

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT. MISCELLANEOUS DEPT.

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# Audits reveal corruption aplenty

By EDYTH BULBRING  
Political Correspondent

OPENING Parliament a few weeks ago President FW de Klerk dismissed suggestions that South Africa was in the grip of a kleptocracy.

The perception that the country was caught up in a state of corruption and malpractices, he said, was simply not true.

The reason it existed, he argued, was that a number of judicial reports dealing with malpractice and corruption had been released within a short space last year. But these wrongdoings dated back to the mid-80s and even before. Now, Mr de Klerk said by implication, he was running a clean ship.

But former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley, whose report on how taxpayers' money was spent last year was released this week, paints a very different picture.

In a 460-page examination of the accounts of government departments and various statutory bodies, Mr Wronsley finds corruption aplenty. (And there is probably more to come given that he has yet to report on the use of government secret funds.)

In the cases of three government departments and 14 statutory institutions, Mr Wronsley was unable to express unqualified audits, and could give no opinion whatsoever on two bodies — the black National Housing Fund and the Human Sciences Research Council.

The most common criticisms levelled by Mr Wronsley are those of mismanagement, deficient controls and negligible records.

March 31 this year — an increase of 55 percent over three years. Servicing of this debt will be the biggest item in the upcoming Budget.

Democratic Party finance spokesman Geoff Engel said the report was a long chronicle of runaway expenditure and mismanagement resulting in mounting debt.

"The National Party government is slowly and surely disappearing into the ooze of their own greed," he said.

Among the more obvious cases of corruption discovered by Mr Wronsley, were attempts by correctional services officials to benefit

at a certain contractor; irregularities amounting to more than R1-million in the nutritional development programme; a R1,2-million fraud at an unemployment training centre; a R700 000 fraud at a SA Tourism Board office overseas, and, even a R400 000 fraud at the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology.

Two of the most serious concerns expressed by Mr Wronsley related to the funding of homeland governments and the manner in which the SADF manages its vast resources.

The SA government funded the six self-governing territories to the tune of R7,7-billion last year. It

had guaranteed overdrain facilities totalling R478-million for the homeland governments.

Mr Wronsley said he was "concerned about the adequacy of the measures instituted to bring about and maintain effective public accounting by accounting officers and other public office bearers in the various self-governing territories."

Whereas the SADF likes to portray itself as a disciplined and ordered fighting machine, Mr Wronsley found it to have deficient control over its stores, inadequate financial control measures, and prone to non-compliance with instructions.

Wronsley slates lack of controls

# Govt spending in a shambles, report finds

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Former auditor-general Peter Wronsley has sharply criticised government for massive mis-spending and a lack of financial control in government departments.

His report, tabled in Parliament yesterday and signed by his successor, Henri Kluever, showed losses of millions of rands and a financial shambles in the 10 homelands. He said Transkei, Venda and Ciskei owed R3,3bn in loans and overdraft facilities but were unlikely to be able to repay them. Bophuthatswana had built an R18m hotel school without authorisation.

Wronsley said he was unable to express unqualified audits on the accounts of three government departments and 14 statutory institutions. No audit opinion could be expressed about the accounts of the National Housing Fund (Blacks) and the Human Sciences Research Council.

Wronsley, who retired for health reasons, said his office had been pressed about the high costs of its audits but these objections "sometimes imply or explicitly propose that auditing should be curtailed". He said there could be "no question" of any fiscal ceiling being imposed unless the function of his office was changed.

His report — which notes unauthorised expenditure of R4,1m, appropriations of R107,8m being withheld and R113,1m written off — is a serious blow to government, which is facing increasing criticism for its

"grave train" plans for pensions and gratuities for public servants and MPs.

In his report, Wronsley disclosed:

- R460m granted by the Cabinet to the Reinsurance Fund for Export Credit and Foreign Investments to take responsibility for defaults on Armscor contracts;
  - The six non-independent homelands had debts and overdraft facilities of R478,7m, guaranteed by government;
  - Serious problems and shortcomings in the SA consulate in New York;
  - R1,7m paid for boreholes in a homeland under the nutritional development programme but not used for this purpose;
  - R1,2m in financial assistance to training centres not taking place in accordance with the contract;
  - R120 000 of Drought Relief Fund money being spent, unauthorised, on an obelisk;
  - A day clinic built in Seshego for R11m in August 1988 but still unused;
  - A R7m sports stadium in the squatter township of Botshabelo "still largely unutilised";
  - Infrastructure for three resettlement sites in the Transvaal at a cost of R13,6m "without any people settling there"; and
- The DP said Wronsley's report reflected an alarming picture of snowballing national debt and runaway overspending.

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More evidence of fraud

# FW pledges action on corruption

CAPE TOWN — President FW de Klerk yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to clean government — even as more details of fraud and maladministration were disclosed in Parliament.

The report of the joint committee on public accounts highlighted apparently illegal Civil Co-operation Bureau activities and fraud involving the Unemployment Insurance Fund. It was tabled a day after the auditor-general's, which noted losses of millions of rands in the homelands.

De Klerk, speaking after a meeting with British Deputy Foreign Secretary Lynda Chalker, said legal action would be taken against wrongdoers. If, after investigation, it was found that charges could not be brought, "other steps" would be taken.

He said simultaneous disclosures of corruption in more than one department were "disconcerting", but the way government was handling the issue should instil confidence in the international community.

It showed government was not running away from the issue, but was prepared to take effective steps to rectify the situation.

Chalker commented: "Any government must deal with corruption when it occurs. There is so much to be done and there are many good people, like President de Klerk, who are trying to get it right."

"I do not believe SA will be seen in a negative light for these reasons. The main task now is a peaceful transition and to make sure that any assistance received is spent on that for which it is given."

The report of the joint committee on

public accounts, which scrutinises public spending, focused on CCB secret projects in which about R13m was at issue. It covered

□ The R3m involved in Project Samosa, in which CCB members were paid pensions shortly before the secret project was closed down. This had been recovered.

□ Project Goldie, where expenditure was directed inland and was therefore prima facie unauthorised. As this was the subject of a police investigation the committee refrained from making a recommendation.

□ The 10 remaining projects of the CCB's "Region 6". There was insufficient information on the expenditure and the committee was therefore obliged to regard the R577 000 involved as unauthorised.

The committee noted that "progress in this matter has been hampered by the fact that certain members require indemnity before revealing information". Steps had been taken to trace the missing files.

□ The remainder of the CCB operations involved R10.5m. This was verbally approved by successive commanding officers Maj-Gen Eddie Webb and Maj-Gen A J M Joubert. The committee found the expenditure was not regarded as unauthorised.

The committee also detailed the loss of R1.6m by the Foreign Affairs Department. The money was paid to and stolen by a Nigerian businessman after an abortive attempt to set up a chain of pro-SA magazines in West Africa.

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## Corruption

The committee also expressed concern at the extent of fraud involving UIF benefits, noting that 3 257 benefit cheques valued at R2.6m had been intercepted and unlawfully cashed.

Meanwhile, the ANC said Monday's disclosures in the auditor-general's report should come as no surprise.

Sapa reports the ANC said the misuse was blatantly expressed in the golden handshakes proffered to all who collaborated with or ensured the implementation of apartheid.

"Homelands were never economically viable and were established to further a narrow, ethnic agenda. The enormous expenditure incurred to establish and maintain the Bantustans is a result of grand apartheid designs."

It added "But what occurs in Bantustans merely mirrors what takes place at a central government level. At no level of government is there planning. The economy is run on an ad-hoc basis and the disastrous consequences are there for all to see."

Bophuthatswana's Finance Minister Martin van den Berg took issue with the report, saying the claims that all four TBVC states were unable to repay their debt did not apply to Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana was financially in a better position than most countries in Africa, with no debts in arrears and an expected surplus in its budget.

The Ciskei Council of State said the homeland's government had taken over from "a corrupt regime" three years ago. It pledged to do everything within its power to place the Ciskei economy on a sound footing.

"The steeply declining economic situation in the region and the crippling effects of the unremitting drought are all factors which have negatively affected the pace of economic reform in Ciskei."

DP leader Zach de Beer said the report showed the time had come for the voters to turn against the NP at the ballot box.

DP finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said no government which displayed such utter ineptitude in managing state funds deserved to stay in power.

"There can be no doubt that since then, the extent of corruption and rip-off has increased dramatically as civil servants line their own pockets before time runs out. The government should hang its head in shame."

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● Comment Page 12



**T**HE SPECTRE OF CORRUPTION IN THE CIVIL service and Government haunts the nation with only weeks to go before the tabling of the 1993-94 Budget on March 17

The rampant graft, especially in the civil service, is described by the Democratic Party's Mr Geoff Engel as a national economic crisis

### Morally baseless

President FW de Klerk is running an administration that is morally and political baseless, has cost taxpayers R5 billion in the last 18 months alone and has caused the economy to decline significantly, Engel said

What was of even greater concern was that nobody in office accepted "responsibility or political accountability" for the filth

"I believe the malpractice and corruption reported over the last 18 months have cost the public over R5 billion. As the Auditor General's (through whose office most of the graft was revealed) scope is limited and the various commissions of inquiry are very focused, this could be the tip of an iceberg

"Yet no political blood has flowed. No Ministers have resigned and no Ministers have been sacked. Many who presided over these financial atrocities were even promoted

"How many civil servants have been brought to account? How many were fired for incompetence or corruption? Precious few

"It is this culture of political patronage, which the NP confuses with patriotism, that has cost the country billions of rands and still continues," Engel told Parliament in a special snap debate on the matter last Friday

### Incompetence rewarded

He pointed out that it had become common practice, especially under President de Klerk, for "incompetence of ministers and senior civil servants" to be rewarded instead of being punished when it had been established that they had presided over corruption knowingly or unknowingly

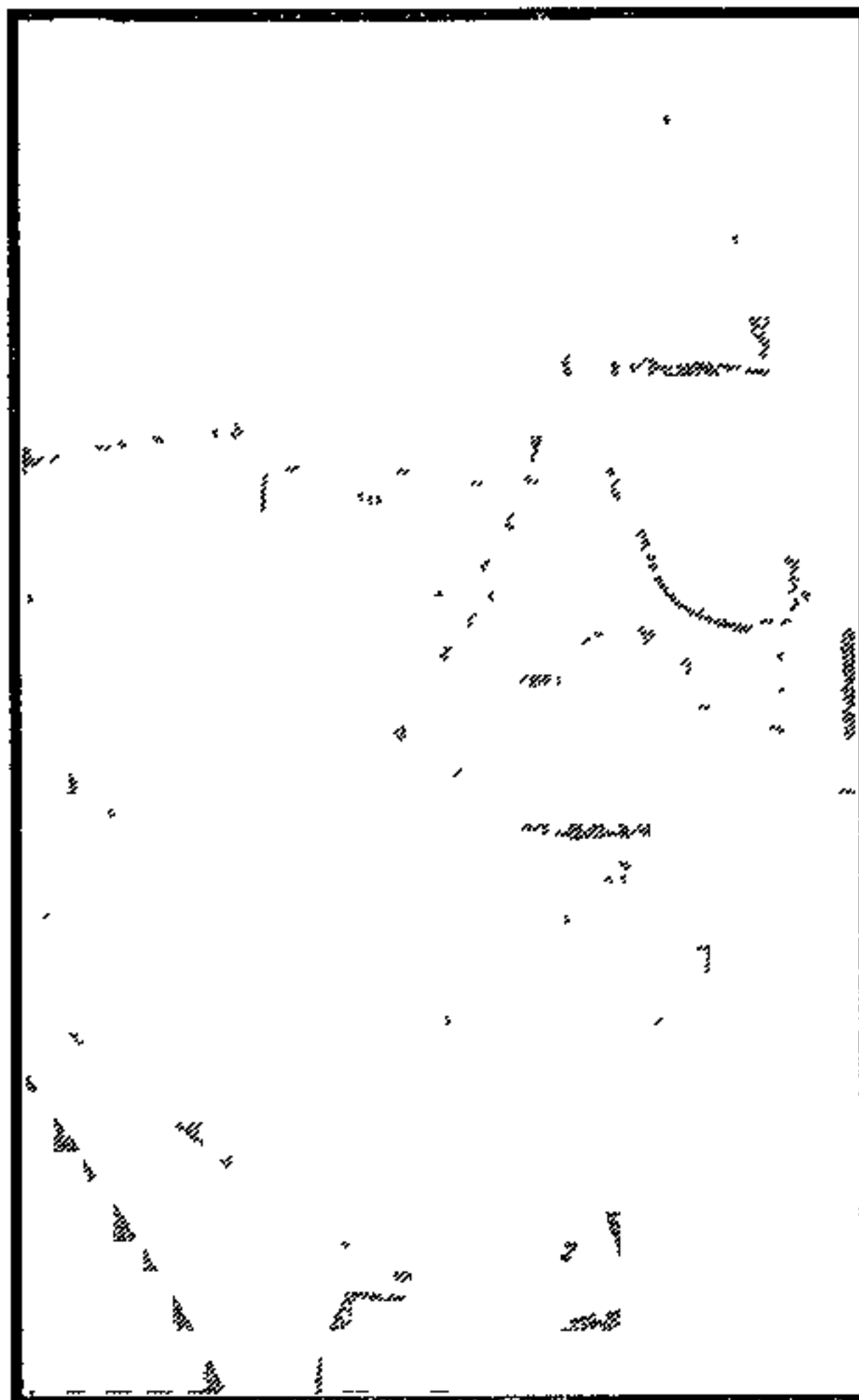
Indeed, when the Minister of Transport, Mr Piet Welgemoed, sacked the director of the MMF for incompetence, he paid him a lump sum of R363 000 and topped up his pension to the level it would have been had he retired at the age of 60

"This scandalous example shows how the man was rewarded by not having to go to work from the date he was sacked until retirement age but lost none of the benefits he would have had if he had continued working as a competent manager," Engel said

In the private sector the villain would have been fired with only his pension fund contributions and interest, Engel said

Most senior civil servants have fixed period

*Sowetan 2/3/93*  
No political blood has flowed and no Ministers have resigned despite revelations of widespread corruption in the civil service and Government. Democratic Party MP Mr Geoff Engel describes this as a national crisis. **Ismail Lagardien** reports:



De Klerk ... corruption in Government

**‘It is this culture of political patronage, which the NP confuses with patriotism, that has cost the country billions of rands and still continues’**

contracts that were inviolable, even in cases of gross mismanagement. They can therefore not be removed from office

"The Government has set a rancid culture of incompetence and waste at all its senior levels

costing the taxpayer billions," Engel said

The political carnage would continue, Engel warned, for as long as authority and responsibility was divorced

The national debt is expected to rise by an estimated R50 billion to approximately R140 billion when the Budget is tabled on March 17

Most of this debt has been incurred during current consumption expenditure and this is expected to weigh heavily on next year's expenditure. Engel estimates that this would amount to a further R20 billion

"This is the inescapable legacy left by the National Party for our children and future generations to pay," Engel said

### De Klerk's fallacy

Referring to De Klerk's opening of Parliament address on January 29, Engel said the president's denial that South Africa was locked in the vice-grip of state corruption and malpractice, had been revealed for what it was: a fallacy

He said the setting up of commissions of inquiry was futile

The De Klerk Government had overspent far more than the previous one, that of Mr PW Botha, and had "also proved to be even more corrupt and wasteful"

The current Minister of Finance, Mr Derek Keys, allegedly De Klerk's "Mr Fixit", had produced the largest deficit

In his speech of February 2 1990 De Klerk said "A new South Africa is possible only if it is bolstered by a sound and growing economy, with particular emphasis on the creation of employment"

Engel said "Since then our GDP has shrunk by four percent a year, incomes have dropped by 12 percent and unemployment has risen by an estimated 500 000,"

Engel told *Sowetan* yesterday "Government has overspent so much that the financing (interest) cost of the debt will be greater than the amount of money they will spend on education during the next year

"Regardless of the political settlement that is reached in this country, the next government in South Africa will have to bear the cost of this debt — for which we have nothing to show"



**S**TORIES of corrupt African politicians who took power after independence from the European colonisers have always been rampant.

South African politicians often justified apartheid by saying they didn't want the country to become "like the rest of Africa".

Recent revelations about widespread corruption in SA suggest their argument was debatable.

For years under apartheid, SA was plagued by corrupt businessmen and politicians who grew rich at the expense of the majority. But the government's secrecy made it difficult to ferret out who was responsible.

Greater scrutiny of the government by the media recently, led to commissions of inquiry which revealed the endemic nature of corruption in SA. Yet very few people have gone to jail.

"In what country can a general lie before a court and not be punished," asked Archbishop Desmond Tutu, referring to Eddie Webb, former chairman of the notorious CCB. "In this country they promoted him."

The uncertainty of SA's future has led to people stealing as much as they can before they leave office, turning SA into nothing more than a large kleptocracy.

"Political uncertainty and social unrest have shortened the time horizons of all economic players and created a motivation to get rich quick, no matter what," said Stuart Morris, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The number of suspected frauds in SA last year climbed to a record 58 500 - an increase of 77 percent in seven years. At present the police are probing 6 846 economic crimes in 10 magisterial districts on the Witwatersrand alone, according to Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres.

In the past 18 months more than R5-billion in government funds have been lost as a result of widespread corruption in the country's public sector, said Auditor-General Peter Wronsley.

"My personal view is that they have a moral duty to pay all that money back to the state," said ANC housing adviser Michael Sutcliffe.

The government's involvement in "fraud, graft, and gross mismanagement" will ultimately cost the taxpayer billions of rands.

President FW de Klerk is expected to announce drastic tax increases this month, which can only hurt the country's majority and deepen the four-year-old recession.

"As the government budget speech draws closer, millions of underprivileged, unemployed and destitute will once again be told how much they will be taxed," said the ANC.

But, as the present government continues to lose credibility among its previous supporters, more and more people will attempt to evade paying taxes. This crisis of confidence, which now extends to the white community - a majority of whom have long supported the NP - threatens to breed more graft.

With a black government on the

**SA has been plagued by corrupt businessmen and politicians who grew rich at the expense of the majority. But the government's secrecy made it impossible to point fingers. As JENNIFER GRIFFIN reports, recent scrutiny by the media led to shocking revelations, yet no one was jailed.**

horizon, many leaders have taken to feathering their nests.

Last year the government paid 29 of its ministers over R3-million to live in their own houses.

The government's Public Works Director-General, Theo van Robbroeck, justified the expenditure by saying ministers were required to occupy residences that were "fit for their status".

Tens of millions of rands earmarked for upliftment projects in Soweto have disappeared in the past three years as a result of over-expenditure within the Soweto City Council.

A white civil engineer, now farming in the northern Transvaal, signed a multi-million rand sub-contracting deal for an essential services project in Soweto that was never completed. At most R2-million is still unaccounted for.

Over R11-million was spent on a plastic-covered reservoir that is now used by Soweto residents as a trampoline. A R10 307 project undertaken by a Johannesburg engineering firm in which 150 kilometres of pipeline was

**Fraud in SA  
escalated  
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supposed to supply Soweto households with water was riddled with irregularities.

However, the 44 black councillors who were sacked for mismanagement of the township's funds claim that their releases were to serve as a cover-up for mass corruption by certain white Soweto City Council officials.

In 1989 over 3 257 unemployment benefit cheques never made it to their beneficiaries. Instead R2 669 005 worth of cheques were intercepted and cashed. A three-year old investigation is still underway.

But the government is not the only one with dirty hands.

In the private sector, more and more managing directors are embezzling funds from their companies and then skipping the country. Slow prosecution of Bob Aldworth, the former director of Amalgamated Banks of SA, allowed him to leave for England after misappropriating R400 000.

A future government could also be infected by corrupt members who are tempted to abscond with public funds.

Already the ANC has been found guilty of mismanaging development funds. Winnie Mandela was forced to resign as head of the ANC's Department of Welfare last year after large sums of money mysteriously disappeared.

**CRIMES OF THE**

**SEMESTER**

C Press

14/8/93

# Liabilities outside state debt net on the increase

CAPE TOWN — The auditor-general's report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, has brought to light a myriad of liabilities outside the state debt net, including guarantee obligations of more than R26,5bn.

According to the auditor-general's report on appropriation accounts, financial guarantees granted by various banks and financial institutions involved government in huge contingent liabilities.

During the 1991/92 financial year, guarantee obligations granted by various banks and financial institutions amounting to R56m were realised.

As of March 1992, the total state debt amounted to R113,3bn, made up of R103,9bn in long-term debt and R9,3bn in temporary debt. During the year, state debt increased by a net R19bn.

Any debit balance in the gold and foreign exchange contingency reserve account, which amounted to R12,5bn at March 31, 1992, would also form a contingent liability to the State Revenue Fund. The total state debt figure also did not include loans to the National Housing Fund of R677m.

The state's total obligations would also include its responsibility to the state pension funds, which are currently under review following findings that these funds were 50% underfunded. The report noted "certain problems" were encountered in attempts to register the funds in terms of

TIM COHEN

the Pension Funds Act.

The Act requires that to be registered, the registrar must be satisfied that the state of the funds is sound or that adequate financial arrangements have been made to place it on a sound financial footing.

The report said "certain legal problems" required further attention by the Chief State Law Adviser.

It said the largest of the five state pension funds had listed investment of R33bn with the Public Investment Commissioner.

An actuarial assessment of the fund had resulted in the actuary stating that the particulars furnished were inadequate.

After making "certain adjustments" it appeared that the funding level was consistently improving and if this trend continued the fund would attain the level of full funding in a natural way.

Although the accumulated shortfall of R23bn in March 1988, had increased to R28,9bn at March 1991, the funding level had improved from 41% to 51% which indicated that the financial position of the fund had been stabilised.

DP Finance spokesman Geoff Engel said the report reflected an "alarming picture of snowballing national debt and runaway overexpenditure".



# Deeds office 'corruption' - official suspended

Political Staff

SPAN  
25/2/93

CAPE TOWN — A senior official at the Cape Town deeds office has been suspended as the Government moved last night to limit damage in yet another corruption scandal.

Twelve other officials are being questioned over allegations of bribery.

It is alleged they received "compensation" from Master-

bond lawyers Hazell and Rabie for expediting registration of transfers and bonds.

Outgoing Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers announced last night that even though the departmental investigation was still underway, one senior official had already been suspended.

"Further steps" would follow the completion of the investiga-

tion.

Irregularities emerged towards the end of last year when the office "was approached by the Law Society in connection with the apparent irregular expedition of deed registrations".

A departmental investigation was then launched.

In a further development last night, the General Council of the Bar of South Africa called on the Government to announce

immediately and publicly steps taken against corruption, criminality and irregularities by State employees.

Former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley outlined in his annual report government accounts for 1991/92 wide-ranging wasted expenditure by homeland governments and officials in South Africa

● Commission told of bid to shred papers - Page 6

# R4,5bn overspent by govt

CAPE TOWN — Provincial governments, self-governing territories and own affairs administrations were responsible for almost half the estimated R4,5bn overspent by government.

Figures provided by State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter yesterday show that institutions outside of central government overspent by R1,8bn, excluding the R2,4bn spent on drought relief channeled through the House of Assembly's budget.

Venter announced that the Additional Appropriation Bill, presented yesterday, made provision for R661m in additional expenditure by provincial administrations, R2,9bn by the own affairs administrations of the three Houses of Parliament and R629m for self-governing states.

Excluding the R2,4bn provided for drought relief, this amounted to R1,8bn.

Assistance to the self-governing territories were broken down into, among others, R175m to reduce

socio-economic backlogs, R169m for capital projects from the sale of assets, R123m for drought relief.

Of the provincial administrations, Transvaal was granted an extra R290m, the Cape R186m, the Free State R96m and Natal R88,4m.

Addressing the question of capital expenditure for socio-economic backlogs, Venter said it was originally estimated that an amount of R695m would be spent in the 1992/93 financial year.

Administrations and departments had subsequently indicated that an amount of R516m would be required. This amount, and the amount of R265m spent last year were provided for from the R1bn gained through the sale of strategic oil reserves.

R500m had been made available for the building of housing and related infrastructure and R264m had been requested this year, he said.

TIM COHEN

# Corruption has cost SA taxpayer R5-bn - DP

STAR 27/2/93

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OWN CORRESPONDENT and SABA

CORRUPTION, fraud, graft and gross mismanagement by the Government had cost the South African taxpayer a massive R5 billion over the past 18 months, it was claimed in Parliament yesterday.

One of the opposition MPs who levelled accusations against the Government, Democratic Party MP for Bezuidenhout Geoff Engel, said the Government had been rocked by repeated scandals in the past 18 months, revealing malpractices and corruption in many Government departments and state bodies. No one was prepared to accept responsibility or be politically accountable, he said.

"As the Auditor-General's scope is limited and the various commissions of inquiry are very focused, this (R5 billion) may be only the tip of the iceberg.

Yet no political blood has flowed. No ministers have resigned and no ministers have been sacked. Many who presided over these financial atrocities were even promoted," Engel said.

"As a general rule, incompetence of ministers and senior civil servants

is rewarded instead of being punished by the Government."

The Government's record was defended by Minister of State Expenditure Amie Venter. He denied the Government was trying to sweep scandals under the carpet.

He said Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer had tried to create the false impression that the Government did not have the will or ability to take measures.

"The Government agrees that corruption and mismanagement is totally unacceptable and it is doing everything in its power to stamp it out," Venter said.

Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) told the House that a coloured minister had left the Labour Party and joined the National Party simply because he had bought himself a luxury house and would not be able to continue the payments unless he received the ministerial subsidy.

Soal said the entire housing subsidy scheme for political office-bearers "stank to high heaven".

He said he was "advised" of another minister who had left his official residence in order to occupy a house he had purchased so that the bond could be repaid by the taxpayer.





# More billions down the drain

STimes 28/2/93.

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THE government last year guaranteed loans totalling R2,5-billion for the independent homelands despite being warned by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley that it was pouring money down the drain

In his annual report submitted to Parliament this week Mr Wronsley disclosed that he had on several occasions criticised the government's reluctance to act forcefully to restore financial order in the homelands

He was particularly concerned that the government had agreed to guarantee R3,3-billion worth of loans which the homelands had raised from banks. He pointed out that the homelands could neither pay the interest on these loans nor begin to pay back the capital they had borrowed

Despite these warnings the Cabinet in July last

By EDYTH BULBRING Political Correspondent

after they have been rejected by budget working groups (the mechanism to control their spending). An example was the building of an R18-million hotel school in Bophuthatswana.

In his report, Mr Wronsley noted that the SA government was sensitive about infringing the sovereignty of the homelands.

But, he said, while this reluctance to interfere might be politically correct, it had "undoubtedly

contributed to the undisciplined conduct of the recipients of the aid."

Government officials responded to his criticisms by saying that they had attempted to restore financial order in the homelands by refusing to guarantee loans. However this had created further problems.

When the SA government refused to guarantee loans to the Transkei it had plundered its pension fund. Punitive measures could

result in the homelands withholding salary payments to teachers, nurses and public servants — a situation for which the SA government would ultimately be blamed.

None of the TBVC states has a viable tax base and have always been dependent on aid from SA. (Last year they received R4,4-billion)

But even this has never been enough to meet their spending requirements.

Until 1986 they could borrow money from financial institutions. But this

source of funds dried up

They could get loans only if the SA government guaranteed them. The government, at the time still committed to its apartheid ideology, agreed to this.

Now taxpayers are having to pay for that decision.

Government officials expressed amazement and cynicism this week at Mr Wronsley's criticism of South Africa's handling of the TBVC problem.

"He sees fit to criticise when, in fact, he was present at the same meetings where solutions were explored. He knew very well what the problems were," said one official.

Mr Wronsley, who was secretary to the treasury from 1982 to 1986, was the SA Finance Department representative at these meetings with the TBVC states.

**SO WHERE  
DID ALL THE  
GRAVY GO?  
Page 8**

year agreed to guarantee a further R2,5-billion worth of loans to the homelands.

Together with project aid loans granted to the homelands by the government itself, the homelands' total debt burden now stands at R10-billion.

Because the homelands, with the exception of Bophuthatswana, are in a financial mess South African taxpayers will have to foot the bill when they are re-incorporated.

Transkei owes almost half of this debt. Bophuthatswana owes R700-million.

In his report, Mr Wronsley cited as reasons for the homelands being forced to resort to borrowing from banks to pay their bills:

- The fact that civil servants are paid on the same scale as their SA counterparts even though the nature and scope of work undertaken is different.

- That the homeland bureaucracies are vastly overstuffed. The foreign service in the Ciskei is, for example, overstuffed by as much as 60 percent.

- That homelands go ahead with projects even

# Government spending put at R104,87-bn for the year

THE budget deficit for 1992/3 will be R29,8-billion, or 9% of gross domestic product, director-general of state expenditure Hannes Smit confirmed on Friday.

This is twice the level budgeted at the beginning of the year.

The Additional Appropriation Bill, tabled in Parliament on Friday, pushes government spending up by R6,04-billion to R104,87-billion for the year.

Of this, R1,04-billion has already been financed through the sale of state assets. The additional spending figure includes R479,7-million which was already announced in the main budget, reducing the actual excess to R4,5-billion.

The biggest item on the list is R2,4-billion, which will be used to repay farmers' debts to the Land Bank. Mr Smit said this amount would have been repaid over three years, but by paying it now, the government saves R107-million in interest.

This amount was not put in the main budget when the severity of the drought was already well known to avoid disruption of the capital markets.

