of the State".

The February 24 curbs were a *kragdadige* response which met the demand for the mailed fist.

At the same time, however, they were calculated to confirm the view in the townships that, in Mr Heymans words, the State is "intrinsically repressive" and that its reforms are essentially cosmetic.

From that it is a small step to another conclusion: the boycott strategy, which has served to wreck previous Government attempts to confer institutions on blacks from above, must be applied again with renewed vigour.

As Mr Heymans noted: "Withholding co-operation from State intiatives may not have caused a transfer of power but it has certainly constrained the absoluteness of top-down rule."

POWER POLITICS

The game is over

Government is losing patience with black leaders who refuse to negotiate political change, and may soon launch a new unilateral "reform" initiative. The continued refusal of both "self-appointed" and "real" black leaders to talk about change is causing increasing bitterness and frustration among senior Nationalists.

They argue that government has gone a long way towards a reasonable compromise in order to get negotiations off the ground, but the move has not been reciprocated by blacks.

There is a growing belief that the old Vorsterian dictum of "so far and no further" must be revived to indicate to both rightwing whites and to blacks that the terms under which talks will take place are now set. In other words, demands for the release of jailed ANC [illegible], the lifting of the State of Emergency and [illegible] restrictions and the repeal of further apartheid laws as preconditions for negotiations are not even up for discussion. It's now — or not for a long time to come.

The latest evidence of government's hardening attitude came last week when Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said that government and other leaders who have "chosen the road of peaceful reform" cannot wait much longer for those leaders who remain reluctant to talk. "We must and will proceed."

It is clear that Heunis was referring not only to what government regards as "radical" leaders, but also to what he called "real" leaders (Mangosuthu Buthelezi perhaps?), whom he said "are strengthening not their bargaining position, but the forces of revolution and violence."

Heunis's comments came only days after Minister of Information-designate Stoffel van der Merwe told the *FM (Current affairs* March 18) that government is getting no cooperation from the people and groups who are demanding change. He, too, implied that if attitudes don't change, government may push ahead unilaterally with the National Council and other initiatives.

Whites have accepted the need to share power and government's posturing reflects this. Some black leaders, on the other hand, see this attitude as a move towards the surrender of all power by whites and are literally sitting back and waiting for the day it happens, he said. But Van der Merwe stressed that it will not happen. Government has moved to the halfway mark and expects black leaders to do the same — or be locked out of the game.

However, black leaders, like Daveyton mayor Tom Boya, who at least testified before the standing committee dealing with the proposed National Council, seem adamant not to negotiate unless preconditions are met. Said Boya at the recent AGM of the SA Foundation: "How can I be a moderate when I have no say in the affairs of the country?" ■

FINANCIAL MAIL MARCH 25 1988

(i) The extent of shortage with regard to (a) and (b) is 15%.

(ii) The reasons for shortage with regard to (a) and (b) are the lack of funds and unavailability of manpower.

Soweto: family housing units built by State/private owners

615. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the State and (b) private owners in 1987;

(2) (a) how many such units were being built at present by (i) the State and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) None.

(b) 1 775.

(2) (a) (i) None.

(ii) 3 759.

(b) 29 February 1988.

Soweto: housing schemes developed at present by State/private sector

616. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many housing schemes are at present being developed in Soweto by the (a) State 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; is 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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 0

(b) 6

(2) (a) (i) 1987

(ii) 1988

(b)

State	Private sector
	Schemes = Units
0	6 3 759

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) 0

(b) 29 February 1988.

Black townships in RSA: 99-year leasehold scheme/freehold title

617. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the (a) 99-year leasehold scheme is in operation, and (b) right to hold freehold title to land applies, in every Black township in the Republic; if not, (i) why not and (ii) in respect of which townships is this (aa) scheme and (bb) right not applicable;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. No right to hold freehold is as yet registered due to the fact that town registers does not exist. The land owner is entitled to apply for the opening of a town register. The Local Authorities are the legal land owners and it is their duty to apply.

(i) Falls away.

(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) All townships.

(2) 8 March 1988.

NATAL

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) (aa) The 99-year leasehold scheme is applicable in all black urban townships in Natal, except Shayamoya (Umzinto) where a decision as to its future is still awaited.

(i) and (ii) (bb) The right to hold freehold title to land has not yet been approved for urban townships in Natal, and legislative amendments are awaited.

(2) 1 March 1988.

TRANSVAAL

(1) (a) No. As certain policies and procedures are still being implemented and the scheme is apparently not well received by inhabitants of certain towns.

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) (aa) Applies to all black towns.

(i) and (ii) (bb) Fall away.

(2) 31 December 1987.

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Freehold is applicable to townships that have been declared approved townships in respect of the township establishment regulations No 1897 of 12 September 1986. Certain towns have already been declared while majority are still in the process to be declared.

(i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(2) 29 February 1988.

Hospitals: posts established

633. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many posts had been established as at 31 December 1987 for (a) nurses, (b) paramedics, (c) medical staff, (d) administrative staff and (e) other staff at the (i) Baragwanath Hospital, (ii) Coronation Hospital, (iii) H F Verwoerd Hospital, (iv) Johannesburg Hospital, (v) Kalafong Hospital and (vi) Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital in Rustenburg;

(2) whether any posts at these hospitals were frozen as at 31 January 1988; if so, how many in each category in respect of each hospital;

(3) (a) how many applications were made from each of these hospitals in each category for the unfreezing and filling of posts during the period 1 January to 31 December 1987 and (b) how many applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (i) Baragwanath Hospital

(a) nurses	4 105
(b) paramedics	424
(c) medical staff	591
(d) administrative staff	515
(e) other staff	1 989

(ii) Coronation Hospital

(a) nurses	763
(b) paramedics	88
(c) medical staff	166
(d) administrative staff	108
(e) other staff	405

(iii) H F Verwoerd Hospital

(a) nurses	2 124
(b) paramedics	572
(c) medical staff	589
(d) administrative staff	550
(e) other staff	1 345

(iv) Johannesburg Hospital

(a) nurses	1 932
(b) paramedics	539
(c) medical staff	681
(d) administrative staff	684
(e) other staff	2 011

(v) Kalafong Hospital

(a) nurses	1 578
(b) paramedics	157
(c) medical staff	308
(d) administrative staff	273
(e) other staff	742

(vi) Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital

(a) nurses	399
(b) paramedics	17
(c) medical staff	64
(d) administrative staff	36
(e) other staff	235

(2) Yes.

(a) 3 353.

(b) 54 families have been rehoused during 1987. The remaining families will be formally settled as the land for black development is identified and set aside. This process is receiving ongoing attention.

TRANSVAAL

(1) Yes.

(a) The estimated number of squatters (inclusive of males, females and children) in the PWV area on 31 December 1987 was as follows:

(i) Backyard squatters	804 372
(ii) Other squatters	109 729
TOTAL	914 101

(2) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) It is a continuous process that will continue for several years.

Community councillors/members of Black local authorities: number attacked/killed/injured

479. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the number of community councilors and members of Black local authorities who have been attacked and killed or injured as a result of their holding these offices; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any (a) community councillors and (b) members of Black local authorities were attacked and killed or injured in 1986 and 1987; if so, how many such persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in those years?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. Although community councillors and members of black local authorities were attacked and killed or injured in 1986 and 1987, it cannot beyond doubt be attributed to their holding these offices.

(2) Falls away.

Black townships: housing units sold in freehold

480. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many housing units in black townships were sold in freehold to Blacks during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) in which specified townships were these houses situated?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

NATAL

(a) None.

(b) Falls away.

TRANSVAAL

(a) 3

(b) 2 at "Spruit View" — Katlehong (East Rand).
1 at Naledi — Soweto (West-Rand).

ORANGE FREE STATE

(a) None for the period 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988.

(b) Falls away.

CAPE PROVINCE

(a) None.

(b) Falls away.

Community councils/other Black local authorities constituted

481. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many (a)(i) community councils and (ii) other Black local authorities had been constituted, and (b) wards were there, in each specified area as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) Community Councils were replaced on 11 July 1986 to Town Committees. (G N 1 480 dates 11 July 1986)

Region A: Western Cape — 13 Town Committees
Region B: Northern Cape — 21 do
Region D: Eastern Cape — 38 do

(ii) Region A: Western Cape — 1 Town Council
— 2 Local Authority Committees
Region B: Northern Cape — 1 City Council
— 2 Town Councils
Region D: Eastern Cape — 3 City Councils
— 1 Town Council

(b) As at 22 February 1988.

Region A: Western Cape

Dorpsraad

		Number of wards
Walvisbaai Town Committee	Kuisebmond	7
Stellenbosch	Mfuleni (Kuilsrivier)	7
Ashton	Zolani	7
Ceres	Nduli	5
Hermanus	Zwelihle	5
Cape Town	Cape Town	21
Paarl	Mbekweni	7
Robertson	Nqubela	7
Stellenbosch	KayaMandi	7
Worcester	Zweletemba	7
Mossel Bay	KwaNonqaba	5
Oudtshoorn	Bongolethu	7
Beaufort-West	Sidesaviwa	7
Victoria-West	Masinyusane	5

Local Authority Committee

Crossroads	Cape Town	7
Lwandle	Strand	5

Region B: Northern Cape

Local Authorities

Galeshewe (Kimberley)	City Council	12
Paballelo (Upington)	Town Council	6
Nonzwakazi (De Aar)	Town Council	6

Town Committees

Barkley-Wes	Mataleng	6
Britstown	Mziwabantu	5
Daniëlskuil	Tlhakalatlou	6
Delportshoop	Tidimalo	6
Douglas	Bongani	6
Griekwastad	Matlomola	6
Jan Kempdorp	Valspan	6
Olifantshoek	Ditloung	6
Petrusville	Thembinkosi	6
Philipstown	Lukhanyisweni	5
Postmasburg	Boichoko	6
Prieska	Ethembeni	6
Reivilo	Biopelo	6
Ritchie	Motswedimosa	1 ward 6 members
Vryburg	Huhudi	8
Warrenton	Ikhutseng	6
Windsorton	Kutlwano	1 ward 6 members
Richmond	Sabelo	1 ward 5 members
Hanover	Nompumelelo	6
Noupoort	KwaZamuxolo	7
Colesberg	Kuyasa	8

Region D: Eastern Cape

Local Authorities

Ibhayi (Port Elizabeth)	City Council	21
Rini (Grahamstad)	City Council	9
Kwanobuhle (Uitenhage Despatch)	City Council	14
Lingelihle (Cradock)	Town Council	7

Town Committee

Aberdeen	Thembalesizwe	6
Adelaide/ Bedford	Lingelethu	9
Alexandria	Kwanonqubela	5
Alicedale/ Paterson	Kwanonzwakwazi	8
Aliwal-North	Dukathole	6
Barkly-Oos	Nkululeko	6
Burgersdorp	Mzamomhle	8
Cathcart	Katikati	6
Dordrecht	Sinakho	5
Elliot	Masibambane	6
Fort Beaufort	Kwatinidubu	7
Graaff-Reinet	uMasizakhe	8
Hankey	Umzamomhle	6
Hofmeyr	Luxolweni	5
Humansdorp	KwaNomzamo	8
Indwe	Mavuya	6
Jamestown	Masakhane	4
Jansenville	KwaZamukucinga	6
King William's Town	Ginsberg	4
Kirkwood	Nomothamsanqa	7

Klipplaat	Wongalethu	6
Komga	Qumrha	5
Lady Grey	Khwesinaledi	7
Maclear	Sonwabile	6
Middelburg (Cape)	kwaNonzame	8
Molteno	Nomonde	6
East London	Gompo Town	8
Pearston	Khanyiso	6
Port Alfred/Bathurst	Nkwenkwezi	7
Queenstown	Mlungisi	8
Somerset-East/ Cookhouse	kwaNojoli	9
Sterkstroom	Masakhe	6
Steynsburg	Khayamnandi	6
Steytlerville	Vuyolwethu	4
Stutterheim	Cumakala	6
Tarkastad	Zola	7
Ugie	Dyoki	6
Venterstad	Nozizwe	6

ORANGE FREE STATE

(a) (i) Community Councils — Nil (29.02.1988)

(ii) Local Authorities — 70 (29.02.1988)

(b) (i) Falls away.

(ii)

Bohlokong	(Bethlehem)	11
Bolokanang	(Petrusburg)	5
Borwa	(Tweespruit)	6
Dipelaneng	(Hobhouse)	6
Ditlhake	(Koffiefontein)	6
Ezenzeleni	(Warden)	4
Fateng-Tshe-Ntsho	(Paul Roux)	6
42ND Hill	(Harrismith)	8
Ha-Rasebei	(Edenburg)	6
Hlohlolwane	(Clocolan)	6
Ikgomotseng	(Soutpan)	5
Ipopeng	(Fauresmith)	6
Itumeleng	(Jagersfontein)	7
Kgubetswana	(Clarens)	4
Kgotsong	(Bothaville)	7
Kutlwanong	(Edendaalsrus)	7
Kwakwatsi	(Koppies)	5
Lephoi	(Bethulie)	5
Leratswana	(Arlington)	4
Madikgetla	(Trompsburg)	6
Mafahlaneng	(Tweeling)	4
Mahlatswetsa	(Excelsior)	6
Majwemaseu	(Brandfort)	6
Makeleketla	(Winburg)	6
Malebogo	(Hertzogville)	6
Mamafubedu	(Petrus Steyn)	4
Mangaung	(Bloemfontein)	17
Manyatseng	(Ladybrand)	7
Maokeng	(Kroonstad)	15
Maphodi	(Springfontein)	6
Masilo	(Theunissen)	6
Masjaing	(Fouriesburg)	6
Matlakeng	(Zastron)	6
Matlwangtlwang	(Steynsrus)	5
Matwabeng	(Senekal)	6
Mautse	(Rosendal)	6
Meloding	(Virginia)	7
Meqheleng	(Ficksburg)	6
Metsimaholo	(Oranjeville)	4
Moemaneng	(Marquard)	6
Mafutlatshepe	(Smithfield)	6
Mokwallo	(Vredefort)	5
Monyakeng	(Wesselsbron)	6
Morojaneng	(Dewetsdorp)	6
Namahadi	(Frankfort)	5
Ngwathe	(Edenville)	4
Ntha	(Lindley)	5
Ntswanatsatsi	(Cornelia)	4
Petsana	(Reitz)	5
Phahameng	(Bultfontein)	6
Phiritona	(Heilbron)	7
Phomolong	(Hennenman)	6
Poding-Tse-Rolo	(Philippolis)	6
Qalabotjha	(Villiers)	4
Qhoweng	(Reddersburg)	5
Qibing	(Wepener)	6
Rammulotsi	(Viljoenskroon)	5
Ratanang	(Jacobsdal)	6
Rweleleyathunya	(Rouxville)	6
Seretse	(Boshof)	6
Thabong	(Welkom)	9
Thapelang	(Van Stadensrus)	5
Thembalihle	(Vrede)	7
Tikwana	(Hoopstad)	6
Tlholong	(Kestell)	4
Tshepong	(Verkeerdevlei)	5
Tswaraganang	(Dealesville)	6
Tswelangpele	(Ventersburg)	6
Tumahole	(Parys)	8
Zamani	(Memel)	4

NATAL

(a) (i) None, as at 29 February 1988.

(ii) 18

	Wards		Wards
(b) Ningizimu	13	KwaMevana	0
Hambanati	6	Bruntville	5
Shakaville	0	Steadville	6
Bhongweni	6	Enhlalakahle	5
Itsokolele	6	Inkanyesi	4
Msingisi	0	Sithembile	5
Shayamoya	0	Sibongile	7
Klaarwater	0	Bhekuzulu	7
Sobantu	7	Dumbe	5

TRANSVAAL

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 80.

(b) As at 1 March 1988.

Local Authority	Wards
Kwa Guqa (Witbank)	13
Mhluzi (Middelburg)	11
Wesselton (Ermelo)	10
Sakhile (Standerton)	9
EZamokhule (Amersfoort)	6
Siyathemba (Balfour)	6
eMjindini (Barberton)	6
Siyathuthuka (Belfast)	6
Emzinoni (Bethal)	8
KwaZanele (Breyten)	6
Silobela (Carolina)	6
KwaDela (Davel)	6
Sakhelwe (Dullstroom)	5
Nthorwane (Greylingstad)	6
KwaZamokuhle (Hendrina)	5
Embalenhle (Langverwacht)	9
Lebohang (Leandra)	6
Masising (Lydenburg)	7
Sivukile (Morgenzon)	6
Phola (Ogies)	0
Ziyazenzela (Paardekop)	6
eThandakukhanya (Piet Retief)	7
Simile (Sabie)	6
Vukuzakhe (Volksrust)	7
eSisemeleni (Wakkerstroom)	6
eMgwenya (waterval-Boven)	6
eMthonjeni (Machadodorp)	5
KwaThandeka (Amsterdam)	5
WsaChibinhula (Chrissiesmeer)	5
Belabela (Warmbad)	6
Thabazimbi (Thabazimbi)	6
Phagameng (Nylstroom)	5
Mookgophong (Naboomspruit)	5
Messina Nancefield (Messina)	5
Daveyton (Benoni)	10
Katlehong (Germiston)	15
KwaThema (Springs)	10
Tembisa (Kempton Park)	17
Tokoza (Alberton)	9
Vosloorus (Boksburg)	9
Wattville (Benoni)	5
Impumelelo (Devon)	7
Botleng (Delmas)	8
Duduza (Nigel)	9
Ratanda (Heidelberg)	7
Tsakane (Brakpan)	10
Alexandra (Johannesburg)	9
Diepmeadow (Johannesburg)	15
Dobsonville (Johannesburg)	7
Evaton (Vereeniging)	11
Kagiso (Krugersdorp)	11
Lekoa (Vanderbijlpark)	39
Mohlakeng (Randfontein)	7
Soweto (Johannesburg)	30
Bekkersdal (Westonaria)	7
Khutsong (Carletonville)	8
Kokosi (Fochville)	5
Ikageng (Potchefstroom)	8
Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	8
Boitumelong (Bloemhof)	5
Utlwanang (Christiana)	5
Tlhabologang (Coligny)	5
Tigane (Hartbeesfontein)	5
Reagile (Koster)	5
Kgakala (Leeudoringstad)	5
Boikhutso (Lichtenburg)	5
Lebaleng (Makwassie)	5
Kanana (Orkney)	8
Letsopa (Ottosdal)	5
Ipelegeng (Schweizer-Reneke)	5
Khuma (Stilfontein)	8
Borolelo (Swartruggens)	5
Tshing (Ventersdorp)	5
Tswelelang (Wolmaransstad)	5
Ikageleng (Zeerust)	5
Agisang (Sannieshof)	5
Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	11
Mamelodi (Pretoria)	12
Refilwe (Cullinan)	6
Zithobeni (Bronkhorstespruit)	6

West Rand Development Board: assets transferred to local authorities

488. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the assets of the West Rand Development Board were transferred to local authorities; if so, (a) what was the value of this board's assets at the time of transfer, (b)(i) to which local authorities and (ii) on what dates were these assets transferred and (c) what was the value of the assets transferred to each such local authority;

(2) whether a decision was taken not to transfer the liabilities of this board to the corre-

Details of land sale to blacks released

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Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The government's sale of land to black people has got off to a slow start — only 2 556 plots, in three areas in the Transvaal, have so far been made available for sale under freehold title.

However, 492 999 plots have been made available under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday in reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) 63 790 plots had been sold so far under both freehold and the 99-year leasehold schemes.

In the Transvaal, 381 678 plots were surveyed last year and 57 369 had been sold.

In the Free State, 103 538 plots were available and 2 104 had been sold.

In the Cape, 60 152 plots were available, but only 3 901 had been sold.

In Natal, 5 413 plots were available and 416 had been sold.

Mr Heunis told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) the right to freehold title had not yet been registered in Natal, where legislative amendments were awaited, and the Orange Free State, where the town registers did not exist.

The right to own freehold land was in operation in the Transvaal while in the Cape freehold was applicable to townships that had been declared approved townships.

The 99-year leasehold scheme was in operation in all the provinces except in the Transvaal

(ii) Falls away.

(b) 59 486

(c) 10 March 1988.

(2) Yes: —

(a) A simplified and more concise application form for informal housing was introduced.

(b) Middle of October 1987.

(3) Yes, by the KwaZulu Committee in respect of KwaZulu.

(a) Figure not available.

(b) The main reason being that the form did not make provision for a certificate by the magistrate of the district in which the property is situated.

(4) (a) There is no such fund as the "Natal Flood Relief Fund". After the floods in Natal and KwaZulu were declared a disaster and prior to the floods in the OFS and Northern Cape an amount of approximately R7,5 million was contributed by the public to the Disaster Relief Fund.

(b) R15 000 000 up to 10 March 1988.

(5) No.

Amygdalien banned in RSA

756. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether a certain remedy, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been banned in South Africa; if so, (a) why, (b) when (c) to what extent and (d) what are the names of this remedy;

(2) whether his Department has information on whether this remedy has been banned in any other countries; if so, in which other countries has it been banned?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) Amygdalien, also known as Vitamin B17 and Laetrile.

(2) No.

Foreign Blacks: unemployment benefits in RSA

789. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether it is permissible for foreign Blacks to draw unemployment benefits in the Republic of South Africa; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) under what conditions;

(2) whether his Department takes precautions to ensure that persons drawing unemployment benefits are not receiving remuneration for employment at the same time; if so, what precautions?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Foreign Blacks (excluding workers from the TBVC countries) basically do not qualify for unemplyment benefits in the RSA. Contract workers and commuters from the TBVC countries have to apply for unemployment benefits in their own countries because their contributions are, according to agreement, paid over to the unemployment insurance funds of the countries concerned.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes. Claims officers must inter alia satisfy themselves that applicants are unemployed, available for work and are not able to find suitable employment, prior to the paying-out of benefits.

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

832. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing oeprations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

(2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

(3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b)(i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;

(4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No; (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(2) (a), (b), (i) and (ii): fall away.

(3) No.

(a), (b), (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(4) (a) and (b) The following amounts were debited to the Department by the Government Printer in 1987 for printing done by;—

(a) Press Co-operation of South Africa	R524 316,30
(b) National Press Ltd	None
(c) Promedia, Pretoria	R213 941,69
(d) Silverray, KwaZulu	R14 685,44
(e) Embossed Labels, Johannesburg	R2 914,28
(f) Pretoria Printers, Pretoria	R778,40
(g) Veriprint, Johannesburg	R428,60

Former development boards: members employed

867. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any members of the former development boards are in the employ of his Department; if so, (a) how many, (b) what positions do they hold, (c) what period of time elapsed between the dissolution of the development boards and their present appointments and (d) what was the cost to his Department of employing these individuals?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Yes.

(a) 886.

(b) Director
Deputy Director
Assistant-Director
Senior Manpower Administration Officer
Manpower Administration Officer
Assistant Manpower Administration Officer
Chief Manpower Administration Clerk
Senior Manpower Administration Clerk
Manpower Administration Clerk
Assistant Manpower Administration Clerk
Personal Secretary
Chief Inspector
Senior Inspector
Inspector
Senior Training Officer
Senior Artisan
Artisan
General Assistant I
General Assistant II
General Assistant III
Typist
Constable
Sergeant
Senior Artisan Foreman
Driver
Chief Personnel Clerk
Handyman
Vocational Counsellor

(c) None.

(d) Exact figures are not available, as the cost of employing the personnel of former development boards is integrated in the total personnel expenditure of the Department. It was estimated that this takeover would cost the Department approximately R14,6 million per annum.

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means that a teacher is in possession of a professional qualification. That does not mean that he/she has a M+3 qualification.

Nature reserve/missile testing range: visit by Council for the Environment

*21. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, since the publication of the Hey Committee Report in 1983, the South African Defence Force and/or the Armscor authorities have been approached by members of the Council for the Environment for (a) permission to visit, and (b) environmental monitoring information on, the nature reserve and missile testing range at De Hoop pursuant to the recommendations of the Hey Committee; if so, (i) on what occasions and (ii) with what result in each case;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, for as far as it concerns Armscor.

(a) (i) During 1985 and 1986. It is possible that other informal requests were also made but no record of such requests is available.

(ii) During June 1985 members of the Overberg Committee of the Council for the Environment, visited the Overberg Testing Range and the De Hoop Nature Reserve as guests of the then Deputy Minister of Defence.

During 1986 the Chairman of the aforementioned Committee directly approached officials of Armscor at the Testing Range to visit the area, contrary to the procedure which was previously agreed upon. The matter was referred to the then Deputy Minister of Defence, who ruled that the Chairman of the Committee should liaise with the Cape Provincial Administration, as the latter, in terms of the Hey Committee's report, is the responsible institution with regard to all environment matters in the area in question.

(b) (i) During 1985 and 1986. It is likely that there were other requests but no record thereof is available.

(ii) The enquiries received on a direct basis were replied to as far as possible.

In addition, the Chairman of the Overberg Committee of the Council for the Environment, was repeatedly referred to the Cape Provincial Administration, as the Committee, in terms of the founding agreements thereof, was supposed to work in the closest collaboration with the abovementioned Administration and was to direct all queries to the latter.

In addition Dr Hey, which up to the time of its disbanding by the Minister of Environment Affairs and of Water Affairs in October 1987, was a member of the Overberg Committee of the Council for the Environment, as well as the Chairman of the Overberg Review Committee, on which members of the Cape Provincial Administration, the SA Defence Force and Armscor, serve. The Council for the Environment's Overberg Committee could consequently also have used this link to obtain information.

(2) No, except to confirm that a group which included the Deputy Minister of Defence, Dr Hey, media representatives and other interested persons, were invited to the area in September 1987. They then expressed their unqualified satisfaction with what had been achieved with regard to environmental conservation, in the area, to date. The co-operation between the representatives of the Cape Provincial Administration, the SA Defence Force and Armscor is very congenial and sound and I am satisfied that at all times there is the endeavour to comply with the letter and spirit of the Hey Committee's report.

Social pensions: applications for identity documents

*22. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department is liaising with the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in order to ensure that applications for identity documents for persons applying for social pensions are processed speedily; if not, why not; if so, (a) what liaison has been established and (b) what has been the result of this liaison;

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2)

The handling of social pensions for Blacks was transferred to the Provincial Administrations on 1 November 1986 and the Department of Home Affairs is temporarily acting as agent for the Administrations.

When a person applies for a social pension, an application form is completed in which the applicant must furnish full information with regard to his personal particulars and financial circumstances. Depending on the type of pension which is applied for, supporting proof is required, such as proof of age in the case of an old age pension, and a medical disability certificate in the case of a disability grant.

It is, however, emphasised that the possession of an identity document is not a prerequisite to qualify for a social pension. In this regard the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning issued a circular on 27 April 1987 with the concurrence of amongst others, the Department of Home Affairs, in which *inter alia* the following guidelines were laid down:

"2. It is important that an applicant for a social pension or a grant should under no circumstances be turned away when he is not yet in possession of a new identity document, especially if the possibility exists that such an applicant does in fact qualify for a social pension or grant and that he is entitled to recieve such benefit from the date of his application.

2.1 A practical solution in the handling of such applications is to accept both applications and to refer the application for a social pension or grant to the relevant Provincial Administration and the application for a new identity document to the Department of Home Affairs. New identity numbers are reflected on the pension records according to program."

In order to ensure that pensions are paid to the rightful persons, the beneficiaries must identify themselves at the paying centres. Such identification can be effected by the submission of reference books, the new identity document, if a pensioner is in possession of such a document, a temporary identification certificate or by means of any of the other methods as prescribed in section 14 of the Identification Act, 1986 (Act 72 of 1986).

In recent newspaper reports the impression is created that the finalising of applications for social pensions is delayed due to the alleged protracted time taken to issue identity documents. This is not correct.

Liaison between the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and the Department of Home Affairs with regard to applications for identity documents of persons applying for social pensions did take place from time to time when necessary. The liaison also covered a wider field, such as the frequency of pension payments, methods of payment and procedures with regard to the speedy issue of identity documents where necessary.

Former employees of Western Cape Development Board: job transfers

*23. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether former employees of the now defunct Western Cape Development Board who are temporarily employed by the Cape Provincial Administration and are in the service of the so-called Cape Town Town Committee have been enabled to obtain job transfers from the Cape Provincial Administration to the Cape Town Town Committee; if so, as from what date; if not, why not;

(2) whether these employees are permitted to transfer their (a) pension and (b) other

benefits from the Cape Provincial Administration to the said committee; if so, as from what date; if not, why not;

(3) whether any posts in the said committee were (a) advertised and (b) filled before the transfer of former Development Board officials to this committee had been finalized;

(4) whether housing managers who were formerly in the employ of the Development Boards and are currently employed on behalf of the Cape Provincial Administration in the Cape Town Town Committee will continue to be in charge of the allocation of housing; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

(1) No. No legal provision exists for transfers from the Civil Service to a local authority.

(2) (a) Yes. Provision has been made from 1 February 1988 by the Director: Pensions for the transfer of pension benefits from the Government Service Pension Fund to the UCASA pension fund.