The total drought relief package is billed at R3,4-billion, as against initial forecasts of R1,4-billion.

The interest on state debt has risen by R740-million to R17,04-billion as state revenues undershot expenditure, forcing the government to increase borrowings.

An amount of R620-million is earmarked for the SA Rail Commuter Service Corporation and a further amount of R23-million for bus commuter subsidies.

## Contained

Foreign Affairs asked for an additional R192-million, Finance for R119,2-million, the House of Representatives for R184,7-million, Agriculture R308-million, Regional and Land Affairs for R1,27-billion, Local Government and National Housing for R153,2-million and Public Works for R105-million.

Self-governing territories will receive an additional R629,9-million, of which R421-million is for social upliftment.

Mr Smit says that other than scrutinising homeland budgets, the government had little further control over how money was spent.

He says every effort was made to keep spending increases down.

If the unavoidable increases — drought relief, SARCC subsidies and higher interest on state debt — are stripped out of the figures, spending increases were contained to within 1% over the original budget.

## Iveco trucks into SA

By DON ROBERTSON

THE Italian-based Iveco truck giant plans to make a "considerable" investment in SA in the next few months.

The intention is to expand its operations in SA to meet the local and sub-Saharan markets and slots in with its planned globalisation strategy which has seen it recently move into Turkey, India and China.

Iveco's major shareholders are Fiat and Magirus Deutz and a decision to invest in SA could spark off a flood of interest by other large Italian conglomerates, says Jean Sauvaire, international operations director.

Mr Sauvaire is on a short visit to Johannesburg for discussions with Truckmakers, a subsidiary of Automakers, which owns Nissan SA.

Iveco has been represented in SA for more than 15 years, providing technology for the manufacture of the Samil military trucks manufactured by Truckmakers. This association was strengthened in 1989, when Truckmakers began production of Iveco's TurboStar for the commercial market.

## Partner

Iveco has now decided to expand its range of trucks for the local and adjoining markets and is looking for a partner. Discussions are continuing with Truckmakers, but no decision has yet been taken. An investment of at least R50-million has been suggested.

Mossie Mostert, managing director of Truckmakers, says he has been "very comfortable" with the association over the years.

The plan to expand its range of trucks "does present certain problems for our group, considering that we already handle the full range of Nissan Diesel products. For this reason, it may be more advantageous for Iveco to consider an investment through a third party."

## Agriculture sets free market plan

By TERRY BETTY

DRAFT labour legislation in agriculture was handed to the Manpower Minister on Friday advocating a free market system and the decriminalising and deregulation of labour law. The draft, drawn up by the legal profession and evaluated by the agricultural unions and Nampo, proposes the right of free association, collective bargaining, with the right to negotiate individually, and conditions of service can be adapted to climatic conditions.

It also includes proposals that parties try to resolve their own problems or reconcile them at a low level, and that a special labour court will be available in each magisterial district.

The right of workers to strike and the right of employees to lock out their workers is recognised.

A breach of employment condition would not be a punishable offence but may be referred to the special labour court for an order to correct the breach.

However, if the court order is ignored then a crime has been committed.



# defunct rulers

(259)

R850m for

SITIMES 7/2/93

TAXPAYERS will have to fork out an estimated R850-million in golden handshakes and pensions when the tricameral system is abandoned to make way for a non-racial government.

This figure has been calculated by Democratic Party pensions expert Brian Goodall using the same formula employed by actuaries in the private sector.

Only days after the start of the present session of Parliament, the former Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced his retirement.

By NORMAN WEST  
Political Reporter

By his own admission, he is one of the first casualties of the government's plans to dump the Own Affairs Ministers' Councils.

In his new civilian life Mr Malan will have no need of a job. He will retire a wealthy man with a handsome gratuity and two bulging pension packages.

He will receive a tax-free gratuity of R400 000 plus a parliamentary pension of R200 000 a year paid out of the State Revenue Fund. In addition he will get an army pension (details of which could not be obtained) but which is entirely separate and will be paid out of the Defence Pension Fund.

His take-home pay as a retired SADF general and ex-cabinet minister will be no less than R16 000 a month.

At the same time, in the House of Delegates the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Dr JN Reddy, has lost his position after a successful motion by the NP faction in the House calling on President de Klerk to reconstitute the Ministers' Council "on the basis of power sharing".

This means that Mr Reddy, four of his ministers and a deputy minister lose their positions of power — but they, too, need have no financial concern as they will be taken care of by the Parliamentary Pension Fund.

Mr Reddy, for example, should he decide to follow the example of Mr Malan and retire from Parliament, will also receive a pension of R200 000 and a gratuity of R400 000. Although he has been in Parliament only since 1984, his service in the South African Indian Council is also recognised.

In his opening address to Parliament, President de Klerk announced that the all-appointed 60-member President's Council had served its purpose and

would be phased out.

These men and women, many of whom have never fought an election, are expected to be granted bonus pensionable service years so as not to prejudice them financially because of the PC's early demise this year, Mr Goodall said.

The tricameral Parliament is now in its ninth year, which means that those politicians who joined the Parliamentary Pension Fund at its inception all qualify for pensions.

Mr Goodall pointed out that.

● An MP with seven-and-a-half years' service will get a pension of R59 000 a year and a gratuity of R118 000. This is the minimum period of service an MP must have to qualify for pension. The average salary of an MP is about R118 000.

● If an MP has 15 years' service his pension would be equal to his salary and he would, in addition, receive a gratuity which would be twice his salary — ie. R236 000.

● If an MP is a "holder of office" — viz. a minister, a deputy minister, a whip, leader of the opposition, he or she does not need any qualifying period, even if the MP has had only six months' service — the reason why there is such feverish jockeying for these lucrative positions when the administration in a House is about to be reshuffled.

● A "holder of office" like a minister with, say, five years' service would receive approximately R6 500 a month for life plus a tax-free gratuity of R157 000.

Mr Goodall has worked out that if a person in the private sector were to receive the same amount in the form of a gratuity, that private citizen would have had to fork out R97 000 to the taxman.



## News in Brief

### Farmer kills 'intruders'

EAST LONDON — An farmer shot dead two men he claimed he caught red-handed in his chicken enclosure on Thursday night.

### BA chairman resigns

LONDON — Businessman Lord King stepped down as chairman of British Airways yesterday in the wake of the "dirty tricks" campaign against Virgin Atlantic Airways.

### Widespread rainfalls

BLOEMFONTEIN — Widespread rain yesterday brought relief to the Soutpansberg in the far northern Transvaal, the Free State and to Venda.

### Walvis Bay agreement

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and Namibia have agreed in principle that a Namibian customs presence can be established immediately in jointly administered Walvis Bay.

### Muslim leader in SA

JOHANNESBURG — World Muslim League secretary-general Mr Abdullah Omar Naseef arrived in South Africa yesterday.

### Mobutu sacks premier

GBADOLITE — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko sacked reformist Prime Minister Mr Etienne Tshisekedi yesterday, blaming him for riots which killed at least 80 people.

### Gqozo's condition stable

## City club workers form union

Staff Reporter

CITY casino workers have organised themselves into a union called the Cape Town Casinos Employees Association and agreed unanimously to accept the support offered by the ANC to win their fight for legitimacy.

The union was formed yesterday at a meeting of all major casino operators at which members were asked to heighten public awareness of the plight of the industry. This followed the launch of the Natal Casinos Employees Association in Durban on Thursday.

Police said yesterday the figure of 62 000 casino employees nationwide quoted by the gambling industry was "grossly exaggerated", and that it was closer to 10 000.

● About 100 people in Durban yesterday protested against the closing of informal gaming clubs.

## Grant for Knysna road revives row

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A R7,2-million grant to ease traffic flow through Knysna has sparked a new row. The latest spark in the long-running controversy was a letter to the town council this week from Minister of Transport Mr Piet Welgemoed confirming the decision to build the road through the town centre.

Residents opposed to the plan still insist that an arterial by-pass is what Knysna needs to stay alive. Mayor Mr Deon Boshoff agrees, but adds: "We haven't got R100m to pay for a by-pass."

While protesters are planning a public meeting to whip up support, the council has appointed consultants to design the road.

The Knysna By-Pass Support Committee wants the plan reviewed and is demanding a public meeting.



FISH GALORE ... Gr search Centre staff Charle Ferreira and Kim MacLea fish cornered in Robins V & A Waterfront.

## Aids vaccine goes on trial

MERIDEN, Connecticut — A vaccine that has been shown in tests to spur an immune response against the Aids virus is going through its first large-scale clinical trial.

The vaccine VaxSyn is being tested on about 1 500 people in the United States, Canada and Sweden.

The clinical trials of VaxSyn, developed by MicroGeneSys Inc, which has started in Sweden, are the last

hurdle that MicroGeneSys must clear before it can start commercial production of its vaccine, which will be used to treat people already infected with the virus.

The latest test will include 1 000 infected Swedes who have white blood cell counts that are lower than those in the current trials. It will be the first test that reveals whether VaxSyn affects the course of the disease — Sapa-A

CTB/2/93

# Exchequer deficit fully financed

By Derek Tommey

(259)

The Exchequer deficit of R18,1 billion for the nine months to last December and R5,4 billion in loan redemptions over the period have been fully financed, says Gerhard Croeser, Director-General of Finance.

This amount of R23,6 billion was met by issuing R23,55 billion worth of domestic stock, R91,7 million in bonds and by raising R100 000 from the old loan levy.

Exchequer issues in the December quarter were R23,4

STAR 15/11/73  
billion — 15,3 percent more than the R20,3 billion issued in the same quarter last year.

Issues for the first three quarters of the fiscal year increased by 17,2 percent (against a budgeted increase of 16,5 percent) to R73,2 billion (year ago, R62,4 billion).

This was equal to 72,7 percent of the R100,9 billion budgeted for the entire fiscal year.

The Exchequer took in R18,8 billion in the December quarter — 5,3 percent more than a year ago.

This compares with Exche-

quer receipts of R20,4 billion in the September quarter and of R15,8 billion in the June quarter.

Total receipts amounted to R55,1 billion in the nine months to December — equal to 65 percent of budgeted revenue of R84,8 billion.

Croeser says it became evident last year that this estimate of revenue was optimistic and that the lower revenue intake reflected the substantial difference in economic conditions prevailing a year earlier.

# CIB's R50-million Bank guarantee

RESERVE Bank Governor Chris Stals says guarantees to Cape Investment Bank depositors could amount to about R50-million — more than half of which could be recovered when CIB's final liquidation comes through

The Reserve Bank agreed to compensate CIB depositors to the tune of R5-million each when CIB was placed in provisional liquidation "This is part of our function as lender of last resort. Every bank runs into liquidity problems at some point"

## Reserves fall by R490m

GOLD and forex reserves fell R490-million or 5,6% in February after dropping R300-million in January

This dashes hopes of another cut in the bank rate as it gives the Reserve Bank little room to relax its monetary policy, says Nedcor chief economist Edward Osborn

The Reserve Bank sold 10% of its gold holdings in January, which Mr Osborn says is probably to finance debt repayments, part of which fell due in February. The balance is to be paid in August and December this year

## 3.2% more in revenue

REVENUE collected for the Exchequer during the first 10 months of the 1992/3 financial year reflects an increase of 3.2% compared with the corresponding 10 months of the previous financial year. The CSS reports that this amounts to only 74.3% of the 13.2% increase budgeted for

Office space

## Productivity building plan

THE CSIR has launched a programme to help increase productivity in the depressed building and construction industries.

The council says that for every 1% increase in productivity in the R8,2-billion industry, savings of R300 000 can be achieved each day

A new range of electronic information tools has been developed for the smallest to largest companies. Quantity surveyors, architects, engineers, contractors, manufacturers and suppliers of equipment will now have co-ordinated tools for increasing productivity and cost effectiveness

## Netsys wins major deal

PRETORIA-based communications specialists Netsys International has won a contract against five large international companies, including conglomerates from France and the US, to supply a R3-million SA-designed and built computer



# New measures to stop corruption

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

(259)

CAPE TOWN — Tougher new legislation to investigate and discipline corrupt public servants was accepted by all parties in Parliament yesterday.

Administration Minister Org Marais introduced the Public Services Amendment Bill — which triples fines for official misconduct and beefs up investigative powers — in the wake of a wave of corruption scandals.

Under the Bill, officials found guilty at a departmental hearing or who plead guilty will be fined up to R6 000, transferred, have their salary cut, be dis-

charged or forced to resign.

Departmental investigations into corruption will be conducted like court hearings and the Ombudsman will be given the power to force a department head to order inquiries.

Marais said that the Bill reaffirmed the Government's commitment to clean administration. He denied opposition criticism that the Government was not dealing adequately with corruption and said it had "openly and forcefully addressed maladministration and misconduct" through several investigations and by extensive preventive and corrective measures.

The Democratic Party, the

Conservative Party and others supported the Bill although DP public service spokesman Roger Burrows said the Bill noted that it did not apply to heads of department, the National Intelligence Service, the TBVC states and self-governing territories, and educators.

Burrows said the DP would support the Bill because it was a start. But it was not far-reaching enough to clean up the entire public service.

National Party Alberton MP Dries Oosthuizen said the legislation would enable malpractices to be identified early by the Ombudsman and nipped in the bud.

## Deeds office inspection

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Irregularities found during an inspection at the Cape Town Deeds Office would probably require disciplinary steps under the Civil Service Act, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said at the weekend.

The nature of the departmental action had yet to be decided upon, but De Villiers said the evidence presented so far did not warrant criminal investigation. While De Villiers did not specify the nature of the irregularities, it is believed they did not involve state finances.

The inspection commenced on March 1, following evidence presented to the Nel commission of inquiry into the collapse of Masterbond. It was alleged that officials of the Cape Town Deeds office received R19 500 over a period of three years from law firm Hazell & Rabie for pre-examining deeds and expediting their registration.

Hazell & Rabie undertook the conveyancing work for Masterbond companies and its partner Robin Hazell alleged under cross examination that paying deeds officials was common among Cape Town law firms.

## Grand Prix

PREPARATIONS for next Sunday's SA Grand Prix shifted into top gear over the weekend as race organisers put the finishing touches to the media room, the grandstands and pit area.

The pit floors of the McLaren and Ferrari teams were being carpeted at the request of the teams and phone and television links were being installed in private lounges adjoining all the pits, said Motor Racing Enterprises official Colin Burford.

Another special green carpet is being laid beneath an elaborate canopy adjoining the starting grid at the exclusive Paddock Club, where well-heeled members travel across the world to watch all 16 Grand Prix races live.

"It's a very exclusive club."

## TPA in new bid to move Zevenfontein squatters

RAY HARTLEY

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) would try to move squatters from Zevenfontein into the Diepsloot area by the end of this month, the TPA said at the weekend.

But a last ditch bid by Diepsloot residents to halt the move might delay the much prolonged process yet again.

The Pretoria Supreme Court last week denied the Diepsloot Residents' and Landowners' Association the right to appeal against a judgment upholding the TPA decision.

The residents have expressed bitter disappointment at the judgment and say they will petition the Chief Justice for the right to appeal.

The judgment was welcomed by the TPA. Spokesman John Mavuso said the case had "implications for the whole process of planned and orderly urbanisation in the PWV region."

"The TPA is clearly delighted with the court's decision and believes it will provide the necessary certainty for all concerned."

"The TPA is now in a position to give effect to the earlier judgment in this matter and the physical development process of the Diepsloot site is now being set in

motion," he said.

Residents' association chairman Stuart Aitchison accused Judge S McCreath, who handed down the judgment last week, of "at best playing with words."

"Where Judge I de Villiers (who handed down the original judgment) appears to have worked from a legal framework and argument to his interpretation of the Act, McCreath appears to have done the opposite and has viewed the Act as a self-contained entity," he said.

Aitchison said his association had repeatedly stated the issue had nothing to do with "race, or with not wanting to have blacks living in the area."

He accused government of continuing the social engineering of apartheid under a different guise: "Changing the name of something, doesn't alter its nature."

"In view of the gravity of the issues involved in and affected by this case and the judgement, the association has no choice but to continue with legal action."

"We will be petitioning the Chief Justice for the matter to be taken to appeal," Aitchison said.

# Old guard is losing control

Sowetan 8/3/93  
■ Improvement in relations between Pretoria and Harare:

By Trevor Grundy  
Sowetan Africa News Service

**HARARE** — A new generation of Southern African businessmen and politicians are bringing about an improvement in relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe that the old guard hardliners had been unable or unwilling to achieve.

The establishment of full diplomatic relations will still have to await the installation of an interim government in South Africa, which is expected next year.

But in the meantime important advances are being made under the pressure of hard economic reality.

According to one Zimbabwe ruling party official, who asked not to be named, "the days of the hardliners in both countries are coming to an end. Let's face it, a lot of people in the government here would add up to the square root of nothing unless they were able to bang on night and day about South Africa."

Last week Derek Keys, South Africa's Minister of Finance and Trade and Industry, met Zimbabwe's Minister of Industry and Commerce, Christopher Ushewokunze, in Cape Town.

The Zimbabwean Minister also met the new South African Minister of Tourism, Professor Bhada Ranchod, and Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Ushewokunze's trip to South Africa — the first by a black Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister and the first which enjoyed the support of President Mugabe — was prompted largely by pressure from the domestic textile industry.

"The industry could collapse," a Midlands mill owner said during the Cape Town talks.

"For God's sake, when is this government going to wake up and realise that we need one another."



assurance that everything is being done to apprehend the killers of the late Mr Hadebe. I can also give him the assurance that everything is being done by the SA Police, with the available manpower and whatever co-operation is given by the community, to apprehend the murderers of other people killed in that area.

I can understand that as a member of the ANC, the hon member is trying to highlight the death of Mr Hadebe. May I just point out to the hon member that on the previous day, 26 October 1992, 10 IFP people were murdered in four separate incidents in that area? [Interjections]

What I am trying to say is very simple. We should not try to take the case of Mr Hadebe and make an issue out of it. What we should really do is to try and get the leaders who are fighting in that area together so that they can talk to their supporters and stop the violence. That is the basic problem in that area.

The hon member is well aware of the fact that the organisation that he belongs to and the IFP have been found to be the main cause of the violence in Natal. What is his party doing to stop the violence in that area?

\*I should like to thank the hon member for Bethal. I agree with him that the peace committees are not functioning properly. I want to refer him to the speech by the hon the State President in which he said that we would be making proposals to strengthen the National Peace Accord.

\*Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Chairman, the IFP would like to ask what is going on with the ANC in Natal. In 1992, 3 397 people died in this province. Of this number 2 175 died in the Natal Midlands.

One must realise that a territorial war is being waged between two warring groups here. It is a civil war with the ANC and MK on the one side and the IFP on the other. The fighting is taking place on the dividing line between the two territories. We are all asking who the third force in South Africa is. I am telling hon members that the MK is the third force.

What is the comment of Mr Harry Gwala about these things? He said the following:

We should not pretend that we don't try to obtain arms to arm ourselves.

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\*He went further and according to a report he said

The relations between the ANC and Inkatha were at a low ebb, and predicted lots of trouble in Natal in the run-up to the first all-race elections expected within 15 months.

On a previous occasion he said

We do not distribute Bibles in this area.

The ANC has started a territorial war in Natal and with the assistance of MK and its sharpshooters has conquered the southern half of Natal, the portion adjoining the Transkei. Apart from thousands of Inkatha supporters having been killed, these people in Southern Natal are at present leaderless, because 270 of their Inkatha leaders have been murdered.

The ANC need not import weapons. They have a fully equipped army to assist them from the Transkei. The IFP has had to defend itself from persecution by the ANC, a power-thirsty group which has, since 1983, conducted a successful campaign aimed at eliminating the IFP leadership through use of sophisticated weaponry. [Time expired.]

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Chairman, listening to the hon the Minister and the hon members who have participated in this debate, it is as if the Trust Feed incident never happened. It is as if Inkathagat never took place. The simplified explanations that we get attributing the violence in Natal to some simple cause are really astounding, considering that it has been taking place all these years. [Interjections.] It is not at all as simple a matter as these hon members suggest. Bringing back the death sentence or reading out quotations and facts and figures will not change the issue at all.

Peace in the Natal Midlands is a tall order. There can be no doubt about that. It can only be achieved by a multifaceted approach. The hon the Minister wants to know what the ANC in that area is doing. We can offer, as we have done repeatedly, suggestions in that regard. [Interjections.]

We need a multifaceted approach, as I have said. Peace on the ground requires not just tolerance, but also the return of displaced people. We have been saying that for several years too. One cannot leave vast areas abandoned and unoccupied. There must be just

compensation for those people who suffered damage. Just punishment must also be seen to be done.

That is why I raised the Hadebe case and other cases. I have not done so because those people are ANC members, but, as the hon member for Vryheid has said, the conviction rate is less than 10% in Natal. Justice and the law and order systems have simply broken down. [Interjections.] Everybody is aware of that. [Time expired.]

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Vryheid made a remarkable admission to us today, namely that the IFP and the ANC are actually waging a kind of civil war there. [Interjections.] This is a fact which has always been denied by everyone. I am glad that such a prominent member of the IFP has made that admission here today. I am grateful to him for that. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Pietermaritzburg South referred to Trust Feed again. Let me tell hon members that the Police are not going to do anything about this, we took steps against the policemen. They were charged and prosecuted. Steps were therefore taken against them. Can I, however, ask the hon member what the ANC did about some of their members who had committed murder. Were they kicked out of the party? [Interjections.] Did they disassociate themselves publicly from that behaviour, or did they make them out to be heroes? That is the point. [Interjections.] That is the difference between Trust Feed and the behaviour of the SA Police.

The hon member spoke about displaced persons. He is suggesting that only ANC members have been displaced.

\*Mr J H MOMBORG: He did not say that!

\*The MINISTER: Large areas of Natal are unoccupied because the ANC drove people out of those areas. What is the name of that place?

An HON MEMBER: Gengeshe.

\*The MINISTER: Yes. Let us take the example of Gengeshe which is unoccupied. Thousands of people were driven out of that area by the ANC. The hon member hypocritically says here that it

is the ANC's people who are suffering. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

#### QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

#### State funds for input/advice

\*1 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the State President:

Whether, over the past 10 years, the State has directly or indirectly provided funds to nine persons, whose names have been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply, in order to furnish information and advice by the persons concerned to the State President. If so, in respect of each case in which funds were so provided, (a) what State institution provided the funds, (b) to which of these nine persons were the funds provided and (c) what (i) organizations and governments and (ii) amounts were involved?

#### The STATE PRESIDENT:

On 5 March 1991 and 12 March 1991 I indicated in response to more or less similar questions from hon members that I was not prepared in any way to comment on the existence or otherwise of certain connections between the National Intelligence Service and any persons or institutions. The same applies to the Military Intelligence Division and the then Security Police and the present Crime Intelligence Service. That would defeat the object of legal activities as well as the legitimate and statutory protection of security information as envisaged, among other things, in the Protection of Information Act, 1982, and in other relevant legislation. Denials in certain cases might lead to a situation where later refusals, in the public interest, to provide information in other cases might be construed as admissions.

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If the hon member is in possession of any information which might lead him to believe that there were any irregularities and/or malpractices, he is invited to supply me with such information. I would then undertake to have the matter thoroughly investigated in such a manner that it would not be to the detriment of normal, lawful intelligence activities or the necessary statutory protection of security information.

†Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, can he recall that the questions to which he has now referred in his reply eventually led to those disclosures about Inkathagate? The crux of the question that we asked the hon the State President about this problem, with the names that we provided, deals with a level playing field and trying to make a success of the political negotiation process. Under these circumstances one can

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I cannot allow the hon member to make a speech.

†Mr J A JORDAAN I just want to say this to the hon the State President [Interjections]

I want to ask him whether it is correct to allow the activities of people like Felgate, Rowan Cronjé and Blaustein not to be disclosed, while they are some of the biggest blocks and millstones hanging around the neck of our situation within the negotiation process about the new constitution.

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, we have just had an interpellation in which we were accused of undermining normal intelligence activities that are in the interests of the country by the way in which investigations were carried out. That accusation was effectively refuted because the facts were wrong [Interjections]

There are, however, lawful activities and there is certain information about activities of all three the intelligence communities that, in the interests of the country, should not be dealt with. A question like the one put by the hon member would not appear on the Order paper in the British Parliament.

If on the basis of such information we made denials for case after case where denials could be made, it would later on be possible to infer that

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we were conducting a cover-up operation in respect thereof when we said that we, in the interests of the country, did not want to give any information.

The way in which South Africans who wish to be loyal to the highest interests of South Africa—not to the interests of the Government, but to the highest interests of the country—and the way in which South Africans who want to put a stop to violence and really want to promote reconciliation should deal with these matters, as well as information pointing to what is now being suggested by the hon member, must bear the stamp of responsibility.

I have invited the hon member to furnish me with the information that he has, so that I can determine whether there have been any improper actions or malpractices.

Secondly, I refer to what was done in the past. I am now speaking in general and am not referring to any specific case. The hon member may have in mind I do not even have the list of names furnished by him with me.

There was an era in our history when these activities were dealt with as in a war situation. There was a period in history when the ANC planted bombs in supermarkets, when terrorism was rife and when innocent women and children were murdered [Interjections]. In that period the Government and the security forces made use of extraordinary methods.

Now, however, we are experiencing a different situation [Interjections]. The first thing I did after I became President was to call the 400 top police officers in this country together. It was a closed meeting, but a CP member who was present leaked it to the press. Today I am glad it was leaked to the press.

I told them the employment of the security forces in support of any political viewpoint was a thing of the past [Interjections]. The task of all security forces is to protect the lives and property of all South Africans, to protect the integrity of South Africa's independence to prevent crime and, where crime has been committed, to bring criminals to justice.

That is the standpoint. We are living in a new era. Not everyone likes the new era. Not everyone wants reconciliation to succeed. Unfortunately there are also people in the House who obviously want to return to the old era [Inter-

jections.] I should like to tell the hon member that if there have been malpractices and if any wrong actions have been taken, he must give me the information and I shall have it investigated thoroughly.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Does the hon member for Losberg want to raise a point of order?

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, on a point of order is it in order for the procedure to be so abused in replying to the question? [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! What does the hon member mean when he says the procedure is being abused?

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, a very long reply has just been given here to the question of the hon member for Umlhanga [Interjections]. The reply did not always relate to the question that was put [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! All hon members may rest assured that the Chair will at all times judge whether the replies to questions are in or out of order.

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, further answering out of the reply [Interjections]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I cannot hear the hon member for Sandton when all hon members are talking at the same time.

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, further answering out of the reply of the hon the State President, the hon member for Umlhanga mentioned three well-known names specifically in questioning the hon the State President. Is the hon the State President prepared to investigate payments to those persons, and advise this House?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I have invited the hon member to refer all the information at his disposal to me. When I have that I will decide whether there is any indication of any irregularity or malpractice. If there is any such indication, I will have it investigated.

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, arising out of that answer, is the hon the State President implying that the moneys that possibly were paid to those three gentlemen were correctly paid by the State for purposes of legal spying? [Interjections]

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I am not saying that I do not have the particulars and I invited the hon member to let me have them.

†Adv C D DE JAGER Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, may I ask him whether it fell within the mandate of Mr Justice Goldstone to take foreigners along to inspect the secret files of the SA Defence Force? [Interjections]

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I do not think that has a bearing on the specific question before me. It did have a bearing on the interpellation, but if you will allow me I am prepared to reply.

The mandate of Mr Justice Goldstone centres around violence and intimidation. The explanation given by the hon the Minister is that the Goldstone investigation, without my knowledge or that of anyone else, led them to an address. Our information is that the Goldstone Commission did not know that that address was a front for Military Intelligence or for a State institution [Interjections]. After they had found that out and the information had become available to us, we immediately took steps to limit further damage, because damage had been caused as a result of what had happened. We would at no stage give permission for foreigners to have access to highly secret, classified information. That is not how we should do it.

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Chairman, further answering out of the hon the State President's reply, as the hon the State President referred to the previous interpellation in his reply, I now want to ask him whether he will consider appointing a judge to test this information.

†The STATE PRESIDENT The answer is "no". I am satisfied that I have all the information at my disposal and that there is no room for any misunderstanding about that and also no need for any investigation.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I am sorry, but the time for questions on general affairs has expired.

My apologies, I misunderstood the Secretariat. The indication was that the usual permissible number of supplementary questions had been asked.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



for the same cause that the late William Marsh sought to make provision in his will

With regard to the requirement that the provision in question must be in conflict with the public interest, the Court *inter alia* held that—

~~the interest of the public in this country, the inhabitants of which are mainly non-white in colour, cries out for the need to house and to care for destitute children, whatever their ethnological characteristics may be~~

- (2) No  
(3) A statement is not necessary

#### Melamet Commission: transcripts of telephone conversations

\*13 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport †

- (1) Whether he intends making public the contents of transcripts of telephone conversations of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, which were submitted to the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (Melamet Commission) in 1992, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what is the name of the person concerned,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B321E

#### The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

- (1) No, because I never received the transcripts and their contents are therefore also not known to me  
(a), (b) and (c) fall away

- (2) No

#### Unlawfully absent teachers: salaries

\*14 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Education and Training †

- (1) Whether there are currently any teachers in the service of his Department to whom, while they are unlawfully absent from duty, teachers' salaries are still being paid, if so, (a) how many and (b)

improvement of personnel administration is continuously attended to.