(b) Yes. Provision has been made that local authorities can request the Director: Local Government for the protection of service benefits when personnel from the Civil Service are appointed by Black local authorities. A circular dated 10 February 1988 in this respect was issued.

(3) (a) and (b) Yes.

(4) The allocation of housing is in terms of Act 102 of 1982 a function of the Town Committee of Cape Town. The housing managers who were formerly in the employ of the Development Board, were functionally made available to the Town Committee. Thus, functions pertaining to the allocation of housing are being done by housing managers under the control of the Cape Town Town Committee.

Own Affairs:

Meeting of NP at Hoërskool Staatspresident C R Swart

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether, with reference to information which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, the managing body of a certain political party met at a certain school during the past five years; if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) which political party is involved and (c) what is the name of (i) this school and/or (ii) the principal concerned;

(2) whether this principal completed a TED 493 form in respect of each such meeting; if not,

(3) whether any action has been taken or is envisaged against the principal concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 3 times.

(b) National Party.

(c) (i) Hoërskool Staatspresident C R Swart

(ii) Mr N C M Engelbrecht

(2) at many schools, through the kind cooperation of the principals, smaller meetings are held that are not always handled strictly in accordance with the letter of the law. From the nature of things, I am not aware of every meeting held at every school;

(3) falls away.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he inform the House whether any investigations are still in progress at present in respect of the political activities of school principals and teachers, and if so, how many cases there are and what the names are of the persons concerned?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon member wishes to put such a comprehensive question, he must please table it and I shall give him all the details concerned with the greatest of pleasure.

Meeting of Afrikaner-Broederbond at certain Transvaal schools

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether, with reference to information which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, a certain organization met at Transvaal schools during the past five years; if so, (a) what organization and (b) what are the names of the (i) schools and/or (ii) principals concerned;

(2) whether these principals completed TED 493 forms in respect of each such meeting; if not,

(3) whether any action has been taken or is envisaged against the principals concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) Afrikaner-Broederbond

(b) (i) Laerskool Swartkop
Laerskool Witfield
Laerskool Genl de la Rey
Hoërskool Hendrik Verwoerd,

(ii) Dr P J E Wilbers
Mr E W Uys
Mr P J van Heerden
Mr P A van Niekerk

(2) at many schools, through the kind cooperation of the principals, smaller meetings are held that are not always handled strictly in accordance with the letter of the law. From the nature of things I am not aware of every meeting held at every school;

(3) falls away.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, does he regard NP meetings as small meetings? [Interjections.]

Veld schools: pupils addressed by SADF

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether any officers of the South African Defence Force on occasion address pupils at veld schools falling under the control of his Department; if so,

(2) whether prior permission must be obtained for this; if so, (a) (i) from and (ii) by whom and (b) on what subjects do such officers address these pupils?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Teacher/pupil ratios in schools

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any inquiry is being conducted into the matter of teacher/pupil ratios in schools under his control; if so, (a) by whom, (b) what are the terms of reference and (c) when was the inquiry commenced;

(2) whether any decisions in respect of teacher/pupil ratios have been taken; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such decisions will be taken; if so, (i) what decisions, (ii) when were they taken, (iii) who was consulted and (iv) when will they be implemented?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) an advisory committee of the Committee of Heads of Education,

(b) to investigate:
pupil density,
pupil teacher ratio,
average class size and
actual class size.

(c) July 1987;

(2) no.

(a) all the implications of possible decisions need to be investigated,

(b) no date can be given since the full investigation must first be completed

(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) fall away.

Non-White students at technikons

*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether technikon councils falling under his Department exercised full control, subject to his approval, of admission of non-White students to their respective

Council a damp squib?

3113-6/4/88 South

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THIS year the government is going to try to co-opt South Africa's millions of voteless blacks into the structures of the tri-cameral parliamentary system by passing a bill to establish the National Statutory Council.

The council, according to Pretoria, is to be the instrument through which a new constitution can be formally negotiated by elected, representative leaders of all the communities in the country.

However, the move is being met with little enthusiasm beyond the pristine walls. In fact it has been rejected outright.

Even those blacks who are seen as Pretoria's puppets are registering their dissent.

The president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of the self-governing territory of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called the proposed council a "dead duck" and an example of "tokenism at the level of constitutional negotiation".

The largest non-racial, anti-apartheid organisation in the country, the United Democratic Front (UDF) said: "We are sure that the voteless people of South Africa will recognise the National Council for the farce that it is, and return it to the dustheap where all the government's toy telephones and other grandiose schemes lie."

The Government has said that the Council hopes to "grant to black South African citizens, on an interim basis, a voice in the processes of government".

Following in the footsteps of the government's most recent failed constitutional experiment, the tri-cameral parliament, which gave so-called "coloureds" and Indians limited control over their own affairs, the envisaged structure of the council reflects a strong top-down reformist approach.

At its helm is the State President, Mr PW Botha. Under him will be about 30 other members. These will include the chief ministers of the six "non-independent" homelands, an undetermined number of members from the cabinet, and about 10 people who, in the opinion of the State President, are able to contribute to the objects of the council.

Both the latter two groups will be appointed by President Botha.

For the first time, nine representatives of the black communities will be elected to the council. These members will collectively represent 8 364 000 blacks in demarcated "development" regions.

Anti-apartheid organisations, including the banned African National Congress (ANC), have rejected these measures completely, claiming that a "climate for reform" can only be created once a number of measures have been undertaken by the authorities: the freeing of all political prisoners and detainees, the dismantling of repressive apartheid laws, the unimpeded return of exiles to South Africa, the unbanning of organisations and the guaranteeing of the right to free association.

The National Statutory Council looks like it's going to be another damp squib in Pretoria's long list of faulty fireworks. MURIMUTHU SUBRAMONEY looks at this latest attempt to co-opt South Africa's black population.

The UDF said there was a need for the creation of a "climate of democracy".

"The demands of the South African people are that they shall govern in a democratic and non- racial South Africa. Any lasting solution must involve the transfer of power from the white minority to the people as a whole, where all the people - black and white - share in the decision-making processes in the country."

The government has added the proviso that it will not negotiate with organisations that do not renounce violence, thus effectively excluding the ANC from this negotiating table.

Yet another constraint is that any person who has been convicted of any offence under South African law, will not be able to serve on the council.

This means that people like incarcerated ANC leader Nelson Mandela are automatically excluded.

The demands of black organisations operating within the parameters of the apartheid system are more flexible. The United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) -a body representing the local black authorities - has laid down certain conditions before it will participate, including the release of political prisoners and the extraction of a promise by the government to dismantle the tri-cameral parliament.

Inkatha's position is more difficult to ascertain. Statements made by Buthelezi indicate a considerable vacillating quality to his demands.

Buthelezi's demands have see-sawed from those which include the release of Nelson Mandela and Zeth Mothopeng (the leader of the Pan Africanist Congress) to his latest stipulation in which he called on PW Botha to delay setting up the council until he had consulted black leaders on the method of elections to the council.

Buthelezi is the one black politican that the government would most like to see on the council since they feel he would lend credibility to it in the eyes of Western leaders like Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

Buthelezi's presence would by no means be a guarantee of the council's success, but his absence is almost certain to lead to its failure.

It seems, therefore, that the government might make some concessions just so Buthelezi will participate. And other homeland leaders are sure to follow his lead.

There are indications that some of the leaders of the self-governing territories do - despite their compromised nature - have the potential to really trip up the Council.

In a joint statement the Chief Ministers of the non-independent homelands of QwaQwa and Lebowa, Chief TK Mopedi and Mr MN Ramodike, said that as far as they were concerned South Africa had only one nation and one destiny.

"We together state that the National Council, as envisaged, will come to nought unless democracy is unshackled through the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of all political organisations," they said.

The chances, however, of the council ever gaining the credibility necessary to make any significant contribution to the resolution of the situation in South Africa is tenuous and remote.

Events of the past year and the continuation of the State of Emergency in the country make it impossible for authentic black leaders to join hands with the government and enter into a pact that would effectively exclude the majority of South Africa's people. - *Press Trust of SA*

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LOCAL ELECTIONS

Spreading the vote

A decision to give shack dwellers within the borders of designated local authorities the right to vote in the October local elections has been welcomed by the United Municipalities of SA (Umsa). Estimates put the number of shacks in the PWV at 24 to every 100 formal houses, so this is an important step in recognising the realities of the housing situation in black townships.

Umsa president Tom Boya also regards the decision as a victory for people who have been considered "temporary sojourners" in the urban areas. (It was not possible to contact the other black local authority umbrella organisation, Urban Councils Association of SA, for comment.)

An amendment to the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 will shortly be approved by parliament. According to reliable sources within the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, this will mean that any black person over the age of 18, resident in an area for a period of not less than three months or the owner of immovable property in that area, will be eligible to register. The onus remains on individuals to come forward and register and this may serve to keep down the number of registered voters.

These conditions apply only to blacks living within local authority areas and exclude millions living in informal settlements outside such areas, in the homelands and in Tribal Trust towns and on farms (*Current affairs* January 22). The regulations also reveal Pretoria's continuing ambivalence towards its child states — the independent Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states).

The status of TBVC citizens is still undecided, since the abolition of influx control in July 1986. TBVC citizens are currently governed by the Alien's Act and certain exemptions. In practice, though, the Act is not being enforced, pending negotiations with the homeland governments on the question of dual citizenship. These discussions have been going for almost two years without resolution.

According to the regulations, however, TBVC citizens living within local authority areas who fulfil the other qualification will be eligible to vote. Genuine aliens such as Mozambicans and Zimbabweans do not share this privilege.

South African politics becomes more ambiguous daily. Just one example: a South African citizen living in the Durban township KwaMashu cannot vote because the township falls under KwaZulu, while a "foreigner" from Bophuthatswana living in Soweto still has the choice. ■

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) and (b) (i) (aa) and (bb) and (ii)

The project has been approved by the Minister's Council but must still be approved by the Cabinet. Thereafter the Treasury will be approached for a certificate concerning space norms and cost limitations. The subcommittee on capital priorities of the State President's Committee on National Priorities will then accord the project priority. Thereafter the necessary funding will be sought from the Treasury.

(2) (a) (i) As soon as possible but not before 1989.

(ii) Within 4 years of commencement of building.

(b) As yet none, refer to procedures outlined in (1) above.

(c) Falls away.

Business sites allocated to affected traders in Lenasia

*6. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether any affected traders were allocated business sites in Lenasia during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b) what are their names;

(2) whether these sites were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria were applied in allocating them?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) No. 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Falls away.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Children placed in adoption

63. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many Indian children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1987?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

153.

Applications for old-age pension

64. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many Indian persons applied for old-age pensions in 1987 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) refused and (ii) were still under consideration as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these refusals were attributable to the assets of the applicants exceeding the limits laid down in terms of the means test;

(3) how many Indian persons were receiving old-age pensions as at the end of 1987 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 3 876

(b) (i) (aa) 3 633.

(bb) 243.

(ii) Nil.

(2) 38.

(3) 26 674.

Children in need of care

65. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many Indian children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1987;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 445

(2) (a) 265.

(b) 180.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Housing units: electricity

164. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any housing units in Black townships have yet to be supplied with electricity; if so, (a) which townships are involved and (b) what percentage of Black housing in each specified region had not yet been supplied with electricity as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

NATAL

Yes, as at 29 February 1988.

(a)	(b)
Itsokolele	99%
Msingizi	100%
Bhogweni	99%
Shaya Moya	100%
Lamontville	79%
Klaarwater	40%
Shakaville	100%
Melmoth	100%
Kwamevana	100%
Enhlalakahle	97%
Bruntville	85%
Weenen	100%
Winterton	100%
Inkanyesi	100%
Steadville	79%
Mofusini	100%
Sithembile	93%
Sibongile	95%
Bhekuzulu	87%
Dumbe	100%

CAPE PROVINCE

Yes, as at 29 February 1988.

(a)	(b)
Mataleng (Barkly West)	98,6%
Mziwabantu (Britstown)	98,2%
Tlhakalatlou (Daniëlskuil)	20%
Nonzwakazi (De Aar)	83%
Tidimalo (Delsportshoop)	98,5%
Bungani (Douglas)	98,8%
Matlhomola (Griekwastad)	97,5%
Nompumelelo (Hanover)	100%
Kwazamuzolo (Noupoort)	98,5%
Ditloung (Olifantshoek)	100%
Thembinkosi (Petrusville)	100%
Lukhanyisweni (Philipstown)	100%
Boichoko (Postmasburg)	97%
E'Thembeni (Prieska)	96,7%
Boipelo (Reivilo)	92%
Sabelo (Richmond)	100%
Motswedimosa (Ritchie)	97,2%
Valspan (Jan Kempdorp)	97%
Huhudi (Vryburg)	99,2%
Ikhutseng (Warrenton)	97,5%
Kuilwano (Windsorton)	100%
Galeshewe (Kimberley)	39%
Langa	49,5%
Nyanga and New Crossroads	85,7%
Guguletu	25%
Crossroads	100%
Khayelitsha	96,4%
Mfuleni (Blackheath)	97,2%
Kaye Mandi (Stellenbosch)	15,5%
Mbekweni (Paarl)	39,5%
Zweletemba (Worcester)	99,8%
Zolani (Ashton)	94,5%
Nkqubela (Robertson)	97,9%
Zwelihle (Hermanus)	100%
Nduli (Ceres)	82,6%
Tyolorha (George)	97,5%
Kwanonqara (Mossel Bay)	94,5%
Msobomvu (Knysna)	100%
Sidesaviwa (Beaufort West)	98,7%
Masiyusane (Victoria West)	100%
Aberdeen	98%
Addo	100%
Alexandria	98%
Alicedale	100%
Aliwal North	45%
Barkly East	95%
Bathurst	100%
Bedford	98,5%
Burgersdorp	62%
Cathcart	42%
Cookhouse	98%
Cradock	15%
Despatch	85%
Dordrecht	97%
East London	20%
Elliot	98%

Fort Beaufort	96%
Graaff-Reinet	96%
Grahamstown	73%
Hankey	100%
Hofmeyer	100%
Humansdorp	98%
Indwe	58%
Jamestown	97%
Jansenville	100%
Kareedouw	100%
Keimond	100%
Kenton-on-sea	100%
King William's Town	82%
Kirkwood	98%
Klipplaat	100%
Komga	100%
Lady Grey	100%
Maclear	100%
Molteno	96%
Paterson	100%
Pearson	97%
Port Alfred	99%
Port Elizabeth	79%
Queenstown	25%
Somerset East	90%
Sterkstroom	99%
Steynsburg	100%
Steytlerville	100%
Stutterheim	94%
Tarkastad	90%
Ugie	100%
Uitenhage	80%
Venterstad	100%

ORANGE FREE STATE

Yes, as at 29 February 1988

(a)	(b)
Bohlokong (Bethlehem)	73,1%
Bolokanang (Petrusburg)	95%
Borwa (Tweespruit)	99,2%
Dipelaneng (Hobhouse)	100%
Ditlhake (Koffiefontein)	65,8%
Ezenseleni (Warden)	90%
Forty-Second Hill (Harrismith)	75%
Ha-Rasebei (Edenburg)	96,1%
Hlohlolwane (Clocolan)	98,9%
Ikgomotseng (Soutpan)	100%
Ipopeng (Fauresmith)	98%
Itumeleng (Jagersfontein)	99,4%
Kgotsong (Bothaville)	98,6%
Kgubetswana (Clarens)	96,4%
Kutlwanong (Odendaalsrus)	87,1%
Kwakwatsi (Koppies)	91,6%
Lephoi (Bethulie)	99,2%
Leratswana (Arlington)	97,9%
Madikgetla (Trompsburg)	96,5%
Mafahlaneng (Tweeling)	93,3%
Mahlatswetsa (Excelsior)	100%
Majwemasweu (Brandfort)	96,8%
Makeleketla (Winburg)	99,3%
Malebogo (Hertzogville)	100%
Mangaung (Bloemfontein)	68,9%
Maokeng (Kroonstad)	75,6%
Manyatseng (Ladybrand)	91,2%
Mamafubedu (Petrus Steyn)	92,1%
Maphodi (Springfontein)	96,8%
Masilo (Theunissen)	96,9%
Masjaing (Fouriesburg)	100%
Matlakeng (Zastron)	96,4%
Ntha (Lindley)	96,5%
Matlwantlwang (Steynsrus)	96,6%
Matwabeng (Senekal)	99,4%
Mautse (Rosendal)	99,6%
Metsimaholo (Oranjeville)	100%
Moemaneng (Marquard)	99,5%
Mofulatshepe (Smithfield)	96,2%
Mokwallo (Vredefort)	90,7%
Monyakeng (Wesselsbron)	98,4%
Morojaneng (Dewetsdorp)	96,2%
Motlomo (Paul Roux)	99,7%
Meloding (Virginia)	80,7%
Ngwathe (Edenville)	94,2%
Ntswanatsatsi (Cornelia)	100%
Petsana (Reitz)	88,7%
Phahameng (Bultfontein)	97,4%
Phathakahle (Allanridge)	99,6%
Phiritona (Heilbron)	91,3%
Phomolong (Hennenman)	95,4%
Poding-Tse-Rolo (Philippolis)	96,1%
Qalabotjha (Villiers)	92,8%
Qhoweng (Reddersburg)	94,5%
Qibing (Wepener)	95,8%
Rammulotsi (Viljoenskroon)	90,5%
Ratanang (Jacobsdale)	98,1%
Relebohile (Luckhoff)	100%
Rweleleyathunya (Rouxville)	97,8%
Seretse (Boshof)	100%
Thabong (Welkom)	89,8%
Thapelang (Vanstadensrus)	100%
Thembalihle (Vrede)	86,1%
Tikwana (Hoopstad)	97,3%
Tlholong (Kestell)	95,2%
Tshepong (Verkeerdevlei)	100%
Tswaraganang (Dealesville)	99,5%
Tswelangpele (Ventersburg)	99,5%
Tumahole (Parys)	83,2%
Zamani (Memel)	97,3%

TRANSVAAL

Yes, as on 31 January 1988.

(a)	(b)
Tembisa (Kempton Park)	20%
Katlehong (Germiston)	20%
Daveyton (Benoni)	38%
Kwa-Thema (Springs)	30%
Tokoza (Alberton)	41%
Vosloorus (Boksburg)	—
Wattville (Benoni)	0%
Tsakane (Brakpan)	96%
Duduza (Nigel)	72%
Ratanda (Heidelberg)	49%
Impumelelo (Devon)	100%
Botleng (Delmas)	69%
WEST RAND	
Alexandra (Sandton)	70%
Bekkersdal (Westonaria)	85%
Evaton (Vereeniging)	95%
Soweto (Johannesburg)	2,5%
Kagiso (Krugersdorp)	80%
Khutsong (Carletonville)	5%
Lekoa (Vanderbijlpark)	21%
Munsieville (Krugersdorp)	78%
Kokosi (Fochville)	0%
Mohlakeng (Randfontein)	0%
Diepmeadow (Randburg)	0%
Dobsonville (Roodepoort)	0%
CENTRAL TRANSVAAL	
Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	0%
Mamelodi (Pretoria)	5%
Refilwe (Cullinan)	24%
Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	14%
WESTERN TRANSVAAL	
Biesiesvlei	100%
Boithumelong (Bloemhof)	94,2%
Utlwanang (Christiana)	99,8%
Tlabolagong (Coligny)	97%
Tigane (Hartbeesfontein)	97%
Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	84,6%
Reagile (Koster)	98,9%
Kgakala (Leeudoringstad)	99%
Biokhotso (Lichtenburg)	92,7%
Lebaleng (Makwassie)	97%
Kanana (Orkney)	68,8%
Ikageng (Potchefstroom)	61,2%
Agisang-(Sannieshof)	98,6%
Ipeleleng (Schweizer-Reneke)	96,9%
Khuma (Stilfontein)	94%
Borolelo (Swartruggens)	90,1%
Tsing (Ventersdorp)	90,1%
Tswelelang (Wolmaranstad)	99%
Ikageleng (Zeerust)	95%
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL	
Phagameng (Nylstroom)	99,5%
Nancefield (Messina)	98,2%
Thabazimbi	100%
Mookgophong (Naboomspruit)	99,7%
Bela Bela (Warmbaths)	12,2%
Emthonjeni (Machadodorp)	100%
Mhluzi (Middelburg)	0%
Sivukile (Morgenzon)	100%
Phola (Ogies)	35%
Siyanlenzele (Perdekop)	100%
Ethandakukhanya (Piet Retief)	98%
Simile (Sabie)	99%
Sakhile (Standerton)	68%
Vukuzakhe (Volksrust)	51,4%
Esizameleni (Wakkerstroom)	100%
Kwaguqua (Witbank)	0%
EASTERN TRANSVAAL/HIGHVELD	
Ezamokuhle (Amersfoort)	100%
Kwathandeka (Amsterdam)	100%
Siyathemba (Balfour)	80,4%
Emjindini (Barberton)	64,7%
Siyathuthuka (Belfast)	49,5%
Emzinoni (Bethal)	82,7%
Kwazenele (Breyten)	100%
Silobela (Carolina)	91,5%
Kwachibikhulu (Chrissiesmeer)	100%
Kwadela (Davel)	99%
Sakhelwe (Dullstroom)	100%
Wesselton (Ermelo)	71%
Embalenhle (Evander)	0%
Nthorwane (Greylingstad)	100%
Kwazamokuhle (Hendrina)	55,4%
Lebohang (Leandra)	100%
Silindile (Lothair)	100%
Masising (Lydenburg)	63%

Cape Town/Wynberg/Simon's Town: applications for open permits

303. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the community services branch of the Cape Provincial Administration has received any applications for open permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of the Cape Town, Wynberg and Simon's Town municipal areas since 31 Mary 1987; if so, (a) how many in each case, (b) how many such applications have been approved in respect of each of these areas and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No. Rest of question falls away.

tial property in the Orange Free State in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period; if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. The rest of the question falls away.

Natal: applications for permits granting exemption from Group Areas Act

584. Mr R M BURROWS to ask the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether representatives of his Department in Natal have considered any applications for permits granting exemption from the application of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of persons wishing to reside in group areas proclaimed for another race group; if so, how many such applications were received during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available;

(2) whether any of these applications were refused; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reason in each case;

(3) whether, amongst the applications that were refused, there were applications which had received the support of the local authority and the local member of Parliament; if so, (a) in respect of which group areas were these applications submitted and (b) for what reasons were they refused in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

99-year leasehold scheme/freehold title: applications

589. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many persons in each specified office for community services area applied in 1987 for (i) leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme and (ii) leave to purchase property under freehold title and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether the figures in respect of each such area represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

NATAL

(1) (a) (i) 979 — with the option to convert to freehold title.

(ii) None.

(b) (i) 416.

(2) Increase.

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) (a) (i) 1 156.

(ii) None.

(b) 1 156 applications have been granted in terms of the 99-years leasehold scheme up to 31 January 1988.

(2) Increase.

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) (a) (i) 5 312.

(ii) None.

(b) 5 169.

(2) Northern Cape — decrease
Western Cape — increase
Eastern Cape — increase

TRANSVAAL

(1) (a) (i) 24 763.

(ii) 3.

(b) 21 463 (99-year leasehold).
3 (freehold).

(2) Increase.

Christmas cards sent out

610. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department

sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) 6 500.

(ii) To various persons, Members of Parliament, members of legislative assemblies, diplomats, provincial and local authorities of all population groups, public bodies, semi-government and private organisations and bodies.

(iii) R10 208

(iv) The Government Printer.

(2) No, it was distributed as official mail according to standard practice and directives.

Diplomas in Clinical Nursing Care/Health Diagnosis/Treatment and Care awarded

639. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Diplomas in Clinical Nursing Care, Health Diagnosis, Treatment and Care were awarded in each province in each of the latest specified four years for which information is available and (b) by which training institutions for nurses were they awarded;

(2) (a) what additional salary scale is paid to holders of such qualifications in the employ of each provincial hospital services department and (b) (i) how many registered nurses with the above qualifications were employed by each provincial department as at 31 December 1987 and (ii) at which institutions were they so employed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) (a) This Administration does not offer a course for this Diploma.

Rest of question falls away.

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) (a) February 1984 to January 1985 = 12
February 1985 to January 1986 = 6
February 1986 to January 1987 = 7
February 1987 to January 1988 = 7

(b) the Day Hospitals Organization, Bellville and the Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth.

(2) (a) The holders of such qualifications receive no additional salary notch. They are awarded a cash amount equal to twice the cash value of the following salary notch on the applicable salary scale after a period of twelve month's service and on submission of proof that the qualification has been registered with the South African Nursing Council.

(b) (i) 27

(ii) Groote Schuur Hospital, Observatory
Day Hospitals Organization, Bellville
Western Cape Region Training Centre, Bellville
Beaufort West Hospital, Beaufort West
East Cape Region Training Centre, Port Elizabeth
Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth
Dora Nginza Hospital, Port Elizabeth
Frere Hospital, East London
Galeshewe Day Hospital, Kimberley.
Hospital and Health Services Branch Cape Town.

TRANSVAAL

(1) (a) 1983 — 23
1984 — 39
1985 — 28
1986 — 27

(b) Baragwanath — Soweto Community Health Centre
Leratong — Paardekraal Hospital
Kalafong Hospital

DJP 16/4/88

Minister: blacks may buy share units

CAPE TOWN — Blacks were allowed to buy time-share units in share-block companies holding properties in white group areas, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr Danie Steyn, said this week.

The use or occupation of such property by blacks was however controlled by legislation not under his control.

Replying in writing to a question from Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, Nominated) he said blacks



MR STEYN

could buy this type of property in terms of the Share Blocks Control Act of 1980 and the Property Time-Sharing Control Act of 1983.

"In terms of the provisions of the two Acts no restriction is placed on any person to buy either shares in share-block companies or time-sharing interests."

The use or occupation of fixed property with regard to share-block or property time-sharing schemes by blacks in white areas was controlled by other legislation outside the jurisdiction of his department, he added. — Sapa

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

ANNEXURE A

ANALYSIS OF THE PRISON POPULATION AS ON 31 DECEMBER 1987

	87.12.31
Sentenced	
Up to and including 6 months	4 292
More than 6 months to under 2 years	9 503
2 years to 5 years	33 995
Longer than 5 years to 10 years	21 416
Indeterminate sentences	4 295
Longer than 10 years to 20 years	6 683
Longer than 20 years and imprisonment for life	985
Unsentenced	21 674
Others (Psychopaths, State President's patients, corporal punishment, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death)	338
Total	103 181

ANNEXURE B

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

(SEVERAL PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCES FOR MORE THAN ONE OF THE OFFENCES MENTIONED BELOW)

Violent offences For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc.	31 374
Economic offences Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions.	103 079
Offences concerning drugs For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs.	4 159
Other offences not yet mentioned Drunken driving, possession of firearms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, Aviation Act, etc.	20 293

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

Violent offences	2 741
Economic offences	11 905
Offences concerning drugs	1 036
Other offences	3 286

Males/females serving sentences for offences against security of State: releases

334. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females serving sentences for offences against the security of the State were released in 1987;

(2) whether any of these persons were released as a result of the State President's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounce violence; if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) 43

(b) 2

(2) Yes

(a) Five of the persons who were released, renounced violence. The fact that they renounced violence was an important factor which was considered together with individual circumstances and all other relevant factors which are normally taken into account when the release of prisoners is considered.

(b) 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987.

Unlicensed television sets: loss of revenue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prisons: deaths reported

421. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

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

(2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners; if so, how many post-mortems were performed in 1987?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.
(a) (i) and (ii)
1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987

	Natural	Unnatural
Black	120	20
Coloured	31	6
Asian	—	—
White	12	6
Total	163	32

(b) (i)
Black — Heart diseases, Lung diseases and Cancer.
Coloured — Cancer and Heart diseases.
Asian — None.
White — Heart diseases.

(ii)
Black — Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide.
Coloured — Suicide and assault by fellow prisoners.
Asian — None.
White — Suicide and assault by fellow prisoners.

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

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

Sentenced prisoners transferred to mental institutions

422. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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

Land available for Black occupation since repeal of influx control legislation

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) 24 331,5220 ha.