#### Private accommodation of political office-bearers: compensation

\*15 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works

With reference to the reply to Question No 33 on 23 February 1993, (a) when was the scheme introduced in terms of which compensation is paid to political office-bearers who occupy private residences as official accommodation, (b) why was this scheme deemed necessary, (c) subject to what conditions is approval given for a political office-bearer to reside in private accommodation and (d) what total amount was so paid to political office-bearers since the introduction of the scheme up to and including 28 February 1993? B324E

#### The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(a) From 1982 until 31 December 1990 individual requests were approved on an ad hoc basis. The present scheme, as dealt with in the answer to Question 33, has been in operation since 1 January 1991

(b) Due to a shortage of official ministerial residences at the time and in view of the high cost of administering and maintaining the official residences, this optional scheme was approved to provide an equitable basis to compensate political office-bearers for expenses should they elect to use private dwellings as official residences

(c) To qualify for full participation in the scheme, a private residence must be of similar status to official residences and comply with guidelines set by the Department of Public Works for evaluation purposes. In cases where comparative standards are not met after evaluation, the Minister of Public Works has been empowered by the Cabinet to approve a reduced compensation, after consultation with the Chairman of the relevant Ministers' Council or the Administrator where applicable.

(d) From 1982 to 28 February 1993 a total amount of R4 785 520,95 has been paid.

#### N3 bypass road: Pietermaritzburg

\*16 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Transport

Whether a final decision has been made on the routing, construction and financing of the N3 bypass road at Pietermaritzburg, if so, what are the details? B327E

#### The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

No. Three routes have been identified and evaluated from an environmental viewpoint. A draft report in this regard was submitted during December 1992. There are no real differences between the three routes and a decision regarding a route will be taken based on engineering principles.

In the meantime the Department is still undertaking the evaluation of the effects of fog conditions on the routes. This year was not favourable for this evaluation because fog conditions seldom occurred. This evaluation will most probably be done during the next rainy season.

Until the above-mentioned investigations are completed the Department will not be able to make any recommendation regarding a route to the South African Roads Board.

#### City/town councils: Coloured/Indian representation

\*17 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Local Government.

Whether he intends introducing legislation in terms of which Coloured and Indian management and local affairs committees will be granted full representation on city and town councils, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B328E

#### The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Yes, but as part of comprehensive and negotiated reform steps.

As I stated in reply to question 10 of 17 February 1993 and the Interpellation Question of the hon member for Pinelands on 3 March 1993 concerning the political management of the whole matter, an acceptable formula will have to be found in consultation with all interested parties and through negotiation, so as to arrive at restructured local authorities, *cont.*



(2) (a) and (b)

It is still the intention to phase out the functions and activities of the SA Development Trust Corporation on 31 March 1993, where it is practically feasible. Arrangements have, however, been made for the said corporation to continue carrying out its project functions and activities should it not be possible for a recipient organisation to take over timeously. The phasing out of the corporation is therefore synchronized with the transfer of the projects concerned.

Depending on the advice of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation and negotiations between the RSA and KwaZulu regarding the utilization of, *inter alia*, the sugar farms near Eshowe in Natal, it is in the meantime intended to transfer the management of the project concerned to the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation.

As result of a report by a bilateral working group regarding the future status of the Rust Der Winter farms it is the intention of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation to hear evidence in this regard shortly. The findings and advice will thereafter be submitted to the hon the State President for consideration. In the meantime it is intended to entrust the management of the Rust Der Winter project to the KwaNdebele Agricultural Company.

### LBS countries/RSA: constitutional future

\*3 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development †

- (1) Whether (a) Lesotho, (b) Swaziland and (c) Botswana have at any time been invited to take part in talks with a view to a new constitutional dispensation for Southern Africa, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B312E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) No. These states are not involved in South Africa's internal constitutional process. Their relationship with South

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Africa is one in terms of the international law, which will have to be addressed by way of diplomatic channels. I am not aware of any interest shown by any of these countries regarding participation, in the wider sense, in the South African constitutional changes.

(2) No

### Political party: changing of name

\*4 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (1) Whether his Department has received an application to change its name from a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this party;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B313E

### The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) No. (a) and (b) fall away

(2) No

### Minister P. Botha: undesirable person in

Angola

\*5 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

- (1) Whether he paid a visit to Angola recently, if so, what was the (a) purpose of and (b) cost involved in this visit,

(2) whether he or the South African Government has since been informed that he has been declared an undesirable person in that country, if so, (a) why has he been declared an undesirable person and (b) in what manner was he or the Government informed of this action,

(3) whether he is still regarded as an undesirable person in that country; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B317E

### The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) I paid two visits to Angola during October 1992

(a) (i) These visits took place between 12 and 17 October and 19 and

20 October 1992 respectively and were undertaken at the request of both the Angolan Government and Unita to act as mediator in the post-election crisis between the two parties. I was initially hesitant to do this while I was aware of the deep-rooted distrust which existed within the ranks of both parties. After the request to act as mediator had been supported by various governments, I nevertheless decided to endeavour, for the sake of peace and stability, in Southern Africa.

After five days I succeeded in obtaining an agreement from the two leaders to meet each other on 19 October 1992. Agreement was also reached that the two leaders would at this meeting both commit themselves to a peaceful resolution of their differences and to co-operating to promote the economic rebuilding of Angola. I have no doubt that if that meeting could have taken place, Angola could have avoided the destruction and bloodshed which followed later. Unfortunately advisers of the leaders suggested at the last moment that delegations of the two leaders should first meet to draw up an agenda.

This delay led to a shooting incident in Luanda which was the spark that ignited the powder-keg.

(ii) The two trips to Luanda and back from Luanda to South Africa, as well as the two trips from Luanda to Huambo and back to Luanda, amounted to approximately R13 000 per person. The accommodation costs of my delegation were carried by the Angolan Government.

- (2) I have never been declared an undesirable person in Angola. This was incorrect speculation on the part of the media. The South African Government

has been assured of this on two separate occasions.

- (i) On 16 November 1992 Mr Venancio De Moura, the then Angolan Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured the South African Representative in Luanda of the invalidity of such reports.

(ii) The former Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr "Loy" van Du-nem, who reportedly made the original statement, assured my Department during his visit to Cape Town on 10 February 1993 that the media reports in this regard were unfounded.

- (3) Falls away

### Mr Lolo Sono: disappearance

\*6 Mr L. FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 3 on 20 May 1992, the investigation by the South African Police into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mr Lolo Sono has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B332E

### The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away

(2) Yes. The case docket is at present in the hands of the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand. This investigation into the disappearance of Lolo Sono is part of the controversy concerning Mrs Winnie Mandela and her so-called "soccer club". The appeal by Mrs Mandela against her conviction on a charge of the murder of Stompie Seipei is to be heard on 24-26 March 1993. The Attorney-General will decide on the matter of Lolo Sono after the appeal of Mrs Mandela has been heard.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



*Howard*

(u) The prisoner indicated that he is not guilty of the crime of robbery for which the court sentenced him to eight (8) years imprisonment. The prisoner's appeal against his sentence was dismissed but he still refuses to accept the sentence imposed by the court. His case is being attended to continuously and the following persons have already visited him: his mother, a social worker, a psychiatrist, an attorney, a representative from the Lawyers for Human Rights, a magistrate and the Commander. On 2 March 1993 he was still persisting with his hunger strike.

(c) 21 February 1993

*Leuwkop Maximum Prison*

(a) 6

(b) (i) Since 4 February 1993

(ii) Two of the prisoners were dissatisfied with the sentences imposed on them as well as the fact that they had no money for an attorney. The prisoners involved acknowledged that they had not previously brought their problem to the attention of the Head of the Prison. Their problems were subsequently attended to.

The other four prisoners were dissatisfied with the sentences imposed by the court. They were therefore not prepared to serve the sentences of imprisonment imposed by the court.

After continuous intervention by the Head of the Prison, all six prisoners ended their hunger strikes as follows: 2 on 27 February 1993, 1 on 1 March 1993 and 3 on 3 March 1993.

*Pretoria Local Prison*

(a) 1

(b) (i) Since 11 January 1993

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

*Howard*

(bb) for what period was he or she so appointed? D59E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TRANSFERRED\* IN 1991

(a) (i) Ambassadors 18

(ii) Consuls-general 1

(iii) Deputy-consuls-general 0

(b) (i) Ambassador A Jaquet

(ii) (aa) Switzerland (Bern)

(bb) from 01 05 91 to 01 05 95

(i) Ambassador P J Celhars

(ii) (aa) Romania (Bucharest)

(bb) from 01 04 91 to 01 04 95

(i) Ambassador J Kilian

(ii) (aa) Argentina (Buenos Aires)

(bb) from 01 07 91 to 01 07 95

(i) Ambassador C M Swart

(ii) (aa) Finland (Helsinki)

(bb) from 01 04 91 to 01 04 95

(i) Ambassador C J Sidego

(ii) (aa) Denmark (Copenhagen)

(bb) from 01 10 91 to 01 10 95

(i) Ambassador P A Swanepoel

(ii) (aa) Portugal (Lisbon)

(bb) from 27 01 91 to 01 02 95

(i) Ambassador K D S Durr

(ii) (aa) United Kingdom (London)

(bb) from 01 04 91 to 01 04 94

(i) Ambassador G C Olivier

(ii) (aa) Russian Federation (Moscow)

(bb) from 08 07 91 to 01 07 95

(i) Ambassador V R W Steward

(ii) (aa) United States of America (New York) [UN]

(bb) from 01 08 91 to 01 08 95

(i) Ambassador A Kilian

(ii) (aa) Canada (Ottawa)

(bb) from 01 12 91 to 01 12 95

(i) Ambassador A W M Burger

(ii) (aa) France (Paris)

(bb) from 01 02 91 to 01 02 95

(i) Ambassador N W du Bois

(ii) (aa) France (Paris)

(ii) (aa) Czech Republic (Prague)

(bb) from 08 04 91 to 01 04 95

(i) Ambassador G R W Babb

(ii) (aa) Italy (Rome)

(bb) from 11 07 91 to 01 10 96

(i) Ambassador A P Burger

(ii) (aa) Bulgaria (Sofia)

(bb) from 07 04 91 to 01 04 95

(i) Ambassador J C Lotter

(ii) (aa) Israel (Tel Aviv)

(bb) from 01 05 91 to 01 03 93

(i) Ambassador W Louw

(ii) (aa) Venda (Thohoyandou)

(bb) from 01 12 91 to 01 12 95

(i) Ambassador J V Z Gryffenberg

(ii) (aa) Poland (Warsaw)

(bb) from 08 04 91 to 01 04 95

(i) Ambassador H H Schwarz

(ii) (aa) United States of America (Washington)

(bb) from 01 03 91 to 01 03 95

(i) Consul-General E A Broekhuizen

(ii) (aa) United States of America (Chicago)

(bb) from 01 07 91 to 01 07 95

\* Transfer dates provide a more accurate picture since there is often a reasonable time lapse between appointments and transfers

TRANSFERRED IN 1992

(a) (i) Ambassadors 11

(ii) Consuls-General 12

(iii) Deputy Consuls-General 1

(b) (i) Ambassador G P Pretorius

(ii) (aa) Paraguay (Asuncion)

(bb) from 01 04 92 to 01 07 94

(i) Ambassador N P van Heerden

(ii) (aa) Belgium (Brussels) [EC]

(bb) from 01 10 92 to 01 10 96

(i) Ambassador J A Eksteen

(ii) (aa) Switzerland (Geneva) [UN]

(bb) from 07 02 92 to 01 05 95

(i) Ambassador T G Visser

(ii) (aa) France (Paris)

Ambassadors/consuls appointed

10 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(a) How many persons were appointed to the post of (i) ambassador, (ii) consul-general and (iii) deputy consul-general in his Department in 1991, 1992 and 1993, respectively, and (b) in respect of each such appointment, (i) what is the name of the person concerned and (ii) (aa) in respect of what country and

(i) what is the name of the person concerned and (ii) (aa) in respect of what country and

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



- (ii) (aa) Lesotho (Maseru)  
(bb) from 01 12 92 to 01 12 96
- (i) Ambassador T van der Walt  
(ii) (aa) Bophuthatswana (Mmabatho)  
(bb) from 01 11 92 to 01 11 95
- (i) Ambassador A Venter  
(ii) (aa) Kenya (Nairobi)  
(bb) from 06 01 92 to 01 01 96
- (i) Ambassador E du Toit  
(ii) (aa) Norway (Oslo)  
(bb) from 05 12 92 to 01 12 94
- (i) Ambassador L M Brand  
(ii) (aa) Chile (Santiago)  
(bb) from 01 02 92 to 01 02 96
- (i) Ambassador H E Janse van Rensburg  
(ii) (aa) Transkei (Umtata)  
(bb) from 01 03 92 to 01 03 95
- (i) Ambassador J P Roux  
(ii) (aa) Austria (Vienna)  
(bb) from 01 11 92 to 01 11 96
- (i) Consul-General R Goris  
(ii) (aa) Thailand (Bangkok)  
(bb) from 08 09 92 to 01 09 96
- (i) Consul-General W F Schoonbee  
(ii) (aa) United States of America (Beverly Hills)  
(bb) from 01 07 92 to 01 12 95
- (i) Consul-General R V Franken  
(ii) (aa) Slovak Republic (Bratislava)  
(bb) from 01 09 92 to 01 05 95
- (i) Consul-General N S Schoombie  
(ii) (aa) Germany (Frankfurt)  
(bb) from 01 01 92 to 01 01 96
- (i) Consul-General S J Kruger  
(ii) (aa) Madeira (Funchal)  
(bb) from 01 04 92 to 01 07 93
- (i) Consul-General D Meyer  
(ii) (aa) Germany (Hamburg)  
(bb) from 01 02 92 to 01 02 96
- (i) Consul-General M J Farr  
(ii) (aa) Hongkong  
(bb) from 01 09 92 to 01 09 95
- (i) Consul-General D G M Fournie  
(ii) (aa) Germany (Munich)  
(bb) from 01 01 92 to 01 01 96
- (i) Consul-General J Stauch  
(ii) (aa) United States of America (New York) [Consulate General]  
(bb) from 01 06 92 to 01 06 96
- (i) Consul-General R de Jongh  
(ii) (aa) Brazil (Sao Paulo)  
(bb) from 24 07 92 to 01 08 95
- (i) Consul-General P J Botha  
(ii) (aa) Singapore  
(bb) from 01 09 92 to 01 09 94
- (i) Consul-General L Mullinder  
(ii) (aa) Russian Federation (St Petersburg)  
(bb) from 02 10 92 to 01 10 96
- (i) Deputy Consul-General W Zastrau  
(ii) (aa) United States of America (New York) [Consulate General]  
(bb) from 01 02 92 to 01 02 96
- (i) Representative J S Aldrich (Rank Ambassador)  
(ii) (aa) Namibia (Windhoek)  
(bb) from 16 02 92 to 01 03 96
- TRANSFERRED IN 1993
- (a) (i) Ambassadors 8  
(ii) Consuls-General 1
- (b) (i) Ambassador C F Jacobs  
(ii) (aa) Turkey (Ankara)  
(bb) from 01 03 93 to 01 03 97
- (i) Ambassador N Steyn  
(ii) (aa) Australia (Canberra)  
(bb) from 01 01 93 to 01 01 97
- (i) Ambassador D van Schoor  
(ii) (aa) Ukraine (Kiev)  
(bb) from 01 02 93 to 01 02 95
- (i) Ambassador W P Steenkamp  
(ii) (aa) Gabon (Libreville)  
(bb) from 12 01 93 to 01 01 97
- (i) Ambassador L Crewe-Brown  
(ii) (aa) Malawi (Lilongwe)  
(bb) from 01 03 93 to 01 03 97

- (i) Ambassador V C R Dewing  
(ii) (aa) Uruguay (Montevideo)  
(bb) from 01 01 93 to 01 01 97
- (i) Ambassador A van Zyl  
(ii) (aa) Korea (Seoul)  
(bb) from 23 02 93 to 01 03 97
- (i) Ambassador C C Prins  
(ii) (aa) Japan (Tokyo)  
(bb) from 01 03 93 to 01 03 97
- (i) Consul-General A D Pelser  
(ii) (aa) Turkey (Istanbul)  
(bb) from 01 03 93 to 01 03 95
- (2) Yes
- (c) 31 December 1992
- |                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| 0-1 years old = | 126 |
| 1-2 years old = | 17  |
| 2-3 years old = | 44  |
| 3-4 years old = | 14  |

13 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- (1) (a) How many children of inmates of prisons are there in prisons under the control of his Department, (b) how many such children have been there for more than (i) one year, (ii) two years and (iii) three years and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D64E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- (1) (a) In the interest of the children and parents concerned and in the absence of suitable alternatives, 201 young children are being accommodated with their mothers in South African prisons in terms of special arrangements
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)

The statistics are unfortunately not centrally available in the format as requested and can only be obtained by means of an expensive and manpower intensive countrywide return

The following information with regard to the ages of the children who were in prison with their mothers on 31 December 1992 may, however, be of value to the hon member

In line with international practice, regulation number 94 of the regulations promulgated in terms of section 94 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her child with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a child remains in prison

Standing departmental orders also determine that a child may remain in prison with the mother for as long as is deemed necessary for medical and nutritional purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother. In a case where removal from prison is appropriate, it is a condition that suitable abode should be obtained beforehand. Social work personnel of the Department of Correctional Services are involved in investigating the placing out of these young children in co-operation with external social work organizations. When placing out could be arranged the mother, family, foster family or institution personnel, as applicable, are consulted.

All children are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and nutrition is to be prescribed. The child's mass is taken monthly and the



*House*

necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic

At every prison where children are with their mothers a member of the nursing profession is responsible for the necessary supervision. This member sees to it that all prescribed directives regarding the care of the children are strictly adhered to and that the children's general health and well-being is promoted

In general it can be mentioned that the Department of Correctional Services places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Department of Correctional Services are guided by the medical officer (district surgeon) and his prescriptions and orders are meticulously carried out. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalization in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Revenue/deficit before borrowing: categories

102 Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Finance

Whether he will furnish information on the (a) latest estimate of State revenue for the current financial or tax year in respect of each category of revenue and (b) expected deficit before borrowing, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant figures? B263E

## THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Minister of State Expenditure stated in his Additional Budget Speech on 15 February 1993 that, given the total expenditure figure of R104,877 billion and the estimate of total revenue at that stage of R75,057 billion, the budget deficit may amount about 9 per cent of GDP. This remains the latest state of affairs. As in the past details of the revised estimates of revenue for the 1992/93 financial year will, however, be published in the Budget Review on 17 March 1993

Land and Agricultural Bank of SA: farms bought

115 Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Finance †

Whether the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa purchased or bought in any farms during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if not, why not, if so, (a) why and (b) how many in each province? B240E

## THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Yes

(a) During the period of 12 months ending 31 December 1992 the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa was compelled to buy in farms at public auctions

in 129 cases in terms of the provisions of the Land Bank Act No 13 of 1944, since offers to satisfy the Bank's claims could not be obtained at the auctions. The relevant auctions occurred due to the following reasons

- 1 Insolvencies of the mortgagor 54 cases
- 2 Attachments by other creditors of the property mortgaged to the Bank, in pursuance of an order of the court 9 cases
- 3 Abandonment of farming by the mortgagor 23 cases
- 4 \*Mortgagor's total burden of debt has escalated to such an extent that the Bank's security margin was eliminated and financial recovery has become impossible 43 cases

\*In these 43 cases the Bank launched a final rescue attempt in co-operation with the State, but the relevant mortgagors could not be furnished with any form of assistance

- (b)
- | Province      | Cases      |
|---------------|------------|
| Cape Province | 24         |
| Natal         | 3          |
| OFS           | 59         |
| Transvaal     | 43         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>129</b> |

## Powers of Directors-General

123 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether any steps have been taken to implement the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts (C5-91), dated 19 June 1991, to the effect that his Department should determine the powers of Directors-General of the Provincial Administrations to compel

## NEWS Lawyers' seminar on corruption • Striking teachers meet to chart way forward

# Voting rights for all answer

By Josias Charlie

*Sowetan*

8/3/93

ONLY WAY

Get rid

**T**HE ONLY WAY to curb corruption and fraud in South Africa was to enfranchise all citizens of the country, Mr Moss Mavundla, a Pretoria-based attorney said at the weekend.

Speaking at a seminar organised by the Law Society of the Transvaal to debate corruption and fraud in the public and private sector, Mavundla said corruption and fraud were caused by political and economic factors.

"The Government has for the past 44 years managed to run the country down and the private sector is now reeling from an economic depression. Socio-economic factors also contribute to the corruption," Mavundla said.

Volers must be in a position to remove the government of the day in the event of a scandal if the perpetrators insisted on remaining in office.

Mavundla, who is also a senior official of the Pan Africanist Congress, said corruption on the part of the Government had been the concern of the silent majority for years.

He cited a few cases of Government

of Government

corruption to drive his point home. These included the "Info scandal" the "Inkathagate" affair and the recent revelations that Cabinet Ministers were being paid vast sums of money to stay in their own homes.

"Those who are enfranchised paid lip service to the corruption on the part of a regime that wasted the taxpayers' money and paid billions of rands to multi-state presidents, ministers and departments."

Speaking at the same seminar, a Pretoria Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Pickard, said he supported the view of establishing a permanent commission of inquiry to probe corruption in the public and private sector.

He said such a commission should have powers of access to evidence and information quickly and effectively in order to be able to get to the core of the problem.

"There is no point in commissions sitting for many years without submitting reports. The issue of speedy investigation is important to restore the faith of the public in the system," Pickard said.



**REST IN PEACE ...** Mourners at the funeral of two slain African National Congress cadres, Mr Sizwe Mkhwanazi and Mr Mpyakhe Mthombeni. They were allegedly killed by police at Sebokeng, Vereeniging, last Friday. Police said the men died in a shootout while police were investigating the murder of a policeman. Families of the two men and the ANC have disputed the police version.

# Teachers meet today to decide on strike

By Lulama Luti

WHETHER Soweto teachers will go back to school is to be decided during a meeting at the Ijelegeng Commu-

**Schools staff want their demands met first:**

■ Meeting scheduled to take place this week

place a motion on all pending retrenchments. According to Sadu Soweto president Mr Matlakanye Matlakanye they had information that 518 teachers



By Michael Chester

# Govt pressured to act on graft

STAR 26/2/93

(259)

The Government came under pressure from the SA Chamber of Business last night to expose the culprits behind the wave of fraud and corruption in State departments by public prosecution in court.

Sacob president Spencer Sterling said urgent action was needed to improve financial discipline and control and "to prevent a further erosion of public faith in the institution of government".

The urgency had been underlined by the extent of gross maladministration and corruption that had been revealed by reports from both the Auditor-General and the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts.

Taxpayers had the right to expect "value for money" from their tax contributions,

Sterling said in a formal statement.

The widespread evidence of corruption within Government was bound to contribute towards a hardening of attitudes towards any increases in taxation that might be announced on Budget day next month.

Lack of visible fiscal control would do little to promote tax morality within the private business sector or among individual taxpayers.

Concern over the apparent lack of control over mushrooming State expenditure had been voiced in a special joint investigation made by

Sacob and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut as far back as 1989, Sterling said.

Yet the Government had still not acted on many of the recommendations that emerged from the probe.

Among them.

- Government spending priorities should be made public on a regular basis, with the Auditor-General assigned to check that actual expenditure followed the priorities.

- The status of senior accountants inside Government departments should be raised to allow them to take part in departmental deci-

sions to assist them in their internal audits.

- Government departments should be compelled to submit annual reports to Parliament.

"The exposure given to maladministration and corruption is an important first step towards rectifying the problem," Sterling said.

"However, it is now essential that concrete steps aimed at ensuring fiscal control are seen to be implemented, as well as prosecutions in court of perpetrators of fraud and corruption."

"Sacob therefore urges the Government to act on recommendations that emerged from the joint study and to take special steps to strengthen the office of the Auditor-General and to ensure its independence so that corruption and maladministration can effectively be addressed."

# Paid for homes row: Plan defended

Political Staff

CABINET ministers who were paid compensation for living in their own homes had not been enriched at the taxpayers expense, the government said.

The allowances provided only enough money to buy houses of R260 000, while ministers were required to occupy residences valued at about R750 000 — "fit for their status," Director-General of Public Works Theo van Robbroeck said yesterday.

The ministers had to make up the difference, he said, responding to a storm of criticism over the compensation scheme, through which more than R3 million was paid to ministers and deputies last year.

He said the present scheme, begun in 1991, was designed to re-

duce costs to the state and had proved cheaper than putting up ministers in official residences.

The scheme was based on recommendations by Professor Giel Loubser, then professor of auditing at the University of Pretoria, who the government had consulted.

"In this process no enrichment takes place at the expense of the taxpayer."

The scheme had brought South Africa into line with other modern countries.

In Britain, official residences were provided only for the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Speaker.

Mr Van Robbroeck said about R5 000 of the monthly allowance paid to a minister was to acquire

a residence "fit for his status."

After tax this was reduced to R3 613. A 100 percent bond at 16 percent interest over 20 years buys a house costing only R260 000, "which can hardly be described as of ministerial standard."

The minister had to make up the difference — without guarantee that he could stay in office for any time.

"Comments in the media that the scheme enables office-bearers to repay their bonds within two years as a result of so-called benefits is a total misrepresentation."

"I am aware of political office-bearers who have to pay an additional amount of between R2 000 and R5 000 a month to meet their bond obligations based on a 20-year period of redemption."



# This is Sam's Place



By CHARIS PERKINS and CHARMAIN NAIDOO  
THIS is Cabinet minister Sam de Beer's Pretoria house.

He bought the 1 000 metre property in November 1990 for R572 000 with two bonds — one to Nedperm for R350 000, and another to the former owner, Mrs Elizabeth Strachan, for R220 000.

Most people would spend sleepless nights worrying to repay such bonds, but not Mr de Beer, the Minister of National Housing and Education and Training.

Last year, taxpayers gave him R112 603,76 before tax to help pay off the bonds. The government in effect is compensating him for the inconvenience of living in one's own house, and that it is cheaper than buying state homes for ministers.

A storm broke in Parliament this week when the government admitted that last year, it had paid more than R3-million to 29 ministers and deputy ministers to live in their own homes. The disclosure has brought bitter condemnation from opposition party

- Price paid: R572 000
- Contribution by the taxpayers in 1992: R112 603,76

ST Times 28/2/93  
members and a public weary of hidden perks and big payouts to public representatives.

One of the fortunate ministers paid to live at home is Mr Pik Botha. He took out a bond on a property measuring two hectares in Heatherdale, Pretoria North, in 1973. It is not known what he paid for the property.

The house is surrounded by a high stone wall and has three full-time policemen, who work in a large brick office at the front gate.

A long brick driveway leads through the well-tended garden to a main house hidden behind tall trees and blooming hedges. The property backs on to an unspoilt mountain view.

Mr Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took out a second bond in 1975.

Last year, South Africans forked out R116 730,86 to pay for furniture, maintenance, rates and gardening services for the property. The year before, it was R114 262,91. And the year before that, R54 744,22.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said on

Friday that Mr Botha bought the property in the 70s because the government did not have enough official residences for ministers.

He also said Mr Botha spent a fortune renovating his house last year to make it easier for his wife to move around after she was paralysed in an accident.

Trade and Industry Deputy Minister David Graaff came off best of all last year. He was given a R158 354,32 housing allowance.

In 1991, he was paid R82 530,08 before tax in compensation.

He owns two private residences in Cape Town and Pretoria.

He bought 3 Premier Mews, a double-storey townhouse in Premier Avenue in the leafy suburb

of Waterkloof, Pretoria, on July 16 1991 under sectional title for R535 000 after taking out a R400 000 bond with Standard Bank.

This week he said that, after tax, he received only R112 054,97 in compensation from the government. That represented about R56 000 for each of his two residences, and did not even cover the bond repayments of R77 000 a year on his Pretoria house.

Number 3 Premier Mews is a modest 292 square metres in size. Downstairs, a tiny entrance hall, an open-plan lounge and a dining room look out over a small garden, a kitchen and a guest toilet.

Upstairs, there are two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a large landing which can accommodate another lounge suite comfortably. The property has a communal swimming pool.

## Status

The Director-General of Public Works, Mr Theo van Robbroek, said this week the compensation scheme for political office-bearers was "designed to reduce costs to the state and to make ministers responsible for their own accommodation".

He said the idea was based on a philosophy in a report by a former professor of auditing at Pretoria University, Giel Loubser.

The R3-million compensation paid to ministers living in their own houses is part of R10,6-million which the government forks out every year for "prestige accommodation and furniture to politicians, and other furnishings, works of art and equipment required by certain government departments".

Mr van Robbroek said ministers needed to live in houses worth at least R750 000 because their status required it.

He also said that when a minister moved into a new residence, it had to be completely refurbished at an estimated cost of R300 000.

## LUXURY IN STORE FOR MINISTERS

By CHARIS PERKINS

THE amount paid out to refurbish one cabinet minister's home could buy all the furniture and appliances in a showroom in a furniture chainstore.

Public Works director-general Theo van Robbroek said this week that it cost R300 000 to refurbish a residence every time a new minister moved in.

Of course, he said, ordinary people who bought furnishing at the OK Bazaars would

not understand that. They certainly would not. The OK Bazaars in Eloff Street, Johannesburg, drew up a long list of items any ordinary family with money to spend might covet.

The list included two lounge suites, three bedroom suites, 120 square metres of carpeting, two hi-fi's, two televisions, a video machine, a vacuum cleaner, an oven, two fridges, a reclining chair, a garden set, a lawnmower and two mountain bikes.

The total cost came to R96 576.



Star 26/3/93

# 'Gravy' scandal grows

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Taxpayers are not only forking out for Cabinet Ministers to live in their own houses — senior Government officials get the same perk when Parliament is in session.

Heads of departments, directors-general and deputy directors-general are paid "rent" by the State, calculated on the purchase prices of their houses.

Officials who do not live in official complexes are eligible for compensation.

And provincial sources say three MECs are being paid to live in their own houses.

According to a document sent to a Cape Town newspaper, a head of department is being paid R4 702,17 a month for living in his house during the parliamentary

session.

Electricity and water bills are also paid by the State.

Director-General of Public Works Theo van Robbroeck confirmed the existence of the scheme.

The average payment to the senior officials was R2 270 a month, he said. The lowest is R954 and the highest R4 700.

Among those being paid to stay in their own houses are the Director-General of Water Affairs and Forestry, G C D Claasens, the Director-General of Internal Affairs, P J Colyn, the Director-General of Finance, Dr S J Naude, the Director-General of Manpower, J D Fourie, the Director-General of Administration (House of Assembly) and the Superintendent-General of Health (House of Assembly).

Van Robbroeck said there was a shortage of accommodation for parliamentary staff. Some were put up in hotels during the session.

The provincial administration said sums being paid to the MECs to live in their own houses were less than those paid to Cabinet Ministers, and varied.

Democratic Party MP Peter Soal, who tabled the questions which led to the disclosure of R3 million spent last year on political office-bearers' private houses, said details of payments to officials showed there was no end to the milking of taxpayers.

Taxpayers might be numb at wave after wave of revelations about the gravy train, but an outcry was likely to follow this new evidence of lavish spending, he said.



# How MPs get paid for driving their own cars

By EDYTH BULBRING  
Political Correspondent

CABINET Ministers are not the only people in Parliament living high on the hog. While some ministers get paid for living in their own houses, more than 300 MPs are either paid to drive their own cars or can benefit from a generous scheme which enables them to buy a new car every four years.

Ordinary MPs receive a salary package of R118 000 a year.

In addition, MPs also benefit from the parliamentary car scheme. Introduced in 1981, the terms of the scheme differ from year to year, but the basis is as follows.

Every MP can apply for a state loan, repayable over four years, to buy a car. The maximum loan has grown from R51 000 in 1989 to R136 000 this year.

The most attractive feature of the scheme is that the MPs in practice do not actually have to pay back the loans. Rather, the state gives them a monthly instalment to pay back the loan it granted them.

An MP who bought a R136 000 car this year will receive R3 800 a month on top of his salary to enable him to pay for it.

After four years when the "loan" has been paid back, the MP is entitled to buy another car through the scheme. Whether he chooses to hold on to the first car or sell it is up to him.

But the attractions of the scheme do not end there. MPs who do not wish to buy a

new car through the scheme can register their own private vehicle with it. Having done so, they are then paid the maximum monthly allowance — R3 800 a month this year.

Many MPs choose to do this because the one catch of the scheme is that, if you die, retire or are not re-elected, you have to immediately repay the balance owing on the car "loan" granted you by the state.

What this means in practical terms is that an MP can buy a perfectly good second-hand car for R20 000 using his own money, or he can buy a new car using his own money for, say, R44 000.

But once he registers the car with the car scheme, the state will pay him R3 800 a month — sufficient to meet payments on a car worth R136 000.

But this is not all. To cover part of the petrol costs and maintenance of the car, every MP receives R684 a month.

Car allowances are also relative to the position held in Parliament. Office bearers get more.

The Chief Whip of Parliament, for example, is entitled to buy a car worth R226 000 or be paid out the same amount over four years after registering his private car with the scheme. In addition, he receives R1 400 a month for maintenance and petrol costs.

Ministerial representatives (unelected political appointees) can buy a car for R181 000 and receive a petrol and maintenance allowance of R880 a month.

# I took cash from Govt — Barnard

STAN 26/2/93.

Heart transplant pioneer Dr Christiaan Barnard has admitted that at the height of his fame he accepted secret funds from the South African Government, according to the International Express

David Barritt, who interviewed Barnard in Cape Town, said the money amounted to "£10 000 on occasion"

"I'd just be given an envelope and I'd sign for it," said Barnard.

Barritt says that Barnard regrets not capitalising more on the success of his cardiac team to campaign for greater equality in South African medicine. He also feels he could have done more to end apartheid.

"I was scared for the safety of my skin, my children — you hide behind these excuses"

Barritt says Barnard told him he would leave South Africa if the country continued to plunge into civil war.

"The scrapping of apartheid is a great step forward. But it worries me it may have come to a stage where we cannot reverse the damage to the body politic."







REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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KAAPSTAD, 26 FEBRUARIE 1993

No. 14611

### STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 334

26 February 1993

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information.—

No 1 of 1993 Additional Appropriation Act, 1993

### KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 334

26 Februarie 1993

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word.—

No 1 van 1993 Addisionele Begrotingswet, 1993

# ACT

To appropriate an additional amount of money for the requirements of the State in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1993.

*(English text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 24 February 1993 )*

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

**Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of State, excluding provinces**

1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the State, excluding the provinces, in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the State Revenue Account, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 1 5

**Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of Cape of Good Hope** 10

2. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Cape of Good Hope in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Cape, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 2 15

**Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of Natal**

3. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of Natal in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Natal, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 3 20

**Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of Orange Free State**

4. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Orange Free State in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 4 25 30

**Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of Transvaal**

5. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Transvaal in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Transvaal, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 5 35

**Short title**

6. This Act shall be called the Additional Appropriation Act, 1993



# WET

Tot bewilliging van 'n addisionele bedrag geld vir die behoeftes van die Staat ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig.

*(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken )  
(Goedgekeur op 24 Februarie 1993 )*

**D**AAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

**Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van Staat, uitgesonderd provinsies**

- 5     1. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die Staat, uitgesonderd die provinsies, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Staatsinkomsterekening, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 1 bewillig

10 **Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Kaap die Goeie Hoop**

2. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993  
15 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste. Kaap, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 2 bewillig

**Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Natal**

3. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie  
20 Natal, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 3 bewillig

**Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Oranje-Vrystaat**

- 25     4. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste. Oranje-Vrystaat, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 4 bewillig

30 **Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Transvaal**

5. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie Transvaal, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste. Transvaal, die addisionele bedrae  
35 geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 5 bewillig

**Kort titel**

6. Hierdie Wet heet die Addisionele Begrotingswet, 1993

## Schedule 1

(AS A CHARGE TO THE STATE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title	R	R
1	State President	511 000	
3	Foreign Affairs	192 693 000	
4	Constitutional Development Service	1 000	
5	Water Affairs and Forestry	4 883 000	
6	Administration House of Assembly	2 400 000 000	
	Including—		
	Drought relief Carry-over debts		2 400 000 000
8	Justice	35 287 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to Legal Aid Board		24 437 000
9	Finance	119 208 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to Development Bank of South- ern Africa		9 000 000
10	State Expenditure	23 515 000	
11	Audit	4 413 000	
12	Administration House of Representatives	184 762 000	
	Including—		
	Housing aid and area development		4 468 000
	Drought relief		2 500 000
13	Administration House of Delegates	71 224 000	
	Including—		
	Drought relief		15 000 000
14	Correctional Services	56 890 000	
15	Home Affairs	1 000	
16	Education and Training	40 279 000	
17	Mineral and Energy Affairs	1 000	
18	Agriculture	308 134 000	
	Including—		
	Industry assistance		288 437 000
	Grants-in-aid and contributions		
	National Veld Trust		35 000
	Agricultural Research Council		1 226 000
19	National Health and Population Development	1 000	
20	Police	28 590 000	
21	Regional and Land Affairs	1 271 983 000	
	Including—		
	Assistance		
	Governments of self-governing territories		
	Other assistance		261 384 000
	Drought relief		123 387 000
	Development assistance		240 243 000
22	National Education	20 563 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Sport and recreation advancement		20 855 000
	Declared cultural institutions		1 226 000
	Conservation bodies		112 000
	National libraries		263 000
	General dictionary institutions		36 000
	Africa Institute		62 000
	Foundation for Education, Science and Technology		300 000



## Bylae 1

## (TEN LASTE VAN DIE STAATSINKOMSTEREKENING)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Staatspresident	511 000	
3	Buitelandse Sake	192 693 000	
4	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	1 000	
5	Waterwese en Bosbou	4 883 000	
6	Administrasie Volksraad	2 400 000 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Droogtehulp Oorlaatskulde		2 400 000 000
8	Justisie	35 287 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Bydrae aan Regshulpraad		24 437 000
9	Finansies	119 208 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Bydrae aan Ontwikkelingsbank van Sude- Afrika		9 000 000
10	Staatsbesteding	23 515 000	
11	Oudit	4 413 000	
12	Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	184 762 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Behuisingshulp en gebiedsontwikkeling		4 468 000
	Droogtehulp		2 500 000
13	Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	71 224 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Droogtehulp		15 000 000
14	Korrektiewe Dienste	56 890 000	
15	Binnelandse Sake	1 000	
16	Onderwys en Opleiding	40 279 000	
17	Mineraal- en Energiesake	1 000	
18	Landbou	308 134 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Bedryfsbystand		288 437 000
	Hulptoelaes en bydraes		
	Nasionale Veldtrust		35 000
	Landbounavorsingsraad		1 226 000
19	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	1 000	
20	Polisie	28 590 000	
21	Streek- en Grondsake	1 271 983 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Bystand		
	Regerings van selfregerende gebiede		261 384 000
	Ander bystand		123 387 000
	Droogtehulp		240 243 000
	Ontwikkelingsbystand		
22	Nasionale Opvoeding	20 563 000	
	Met inbegrip van— Hulptoelaes		
	Sport- en ontspanningsbevordering		20 855 000
	Verklaarde kulturele inrigtings		1 226 000
	Bewaringsliggame		112 000
	Nasionale biblioteke		263 000
	Algemene woordeboekinstellings		36 000
	Afrika-instituut		62 000
	Stigting vir Onderwys, Wetenskap en Teg- nologie		300 000

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
23	Environment Affairs	1 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to National Botanical Gardens		935 000
24	Commission for Administration	1 000	
25	Improvement of conditions of service	1 000	
26	Transport	672 325 000	
27	Defence	1 000	
28	S A Communication Service	433 000	
29	Local Government and National Housing	153 244 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to National Committee of Local Government Associations		100 000
30	Public Works	105 410 000	
31	Manpower	15 316 000	
32	Trade and Industry	25 553 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to S A Tourism Board		1 500 000
	TOTAL	5 735 224 000	



Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
23	Omgewingsake	1 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan Nasionale Botaniese Tuine		935 000
24	Kommissie vir Administrasie	1 000	
25	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	1 000	
26	Vervoer	672 325 000	
27	Weermag	1 000	
28	S A Kommunikasiediens	433 000	
29	Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuisng	153 244 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan Nasionale Komitee van Plaas- like Regeringsverenigings		100 000
30	Openbare Werke	105 410 000	
31	Mannekrag	15 316 000	
32	Handel en Nywerheid	25 553 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan S A Toerismeraad		1 500 000
	TOTAAL	5 735 224 000	

**Schedule 2**

(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES CAPE)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	21 153 000	
2	Health services	101 890 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	51 130 000	
4	Community development	56 398 000	
5	Improvement of conditions of service	6 689 000	
	TOTAL	237 260 000	



## Bylae 2

(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE KAAP)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	21 153 000	
2	Gesondheidsdienste	101 890 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	51 130 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	56 398 000	
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	6 689 000	
	TOTAAL	237 260 000	

**Schedule 3**

(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES NATAL)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
1	General provincial services	R 8 000 000	R
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the Natal Section of the Mountain Club of S A		2 000
2	Health services	110 628 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	4 761 000	
4	Community development	1 000	
5	Improvement of conditions of service	642 000	
	TOTAL	124 032 000	



**Bylae 3**

(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE. NATAL)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	R 8 000 000	R
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan die Natalse Afdeling van die Bergklub van S A		2 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	110 628 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	4 761 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	1 000	
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	642 000	
	TOTAAL	124 032 000	

**Schedule 4**

(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES ORANGE FREE STATE)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	15 210 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Oranjejag		375 000
	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals		27 000
2	Health services	37 774 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	38 715 000	
4	Community development	1 000	
	Including—		
	Financial assistance to the Association of Advice and Management Committees OFS		45 000
5	Improvement of conditions of service	1 268 000	
	TOTAL	92 968 000	



## Bylae 4

(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE 'ORANJE-VRYSTAAT)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	15 210 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	Oranjejag		375 000
	Dierebeskermingsvereniging		27 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	37 774 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	38 715 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	1 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Finansiele bystand aan die Vereniging van		
	Advies- en Bestuurskomitees OVS		45 000
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	1 268 000	
	TOTAAL	92 968 000	

**Schedule 5**

(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES TRANSVAAL)

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	92 089 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
	Performing Arts Council, Transvaal		8 403 000
	City Council of Johannesburg		15 000 000
2	Health services	211 694 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	42 198 000	
4	Community development	42 132 000	
5	Improvement of conditions of service	1 000	
	TOTAL	388 114 000	

## Bylae 5

(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE TRANSVAAL)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	92 089 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae		
	Transvaalse Raad vir die Uitvoerende Kunste		8 403 000
	Stadsraad van Johannesburg		15 000 000
2	Gesondheidsdienste	211 694 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	42 198 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	42 132 000	
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	1 000	
	TOTAAL	388 114 000	





# AG's office becomes public body

By Ismail Lagardien  
Political Correspondent

Sweden

3/13/93

## Law turns top post into independent structure accountable to the people:

THE Government has unilaterally and by means of a single piece of legislation turned the Auditor-General's office — the watchdog of State spending — into an independent public body accountable to Parliament only

From tomorrow the AG, Mr HE Kluever, who was handpicked by Na-

tional Party leader President FW de Klerk, will become the watchdog of Government spending and be accountable to the people of South Africa.

### Accepted

Kluever accepted that Parliament was unrepresentative of South Africa and that the National Party's mandate was

received in 1989 from approximately six percent of South Africa's population but asked that the people of this country give his office a chance

But, he said the Government had no control over the AG once he has been appointed to office

"I think any Auditor-General is honour bound to do the job that the tax payer

wants him to do," Kluever said "And I will do that"

"We report to Parliament which admittedly doesn't represent the whole nation, let's be honest, but if that position (of Parliament) changes, it doesn't really change our role"

Questioned about the rampant corruption and fraud in the Government, Kluever said it was largely overrated as it was "merely a percentage point of the Budget" that was involved

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

## General Affairs

## Rationalization: temporary employees

\*1 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) How many temporary employees in the service of her Department lost their jobs as a result of rationalization during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,
- (2) whether she intends introducing any further rationalization measures, if not, why not, if so, how many temporary workers is it estimated will lose their jobs as a result thereof during the next 12 months?

C19E INT

\*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH Mr Speaker, in pursuance of the Cabinet's decision to effect a saving on the salary account, 34 temporary employees were retrenched. Unless the Cabinet decides otherwise, I do not intend to implement any further personnel rationalisation measures.

\*Mr C I NASSON Mr Speaker, last year the hon the State President announced that all Government departments should rationalise and reduce their personnel by 5%. It is estimated that approximately 46 000 Public Service workers are going to lose their jobs.

The hospitals will also have to rationalise their personnel. Most of the employees or officials are going to receive an attractive retirement package to which up to five years of service will be added. However, there is another category of employees, namely the assistants, the labourers and the general employees, who are still in the temporary service of the hospitals. The programme of rationalisation will be a serious blow

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

to them, as they are not contributors to the Government Service Pension Fund. They will consequently receive a retirement package which will certainly not be worth their while [Interjections]. As a matter of fact, these employees, who have already been prejudiced because they are still temporary, are going to be seriously prejudiced by any rationalisation programme. To crown it all, they will have no other choice but to accept this rationalisation package. There are thousands of temporary employees at hospitals who, after 25 years of service at a hospital, are still employed on a temporary basis. Many of these employees have also reached retirement age and they are also being prejudiced, even if they retire on pension at the normal retirement age. In 1991 there were protest actions by hospital personnel at all the hospitals in this country. One of the grievances which was raised countrywide, was that the conditions of service of these assistants, labourers and general workers were still very unfavourable and unacceptable, especially the fact that these workers were still employed on a temporary basis. These temporary employees have very little if any protection against malpractices in their work situation. As a result the matrons at the hospitals can do as they like with these workers. They can even mistreat those people. These workers are afraid of the matrons of hospitals [Time expired].

\*Mr H B CUPIDO Mr Speaker, rationalisation, whether in the Public Service or in the private sector, is unavoidable. As a result of the economic situation in which the country and the world finds itself, the State is being forced to economise. This leads to the department requesting personnel whose functions are not essential for the functioning of such a department, to participate in the rationalisation programme. When one talks of rationalisation it is not a question of members "losing" their jobs or being "dismissed". It is the responsibility of every department implementing the rationalisation programme to investigate the extent of hardship which may follow as a result of rationalisation. I am overjoyed that the Department of National Health, through the hon the Minister

of National Health, responded that thorough investigations take place after planning, and planning with accompanying consensus with the staff members involved. It is also gratifying to hear that the Department of National Health does not plan any further rationalisation of personnel.

\*Mr C I NASSON Mr Speaker, the hon member for Kasseisvlei is completely out of touch with reality. He need only enquire at hospitals. Then he will realise that what I stated, is the true situation. If that hon member's party is insensitive to the aspirations of these workers then the NP is going to lose a great many votes [Interjections].

It is a great pity that the hon the Minister announced this afternoon that she was not going to introduce any further measures. The temporary employees in our hospitals have very little if any protection against malpractices in their work situation. As a result, a matron at a hospital can do as she likes with these workers. Consequently these employees are scared to death of the matrons of hospitals because they can be threatened with dismissal as a result of the most trivial offence. In the case of many of these dismissals, matrons are often guilty of unfair labour practices.

The trade unions are continually negotiating with the various provincial administrations and the Commission for Administration with regard to the improvement of conditions of service of this category of worker. On 27 and 28 January this year trade unions and labour organisations held such negotiations, and it is a pity that no press statements were issued after the negotiations in order to inform the public. I should like to ask the hon the Minister why these employees could not have been appointed on a permanent basis. What is she going to do to ensure that the pensions of these temporary employees will not be detrimentally affected when they retire due to rationalisation? If these employees were to be appointed permanently today, and they would therefore be allowed to contribute to the Government Service Pension Fund, what would happen to these previous years of service which such employees served in a temporary capacity? Some employees have been in the service of the State on a temporary basis for up to 25 years.

\*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH Mr Speaker, the hon member is out of touch

with what is happening here [Interjections]. I must point out to him that he formulated his interpellation incorrectly. He clearly asked how many temporary employees in the service of her department lost their jobs. My department does not manage hospitals. I think that the hon member should have done his homework more thoroughly [Interjections]. He should have formulated the matter more clearly and indicated that he wanted to talk about the treatment of general assistants by provincial administrations [Interjections]. As the interpellation reads, I must give him information with regard to what the Department of National Health and Population Development did, which is a completely different department. I would advise the hon member to go and do his homework [Interjections].

I am prepared to reply to the hon member in general, and to say that the guideline of the provincial administrations was that all employees should be treated fairly in this process of staff reduction, and that it was clearly to be taken into consideration that services were not allowed to be compromised and that the rendering of service to the public had to be given the highest priority.

I also want to point out to the hon member that temporary employees contribute 5% of their salary to the pension fund, while permanent employees contribute 8%. Therefore if they are changed to permanent employees immediately there is a financial implication which has to be taken into consideration. There are quite a few factors which are therefore being investigated at the moment [Interjections].

Debate concluded

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

Certain company in Lesotho: alleged confiscation of interests

\*1 Mr L T LANDERS asked the State President

(1) Whether he has received a request from

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



South African investors in and shareholders of a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the State President's Office for the purpose of his reply, calling for the appointment of an independent public commission of inquiry into the alleged confiscation of this company's interests in Lesotho, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this company,

- (2) whether he will comment on the revocation by the Lesotho Government of a specific mining leases order whereby the interests of the said company were allegedly confiscated, if not, why not, if so, what are his comments?

C7E

#### THE STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) Yes

(a) 30 March 1992

(b) Swissbrough Diamond Mines represented by one Mr Josias van Zyl

- (2) No

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, I want to ask him whether he would tell the House whether the company in question requested that an independent judicial commission be appointed to inquire into this matter. Would he also tell the House whether he intends to appoint one, and if not, why not?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, on two occasions the State President—in one instance it was the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs who was the Acting State President at the time—wrote to Mr Van Zyl to inform him of our decision. After further representations, I again wrote to the same Mr Van Zyl in December 1992. I do not want to give any details here, because there is a court case pending in the Lesotho High Court at the moment in which the subject matter of this question is at issue. However, I just want to quote two paragraphs from the two letters concerned.

In the letter, dated 3 June 1992, from the hon the Acting State President, it is stated *inter alia*

Die aangeleentheid is deeglik oorweeg, waarna daar tot die slotsom gekom is dat u self in hierdie geval tot die Regering van Lesotho

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

behoort te wend en dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering nie aan u versoek kan voldoen nie

In a letter, dated 3 December 1992, which I signed, it is stated *inter alia*

Na deeglike oorweging van die aangeleentheid, moet ek u meedeel dat die Regering van oordeel is dat daar nie aanvaarbare gronde bestaan op grond waarvan aan u versoek om vergoeding gehoor behoort gegee te word nie. Die Regering ontken enige aanspreklikeheid vir skade wat u in Lesotho sonderly het. Dit staan u derhalwe vry om voort te gaan met enige alternatiewe stappe wat u mag oorweeg.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, I want to ask him please to inform the House why the South African Government did not intervene diplomatically, or otherwise, on behalf of South African nationals who suffered damages, allegedly to the amount of R1 billion in Lesotho, apparently as a result of the actions of the Lesotho government which, it is alleged, was acting on the instructions of the South African Government, whereby the interests of South African nationals were destroyed and taken away from them.

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, the South African Government does not need sermons from that hon member with regard to its duty to safeguard the interests of South African nationals. However, the South African Government can only do so in cases in which it is convinced that those interests have been harmed, in the first instance, and, secondly, if interests have been harmed, that they were harmed on a basis which justifies intervention by the South African Government. If the hon member had listened properly, he would have noticed, from what I quoted from the letter dated 3 December, that we made it clear to Mr Van Zyl that we were convinced that there were no acceptable grounds on which we could comply with his request for some other form of compensation.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, can he then also tell the House whether it is not true that a document emanated from his office, a document which was penned by a certain Dr

Ackermann and which was called the "Advies-dokument", in terms of which Swissbrough Diamond Mines, according to Dr Ackermann's recommendation, be paid an amount of R50 million in settlement of the claims being made by Swissbrough Diamond Mines. If that is in fact the case, then what happened to that recommendation?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, as I stand here I am not aware of such a document. If the hon member could let me have a copy I will look at it. I shall also talk to Dr Ackermann as soon as I get to my office.

However, I have before me, as part of the material collected in preparation for this question, the considered advice which was given to me at different times by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. I also have before me an analysis of the whole history of the matter, in which such an advice does not feature at all.

I would also like the hon member to let me have that copy and to tell me to whom the document was addressed. If it was an internal advice document I would be extremely interested to know how the hon member got possession of such a document.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, is it not true that Protocol 4, which was signed by South Africa and Lesotho, provides for the raising of foreign loans in excess of \$500 million for the fulfilment of obligations of the South African Government, the Lesotho government and the Lesotho Highlands Development Association in terms of the water treaty, the specific purpose of those loans being to make good compensation for people who lost their properties in terms of the development project?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, there is no question about it. Provision is made in the protocols for compensation for those who are entitled to it. However, if a person comes forward and bases a claim on certain assumptions when there are no grounds for such assumptions and when technical advice indicates that there are no such grounds, it would be irresponsible to positively consider any request for compensation if all the advice that one gets militates against the suggestion that there is a proper claim for compensation.

Mr L T LANDERS May I put a final question, Mr Speaker?

Mr SPEAKER Yes, the hon member may ask a final question.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, it is alleged—I am not saying that this is so, but I have been informed of this in writing and telephonically, and I would be satisfied if the hon the State President would answer yes or no—that directly or indirectly a request was made to Mr J van Zyl that the proposed draft petitions that he made available to the hon the State President and the other departments affected be held back until after the referendum which was held in the Republic of South Africa on 17 March 1992. Is this in fact so?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any such thing.

#### Ministers

Certain company in Lesotho: compensation to shareholders

\*1 Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received any recommendations in respect of or requests for the payment of compensation to the shareholders of a certain company, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply and whose interests in Lesotho were allegedly confiscated as a result of the implementation of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, if so, (a) from whom were these recommendations or requests received and (b) what is the name of the company concerned,

- (2) whether any compensation has been paid to the shareholders of this company, if not, why not; if so, (a) what compensation and (b) on what grounds,

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C14E

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

- (1) Yes I received a copy of a request to the South African Government, which re-

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



quest was dealt with by the Office of the State President

- (a) Mr J van Zyl on behalf of the shareholders of Swisbough Diamond Mines (Pty) Ltd (254)
- (b) Swisbough Diamond Mines (Pty) Ltd

- (2) No, as the South African Government denies all liability for the payment of such compensation

- (3) No

#### Executioner in service of Department

- \*2 Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Justice †

Whether his Department has the services of a hangman at its disposal at present, if not, why not; if so, what (a) is his annual salary and (b) are the further relevant details?

C27E

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTER'S COUNCIL (for the Minister of Justice)

Yes, the Department has the services of an executioner at its disposal. Because of the sensitivity of the matter no further particulars can be revealed.

#### INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

#### Own affairs

**Legal proceedings against Department**  
\*1. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether, with reference to certain information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, legal proceedings were instituted against his Department by a certain organization, school principal and two parents, if so, what was the finding of the court in these proceedings,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- (2) whether the court concerned issued an order as to costs against his Department, if so, what were the costs?

C21E INT

\*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Speaker, the answer is that the court's finding is contained in a report consisting of 34 pages. The ruling of the court implies that a circular issued by the department on 22 December 1992 relating to the non-appointment of replacements is invalid. [Interjections]

Secondly, the answer is yes, but the costs have not yet been determined because all the orders as to costs that were made have been suspended pending the outcome of the appeal court. Does that hon member want to say "hear, hear!" again?

\*Mr C I NASSON Mr Speaker, the department would have had more money for the normal functioning of our schools if the hon the Minister had not been so wasteful with his education expenditure. [Interjections] As a taxpayer and a public representative I had to hang my head in shame when I read in last week's *South* about the hon the Minister's car telephone which cost R14 000, and that he receives a housing subsidy of R108 000 from the department while he wants to lay off approximately 4 000 teachers in order to save money for his department. [Interjections] Yes, after all, we do not receive housing subsidies.

It is ironic that the hon the Minister is introducing economy measures. The result of these economy measures is that the department has to incur greater expenditure in order to succeed with its economy measures. The hon the Minister could have . [Interjections]

\*Mr SPEAKER Order! Hon members must give the hon member a chance.

\*Mr C I NASSON: The hon the Minister could rather have used the R200 000, which the court case is allegedly going to cost him, to pay for textbooks for schools. Our schools have no textbooks and exercise books. No material is being

\*Mr P C MCKENZIE Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon member a question?

\*Mr C I NASSON No, Sir, I do not have time. The hon member for Bonteheuwel could have requested a turn to speak.

No material or supplies are being delivered at schools because the department has put a freeze on man orders being filled, since it has no money. [Interjections] The hon the Minister has now lodged an appeal against the court rulings. He is playing for time. This appeal will mean that the court costs will now amount to twice or three times the original amount. [Interjections] This amounts to the misapplication of very scarce funds.

It is also clear that the hon the Minister is playing for time. [Interjections] Once again I should like to appeal to [Time expired]

\*Mr B P CUPIDO Mr Chairman, it is very clear to us that this debate has not dealt with the question put by the hon member for Bokkeveld. His question was aimed at creating the opportunity for something to happen. What he wanted to happen has happened. He wanted to get at the hon the Minister in a personal capacity. That is regrettable. We stand on the threshold of great change in education. It is very important that we try to create the correct climate for the transition to the single education system we have been appealing for in this very House year after year. [Interjections]

It is truly regrettable that we should display our personal vendettas here. Perhaps the hon member is afraid of what appears in the newspaper, for example the finding about the irrelevance of the DP. [Interjections] I am not even referring to the LPSA. [Interjections] Cries of distress are going out. [Interjections]

\*Mr SPEAKER Order! Hon members may not make speeches from their benches. They must be called upon to speak. This applies specifically to the hon member for Schauderville. The hon member may proceed.

\*Mr B P CUPIDO My appeal to hon members of Parliament is that we should examine what we can do in respect of creating a climate and a

dispensation so that no one will be prejudicially affected in the process when we reach the point of a single education system for all, something we are all striving for.

Mr D M G CURRY Mr Speaker, what is important in this era of the transformation of South African society is the management of that transformation. It is clear that the NP is failing in this transformation process. [Interjections] We are now talking politics, because this it what has led to the situation in our community. This will be proved on the day the election takes place.