(b) Situated at

(nearest White town)	Surface (ha)
CAPE PROVINCE	
Cape Town (Khyelitsha)	1 667,0000
Cape Town (Nyanga)	30,1724
Cape Town (Cape Flats)	42,1716
George	227,4426
Walvis Bay	442,4719
Victoria West	24,6241
Kimberley	480,4232
Hanover	72,9755
Barclay East	47,0013
Port Elizabeth	2 693,9491
Bathurst	33,2733
Uitenhage	183,8090
Lady Grey	62,3777
Fort Beaufort	114,9430
Kenton-on-Sea	237,8657
Port Alfred	225,6905
Grahamstown	203,9741
Molteno	165,3652
Cathcart	167,8518
Ugie	109,1731
ORANGE FREE STATE	
Theunissen	142,0159
Koffiefontein	59,8300
Welkom	184,8391
Bethlehem	777,9130
Bothaville	309,8973
Hoopstad	5,2677
Zastron	108,1610
Paul Roux	121,9418
NATAL	
Pinetown	±300
Louwsburg	±125
Durban	± 93
TRANSVAAL	
Komatipoort	87,3620
Greylingstad	57,4197
Witbank	2 454,4282
Ogies	81,6560
Middelburg	509,8985
Ermelo	261,0869
Balfour	85,0000
Vanderbijlpark	330,8722
Bronkhorstspruit	1 648,4052
Nigel	1 180,1273
Boksburg	2 044,2005
Germiston	647,4234
Johannesburg	273,3510
Krugersdorp	757,6144
Pretoria	1 759,5063
Magaliesburg	198,2428
Randburg	91,8126
Roodepoort	149,3938
Kempton Park	1 359,3784
Alberton	41,2000
Randfontein	37,7243
Fochville	815,0000

(2) 1 January 1986 to 31 January 1988

Petroleum products: amount collected in net excise duties

453. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance:

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

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R305 488 673,93

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

464. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) (aa) 308

(bb) 80 576

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 623

(b) 31 December 1987

Registered helicopters/helicopter service companies

662. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

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

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 26

(ii) 2

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

(2) Yes

Amount paid to bus companies in respect of bus commuters

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

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the fact that the relevant amount represents the entire appropriation for the financial year ending 31 March 1988. I cannot, consequently, reply unreservedly at this stage.

Own Affairs:

Implementation of staffing scales: amount required

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

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

The MINISTER OF EDUATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b)

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

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

(b) Efforts are made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of recruiting and selection within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

Self-governing territories: amounts invested in industrial sector

444. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector, and (b) what was the total amount invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign companies, in each of the self-governing territories in the 1986/87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	Investment in industrial sector		Total amount invested		
	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)	(b) (iii)
Gazankulu	Nil	Nil	R24 737 000	R 1 213 000	Nil
KaNgwane	Nil	Nil	R39 135 147	R 90 000	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil	R9 500 000	R25 500 000	R30 800 000	R9 500 000
KwaZulu	Nil	1)	R81 653 000	2)	1)
Lebowa	Nil	R2 100 000	R74 974 000	R17 187 000	R2 100 000
Qwaqwa	Nil	Nil	R29 870 000	R40 000 000	Nil

1) No anualised figures for financial years are available. Accumulative figure is R40 million as at 31 March 1987.

2) No annualised figures for financial years are available. Accumulative figure is R363,6 million as at 31 March 1987.

Officials involved in resettlements

446. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any officials attached to his Department helped to resettle any persons in 1987; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) from what specified areas were persons moved, (c) in what specified areas were they resettled, (d) why was it necessary to resettle them and (e) how many persons were resettled in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

(a) On a continuous basis except as indicated in paragraph (b).

(b) (i) Moutse, KwaNdebele
(ii) Kwaggafontein, KwaNdebele
(iii) Inanda Dam Area, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu
(iv) Frankfort, Ciskei
(v) Bethanie, Bophuthatswana (9–15 September 1987)
(vi) Driefontein, District Wakkerstroom
(vii) Ou-Kasie, District Brits
(viii) Varkfontein, District Benoni (3–13 November 1987).

(c) (i) Elandskraal, District Potgietersrust
(ii) Verena, KwaNdebele
(iii) Ntuzuma Town, Inanda and elsewhere in the tribal area, District Ndwedwe, Langefontein, District Pinetown and Rietvallei, District Camperdown
(iv) Stanhope, Ciskei
(v) Onderstepoort, District Rustenburg
(vi) Roodekraal, District Wakkerstroom
(vii) Lethlabile, District Brits
(viii) Daveyton Town, District Benoni.

(d) (i) On the request of the persons themselves
(ii) On request of the KwaNdebele Government
(iii) Because of the building of the Inanda dam — the houses of the people were situated within the dam area.
(iv) On request of the Ciskei Government and the people concerned
(v) On own request of the splinter group of the Magopa Community
(vi) The building of the Heyshope dam — the houses of the people were situated within the dam area
(vii) On request of the Department Development Planning — the facilities of the Department of Development Aid were made available
(viii) On request of the Provincial Administration, Transvaal — the facilities of the Department of Development Aid were made available.

(e) (i) 69 families
(ii) 121 families
(iii) 78 families, 93 families, 63 families and 9 families
(iv) 468 families
(v) 178 families
(vi) 115 families
(vii) 208 families
(viii) 426 families

Upgrading of roads in Black areas: amount budgeted

506. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total amount was budgeted for the upgrading of roads in Black areas falling under his Department for the 1987/88 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

R105 656 000, which includes amounts budgeted for the construction or upgrading of bridges.

Christmas cards sent out

596. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes.
(i) 2 000.
(ii) NP Members and members of the other two Houses of Parliament, Provincial Administrators, MEC's, Rectors and Chancellors of Universities, Independent States, Commissioners General, SWA Cabinet Ministers, Black City Councillors and Mayors, Constituency, Ministerial Representatives, members of the President's Council, SA Medical and Dental Council, SA Pharmaceutical Board, family and friends.
(iii) R6 223,17 (printing), R130,40 (postage)
(iv) Government Printer

(b) Yes
(i) 250
(ii) State Departments, Associations, Organisations.
(iii) R127,00 (printing).
(iv) Government Printer.

(2) Postage stamps were used to send out Christmas cards to family, friends and constituency; the rest were sent out under the official stamp of the Department.

Natal Flood Relief Fund: amount allocated

644. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) What was the total amount allocated to the Natal Flood Relief Fund in 1987, (b) how many claims for such relief had been received by his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (c) what was the total value of these claims, (d) what total amount had been paid out from this fund as at that date and (e) when is it anticipated that the final claims will be settled;

(2) whether a percentage formula is being used to calculate payments in respect of

Bill on leasehold rights due today

Political Correspondent

A BILL providing for blacks to convert "occupational rights" to leasehold and later to full ownership is to be tabled in Parliament today, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, disclosed.

Mr Heunis said the conversion to leasehold would be free of charge and could later to converted into full ownership in the normal manner.

He said there were 554 801 such houses and business premises involved.

The minister said that till 1986 blacks had been permitted to build homes and buildings for commercial use on sites provided by local authorities while these authorities also erected houses and buildings for trading and sold the occupation rights to blacks.

Money was lent on a 30-year redemption term and many of the loans had been repaid in full.

Mr Heunis said the occupational rights were outdated as comprehensive leasehold and full ownership had now been made available.

He said the system of occupational rights besides being outdated had given rise to complicated legal and administrative problems.

D10 19/4/88

Leasehold bill to be tabled today

339

CAPE TOWN — A bill, providing for blacks to convert "occupational rights" to leasehold and later to full ownership, would be tabled in Parliament today, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis disclosed yesterday.

Mr Heunis said the conversion to leasehold would be free of charge and could later be converted into full ownership in the normal manner. There were 554 801 such houses and business premises.

Prior to 1986 blacks had been permitted to build homes and buildings for commercial use on sites provided by local authorities. The authorities also erected houses and buildings for trading and sold the occupation rights to blacks.

He said the occupational rights were outdated and had also given rise to complicated legal and administrative problems. — DDC

Move to give blacks more rights

A BILL providing for the conversion of the limited property rights enjoyed by many blacks in urban areas into leasehold was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum attached to the conversion of certain rights to leasehold said that before the availability of leasehold tenure and full ownership of erven in townships under the Black Communities Development Act, residents could erect homes and business premises or purchase them from the former development board.

In practice such people were treated as being owners of the buildings while being lessees of the property — an arrangement that was in conflict with the principle that buildings on land form part of the land and therefore the property of the landowner.

Repeal

Those occupational rights were extensively regulated in a way that did not accord with current urbanisation measures.

The Bill sought to repeal restrictive regulations and to set up machinery for the conversion, free of charge of the occupational rights of the property lessees to the more comprehensive leasehold tenure under the Black Communities Development Act.

Those people currently leasing their homes and businesses in terms of the regulations would be treated as lessees under the normal laws pertaining to leases.

Existing obligations such as rent payments would continue until altered by mutual agreement. — Sapa.

Govt may normalise black property rights

P10 20/4/88 339

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The government is taking steps to normalise the property rights of many blacks who own houses and business premises but who have not been able to own the land on which these buildings are situated.

Efforts aimed at correcting this arrangement are embodied in the Conversion of Certain Rights to Leasehold Bill which was tabled in parliament this week.

The Bill seeks to repeal existing restrictive regulations.

Furthermore, it aims to set up machinery for the conversion, free of charge, of the occupational rights of black tenant-owners to the more comprehensive leasehold tenure.

Some 554 801 houses and business premises are likely to be affected by this change in legislation.

The Bill sets out a procedure for determining who the present rightful holders of the properties are.

In most cases these are the persons who currently lease their homes and business premises in terms of existing regulations.

They will be required to continue paying rent until such time as the situation is altered by mutual arrangement.

Improvement among blacks noted

DESPITE sanctions and disinvestment, there has been a marked recovery in economic activity, and in the black urban areas there seems to be some improvement in the quality of life.

This was said by Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, the chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, in his annual review.

"The governemnt's major concern now is to embark on a wide-ranging reform of the economic system," he said.

"That is certainly as important as it is welcome, but it has to be realised that economic progress and political reform go together," he said.

"One effect of the recent bannings (on 17 organisations) may be to intensify sanctions and disinvestment, counter-productive though they have proved to be politically, and damaging as they are to the livelihood of those they ostensibly seek to help."

It is urgently necessary to negotiate and implement a constitution which can provide equal opportunity and political participation for all, protected by an entrenched Bill of Rights, Mr Thompson said.

He says legislation removing job reservation in the mining industry has been passed, but not yet brought into operation.

Safety continues to be a high priority on mines, and while a nil rate must always be the target it was pleasing to note that the fatality and injury rate have remained low.

The major strike on the gold and coal mines last year inflicted pain and damage on both sides, but at least it was settled between the parties by negotiation.

(2) Yes.

(a) 8.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Boshof	1986-88	R80 000
Bethulie	1986-88	R140 000
Ficksburg	1986-88	R70 000
Fouriesburg	1986-88	R80 000
Heilbron	1986-88	R300 000
Hertzogville	1986-88	R200 000
Ladybrand	1986-88	R650 000
Ladybrand	1986-88	R175 000

(3) Yes.

(a) 3.

(b), (c) and (d).

Where	When	Cost
Boshof	1988-90	R80 000
Jagersfontein	1988-90	R200 000
Trompsburg	1988-90	R150 000

TRANSVAAL

(1) Yes.

(a) 11.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Diepmeadow (Johannesburg) (2)	1986	R2 000 000
Soweto (Johannesburg) (2)	1985	R925 000
Reagile (Koster)	1986	R60 000
Letsopa (Ottosdal)	1987	R135 000
Tigane (Hartebeesfontein)	1987	R180 000
Borloelo (Swartruggens)	1987	R50 000
Vukuzakhe (Volksrust)	1987	R74 500
Emgwenya (Waterval-Boven)	1988	R40 000
Massiseng (Lydenburg) (1)	1986	R213 000

(2) Yes.

(a) 3.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Mamelodi (Pretoria)	1986	R100 000
Soweto	1986	R200 000
Emzinoni (Bethal)	1986	R15 000

(3) Yes.

(a) 14.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Mamelodi East (Pretoria)	1988-89	R2 000 000
Tembisa (Kempton Park)	1989-90	R1 500 000
Ratanda (Heidelberg)	1989-90	R1 000 000
Impumelelo (Devon)	1989-90	R250 000
Alexandra (Sandton)	1990	R2 000 000
Diepmeadow (Johannesburg)	1988-89	R750 000
Evaton (Vanderbijlpark)	1988-89	R2 500 000
Kagiso (Krugersdorp)	1990	R1 300 000
Siyathemba (Balfour)	1988-89	R512 000
Kwazamokuhle (Hendrina)	1988-89	R200 000
Phola (Ogies)	1988-89	R200 000
Emthonjeni (Machadadorp)	1988-89	R70 000

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) Yes.

(a) 20.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Richie	1987	R145 986
Kwanonqaba	1986	R208 930
Khayelitsha	1986	R586 000
Khayelitsha (Site C)	1985	R142 000
Khayelitsha	1985	R1 089 000
Cross Roads	1987	R435 000
Thembalesizwe	1987	R124 000
Lingelethu	1987	R265 000
Sinakho	1987	R296 000
Kwatinidubu	1987	R75 000
Umasizakhe	1987	R432 000

Rini	1987	R183 000
Kwanonzamo	1987	R113 000
Mavuya	1987	R15 000
Wongalethu	1987	R102 000
Masakhe	1987	R57 000
Khayamnandi	1987	R54 000
Vuyolwethu	1988	R93 900
Kwanobuhle	1988	R209 000
Kwanojoli	1988	R160 000

(2) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) Nduli

(c) 1986.

(d) R34 775.

(3) Yes.

(a) 47.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Kutlwano	1989-90	R150 000
Valspan	1988-89	R110 000
Bongai	1988-89	R200 000
Lukhanyisweni	1989-90	R250 000
Ditloung	1988-89	R250 000
Mziwabantu	1989-90	R250 000
Boipelo	1989-90	R250 000
Huhudi	1989-90	R225 000
Sabelo	1988-89	R250 000
Nompumelelo	1988-89	R250 000
Tyolorha	1989-90	R328 000
Sidesaviwa	1988-89	R300 000
Khayelitsha — Village 2 Town 1	1988-89	R1 002 000
Khayelitsha — Village 3 Town 2	1988-89	R1 002 000
Kruispad	1988-89	R1 002 000
Philippi	1990-91	R1 152 000
Khayelitsha — Village 1 Town 2	1990-91	R1 152 000
Nyanga, KTC	1989-90	R1 900 000
Khayelitsha — Village 2 Town 2	1991-92	R1 325 000
Khayelitsha — Village 5 Town 3	1991-92	R300 000
Nkululeko	1988-89	R250 000
Mzamomhle	1988-89	R550 000
Nyara	1988-89	R75 000
Katikati	1988-89	R94 187
Bhongweni	1988-89	R6 352
Gompo Town	1988-89	R859 000
Masakhane	1989-90	R300 000
Ginsberg	1988-89	R85 000
Qumrha	1988-89	R100 000
Bontrug	1988-89	R72 000
Nomonde	1988-89	R228 935
Motherwell	1989-91	R7 500 000
Kwazensele	1988-89	R150 000
Nkwenkwezi	1988-89	R340 000
Mlungisi	1989-90	R587 579
Yoki	1988-89	R100 000
Nozizwe	1988-89	R200 000
Zola	1989-90	R359 102
Kwamagzaki	1989-90	R400 000

NATAL

(1) Yes.

(a) 18.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Howick South	87/88	R24 000
Wyebank	87/88	R40 000
Westgate	87/88	R777 293
Northdale	87/88	R5 490 000
Veldenvlei	84/85	R466 000
Scottburgh	84/85	R14 213
Scottburgh	85/86	R212 360
Scottburgh	86/87	R16 035
Vryheid	84/85	R465 500
Mandini	85/86	R30 000
Tongaat	85/86	R780 000
Tongaat	87/88	R600 000
Umhlali Beach	85/86	R356 000
Umhlali Beach	86/87	R25 000
Canelands	85/86	R600 000
Cato Ridge	85/86	R351 447
Bruntville	87/88	R385 001
Itsokolele	87/88	R100 000

(2) Yes.

(a) 3.

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Shelly Beach	86/87	R150 000
Kranskop	87/88	R92 587
Yellow Wood Park	85/86	R14 000

(3) Yes.

(a) 20.
(b), (c) and (d).

Where	When	Cost
Dundee	88/89	R200 000
Eshowe	88/89	R250 000
Mooi River	88/89	R100 000
Stanger	88/89	R1 000 000
Stanger	88/89	R30 000
Utrecht	88/89	R250 000
Verulam	88/89	R1 000 000
Marburg	88/89	R1 200 000
Assagay	89/90	R6 000
Ixopo	88/89	R100 000
Mtubatuba	89/90	R100 000
Bhongweni	88/89	R178 575
Bhongweni	89/90	R225 000
Bruntville	88/89	R200 000
KwaMevane	88/89	R130 000
KwaMevane	89/90	R270 000
Mzingisi	89/90	R150 000
Nkanyezi	88/89	R277 000
Nkanyezi	89/90	R24 600

New libraries built

12. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any new libraries were built by local authorities in the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many, (b) where, (c) when, and (d) at what total cost, in respect of each specified local authority;

(2) whether any extensions were effected to existing libraries by local authorities during the above period; if so, (a) how many, (b) where, (c) when, and (d) at what total cost, in respect of each specified local authority;

(3) whether any new libraries are being planned by local authorities for the next three years; if so, (a) how many, (b) where, (c) when, and (d) at what total estimated cost, in respect of each specified local authority?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) Yes.
(a) 30.

(b)	(c)	(d)
Bonnievale, Happy Valley	1985/86	R126 000
Burgersdorp, Eureka	do	R31 000
Griekwastad, L J Jenneke	do	R41 000
Hartenbos	do	R283 252
Porterville	do	R260 000
Postmasburg	do	R130 478
Somerset East, Francisvale	do	R120 000
Adelaide	1986/87	R122 000
Albertinia, Theronville	do	R67 763
Barrydale	do	R121 960
Brackenfell	do	R701 459
Douglas	do	R50 000
Franschhoek	do	R131 000
Graafwater	do	R102 900
Griekwastad	do	R44 942
Groot-Brakrivier	do	R134 811
Hawston	do	R287 000
Kleinmond	do	R393 000
Lutzville	do	R18 000
Milnerton	do	R2 400 000
Victoria West	do	R159 720
Worcester	do	R1 594 000
Bonnievale	1987/88	R206 400
Ceres, Belle Vista	do	R375 000
Hout Bay	do	R855 000
Pinelands	do	R1 500 000
Robertson, Mountain View	do	R327 000
Kimberley, Roodepan	do	R500 000
Vishoek	do	R842 543
Wolseley, Excelsior	do	R230 970

(2) Yes.
(a) 21.

(b)	(c)	(d)
Dordrecht	1985/86	R40 000
Knysna	do	R300 000
Kimberley, Africana Library	do	R10 575
Barkly East	do	R11 500
Klawer	do	R13 800
Indwe	do	R6 100
Albertinia	1986/87	R58 600
De Doorns	do	R50 503
Nieuwoudtville	do	R15 850
Strydenburg	do	R30 000
Vosburg	do	R7 600
Cookhouse	1987/88	R9 138
De Aar, Libra	do	R70 450
Hofmeyr	do	R13 663
Stellenbosch, Idas Vallei	do	R20 180
Jamestown	do	R20 803
Montagu, Sunnyside	do	R103 331
Mossel Bay	do	R350 000
Postmasburg	do	R10 000
Reivilo	do	R2 600
Vanwyksvlei	do	R10 000

(3) Yes.
(a) 22.

(b)	(c)	(d)
Belhar East	1988/89	R750 000
Porterville, Monte Bertha	do	R190 000
Kleinvlei	do	R700 000
Wesfleur	do	R650 000
Napier	do	R80 000
Alexandria	do	R120 000
Barkly West	do	R150 000
Citrusdal	do	R110 000
Kenhardt	do	R150 000
Sedgefield	do	R150 000
Steinkopf	do	R150 000
Adriaanse	1989/90	R750 000
Ashton	do	R120 000
Bellville	do	R6 000 000
Colesberg	do	R120 000
Douglas	do	R150 000
Kakamas	do	R200 000
Laingsburg	do	R130 000
Mamre	do	R175 000
Middelburg	do	R150 000
Tulbach	do	R175 000
Willowmore	do	R150 000

TRANSVAAL

(1) Yes.

(a) How many	(b) Where	(c) When	(d) Total cost R
2	Alberton — Brackenhurst	1986	682 538
	— Eden Park	1987	45 000
1	Badplaas	1986	16 805
1	Carletonville — Welverdiend	1986	74 821
1	Devon	1986	38 688
1	Ellisras	1987	811 767
1	Embahlenhle (Leslie)	1986	76 027
1	Emzinoni (Bethal)	1986	78 782
1	Groot Marico	1987	60 950
1	Hoedspruit	1987	50 999
1	Mamelodi — West	1985	190 882
1	Midrand	1985	228 954
1	Nylstroom	1985	540 700
1	Piet Retief — Kempville	1986	56 419
1	Pietersburg — Westenburg	1986	108 237
1	Potgietersrus	1986	670 737
1	Rayton	1985	75 000
2	Rustenburg — Zinniaville	1986	46 463
	— Karlienpark	1986	43 702
1	Schoemansville — Hartebeespoort	1985	199 155
1	Secunda	1987	2 985 000
1	Siyathemba (Balfour)	1985	67 042
1	Soweto — Phiri	1986	370 107
1	Standerton —Stanwest	1985	88 592
1	Stilfontein	1985	1 230 220
1	Vaalwater	1987	44 033
2	Vereeniging —Roshnee	1987	189 447
	— Rust-ter-Vaal	1988	170 750
2	Verwoerdburg —Pierre van Ryneveldt	1987	422 468
	— Rooihuiskraal	1986	433 151
1	Wolmaransstad	1986	244 854
31			10 342 290

(2) Figures on extensions are not available.
(3) Yes.

(a) How many	(b) Where	(c) When	(d) Total estimated cost R
1	Alldays	1990	60 000
1	Atteridgeville	1989	880 000
1	Balfour	1988	260 000
1	Bedfordview	1989	2 150 000
2	Boksburg —Reigerpark	1988	600 000
	— Central	1988	7 000 000
1	Duduza (Nigel)	1989	280 000
1	Ennerdale — Central	1989	1 815 477
1	Ermelo	1989	1 000 000
1	Hazyview	1990	60 000
1	Henley-On-Klip	1988	354 182
1	Marble Hall	1989	430 000
1	Marikana	1990	70 000
1	Messina	1989	200 000
1	Middelburg	1989	1 700 000
1	Nelspruit — Nelsville	1988	102 200
1	Randburg — Boskruin	1989	1 185 188
1	Randfontein	1990	2 533 927
1	Schweizer-Reneke	1988	406 000
1	Sharpeville	1989	880 000
1	Soweto — Emdini	1989	800 000
1	Sundra	1990	200 000
1	Thabazimbi	1989	660 000
1	Tokoza (Alberton)	1989	630 000
1	Tsakane (Brakpan)	1989	194 000
1	Tzaneen	1990	925 000
1	KwaThema	1990	720 000
1	Vanderbijlpark	1989	1 000 000
1	Westonaria	1990	1 000 000
29			28 095 974

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) Yes.

(a) 7.

(b)	(c)	(d)
Sandersville, Heilbron	1985	R96 800
Bothaville	1985	R431 288
Wesselsbron	1986	R354 000
Rouxville	1986	R125 000
Virginia	1987	R2 000 000
Welkom	1987	R2 964 000
Kgotsong, Bothaville	1987	R217 500

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

(a) 28.

(b)	(c)	(d)
Bethlehem	1988	R2 331 000
Allanridge	1988	R660 000
Hoopstad	1989	R306 000
Excelsior	1989	R306 000
Maokeng, Kroonstad	1989	R1 000 000
Kutlawanong, Odendaalsrus	1989	R480 000
42nd Hill, Harrismith	1989	R300 000
Meloding, Virginia	1989	R160 000
Megheleng, Ficksburg	1989	R160 000
Mangaung, Bloemfontein	1989	R160 000
Phiritona, Heilbron	1989	R200 000
Matwaberg, Senekal	1989	R200 000
Masilo, Theunissen	1989	R200 000
Warden	1989	R306 000
Reddersburg	1990	R306 000
Hertzogville	1990	R300 000
Boshof	1990	R300 000
Koppies	1990	R400 000
Rammulotsi, Viljoenskroon	1990	R180 000
Thembalihle, Vrede	1990	R180 000
Petsana, Reitz	1990	R180 000
Phomolong, Henneman	1990	R180 000
Manyakeng, Wesselsbron	1990	R180 000
Manyatseng, Ladybrand	1990	R180 000
Thabong, Welkom	1990	R900 000
Luckoff	1990	R200 000
Koffiefontein	1990	R200 000
Fauresmith	1990	R200 000

NATAL

(1) Yes.

(a) 17.

(b)	(c)	(d)
Bhongweni, Kokstad	1985	R96 000
Brackenham, Richardsbaai	1986	R205 000
Bruntville, Mooi River	1986	R96 000
Canelands	1985	R130 000
Cato Ridge	1986	R152 500
Dumbe, Paulpietersburg	1985	R96 000
Glenridge, Glencoe	1987	R251 000
Isipingo	1987/88	R1 838 000
Lamontville	1985	R197 500
Lennoxton, Newcastle	1987	R400 000
Port Shepstone	1985	R200 000
Richards Bay	1987	R1 400 000
Shallcross	1987	R306 000
Silhembile, Glencoe	1987	R96 000
Steadville, Ladysmith	1985	R96 000
Tongaat South	1987	R665 900
Valley View, Ixopo	1985	R37 000

(2) Yes.

(a) 1

Paulpietersburg	1987	R90 000

(3) Yes.

(a) 10

(b)	(c)	(d)
Cool Air	1988	R167 200
Craigieburn	1989	R481 500
Dassenhoek, Pinetown	1988	R819 300
Gingindlovu	1988	R98 800
Imbali	1988	R85 000
Kwambonambi	1988	R66 800
Park Rynie	1988	R161 300
Shakaskraal	1989	R155 500
Umhlalistrand	1988	R283 000
Waterval	1989	R438 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Overseas visits

564. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Transport Affairs undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

(2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why;

(3) whether any costs were incurred by the South African Transport Services and/or the Department of Transport as a result; if so, what total amount in that year in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Yes.
  (a) Various countries in Europe.
  (b) To discuss transport matters.

(2) No.

(3) No.

Deputy Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Yes.
  (a) United Kingdom.
  (b) Private study tour and vacation.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Overseas visits

576. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Education undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

(2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why;

(3) whether any costs were incurred by the Department of (a) Education and Training and (b) Development Aid as a result; if so, what total amount in that year in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes; The Minister of Education and Development Aid.
  (a) Hong Kong and Taiwan.
  (b) A housing and education study visit in respect of Hong Kong.
  At the invitation of the Republic of China in respect of Taiwan.

(2) No.
  (a) Falls away.
  (b) Falls away.
  (c) Falls away.
  (d) Falls away.

(3) (a) No.
  (b) No costs were incurred by the Department of Development Aid as a result of (2).

Air traffic controllers: reduction of training period

797. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the Department of Transport intends reducing the training period for air traffic controllers in South Africa; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the (i) present and (ii) proposed training period and (c) how do these training periods compare with those laid down by airlines in other developed countries?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

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

The honourable member's attention is, however, drawn to the fact that tht total training

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Natal: land proclaimed for residential purposes

5. Mr T ABRAHAMS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many hectares of land in Natal have been proclaimed for residential purposes for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, (b) how many hectares of the land so proclaimed for each of these race groups are (i) undeveloped and (ii) owned by private individuals and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Whites — 97 786 ha
Coloureds — 6 811 ha
Indians — 37 944 ha
Blacks — 3 881 ha have been set aside as development areas.

(b) Of the land set aside for Blacks, 1 938 ha were undeveloped and 89 ha were privately owned. Corresponding information is not available in respect of the other groups.

(c) 31 March 1988.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Mooi River/Midmar pipeline

10. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

(1) Whether the Mooi River/Midmar pipeline is in operation; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will come into operation; if so, when did it come into operation;

(2) (a) what is the actual cost of constructing this pipeline and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) whether any compensation was paid to landowners for devaluation of their properties as a result of the construction of this pipeline; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was paid in compensation;

(4) whether any legal costs were incurred as a result of the construction of this pipeline; if so, what did these costs amount to;

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

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) No, but it is fully operational.

(a) The scheme was constructed as an emergency water scheme during the drought of 1983 to provide a greater degree of assurance of supply, as well as for future drought periods.

(b) The scheme will again be brought into operation when the demand for water in the area of supply of the Umgeni Water Board increases. The scheme was first brought into operation during January 1984 and pumping took place for intermittent periods until February 1985, when pumping was discontinued.

(2) (a) The actual total cost of construction of the scheme (including *inter alia* pipelines, pumps, pump stations and servitudes) amounts to R24 247 000.

(b) February 1988.

(3) Yes. An amount of R554 794,78 was paid to landowners as compensation for servitudes.

(4) Yes. The legal costs, excluding the cost of the registration of servitudes incurred by the State Attorney, to date amount to R64 457,42.

(5) No.

New community halls built

11. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any new community halls were built by local authorities in the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many, (b) where, (c) when, and (d) at what total cost, in respect of each specified local authority;

(2) whether any extensions were effected to existing community halls by local authorities during the above period; if so, (a) how many, (b) where, (c) when, and (d) at what total cost, in respect of each specified local authority;

(3) whether any new community halls are being planned by local authorities for the next three years; if so, (a) how many, (b) where, (c) when, and (d) at what total estimated cost, in respect of each specified local authority?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) Yes.

(a) 11

(b), (c) and (d)

Where	When	Cost
Arlington	1986-88	R50 000
Bloemfontein	1986-88	R687 179
Dealesville	1986-88	R80 000
Edenburg	1986-88	R112 000
Fauresmith	1986-88	R100 000
Heilbron	1986-88	R300 000
Philippolis	1986-88	R52 000
Smithfield	1986-88	R60 000
Springfontein	1986-88	R60 000
Trompsburg	1986-88	R80 000
Welkom	1986-88	R634 892

A 350-m SCHEME TO PROVIDE HOMES

339 Soweten 26/4/88

THE Urban Foundation yesterday announced a programme that would envisage the sale of 12 900 sites and 8 800 houses, principally for lower income communities.

The UF yesterday announced details of its plans for the coming year in a statement.



MR JAN Steyn

Its chairman, Mr Jan Steyn, said the residential development and construction division, that would run the programme, was funded by loans at conventional market rates.

It was estimated the activities would result in R350 million being drawn from private sector institutions to fund long term home loan finance and associated development in the year ahead.

Critical

He said despite the rapid increase in delivery of housing by the UF and other private sector agencies, housing for black people remained critical with the annual need for delivery of dwelling units standing at more than 250 000 until the turn of the century.

He also said the UF and communities would explore the feasibility of establishing more community resource centres to provide access to a wider range of resources.

"The resource centres would focus on a wide range of needs identified by communities in areas such as, for example, advice concerning housing options, job training opportunities, access to finance and other resources."

The UF would also allocate a major portion of its resources to education.

339 B/Day 26/4/88

PARLI

Surveys of urban land for blacks almost complete

PARLIAMENT — Surveys of erven in townships for the registration of 99-year leasehold rights for urban blacks were progressing at a most satisfactory rate, the Public Works Department said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

It said these surveys were the primary task in making ownership available to urban blacks.

It was estimated that in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal 98% of the townships in the areas of jurisdiction of the former development boards had already been surveyed.

In the Cape about 70% of the erven had been surveyed.

A total of 28 839 99-year leases were granted to blacks during 1987.

The report said since the first houses were erected in 1983 under the state subsidy scheme for first-time home buyers about 21 569 units had been completed.

The scheme was being looked at very carefully to ensure the state was not ensnared in an accumulative obligation that might embarrass it later.

The scheme was indubitably worthwile but a mechanism had to be found to keep the state's annual contribution at a reasonable level.

Referring to the sale of hired houses financed from National Housing funds, it said of the total 538 586 identified for sale 123 460 had been sold by December last year.

These included 3 729 to whites, 43 223 to coloured people, 10 155 to Indians and 66 353 to blacks.

There had been a dramatic increase in sales to blacks.

"The efforts should gain further momentum during the year ahead, when the selling organisations should be properly established and equipped for the task."

Referring to the SA Housing Trust, established at the end of 1986, the report said although the first funds were paid to the company only in March 1987, projects for the development of 36 757 stands of virgin land, valued at R63,6m, and erection of 21 532 housing units valued at R304m, had already been approved. — Sapa.

Thumbs down!

339

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-apartheid leaders this week gave the thumbs down to the government's new proposals aimed at introducing a token African presence in the Cabinet and electoral college.

Apartheid was immoral and immorality could not be reformed, Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, said.

"The new proposals will provide a few more black faces in a government where the whites will continue to call the shots, and where the State President in particular will take on the mantle of an absolute ruler," she said.

Mr Mark Swilling, Wits University lecturer, said the proposals were a recipe for a race federation which would give the appearance of multi-racialism while maintaining group rights at the same time.

"It is totally unacceptable to the majority and will not resolve the government's legitimacy crisis."

A spokesperson for the Southern Transvaal Youth Congress said: "The government is kidding. The only meaningful reform we shall recognise will be the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and the unbanning of the African National Congress.

"The exiles must be able to come back home. Anything other than that is waste of time."

Dr David Webster, a Wits academic and spokesman for the Five Freedoms Forum, said: "The proposed plans, couched in very vague terms, are characteristic of the government's floundering style and their inability to provide a clear vision.

The government had to negotiate with the ANC and other banned organisations that represented the aspirations of the majority of the people in this country, he said.

The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) said: "The black faces in the government will be those chosen by Botha and ultimate power will still rest with the majority party in the white house."

the self-governing

CPA Trib 29/4/88

Shortage of black housing

339

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The extent of black urbanization and inadequate housing had resulted in a severe shortage of sites, and special attention was being given to township development, the Department of Development Aid said yesterday.

"More than 40 000 new sites were surveyed and a large percentage of these sites were supplied with services.

"Everything possible is being done to adapt the level of services offered to the needs of the community, ranging from rudimentary to full services such as electricity, sewerage and tarred roads."

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 449, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaatsak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van vakvereniging.—Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union S.A.

Datum waarop aansoek ingedien is.—15 April 1988.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word.—Alle werkers in diens in die Kleremakers-/Klerasienywerheid in die provinsie Transvaal. Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken—

"Kleremakers-/Klerasienywerheid" dameskleremakery, die maak van alle klasse boklere en onderklere, met inbegrip van slaapklere, en alle klasse mans-/ en seunstweed- en /-linnehoede en -pette en dasse en die maak van alle klasse klere volgens die bestelling van 'n Staatsdepartement of provinsiale administrasie, die Suid-Afrikaanse Vervoerdienste of plaaslike owerhede, maar omvat dit nie maatsnyery en die vervaardiging van klere wat van pels of kortwolvelle gemaak word nie.

Posadres van applikant.—Posbus 940, Durban, 4000.

Kantooradres van applikant.—Blakeweg 68, Dalbridge, Durban.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikels 4 en 7 van die Wet:

(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereniging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge artikel 4 (4) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5), bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op Voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.

(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by artikel 4 (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word.

L. L. L. OLIVIER,
Nywerheidsregistrateur.
(29 April 1988)

RAADSKENNISGEWING

RAADSKENNISGEWING 27 VAN 1988

WET OP SWART PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE, 1982
(WET 102 VAN 1982)

VERKIESINGSREGULASIE

Ingevolge artikel 56 (1) van die Wet op Swart Plaaslike Owerhede, 1982 (Wet 102 van 1982)—

(a) vaardig die Administrateur hierby die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uit; en

(b) herroep die Administrateur hierby die Verkiesingsregulasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1750 van 12 Augustus 1983,

ten opsigte van die plaaslike owerhede wat in die Oranje-Vrystaat geleë is.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 449 Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of trade union.—Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union S.A.

Date on which application was lodged.—15 April 1988.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made.—All workers engaged in the Garment Making/Clothing Industry in the Province of the Transvaal. For the purposes hereof—

"Garment Making/Clothing Industry" means dressmaking, the making of all classes of outer garments and undergarments, including nightwear, and all classes of men's and boys' tweed and linen hats and caps and ties, and the making of all classes of garments to the order of any Government department or provincial administration, the South African Transport Services or local authorities, but excluding bespoke tailoring and the manufacture of wearing apparel made from furs or pelts.

Postal address of applicant.—P.O. Box 940, Durban, 4000.

Office address of applicant.—68 Blake Road, Dalbridge, Durban.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of sections 4 and 7 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of section 4 (4) as applied by section 7 (5) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in section 4 (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

L. L. L. OLIVIER,
Industrial Registrar.
(29 April 1988)

BOARD NOTICE

BOARD NOTICE 27 OF 1988

BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT, 1982
(ACT 102 OF 1982)

ELECTION REGULATIONS

In terms of section 56 (1) of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982)—

(a) the Administrator hereby makes the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto; and

(b) the Administrator hereby repeals the Election Regulations, published in Government Notice R. 1750 of 12 August 1983,

in regard to the local authorities situate in the Orange Free State.

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Steyn ... SA needs a positive approach

housing is something between 500 000 and 800 000 units.

Steyn pinpoints urbanisation as the critical challenge of the next decade: "SA needs a positive approach to urbanisation, based on the acceptance of the inevitability and desirability of this process and the need for the cities to manage it successfully." During 1988-1989, UF urbanisation policy will be concentrating on SA's cities as the engine for economic growth and job creation.

The UF also aims to provide resources for these urban communities to improve their own economic and social circumstances. This could be done through the establishment of community resource centres. These would address local needs, such as the provision of advice concerning housing and financial matters.

In the educational sphere, apart from traditional UF involvement in adult education and teacher training, efforts will be concentrated on rationalising and improving the contribution of the private sector. ■

URBAN FOUNDATION

Looking ahead

Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation (UF), has given details of its plans for the coming year. On the housing side, the UF envisages the sale of 12 900 developed sites and 8 800 houses, principally for lower income communities. It is estimated that this will result in some R350m being drawn from the private sector to fund long-term home loan finance.

Steyn notes that the anticipated increase in delivery of serviced sites reflects good progress in the delivery of land by the authorities. This augurs well for increased private sector involvement in black housing. UF activities in this area should also encourage job creation, self-sufficiency and black entrepreneurship. Despite these positive signs, the issue of black housing remains critical. In urban areas alone the backlog in formal

Director of Urban Foundation to quit

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Obed Kunene, an executive director of the Urban Foundation and the organisation's Natal regional director since October 1986, is to leave the full-time employ of the foundation in order to follow his own interests.

According to a statement by the Durban office of the Urban Foundation, Mr Kunene, former editor of the Zulu newspaper *Ilanga*, will retain his close association with the Urban Foundation.

He will contribute to its activities by remaining a member of the board of governors, the board of directors and on the executive committee.

He will also continue to be a director of the Innova and Azalea Housing Utility Companies.

Dr C J Saunders has indicated that he wishes to step down as the chairman of the Natal regional board.

Mr Kunene will become chairman of the Natal board with Dr Saunders as deputy chairman.

Detainees 'not on hunger strike'

Cape Trials 5/5/88 329

Political Staff

EMERGENCY detainees in the East London prison refused meals in January, but were not on a hunger strike, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

In a written reply tabled in Parliament to a question by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Coetsee said 31 detainees being held at the prison in terms of the emergency regulations refused their meals from lunch on January 25.

Five of them had dinner on January 27. Another detainee refused his meals from breakfast on January 28. The five who took dinner on January 27 again refused breakfast on January 28.

All the detainees took breakfast on January 29 and thereafter continued taking their meals regularly.

"The detainees refused to give a reason for their actions during this time and stated that they were not on a hunger strike," Mr Coetsee said.

He said one sentenced prisoner at East London Prison refused meals served to him from January 5 up to and including lunch on January 8.

He said he was on a hunger strike because the doctor had not prescribed the correct medical treatment for his complaints. He subsequently consulted two other doctors on five occasions.

Urbanisation 'has been distorted'

Govt's urban policy based on apartheid

(339 B/day 5/5/88.

GOVERNMENT'S approach to urbanisation was still based on essential apartheid principles, the Urban Foundation's policy director (urbanisation) Ann Bernstein said.

Delivering the Bertha Solomon Memorial Lecture in Johannesburg last night, Bernstein said the effect of apartheid had not been to prevent urbanisation but "to distort its form, influence its location and disguise its magnitude".

Developments like settlement demolition (Crossroads), forced removals, restrictions on the movement of TBVC citizens, the Central Witwatersrand Guide Plan which set aside inadequate land for black urbanisation and the "city-state" concept as a political solution, indicated government attempts to influence urbanisation.

Government still based its urbanisation policy on apartheid principles — metropolitan areas were too big, urban development

PATRICK BULGER

needed to be racially segregated, the economy needed to be decentralised, a negative attitude to informal settlement, the homelands policy and a disregard for the role white rural areas could play.

Bernstein said: "During the past six years or so, the reality of burgeoning black urbanisation has become more visible throughout the country and the inability of present policy to deal with the situation increasingly apparent."

Urban policy should be guided by three concerns — provision of housing and services, incorporating the poor into the urban system and ensuring politically legitimate management of cities.

Bernstein said the private sector and the foundation recognised attempts to prevent urbanisation had proved unsuccessful, that SA's cities were small by international standards and that deflecting urbanisation was costly.

Modernised urbanisation policy is the new challenge facing SA

Star 6/5/86

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By Paula Fray

Political, legal and social structures have to be revised in order to formulate a positive, non-racial urbanisation strategy for South Africa, says Ms Ann Bernstein of the Urban Foundation.

Ms Bernstein, the foundation's policy director on urbanisation, presented a paper titled "Cities and Citizens" at the Bertha Solomon Memorial Lecture in Johannesburg this week.

Ms Bernstein said that formulating a new urbanisation policy based on full citizenship was a challenge to make South Africa a country where race did not determine opportunity, and where development — urban and rural — was for all citizens.

In order to manage urbanisation effectively, there had to be fundamental changes in the traditional way of doing things.

But, she said, the process of developing a new urbanisation strategy was one way that the private sector could contribute to "transforming this society from 'where we are' to 'where we would like to be' ".

Ms Bernstein identified three overlapping phases of urbanisation. The first was the post-1976 phase marked by the start of the debate on the irreversibility of urbanisation, and culminating in the abolition of influx control in June 1986.

The second was the debate on where black urbanisation should occur. This phase would be resolved satisfactorily only when current disputes on — among others — the Group Areas Act and demolition of informal settlements fell away.

The third phase related to decision-making, including who formulated urbanisation policies and who implemented them.

She said South Africa faced the challenge of large-scale rural-urban migration, and the assimilation of newcomers into the urban economy and society.

This process, however, "is complicated by a history of racially discriminatory legislation, a backlog of deliberate decline in urban conditions, the relatively large numbers, and the fact that the people urbanising do not yet have the vote".

MODERN REALITY

The rapid urbanisation of black people had had a profound effect on society.

"Over the past six years or so, the reality of burgeoning black urbanisation has become more visible throughout the country, and the inability of present policy to deal with this situation has become increasingly apparent.

"For most of this century South African society has been structured so as to prevent large-scale urbanisation, in the belief that cities were for whites, and blacks were only "temporary sojourners".

But the conflict between apartheid and the reality of modern South Africa resulted in the "long overdue recognition of the permanence of black people in the South African economy".

Still, Ms Bernstein warned, "while some 14 million black South African citizens have indeed acquired a new freedom of movement through the abolition of influx control, some six to nine million Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei citizens who cannot prove rights to permanent residence in South Africa are in a position of considerable uncertainty, and perhaps greater disadvantage than before, as regards access to the South African job market".

Ms Bernstein concluded that the new urbanisation strategy could only be built on:

- Freedom of movement for all South Africans, including those from the TBVC areas.
- Increased urban concentration as a whole, and within the towns and cities themselves.
- Full and equal participation of all South Africans at all levels of decision-making.

STimes 8/5/88

Blacks may also go to polls

(339)

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

BLACK South Africans may go to the polls in five months' time to elect their first-ever regional governments.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information in the State President's Office, said the Government was considering holding the elections on October 26 — the same day as the other racial groups go to the polls to elect local authorities.

But, Dr van der Merwe said, there were arguments both for and against having local and regional elections for blacks at the same time, and no firm decision had yet been made.

The proposed regional governments for blacks were announced two weeks ago by President P W Botha as part of reform plans to draw blacks into higher levels of government.

Forum

The Government is also considering drawing participants for its planned National Council (NC) from the black regional authorities.

The NC is intended as a forum where a new national dispensation involving blacks will be worked out.

The regional authorities will be the first opportunity for non-homeland blacks to elect representatives that will have a say in "own affairs" above the level of municipalities and town councils.

The exact nature and number of the regional governments have not been finalised, but initial planning is that there will be nine, following the nine regional development areas in South Africa.

If the black elections are also held on October 26, it will be the first time that all South Africans go to the polls on the same day. At present, about 8 500 representatives will be elected to separate bodies.



MR Ndlazi

Ndlazi calls for more clout

Sowetan 9/5/89

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THERE was no way one could hope to improve the black man's standard of living in South Africa without being actively involved in decision-making process at local government level, the Chairman of the Northern Transvaal Urban Council's Association of South Africa, Mr B Z Ndlazi, said at the weekend.

SABC Radio News reported that Mr Ndlazi was addressing the second annual meeting of the association in Pietersburg.

Mr Ndlazi said local community leaders must be prepared for negotiation and reconciliation with the neighbouring states. Without negotiation a black nation could not hope to get anywhere.

He emphasised that the black-on-black violence that had characterised black politics in the past five years had been a sad indictment against the black man's struggle for liberation and that this had retarded the struggle.— Sapa.

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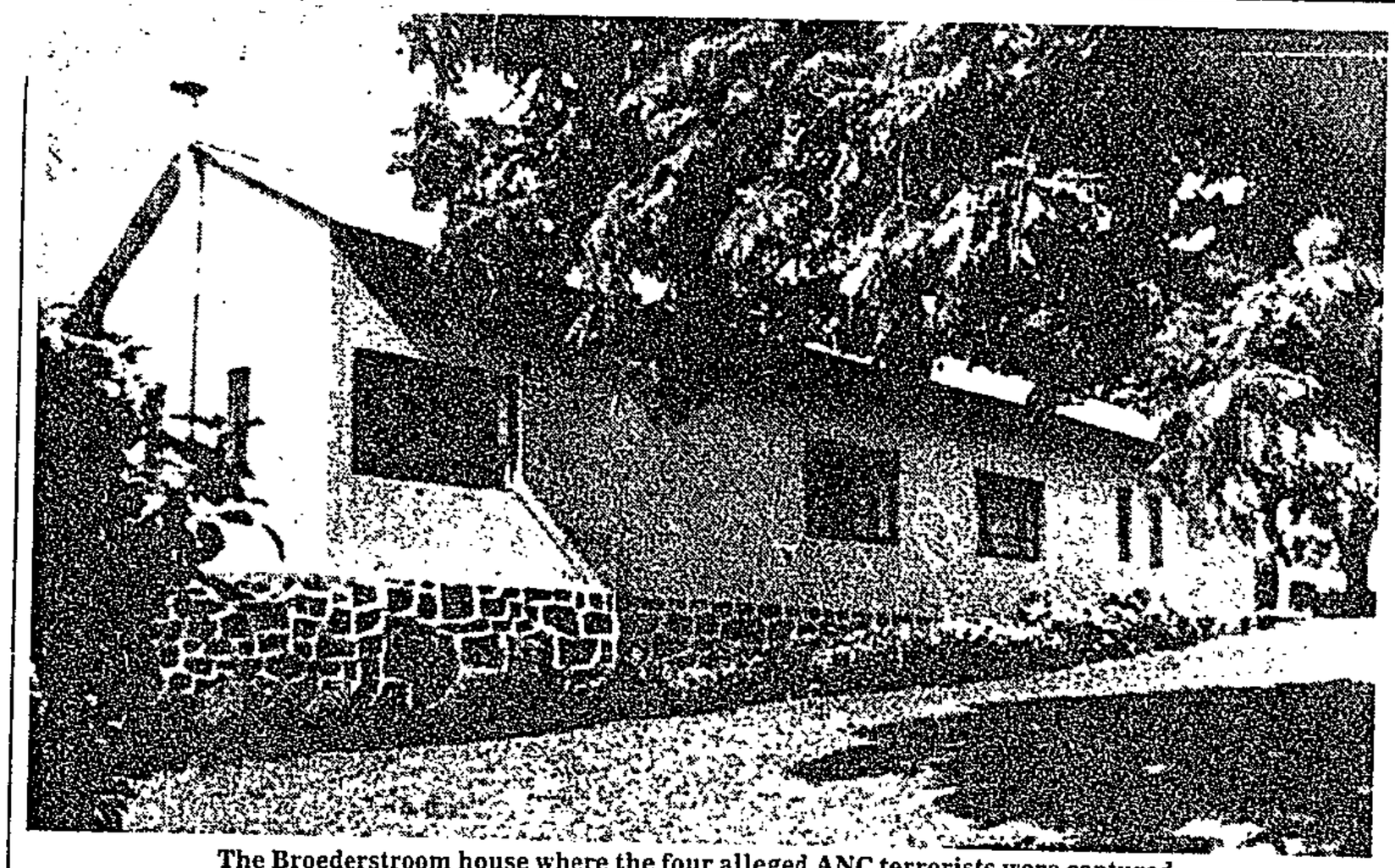

The Broederstroom house where the four alleged ANC terrorists were captured.

ANC group puzzled Broederstroom locals

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The leader of the white ANC military unit, arrested last Sunday by police, moved into Broederstroom — a dorp 50 km north of Johannesburg and 5 km west of the nuclear research station Pelindaba — three months ago under a false name.

Calling himself Mr Richard Stacey, the man introduced himself to the owners of the smallholding, Bennie and Jean Botha, three months ago, after following up their newspaper advertisement for the property's rental.

The Bothas were puzzled that "Stacey" wanted to hire their spacious and relatively expensive house, but he explained to them that he was an artist who worked from home and would be moving in with a friend whom he called Peter Schaffer.

He also said he had a girlfriend who would spend time at the house.

According to the Bothas, "Stacey" paid the rent, R500 a month, in cash at least a week in advance, and made sure that all his accounts were up to date.

The house the ANC group lived in was only several hundred metres from the Broederstroom shopping and petrol complex, and was flanked on both sides by homes not more than 50 metres away.

The group puzzled locals in the closely-knit community, none of whom ever came to know them.

A local butcher and neighbour to the ANC group, Mr Augustine Goncalves, said they occasionally shopped at the complex but never spoke to anybody.

The police operation to arrest the group shook the small Broederstroom community.

Scores of policemen, some on horses, and a helicopter swooped on the dorp early on Sunday morning. Several roadblocks were set up around Broederstroom cutting it off to traffic for several hours.

One of the locals who used back roads to get to the café described the scene as "something out of Miami Vice".

As armed policemen circled the house, the neighbours were ordered to remain indoors.

One of the neighbours said her family was alerted to the operation when their front door was kicked down by policemen after they mistook her husband for one of the suspects.

The locals were ordered not to speak to anybody about the operation and a clamp was put on news reports.

D1D 16/5/88

Demand sets building costs soaring

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JOHANNESBURG — The unleashing of black demand for housing has seen the building industry hit by soaring costs, compounded by severe shortages of labour and materials.

The driving force behind the boom has been the 1986 amendments to the Black Community Development Act, which allowed blacks freehold rights in white urban areas, and let the private sector buy land in townships for development.

A Bureau for Economic Research (BER) survey, conducted in conjuction with an independent market research company, Real Estate Surveys (RES), found that only 43 per cent of building plans passed in 1987 were for whites, compared with 67 per cent in 1985 and 87 per cent in 1983.

One of the results of the BER's study shows that a net 70 per cent of residential contractors reported a higher volume of work than a year ago.

An RES director, Mr Erwin Rode, said: "Coloured and Asian housing has doubled between 1984 and 1987, while plans passed for black housing during the same period increased by a factor of 32. Over the same period white housing plans decreased by 11 per cent".

According to statistics released by the Building Industries Federation of South Africa (Bifsa), the cost of building has risen by between 21 and 25 per cent over the past year, mainly as a result of material price increases.

But Bifsa's executive director, Mr Lou Davis, said that building costs will climb further this year as a result of higher interest payments, higher prices for materials and pressure from employees for higher wages.

Bifsa's statistics show that the cost of building an average home, excluding the price of the stand, was R566 per m^2 last year.

"This has now risen to R685 (per m^2) and this, combined with higher bond rates, means that many families will not be able to afford to build," Mr Davis said.

"The industry is facing pressure from employees to raise wages. Although the government has appealed for restraint, it is certain that increases will have to be paid.

"As a labour-intensive industry we are dependent on the skills of the workmen on site and it is unfortunate that with each slump we lose thousands of skilled workers who are reluctant to return later.

"The only effective method of stabilising the building industry is for institutional investors and developers to keep investing in this sector and for building material suppliers to contain costs," Mr Davis added. — DDC

Radicals' target October elections

THE "revolutionaries" had the October 26 municipal elections as a target, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said this week.

"The municipal elections on October 26 will also be a target, so we have to be wide awake," he said in the House of Representatives.

He did not elaborate further on the "revolutionary" strategies for the municipal elections.

Malan agreed with the Labour Party MP for Bonteheuwel, Patrick McKenzie, that the "revolutionary onslaught demands our courage and also our deeds.

"It is not a question of only using one's mouth; one has to do something too."

South Africa

Demands of blacks 'must be met'

By Abel Mabelane,

The Mayor of Daveyton, Mr Tom Boya, told the South African Scottish Society in Glascow on Saturday that the status quo of a selective and exclusive government could not endure for long without generating conflict.

Mr Boya, who is also President of the United Municipalities of South Africa (UMSA), was addressing the society on his vision of South Africa in the year 2 000.

He said such a status quo would isolate the country internationally and in the process would jeopardise all that South Africans hold dear.

Mr Boya said the black man in South Africa looked for a better education for his children which would open doors to a better life; he also wants the right to buy fixed property anywhere in the country and to work where he can get the best remuneration.

He said if these demands were not met, he would seek political dominance because it would be the only way left to him to achieve this simple and self-evident right.

LAND ISSUE

Mr Boya said the South African Government must seriously consider addressing the land question for building houses for blacks otherwise the housing backlog in the black areas would never be wiped out by the year 2 000.

Mr Boya said money sent to South Africa by the European communities for development purposes must be chanelled to the black local authorities because they are in the best position of using such finances.

"Black local authorities are the custodians of the local communities and have the expertise and the professional officers, who would know needy families in their respective areas of jurisdiction," Mr Boya said.



IPER IMAGE OF AMERICA: In spite of snowballing anti-South African feeling in the United States, a recent survey shows that urban So... African blacks now aspire even more to the American image than they have in the past.

US image takes off among urban blacks

Star 4/6/88

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CHRIS MOERDYK

Urban blacks in South Africa have placed America on a pedestal, according to a market research study recently completed by local advertising agency Young & Rubicam.

The survey confirmed that blacks viewed the American way of life as superior, more civilised, advanced and offering the most ideal lifestyle to aspire to.

In spite of US sanctions, disinvestment and other supposedly negative elements, America nevertheless emerged as far and away the most popular place respondents wished to

In probing product associations, the survey showed that consumers were aware of clothing manufacturers imitating the American look and using American imagery to sell locally made products.

The study concluded that American imagery still had powerful appeal when relevant to product category and when communication was targeted at brand-concious, status-seeking and conspicuous black consumers.

poll conducted at Kirstenbosch was based on the contents of a previous professional opinion poll. It was not deemed necessary to have that professional service rendered again because we had all the information we wanted.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he intends to undertake any investigation into the erection of the gates and fences that is taking place at Kirstenbosch?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have already conducted a personal investigation and I am quite satisfied that what has been done there was necessary, and that there is nothing suspicious or anything which is not in the public interest.

Development boards in Cape/Natal/Orange Free State: allowances for members

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any members of any development boards in (a) the Cape, (b) Natal and (c) the Orange Free State were paid any allowances after the boards of which they were members had been abolished; if so, (i) which members, (ii) of which boards were they members, (iii) what action has been taken as a result and (iv) what total amount is involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different Provincial Governments and they furnished the following information:

(a), (b) and (c) No.

Rest of question falls away.

Umgeni: police action against persons queuing for pensions

*22. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, any police action was taken against persons queuing for pensions in Umgeni, Durban, on or about 20 May 1988; if so, (a) what form did this action take, (b) (i) why and (ii) on whose instructions was it taken and (c) how many (i) policemen and (ii) members of the public were involved;

(2) whether any (a) policemen and/or (b) members of the public were injured in the incident; if so, (i) who, (ii) what was the nature of the injuries so sustained and (iii) what action was taken by the Police as a result;

(3) whether any inquiry is to be held into the incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) what will be the terms of reference of the body conducting this inquiry and (b) when is it anticipated that the results of the inquiry will be available;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (4)

On 20 May 1988 an official of the Natal Provincial Administration paid social pensions to approximately 600 Blacks of different ages and both sexes. For reasons of security only five persons were allowed into the hall at a time, while the remainder of the persons queued outside the hall to await their turn.

The persons started to push forward in order to gain access to the hall as quickly as possible. In this process they became riotous and the possibility arose that they would have overrun the hall and in so doing endangered the life of the official and the safety of the R40 000 in cash. The Police were called in to assist.

Four policemen arrived at the hall and made an attempt to bring the crowd under control. Several of these persons scuffled with one of these members. The member squirted three spurts with an aerosol tearsmoke cannister in the direction of these persons. Only the persons in the immediate vicinity of the member were slightly affected. However, the crowd immediately calmed down and at the request of the Police, awaited their turn to be paid in an orderly manner. The pay-out was continued under the supervision of the Police and was completed at 15h10. Nobody was injured during the incident.

The Police action not only ensured the safety of the official and the cash, but also prevented the rioting from spreading further as a result of

which persons could have been injured and the hall could have been damaged.

No complaints were received and further investigation into the matter is not being instituted.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he will confirm that these were old-age pensions that were being paid out on that day?