On Sunday night we had a taste of that. We had a taste of the community's reaction. We were told by the hon the State President that owing to the steps the NP had taken, 80% of the coloured people supported them and were going to vote for them. Where were they at the Civic Centre, in the heart of Cape Town, on Sunday night? [Interjections]

I have said to the hon the Minister that education is going to be a thorny question for the Minister who occupies that position. Therefore, the way in which that hon Minister deals with the process of transformation is going to be important.

Last year an Act was passed by Parliament which gave teachers the right to apply for retirement at an early age. We all supported this as a method by which the number of teachers in service could be decreased. Therefore further steps are now being taken to rationalise.

I am getting tired of listening, here in Parliament, to how the Government Ministers waste money in their departments. Every day brings an exposure of their inability to manage their departments' finances, despite 40 or 50 years of NP rule. There is the case of Telkom. [Interjections] We were told that if they were privatised the telephone services would save us money. We would even get a better service.

\*Now we are all paying more for telephones. [Interjections] Now we are told we must pay more so that we can receive a better service. This is the party that is in control of these things.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Star 2/3/93

## 'Govt misused R5-bn'

The Government has misused an estimated R5 billion, the ANC claimed last night.

In a further indication that the current corruption scandal is hardening attitudes towards the March 17 Budget, the ANC said there was rampant abuse in Government circles.

Government expenditure of R3 million for 29 Ministers to live in their own homes last year was

"a depressing exposure of how the National Party Government abuses taxpayers' money"

The payouts were made with the full knowledge of President de Klerk and it was unacceptable to say they were in accordance with ministerial status.

The ANC urged the Government to consider the needs of the majority of taxpayers in its allocation of public funds —  
Political Reporter



Star 2 18/93 (259)

## Congo-SA diplomatic ties

South Africa and the Congo yesterday agreed to sign diplomatic relations. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Renier Schoeman represented South Africa at a ceremony in Brazzaville.

# JAMES SAYS HE'S A NEO-NAZI SKINHEAD... PREPARING FOR WAR



NO COMPROMISE

James in the regalia of his other persona, as one of South Africa's leading neo-Nazis

Picture: CHRISTINE NESBITT

## Ready to take up arms to maintain white rule

By NICK OLIVARI

BY day, James wears a suit and tie and holds down a desk job at an insurance company

When he gets home to his swastika-daubed flat, he dons camouflage trousers and military-style boots to take on his other persona: one of South Africa's leading neo-Nazis

His long hair is a source of irritation to 26-year-old James. He would prefer to emulate the shaven skulls of the European skinheads, but has to keep his hair to keep his job

He does not compromise on the neo-Nazi, racist sentiments shared by skinheads around the world

South Africa must continue to be governed by whites, he declares. He and hundreds of fellow skinheads around the country claim they are ready to take up arms to ensure this

Although the branch members gathered in James's home last week declined to be identified other than by first names, one said there were 800 members in the Witwatersrand, with other groups in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth. All believed there was already a low-intensity war in Natal and it was only a matter of time before it hit the white population

Said Dougie, 19, an apprentice vehicle designer: "There are arms to fight -- I will personally take up these arms. I will go to war with a 100 percent effort."

James added: "My weapon is hidden -- until the war comes."

Though the group stressed they were speaking as South African skinheads and not for the AWB, several did not personal affiliations to the organisation -- and that they had been AWB-trained

"I have been to AWB camps and training centres and would fully support what they made to go to war," said Dougie. "I am currently an AWB corporal."

The group denied firm links with overseas skinheads but said they had right-wing "friends" in Germany, Holland and United Kingdom

Explaining their creed, James said: "Someone can get up and say I'm prepared to be black but if a man says he's prepared to be white he's branded a racist."

Disillusioned with most political parties, James said the CP were "liberal" -- the National Party were inconsistent. "The government indoctrinated me to fight against the communist onslaught," he said. "After two years in the army, with 14 months in Angola, the same government now tells me to accept all changes."

12 MAR 1993



● REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

259

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VOL 333

CAPE TOWN, 5 MARCH 1993

KAAPSTAD, 5 MAART 1993

No. 14622

### STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 365

5 March 1993

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 5 of 1993. Secret Services Amendment Act, 1993

### KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 365

5 Maart 1993

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 5 van 1993 Wysigingswet op Geheime Dienste, 1993



**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

# ACT

To amend the Secret Services Act, 1978, so as to further regulate the appointment of members of the Secret Services Evaluation Committee; and to provide for matters in connection therewith.

*(English text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 26 February 1993 )*

**B**E IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

**Amendment of section 3A of Act 56 of 1978, as inserted by section 4 of Act 142 of 1992**

1. Section 3A of the Secret Services Act, 1978 (Act No 56 of 1978), is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection 5

“(1) There is hereby established a committee to be known as the Secret Services Evaluation Committee consisting of not less than three but not more than five persons appointed by the State President, of whom one shall be designated by him as the chairman, and of whom at least one shall not be a holder of office in the Executive Authority of the Republic and shall be appointed after consultation with the leaders of the opposition parties in Parliament ” 10

**Short title and commencement**

2. This Act shall be called the Secret Services Amendment Act, 1993 and shall come into operation on 1 April 1993 15

**ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in  
bestaande verordenings aan

# WET

Tot wysiging van die Wet op Geheime Dienste, 1978, ten einde die aanstelling van lede van die Beoordelingskomitee oor Geheime Dienste verder te reel; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

*(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken )  
(Goedgekeur op 26 Februarie 1993 )*

**D**AAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

**Wysiging van artikel 3A van Wet 56 van 1978, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 4 van Wet 142 van 1992**

- 5    1. Artikel 3A van die Wet op Geheime Dienste, 1978 (Wet No 56 van 1978),  
word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang
- 10    “(1) Hierby word 'n komitee met die naam Beoordelingskomitee oor  
Geheime Dienste ingestel wat bestaan uit minstens drie maar hoogstens vyf  
persone deur die Staatspresident aangestel, van wie een deur hom as die  
voorsitter aangewys word, en van wie minstens een nie 'n ampsbekleer in  
die Uitvoerende Gesag van die Republiek moet wees nie en na oorleg  
met die leiers van die opposisiepartye in die Parlement aangestel word ”

**Kort titel en inwerkingtreding**

2. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Geheime Dienste, 1993, en tree op  
15 1 April 1993 in werking





## Bylae

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Voorsitter van die Ministersraad van die Volksraad	234 000	
2	Landbou-ontwikkeling	2 262 319 000	
3	Onderwys en Kultuur	211 801 000	
	Met inbegrip van —		
	Bystand aan verklaarde kulturele instellings		1 550 000
	Bystand aan organisasies vir bewaring, bevordering en uitbouing van kultuur		538 000
4	Plaaslike Bestuur, Behuising en Werke	73 220 000	
5	Begrotings- en Ondersteuningsdienste	1 334 000	
6	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	170 132 000	
7	Welsyn	49 371 000	
8	Gesondheidsdienste	77 743 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydrae tot Springkell-sanatorium		10 000
	TOTAAL	2 846 154 000	



# WET

Tot bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir die behoeftes van die Administrasie: Volksraad in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig.

*(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken )  
(Goedgekeur op 24 Februarie 1993 )*

**D**AAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

**Bewilliging van addisionele geld vir behoeftes van Administrasie: Volksraad**

1. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975),  
5 word daar hierby vir die behoeftes van die Administrasie Volksraad in die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig, as 'n las teen die Inkomsterekening Volksraad, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van die Bylae bewillig

**Kort titel**

- 10 2. Hierdie Wet heet die Addisionele Begrotingswet (Volksraad), 1993



## Act No. 24, 1993 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1993

## Schedule

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly	234 000	
2	Agricultural Development	2 262 319 000	
3	Education and Culture	211 801 000	
	Including—		
	Assistance to declared cultural institutions		1 550 000
	Assistance to organizations for preservation fostering and extension of culture		538 000
4	Local Government Housing and Works	73 220 000	
5	Budgetary and Auxiliary Services	1 334 000	
6	Improvement of conditions of service	170 132 000	
7	Welfare	49 371 000	
8	Health Services	77 743 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to Springkell Sanatorium		10 000
	TOTAL	2 846 154 000	

12 MAR 1993



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## STAATSKOERANT

257

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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VOL 332

CAPE TOWN, 26 FEBRUARY 1993

KAAPSTAD, 26 FEBRUARIE 1993

No. 14612

### STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 335. 26 February 1993

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No 24 of 1993· Additional Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1993

### KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 335 26 Februarie 1993

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 24 van 1993 Addisionele Begrotingswet (Volksraad), 1993

# ACT

**To appropriate additional amounts of money for the requirements of the Administration: House of Assembly in the financial year ending 31 March 1993.**

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 24 February 1993 )*

**B**E IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

**Appropriation of additional moneys for requirements of Administration: House of Assembly**

1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated for the requirements of the Administration House of Assembly in the financial year ending 31 March 1993, as a charge to the Revenue Account House of Assembly, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of the Schedule 5

**Short title**

10

2. This Act shall be called the Additional Appropriation Act (House of Assembly), 1993



## FOREIGN BODIES

Changes at Foreign Affairs will be

Albert van Niekerk, of the  
Union of South Africa, will be  
appointed to the position of  
Ambassador to the United States  
and Canada. He will be  
replaced by the present  
Ambassador, Mr. J. H. van  
Rensburg, who will be  
appointed to the top job,  
that of Secretary of State.

Mr. van Rensburg will be  
replaced by Mr. J. H. van  
Rensburg, who will be  
appointed to the top job,  
that of Secretary of State.

Mr. van Rensburg will be  
replaced by Mr. J. H. van  
Rensburg, who will be  
appointed to the top job,  
that of Secretary of State.

# Experts to look into homes plan

Star 5/3/93

180400

259

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A panel of experts is being appointed to advise the Government on the suitability of the housing scheme for Ministers who are paid to live in their own homes.

President de Klerk said the panel would include representatives from the private sector and would have access to data on which the scheme was based.

De Klerk, clearly upset by recent sharp criticism of the scheme, said no corruption or enrichment was involved.

He said Ministers and certain other political office-bearers had been provided with housing from 1910. As part of the Government's programme to reduce State expenditure, an investigation into housing for political office-bearers was launched about three years ago.

This revealed that the old

system of providing official residences was not cost-effective.

There were few other comparable countries which provided residences to all political office-bearers. In most, they had to pay for their own housing.

The new scheme was introduced two years ago. The idea was that most ministerial houses would be sold and political office-bearers would instead be paid a monthly allowance.

Substantial savings were made, he said. The sale of properties also provided capital for projects such as schools.

The monthly ministerial allowance had two components. There was an after-tax allowance of about R3 600 to enable politicians to occupy their own properties and there was an allowance of R3 170 to compensate them for services and running costs.

De Klerk said that, with a 100 percent bond running over 20 years, a house worth R260 000 could be bought

# Panel to investigate housing allowances

259  
259

By PM 5/3/93

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk has bowed to public pressure and announced that a panel of experts would investigate the furore surrounding the R3m paid last year to political office bearers for staying in their own houses.

De Klerk, entering the debate for the first time, said the scheme, far from being evidence of corruption in government, saved public money and was in keeping with practice in most other countries.

Nevertheless, in the light of the controversy government had decided to appoint a panel of experts to advise as soon as possible on the suitability and cost effectiveness of the present scheme.

In reply to a question by DP MP Peter Soal, retiring Public Works Minister Gene Louw said 30 political office bearers were paid about R3m last year and about R400 000 so far this year as compensation for staying in their own houses.

De Klerk said the age-old scheme of providing housing for political office bearers was found to be not cost effective

"Substantial savings" had been achieved.

The new system, which essentially pays the office bearer rather than paying for the property, resulted in Ministers getting an allowance of R3 600 and a further R3 170 as compensation for running costs.

The R3 600 was sufficient only to purchase a house with a value of R260 000, but political office bearers were nevertheless expected to acquire houses of a relatively high standard.

He said there was "not a vestige of scandal in the scheme", denying that it had the effect of enriching political office bearers. In fact, Ministers were often required to pay in additional amounts in order to maintain housing of a sufficient standard.

Talking about corruption in general, De Klerk said: "It shocks me that so much is found, but it is found because we are looking for it."

Soal hoped the panel would come to the conclusion that the present housing compensation scheme should be abandoned.



NEW

CORRUPTION FMS13/93

## Nobody's fault?

(259) (BWA)

Government is sticking doggedly to the belief that no Cabinet Minister or senior official is accountable for the latest alleged corruption and maladministration, revealed in former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley's last re-

EVE



RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH'S Film

# CHAPLIN

MARIO KASSAR

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CURRENT AFFAIRS FM 5/3/93

(259) (BWA)

port to parliament.

It is now clear that the R12bn-plus poured into homeland coffers by SA taxpayers is not regarded as the responsibility of anyone outside of the homelands once the Nat-dominated parliament gives the go-ahead for the payments. Yet Wronsley has painted a grim picture of corruption, wastage and mismanagement — and disclosed that he repeatedly warned government of what was happening.

At a press briefing in Cape Town last week, two Ministers and two deputy Ministers tried to reassure the public that the situation is not nearly as bad as perceived. The consensus was that they failed hopelessly.

Claims of a commitment to a clean administration and rejection of corruption and mismanagement were read against a background of the repeated refusal of any Minister to accept responsibility for the mess uncovered by Wronsley and little action against guilty officials. Regional Development Deputy Minister Andre Fourie even tried to cast doubt on Wronsley's report by pointing out that it was untested evidence.

But a few hours later, during a special debate in parliament on corruption, opposition MPs slammed government's insensitivity. The Democratic Party's Geoff Engel estimated that corruption and malpractices uncovered over the past 18 months amounted to R5bn — and was probably just the "tip of the iceberg." But no Ministers had resigned or been fired. Some had even been promoted.

His colleague and DP deputy spokesman on Finance, Jasper Walsh, said it had long been known that homeland finances were "in a shambles," yet they had been allowed to run over their budgets and borrow against SA government guarantees to make up the deficits. "We knew the loans will not be repaid and will have to come out of taxpayers' pockets."

Two vital elements of democracy — accountability and responsibility — were ignored by government and resulted in an "orgy of corruption."

"No senior civil servant or political head has admitted any responsibility whatsoever for what has taken place. This is where we must start. The example given by this government to its successor, to the private sector and to the people of SA is one of incompetence and disregard for its own actions."

The row over Wronsley's report was exacerbated by updated details released last week of massive financial perks given to political office bearers for living in their own houses instead of State residences.

The scheme, first exposed by the FM last year (*Current Affairs* February 28 1992), and massive tax-free golden handshakes awaiting retiring Ministers have underscored the public perception of an overloaded government gravy train that is demanding an ever-rising share of State revenue to keep running.

Perhaps it's the only way to keep them at work as preparations for a democratic transition continue.

# De Klerk

Star 5/3/93

## shocked at wrongs

CAPE TOWN — The fact that corruption had been found was because the Government was looking for it and was not covering up anything, President de Klerk said yesterday.

"That which the Government has taken the initiative to investigate is now on the table and the result of continuing efforts to contain corruption better," he said at a press conference.

"It shocks me too that so much corruption has been found"

Most of the corruption referred to in the reports of commissions of inquiry published had been found in other dispensations and structures.

"It must be realised that although we all do not agree with the present constitution, most of the corruption referred to happened in other structures," the President said.

"I do not appoint Ministers or Chief Ministers of the self-governing states.

"They are responsible to their electorate and not to me. This is even more true of the TBVC states."

De Klerk said he had as little say when a Minister in a TBVC state did anything wrong as he did if a British Prime Minister did anything wrong. — Sapa

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXPENDITURE

No. 349

259

5 March 1993

Statement of Revenue collected during the period  
1 April 1992 to 31 January 1993

Treasury, Pretoria

DEPARTEMENT VAN  
STAATSBESTEDING

No. 349

5 Maart 1993

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tyd-  
perk 1 April 1992 tot 31 Januarie 1993.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of January Maand Januarie		Total 1 April to 31 January Totaal 1 April tot 31 Januarie	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>Inland revenue</b>	<b>Binnelandse inkomste</b>					
Tax on income	Belasting op inkomste	50 484 300 000	4 480 314 899	4 291 099 731	36 539 453 081	35 157 524 631
Loan Levy 1989-94	Leningsheffing 1989-94	—	(6 582)	—	173 464	2 032 358
Sales tax	Verkoopbelasting	21 019 700 000	7 074 745	48 846 000	69 847 704	10 552 912 482
Value added tax	Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	—	1 625 309 072	1 983 964 793	14 269 636 956	5 167 848 128
<b>Other taxes</b>	<b>Ander belastinge</b>					
Non-resident shareholders' tax	Belasting op buitelandse aandeel- houers	320 000 000	40 697 663	38 285 369	242 892 842	295 336 225
Non-residents' tax on interest	Rentebelasting op buitelanders	—	19 062	—	13 233	37 826
Undistributed profits	Onuitgekeerde winste	—	—	501	89 742	365 617
Donations tax	Geskenkbelasting	6 000 000	7 199 561	979 101	16 062 582	4 764 872
Estate duty	Boedelbelasting	75 000 000	6 707 106	7 890 718	72 072 931	69 857 426
Trade securities	Handelseffekte	221 000 000	12 007 598	10 633 521	140 143 662	169 474 083
Stamp duties and fees	Seëlregte en gelde	830 000 000	69 754 132	51 066 452	640 744 434	597 485 722
Transfer duties	Hereregte	1 110 000 000	149 953 197	92 960 956	1 068 852 784	749 588 827
Miscellaneous	Diverse	—	—	—	—	—
Mining leases and ownership	Mynverhuurings en eiendomsregte	295 000 000	625 432	(3 928 655)	156 773 703	219 209 634
Interest and dividends	Rente en dividende	59 450 000	2 172 179	2 819 884	40 731 087	53 236 897
Levies	Heffings	19 000 000	1 400 919	786 415	20 439 039	13 751 791
Recoveries of loans and advances	Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	59 550 000	1 910 569	1 878 527	63 877 391	31 671 446
Departmental activities	Departementale bedrywighede	1 129 000 000	82 630 997	198 908 922	1 229 991 704	986 224 920
Capital Revenue	Kapitaalinkomste	20 000 000	—	—	—	—
	<b>R</b>	<b>75 648 000 000</b>	<b>6 487 770 569</b>	<b>6 726 192 235</b>	<b>54 571 796 339</b>	<b>54 071 322 885</b>
Less Payments to self-governing territories	Min Betalings aan selfregerende gebiede	1 361 300 000	110 854 000	148 436 917	1 127 435 000	1 068 494 917
Payments to TBVC Countries	Betalings aan TBVC Lande	760 700 000	55 992 027	—	584 409 868	—
<b>Total Inland revenue</b>	<b>Totaal Binnelandse inkomste</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>73 526 000 000</b>	<b>6 320 924 542</b>	<b>52 859 951 471</b>	<b>53 002 827 968</b>
<b>Customs and excise duties</b>	<b>Doeane-en aksynsregte</b>					
Customs duty	Doeanereg	3 124 000 000	189 686 120	191 174 760	2 509 128 127	2 311 357 626
Excise duty	Aksynsreg	4 754 000 000	478 889 140	233 475 985	3 591 902 359	2 592 908 801
Surcharge	Bobelasting	1 670 000 000	100 486 542	101 613 710	1 272 627 981	1 216 394 734
Miscellaneous	Diverse	17 000 000	25 459 070	161 623 018	106 570 944	528 532 766
Fuel levy	Brandstofheffing	6 634 000 000	539 143 131	480 600 994	5 670 312 945	4 254 896 498
Ordinary levy	Gewone heffing	64 000 000	4 395 813	5 056 876	58 336 545	50 956 922
	<b>R</b>	<b>16 263 000 000</b>	<b>1 338 059 816</b>	<b>1 173 545 443</b>	<b>13 208 878 901</b>	<b>10 955 047 347</b>
Less	Min					
Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie- ooreenkomste	5 040 000 000	1 321 087 250	873 728 750	5 068 559 500	4 499 022 000
<b>Total Customs and excise duties</b>	<b>Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>11 223 000 000</b>	<b>16 972 566</b>	<b>8 140 319 401</b>	<b>6 456 025 347</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>84 749 000 000</b>	<b>6 337 897 108</b>	<b>6 877 572 011</b>	<b>61 000 270 872</b>	<b>59 458 853 315</b>
<b>South African Development Trust Fund</b>	<b>Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds</b>					
				15 023 182	—	57 495 883
				15 023 182	—	57 495 883
			6 337 897 108	6 892 595 193	61 000 270 872	59 516 349 198
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	12 224 644	1 634 619	201 414 600	154 200 180
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	3 997 310	1 798 845	49 915 308	27 401 995
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	(4 619 467)	62	13 207 794	6 206 725
	<b>R</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11 602 487</b>	<b>3 433 526</b>	<b>264 537 702</b>	<b>187 808 900</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>Groot totaal</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6 349 499 595</b>	<b>6 896 028 719</b>	<b>61 264 808 574</b>
						<b>59 704 158 098</b>
Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 198 in Government Gazette of 12 February 1993	Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 198 in Staatskoerant van 12 Februarie 1993					
In Transit 31 March 1992	In Transito 31 Maart 1992	—	—	—	480 288 319	—
In Transit/Overremitted 31 December 1992	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra 31 Desember 1992	—	74 898 817	—	—	—
Collections as above	Invorderings soos hierbo	—	6 349 499 595	—	61 264 808 574	—
	<b>R</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6 424 398 412</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>61 745 096 893</b>	<b>—</b>
In Transit/Overremitted 31 January 1993	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Janua- re 1993	—	33 008 103	—	33 008 103	—
In Transit Revenue Account Administra- tions	In Transito Inkomsterekening Admini- strasies	—	(21 639 833)	—	(252 935 215)	—
Received into Exchequer Account	In Skatke rekening ontvang	R	—	6 435 766 682	—	61 525 169 781



## Cabinet members' residences

68 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Public Works †

- (1) Whether any members of the Cabinet occupy their private residences as official residences, if so, what is the monthly amount at which each of these Ministers leases his residence (a) to and (b) from his Department,
- (2) whether his Department has made any improvements to any of these residences, if not, why not, if so, what was the (a) cost and (b) nature of these improvements, in each case,
- (3) whether his Department will be compensated for these improvements when any of these Ministers retire from the Cabinet, if not, why not, if so, on what basis is this compensation calculated? B189E

## The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) Yes

(a) and (b)

No lease agreements exist between occupants and the State. Members of the Cabinet do however receive a monthly allowance in cases where they use private residences as official accommodation, in respect of which they receive the following standard monthly allowance, if the residence complies with prescribed requirements an after tax provision of approximately R3 600 to enable the Minister to acquire a suitable residence, as well as an after tax allowance of approximately R3 170 to compensate the Minister for all services and running costs—such as gardening services, domestic cleaner, maintenance and insurance of fixed property, furnishings, electrical equipment, kitchenware and crockery, which are normally provided by the State in the case of State-owned residences.

Not all Ministers receive the maximum allowance. The allowance can be scaled down as a result of a compulsory evaluation process.

(2) The Department of Public Works as such do not make improvements to any of the residences. On 29 May 1991 the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Cabinet approved that the State accept responsibility for the costs incurred with regard to the installation of security measures to private residences which are used by political office-bearers as official residences. The level of the security measures are determined by the Security Advisory Unit of the South African Police and the work is undertaken by private contractors after quotations have been obtained by the relevant office-bearer. The financial responsibility of the State is limited to the amount of the lowest quote and which complies to the specifications. There are however cases where Ministers, on their responsibility, have scaled down the security measures as proposed by the SA Police. The Minister can however, at his own cost, effect security measures at a higher level than that recommended.

(a) The costs of the State's contribution are calculated to an upper limit of 5% of the value of the property of ministerial official residence as determined from time to time. The limit up to 30 November 1992 was R32 500 and at present it is R35 750.

(b) The nature of the improvements coincide with the security of the relevant dwelling and are determined by the South African Police after evaluating the security of the subject property.

(3) The State will also, in terms of the aforesaid Cabinet's approval, be responsible for the costs above the aforesaid 5% (mentioned in 2(a) above), if so required by the security evaluation, which will be written off by the State over a period of ten years. Provided that, if the term of office of the political office-bearer should terminate before expiry of the ten-year period, the outstanding amount be reimbursed to the State.

## Prisons Act: sentences handed down

84 Mr L. FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many sentences were handed down in the year ended 31 December 1992 in respect

of the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d), respectively, of section 54 (2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959)? B218E

## The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The information with regard to the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992 is as follows

- (a) In 3 693 cases prisoners were reprimanded
- (b) Section 54 (2) (b) was repealed during 1978
- (c) In 29 063 cases prisoners were sentenced to the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day. This figure represents 7,2% of the total number of prisoners admitted to South African prisons from police custody and courts during the calendar year 1992.
- (d) In 41 cases corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes was imposed in respect of convicted male prisoners.

During the present Parliamentary session legislation will be introduced in which comprehensive amendments of the present disciplinary system is proposed. A White Paper in which this matter is elucidated will also shortly be laid upon the Table.

## Assaults by prisoners/prison warders

106 Mr L. FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

(1) (a) How many complaints relating to assault were made by prisoners against prison warders in 1992 and (b) how many prison warders were (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of assault on a prisoner in that year,

(2) (a) how many prison warders faced disciplinary hearings arising out of an assault on a prisoner, (b) how many prison warders were dismissed for assaulting prisoners, and (c) what other forms of disciplinary action were taken against such prison warders, in 1992? B220E

## The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(1) (a) A total of 1 482 complaints of al-

leged assault were received and registered

The Department of Correctional Services regards every complaint of alleged assault on a prisoner by a member of the Department, no matter how petty, in a very serious light. In terms of the Departmental Orders, every complaint of alleged assault is registered in the appropriate register and properly investigated by the Commander.

Likewise, assaults on personnel by prisoners are not tolerated either and offenders are dealt with severely.

(b) (i) and (ii)

59 Members were charged in public courts due to complaints of assault on prisoners. Of these, 53 members were found not guilty whilst 6 members were found guilty.

(2) (a)

99 Members stood trial in terms of Correctional Services Regulation 71 (1) (h) read together with Section 53 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) on counts of assault on prisoners. Of these, 71 members were found not guilty whilst 28 members were found guilty and were sentenced in terms of Section 53 (2) of the Correctional Services Act.

In respect of 1 095 complaints, no substance could be found after thorough investigation to lay charges against any member of the Department. Furthermore, the Attorney-General refused to prosecute in 86 cases. On 31 December 1992, the remaining cases were still being dealt with.

(b) Inquiries in terms of the stipulations of Correctional Services Regulation 77 (1) to determine the suitability of members to remain in service, *inter alia* led to the dismissal of one member against whom an offence of assault on a prisoner was recorded.

(c) Besides sentences imposed in terms of Section 53 of the Correctional

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

## General Affairs

Prisoners released on parole/granted amnesty

6 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- (1) (a) How many prisoners were released on parole in the 1992 calendar year and (b) how many such prisoners had been granted amnesty by the State President,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D37E

- (1) (a) From 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992, 38 058 prisoners were released on parole

- (b) The State President did not grant any general special remission of sentence (amnesty) to prisoners during 1992

However, if the Honourable Member is referring to the carried over effect of the amnesties of previous years, I have to confirm that these figures are not kept centrally. They can therefore only be obtained by means of a manpower-intensive countrywide survey, as was, *inter alia*, explained in my reply in the House of Representatives to question number 2 for oral reply on 18 March 1992 (Hansard coll 463-469)

- (2) No

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

## General Affairs

Education and Training: amount spent

60 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (a) What actual and/or estimated amount was spent by his Department in 1991 and 1992, respectively, on (i) salaries of teachers and principals, (ii) salaries of administrative staff, (iii) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (iv) salaries of any other specified staff, (v) capital expenditure, (vi) supplies and services, (vii) equipment and (viii) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in each of these years does each of the above-mentioned amounts constitute? B154E

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

The information as requested in (a) (i) to (a) (iv) is not readily available and a total amount for personnel expenditure is supplied

## 1991-92 financial year

	(a) R'000	(b) %
(a) (i)-(a) (iv)	2 610 351	74,30
(v)	290 385	8,27
(vi)	118 126	3,36
(vii)	46 674	1,32
(viii)	447 782	12,75

## TOTAL

3 513 318 100,00

## 1992-93 financial year

	(a) R'000	(b) %
(a) (i)-(a) (iv)	3 233 730	70,37
(v)	464 241	10,10
(vi)	198 080	4,30
(vii)	133 351	2,90
(viii)	566 844	12,33

## TOTAL

4 596 246 100,00

## Note

- (1) The amounts in respect of the 1991-92 financial year are the actual expenditure and therefore differ from the amounts given in reply to question number 284 of 1992

- (2) The 1992-93 financial year has not yet drawn to a close. The amounts for the relevant financial year are based on the Additional Estimates of Expenditure for 1992-93

## Admissions to teacher-training institutions

refused

62 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) How many persons were refused admission to teacher-training institutions under the control of his Department in respect of the current academic year,
- (2) (a) what policy is being applied at present in regard to the acceptance of a specific number of persons into his Department's teacher-training institutions and (b) on what demographic projection and school admissions is the current acceptance policy into such institutions based,

- (3) whether his Department is experiencing a shortage of teachers, if so, (a) what is this shortage and (b) in what categories of skills is this shortage found? B164E

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) Approximately 75 000 applicants were refused admission. Since a large number of persons applied to more than one college, it is impossible to say exactly how many persons were refused admission

- (2) (a) The Department annually determines the maximum number of students who may be enrolled at each college of education, as well as the intake of first year students. Ideal classgroup sizes, the subjects to be offered, the current teacher pupil ratio in schools, the ideal teacher pupil ratio (1 40 (primary) and 1 35 (secondary)), the projected increase

## Govt debt a key issue this year

THE bulls will be encouraged by this week's sharp drop in capital market yields. But clumsy marketing of government's ballooning debt in 1993 will quickly send them in search of other hunting grounds.