Pakkies area, East Griqualand: recommendations of Commission for Co-operation and Development

*23. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development has made any recommendations regarding the allocation of funds for the upgrading of the Pakkies area in East Griqualand; if so,

(2) whether any funds have been allocated for this purpose; if so, (a) what amount and (b) when; if not, when is it proposed that funds will be allocated?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) The Commission for Co-operation and Development recommended that the Pakkies area (the farm Waterval 294 and the remaining portion of the Melkspruit 293) be upgraded, but no specific recommendations on the allocation of funds for the upgrading of the areas were made.

(2) Yes.

(a) R190 000.00

(b) 1988/89 Bookyear.

Stellenbosch Commando: arms carried in Kaya Mandi Township

*24. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 17 May 1988, what arms did the members of the Stellenbosch Commando have with them during the operation on 26 March 1988 in the Kaya Mandi Township in Stellenbosch;

(2) whether members of this commando arrested any persons who were present in and around the hostels at the time of the operation; if so,

(3) whether any members of this commando entered the hostels at any time during the operation; if so, (a) how many members, (b) for what reasons and (c) for how long?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence):

(1) Personal weapons.

(2) No.

(3) No.

Kaya Mandi: raid

*25. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Defence to Question No 24 on 17 May 1988, persons other than members of the South African Police made representations to the Police to carry out a raid on the hostels at Kaya Mandi, Stellenbosch, on 26 March 1988; if so,

(2) whether he will make known the names of these persons; if not, why not; if so, who?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) I refer the hon member to the hon the Minister's press statement of 26 April 1988 which I table.

(2) No, because the identity of all complainants is regarded as confidential.

Restrictions imposed on certain person

*26. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether any restrictions have been imposed on a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what restrictions and (c) what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether any representations have been received for these restrictions to be relaxed; if so, (a) from whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the purport of the representations;

(3) whether the Police have replied to these

The levers of power for all are economic as much as political

Star 5/16/86

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The Urban Foundation has adopted certain values against which it constantly tests both its policy and its developmental work. I believe that outside of radical circles on both the left and the right these values represent a consensus among thinking South Africans on what a future dispensation should contain.

These requirements are:

- A system which provides for inclusive (instead of exclusive) decision-making.
- A common destiny. It requires a move away from the emphasis on group differences.
- Economic growth and equitable distribution. It is necessary for faster economic growth.
- Justice and civil liberties. It is necessary to reverse the erosion of the principles of justice.

On the issue of inclusive decision-making and its implicit commitment to a democratic form of government, it is as well, however, for us to be realists.

Exploitable demands

In societies with large masses of undifferentiated need, the popular demands on government are immediate and powerful — and very easily exploitable by democratic opposition to the point that no government can enjoy the security to pursue its longer-term priorities.

Hence, in many parts of the less-developed and developing world, democracy fails. These societies are not possessed of moral failings or political immaturity. Democracy simply has to carry too large a burden to survive. One-party states are often the inevitable outcome.

One-party or other non-competitive systems encourage over-centralisation of power and severely reduce the motivation of governments to address problems of development with urgency and commitment. These societies lose the cutting edge of motivation for development. Hence the dilemma; many societies cannot afford democracy yet even less can they afford not to have it. South Africa is a prime contender for this contradiction in terms in its future development.

We are slowly — far too slowly for many, too slowly for some — moving towards a more open society with wider participation. The possibility of achieving democratic forms in a future open society depends on the development of our presently less-developed and underprivileged mass populations.

Unless development can ensure that South Africa's black communities are not 4exclusively reliant on the political system for their welfare and progress, we will also run the serious risk of ending up as a one-party state.

A balanced society is one in which politics is not seen to be the cure for all ills. It is a society in which there is community self-reliance in the processes of problem solving. Hence what I term an economic "franchise" must accompany political participation.



In many parts of the world, democracy sometimes has to carry too large a burden to survive, warns the Urban Foundation's Mr Jan Steyn.

It is vital for Black "economic enfranchisement" to accompany political participation, says Mr Jan Steyn, head of the Urban Foundation. These are extracts from an address to a congress of chartered accountants in Durban today.

What we have achieved thus far:

Trade unionism: Black unionisation is approaching European levels and is well above the proportions typical of most developing countries, and certainly of most African states ... Many black workers now possess a means of articulating their material demands without depending entirely on hopes of political liberation.

Housing: The urban reforms of recent years, which the Urban Foundation has been privileged to help to achieve, have launched the process of economic empowerment of blacks in developments which are quite as meaningful as the labour reforms out of which black trade unionism grew.

First, the 99-year-leasehold system and, in 1986, the extension to blacks of full ownership rights, by opening doors to home-ownership and its associated benefits, has brought possibilities of wealth accumulation to ordinary black people for the first time for many decades.

However, even at existing levels of demand, the shortage of suitable land for housing in urban industrial areas is critical.A further problem is that, even where opportunities to purchase homes open up for blacks, these will be expensive relative to the cost and quality of homes in the older, more established white residential areas, and they will inevitably be further away from places of work.

The cost of new land and home construction is such that value equivalence with established areas authorities have moved to remove restrictions on hawkers and vendors.

The concept of deregulation is well established. Actual deregulation has not yet emerged on a comprehensive scale, but the breakthroughs could come quite rapidly from now on.

A massive contribution to the development of black business is the now impressive range of over 30 organisations sponsoring and promoting small entrepreneurship. These include the very successful Small Business Development Corporation, 10 regional development corporations in the homelands backed by their governments and by the Development Bank of South Africa, and several private organisations supporting black business, including the Urban Foundation, the Equal Opportunity Council, the "Get Ahead" organisation, and many others, including initiatives by individual private companies.

Various problems remain. The Group Areas Act is one. Other impediments are the fact that black small businessmen still lack adequate access to capital and credit.Blacks also lack training and experience.

What is needed first and foremost is a higher level of growth in our economy as a whole.

We simply cannot afford to be satisfied with levels of real GDP growth of 2 to 3 percent, which is about the best that our economic performance over the past decade would suggest. Each year that our economy grows at less than 4,5 to 5 percent in real terms, the number of unemployed and under-employed black people increases.

Capital needed

A growing economy needs a net inflow of foreign capital; instead we have a growing clamour for sanctions abroad which makes it more difficult and more expensive for South Africa to obtain foreign capital and credit.

Slow economic advancement among blacks, with its corollary of a frustrated and resentful black labour force, will in the end reinforce the basic perceptions which underlie apartheid. This is the vital appreciation which is missing in the thinking behind the external sanctions campaigns.

If the energy and expense currently going into the sanctions campaign were to be redirected to promote and assist black business, pro-

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8/6/88.

Sfol

is not possible. Therefore, due to the late entry of blacks into the housing market, they will be disadvantaged.

Success story

For these reasons, among others, home-ownership, like trade unionism, will not provide a panacea for mounting political frustrations. Until the Group Areas Act is removed and further informal impediments to black entry into white areas are overcome, home-ownership will be perceived as an unequal game perpetuating white privilege.

Small business: The emergence of small black business is the third aspect of economic empowerment which is proceeding apace. Some examples can be given. There are presently some hundreds of thousands of black-owned shops, service industries and, to a lesser extent, manufacturers in South Africa's formal sector.

One of the greatest success stories is that there are approximately 45 000 black taxi-operators registered with the SA Black Taxi Association and a further estimated 60 000 to 120 000 informal operators.

We are aware that the Government has passed legislation enabling the State President to suspend inhibiting business regulations and is actively investigating the deregulation of business activity to expand opportunity for small businessmen who perforce have to operate at lower standards. A number of urban fessional and labour associations in South Africa, concerned South Africans with a sense of responsibility would feel obliged to match the efforts with complementary eendeavours.

It is quite clear that most whites have ceased to believe in absolute power for the white minority, notwithstanding their hesitation about how to share power. They are hardly likely to respect demands for absolute majority power. The government could never achieve what is often demanded of it — its constituencies will not allow it.

For these reasons I would like to appeal to those in South Africa who seek to promote fundamental change, to formulate demands which most whites, however reluctantly, will have to concede as being justifiable in terms which are not destructive of or inimical to reasonable minority interests.

In the same way concerned community leadership should consider formulating its demands, however tough they may be, around concrete social and economic issues and around political changes which are stages in a realistic programme for the extension of democracy.

Our major responsibility is to redress inequality of opportunity. If we want stability and growth in our society and the basis for an eventual democracy which protects us all, then black enonomic enpowerment is a fundamental duty we dare not shirk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Black urbanization: land

955. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any land was identified for Black urbanization purposes in the Republic over the past 10 years; if so, (a) where is this land located in each case, (b) what is the area of each piece of land and (c) what (i) was the purchase price and (ii) is the anticipated purchase price in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes. Complete information for the full period is not readily available. In order to make provision for the process of orderly urbanization the following land was identified between 1 January 1986 and 31 March 1988 for Black housing:

(a) Situated at (Black township in brackets)	(b) Surface (ha)
Cape Province	
Cape Town (Khayelitsha)	1667,0000
Cape Town (Nyanga)	30,1724
George (Tyolorha)	227,4426
Walvis Bay (Kuisebmond)	442,4719
Victoria West (Masinyusane)	24,6241
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	480,4232
Hanover (Nompumelelo)	72,9755
Barkley East (Nkululeko)	47,0013
Port Elizabeth (Motherwell) (Kwadesi)	2693,9491
Bathurst (Nolukhanyo)	33,2733
Uitenhage (Kwanobuhle)	183,8090
Lady Grey (Khwezinaledi)	62,3777
Fort Beaufort (Kwatinidubu)	114,9430
Kenton-on-Sea (Marselle)	237,8657
Port Alfred (Nkwenkwezi)	225,6905
Grahamstown (Rini)	203,9741
Molteno (Nomondo)	165,3652
Cathcart (Katikati)	167,8518
Ugie (Dyoki)	109,1731
Klipplaat (Wongaluthu)	118,6142
Maclear (Sonwabile)	75,6169
Orange Free State	
Theunissen (Masilo)	142,0159
Koffiefontein (Ditlhaki)	59,8300
Welkom (Thabong)	1395,7896
Bethlehem (Bohlokong)	777,9130
Bothaville (Kgotsong)	309,8973
Hoopstad (Tikwana)	5,2677
Zastron (Matlakeng)	108,1610
Paul Roux (Motlomo)	121,9418
Bloemfontein (Mangaung)	786,2978
Odendaalsrus (Kutlwanong)	38,6001
Natal	
Pinetown (St Wendolins)	±300
Louwsburg (not named as yet)	±125
Durban (Chesterville)	±93
Mooi River (Bruntville)	28,4821
New Hanover (Trust Feed)	±213
Transvaal	
Komatipoort (not named as yet)	87,3620
Greylingstad (not named as yet)	57,4197
Witbank (kwaGuqa)	2454,4282
Ogies (Phola)	81,6560
Middelburg (Mhluzi)	509,8985
Ermelo (Wesselton)	261,0869
Balfour (Siyathemba)	85,000
Vanderbijl Park (Sebokeng/ Evaton)	916,3978
Bronkhorstspruit (Ekangala)	1648,4052
Nigel (Duduza)	1180,1273
Boksburg (Vosloorus)	2044,2005
Germiston (Katlehong)	1358,6520
Johannesburg (Groter Soweto)	273,3510
Krugersdorp (Kagiso)	757,6144
Pretoria (Mamelodi)	1759,5063
Magaliesburg (Steenekoppie)	198,2428
Randburg (Alexandra)	91,8126
Roodepoort (Dobsonville)	149,3938
Kempton Park (Tembisa)	1359,3784
Alberton (Tokoza)	41,2000
Randfontein (Mohlakeng)	37,7243
Fochville (Wedela)	815,0000
Kriel (not named as yet)	

(c) (i) Not all the land mentioned in each case above has been purchased with State funds because portions thereof belong to private developers who wish to develop it themselves or have it developed. National Housing funds (loans) were allocated to the various Provincial Government and Black local authorities for the purchase of land in some of these areas. Details regarding the purchase prices as requested are not readily available. However, during the financial year 1986/87 R12 400 592 and during 1987/88 R13 354 175 were allocated from the National Housing Fund for this purpose. A further R30m was allocated during 1987/88 from the budget of the Department of Development Planning for the purchase of land for Black urbanisation.

(ii) Falls away. The expected purchase price is not readily available.

Group areas: proclamation

1007. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many new (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were proclaimed in each province in 1986 and 1987, respectively and (b) what was the extent of each of these group areas;

(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were re-proclaimed in each of these years and (b) for which race groups were they re-proclaimed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b)

1986

White	Coloured	Indian
Cape Province:		
Nil	13 areas (602 ha)	1 area (30 ha)
Orange Free State:		
Nil	3 areas (224 ha)	nil
Transvaal:		
1 area (479 ha)	3 areas (500 ha)	2 areas (212 ha)

1987

White	Coloured	Indian
Cape Province:		
4 areas (306 ha)	28 areas (4126 ha)	Nil
Orange Free State:		
Nil	2 areas (56 ha)	1 area (11 ha)
Natal:		
Nil	2 areas (65 ha)	2 areas (12 ha)
Transvaal:		
1 area (301 ha)	1 area (48 ha)	3 areas (309 ha)

(2) (a) and (b)

In 1986, one White group area in Natal was proclaimed for Coloured, as were two in the Transvaal and one in the Cape Province. One Coloured group area in Natal was reproclaimed for Indians.

In 1987, three White group areas in the Cape Province were re-proclaimed for Coloureds.

West Rand Development Board

1034. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 488 on 25 March 1988, (a) what was the value of the liabilities of the West Rand Development Board that were transferred to local authorities, (b) (i) to which local authorities and (ii) on what dates were these liabilities transferred and (c) what was the value of the liabilities transferred to each such local authority?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he furnished the following information:

(a) R203 744 303,94

(b) (i)	(ii)	(c)
Soweto	1983/84	572 846,39
	1984/85	112 824 794,41
	1985/86	1 096 483,45
		114 494 124,25

Houses for votes - squatters

339

LEADERS of Cape Town's dispossessed squatter communities this week warned the government — give us houses if you want our support in the October municipal elections.

At the press conference were a wide range of squatter leaders, representing most of the communities who lost their homes and possessions in the witdoek vigilante attacks of May and June of 1986.

Their stand on the October elections could have serious repercussions for government's local government plans in the Western Cape, as between them they claim to represent about 40 000 people.

Pretoria has launched a massive advertising campaign to persuade people to vote in the October elections.

They are saying this will be the first time that South Africans of all races will be able to vote in a nationwide poll.

And government ministers have made it clear that Friday's renewal of the State of Emergency is partly aimed at ensuring as wide a turnout of voters as possible.

But the squatter camp leaders were adamant — houses for votes.

Mr Gladstone Ntamo, a leader of the KTC squatter camp's Masincedane Committee, said his people were living under appalling conditions.

"If the government wants any of us to do anything, they must first upgrade our areas and give us decent houses."

He spoke of the misery of squatters living in plastic shacks in the icy Cape winter, and said:

"We also believe in democracy, but whenever it rains, we have to live in a dam. People are not fish, they cannot live in water.

"How can we vote when we live in the dams, in the bushes and in the black plastic shacks?

"In Nyanga Extension, four children have drowned in those dams. It is very difficult to bury those children because we have no money for coffins. We have to wait more than a week before we can bury the bodies and we are tired of living with the smell of the dead."

Mr Enoch Maduwade of the Nyanga Extension Committee, and Mr Alfred Siphika, leader of the Nyanga East community, echoed the need for assistance for people living in plastic shacks in the bushes.

Sowetan 15-22/6/88

Umsa link with homelands

339 b

THE United Municipalities of South Africa decided to form a political alliance with homeland governments to hold joint discussions on matters affecting blacks in the country.

This was said yesterday by Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton and president of Umsa, following talks his organisation held with Lebowa, QwaQwa and KwaZulu homeland leaders in the last five weeks.

He said Umsa will be holding further talks with KaNgwane and Gazankulu leaders to discuss the same idea.

"The purpose of holding such talks is to establish a political alliance with homeland

SOWETAN Reporter

leaders. By so doing, we believe that we can tackle problems facing black people in this country in a joint effort.

"Urban and homeland blacks face the same problems and we feel that by forming links with the homelands, we can have one strong delegation — made of councillors and homeland leaders — representing blacks at government level," said Mr Boya.

Mr Boya said it was early at this stage to say what priorities this new structure will tackle.

"But, I can tell you that there is a lot of work to be done on matters affecting blacks," he said.

Meanwhile, Umsa will be meeting the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town tomorrow to discuss, among othe discuss, among other things, housing in black townships.

Mr Boya also said they will discuss the funding of black local authorities, land and the co-ordinating council which liaises with the Government on local authorities matters.

Umsa will be represented by its national executive committee, led by Mr Boya and Mr Heunis will be accompanied by senior officials of his department.

The Soweto City Council has joined Umsa.



MR TOM Boya, president of Umsa.

sponsibility of the individual, the employer, the other sectors of the private sector and by absolute exception, in respect of the underprivileged, that of the authorities. Provision is also made for material loans. The following information is supplied:

Houses built:	None
Material loans granted:	1 311

(b) None

(c) 3 007

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) 99 147

(2) (a) The provision of housing is the responsibility of the individual, the employer, the other sectors of the private sector and by absolute exception, in respect of the underprivileged, that of the authorities. Provision is also made for material loans. The following information is supplied:

Houses built:	None
Material loans granted:	13 948

(b) 3 630

(c) 1 226

NATAL

(1) 142 000

(2) (a) The provision of housing is the responsibility of the individual, the employer, the other sectors of the private sector and by absolute exception, in respect of the underprivileged, that of the authorities. Provision is also made for material loans. The following information is supplied:

Houses built:	None
Material loans granted:	134

(b) None

(c) 51

(3) Housing for Blacks is a process that receives ongoing attention and is influenced by the availability of funds and land, private sector involvement, etc. Therefore, it is not possible to predict when the shortages will be eliminated.

Squatters: shelters

748. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether officials of his Department or any provincial or local authority took any steps in respect of shelters for squatters in 1987; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many shelters in respect of each specified area were affected by these steps and (c) where were these shelters situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the different Provincial Governments:

No.

Rest of question falls away.

Blacks: land in urban areas

884. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the State purchased any land in 1987 for the purpose of accommodating the influx of Blacks into the urban areas of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (a) where is this land located and (b) at what total cost was it purchased;

(2) whether it is the intention to purchase additional land for this purpose; if so,

(3) whether any options have been taken on such land; if so, (a) what was the cost involved in taking these options, (b) where is this land located and (c) what is the agreed purchase price of this land?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This function vests in the different Administrators of the four provinces and they furnished the following information:

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) No, because they could be accommodated in existing urban black towns.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) None.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No.

(3) No.
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

NATAL

(1) Negotiations for the purchase of land for this purpose were not concluded during 1987. Negotiations are continuing in respect of (a) (i) land adjacent to Chesterville Black Township (Durban) and (ii) Hambanati Black Township (Tongaat)
(b) R700 000 and R1 909 000.

(2) Yes.

(3) No options were taken.

TRANSVAAL

(1) Yes. Although no land was bought by the State during 1987, several Black local authorities have bought land from funds loaned by the National Housing Commission. (See attached Annexure.) The land was purchased for the purpose of eradicating the existing housing back-log and to make provision for the increase in the demand for housing *inter alia* also as a result of the natural population growth

In order to accommodate the squatters at Weiler's Farm several portions of the farm Wildebeestfontein in total ±1 000 ha (directly north of the area of jurisdiction of Evaton) was bought during 1983/84 by the former West-Rand Development Board for an amount of R1 400 000.

It is pointed out that land which was made available the past year for Black development by the declaration of development areas, will not have direct relation to land which the Government or the Black local authorities bought during the relative period for Black township development, because this development areas will in future years also be developed with the assistance of the private sector.

(a) and (b) See attached Annexure.

(2) No.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Land purchased from funds granted by the National Housing Commission

Located at	Black local authority	Size per ha	Purchase price
Vanderbijlpark	Sebokeng Lekoa Evaton	325	R1 829 902
Johannesburg	Soweto	42,64	R1 017 291
Balfour	Siyathemba	85	
Middelburg	Mhluzi	509	R6 214 908
Ogies	Phola	200	
Witbank	KwaGuqa	2 400	
Nigel	Duduza	849	R2 900 000
Benoni	Wattville	41	R 200 200
	Total	4451,64	R12 162 301

Cape Peninsula: buffer strips

945. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether there are any buffer strips separating areas for the various population groups in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) where is each such strip located and (b) what is the area covered by these strips (i) individually and (ii) in total?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government.

No. Rest of question falls away.

'Treat election seriously' urges municipalities chief

Star 24/6/83

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

The October municipal elections should be taken seriously in the townships so "genuine leaders" can emerge, Mr Tom Boya, Mayor of Daveyton and chairman of the United Municipalities of SA (Umsa) said today.

Umsa is presently involved in exploratory talks with homeland leaders to form a "united forum" to seek a unified approach on the proposed National Council and create bargaining strength.

Mr Boya said the banning of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and 17 other organisations in February was "unfortunate" because it deprived municipal candidates of competition.

"We really do need a test in South Africa so that genuine and truly representative leadership can emerge. Some of those restricted organisations would probably participate in the municipal elections," Mr Boya said.

Mr Boya and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, have agreed on a joint approach on the NC.

Both leaders have rejected the NC, saying they would participate only after certain conditions have been met.

Infrastructure benefits 'unevenly spread'

Boost needy areas, urges top banker

339

Star 6/7/88

Pretoria Correspondent

The channelling of investment in new infrastructure in South Africa should be aimed specifically at the reduction of backlogs in under-provided areas and communities, the head of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Dr Simon Brand, said in Pretoria yesterday.

"South Africa is well endowed with infrastructure. But access to its benefits is not evenly distributed between different regions and communities.

"This is clearly not appropriate to a society in which political participation is broadening — and with it the expectations of improved economic opportunities on the part of disadvantaged communities," Dr Brand told delegates to the combined convention of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers and the 1988 Annual Transportation Convention.

Significant steps had, however, already been taken in providing basic facilities to underprivileged areas.

"The Government has already adopted a programme to move towards parity in education over a number of years. Other examples are the funding of specific target programmes such as the Greater Soweto, eastern Cape and Natal/kwaZulu upgrading and electrification programmes," Dr Brand said.

Contribution

Chairman of the State President's Economic Advisory Council, Dr C F J Human, said private-sector involvement in the development of the non-metropolitan areas of South Africa, the self-governing states and TBVC countries was "relatively small".

"The private sector has the resources to make a substantial contribution towards the development of underderprivileged areas.

"Business has the capital, training, experience and technical expertise that may be usefully employed to this end. The authorities will therefore have to create a climate in which the private sector may pursue profitable market opportunities," Dr Human said.

The policy of deregulation would have "a direct bearing" on the degree of private-sector participation in the broadening of the national infrastructure.

Urbanisation will change SA cities

Star 11787

(339)

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa's population increase will be felt mainly in the cities, particularly among the poorest people, leading construction engineer Dr Kevin Wall said yesterday.

"For whites, coloureds and Indians, urbanisation is more or less complete," he said.

"The major pressure for urbanisation will undoubtedly come from the black population.

"In 1980 it was only 33 percent urbanised, but it is estimated that it will be 46 percent urbanised by the year 2000."

Dr Wall was speaking at the Eighth Quinquennial Convention of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers and the 1988 Annual Transportation Convention at the University of Pretoria.

"Black urbanisation will remain the single most important political, economic, social and demographic phenomenon in South Africa until the turn of the century.

"It will have profound consequences for every aspect of our lives.

TRANSFORM SOCIETY

"The implications of a large and growing urban population, concentrated in and around our largest cities will, in time, transform our society."

Dr Wall said obstacles to improving the quality of life of newly urbanised people included:

- A shortage of affordable and appropriate land.
- A shortage of finance.

Dr Wall said measures to alleviate this situation would include:

- A State housing subsidy policy which offered security of tenure and certain minimum servicing standards.
- A financial mechanism which would allow people to erect homes, or improve them over a period of time.

KENNISGEWING 464 VAN 1988

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONTWIKKELINGS-BEPLANNING

WETSONTWERP OP DIE UITBREIDING VAN POLITIEKE DEELNAME

Die volgende Wetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer. Enige persoon, organisasie, instelling of belangegroep wat kommentaaar op die Wetsontwerp wil lewer of vertoë daaromtrent wil rig, moet dit asseblief nie later nie as 1 Augustus 1988 aan die Hoof: Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens, Privaatsak X644, Pretoria, 0001, stuur.

WETSONTWERP

om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling van wetgewende en uitvoerende rade vir Swart gemeenskappe; die verkiesing van wetgewende rade en verbandhoudende aangeleenthede; die bevoegdhede, funksies en pligte van wetgewende en uitvoerende rade; en om voorsiening te maak vir bykomstige aangeleenthede.

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:

Woordomskrywings

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "Grondwet" die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983); (ii)

(ii) "hoofverkiesingsbeampte" die hoofverkiesingsbeampte aangestel by proklamasie uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 2; (i)

(iii) "instellingsproklamasie" die proklamasie bedoel in artikel 7; (v)

(iv) "Minister" die Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning; (vii)

(v) "organisasie" 'n organisasie wat ingevolge regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 6 geregistreer is vir doeleindes van verkiesings ingevolge hierdie Wet; (ix)

(vi) "stemdag" die dag of dae waarop die verkiesing gehou moet word soos bepaal by proklamasie uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 2; (x)

(vii) "stemgeregtigde" 'n persoon bedoel in artikel 4; (iv)

(viii) "streek" een van die streke waarin die Republiek, uitgesonderd 'n gebied wat ingevolge artikel 26 van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is, by proklamasie uitgevaardig kragtens artikel 2 verdeel is; (xi)

(xi) "uitvoerende raad" 'n uitvoerende raad bedoel in artikel 30; (vi)

(x) "verkiesingsproklamasie" die proklamasie bedoel in artikel 2; (iii)

(xi) "wetgewende raad" 'n wetgewende raad ingestel kragtens artikel 7. (vii)

HOOFSTUK 1

VERKIESINGS

Verkiesing van lede van wetgewende rade

2. Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet kan die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal dat 'n verkiesing in 'n streek gehou moet word om lede van 'n wetgewende raad vir daardie streek te verkies.

NOTICE 464 OF 1988

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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EXTENSION OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION BILL

The following Bill is hereby published for general information and comment. Any person, organisation, institution or interest group wishing to offer comment on the Bill or to make representations thereanent, should kindly submit it to the Head: Constitutional Development Services, Private Bag X644, Pretoria, 0001, not later than 1 August 1988.

BILL

to provide for the establishment of legislative and executive councils for Black communities; the election of legislative councils and related matters; the powers, functions and duties of legislative and executive councils; and to provide for incidental matters.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "chief electoral officer" means the chief electoral officer appointed by proclamation issued in terms of section 2; (ii)

(ii) "Constitution" means the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983); (i)

(iii) "election proclamation" means the proclamation referred to in section 2; (x)

(iv) "entitled voter" means a person referred to in section 4; (vii)

(v) "establishment proclamation" means the proclamation referred to in section 7; (iii)

(vi) "executive council" means an executive council referred to in section 30; (ix)

(vii) "legislative council" means a legislative council established under section 7; (xi)

(viii) "Minister" means the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning; (iv)

(ix) "organization" means an organization registered in terms of regulations made under section 6 for the purposes of elections in terms of this Act; (v)

(x) "polling day" means the day or days upon which the election shall take place as determined by proclamation issued under section 2; (vi)

(xi) "region" means one of the regions into which the Republic, excluding any area declared to be a self-governing territory under section 26 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), has been divided by proclamation issued under section 2. (viii)

CHAPTER I

ELECTIONS

Election of members of legislative councils

2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette*, determine that an election shall be held in a region in order to elect the members of a legislative council for that region.

VERKLARENDE MEMORANDUM

WETSONTWERP OP DIE UITBREIDING VAN POLITIEKE DEELNAME

Klousule 1: Woordomskrywings

Hierdie klousule bevat woordomskrywings.

HOOFSTUK 1: VERKIESINGS

Klousules 2 en 5: Afbakening van streke

Die Staatspresident word gemagtig om die Republiek, uitgesonderd die Selfregerende Gebiede, in streke te verdeel en in daardie streke verkiesings uit te vaardig vir die kies van lede van wetgewende rade vir die Swart inwoners van die betrokke streke.

Klousule 3: Raadpleging voor verkiesings

Alvorens die Staatspresident 'n verkiesing in 'n streek uitvaardig, moet hy die stemgeregtigdes van daardie streek raadpleeg. Hy doen dit deur 'n kennisgewing te publiseer waarin hy relevante inligting verskaf en die stemgeregtigdes van die gebied uitnooi om vertoë en kommentaar daaroor voor te lê. Nadat hy sodanige vertoë en kommentare oorweeg het, kan die Staatspresident 'n verkiesing in die streek uitvaardig.