The debt is a key issue facing the market this year. Too much stock dumped on the market will send rates soaring and ultimately raise government's borrowing costs. So the Reserve Bank, which sells government stock, will be hoping Finance Minister Derek Keys has other tricks up his sleeve when he announces his Budget in March. A combination of higher taxes and borrowing will limit the effect on the bond market.

810am 11/1/93  
Institutions, with expected cash flows of about R40bn, clearly have the cash to lend government.

One way for the Bank to raise funds without hurting the market could be for it to twist the arms of the institutions and encourage them to take parcels of stock.

The market frowns on this sort of practice as the institutions usually get preferential rates.

(259)  
The Bank has moved away from this vogue in recent times, but faced with marketing billions in government paper, it could be tempted to follow this route.

So far, the Bank has done a fine job of selling government debt, helped by the bull run in the second half of the year.

Turnover in RSA bonds for the financial year to end-December saw it trade about R190bn in the bonds, easily making it the biggest player in the market. Of this, net financing took care of about R11bn.

But a question mark hangs over its ability to sell debt in a bear market.

Apparently, the Bank made a loss in the bear market last year, but still made a profit for the year.

What a pity it would be if bears mauled the market, forcing the Bank to repurchase all the debt it managed to sell during 1992.



# The road to go to save R1bn

THE government could have an extra R1-billion to spend on capital projects if it acquired vehicles under a full maintenance lease instead of buying them.

Fleetlease Contracts marketing director Arthur Mutlow says this is based on the assumption that 20 000 vehicles are owned by the government and local authorities, although he says the actual figure is probably much higher.

Mr Mutlow says public and local authorities, as well as large fleet owners, such as Transnet and the Post Office, traditionally buy vehicles from their capital reserves.

But with full maintenance leasing, cash released from a depreciating asset would enable the authority to tackle capital works.

Some departments have opted for leasing to overcome the funding shortages. However, under new regulations this is subject to the same accounting restrictions as a capital expenditure.

## Fixed

In a nutshell, with FML the department can control the selection and deployment of assets without the hassles of acquiring, disposing, running and maintaining them.

A full maintenance lease works in the following way.

The independent leasing company buys all existing vehicles and supplies any new ones needed. The department then takes the vehicles back on FML, paying a fixed monthly rate that covers vehicle finance, maintenance, licence, tyres and the management of the fleet. It can also include insurance.

"Each agreement can be tailored to make the most of the client's resources and requirements."

By TERRY BETTY

The following are the advantages of FML:

- Freeing of capital locked up in vehicles, plant and machinery,
- Reduced capital expenditure,
- Predictable costs and more accurate budgeting,
- Retention of control, but with minimum risk,
- Fixed-term commitment,
- Popular option with existing shareholders,
- The department has the choice of any make or model of car.

## Standards

Mr Mutlow warns that the leasing company should be independent of any manufacturer or finance house to be able to provide any fleet combination at the lowest cost of financing.

"It is also essential that the company can provide a high standard of service and back-up during the contract period, as well as being stable enough not to leave a client high and dry half way through the lease."

## Image of corrupt public service 'false'

PRETORIA — A perception of inefficiency, graft and dishonesty in the public service is unfounded, says the SA Institute for Public Administration

In an editorial in its journal, chairman Ian Robson appealed for balanced and rational reporting and commentary on public administration

The vast majority of public officials went about their duties in a responsible

GERALD REILLY

and ethical manner. However, the institute appealed to members to review control systems.

Robson said it was not only necessary to ensure adequate control measures, but to ensure they were being applied

Sound administration demanded the maintenance of financial and other managerial control systems

A number of commissions and auditor-general reports had focused attention on the activities in certain public institutions. The media had been outspoken in its criticism and condemnation of instances of maladministration and corruption, he said.

Robson said officials guilty of misconduct or unethical behaviour were unconditionally censured by the institute

THE ANC's demand for speedy elections was motivated by the need to address the economic crisis in SA, ANC president Nelson Mandela said in his new year message.

"Such an election would mark the end of decades during which our country was ravaged in an undeclared war. SA urgently needs a 'Marshall Aid' plan to address the consequences of such devastation."

Mandela said the whole world stood ready to welcome SA with open arms, with aid and investment, sporting and cultural exchanges. However, they would only do so with a democratically elected, legitimate government representative of all South Africans.

"Addressing the serious economic crisis cannot be delayed; this motivates the ANC's urgent demand for speedy elections," he said.

Mandela said the greatest disaster confronting SA was violence.

"Despite our repeated efforts to achieve both free political activity and a climate of political tolerance, 15 000 people have now lost their lives," he said.

"The extent of disregard for black life has been underscored by the almost hysterical response to the tragic killings in King William's Town, Queenstown and Ficksburg.

"While we unequivocally condemn such blatant acts of naked terrorism, our outrage is against all acts of terror, be they

## Time for talking is over, say SA leaders

*CIPren 3/1/93.*  
perpetrated against black or white unarmed and defenceless citizens."

PAC president Clarence Makwetu said 1992 had been a year of contrasts between promises of peace and the grim realisation of violence, promises of democracy and continued minority rule, and promises of economic recovery while in reality the economy continued its downward slide.

His organisation remained committed to the decisions taken by the Patriotic Front in 1991 and remained ready to discuss with other parties ways to set up an elected Constituent Assembly.

"To this end we believe that the new negotiations forum could be established by February 1993, that voter registration be started by March 1 1993 and that elections for a constituent assembly unfettered by prior deals be held by October 1993," the PAC president said.

For all its squandered opportunities and violence, 1992 was the year in which the basis was laid for a breakthrough in negotiations in 1993, said SACP general-secretary Chris Hani.

In his new year's message, Hani said 1992 was the year in which "the wheels began to come off (State President FW) De Klerk's double agenda".

"More than anything else, this was the result of the most extensive mass campaigning in our history, from June through August."

He said 1993 had to be a year of continuing mass involvement in the transition process.

"We must move into 1993 with the determination to bring peace to the squatter camps, peace to the hostels and townships. But we know that this requires not pious wishes, but ongoing and all-around pressure on, and exposure of those in power."

"The year 1993 must be a year in which we carry forward the struggle for a more just, peaceful and equitable world order," Hani said.

An interim government in SA will be "a non-racial bantustan" and represent no more than the latest homeland to gain independence, said Azanian People's Organisation president Itumeleng Mosala.

Mosala said in his New Year's message that 1992 had been a year of betrayal for black South Africans.

"I wish all Azanians a year of justice. Only justice can bring about happiness and prosperity," he said. — Sapa

# THE NEW YEAR HEAD



# Zaireans put Jo'burg back on world map

SOUTH 1611-2011 93

number several thousand

Bertum Shamamba came to complete his masters degree in mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand after President Mobutu Sese Seku closed the university where Bertum had been studying in Zaire

Moreover, the Zaireans seem isolated from the realities of life as they are experienced by most black South Africans

Bertum and his brother Philippe have never been to Soweto. Like most of their compatriots in Johannesburg, the Shamamba brothers live in the inner-city flatland of Hillbrow and Berea, where the Group Areas Act is already a distant memory

They say they have made contact with black and white South Africans, and have not encountered any racism. Nevertheless, the Zairean community remains a close one, linguistically isolated from the rest of Johannesburg life. Newcomers fresh off the plane from Kinshasa can find a home and support from other Zaireans until they have established themselves and learned some English

The brothers agree that they are better off in South Africa than in Zaire. They make about R200 a day at their stall in the flea market outside the Market Theatre. Their wares include masks, musical instruments, traditional weapons (not the Inkatha variety), and wooden carvings. Most prices are in the region of R70

Philippe says most of the articles are between 40 and 100 years old. Boldly carved and unpolished, the wooden items are continents away

Proof that South Africa is once again part of the African continent can be found in the number of Zaireans flocking to Johannesburg, reports

## Justin Pearce

DEEP in the underground shopping centre in Hillbrow, a vociferous argument is going on — in French. The angry voices are echoing out of a tiny shop, where the woman behind the counter is debating a point with a visitor

The argument continues at full throttle as a customer walks in to browse around the richly-coloured printed fabrics. The cloth, some of it priced at R100 for two metres, has been brought by the shopkeepers from their homeland, Zaire

The sound of French voices on the streets of central Johannesburg is becoming more and more common as Zaireans flock to the city to escape from political instability at home — make some money

The irony in seeking political stability in a country like South Africa is not apparent to the new immigrants. However bad things may be here, they are much worse in Zaire

There has been no census of the Zairean community in Johannesburg, but they are estimated to



MADE IN ZAIRE: Philippe Shamamba with the masks he imports

from the glossy curios normally sold in souvenir shops. More ornamental are the knives which look as if they once had a ceremonial function, the blades delicately engraved and the handles decorated with animal fur

Philippe, who hopes to enrol at Wits to study business management, imports the goods himself, buying them in the villages of Zaire and

bringing them by air to Johannesburg

South Africa's borders and laws were once this continent's own iron curtain. Now the activities of the Zairean traders are one way in which Johannesburg is slowly establishing itself as a city of international significance. In this sense at least, Africa has come back

# Overtures made over SA-Russian space deals

Star 2/11/93

By Anita Allen  
Science Writer

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Denel, the South African company involved in the space industry, confirmed yesterday that it had now received a letter from the Bonn office of the SA Foundation detailing informal talks with representatives of the Russian Space Agency about possible joint ventures.

This follows newspaper reports this week that Russia was poised to invite South African officials to visit Moscow for formal talks on supplying converted SS-20 intermediate-range missile systems to launch satellites being developed in South Africa by Denel's Aerospace Division.

"Denel would like to treat the letter from the SA Foundation's Bonn representative, Dr Rudolf Gruber, which has reached our office as a matter of confidentiality," said Paul Holtzhausen, group executive of

corporate communications at Denel. "We are now conducting further communications with Dr Gruber in Bonn.

"We would like to stress, however, that no offer on our request was received from any Russian authorities or organisations," Holtzhausen said. "Our knowledge of the Russian offer is based on what the SA Foundation has made known."

In a telephone interview from Bonn yesterday, Gruber told The Star he had visited Russia last year to investigate various military and technology developments now available for civilian applications which might be of use to South African companies.

One person he contacted during the visit was the designer of the Russian SS-20 medium-range missile system, who explained that it could be adapted for use as a launcher for satellites being developed in South

Africa by Denel's Aerospace Division. According to the Russians, their system would be very cost-effective compared with anything else available in the West.

"I must emphasise that I had no brief to make this contact and there is no obligation," Gruber said. "I was trying to be helpful."

He said he had faxed details of the talks to two South African sources — Rusty Evans of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Denel chairman Dr John Maree — on December 18.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said he had no knowledge of any fax from the SA Foundation.

"Denel wants to reconfirm that it is still investigating the financial feasibility of the international space market. Negotiations with possible overseas partners are still ongoing," Holtzhausen said.

Blommy 12/1/93 (259) (261A)

# Meetings lined up for Pik

PRETORIA — Foreign Minister Pik Botha is due to meet a host of foreign ministers over the next few days, after the signing of a UN pact to control the production of chemical weapons.

The signing of the pact, an extension of the existing accord signed in 1957, is due to take place tomorrow in Paris.

About 160 delegates, many of them foreign ministers, are due to extend the ambit of the pact to curtail the manufacture of substances used in chemical weapons.

Botha will take the opportunity to brief German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and US Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleberger, among others, about recent events in SA. Botha will then travel to London to meet

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd

Botha said yesterday that one of the reasons the accord would be signed was "to ensure SA would never be blamed" for chemical warfare abuses. He described SA's participation in the pact as a "major step forward" for SA's standing in the international community. Botha said South Africa would, in line with the convention, in the near future establish an authority to monitor the manufacturing of chemical substances. It would report to the international parent body.

Speaking at a news conference also attended by Republic of China Foreign Minister Frederick Chien,

Botha praised the growing trade links between the two countries.

He said SA's trade with Taiwan exceeded R5bn last year and that the island was an example of how disciplined action by a population could result in a high level of economic growth.

Chien said the countries had been close friends in good weather and bad, and praised the fact that SA had a \$550m trade surplus with the Republic of China.

He said his country was considering sending a team of agricultural experts to SA as well as assisting in the establishment of a vocational training centre.

Chien is due to meet President F W de Klerk today and ANC president Nelson Mandela tomorrow.

TIM SOHEN



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXPENDITURE

No. 57

15 January 1993

Statement of Revenue collected during the period  
1 April 1992 to 30 November 1992

Treasury, Pretoria.

DEPARTEMENT VAN  
STAATSBESTEDING

No. 57

15 Januarie 1993

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tyd-  
perk 1 April 1992 tot 30 November 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria

Head of Revenue	Inkomste hoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of November Maand November		Total 1 April to 30 November Totaal 1 April tot 30 November	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>Inland revenue</b>	<b>Binnelandse inkomste</b>					
Tax on income	Belasting op inkomste	50 484 300 000	2 497 081 912	2 167 756 208	27 840 213 544	26 275 787 973
Loan Levy 1989-94	Leningsheffing 1989-94	—	36 326	277 696	180 026	2 032 358
Sales tax	Verkoopbelasting	21 019 700 000	7 878 792	(50 995 449)	52 057 513	10 518 049 089
Value added tax	Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	—	1 037 960 071	1 219 590 582	10 539 286 249	1 219 948 672
Other taxes	Ander belastinge					
Non-resident shareholders' tax	Belasting op buitelandse aandeel- houers	320 000 000	17 094 587	26 520 630	180 828 423	228 862 738
Non-residents' tax on interest	Rentebelasting op buitelanders	—	8 499	679	76 084	8 176
Undistributed profits	Onuitgekeerde winste	—	438	2 596	53 305	362 053
Donations tax	Geskenkbelasting	6 000 000	2 280 755	225 582	7 378 387	3 076 381
Estate duty	Boedelbelasting	75 000 000	6 010 755	3 374 081	59 068 729	56 229 143
Trade securities	Handelseffekte	221 000 000	14 609 505	13 239 431	117 403 290	139 448 848
Stamp duties and fees	Seëlregte en gelde	830 000 000	54 288 856	71 931 871	507 833 174	500 124 515
Transfer duties	Hereregte	1 110 000 000	88 268 152	75 214 673	856 738 892	605 956 909
Miscellaneous	Diverse	—	—	—	—	—
Mining leases and ownership	Mynverhuurings en eiendomsregte	295 000 000	23 857 182	8 230 177	107 873 645	147 327 616
Interest and dividends	Rente en dividende	59 450 000	5 810 269	2 041 911	28 250 917	45 752 244
Levies	Heffings	19 000 000	1 602 558	2 059 951	11 354 047	8 800 458
Recoveries of loans and advances	Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	59 550 000	4 424 272	1 175 583	52 683 282	28 401 426
Departmental activities	Departementele bedrywighede	1 129 000 000	107 531 505	50 109 802	1 079 520 337	715 423 028
Capital revenue	Kapitaalinkomste	20 000 000	—	—	—	—
	<b>R</b>	<b>75 648 000 000</b>	<b>3 868 744 434</b>	<b>3 590 756 004</b>	<b>41 440 799 844</b>	<b>40 495 571 627</b>
Less Payments to self-governing territories	Min Betalings aan selfregerende gebiede	1 361 300 000	110 854 000	82 273 000	905 727 000	714 333 000
Payments to TBVC Countries	Betalings aan TBVC-lande	760 700 000	56 255 020	—	471 642 018	—
<b>Total Inland revenue</b>	<b>Totaal Binnelandse inkomste</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>73 526 000 000</b>	<b>3 701 635 414</b>	<b>3 508 483 004</b>	<b>40 063 430 826</b>
<b>Customs and excise duties</b>	<b>Doeane- en aksynsregte</b>					
Customs duty	Doeanereg	3 124 000 000	301 848 144	232 520 241	2 037 312 636	1 880 956 333
Excise duty	Aksynsreg	4 754 000 000	317 322 979	169 558 216	2 672 265 281	2 107 064 179
Surcharge	Bobelasting	1 670 000 000	143 144 615	121 625 743	1 026 317 084	982 557 931
Miscellaneous	Diverse	17 000 000	(11 205 185)	91 719 777	80 612 750	179 650 347
Fuel levy	Brandstofheffing	6 634 000 000	576 266 602	494 997 397	4 486 901 606	3 235 107 451
Ordinary levy	Gewone heffing	64 000 000	3 866 255	2 221 617	49 749 159	40 607 023
	<b>R</b>	<b>16 263 000 000</b>	<b>1 331 243 410</b>	<b>1 112 642 991</b>	<b>10 353 158 516</b>	<b>8 425 943 264</b>
Less Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	Min Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie- ooreenkomste	5 040 000 000	66 672 750	172 797 000	3 747 472 250	3 464 269 000
<b>Total Customs and excise duties</b>	<b>Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>11 223 000 000</b>	<b>1 264 570 660</b>	<b>6 605 686 266</b>	<b>4 961 674 264</b>
	<b>R</b>	<b>84 749 000 000</b>	<b>4 966 206 074</b>	<b>4 448 328 995</b>	<b>46 669 117 092</b>	<b>44 742 912 891</b>
<b>South African Development Trust Fund</b>	<b>Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds</b>					
		—	—	57 300	—	42 222 854
	<b>R</b>	—	—	57 300	—	42 222 854
	<b>R</b>	—	<b>4 966 206 074</b>	<b>4 448 386 295</b>	<b>46 669 117 092</b>	<b>44 785 135 745</b>
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	17 741 638	38 498 334	171 871 215	148 881 392
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	2 926 254	1 707 600	43 904 499	23 770 527
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	2 955 622	769 368	15 519 668	5 650 224
<b>Account for Provincial Services Cape</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap</b>					
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Account for Provincial Services Natal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal</b>					
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat</b>					
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Account for Provincial Services Transvaal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal</b>					
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>R</b>	—	<b>23 623 514</b>	<b>40 975 302</b>	<b>231 295 382</b>	<b>178 302 143</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>Groototaal</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>4 989 829 588</b>	<b>4 489 361 597</b>	<b>46 900 412 474</b>	<b>44 963 437 888</b>

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of November Maand November		Total 1 April to 30 November Totaal 1 April tot 30 November	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 3350 in <i>Government Gazette</i> of 18 December 1992	Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 3350 in <i>Staatskoerant</i> van 18 Desember 1992	R	R	R	R	R
In Transit, 31 March 1992	In Transito, 31 Maart 1992	—	—	—	480 288 319	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 31 October 1992	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Oktober 1992	—	(190 263 002)	—	—	—
Collections as above	Invorderings soos hierbo	—	4 989 829 588	—	46 900 412 474	—
	R	—	4 799 566 586	—	47 380 700 793	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 30 November 1992	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 30 November 1992	—	191 031 284	—	191 031 284	—
In Transit Revenue Account Admini- strations	In Transito Inkomsterekening Admini- strasies ..	—	(70 565 714)	—	(207 671 868)	—
Received into Exchequer Account	In Skatkisrekening ontvang	R	4 920 032 156	—	47 384 060 209	—

## No. 63

15 January 1993

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the  
Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 31  
December 1992.

Treasury, Pretoria.

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## No. 63

15 Januarie 1993

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die  
Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 31 De-  
seMBER 1992.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

## RECEIPTS—ONTVANGSTE

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of December Maand Desember		Total 1 April to 30 December Totaal 1 April tot 30 Desember	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992	Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992	R	R	R	R
Exchequer Balance, 30 November 1992	Skatkissaldo, 30 November 1992	—	—	1 317 348 451	—
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	5 957 680 867	—	—	—
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	6 360 845 151	6 168 004 758	47 096 425 243	46 337 294 718
Customs and Excise	Doeane en Aksyns	1 362 285 374	1 068 522 486	7 978 835 364	6 429 515 666
	R	7 723 130 525	7 234 527 244	55 075 260 607	52 768 810 384
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	57 300	11 788 428	47 228 456
Sorghum Beer Research Fund	Fonds vir Sorghumbiemavorsing	—	—	—	—
	R	—	57 300	11 788 428	47 228 456
	R	7 723 130 525	7 234 584 544	55 087 047 035	52 814 038 840
<b>Other Receipts</b>	<b>Ander Ontvangste</b>				
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	3 436 334 000	—	54 656 163 500	—
Loan levy 1989-94	Leningsheffings 1989-94	—	—	117 400	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Act 66 of 1975	Belegging—artikel 10 (1) (a) van Wet 66 van 1975	—	—	879 103 588	—
Bonds	Obligasies				
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obliga- sies	25 000	—	1 390 300	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Ver- dedigingobligasies	4 974 800	—	90 281 250	—
Internal Registered Stock	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte				
14%, 1997	14%, 1997	160 000 000	—	4 692 153 000	—
		—	—	(132 619 000)	—
12,5%, 1995-1996 (R144)	12,5%, 1995-1996 (R144)	(42 595 000)	—	(6 187 246 282)	—
		—	—	(395 178 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000	11,5%, 1999/2000	—	—	2 821 000 000	—
		—	—	(490 385 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11	13%, 2009/10/11	80 000 000	—	4 343 300 000	—
		(8 346 000)	—	(565 668 000)	—
12%, 1994	12%, 1994	—	—	1 638 000 000	—
		—	—	(108 451 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6	300 000 000	—	1 076 847 000	—
		(54 121 000)	—	(273 193 000)	—
13,5%, 2014/15/16	13,5%, 2014/15/16	—	—	7 204 894 000	—
		—	—	(784 972 000)	—
14%, 1993	14%, 1993	—	—	480 000 000	—
		—	—	(1 636 000)	—
14%, 1994	14%, 1994	—	—	355 000 000	—
		—	—	(2 261 000)	—

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of December Maand Desember		Total 1 April to 30 December Totaal 1 April tot 30 Desember	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R
Z001, 1997	Z001, 1997	—	—	25 417 465	—
Z002, 1999	Z002, 1999	—	—	30 028 096	—
Z003 1993	Z003 1993	44 390 000	—	44 390 000	—
12,5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5%, 1995 (R004)	—	—	3 180 578 769	—
		—	—	(2 378 000)	—
12,5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)	18 000 000	—	3 495 410 840	—
12,5%, 1996 (R146)	12,5%, 1996 (R146)	—	—	3 929 573 671	—
		—	—	(23 559 000)	—
14,5%, 1993	14,5%, 1993	—	—	30 000 000	—
7,75%, 1998	7,75%, 1998	—	—	20 000 000	—
		—	—	(4 305 000)	—
15%, 1994	15%, 1994	—	—	10 000 000	—
13% 2002 (R111)	13% 2002 (R111)	(2 348 800)	—	(2 348 800)	—
13% 2002 (R113)	13% 2002 (R113)	2 348 800	—	2 348 800	—
Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1991-92	Vasgestelde Statutêre Toewysings, 1991-92	—	—	7 577 615	—
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92	—	—	695 114 214	—
Surrenders, 1989-1990	Terugstortings, 1989-1990	—	—	577 061	—
*Less Discount R S A Stocks	*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	4 001 128 800	—	83 519 671 487	—
		62 487 000	—	2 784 605 000	—
		3 938 661 800	—	80 735 066 487	—
		11 661 792 325	—	135 822 113 522	—
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	17 741 638	38 498 334	171 871 215	148 881 392
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	684 632 649	665 275 826	7 883 646 295	7 244 764 551
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1985-86	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1985-86	—	—	140 296	209 528 809
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1987-88	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1987-88	—	—	2 861	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1988-89	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1988-89	—	—	13 637	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1989-90	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1989-90	—	—	261 047	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1990-91	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1990-91	—	—	10 230	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1991-92	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1991-92	—	—	13 943	—
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92	—	—	286 658 232	—
		702 374 287	703 774 160	8 342 617 756	7 603 174 752
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	2 926 254	1 707 600	43 904 499	23 770 527
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	402 600 000	298 000 000	3 660 150 000	2 904 000 000
Surrenders, 1986-87	Terugstortings, 1986-87	—	—	—	9 132 250
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90	—	—	—	24 013
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92	—	—	54 050 416	—
		405 526 254	299 707 600	3 758 104 915	2 936 926 790
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	2 955 622	769 368	15 519 688	5 650 224
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	190 000 000	130 000 000	1 522 000 000	1 220 000 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90	—	—	—	8 474 981
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92	—	—	44 620 069	—
		192 955 622	130 769 368	1 582 139 737	1 234 125 205
<b>Account for Provincial Services Cape</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap</b>				
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	85 539 881
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	307 000 000	273 750 000	2 961 000 000	2 634 000 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90	—	—	—	36 062 590
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92	—	—	35 571 095	—
		307 000 000	273 750 000	2 996 571 095	2 755 602 471
<b>Account for Provincial Services Natal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal</b>				
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	75 879 294
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	153 000 000	124 000 000	1 427 000 000	1 220 388 000
		153 000 000	124 000 000	1 427 000 000	1 296 267 294



Head of Revenue	Inkomste hoof	Month of December Maand Desember		Total 1 April to 30 December Totaal 1 April tot 30 Desember	
		1992	1991	1992	1991
<b>Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat</b>	R	R	R	R
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	26 321 810
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	129 910 000	148 000 000	1 099 284 000	898 000 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90	—	—	40 702 546	—
Surrenders, 1990-91	Terugstortings, 1990-91	—	—	—	39 925 270
	R	129 910 000	148 000 000	1 139 986 546	964 247 080
<b>Account for Provincial Services Transvaal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal</b>				
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	136 231 788
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	399 500 000	250 000 000	4 011 940 000	3 212 673 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings, 1989-90	—	—	—	188 002
Surrenders, 1990-91	Terugstortings, 1990-91	—	1 765 538	—	1 948 725
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings, 1991-92	—	—	120 200	—
	R	399 500 000	251 765 538	4 012 060 200	3 351 041 515
	R	13 952 058 488	—	159 080 593 771	—
Total (including Opening Balance)	R Totaal (insluitende Aanvangssaldo)	19 909 739 355	—	160 397 940 222	—

## ISSUES — UITBETALINGS

Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992/93	Month of December Maand Desember		Total 1 April to 31 December Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Votes</b>	<b>Begrotingsposte</b>					
1 State President	Staatspresident	21 101 000	1 779 000	1 600 000	15 796 000	13 830 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	218 000	21 000	18 000	179 000	161 000
2 Parliament	Parlement	31 429 000	2 200 000	3 138 000	24 118 000	41 157 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	55 154 000	5 580 000	2 440 000	43 546 000	20 932 000
3 Foreign Affairs	Buitelandse Sake	5 992 411 000	620 000 000	374 000 000	5 123 000 000	4 148 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	2 830 000	235 000	215 000	2 115 000	1 935 000
4 Constitutional Development Service	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	41 211 000	—	—	27 458 440	17 151 428
5 Water Affairs and Forestry	Waterwese en Bosbou	389 016 000	40 000 000	30 000 000	281 000 000	282 000 000
6 Administration House of Assembly	Administrasie Volksraad	9 784 703 000	684 632 649	665 275 826	7 883 646 295	7 244 764 551
7 Public Enterprises and Privatization	Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	7 541 000	623 000	600 000	5 607 000	3 468 000
8 Justice	Justisie	728 358 000	85 000 000	38 000 000	508 000 000	427 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	49 526 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	32 500 000	30 900 000
9 Finance	Finansies	1 616 801 000	102 552 000	95 659 000	781 172 000	1 103 970 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	20 306 857 000	60 000 000	673 600 000	14 095 755 000	13 113 583 902
10 State Expenditure	Staatsbesteding	*(4 041 000 000)	(62 467 000)	(110 368 000)	(2 784 605 000)	(3 855 354 000)
11 Audit	Oudit	603 843 000	85 000 000	—	490 000 000	—
12 Administration House of Representatives	Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	2 410 000	—	—	—	425 000
13 Administration House of Delegates	Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	4 853 382 000	402 600 000	298 000 000	3 660 150 000	2 904 000 000
14 Correctional Services	Korrektiewe Dienste	1 659 060 000	190 000 000	130 000 000	1 522 000 000	1 220 000 000
15 Home Affairs	Binnelandse Sake	1 484 041 000	131 000 000	109 000 000	1 206 319 000	987 500 000
16 Education and Training	Onderwys en Opleiding	288 744 000	—	23 000 000	184 000 000	212 000 000
17 Mineral and Energy Affairs	Mineraal- en Energiesake	4 555 967 000	370 000 000	270 000 000	3 418 000 000	2 494 000 000
18 Agriculture	Landbou	687 157 000	16 097 000	25 400 000	607 512 607	840 696 000
19 National Health and Population Development	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	452 579 000	81 000 000	8 000 000	515 000 000	233 000 000
20 Police	Polisie	1 224 339 000	80 000 000	74 000 000	700 000 000	478 057 000
21 Regional and Land Affairs	Streek- en Grondsake	5 645 143 000	494 000 000	360 000 000	4 365 000 000	3 924 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	20 859 078 000	1 776 346 000	54 000 000	16 736 139 150	452 532 000
22 National Education	Nasionale Opvoeding	699 537 000	58 293 000	—	524 637 000	—
23 Environment Affairs	Omgewingsake	283 878 000	13 894 000	17 000 000	229 409 000	214 872 000
24 Commission for Administration	Kommissie vir Administrasie	207 012 000	20 506 757	9 000 000	145 491 729	123 743 500
25 Improvement of Conditions of Service	Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	53 536 000	5 000 000	12 000 000	38 662 500	120 654 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	2 278 080 000	—	356 175 000	—	356 175 000
26 Transport	Vervoer	5 000 000	—	—	—	—
27 Defence	Weermag	1 998 288 000	199 000 000	110 000 000	1 918 000 000	1 232 000 000
28 SA Communication Service	SA Kommunikasiediens	9 704 549 000	750 000 000	495 000 000	6 085 000 000	5 338 000 000
29 Local Government and National Housing	Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	51 625 000	8 600 000	3 466 000	38 700 000	31 194 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	979 556 000	130 000 000	51 000 000	562 000 000	437 000 000
30 Public Works and Land Affairs	Openbare Werke en Grondsake	—	—	795 750 000	—	7 945 673 000
31 Manpower	Mannekrag	1 909 750 000	160 000 000	195 000 000	1 622 000 000	1 470 000 000
32 Trade and Industry	Handel en Nywerheid	294 837 000	22 000 000	38 000 000	235 000 000	280 998 000
33 Central Advisory Service	Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	3 059 986 000	99 000 000	69 500 000	2 341 986 000	1 493 000 000
34 Development Aid	Ontwikkelingshulp	4 352 000	350 000	300 000	3 235 000	2 645 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	—	—	659 605 000	—	5 555 727 000
		—	—	54 628 000	—	491 652 000
*Less Discount RSA Stocks	*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	R 102 872 885 000	6 658 809 406	6 103 869 826	75 970 134 721	66 288 396 381
		4 041 000 000	62 467 000	110 368 000	2 784 605 000	3 855 354 000
		R 98 831 885 000	6 596 342 406	5 993 501 826	73 185 529 721	62 433 042 381

Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992/93	Month of December Maand Desember		Total 1 April to 31 December Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
		R	R	R	R	R
<b>Standing Appropriations</b>	<b>Staaude Toewysings</b>					
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	—	57 300	—	42 822 855
Issues, SA Developm. Trust 1990-91	Uitbetalings, SA Ontw. Trust 1990-91	—	—	—	11 786 428	5 005 602
	R	—	—	57 300	11 786 428	47 828 456
	R	98 831 885 000	6 596 342 406	5 993 559 126	73 197 316 149	62 480 870 838
<b>Other Issues</b>	<b>Ander Uitbetalings</b>					
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	—	5 061 228 500	—	50 984 402 300	—
Tax Redemption Certificates	Belastingdeigingsertifikaate	—	—	—	14	—
Loan Levy	Leningsheffings	—	18 313	—	133 982	—
Currency Subscription, I D A	Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	—	—	—	2 703 552	—
Currency Subscription, I B R D	Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I B R D	—	—	—	18 227 692	—
Payments in terms of sec 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act	Betaling Ingevolge art. 10 (1) (e) van Skatkwet	—	—	—	165 278	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) d of Act 66 of 1975	Betaling ingevolge art. 10 (1) d Wet 66 van 1975	—	—	—	67 328 371	—
I M F Valuation adjustment	I M F Valuta-aanpassing	—	4 000 000	—	5 542 140	—
Payment in terms of sec 3 of Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 3 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	18 637 279	—
Payment in terms of sec. 1 of Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 1 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	2 000 000 000	—
Payment in terms of sec. 6 (3) Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 6 (3) Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	40 702 546	—
Payment in terms Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv. Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	62 232	—
Payment in terms of sec 11 (1) (a) Finance Act 120 of 1991	Betaling ingv. art. 11 (1) (a) Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	—	—	165 343	—
Payment in terms of sec 1 (1) of Act 49 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 1 (1) van Wet 49 van 1992	—	650 000 000	—	650 000 000	—
Bonds	Obligasies					
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	—	1 711 800	—	25 033 700	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	1 353 600	—	15 163 500	—
Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	—	1 394 200	—	14 317 100	—
Internal Registered Stock	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte					
Floating Rate	Wisselende Koers	—	17 033 709	—	18 153 185	—
14%, 1992	14%, 1992	—	—	—	1 780 000 000	—
12%, 2004/5/6	12%, 2004/5/6	—	—	—	229 847 000	—
12,9%, 1992 (R108)	12,9%, 1992 (R108)	—	—	—	1 000 000 000	—
10,5%, 1992 (R063)	10,5%, 1992 (R063)	—	—	—	1 558 424 900	—
6,5%, 1992 (R029)	6,5%, 1992 (R029)	—	—	—	698 979 810	—
10% 1996 (R061)	10% 1996 (R061)	—	1 228 650	—	1 228 650	—
8,5% 1997 (R040)	8,5% 1997 (R040)	—	3 059 307	—	3 059 307	—
11% 1997 (R064)	11% 1997 (R064)	—	9 466 737	—	9 466 737	—
11% 1998 (R066)	11% 1998 (R066)	—	25 781 426	—	25 781 426	—
7,75% 1998 (R044)	7,75% 1998 (R044)	—	9 207 925	—	9 207 925	—
8,25% 1999 (R045)	8,25% 1999 (R045)	—	22 800	—	22 800	—
9,25% 1999 (R050)	9,25% 1999 (R050)	—	37 000	—	37 000	—
10,75% 1999 (R070)	10,75% 1999 (R070)	—	3 816 850	—	3 816 850	—
10,625% 2000 (R083)	10,625% 2000 (R083)	—	1 098 700	—	1 098 700	—
10,5% 2000 (R085)	10,5% 2000 (R085)	—	70 000	—	70 000	—
10% 2000 (R055)	10% 2000 (R055)	—	26 848 450	—	26 848 450	—
9,75% 2001 (R088)	9,75% 2001 (R088)	—	500 000	—	500 000	—
9,80% 2001 (R101)	9,80% 2001 (R101)	—	1 066 000	—	1 066 000	—
10,35% 2001 (R103)	10,35% 2001 (R103)	—	88 500	—	88 500	—
11,5% 2001 (R104)	11,5% 2001 (R104)	—	6 242 660	—	6 242 660	—
9,25% 2002 (R100)	9,25% 2002 (R100)	—	1 747 867	—	1 747 867	—
13% 2002 (R113)	13% 2002 (R113)	—	4 950 629	—	4 950 629	—
13% 2002 (R111)	13% 2002 (R111)	—	2 596 900	—	2 596 900	—
12,5% 2003 (R106)	12,5% 2003 (R106)	—	27 030 100	—	27 030 100	—
9% 2004 (R089)	9% 2004 (R089)	—	2 564 500	—	2 564 500	—
9,25% 2004 (R093)	9,25% 2004 (R093)	—	83 842 650	—	83 842 650	—
9,375% 2004 (R097)	9,375% 2004 (R097)	—	18 645 050	—	18 645 050	—
13% 2005 (R124)	13% 2005 (R124)	—	85 993 448	—	85 993 448	—
14,5% 2006 (R126)	14,5% 2006 (R126)	—	19 395 800	—	19 395 800	—
15% 2007 (R133)	15% 2007 (R133)	—	14 644 945	—	14 644 945	—
8,125% 1996 (R043)	8,125% 1996 (R043)	—	115 407	—	115 407	—
14% 1996 (R141)	14% 1996 (R141)	—	1 610 000	—	1 610 000	—
8,5% 1996 (R038)	8,5% 1996 (R038)	—	1 967 450	—	1 967 450	—
12,5% 1995 (R004)	12,5% 1995 (R004)	—	43 000 000	—	43 000 000	—
12,5% 1996 (R145)	12,5% 1996 (R145)	—	114 000 000	—	114 000 000	—
12,5% 1996 (R146)	12,5% 1996 (R146)	—	113 000 000	—	113 000 000	—
Foreign Loans and Credits	Buitelandse Lenings en Kreditte					
1982-86	1982-86	—	—	—	773 331	—
1989-92	1989-92	—	—	—	4 534 065	—
1983-85	1983-85	—	1 271 506	—	1 809 217	—
1982	1982	—	—	—	55 907 538	—
1982	1982	—	—	—	937 377	—
1982-86	1982-86	—	—	—	84 688	—
1984-92	1984-92	—	148 782 955	—	148 782 955	—
1997	1997	—	96 337 909	—	96 337 909	—
Issues, 1990-91	Uitbetalings, 1990-91	—	—	—	393 936	—
Issues, 1991-92	Uitbetalings, 1991-92	—	1 000	—	11 906 205	—
	R	—	6 606 773 243	—	60 073 098 896	—
Total State Revenue Account	Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	R	13 203 115 649	—	133 270 415 045	—



Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992/93	Month of December Maand Desember		Total 1 April to 31 December Totaal 1 April tot 31 Desember	
			1992	1991	1992	1991
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>	R	R	R	R	R
Payment in terms of sec. 2 (1) of Act 75 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 2 (1) van Wet 75 van 1992	—	684 632 649	665 275 826	7 883 646 295	7 244 764 551
Payment in terms of sec. 1 (1) of Act 75 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 1 (1) van Wet 75 van 1992	—	—	—	1 330	—
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>	R	—	—	259 717	—
Finance Act 42 of 1991	Finansiewet 42 van 1991	—	402 600 000	298 000 000	3 660 150 000	2 904 000 000
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>	R	—	—	—	59 843 102
Payment in terms of sec. 1 of Finance Act 70 of 1992	Betaling ingv. art. 1 van Finansiewet 70 van 1992	—	190 000 000	130 000 000	1 522 000 000	1 220 000 000
<b>Account for Provincial Services, Cape</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap</b>	R	—	—	7 747 261	—
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	307 000 000	273 750 000	2 961 000 000	2 719 539 881
Payment in terms of sec. 6 (2) Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingevolge art. 6 (2) van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	—	37 151 538
<b>Account for Provincial Services Natal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal</b>	R	—	—	109 375 291	—
Finance Act 131 of 1992	Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	153 000 000	124 000 000	1 427 000 000	1 296 267 294
<b>Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat</b>	R	—	—	5 140 226	—
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	129 910 000	148 000 000	1 099 284 000	924 321 810
<b>Account for Provincial Services Transvaal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal</b>	R	—	—	—	8 938 033
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	399 500 000	250 000 000	4 011 940 000	3 348 904 788
		R	—	—	—	213 542
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Totale</b>	R	2 266 642 649	1 889 025 826	22 687 544 120	19 763 944 540
Exchequer Balance, 31 December 1992	Skatkissaldo, 31 Desember 1992	R	15 469 758 298	—	155 957 959 165	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Totale</b>	R	4 439 981 057	—	4 439 981 057	—
		R	19 909 739 355	—	160 397 940 222	—

## STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 56

15 January 1993

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

The State President has, in terms of section 78 (1) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), requested the President's Council, with a view to the development of an efficient and representative system of third-tier government in a new constitutional dispensation, to investigate and to make recommendations on—

- a voting system for local government in a new constitutional dispensation;
- guidelines for franchise qualifications with which residents of local authority areas must comply, and
- the norms and time-scales for and the manner of the delimitation of local authority areas, wards and neighbourhoods.

The request has been referred to the Committee for Constitutional Affairs of the President's Council.

Interested parties are invited to submit relevant memoranda to the Secretary to the President's Council, P.O. Box 3601, Cape Town, 8000, not later than 30 April 1993. Further information may be obtained from Mr J. F. Marx at Telephone (021) 45-5541.

The Committee may decide to hear oral evidence should further information on memoranda be required. If so, the parties concerned will be notified of the dates on which and the place where evidence will be heard.

J. WEILBACH,

Secretary, President's Council

## KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 56

15 Januarie 1993

## PRESIDENTSRAAD

Die Staatspresident het ingevolge artikel 78 (1) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), die Presidentsraad versoek om, met die oog op die ontwikkeling van 'n doeltreffende en verteenwoordigende derdevlakregeringstelsel in 'n nuwe staatkundige bestel, ondersoek in te stel na en aanbevelings te doen oor—

- 'n kiesstelsel vir plaaslike regering in 'n nuwe grondwetlike bedeling;
- riglyne vir stemregkwalifikasies waaraan die inwoners van plaaslike-owerheidsgebiede moet voldoen, en
- die norme en tydskele vir, en die wyse van, die afbakening van plaaslike-owerheidsgebiede, wyke en buurte.

Die versoek is na die Komitee vir Staatkundige Aangeleenthede van die Presidentsraad verwys.

Belanghebbendes word uitgenooi om tersaaklike memoranda nie later nie as 30 April 1993 aan die Sekretaris van die Presidentsraad, Posbus 3601, Kaapstad, 8000, te stuur. Navrae kan gerig word aan mnr J. F. Marx by Telefoon (021) 45-5541.

Die Komitee kan besluit om mondelinge getuënis aan te hoor indien verdere inligting oor memoranda verlang word. Indien wel, sal die betrokkenes in kennis gestel word van die datums waarop en plek waar getuënis aangehoor sal word.

J. WEILBACH,

Sekretaris, Presidentsraad



6 May 14/1/93 (259) (259)  
Pik in Paris meetings  
FOREIGN Minister Pík Botha met several of his counterparts in Paris yesterday, including US Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, the Foreign Affairs Department said in Pretoria.

# Tighter purse for govt's big spenders

B/DAY 14/1/93

(259)

TIM COHEN

PRETORIA — From next year, government departments will find it much more difficult to raise additional funds from the treasury

State Expenditure Department director-general Hannes Smit said yesterday his department intended applying the rules for post-Budget allocations more strictly

Only in situations of real need, like major disasters, or other events that could not be anticipated, would the State Expenditure Department recommend additional allocations, Smit said

Smit, recently promoted from deputy director-general, said this strengthening of the rules would form part of a broader policy of promoting a real reduction in state expenditure

Departments would also be encouraged to take longer-term views of their expenditure, Smit said, adding that his department was considering allowing departments to carry over unused current expenditure to the next financial year, thereby alleviating the need to spend all available funds before the end of the financial year

Progress had already been made in this respect as unexpended capital funds could be rolled over to the next financial year

Smit said the solution to financial discipline did not lie in extended powers for the department but in promoting sound finan-

cial management. One aspect would be to provide departments with greater management autonomy

The system whereby departments had to draft management plans annually and submit expenditure reports three times a year would have to be strengthened

The introduction of a "commitments register system", involving a weekly report to the Cabinet on state expenditure, would have to be expanded, he said

Asked about the department's role in monitoring the TBVC states' budget overruns, Smit said these states had encountered budgetary problems which proved to be of a "structural nature". The problems gave rise to questions about the states' long-term economic viability and their institutional capacity. All the states consequently built up substantial budget deficits which had been financed mainly by increasing their overdraft facilities

To harmonise economic, financial and institutional policy and practices, the SA government recently entered into bilateral co-operation agreements with eight of the 10 "regional" governments. But the establishment of a single controlling body would be contemplated only within an amended constitutional framework, he said

# Govt seals funding but faces tough year

Blomby 12/1/93. (259)

GOVERNMENT had completed its financing from the capital market for the 1992/93 year, with additional funding required coming from the Public Investment Commissioner (PIC), a senior Finance Department official confirmed yesterday.

The Finance official said: "There is no crisis looming in government's financing." However, he said the poor economy meant government faced a tough 1993/94 in terms of revenue.

A Reserve Bank spokesman said the Bank raised about R11bn from the capital market in the year, and about R1bn-R1.5bn in Treasury bills (TBs). JSE figures show central government owes the capital market about R124,334bn through its RSA stock. It also owes about R4,5bn in TBs.

Government borrowed the rest of the income to cover its shortfall from the PIC and possibly from other public sector agencies. Latest Bank figures show government has R6,142bn on deposit at the Bank, a decline of R3,615bn over two months. Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn said the decline was seasonal.

TIM MARSLAND

Government had already acquired R22bn in loans to cover its deficit. It still needed about R8bn to cover the likely deficit of R30bn for the whole year, providing there was no hiccup in government spending. Of this, between R5bn and R6bn could be in the form of TBs and the remainder borrowings. Government could also run down its deposits at the Bank, which it did in 1991/92.

Osborn said government overall finances peaked around the middle of the financial year, after which it "lived off the fat it had collected" until the next Budget.

Government deposits were highest in July at R11,471bn. One dealer was sceptical that government had completed its financing, saying it had no credibility when it came to budgets. Another said he doubted the PIC had the funds to lend government. He said the PIC had been a net seller of bonds late in 1992 as a result of payments to laid-off government workers.



## Pik holds talks in Paris

PARIS — Foreign Minister Pik Botha was holding major diplomatic talks with other foreign Ministers while attending the three-day international Paris Convention on banning gas and chemical weapons.

Botha is using his presence at the convention, which opened

yesterday, for private meetings with foreign counterparts, including a private talk with Roland Dumas of France, who hosted a banquet last night.

Earlier, Botha met German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, president of the Special Com-

mittee on Chemical Weapons.

Today Botha was holding separate talks with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev on boosting diplomatic relations, and with the Portuguese Foreign Minister on Angola.

However, his most important

meeting in Paris was with a politician who holds no official post — former Finance Minister Edouard Balladur, who is tipped to be the new Prime Minister in March in the event of the widely predicted election victory of the Gaullist RPR party. Botha lunched with Balladur within a few hours of his arrival yesterday.

## India cultural centre

FOR the first time in 40 years, the Indian Government is to establish a cultural centre in South Africa

The centre, to be based in Johannesburg, will be run by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, a body funded by the Indian Government to promote relations with other countries *Sowetan 10/2/93*

Announcing the move to establish the centre, ICCR director general Mr Niranjana Desai said in Durban the centre was expected to be running by as early as April this year and might later culminate in a fully fledged embassy to be based in Pretoria —

*Sowetan Correspondents and Sapa*

~~127~~ (257) ~~127~~

those leaders, if not why not, if so, who are they? **B23E**

#### †THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No It is not customary for the American Government to invite foreign heads of state or political leaders to the inauguration of the President. As was the case with other countries, South Africa was represented by its Ambassador in Washington, Mr H H Schwarz.

(2) No My Department became aware through the news media that Mr Nelson Mandela had been invited by a member of the American Congress to attend the function as his guest.

(3) Falls away

\*8 Mr H D K van der Merwe—Justice †  
[Question standing over]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, on a point of order. Is it not customary in this House that we start at this time on Wednesday precisely because there is a Cabinet Meeting and that it should be the occasion on which the hon Ministers must be in the House to reply to questions put to them by hon members? [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! It is also customary in this House that at times there can be exceptions when hon Ministers are not available, which is evidently the case here [Interjections]. I shall not take further points of order on this.

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, on the Order Paper we find the following words under the headings, "Question Paper, General Affairs":

Precedence given to interpellations and questions on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993

The submission that, with respect, I wish to put to you, is that the Cabinet has therefore known since Friday, 29 January 1993 of this specific arrangement that questions are to be dealt with on Wednesdays, and that from Friday, 29 January, until today, they had the opportunity to prepare themselves to be present and to reply to questions in Parliament. I therefore wish to request that you rule that the normal case to which you referred, namely that questions may stand over, is subject to what is on the Order Paper, and that questions cannot simply stand over in this manner.

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political purpose. Commissions are not appropriate for this purpose. As far as the further aspect is concerned, it is totally unacceptable for it to be activated retrospectively with regard to criminal offences.

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is it in the first place true that the Government is not at all considering the introduction of legislation in respect of the possible accountability of these people in terms of civil law?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, as matters pertaining to criminal law definitely fall outside the Indemnity Act, the civil law consequences arising out of the Indemnity Act are also not applicable. I should like to suggest that it would be an enormously far-reaching matter if this Government were to be accountable for civil claims originating in other countries and for which persons could not even be criminally charged in this country.

†Adv S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, did the Cabinet at any stage at all consider introducing legislation regarding these offences committed in other countries and does the hon the Deputy Minister agree with me that according to international criminal law it is completely acceptable that legislation be passed in a country for offences committed in another country?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not agree with the hon member on the last aspect, and as far as the first aspect is concerned, he should lay it on the Table.

†HON MEMBERS Under the table!

#### Death sentences

\*10 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Justice †

How many (a) Whites and (b) Blacks received the death sentence in criminal courts in the Republic during the period 1 October 1992 to 1 January 1993? **B26E**

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) 2

(b) 22

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, has any progress been made since the announcement by the hon the State President during the course of his Opening Address to this Parliament that the

position regarding the death penalty was to be reviewed by the Government? **B27E**  
Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Is that not a new question?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I would submit that that is a new question which should be tabled [Interjections]

*Precedence given to interpellations and questions on own affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993*

#### INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation indicates the original language.

#### Own Affairs

##### Model C schools: financial assistance

Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture \*

Whether the Government will consider rendering financial assistance, in addition to the payment of subsidies to individual parents of children in Model C schools, to such schools the management councils of which fail to collect sufficient compulsory school fees for those schools to meet their financial obligations? **B78E INT**

B78E INT

\*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Speaker, the answer is no. The reason is essentially twofold. Firstly, the payment of such a subsidy would be diametrically opposed to the principle of equal State support for all ordinary public schools that fall under the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly. All State schools and State-aided schools will receive the same amount of money from the State, but the allocation of this money will be different. It would therefore be unfair to give more money to State-aided schools by means of subsidies and it would violate a principle which is an essential part of the system. The hon member for Brins would benefit from at least attempting to master the principles underlying the financing of education **B79E INT**

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Paper largely as a result of an item in the hon the State President's Opening Address to Parliament this year when he said that the Government was prepared to make far-reaching proposals to strengthen the National Peace Accord, and that they were working for an urgent meeting of the signatories

We were expecting to hear something about these far-reaching proposals. The items that have been enumerated by the hon the Deputy Minister really have to do with recommendations by Mr Justice Goldstone and other recommendations that are already points of discussion throughout the National Peace Accord. The hon the Deputy Minister quite rightly said that the National Peace Accord was a product of the people. We are all working together, but we would look forward to the suggestions that the hon the State President had in mind, because it is obviously very urgent that, in our forward planning, we know what the NP and the hon the State President are going to say.

I would like to turn for a moment to the speech from the CP on this matter. The condemnation that has come from that party is really quite reprehensible and disgraceful. [Interjections] I would suggest that all the thousands of people that are trying to make peace in South Africa at the moment should be supported. I will tell that hon member that the police themselves are very grateful indeed for the assistance that they are giving them in bringing about a peaceful situation.

However, let me hold out an olive branch to that hon member and invite him to come to some of our meetings to see what operations we undertake. We would like him to come and see what we are doing in the Wits-Vaal area, how we are defusing situations of violence day by day, and how those dedicated people, who are largely working for nothing to bring about peace in South Africa, are day after day doing a fine job. [Time expired]

Mr W U NEL, Mr Speaker, I can only endorse what my hon colleague said here. It is about time that the CP joined us and actually tried to make peace rather than criticising on the side.

I also want to endorse what he said about the comments made by the hon the Deputy Minister. I share his disappointment, because we certainly did not hear any far-reaching proposals, as we envisaged when we listened to the speech of the hon the State President earlier.

I want to come back to some of the shortcomings of the accord and the structures. One of the

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main problems, of course, is that one needs some mechanism to convict people or at least bind them into compliance with that which they have undertaken to do. Of course, because the local structures cannot be judgmental, and the regional dispute resolution structures cannot be judgmental, we need a complaints procedure.

That, as the hon the Deputy Minister has pointed out, is essentially something that needs to grow from within, but we need to look at it urgently. [Time expired]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr Speaker, I thank the hon member for Mooi River again for his contribution. I absolutely agree with him. The fact is we have had five instances in the past few months of parties being found guilty of contraventions of the Peace Accord. They were asked to distance themselves from these contraventions, and they refused to do so. Something will have to be done about that. [Interjections]

I also wish to thank the hon member for Bryanston for his contribution. I am sure he will appreciate the fact that it would be wholly inappropriate for us to come with detailed proposals at this stage in view of the fact that this is a matter for negotiation in the forums that are available.

\* I cannot conclude this debate without thanking each of those 6 500 people intimately involved in this Peace Accord for the work they are doing without payment. I only want to say that these peace institutions remained in place in spite of a collapse in negotiations at national level. The people in South Africa must know that there cannot be peace at grassroots level if there is no peace at the highest level.

Debate concluded.

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

\*1 Mr J J Walsh—Defence [Question standing over]

\*2 Mr J J Walsh—Transport [Withdrawn]

\*3 Mr D H M Gibson—Justice [Question standing over]

#### VAT exemption of basic foodstuffs

\*4 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether his Department has made calculations regarding the possible impact on the budget of basic foodstuffs being exempted from value-added tax (VAT), if not, why not, if so, (a) what amount is it estimated will be involved and (b) in respect of what fiscal year have such calculations been made,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B9E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant)

- (1) Yes, various calculations were made for the purposes of discussion with various parties who had sought concessions through the zero rating of additional foodstuffs
- (a) As no decision has yet been taken on this matter it is not possible to provide an amount
- (b) The calculations were made in respect of the current year
- (2) No. A statement at this juncture would be inappropriate

Mr D H M GIBSON: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I would like to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that although the inflation rate has shown a welcome drop to 9.6% per annum, food inflation is still reckoned to be 14% per annum. Ordinary consumers, most especially the unemployed, pensioners and all those on fixed incomes, are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet. They are also finding it increasingly difficult to believe that the Government cares about them or has any plans to help them. If the Government does have plans to help them, what are those plans?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Speaker, the hon member for Yeoville's supplementary question has nothing to do with the original question.

Mr R M BURROWS, Mr Speaker, further arising from the answer of the hon the Deputy Minister to part (1) (a) of the question, am I to understand that they have worked out a figure and they are not prepared to reveal that figure? The DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Speaker, the hon member must go and read my answer.

†Adv S C JACOBS, Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he just give the House of Assembly an indication—I am not expecting amounts from the hon the Deputy Minister—of whether his department has also made calculations with regard to the exemption of medicine, and if so, whether he will make a statement about that at a later stage?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Speaker, this has nothing to do with the original question either.

#### Abortions reported/procured

\*5 Dr Z J DE BEEER asked the Minister of National Health

How many legal abortions were (a) reported for 1992 and (b) procured in terms of section 3 (1) (d) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act No 2 of 1975), in that year? B10E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM (for the Minister of National Health)

- (a) 1992 (1 January to 31 October) 1 027 and
- (b) 1992 (1 January to 31 October) 50 (4.9% of total)

†Dr W J SNYMAN, Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us how the various population groups are represented in the figures he quoted?

†The MINISTER, Mr Speaker, if the hon member puts that question in writing, I am sure the hon the Minister of Health will attend to it.

\*6 Mr R M Burrows—Finance [Question standing over]

#### President Clinton: RSA leaders invited to inauguration

\*7 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs † 259

- (1) Whether he received an invitation to attend the inauguration of the new American President on 20 January 1993, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he or his Department was informed of invitations to any other South African leaders to attend that function, if so,
- (3) whether he will disclose the names of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 6/2/93

## Eglin shoots from hip over Koornhof gift

CAPE TOWN — The \$100 000 (about R310 000) donation by South Africa's former ambassador in Washington to an American hunting club was a sorry, futile waste of taxpayers' money, Democratic Party spokesman on foreign affairs Colin Eglin said yesterday.

It was reported earlier that Dr Piet Koornhof gave the money to the Safari Club International in 1989.

Eglin said in a statement that as the truth was revealed bit by bit, it was clear that the Government had spent million and millions of rands trying to do the impossible — trying to make apartheid acceptable to the rest of the world.

"Perhaps a few big-game hunters in the American south fell for Koornhof's financial blandishments — but the rest of the world did not.

"The simple fact is that the taxpayers were taken for a ride: the solution to SA's problem was not to hand out dollops of money to dubious organisations, but to get rid of apartheid at home." — Sapa.



# State moves to stem flow from customs union

SA Times (RUS) 7/2/93

By CIARAN RYAN

THE GOVERNMENT is moving to cut back the payment of billions of rands of taxpayers' money to SA's partners in the SA Customs Union (SACU).

One official says Minister of Finance Derek Keys intended to unilaterally withdraw SA from the customs pool last year once he became aware of the financial burden it imposed on SA, but was dissuaded from doing so by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Perhaps the most contentious aspect of the customs pool is the R1.7-billion paid to the TBVC homelands in 1991/2 from SA's share of the customs pool.

This additional source of funding for the homelands — over and above the 1992 budgeted assistance of R3.7-billion — has only recently been brought to light. It has never been voted by Parliament.

An ANC spokesman says. "It's absurd. This is a way of disguising government subsidies to the bantustans."

The government is attempting to devise an alternative customs agreement, a development which has serious implications for Swaziland and Lesotho, which rely on the customs union for more than 50% of their total revenues.

"We gave notice a year ago that the financial burden of the customs pool was becoming too high," says Gerrie Breyl, deputy director-general at the Department of Trade and Industry.

"We have to look at an alternative system of economic co-operation which perhaps goes beyond the present boundaries of the customs pool."

## Friends

SA contributes 90% of all revenue to the customs pool, yet its share of receipts declined from 73% to 44% over the last decade, prompting calls for the disbanding of SACU.

SA received just R3.64-billion of the R8.14-billion collected in the common customs area (CCA) from customs and excise duties and surcharges in 1991/2. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (the BLNS countries), SA's partners in SACU, took R2.8-billion from the pool in 1991/2 and this year will take in excess of R3-billion.

This, say some observers, is the price SA had to pay for

buying friends in the region. But with a SA budget deficit of nearly R30-billion this year, SACU is coming under intense scrutiny.