Klousule 4: Stemgeregtigdes

Kragtens hierdie klousule is elke Swart Suid-Afrikaanse burger wat minstens 18 jaar oud is, binne 'n streek woon, nie skuldig bevind is aan 'n onwettige of korrupte verkiesingsbedryf nie en nie deur 'n onbevoegdheid bedoel in artikel 4 (1) (a) en (2) van die Kieswet, 1979, geraak word nie, geregtig om in so 'n verkiesing te stem. Die onbevoegdhede vermeld in die Kieswet sluit in kranksinnigheid, moord, hoogverraad, misdrywe ingevolge wette wat die bekamping van kommunisme en terrorisme ten doel het en misdrywe in verband met dwelmmiddels. Hierdie stemregkwalifikasies stem basies ooreen met dié vir die ander bevolkingsgroepe.

Klousule 6 en Bylae: Verkiesingsregulasies

Die voer van die verkiesings sal by regulasie gereël word. Voorsiening sal onder meer gemaak moet word dat organisasies met politieke oogmerke kan registreer vir doeleindes van deelname aan die verkiesings, vir die nominasie van kandidate, die wyse van stemming, ensovoorts.

HOOFSTUK II: WETGEWENDE RADE

Klousule 7: Instelling van wetgewende rade

Nadat die aantal lede wat die Staatspresident in die verkiesingsproklamasie bepaal het, verkies is, stel die Staatspresident 'n wetgewende raad bestaande uit daardie lede vir die betrokke streek in. Die Staatspresident bepaal ook die kworum, setel en ander verwante aangeleenthede in verband met 'n wetgewende raad in die instellingsproklamasie *(Klousules 23 en 29)*. Elke wetgewende raad bepaal sy eie naam *[Klousule 7 (2)]*.

Klousule 8: Wetgewende bevoegdhede

'n Wetgewende raad kan ingevolge *Klousule 8 (1)* wette maak vir die Swart inwoners van sy streek met betrekking tot die volgende aangeleenthede:

1. *Maatskaplike welsyn*

Alle welsynsaangeleenthede, insluitende maatskaplike pensioene, maar onderworpe aan enige wet van die Parlement met betrekking tot—

(a) norme en standaarde vir die verskaffing of finansiering van welsynsdienste;

(b) beheer oor die insameling van geld en ander bydraes van lede van die publiek vir welsynsdienste of liefdadigheid; en

(c) die registrasie van maatskaplike werkers en beheer oor hul beroep.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

EXTENSION OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION BILL

Clause 1: Definitions

This clause contains definitions.

CHAPTER 1: ELECTIONS

Clause 2 and 5: Delimitation of regions

The State President is empowered to divide the Republic, excluding the Self-governing Territories, into regions and to call elections in those regions for the election of members of legislative councils for the Black inhabitants of the regions concerned.

Clause 3: Consultation before elections

The State President must consult the entitled voters of a region before calling an election for that region. He must do so by publishing a notice containing relevant information and inviting the entitled voters of that region for their representations and comment. After consideration of such representations and comment, the State President may call an election in that region.

Clause 4: Voters

Under this clause every Black South African citizen who is at least 18 years of age, resides in a region, has not been convicted for an unlawful or corrupt electoral practice, and is not subject to any disqualification referred to in section 4 (1) (a) and (2) of the Electoral Act, 1979, is entitled to vote in such election. The disqualifications mentioned in the Electoral Act include mental illness, murder, treason, offences in terms of laws which have as their object the combating of communism and terrorism and drug related offences. These qualifications correspond basically to those for other population groups.

Clause 6 and Schedule: Election regulations

The conduct of the elections will be arranged by regulation. Provision will *inter alia* have to be made for organisations with political objectives to register for the purposes of participating in the elections, for the nomination of candidates, the manner of voting, etc.

CHAPTER II: LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Clause 7: Establishment of legislative councils

After the number of members determined by the State President in the election proclamation have been elected, the State President will establish a legislative council for the region concerned consisting of those members. The State President shall also determine the quorum, seat and other matters related to a legislative council in the establishment proclamation (*Clauses 23 and 29*). Each legislative council shall determine its own name [*Clause 7 (2)*].

Clause 8 (1): Legislative powers

A legislative council may make laws for the Black inhabitants of the region concerned in respect of the following matters:

1. *Social welfare*

All welfare matters, including social pensions, but subject to any act of Parliament in respect of—

(a) norms and standards for the provision or financing of welfare services;

(b) control of the collection of money and other contributions from members of the public for welfare services or charity; and

(c) the registration of social workers, and control over their profession.

First step: sell the land to the people

By SVEN LÜNSCHE

Big business should be eloquent and active in striving for a society that makes for an improved business environment, argues Dr Zac de Beer.

There is little room for private-sector involvement in mass housing for the poorest section of the black population, according to Anglo American director Dr Zac de Beer.

Dr de Beer, who is also chairman of LTA, Southern Life and Anglo American Properties and the likely new leader of the Progressive Federal Party, says construction companies can operate profitably only in more up-market development housing.

"But the need for housing is enormous and most people cannot even afford to buy houses at a cost of R16 000, which is the cheapest at which houses can be built at the moment," he says.

One option is to revert to subsidised housing in that market, but the State would eventually not be able to carry all the costs, nor would the family be given a say in the design of the house.

Instead, Dr de Beer proposes that the Government, in conjunction with the Urban Foundation, develop self-help housing programmes that focus on "settlement upgrading in the shanty areas".

Based on similar successful projects in South America in the 1970s, Dr de Beer says the first step is to sell the land to the people at a cheap price.

"Social workers, and not engineers, should then assess the needs of the community, after which a State-run centre in the area can provide the building plans and building materials at a cheap cost."

Dr de Beer points out that two successful self-help housing projects have already been implemented by the Urban Foundation, which this year is constructing houses at a cost of R280 million and is trying to bring down the cost of building a house to even lower levels.

Commenting on LTA's decision to pull out of mass-tender housing, Dr de Beer stresses that the market is hyper-competitive and that tender offers are eventually pushed too low to ensure a profit for the group.

MUCH MORE PROFITABLE

"There is no way we can build at a loss — or donate houses to poor people, for that matter. If we did not make money on our projects we would eventually go bankrupt," he says.

He stresses that LTA has now entered housing development on a fairly large scale. "In that market we provide the land, build the houses and eventually sell the house, which is a much more profitable and more up-market area of the construction industry."

Dr de Beer says big business has to vastly improve the image of free enterprise among the black community.

"Before apartheid is dismantled we will have to prove to the black people that free enterprise and apartheid are contradicting each other — not, as often said, benefiting from each other.

"Business has been, at its worst, uncaring about social issues, but since Sharpeville and under pressure from economic growth, the need for skilled black labour has been realised and together with this the need to provide a more stable social and political environment."

Focusing on the need for greater productivity, Dr de Beer highlights a number of factors that he believes most businessmen strive for:

- Proper training and educational systems, as apartheid is not conducive to an improved educational system.
- The abolition of forced residential apartheid.
- Efforts to combat the alienation felt by blacks in all aspects of the apartheid society.

"But most importantly, a programme of political reform is absolutely essential in order to get foreign capital back into the country.

"Foreign investment could finance economic growth in this country, which at present in almost impossible to achieve above a growth rate of three percent as we are faced with balance-of-payment constraints," Dr de Beer concludes.



Dr Zac de Beer . . . Most people can't afford to buy the cheapest house

BRAs in a test tube

"Democracy is expensive," quipped man-in-the-know Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. This was at the suggestion that his new plan to give political rights to urban blacks could cost taxpayers a bundle. It was the type of comment one would expect from a scientist irritated by complaints about the cost of his experimental research projects.

In effect, Heunis's Extension of Political Participation Bill is yet another Nat experiment in human engineering — and, at this stage, costs are apparently unimportant. The Bill has been published for information and comment. The final draft (if government presses ahead) could differ substantially.

The Bill's framework is extremely wide. Essentially, it is enabling legislation to allow the State President to proclaim the detail of proposed representative assemblies for urban blacks. The underlying philosophy follows the "own" and "general" affairs concepts of the tricameral system.

Black areas outside the homelands will be divided into an as yet undetermined number of regions for which "own affairs" mini-parliaments will be elected. Representatives from these black regional assemblies (BRAs) will, together with homeland leaders and coloured, white and Indian leaders, probably sit on some sort of policy-making supreme council headed by the State President. The "general affairs" Cabinet will also probably have seats for blacks as well as coloureds and Indians, as at present.

Heunis concedes that the new plan has elements of federalism, but is also in line with the "power-sharing" approach of the current tricameral system. The BRAs will in effect be urban black homelands structured on a multi-ethnic basis. The possibility that they can become "independent" (perhaps as "city states") cannot be ruled out. Nothing can, when it comes to Heunis.

In terms of the Bill, the BRAs, through executive councils similar to the Ministers' Councils in parliament, will deal with "own affairs" issues such as education, housing, local government, township development, health and welfare in the same way that the white, coloured and Indian "own affairs" administrations do at present. Regional "general affairs" (such as water and electricity supply) will still be dealt with by regional services councils.

Heunis says the BRAs will be able to pass laws or amend or repeal Acts of Parliament relating to the issues they control. The assemblies will hold office for five years and must have at least one session a year. The BRAs can collect revenue from services they provide and will also receive an allocation from parliament (as do the white, coloured and Indian administrations at present).

Heunis insists that the BRA proposals do not pre-empt the planned "national council," which is due to investigate future constitutional and political development. He says the Bill is a matter that can be given attention by the council — indicating perhaps that government is in no hurry to establish BRAs.

The probable cost of the BRAs in terms of infrastructure and manpower is likely to be as controversial as their political advisability. An educated guess is that there will be eight BRAs each with about 50 representatives.

If costs (disclosed recently in parliament) of debating chambers and administrative complexes in the homelands are anything to go by, buildings alone for the BRAs could cost upwards of R300m. The annual cost of salaries and allowances for representatives could be as high as R100m if based on scales similar to those of MPs and ministers. A new army of bureaucrats will also be needed to service the BRAs. ■

important part of the country's development process.

Platteland decline accelerating as black workers drift to towns

The decline of socio-economic activities in the platteland was "snowballing" and rural communities were feeling the effects acutely, Professor Willem Vrey, director of the Institute for Socio-economic Research at the University of the Orange Free State, said at the ROEP congress yesterday.

Professor Vrey said de-population of the platteland was obvious from the number of empty farmhouses, empty school boarding houses and railway lines that had been closed.

He said blacks had begun to move from farms to small towns.

There was now a shortage of farm labour and a high percentage of unemployment and poverty among black communities in small towns.

The next phase would be black migration to the cities.

South Africa's economic growth would be unable to provide additional work or housing to meet this migration from rural areas.

"The result will be poverty and unemployment in the cities while there is a labour shortage on farms and the infrastructures in small towns stand unused," he said.

The basic responsibility for development in the platteland rested with the rural communities themselves. It was their job to ensure that natural resources and people were developed so that advancement could take place to their benefit.



Tongaat chief maps out pathway to the future

Star 25 7 88

By David Canning

DURBAN — While complex problems await business, the Natal-based Tongaat-Hulett Group has identified opportunities around which it is planning its activities for the 1990s.

Group managing director Dr Geoff Cleasby, speaking at a graduation ceremony of the Graduate School of Marketing in Durban last Friday night, said the future must not be feared, but tackled in an innovative and creative way.

"From our analysis we have deduced that opportunities will certainly lie in the third world population around our cities." Blacks would not only increase in absolute numbers, but also in standards of living, he said.

Lower middle class

More blacks would move into the realms of the lower middle class. The number of black civil servants also would raise the average per capita income.

There would be a great opportunity for providing food for the loss of an agricultural subsistence base for households - and opportunities for supplying the informal sector such as hawkers and cottage industries.

Many areas of opportunities existed for sales of durable items — as had happened with taxis.

"With the liberalisation of black land ownership it is possible that boarding houses and sub-letting will become popular in the older inner-city areas, and that it will be profitable for blacks to build far larger dwellings and sub-let."

Opportunities also would arise in areas of import replacement, particularly requisites for government in the area of schools, hospitals and security forces — especially for vehicles.

Dr Cleasby said a more pragmatic outlook could also lead to export opportunities in Africa.

Over the next seven years, he believed that taxes would remain high, with more emphasis on indirect taxation.

The tax policy would tend to favour the creation of jobs, rather than encouraging capital-intensive expenditure.

Inflation and interest rates would be high and the rand would continue to depreciate, particularly against the yen and Deutschemark.

There was likely to be continued disturbance on the political front, with all major political groupings attempting to strengthen their power bases.

Over the next seven years there would be further major reforms enacted - but only in reaction to pressures exerted. No major change would be discernible in the short-term but, over seven years, the changes would represent significant reform.

The political changes would fall far short of what the world was demanding and this would influence SA's trading partners.

Turning to labour, Dr Cleasby said managments had to understand and accept that black unions would be politically oriented as long as the black population had no meaningful say in decision-making.

Industrial development

Black trade unions were essential at this stage of industrial development and should be welcomed, not feared, by management.

It was absoltely essential to establish good industrial relations which would allow true and objective negotiations to take place.

He also said Project Free Enterprise had shown that workers had little understanding of the the free enterprise system and certainly no commitment to it. Unfortunately, it was identified with the political system.

A great deal still needed to be done to encourage black workersto make them feel part of the system.

Especially important was the need to show concern for the quality of life of workers.

Govt spending on blacks falls

Political Staff

DIRECT government spending on black facilities and services is slowing down and Regional Services Councils are unlikely to make much impact on township backlogs, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Events earlier this year indicated that the previous trend of growing government spending on black facilities and services was slowing down, the institute said in the latest Social and Economic Update, released yesterday.

"There has been a reduction in bridging finance and community services funds voted by the provinces in the housing budget of the Department of Development Planning, in operational budgets for many black hospitals, in monies allocated to the National Housing Fund for black housing and in funds for teacher training.

"A possible constraint on funding is that more spending on black needs means less spending on white needs."

Strong foundation laid

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ARCHIVE FOR CONTEMPORARY AFFAIRS

By NORMAN CHANDLER

The provision of housing in South Africa is a significant socio-economic development, say Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Anton Rupert.

Two of South Africa's top businessmen say the provision of housing is more than merely providing shelter — it is stimulating the socio-economic development of the country.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, president of the Urban Foundation and retired chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, says work done by the foundation has resulted in State departments, local authorities, the business sector and urban communities recognising that the "provision of housing is not only a national priority but a significant socio-economic development".

Dr Anton Rupert, vice-president of the Urban Foundation and chairman of the Rembrandt Group, says "spin-offs for socio-economic development that accrue from this housing activity" offer significant opportunities for lower-income communities.

Writing in the foundation's annual review, the two business leaders say house-building has had the advantage of generating "much needed job opportunities (and) having a positive impact on unemployment".

Mr Oppenheimer says the extent to which the foundation has so far been able to provide housing reflects a series of achievements over a number of years.

"The efforts, together with other public and private-sector bodies, have led to a modifying of housing policy and legislation that has resulted in a complete restructuring of the framework within which housing is provided.

New emphasis

"Previously, the emphasis was on the centralised public sector providing highly subsidised rental accommodation for a limited number of black families. The new emphasis," says Mr Oppenheimer, "is to decentralise the public sector's involvement and rely instead on the initiative of the private sector, on the basis of an economically viable housing industry, to supply housing on a basis of ownership."

He adds there is "real and encouraging" evidence that the private sector is gaining momentum in providing homes for many black families.

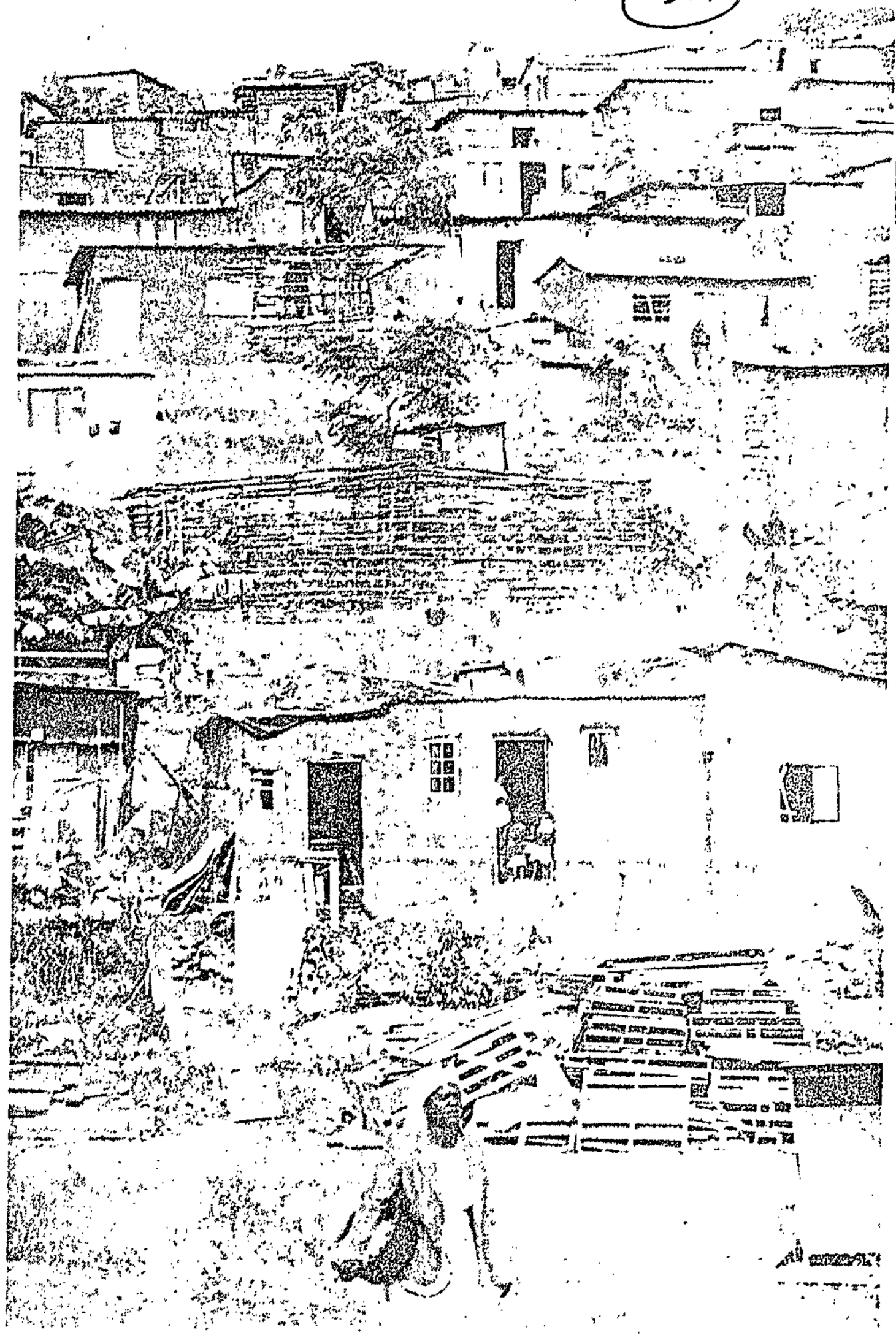
But, Mr Oppenheimer says, many families cannot afford housing "and much remains to be done to help the private-sector home-building industry to provide more affordable, conventional houses.

"A major concern is to stimulate increased lending by the financial institutions in the lower end of the housing market."

Dr Rupert says in his message that the Urban Foundation has stimulated significant additional investments in housing by the private sector, but there needs to be a sixfold increase in housing if the country's needs are to be met by the year 2000.

The Urban Foundation's seven utility companies — operating in Cape Town, on the Rand, in Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein and Maritzburg — generated housing and site sales of R123 million, and additional housing investment generated by the home-building industry developing housing sites serviced by the foundation amounted to a further R150 million, Dr Rupert says.

The foundation's self-help housing projects are creating opportunities for the informal contracting industry, he adds.



Hundreds of thousands of people working in office blocks and factories are forced to go home not to neat houses in formal townships but to corrugated-iron or wooden shacks, such as these near Durban.

Blacks lag badly on home bonds

A PILOT small-loans company is to be established by the Urban Foundation.

It adds in its annual review for 1988 that main impediments to large-scale black home-ownership are the unavailability of finance for low-income borrowers and lack of land.

During the past year a major feasibility study into the setting up of a mechanism for granting small loans was completed.

It showed that in 1985/86 only 3,1% of building society lending for homes went to blacks.

Another research project, investigating the subsidy system, was initiated.

The foundation believes government should subsidise supply and not demand.

Its recommendations have been submitted to the Department of Finance and Housing Advisory Council and, with government examining its subsidy policy, the foundation says it is optimistic.

It hopes to release its research and recommendations on the lack of land for housing next year. — Sapa.

Urbanisation is opportunity, not threat, says Durr

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By Norman Chandler

People living in informal settlements should be allowed to stay where they are, says Mr Kent Durr, Minister of the Budget and of Works in the House of Assembly.

One of the Government's top experts on housing, Mr Durr believes that "if we want to build a free society, we must extend property rights".

He said that urbanisation was not a threat to South



Africa, but a great opportunity — and informal settlers had a real role to play in the whole scenario.

In an interview with The Star, the Minister also said:

● There was room for innovation by the Government and local authorities on the question of informal settlements.

● Opportunities must be created for people "to live informally but with security of tenure".

● Too many local authorities showed "a lot of ignorance" and did not have the same attitude towards the housing problem as did the Government.

● Regional housing committees were a way to overcoming local housing problems.

Mr Durr, former chairman of a building society, said the question of informal settling was one of the most important problems for South Africa in terms of housing provision.

"Not everybody settling informally or squatting in urban areas, sometimes far from places of work, necessarily did so because

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Urban Foundation plans to help small borrower

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During the past year a major feasibility study into the setting up of a mechanism for granting small loans was completed.

The study showed that despite the ready availability of funds in 1985/86, only 3,1 percent of building society lending for housing was to black people.

Another research project charged with investigating the subsidy system in South Africa was initiated.

The foundation believes that the government should subsidise supply, and not demand.

Its recommendations have been submitted to the Department of Finance and Housing Advisory Council, and with the government currently examining its subsidy policy, the foundation said it was optimistic that positive movement would result.

On the subject of the unavailability of land, the foundation said it hoped to release its research and recommendations in the coming year. – Sapa

Black townships: population

1242. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the population of (a) Nyanga, (b) Langa, (c) Tembisa, (d) Thokoza, (e) Khayelitsha, (f) Tsakane, (g) Daveyton, (h) Kagiso, (i) New Crossroads, (j) Old Crossroads, (k) Vosloosrus, (l) Soweto, (m) Guguletu, (n) KwaMashu, (o) Mamelodi and (p) Dobsonville as at 31 December 1982 and the latest specified date for which figures are available, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of Transvaal and the Cape Province respectively and they furnished the following information:

Transvaal:

Figures as at 31 December 1982 are not available. Estimated population figures as at 31 December 1987 are as follows:

(c)	Tembisa	300 000
(d)	Thokoza	140 000
(f)	Tsakane	75 000
(g)	Daveyton	150 000
(h)	Kagiso	76 140
(k)	Vosloosrus	112 500
(l)	Soweto	1 200 000
(o)	Mamelodi	250 000
(p)	Dobsonville	86

Cape Province:

		1987
(a)	Nyanga	93 500
(b)	Langa	72 500
(e)	Khayelitsha	97 000
(i)	New Crossroads	Included in (a)
(j)	Old Crossroads	35 000
(m)	Guguletu	151 000

Figures as at 31 December 1982 are not available.

(n) KwaMashu (This town is in KwaZulu and therefore not under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of Natal.)

Income tax

1244. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

What total amounts were paid in income tax by (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in each province in the latest specified tax year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

POPULATION GROUP	PROVINCE				TOTAL
	CAPE	NATAL	OFS	TRANSVAAL	
WHITES	2 403 962 178	1 236 736 743	592 135 848	6 441 386 712	10 674 221 481
ASIANS	21 565 158	222 672 796	61 842	104 760 118	349 059 914
COLOUREDS	309 653 553	21 063 643	3 772 354	67 345 790	401 835 340
BLACKS	29 582 973	24 072 735	22 448 597	189 112 420	265 216 725
TOTAL	2 764 763 862	1 504 545 917	618 418 641	6 802 605 040	11 690 333 460

NOTES:

(1) The above analysis of the collections for the 1987/88 financial year was done on the basis of the value of assessments issued in respect of the 1987 year of assessment.

(2) The amounts reflected under the Orange Free State in respect of Asians do not necessarily mean that they were resident in that province. It would appear that they find it more convenient to conduct their tax affairs at the nearest Revenue Office which happens to be in this province.

(3) The above analysis does not ake into account taxpayers who fall under the final deduction system.

Tax revenue from mining sector

1249. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the amount (a) budgeted for and (b) actually received in respect of tax revenue from the mining sector in the 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 tax years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Financial Year	Type of Mining	Actual Collections	Printed Estimate	Difference
		R	R	R
1980/81	Gold	2 794 756 027	1 850 000 000	944 756 027
	Diamond	38 625 802	80 000 000	(41 374 198)
	Other	172 979 750	160 000 000	12 979 750
	Total	3 006 361 579	2 090 000 000	916 361 579
1985/86	Gold	2 453 441 776	1 990 958 000	462 483 776
	Diamond	726 045	1 042 000	(315 955)
	Other	483 897 210	283 000 000	200 897 210
	Total	2 938 065 031	2 275 000 000	663 065 031
1987/88	Gold	2 074 632 185	2 500 000 000	(425 367 815)
	Diamond	98 215 887	200 000 000	(101 784 113)
	Other	664 861 980	750 000 000	(85 138 020)
	Total	2 837 710 052	3 450 000 000	(612 289 948)

NOTE: The above figures relate to normal tax only and do not include State share of profits (leases) or export duty on diamonds.

Fire-arm licences

1254. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) How many new licences to (a) possess fire-arms and (b) deal in fire-arms and ammunition were issued to persons in South Africa (i) in each calendar year since 1982 and (ii) during the period 1 January to 30 April 1988;

(2) whether the South African Police has figures in this connection in respect of each race group; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant figures for each of the above-mentioned periods?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) 1982 — 147 740 licences
1983 — 122 139 licences
1984 — 120 558 licences
1985 — 135 382 licences
1986 — 220 221 licences
1987 — 140 537 licences

(ii) 1 January until 30 April 1988 — 38 610 licences

(b) (i) 1982 — 646 dealers' licences
1983 — 682 dealers' licences
1984 — 672 dealers' licences
1985 — 644 dealers' licences
1986 — 616 dealers' licences
1987 — 619 dealers' licences

(ii) 1 January until 30 April 1988 — 652 dealers' licences.

I wish to point out to the honourable member that once a dealers' licence has been granted, it is renewed annually. Only 33 new applications for dealers' licences were approved from 1 January until 30 April 1988. It may also occur that a dealer does not renew his licence and that licence then automatically expires.

(2) Section 42 of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969) read with Regulation 19 in Government Gazette 3238 dated 27 August 1971 stipulates which information the Commissioner of the South African Police must enter in the Central Arms Register. These prescriptions do not require that information regarding race of licence holders should be kept.

SAP: posts

1275. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether all posts in the South African Police Force are filled; if not, (a) what percentage of such posts is unfilled and (b) what action is he taking to fill these posts?

29/8/88 bDay

Call for 4,6-million units by 2000

Blueprint for escalating housing needs

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CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

CAPE TOWN — The Urban Foundation (UF) has unveiled a comprehensive and far-reaching housing policy blueprint which it believes will go a long way to addressing the deteriorating squatting problem.

UF research has indicated the informal settler or squatter community amounts to about seven-million. It also calculates the country's housing needs for 2000 — 12 years from now — will be more than 4,6-million units, which calls for the building of 400 000 units a year.

The UF believes that if government adopts and implements the UF's housing policy proposals, the country will be able to make significant strides in meeting the annual demand for housing.

Its proposals were contained in submissions made to the parliamentary standing committee handling the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill.

The UF has vigorously pleaded for the scrapping of the Bill or at least many of its provisions.

It believes the legislation will not prevent illegal squatting, help to promote orderly urban development, prevent exploitation of homeless people or resolve the conflict of interest between landowners and the homeless.

UF researcher Ann Bernstein said at a presentation on Friday the UF's policy on informal housing had two main components:

- The upgrading of existing informal settlements. This could be done by legalising the settlements, providing security of tenure, the installation of rudimentary services and, in time, erection of more substantial housing.
- The establishment of site-and-service schemes. New land could be formally laid out, divided into sites and streets, the sites sold and occupation allowed immediately.

In due course, services could be upgraded, facilities provided and private housing stock improved.

Informal housing strategy offer stands

Political Staff

THE Urban Foundation (UF) and the wider private sector's offer to government to provide their expertise and resources to develop a positive informal housing strategy still holds, says the foundation's MD Sam van Coller.

The offer was made "four or five weeks ago" by UF representatives, who made detailed written and oral submissions to the Parliamentary Standing Committee handling the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill.

The UF did not believe the Bill would achieve its objectives until a positive informal housing policy had been developed and implemented, Van Coller told a weekend media briefing in Cape Town.

The UF had been working with a number of organisations in developing its approaches and the proposals for a new informal housing policy — based on the preservation and upgrading of shelter — were supported by the FCI, Assocom, Nafcoc, Chamber of Mines, SA Institute of Civil Engineers, SA Institue of Architects and the National Association of Home Builders.

Van Coller said the private sector urged that both the Bill and the 1951 Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act should be reconsidered and "in the event of reconsideration, the UF and the wider private sector have offered the provision of their expertise and resources".

Once the Bill became law, the legal process would be inexorable and once a committee was established in a rural area — the UF estimated that about three-million people lived in informal housing in the rural areas — in terms of the proposed measure, it would be forced to take action. It would be arbitrary, because no criteria were laid down in the Bill.

Interact

There would have been a better chance if a clear, informal housing policy had been adopted and it would be more difficult to do so if the Bill became law.

However, government thinking in this area was developing and "we don't see this as the end of the process. We will continue to interact with government until we have found the right route".

There were also positive provisions in the Bill and provision for "designated areas" was one positive aspect. "These are the opportunities to build on," Van Coller said.

UF's director of urban development, Anne Bernstein, said government policy should emphasise that the preservation and upgrading of housing was a national priority, and the preference was for upgrading of shelter wherever this was technically feasible.

"In the context of a growing national housing shortage and the scale of informal settlements throughout the country, the central government should instruct all provincial and local authorities to halt any planned demolition of shelters unless there is suitable alternate land, which is well located for employment and is acceptable to the communities concerned.

"One of the motivations of the Bill is to prevent informal settlers from occupying urban land contrary to existing land use plans.

"We share this concern, but if the Bill is implemented, land invasion in all SA's metropolitan areas will increase and large-scale settlements in unauthorised places will develop.

"Policy-makers have an important choice to make: the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act or an Informal Housing Act. The choice will determine SA's future," she said.

Direct government spending on black services and facilities declining – SAIRR

Although the aim of the government is apparently to reduce the burden on poorer users by increasing charges for those who are able to pay, the SAIRR argues that an obvious constraint in the black community is the very limited number of people who can pay economic rates for services.

EVENTS in the first four months of 1988 indicate that the trend towards growing direct government spending on black facilities and services identified in previous issues of *Social and Economic Update*, is slowing down, says the regular review by the South African Institute of Race Relations of social and economic conditions in the country.

The latest edition of the publication says there has been a reduction in bridging finance and community services funds voted for by all provinces in the housing budget of the Department of Development and Planning, in operation budgets for many black hospitals, in moneys allocated for black housing, and in funds for teacher training.

It concedes that one of the possible constraints on funding is that more spending on black needs means less spending on white needs.

It adds: "The government has apparently retreated from its commitment to racial parity in education spending because it fears the political consequences of much-reduced spending on white schooling.

"The reduced funding of black services and infrastructure by the provinces and the Department of Development and Planning, whose proposed spending declined by 10 percent in real terms, is in line with the government's intention of lessening its spending generally. In the 1988/89 budget most allocations – particularly those for social services – were reduced in real terms."

SEU points out that the government previously refused to fund urban African townships because it believed doing so would encourage African urbanisation, but it began to fund upgrading in the mid-1980s in response to township unrest.

The government was still committed, however, to upgrading as a means of ensuring township stability. For example, the budget of the Department of Education and Training rose in real terms despite general budget cuts.

However, it was attempting to fund such programmes in ways that do not place a growing burden on central State finances.

"Thus responsibility for township upgrading and service provision is now being shifted to Regional Services Councils. These are taking over responsibility for upgrading townships and in some cases are also aiding African local authorities that previously relied on government bridging finance.

"Early indications are that some councils have allocated considerable funds to black upgrading, with small benefit so far for the townships, however, as many of the projects planned by the Central Witwatersrand and East Rand RSCs last year were held over until this year.

"It also remains unlikely that RSCs will be able to make much impact on township backlogs without much faster economic growth or substantially raising their levies. But this would place a greater burden on regional economies. The Central Witwatersrand RSC has already warned that levies may have to rise in the next financial year," *SEU* says.

The publication notes that government spokesmen continue to advance the option of using money raised by privatising State assets as a way to fund black development.

It points out that Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, said money for developing the KwaZulu/Natal region will be raised through the proceeds of privatisation and Mr Barend du Plessis and Dr Org Marais, Minister and Deputy Minister of Finance respectively, noted an urgent need for funds from privatisation for use in black upgrading.

"Although privatisation has scarcely begun, the question of the use of these funds is important, especially in view of the suggestion that funds may be used to develop rural areas to slow down urbanisation."

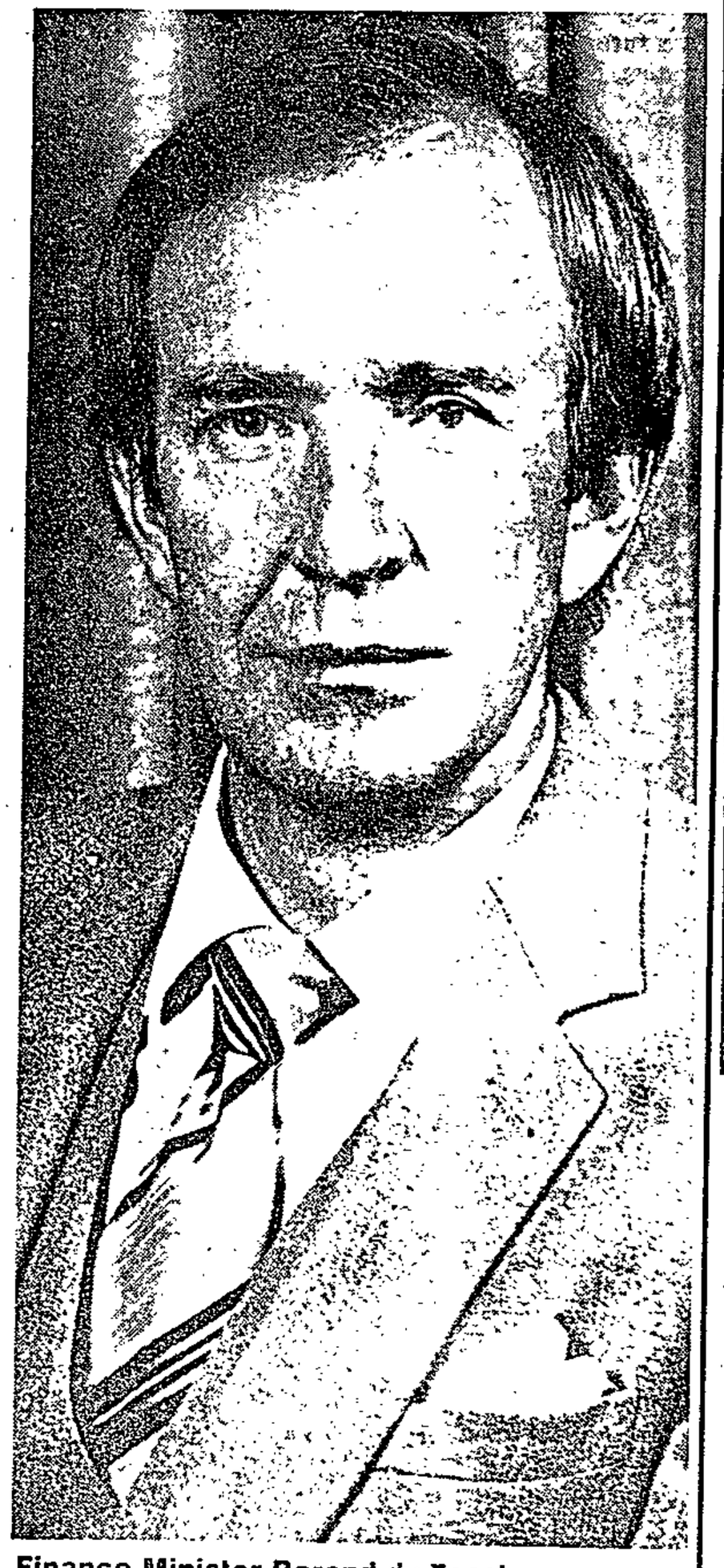
SEU, which will appear every four months in future in order to provide a more comprehensive monitoring service, says that other government strategies include the new "pay as you earn" rent formula, which bases rents on earnings.

This is similar to graded fees in Natal's provincial hospitals, and it appears this principle will be extended to other services and facilities, according to the publication.

"The aim is apparently to reduce the burden on poorer users by increasing charges for those who are able to pay. In black communities, however, an obvious constraint is the very limited number of people who can pay economic rates for services."

Attention is also given to an investigation of the possibility of a new system of medical insurance through health maintenance organisations, which seek to enable the poor to pay for their health care.

Proposals to bring housing within reach of poorer people while reducing government funding are also discussed in the section on housing in the periodical. These proposals are regarded as particularly significant because they would require substantial change in government attitudes towards "squatting".



Finance Minister Barend du Plessis

11/9/88 339 c Pres

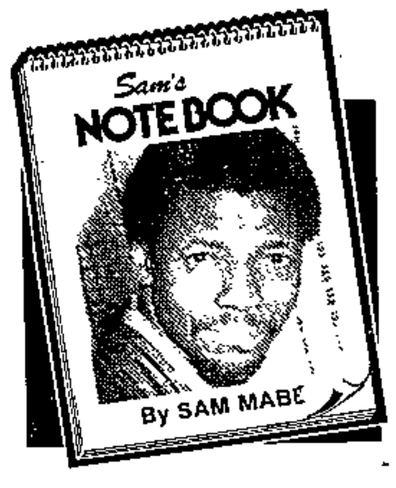
We're leaving our townships to rot

THERE are a few things that give me reason enough to lament the future of our townships.

The 1976 unrest caused a lot of grief to some people and destruction to property. It made many people lose hope for the future. But not so long thereafter, it became clear that the unrest was going to usher a new kind of life for a section of the black community.

A new housing scheme emerged in the townships. Some urban blacks started using electricity in their homes, some streets were tarred and many other things changed slightly from what they had been before.

The unrest conscientised us and we became more vocal about things that bothered us. Through initiatives of labour, civic, church and various other organisations, we secured a few concessions from employers and the authorities.



But in the past two years, the situation has changed for the worst. Our townships are decaying. What worries me most is that we are watching this decay and we are doing nothing about it.

If you took a 15-minute drive around Diepkloof on any day of the week, you would come across a spillage of sewage in the streets. I see it every day on my way to and from work.

There is a stream flowing from New Canada which cuts through Noordgesig and Diepkloof. Another one flows alongside Valley Road. If you drove alongside those streams you would pick up a very repugnant smell.

The smell is caused by the sewage that has found its way into those streams.

Problem

In White City, Meadowlands, Pimville, Zola and everywhere else, our streets are getting narrower and narrower every day. Residents empty their dustbins across the road and the rubbish has been piling up and falling into the street.

In some areas there are streets that motorists find difficult to use.

This problem did not take place overnight. Residents in these areas are aware of the dangers of what they do but do not seem to be bothered.

Our dogs and cats get knocked down by motorcars and we just leave them rotting in the streets. The situation has been deteriorating since the start of the rent boycott in 1986.

I wonder how many of us expect the Government to take us seriously when we cannot take ourselves seriously? What kind of leadership are we demonstrating to our children when we cannot find a solution to such a small crisis?

Children

Are we by emptying our dustbins at our doorsteps creating the type of environment in which we want our children to grow up?

Nation-builders are not mere critics of what they disagree with: they strive to find answers to problems that bug them. This is what we refuse to do.

We are proving ourselves to be failures in the eyes of our children through our inability to deal with a very small crisis.

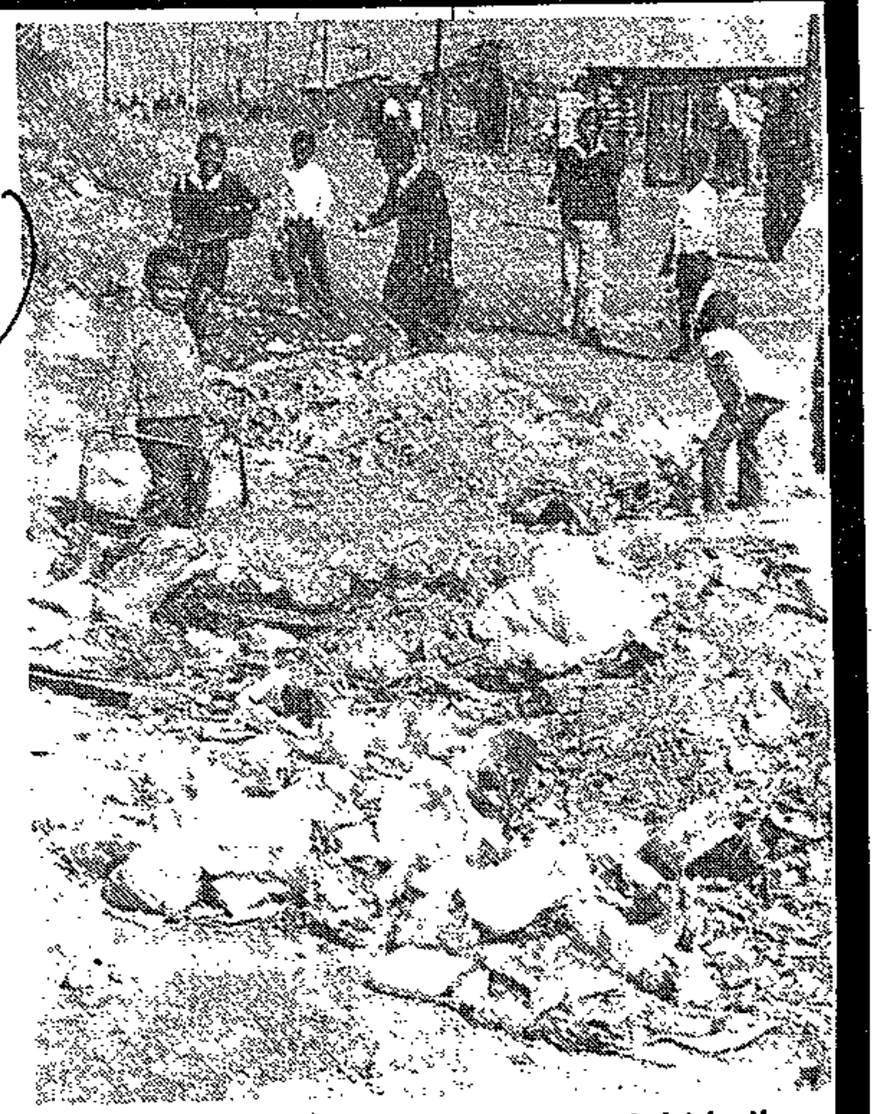
We live with this ugly situation every day.

We wake up every morning, go to work and return to sleep in this filthy and rotten environment and we pretend as if nothing is happening.

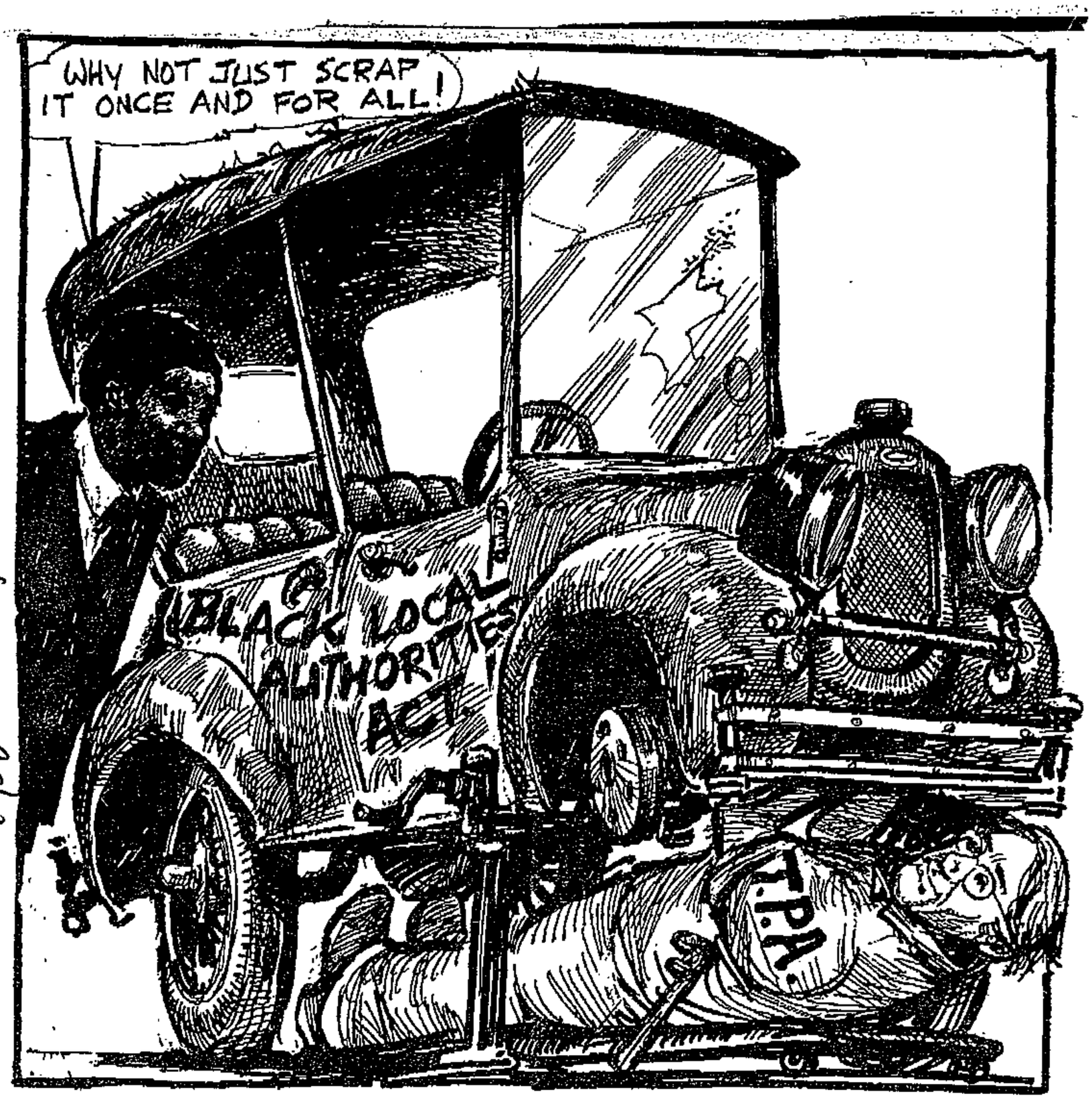
A point we might be missing is that we are entrenching this ugly situation into our lives. Our children are going to grow so used to it that they will do nothing to fight against it because it is becoming part of normal life to them.

We need to stand up and do something. We could now form a new type of street committees which will educate our people that if they want to lead a good life, they must learn to create it.

This is the only way we can demonstrate our preparedness for the nation we want to build for our children.



LITTER has become a common sight in the townships.



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1986 Sanction

Major report on urbanisation

Star 5/10/88
339

By Norman Chandler

A private sector report on urbanisation strategy is due to be published later this year.

It has been collated by the Private Sector Council (PSC) on urbanisation, under the auspices of the Urban Foundation.

Leading business and community leaders serve on the council.

While no details of the report — started 18 months ago — have yet been divulged, it is understood it covers many aspects of life in South Africa.

These include political representation, job creation, housing finance, land availability, informal settlements, racial zoning, the Land Acts, the industrial decentralisation programme and the existing system of local authorities.

While some of its recommendations — particularly the abolition of influx control — have been accepted fully or in part by the Government, the PSC also wants under-utilised facilities to be opened to all races.

It wants barriers to informal sector activity in fields such as transport and manufacturing to be lifted and steps taken to encourage growth and development of informal sector activity in the cities and rural areas.

The PSC's policy statement says South Africa requires a new approach to urbanisation "based on



the inevitability and desirability of this process.

"Urbanisation is necessary for further economic growth, rural revitalisation and the maximisation of our development resources for a growing population."

The welfare of rural and urban people was "inextricably linked through the process of rural-urban migration and the role of the urban-rural income gap in inducing this migration".

It has called for a halt to shack demolitions, forced removals and freezes on urban growth, saying there is a need to improve the quality of life.

It has also asked for the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts to be reassessed.

The PSC argues that the "final policy of urbanisation requires to be negotiated between the State, the private sector and black leadership.

"Accordingly, the council wishes to emphasise that its proposals are and will be put forward not as prescriptions but as well-founded contributions to a negotiating process."

The PSC said it hoped to provide valuable input "to the development of a new urbanisation strategy, building on the work of the President's Council".

This is a reference to the 1985 President's Council report on urbanisation, which recommended the abolition of influx control and the reference book system.

The PSC includes representatives of First National Bank, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Assocom, Nafcoc, the United Municipal Executive of South Africa, the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, the Urban Foundation, BP South Africa, the Perm Building Society, Anglo American Corporation, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the South African Agricultural Union and Seifsa.

26-part series on TV boosts buyer interest

Star 7/10/87

By Frank Jeans

Thousands of blacks are nightly switching on to home ownership — literally.

Playing a major role in mass medium exposure of the home and how to go about getting one has been television, and following the successful My Home series last year, a new programme begins tomorrow.

The 26-part, 10-minute pointer to the securing of residential property in the non-white sectors is being sponsored again by the country's biggest brick producer, Corobrik, and will cover topics such as finance, home improvement and building.

Mr Keith Nurcombe, national marketing manager of Toncoro, holding company of the Corobrik group, says: "The new series will consist of stand-alone programmes with a heavy emphasis on both education and training.

"We had excellent response to the first series which addressed many of the basic issues of ownership and building. Further feedback has revealed that we now need to go into greater detail on specific problems."

Insurance, savings plans, house design and home improvement ideas will all come on to the box.

Programmes will also be available on cassettes.

Running in tandem with the October programme is a training network throughout the country with more than 50 My Home merchants set to advise black potential homeowners on financial and technical matters.

MARKET RESEARCH

The brick group is undertaking comprehensive market research into black home building.

Preliminary research indicates a growing trend for black consumers to buy all their building materials from a one-stop outlet.

They need specialised knowledge, however, about masonry products and building with bricks which is not always available in general stores.

A major problem, too, is a limited knowledge about financial matters which is a key issue that needs to be addressed.

Among other heartaches facing black homebuilders are the limited availability of some materials, bottlenecks in getting plans approved, the raising of finance and the selection of the right builder.

PWV urban area has infrastructure

Room here for a further 1,4-m

Star 10/10/84

339

By Norman Chandler

Urban areas in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area would not have any major difficulty accommodating tens of thousands of extra people looking for homes because the existing infrastructure is adequate.

"I have been told that the Witwatersrand, for instance, can immediately support an additional 1,4 million people with its existing infrastructure," town and regional planning expert Dr Richard Tomlinson told The Star in an interview.

He also said that signifcant tracts of land were available for residential settlement — and that if private sector land owners refused to make their properties available, a "well-intentioned government" could do so through a Vacant Land Tax "and other such measures."

Reaching out

Dr Tomlinson is senior lecturer in town and regional planning at the University of the Witwatersrand. He recently returned from being a visiting scholar at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the United States and is currently completing a book on urban development in South Africa.

He says that the State should lead the way to overcoming the housing crisis by reaching out to the "really poor" as well as ensuring availability of land for homes of any kind — "there is so much land available. For instance, there are on the Rand large areas of mining land which would be suitable for this purpose just as there are areas which are unsuitable."

However, lack of financial resources hampered efforts to house people and this was a reason why he did not see a successful outcome to the housing situation.

Dr Tomlinson described South Africa as a middle income country "simply not rich enough to house everyone. The debate about housing here is centred on one aspect: affordability. The problem is, we cannot afford it."

South Africa apparently has the capacity to supply 70 000 homes a year, whereas the Urban Foundation has estimated that the country needs of the order of 200 000 units a year to eradicate the housing backlog — estimated at 3,5 million — by the year 2000.

Dr Tomlinson says that even if money were available "it is very seldom that a government delivers to the really poor".

He said: "Any definition of who the really poor are in South Africa is arbitrary.

"However, we must remember that the household subsistence level for blacks in 1985 was R309, excluding accommodation. If you deduct this from a household income, before you have money for housing, then 56 percent of South Africa's black population has no money available whatsoever for housing.

"The equivalent figure for the Johannesburg metropolitan area is 29 percent."

Housing in South Africa was divided in three ways — those who could afford it via the private sector, State assistance with serviced sites, and those who cannot even afford serviced sites, but Dr Tomlinson said housing seldom came top of the list of priorities for the really poor.

"They want employment, cheap food, education for their children, a shack for shelter. Relatively formal housing is ranked further down the list," he added.

"For these people, if they have democratic control over how resources are allocated on their behalf, the outcome would probably be somewhat different to that envisaged in the debate over housing."

International experience showed that even if someone who is poor is given land on which to build a house, as has been suggested by various authorities searching for a solution to the problem, the recipient is likely to enter into what planners describe as "downward raiding" — vacating the site almost immediately and trading it off against increased income.

Dr Tomlinson suggests that the only way to partially overcome this situation, and help the housing problem, is by providing facilities unattractive to higher income groups and which will not prompt downward raiding.

"This seems like a justification of doing very little for the poor, but in fact the reverse is true. While one provides minimal help per household, this costs less, and the State is able to reach more households — it must be remembered that the State does not have sufficient resources to address the housing needs of all the people in the country."

Dr Tomlinson says this is not unique to South Africa.

"Internationally, it has been shown that the really poor are typically not a significant constituency in any country."

Restrictions prevent self-improvement — HSRC

Group areas 'delay progress'

Star 14/10/88

By Clare Harper

Group area restrictions may have a significant effect on people's ability for self-improvement and socio-economic progress, Mr P Kok of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said yesterday.

He was delivering a paper critically evaluating aspects of South Africa's urbanisation policy at the international conference on population development.

Mr Kok said group area restrictions effectively prevented less privileged population groups from confirming their acquired upward social mobility.

People, particularly poor people, needed to live relatively close to their place of employment or else a massive burden was placed on the public treasury to subsidise commuting.

The adverse effects of daily long-distance commuting on family life, self-improvement and quality of life in general should be taken into account, he said.

"What is really achieved by such restrictions is that a backward homeland origin is exchanged for a backward urban destination where the effects of riots and the state of emergency are felt daily," he said.

It might be asked whether these circumstances were conducive to a decent quality of life, and were the urban townships attractive migration destinations for people wanting to improve their situation.

"Unless the required quality of life can be achieved in the rural areas of the homelands, the rural people should be accommodated in urban areas where the potential opportunities for development and progress already exist."

Those who wish to leave the homelands, particularly the poor, should be given the opportunity to do so, for example by providing assistance in the form of serviced sites and information on job opportunities in potential migration destinations.

Such an "accommodationist strategy" would provide sufficient opportunities for introducing "inward industrialisation" and securing a prosperous economic future for this country.

Professor David Dewar of the University of Cape Town said in a paper on accommodating urbanisation that it was essential to maximise the generative capacity of cities and to ensure the greatest possible access to urban facilities and opportunites for all.

Govt task in 'process of change'

By Clare Harper

During the process of change it was the Government's task to maintain a balance between the adaptablility of the community and reactive tension.

This was said by President's Council member Dr A J G Oosthuizen yesterday in discussing South Africa's urbanisation policy.

He was speaking at the international conference on population development in southern Africa.

One of the problem areas in implementation of the Government's policy of urbanisation was the "inherent human reaction against rapid change", he said.

Basic and sometimes radical changes shocked the system and frequently led to uncertainty, confusion and instability, he said.

"This sometimes slow and painful process of transition should be handled with circumspection."

Consequently it was unavoidable that in some communities frustration and sensitivity would arise because progress was deemed too slow.

Dr Oosthuizen said it was evident that one of the greatest immediate challenges for the current strategy of urbanisation was the accelerated influx of rural blacks to urban areas, which began gaining momentum prior to the repeal of influx control regulations.

The consequent accommodation challenge was closely related to the timeous identification of suitable land for informal settlement as well as ordinary town development, the upgrading of squatter camps, and where necessary the re-settlement of squatter communites by means of mutual arrangements.

Limited funds had caused a bottleneck.

South Africa, with its fast growing population and segments of relatively low level of development was faced with an enormous challenge.

He concluded that virtually only a correctly handled economy could exercise a positive influence in the short term.

Conflict in SA townships must end, says report

Staff Reporter

There is a pressing need for mediation structures to resolve the conflicts that have developed in many South African townships, says a report released by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The publication, entitled "Urban Policy and Housing", and written for the Institute by Paul Hendler, says a stalemate between Government and anti-apartheid civic associations has developed which, some commentators believed, could be ended only by negotiation.

Obstacles

The obstacles to negotiation identified in the publication are:

- The Government's security strategy.
- The reluctance of community groups to negotiate with, and the unwillingness of officials to bypass, the black urban councillors.
- The absence of effective intermediaries who could bring parties with an interest in negotiation to the bargaining table.
- The view of some activists that housing negotiation would obscure political objectives.
- The view that negotiation with the authorities would conflict with the boycott strategies of some anti-aprtheid organisations.

In the past few years, severe conflict, prompted originally by housing issues, had prevented local authorities in several

Staff Reporter

townships from carrying out day-to-day administrative tasks, which left communities with the problems of doing so themselves.

This led to some communities presenting the authorities with alternative plans for township development and house construction.

The clearest example of this was a detailed plan which developed in Langa in the eastern Cape, which led in 1986 to the establishment of a special Department of Constitutional Development and Planning task force to investigate the feasibility of upgrading the township.

This department was also reported to have set aside R200 million for upgrading Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth townships in negotiation with the eastern Cape branch of the United Democratic Front.

But, as elsewhere, promising negotiations like these were halted by the detention of community leaders, the study said.

Mr Hendler, who is one of South Africa's leading housing experts, believes that sustained bargaining might not develop unless mediators emerge who can bring the adversaries to the negotiating table.

He suggests that a starting point could be land availability agreements between black local authorities and private developers. Developers or utility companies, provident funds or employers could negotiate the terms of development with community groups and then attempt to secure their acceptance by the local authority, in effect mediating between them.

Mr Hendler says the last two views are giving way to a recognition that local negotiation over short-term demands may provide communities with the organisation they need to pursue wider objectives.

He speculates, however, whether community groups' greater willingness to negotiate will be met by a similar response from the authorities.

He suggests that this will depend on the outcome of divisions within the State between those who favour negotiation as a means to stability and those who advocate a combination of force and socio-economic upgrading.

Undermined

Examining the stalemate in the townships, Hendler points out that although the security forces appear to have re-imposed township order, rent boycotts and other political resistance continue.

The State had been unable to establish the long-term viability or credibility of township local government. Its urbanisation policy was also undermined daily as people erected makeshift shelters in places of their choice, and attempts to remove them had been accompanied by attempts to negotiate instead.

The rent boycott organisers, on the other hand, had failed to achieve their objectives, which were an end to the state of emergency and the removal of troops from the townships.

Housing shortage could become bargaining chip

By Norman Chandler

The shortage of housing for blacks could become a political bargaining issue, says a South African Institute of Race Relations briefing paper.

It adds that the lack of, and the cost of, shelter could "also create pressure for negotiation".

The paper, by Mr Paul Hendler, says "the provision of shelter is costly and few African residents can afford to cover construction costs or, at least in the view of potential lenders, afford paying off loans over an extended period".

His "Urban Policy and Housing" paper adds that, although the Government has lifted restrictions on home ownership, it is not providing housing as it did in the 1950s and 1960s and "few can afford the monthly instalments on private ownership schemes".

Rent defaulting is continuing and "conflicts over the right to settle on land are likely to be even more enduring".

DEEP-ROOTED DEADLOCK

"The abolition of the pass laws means that the need for land will increasingly be manifested in the cities, but there are significant political constraints on the authorities' ability to provide it.

"Although the weakness of 'squatter' organisation is a potential obstacle to bargaining, a deep-rooted deadlock has developed which may only be resolved by negotiation," Mr Hendler says.

"Negotiations with squatter leaders to determine the conditions under which they may remain on the land may therefore be the only means by which the authorities can ensure that urbanisation in the post-pass-law era remains orderly."

The paper says the growth of settlements is an "intractable problem" for the Government, and "the stresses which it places on Government urbanisation policy could allow squatter communities to make significant gains through negotiation if they are able to forge internal unity".

Bargaining could begin with "land availability agreements" between black local authorities and private developers.

Employers could negotiate housing agreements with trade unions, whose entry into the housing issue "raises possibilities for a new style of community organisation".

"Their stress on negotiating from a strength derived from grassroots structures in which negotiators are mandated by their constituents and their use of negotiation to strengthen organisation could offer community groups a model which would allow them to win power over township decisions," Mr Hendler says.

339 Sowetan 25/10/88

The ideal: To build ourselves

FOCUS

This is the second part of a speech delivered by the Editor of the *Sowetan* at the launch of the *Sowetan's* Nation Building at Shareworld on Friday.

IT has been risky. It has been very difficult to shift the focus from the political struggle.

But we had to do something. It seemed to us with the fractious nature of black politics, even the vocabulary — for instance, talk about black unity — had become jaded. We had to look for a new vocabulary. We had to be able to use that vocabulary in ways that would not lead to confrontation with a highly suspicious Government. We had also to develop a lateral type of thinking, a thinking that would in the end lead to black unity. We thought of Nation Building. It is idealogically a neutral label. It also tells the majority of people who had retreated from political activity that they count.

And for heaven's sake, how many good people are there even amongst us tonight who should by all definitions be accorded the label of leaders? In the end we are saying to our brothers and sisters who are actively involved in the struggle, they need to build strong people. A strong following of thinkers and doers. Not simply a vast number of angry, and plainly dangerous people.

We say the political kingdom will look after itself. It will look after itself particularly if it has strong people behind it.

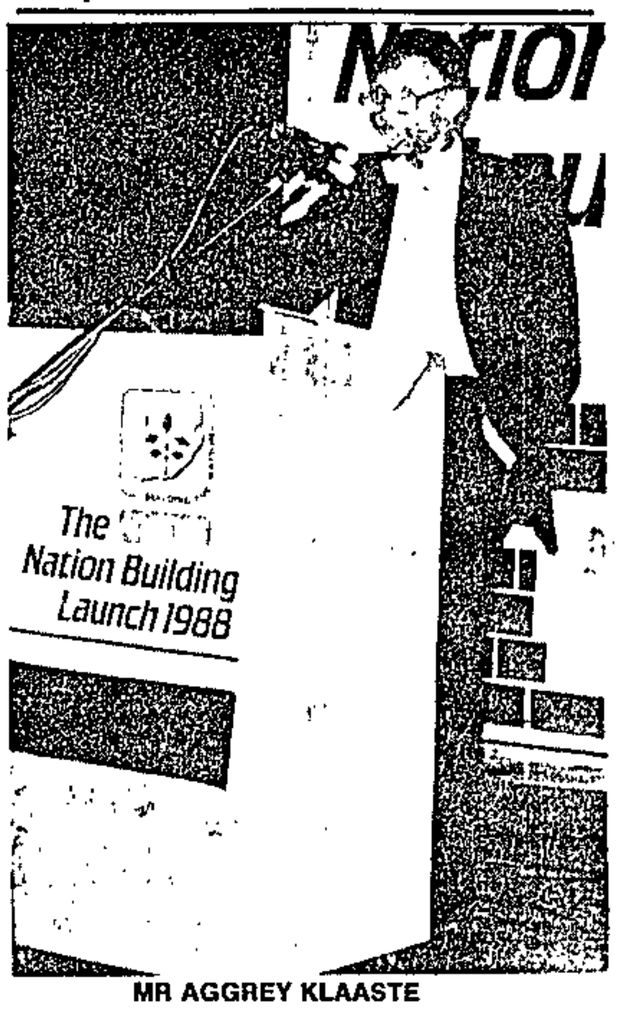
We are saying instead of fanning the flames for the next explosion, implosion in fact, let us start the building now. I have a feeling in my bones that the next upheaval will surely lead to the wastelands, everything tells me so. The economy is despressed, there are many frightened and unhappy people. All it needs is a match applied to the dynamite stick for things to blast off.

Politics

Why, you would rightly ask, why is it possible to do the building now? For many years we have quite naturally been obsessed by politics. We have said to ourselves, to our children significantly, and to the world, that the only leaders who are of consequence among us are the political leaders. That has been a shameful thing to do in many ways.

Those who are politically active had to bear all the attacks from the State. Many of them have died. Many of them are in exile. Many of them are in detention.

That is another reason my sons think my leading a newspaper is a particular, a singular



MR AGGREY KLAASTE

irrelevance.

It has been difficult to work in the newspaper. Being near the centre of most crisis situations, we have been asked many times to search for black leaders. We are asked in times of crisis, *aphi amadoda?* Where are the men? The answer almost pathetically has always been they are in jail, in detention, in exile.

What an insulting thing to say about the many black men and women who are doing excellent work that can make them fit the cap of leadership effortlessly!

Nation Building is about the recognition of such leadership. The reason for this recognition is also ridiculously simple. My sons need to know I have the potential of being a leader. That I can handle a school boycott. That I can understand and explain the profundity behind liberation before education while at the same time stressing the desperate necessity to acquire knowledge, power.

I am still looking, or rather Sam and my colleagues are trying to help me get that essential chemistry together that will convince my sons and their peers that they are the leaders of tomorrow.

Then there are other sons who do not belong to my race. I said they do not believe there is reason for them to share the spoils, to share power. The Afrikaner youth quite frankly believe it is silly to try and dismantle a Volk they have built so religiously.

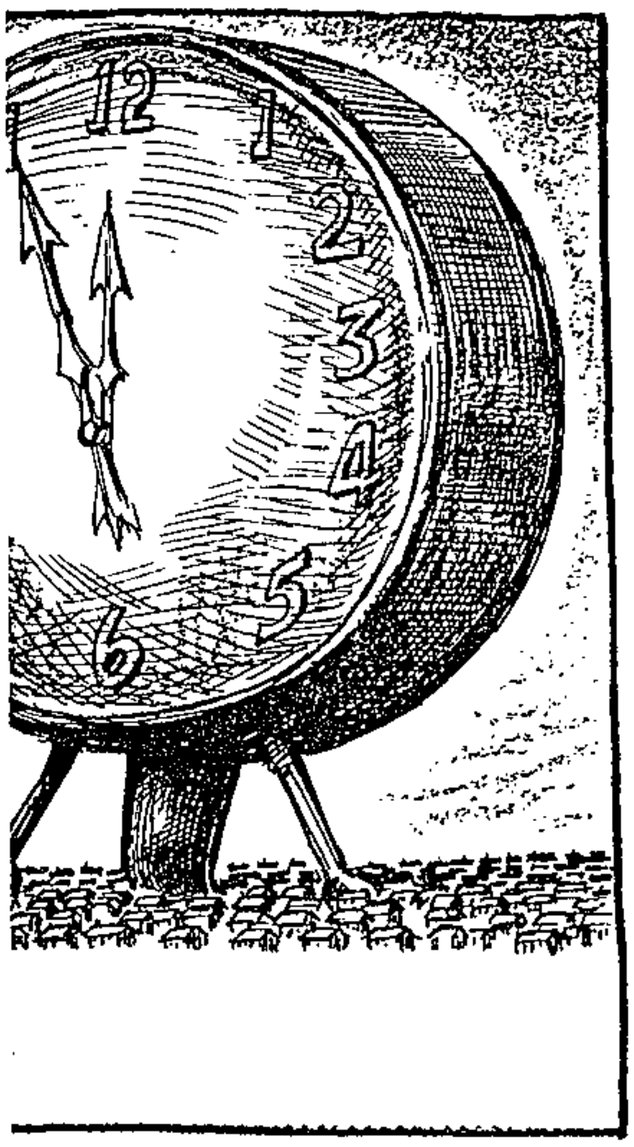
We need to have the type of black leadership that will decrease the fear in the hearts of the young Afrikaners. They are afraid of our numbers. They are convinced by the perception that we are a vast population of gullible people easily swayed by Communists and other radicals. We have to show those people that when we talk of building we include them in that happy future. We have no secret agenda. We will start helping rebuild the structures in all forms in our societies. When we run out of ideas, out of money, out of managerial skills, we will ask for help from our white friends. We are prepared to go to Pretoria and Stellenbosch University for such help.

But we will continue The ultimate ideal is we, who are in the majority, will build ourselves, by seeking help internally and externally for that matter, to build South Africa for all its people

I have obviously agonised over this talk. I do not even think I have done justice to the idea of Nation Building I have a feeling it is simply too powerful for a simple journalist such as myself to articulate properly I do not mind too much I do not believe this is the final solution

The launch of the idea is fittingly held to raise funds for our elderly citizens. Perhaps their end in the struggle against the vicissitudes of life, will see the birth of a new South Africa. I have not spoken about our plans for the future.

Let me end up by saying we are hoping to make this evening, in fact this historic month, October, in which there has been great pain and suffering, a day of celebration to rebuild a great people. A great country



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The address is: The Conciliator/Registrar, SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 46-7317. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000 Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Education is the key to successful urbanisation

By Clare Harper

Engineers needed to be educated to lead urbanisation opportunities, members of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers heard yesterday.

Dr Kevin Wall was speaking at a workshop on tertiary education in civil engineering at Eskom College, Halfway House.

He said that the rapidly increasing importance of the urban areas as centres of population, wealth, and civil engineering activity, had to be recognised as a reality that should not only be accepted, but welcomed at the most efficient means of increasing the standards of living of the majority.

ROLE

To this end, he said engineers had to:

- Correctly perceive their role in the urbanisation process.
- Understand that the distribution of resources was a political action.
- Relax construction standards where appropriate and reallocate resources.

He added that engineering education had to be sensitised and construction research resources also reallocated.

Don't fear black urbanisation — Zach

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — White South Africa should accept with hope, rather than fear, that black urbanisation was the "real tide flowing in the country now," the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Zach de Beer, has told a meeting in Somerset West.

Dr de Beer, beginning a two-day visit to the western Cape, said the attitude of white people to black urbanisation determined their political attitude. (339)

Whites had to choose between voting for their hopes, or their fears.

"A vote for your hopes is a vote in your belief that this country can work ... and that you recognise that white domination can be maintained only a little longer and at great cost.

"A vote for your hopes is a vote in faith that black people want the same things as you: dignity, freedom, jobs and houses."

He warned: "Voting on your fears means you cannot accept the inevitable and you try, like King Canute, to sweep back the tide of history. And that must lead to further economic degeneration and impoverishment and conflict."

Dr de Beer said that after last week's local elections the principal challenge of how to end apartheid peacefully and constructively remained.

"The problem is we are getting poorer just when we need to be growing.

"For some 40 years until the mid-1970s we grew at a rate of five percent a year, or better. Then it fell to three percent and since 1981 it has been 1,8 percent. Against a population growth of 2,5 percent, this means that in real per capita terms we are growing steadily poorer.

"We continue to spend more on a swollen government. Taxes have risen, but have not kept pace and the government has taken to borrowing."

Govt urged to support squatter housing plan

Star 4/11/88



By Norman Chandler

The Government was urged this week to issue a policy statement encouraging formalised squatter camp development.

The call came from Mr Brian Longley, chief executive officer of FHA Homes — a utility company of the Urban Foundation — who said recognition of the issue was vital.

Speaking at the company's annual meeting, Mr Longley said the only way to provide a solution to the problem of urban housing on a sufficient scale was "to supply families with serviced stands and allow them to provide their own forms of housing".

"With recognition, the problems of housing can be solved."

Mr Longley said the aim of his company was to make affordable housing accessible to all South Africans "through development of serviced residential land and homes for lower and middle income urban communities".

The annual meeting heard that FHA Homes' business grew 160 percent last year, and turnover had risen from R21 million to R55 million. The company sold 5 000 serviced residential stands and 2 150 homes. It hopes to provide services to 7 000 stands during the 1988 financial year.

Steyn retires

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Sowetan
8/11/88

New man at UF post

EXECUTIVE chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, who has been at the helm of the organisation since its inception in 1977, will retire as its chief executive officer on March 31 next year.

However, Mr Steyn will remain the chairman of the board of directors in an honorary capacity and will continue to play a key role in major policy areas, a statement from the Foundation said.

He will be succeeded as chief executive officer by Mr D L van Coller, who joined the Foundation as managing director in September last year.

Mr Steyn, who has received numerous awards for his excellence in business and his contribution to the economic development of South Africa, is presently also chancellor of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), and a director of Anglo American Corporation, Barlow Rand, First National Bank and Metropolitan Life of Southern Africa Limited.



MR JAN STEYN

SA Press Association

Mr van Coller, a former director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) for six years, has had a record of achievement in his career.

A former Rhodes scholar, Mr van Coller was the personnel consultant, industrial relations for Anglo American, responsible for the group industrial relations department.

He was also the first director with responsibility for starting the Institute for Industrial Relations.

During his spate with Seifsa, he served as member of the National Industrial Council, boards of management and investment committees of various large industrial benefit funds of the metal and engineering industries education and training board. — Sapa.

Rental arrears reach R435m, says bureau

Political Correspondent

ARREARS in rentals and service levies in black areas had reached R435 million in May this year, with R333 million owing in the Witwatersrand alone, according to the Bureau of Information.

A progress report, "Counter-Revolutionary Action Plans", notes that arrears in rentals and service levies should not be ascribed to civil disobedience only.

For example, in the 1978-79 financial year arrears in black residential areas already amounted to R10,6 million.

The report describes the current arrears in the Witwatersrand area as "the result of an orchestrated campaign of civil disobedience to express displeasure at the government".

At the regional level, the West Rand (R292 million) and the East Rand (R41 million) showed the greatest arrears in rentals.

Within these two areas, Soweto (R153 million), Deep Meadow (R41 million), Lekoa (R77 million) and Tembisa (R17 million) have the greatest arrears in rentals and service levies.

Black local admin on the increase — bureau

Cape Times 11/11/88

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Political Correspondent

THE number of functioning black local authorities has increased from 77% when the state of emergency was declared in June 1986 to 93%, according to the Bureau of Information.

A progress report to National Joint Management Committees dealing with what is called "the counter-revolutionary action plans" noted that 53 of the 235 black local authorities were not functioning in mid-1986.

"To a greater or lesser degree, the functions of these defunct local authorities had been taken over by alternative structures such as street committees," the report stated.

The percentage of functioning local authorities had jumped from 50% in June 1986 to 100% in July 1988 in the Western Cape and the far Northern Transvaal and from 40% to over 90% in the Eastern Cape, the bureau reported.

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STEYN ... "If I look at how human dignity has been advanced by people owning their own homes and having a sense of pride and belonging, that probably warms me up the most"

Picture: ROBBIE BOTHA

Train your workers — or go to the wall

MICHAEL ACOTT

JAN STEYN is stepping down as executive chairman of the Urban Foundation with a challenge to business: help promote the economic empowerment of black South Africans through staff training and the active support of black entrepreneurs.

When the Urban Foundation started in 1976, formed by the private sector after the Soweto riots, Steyn began with seemingly insurmountable problems and few solutions.

The past 12 years have given him some very specific insights into which problems can be solved and how they should be tackled.

He does not expect business to do things out of charity. Much of his time has been spent persuading businessmen that helping to solve the black housing problem is in their own long-term interests.

"You can't conduct sound business in an unstable environment."

And as great a priority as housing is education, training and jobs for the thousands of black people who are streaming to SA's cities.

He believes firmly that business must act here in its own best interests, too, because unless business takes a firm and active role in educating and training the next generation of black workers and management, it is business that will suffer.

"The short-term goal must be the rapid economic empowerment of black South Africans," he says.

"Secondly, a really dynamic improvement must be made in education and training at every conceivable level in order to sustain and accelerate that process."

He sees a vast private-sector training programme moving "like a big wave" behind the urbanisation process, lowering the threshhold for black entry into the economy.

"There is no higher priority in SA.

"Commerce and industry must constantly monitor what it is spending on training, how it is spending it and whether it is getting the return that it should have on that investment.

"Every head of every business must ask himself how much per capita per annum is being spent on training. Where is he going to find future management to run the business? Where is he going to find the apprentices and the technicians?

"White SA supply it for the future? — not on your nelly."

Steyn also sees black economic advancement as helping to break down the fear and distrust which he regards as the greatest inhibitors to progress.

"We can do so much to improve race relations, to remove tensions in our society, by giving opportunities to black people to participate in our economy and become stakeholders in a sound and stable future SA.

"Successful economic advancement of blacks would also help destroy all the illusions that underpin the cry for separatism which emerges from so many white South Africans."

Government can help black business advancement by rapid deregulation. But organised business needs to pump in money and resources and seek out black suppliers.

"Black business will need small loans — they will be high risk loans and you'll have to charge high interest rates for them. But you've got to give people access to money and you've got to give them access to counselling and advice and you've got to give them administrative support and backup.

"Business has a critically important role, not only in conventional job creation but also in actively looking at how, in procurement and allocation of orders, they can bring in the small black entrepreneur.

"Middle management especially must understand the importance for their own long-term survival of specifically supporting the small black manufacturer."

The Urban Foundation has a black business directory which Steyn encourages businessmen to consult and use.

This is a continuation of the programme Steyn embarked on 12 years ago to foster understanding and co-operation between black and white.

"Bringing together black leadership and the business leadership not only developed the understanding of the business community, but over time a greater realism on the part of black leadership regarding the quality of white South Africans — the recognition that they cared and wished to work for a common future.

"One has the beginnings of a development of some mutual trust."

What gives him much satisfaction is the huge contribution the Urban Foundation has made to black housing.

"We are talking about the preservation of human dignity — that in the end is what it's all about. If I look at how human dignity has been advanced by people owning their own homes and having a sense of pride and belonging, that probably warms me up the most."

The other huge sense of achievement is in the political changes — the 99-year leasehold provisions, the abolition of the pass laws and government's recognition of black urbanisation — for which he and the foundation were major proponents.

"While I concede that much remains to be done, I get very angry with people who say to me that nothing in SA has changed. The authorities are no longer arresting 200 000 to 300 000 people a year under the pass laws, shoving them in prison and subjecting them to a demeaning process which had little to do with justice. The fact that you've made some contribution towards bringing about that kind of change in the lives of ordinary people gives one great satisfaction."

He remains, as ever, an optimist.

"How can you be pessimistic of SA's future if you've actually seen the processes of change at work? The fact that we're in a trough at the moment shouldn't destroy our longer-term hopes or obscure the longer-term horizons.

"I think there is far more hope for the future today than there was 10 years ago. The tension in the air is almost a reflection of the intensity of the hopes of the people who were without hope prior to 1977."

The present trough in the change process Steyn regards as one of his failures, not accepting the counter-argument that he cannot be held responsible for a lack of government action.

"You've got to take some of the responsibility for it — if you hold yourself up as a change agent and you don't deliver, you've failed."

He is also concerned about the possible passage of legislation tightening group areas provisions and squatting restrictions now being considered by the President's Council.

"If the legislation were to go through in its present form, I would consider that a failure of very substantial proportions. In both instances, we would be creating a legislative framework which is inappropriate for SA's needs."

Other failures he cites are that the Urban Foundation did not do as much as it could in the early stages to secure a high level of community involvement in its programmes, and that it has not got the private sector involved in financing really low-cost housing for the poorest black people.

But successes outnumber the failures, and Steyn believes it has all been well worth while.

"I was born an idealist and I will die an idealist. I'm not doing this for any other reason than that I want to live in a more just country and I want my children to live in a reasonably just society.

"That's what inspires the people in this organisation — they believe they are making a contribution to building a new and different and better SA."

Steyn hands over his executive duties to Sam van Coller in April next year, but will stay on as chairman, stressing that he will continue to be very much part of the action.

"There is still a tremendous amount to be done.

"The racial structuring of our society has got to go, not only for moral or ideological reasons but for sound economic reasons.

"Just as little as we could hope to practise grand apartheid today given our economic needs, so I believe we will be unable in the future to practise any kind of apartheid because SA's economy will not grow at the required rate to create jobs if we do."

'Most of the black local authorities working'

Sunday Times 30/11/88

Political Staff

ALMOST all of the 260 black local authorities were functioning, 95% of which were served by councils, according to the Bureau for Information.

At 20 local authorities where there was no council, administrators had been appointed to deal with essential administrative functions.

The bureau said that at the imposition of the state of emergency in June 1986, 52 (23%) of a total of 235 local authorities were no longer functioning.

"To a greater or lesser degree, the functions of these defunct local authorities had been taken over by alternative structures such as street committees.

"Normalisation actions, particularly through persuasion and training, ensured that defunct local authorities were reinstated."

The bureau said 83% of the councils in the Western Cape were functioning normally, as were 94% in the Eastern Cape, 96% in the Northern Cape, 100% in the Free State, 89% in Natal and 95% in the Transvaal.

Blacks pay more than R100m for township houses

BY GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Blacks have paid well in excess of R100m for township houses since the scheme was first launched in 1985.

Since then nearly 99 000 houses, or around 30% of the total housing stock of 333 907 have been bought by black owners.

And in Pretoria yesterday the province's director of housing, Alex Weiss, said the increase in sales was phenomenal and the rate was increasing.

This was illustrated by the 32 000 houses sold in the 12 months to end-September this year compared with just over 9 000 for the same period a year before.

"There really has been a lift-off and all indications are that ownership among blacks will continue to accelerate," Weiss said.

Since the launch of the scheme in the Transvaal 31% of the houses, or 70 923 units, have been sold leaving a stock of just over 162 000 houses.

Prices, Weiss said, ranged between R800 and R5 000 which included ownership of the plot of between 200m² and 300m².

The prices paid merely covered the actual cost of construction. Bonds were available for potential black homeowners at building societies and other financial institutions.

"The houses are being sold at bargain prices and more and more blacks are beginning to see the sense of buying one," Weiss said.

People

Star 18/11/88 339

A judge who helped shape new attitudes

By JOE OPENSHAW

A telephone call to a judge of the Cape Division of the Supreme Court in 1977 changed the attitude in South Africa from regarding blacks as unwanted temporary urban sojourners to accepting them as permanent and desirable town dwellers.

The call came from Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Anton Rupert. And it invited Mr Justice Jan Steyn to head the Urban Foundation.

Now, 11 years later, Mr Steyn is to retire as executive director of the foundation.

"Had I not received the call, I may well still be sitting on the Bench," said Mr Steyn (60).

He took three years' special leave from the Supreme Court to become the foundation's first executive director, and in 1981 he retired from the Bench to work for it full time.

Mr Steyn puts you at your ease the moment he shakes your hand, and is at pains to ask that he should not be depicted as the far-sighted shining light of the foundation.

"The success of the foundation has been to bring business and the community together," he said.

HIGHLIGHTS

Ask Mr Steyn what he considers highlights of the foundation's efforts, and he says without hesitation: "The beginning of change was to realise blacks were not temporary sojurners in urban areas. Accepting this made nonsense of grand apartheid, and the granting of property rights on 99-year lease was the first milestone on the road to change."

The next milestone was eliminating one of the main controls over blacks — the pass laws.

"Commerce and industry were aware of this, and the foundation had resources to do research which produced impeccable evidence that these changes were wise, practical and economically sound," said Mr Steyn.

He and his researchers looked at the challange of creating a settled, educated and prosperous black urban community, and said it was not possible to have a good product in a bad policy enviroment.

He also stresses developing black business enterprise.

"If the educational system does not come right, there will be no growth. Production will lag and inflation will increase.



Mr Jan Steyn . . . guiding hand of the Urban Foundation for 11 years.

"Upgrading teaching skills, we learnt, was a huge step in the right direction."

Mr Steyn has facts at his fingertips which speak of knowledgeable concern for this country's future.

In the courts, Mr Steyn saw humanity in the raw, and realised that crime and violence had their roots in poverty, rootlessness and instability.

As chairman of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), it was clear to him that want and deprivation led to senseless crime.

Mr Steyn will not sever ties with the foundation. In fact, as honorary chairman he will be freer to shape policy and make contacts.

Although I agreed not to cast him in the image of a leader and pioneer, the awards accorded him tell their own story.

- Sunday Times Businessman of the Year — 1982.
- South African Institute's Housing Man of the Year — 1984.
- Harvard University Business Statesman of the Year — 1985.
- The Allied Building Society's Visionary of the Year — 1986.

'Black townships owe R475-million'

Argus 8/12/88 339

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bureau for Information has released a document claiming that a number of black townships owe about R475-million in rent and service charges.

According to the document, townships on the Witwatersrand alone owe more than R360-million.

It said a concerted effort would have to be made to recover the money, but did not elaborate.

Among the townships ranking high on the list of deficits was Mamelodi with R14-million. But this amount was disputed by the mayor, Mr Z B Ndlazi, who said it was much less.

"We do not even know where they got the figures because neither my council or town treasurer was consulted".

Mr Ndlazi said his council was preparing a statement on the figures.

The breakdown of amounts owed by each region is: Eastern Province R42-million; Orange Free State R20-million; Northern Cape R9-million; Eastern Transvaal R8-million; Natal R2-million; Western Transvaal R2-million; Northern Transvaal R17-million; Far Northern Transvaal R239 166; and the Witwatersrand area R361-million.

Soweto takes the lead among townships in arrears with R167-million. Lekoa owes R82-million, Diepmeadow R46-million and Mamelodi R14-million.

The bureau said the arrears on the Witwatersrand were the result of a civil disobedience campaign to express displeasure at the government.