The same formula that applies to Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland for purposes of calculating their share of the customs pool is applied to the TBVC states.

Nedbank economist Magan Mistry, writing in the latest Nedbank Guide to the Economy, says a major reason for SA's declining share of the pool is the slower rate of increase in its imports compared to that of the BLNS and TBVC states.

Because excise duties are counted in the formula, SA's partners receive payment for beer and other excisable goods even where these are made and consumed in SA.

Department of Trade and Industry director-general, Stef Naude, says the payments to SA's partners "are becoming unaffordably high to us".

"The distribution formula of the common income pool has the effect that the BLNS countries receive a minimum payment equal to 17% of the value of their total imports, including their imports from SA which of course make no contribution to the pool."

Mr Breyl says SA's part-

ners in the customs pool receive closer to 20% of the value of their imports.

The BLNS countries are unhappy with aspects of the current agreement, particularly the time lag between the end of a fiscal period and payment for that period (Customs and Excise waits up to two years before paying).

In terms of the formula for sharing the revenue pool, the value of imports to BLNS and TBVC states are inflated by 42% to compensate them for loss of fiscal discretion and the price-raising effect of a SA-determined tariff structure.

## Rejected

Because of sharp fluctuations in revenue received by the BLNS countries in the 1970s, a stabilisation factor was introduced into the formula which guaranteed revenue of between 17% and 23% of the value of each country's imports. Repeated attempts to increase the stabilisation factor were rejected by SA.

Professor Colin McCarthy of Stellenbosch University, a former adviser to the government on the SACU, says the effect of this stabilisation factor is to inflate the value of BLNS imports by 60%.

Withdrawing the TBVC states from the customs pool would enable the government to lower or avoid increasing VAT by about one-and-a-half percentage points, but would leave the homelands with about R3.6-billion less revenue than spending.

Commentators have advised government not to disband the SACU in order to solve short-term budgetary problems.

"The feeling in the ANC is that the SACU can become a building block for a wider regional trading bloc," says the ANC spokesman. "But we have to decide whether the compensation paid to our partners is fair in view of the inflationary effects of submitting to SA's trade policy."



# R12,5bn made available to fund govt's deficit

Blondy 9/2/93  
 THE Public Investment Commissioners (PIC) would make available R12,5bn to fund government's deficit for 1993/94 out of its R17,7bn cash flow, director Badie Badenhorst said yesterday.

Of the R17,7bn, R5,2bn was invested in the money market and could be made available to government, but he was reluctant to wind down his cash book.

The PIC administers R51bn in government pension funds and R13bn in other public sector funds.

Of the pension funds, 8% was invested in equities and 92% in fixed interest securities. In total, the PIC held 54% of government's total issued debt of R128bn.

TIM MARSLAND

The PIC also had funds invested in Eskom, Transnet, Umgeni and Telkom stock.

Some funds were invested in municipal bonds.

The R5,2bn invested in the money market was primarily in negotiable certificates of deposits and capital project bills.

Badenhorst said the PIC consulted the Reserve Bank before making investment decisions.

"We have to keep an eye on the monetary policy effects of any transaction we do. We are essentially chasing the same goals as the Bank," Badenhorst said.

About R3,2bn of government pension money was invested by six independent pension funds.

These were Sanlam, Old Mutual, Syfrets, Southern Life, Standard Merchant Bank and Investec Asset Management, Badenhorst said.

The PIC rated the performance of its pension funds against these six.

Only one showed better returns than the PIC, he said.

For the past three and a half years, government pension funds showed a return of 3% above the actuarial bond index, he said.

Government's pension fund at R33bn makes up the lion's share of the R64bn under PIC management.

The PIC also manages the independent homelands' pension funds.

Star 9/21/93

## SA diplomats' wives evacuated from Zaire

By Gerald L'Ange  
Star Africa Service

South Africa's most embattled diplomatic mission, the liaison office in riot-plagued Kinshasa, is braced for more trouble as tensions remain high in the Zairean capital.

The wives of the diplomats manning the office have been evacuated as a precaution and only the head of the mission, Herman Hannekom, and another officer, Le Roux Geldenhuys, are holding the fort.

The wives were escorted this week across the Zaire River to Brazzaville in the

Congo to await a flight out. The decision to evacuate them was taken after rioting had erupted again in Kinshasa earlier this month.

The South African diplomats and wives locked themselves in their homes when the rioting broke out on January 28.

The next day Hannekom hired an armed escort to bring the other members of the mission staff to his residence as troops loyal to President Mobutu Sese Seko battled dissident troops. The soldiers had gone on the rampage after being paid with new currency.

## Envoy takes up new post in Ukraine

PRETORIA — SA's first ambassador to the Ukraine, Deon van Schoor, arrives in the former Soviet state's capital Kiev today.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the Ukraine, with its huge oil and gas reserves, had been the "economic muscle and breadbasket" of the Soviet Union and as such had great political and economic importance.

The SA embassy was opened in Kiev in October last year.

The spokesman said Van Schoor's appointment was part of "an effort to

further normalise political and economic relations with CIS states"

Apart from embassies in Kiev and Moscow, SA's only other representation in the CIS is through Finnish ambassador Connie Swart.

Other appointments announced yesterday were Cornelius Jacobs as ambassador to Turkey, Llewellyn Crewe-Brown to Malawi and Johannes Viljoen to Taiwan

ADRIAN HADLAND

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29/11/93  
10pm



# There is money in diplomacy

South 30/1-3/2/93

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30/1-3/2/93

30/1-3/2/93

Lynda Loxton con-

cludes a two-part series on the challenges facing foreign policy in a new South Africa

**E**CONOMIC issues will dominate South Africa's post-apartheid foreign policy as the country seeks to achieve the sustainable growth needed to support major social reconstruction.

Not only will the domestic economy have to be drastically restructured, but external economic links will have to be fashioned anew to ensure maximum benefits.

Domestically, the manufacturing sector will have to emerge as a more significant earner of foreign exchange. It will have to change from being an import substitution sector serving a wealthy minority in the domestic market.

It depends on imported machinery, equipment and technology, and these imports are financed, not by the sale of manufactured goods, but by the sale of primary products, particularly mineral products.

According to Centre for Southern African Studies co-director Professor Peter Vale, there is a growing recognition that this path is not only inequitable but that it cannot be sustained in the years ahead.

"The manufacturing sector will have to become orientated to the needs of the majority of the people and become a very significant generator of foreign exchange," he said in an interview after a three-day conference on professional diplomacy in a changing world. The conference was held in Cape Town recently.

"In a world in which the terms of trade are moving rapidly against primary products, South Africa and the other countries of Southern Africa need to become more significant producers of benefited min-



Gabriella Kaplan

*"The most powerful countries act like a headmaster in an unruly school"*

eral and other primary products," Vale said.

At the same time, South Africa's destiny is inextricably linked to that of southern Africa. The country is also an inseparable part of a continent which is facing the threat of

marginalisation in the global political economy.

South Africa will be affected by the overall regional environment and it needs to become involved in promoting stability in the region — a region which is characterised by extremely inequitable relations and which is still feeling the effects of South African destabilisation.

"Achieving this restructuring will require a major diplomatic effort in the years ahead," said Vale.

But this will not be easy.

"It is important to recognise that we are not operating in a global environment which is immediately favourable to the interests of a

country like South Africa.

"We are entering the era of global liberalisation and there is a danger that this liberalisation may become a highly unequal process where the countries of the South are expected to liberalise and open up their economies. This might not necessarily be matched by liberalisation by the countries of the North towards the South, which will not promote growth.

"Therefore, the kind of foreign policy that we will need, will have to reach beyond the kind of neo-mercantilist, export promotion of the self-sell kind.

"What South Africa will need is

an approach that seeks to maximise the potential advantages and gains of existing relations and institutions. But it must also work in concert with countries affected in similar ways to change the rules of the game of the global economy in a way that is more favourable to a country like South Africa and the rest of Africa.

"More specifically, what is going to be required is a diplomatic effort that seeks first to maximise the available post-apartheid dividend and seeks to secure the best possible terms in a number of the major marketplaces of the world, for example, the European Community and North America and the South East Asian countries.

"Secondly, we are going to be required to forge a mutually beneficial and equitable new relationship with the southern African region that takes account of the interests of other countries and the imbalances in existing relations."

Vale said it was clear that the end of the Cold War had ushered in a new era of "issue diplomacy", in which the previous obsession with security had been replaced with a wider ranging concern with issues that affect the daily lives of people around the world.

Solutions to these issues could only be achieved through ensuring that organisations such as the United Nations truly represented the interests of all nations and were no longer controlled and manipulated by one or two great powers.

This would be difficult because of the "rather uncertain attitude of the world's richest and most powerful countries. They all say that they are for multilateral co-operation in international organisations, but they sometimes tend to see themselves rather as the headmaster in a rather unruly boys' school," said Vale.

One suggestion was that South Africa join the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement to press for a greater representation of the South on the Security Council of the UN.

The present Security Council was an anachronism and represented a balance of power that had long ceased to exist, said Vale.

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## CP call to axe councils

RAY HARTLEY

THE CP yesterday called for the disbanding of the regional services councils, saying they were forcing white local authorities to subsidise "underprivileged" municipal areas.

CP MP Pikkie Coetzee accused the councils of "eroding the autonomy of local governments and removing financial resources which should be locally administered".

He said the regional councils duplicated the functions of existing city councils, and rumours were rife that many were experiencing serious financial problems.

"The levy payers do not benefit directly (from subsidising poorer areas) and sound infrastructure for white local authorities is being applied to the administration of large-scale services on the quiet," he said.

"This effort to use money, which has been paid by trusting levy payers, to pay the accounts of boycotters, is not only a serious breach of trust, but also one of the major causes of the country's poor financial position," he added.

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# MI spied on foreign diplomats - claim

By Jacques Pauw

A director of a Military Intelligence (MI) front company made the startling admission yesterday that he spied on foreign diplomats in South Africa as part of his duties.

Former Rhodesian soldier Gordon Gray, director of the MI front Gladys Financial Consultants, told The Star he had to perform surveillance on diplomatic personnel working in the British, United States and Israeli embassies, as well as the Zimbabwe Trade Mission.

Gray said the surveillance

included following people, placing bugging equipment, tapping telephones and searching rubbish bins for information.

Gray, code-named "Blitz" in MI, said that three years ago he put the US ambassador's residence in Pretoria under surveillance.

He said MI suspected that the then-ambassador, William "Bill" Swing, was closely linked to a Central Intelligence Agency agent.

Gray said he left Gladys some time ago but that the company was still operating as an MI front.

The Sunday Star this

weekend identified Gladys and Eclipse Enterprises as MI fronts. Gladys is not listed in the Pretoria phone book, but Eclipse is recorded as operating out of Johannesburg offices in Unity House, Orange Grove.

Both companies generate income through legitimate business activities such as private investigations and security and financial consultancies.

Gray was paid a salary of R3 800 a month, drove a company car and was entitled to fringe benefits. He operated in a cell of six other operatives but said he

was never aware of the real names of his superiors. Members knew each other only by their codenames.

Gray said his MI handler, codenamed "Mielies", would give him a list of names of people he had to spy on. The names, he said, included those of diplomats suspected by the military of working for the CIA, British Intelligence, the Israeli Mossad and the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation.

"Foreign governments, especially the British and the Israelis, were very

● To Page 3

## 'MI spied on diplomats'

● From Page 1

interested in what was going on at Armscor. We had to safeguard our military secrets," Gray said.

He said a surveillance operation would usually start with watching a person's general movements, finding out about his friends and contacts, and what bars and restaurants he frequented.

"I only did surveillance work and was never involved in killings or assassinations. Nobody was ever intimidated or blackmailed," he said. Gray added he also had to do surveillance on employees of the Atlas Aircraft Corporation because they were suspected of leaking information.

The British and US embassies declined to comment. By late yesterday, the SADF had not responded to Gray's allegations.



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# Fixing up SA's foreign affairs

SOUTH 23/1-27/1/93.

**M**ENTION foreign policy to most South Africans and you are likely to get a blank stare, a shrug or comments such as "that's government business".

But the foreign policy of any country affects all its citizens in one way or another and raises moral issues about the responsibility of those citizens for what their government does to other states.

In post-apartheid South Africa, foreign policy will become a more complex and wide-ranging issue as diplomatic links are forged with more countries at a time of rapid global change and when South Africa is expected to be a major regional power once again.

These were a few of the issues discussed last week at a conference on professional diplomacy in a changing world held in Cape Town.

Delegates included former heads of the liberation movement's missions abroad, senior representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs and top diplomats from 12 countries, including Ghana, Nigeria, India, Australia, the United States and several European countries.

The conference was organised by the University of the Western Cape's Centre for Southern African Studies and Rhodes University's International Studies Unit. Delegates debated how to separate diplomacy from party political interests in a new South Africa and develop a professional diplomatic corps which serves the country as a whole.

Centre for Southern African Studies director, Professor Peter Vale, told the closing session that greater public debate would be needed about South Africa's foreign policy under a democratically elected government.

He said this was particularly important because of rapid global change and the fact that South Africa had a narrow vision of the world because of years of self-

About 70 diplomats and academics gathered in Cape Town last week

to consider South Africa's future foreign policy, reports **Lynda**

**Loxton** in the first of a two-part series:

imposed isolation

Most people expected or wanted their worldview to be defined for them by a political leader or the television. But if they were at all concerned about democracy in this country, they had to, for example, ask some searching questions about what was happening now in Angola.

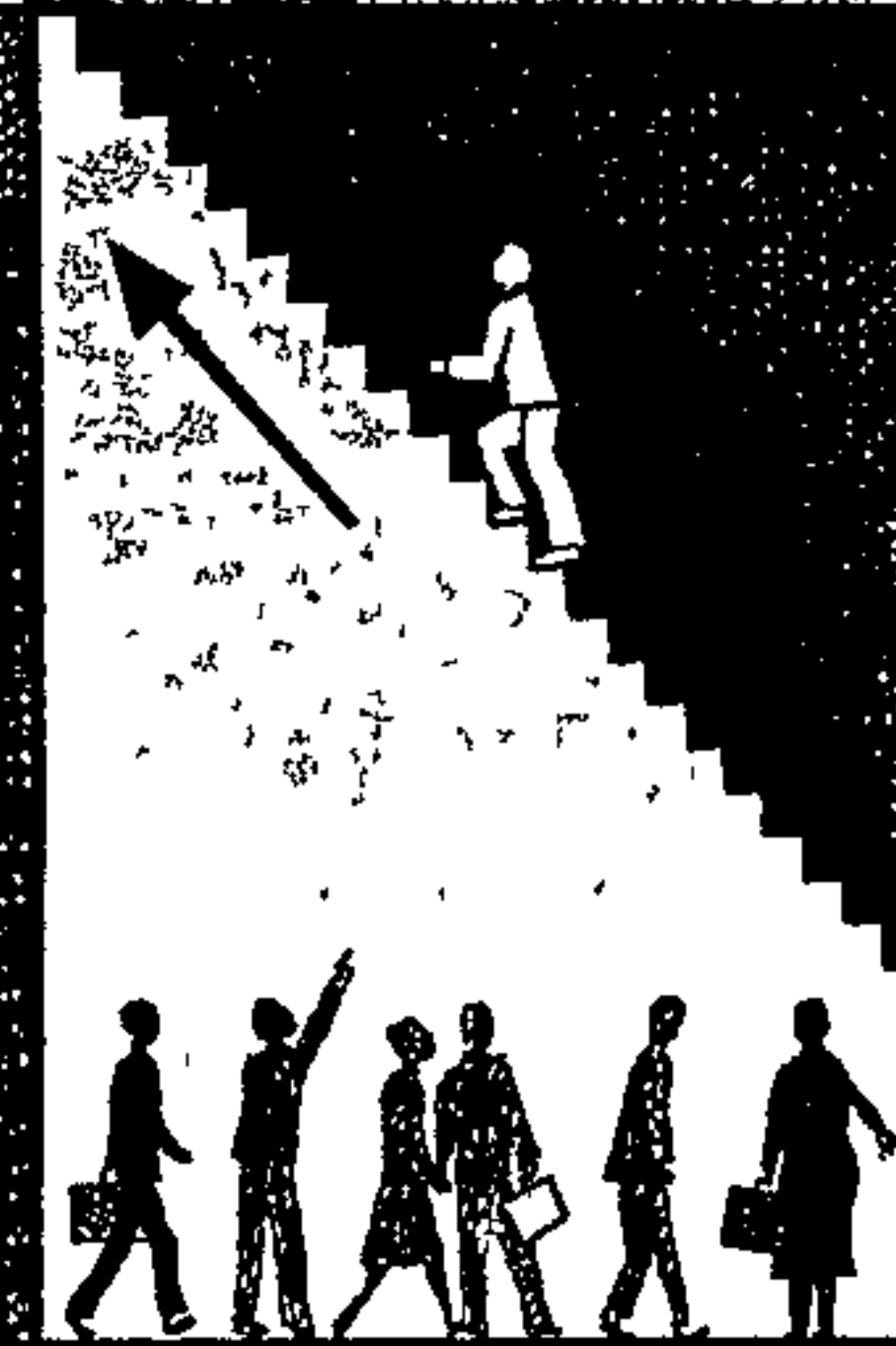
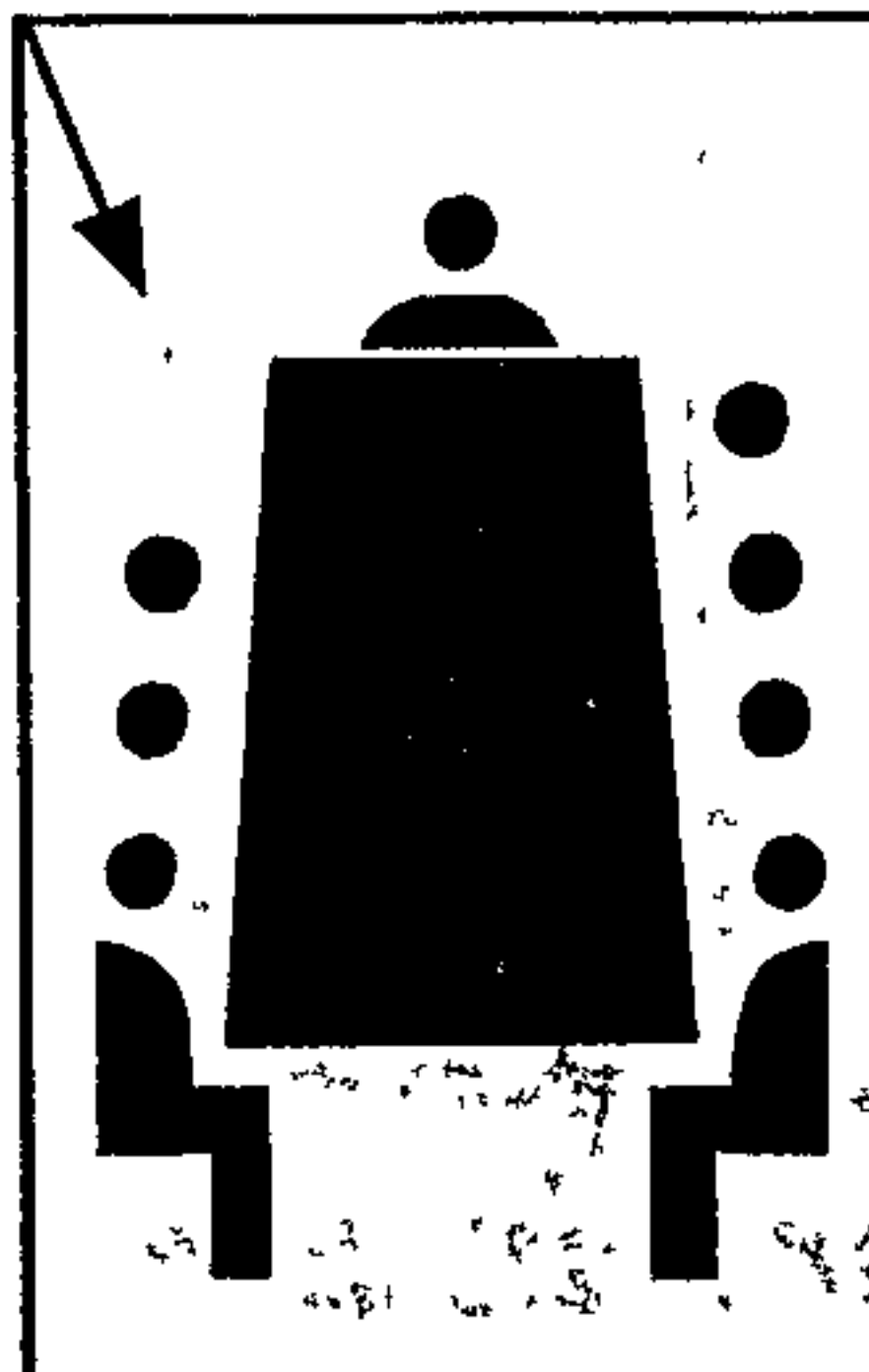
This underscored the need for a strong and professional diplomatic service that was fully accountable to an aware and questioning electorate.

"We have learnt with great pain that if we allow our foreign policy to escape the hands of diplomats and be run by military people, we end up in a pretty messy situation."

Some delegates had said that a new South Africa would be so busy righting the wrongs of apartheid that it would have little time or energy for foreign policies. But, said Vale, "these days, if you have a fax machine and a border, you actually have to develop a foreign policy."

"There is no way we will be able to sit here and be so absorbed with our own internal reconstruction that we will not have a foreign policy."

That foreign policy will have to be more open and representative than previous, usually secretive and sometimes subversive, foreign policy. It would have to be determined in consultation with all groups in the country and the region.



There were many "second-track" diplomats in churches, universities, NGOs, businesses and the liberation movements who had built up extensive foreign links during the apartheid era and who should be included in any new foreign service.

Vale said immediate action should be taken to generate wider public debate about foreign policy issues, start the training of professional diplomats, establish a policy planning unit to look at South Africa's reaction to global change and how to transform the present foreign service and establish a commission to examine some of the issues raised at the conference.

If this was not done urgently, he said, South Africa, democratic or not, would continue to fumble through its foreign relations, making serious mistakes along the way.

There was some opposition to establishing a commission to examine various foreign policy options in today's rapidly changing world.

Delegates from the government and the liberation movements did not think it feasible to attempt to shape the diplomacy of a future democratic SA until a new government was in place and had articulated its foreign policy.

The ANC's Ms Frene Ginwala and the PAC's Mr Gora Ebrahim said, however, that any research by academics would be valuable inputs to all parties as they considered their foreign policy options.

Ginwala said that the conference had been important because part of the legacy of apartheid, censorship and oppression was the closed minds and different realities within which South Africans operated.

This posed immense barriers in negotiations for a new South Africa as many people used the same words to mean different things.

It was therefore vital to develop a common basis at conferences such as this from which all parties could move forward.



# Upstairs, <sup>SOUTH</sup> downstairs <sup>23/1 - 27/1/93</sup> diplomacy must merge

(259) (3088)  
THE "upstairs" and "downstairs" of South African diplomacy will have to merge in a democratic South Africa, said Professor Peter Vale, director of the conference on professional diplomacy in a changing world held last week.

The "upstairs" was the government's foreign policy, which concentrated on formal bilateral links with countries around the world. The "downstairs" was the fairly extensive foreign links of the liberation movements.

"Much of the debate here has been about legitimacy, which the downstairs has claimed, and skills or competence, which the upstairs has claimed," he said.

Vale said the people who had represented the liberation movements in other countries were not "second class diplomats".

Their experience was valuable and they should be incorporated into the new foreign service under a democratic government.

While some in the Department of Foreign Affairs seemed to think that the door was open to all to join the service, others seemed to be saying: "Don't try and steal the show."

Vale put this down to self-interest in the department as well as the age differences of the representatives. The younger members were more open to change than the older ones.

He said delegates had spent some time talking about how to transform the Department of Foreign Affairs and had considered integration, amalgamation, absorption and restructuring.

It was noted that following the changes brought about by the end of the Cold War, countries worldwide were restructuring their foreign services. Given the growing importance of regional trade links, for example, Australia had incorporated its trade ministry into its department of foreign affairs.



Star 12/12/93

# How fraudsters ripped off MMF

Parliament has been rocked by disclosures that the State-operated third party accident fund has run no less than R3 billion into the red. A list of scams grows longer and longer as investigations dig into skulduggery that took advantage of poor management control, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

**S**CORNS of doctors as well as lawyers and insurance assessors have come under suspicion as investigations dig into a vast maze of scams that have swindled millions of rands out of the State-operated third party accident fund.

The number of attorneys so far arrested on fraud charges climbed to 10 yesterday in the first swoop on suspects by the Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO). The first two of a string of insurance assessors under suspicion have also been arrested — along with an SA Police warrant officer charged with involvement in bribery and corruption.

OSEO director Jan Swanepoel believes the compilation of the rogues gallery has only just begun. He has already opened dossiers on no fewer than 114 alleged scammers — and the list is expected to grow.

The dramatic extent of skulduggery with phoney claims has been laid out in a special report to Parliament by former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley that has disclosed that the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) confronts a deficit of a staggering R3 billion.

The MMF — which draws its finances from the special fuel levy that is incorporated in petrol and diesel pump prices — handles all the claims for compensation for death or injury in road accidents that are not covered by normal private insurance policies.

"The fund was so hopelessly mismanaged that racketeering was inevitable," according to

one insurance expert. "It has been riddled with inefficiency — and clever operators knew it and took advantage of it."

The shortcomings in management and controls did not escape the Wronsley probe, which has trotted out chapter and verse in the special report that has rocked Parliament.

In a sample test audit, a stunning 2206 cases showed double or even multiple payments to claimants, sometimes on sums running into hundreds of thousands of rands.

It was found that even the basic lack of signatures on claim forms had been neglected. Evidence of obvious tampering with police accident reports had been overlooked.

Staffers had accepted medical reports with grossly exaggerated accounts of the injuries claimed to have been suffered in road accidents.

Payments had been made on accounts from attorneys and insurance agents that were clearly inflated.

Because of inefficiency, payments on genuine claims had sometimes been unnecessarily delayed for as long as two or three years.

There was no limit to the imagination employed in swindles. In two specific cases, it was found scammers had been devised at the hospital bedside. They exposed shadowy "bouts" who make a special sideline out of fixing capers.

Two new arrivals at the casualty section of one hospital came in with broken legs — suffering in accidents at home. Shh, they were told. Tell them it happened in a road crash.



Cashing in on the crash

With a wink and a nod, the tourists whispered they knew attorneys who specialised in "arranging" hit-and-run claims on the MMF — and "there's cash in it for all of us."

More dodges were run by rigging the alleged size of normal salaries that looked likely to be lost by disability caused by injuries — and for which compensation was claimed.

In one case, an insurance agent employed by the MMF blandly accepted as gospel that the salary of the claimant was R120 000 a year. Deeper probing found the actual salary, shown

on income tax returns, was R30 000.

More skulduggery was uncovered when the assistant manager of the legal division of a large insurance company, who acted as an MMF agent, was transferred to a new job. His successor made a routine check through all the files he had inherited.

Seven out of 21 files showed evidence that MMF settlements on claims that had been handled had run as much as R1 238 000 more than warranted. All seven claims had been handled by the identical attorney.

The other 14 files? They had all mysteriously disappeared by the time a search was started for a closer look.

In another instance, an insurance agent had recovered a lump sum of R200 000 that was put down as fees paid to an outside assessor engaged to prove claims. But later investigations found no trace of actual work done by the assessor.

The list of suspects is not confined to insurance agents and assessors. "Although agents' faith in the medical and legal professions seems in most cases justified,"

says the Wronsley report, "investigations reveal, regrettably, that certain legal and medical practitioners have deliberately abused this trust."

No fewer than 114 cases of possible fraud and irregularities by them had been sent to the OSEO for deeper investigation. ● Signatures on affidavits had been forged — to the detriment of the actual claimant but the obvious benefit of middlemen.

● Photocopies of police accident reports had been doctored to change dates and add names to the list of casualties to create fictitious claims.

attorneys, doctors and insurance assessors have come under suspicion as the list of third-party insurance scams grows

● In certain cases, even birth and death certificates were proved to be forged.

● Medical reports had exaggerated the severity of injuries — as shown when claimants were stated to be incapable of ever working again, meaning compensation for the permanent loss of income, but two years later were back in business as normal.

● Evidence that unscrupulous attorneys had grabbed the whole amount awarded on claims as payment of legal fees — leaving the claimants with nothing.

● Frequent collusion by key middlemen in handling claims looked obvious. The Wronsley investigation uncovered the clues. Seven claims handled by one particular insurance agent had been settled for more than R38 million, when a fair total should have been less than R1 million. As many as six of the seven had been handled by the identical team of attorney, doctor, actuary and insurance clerk.

It worked like this. 1 Following a minor accident, the injured motorist would approach a particular attorney, who referred him to a particular clinic.

2 An initial small claim would be lodged with the MMF — but shortly afterwards would be substantially increased by the attorney.

3 Detailed medical reports would be obtained to show the injuries were far more serious than first reckoned.

4 Next a huge claim was submitted, often inflated by the actuary, showing massive losses of earnings because of injuries.

5 Claims were settled by the MMF "with undue haste" — while the insurance agent sits mum about it all.

6 All payments are collected by the attorney, who plans who gets what out of the scam.

A recent special commission of inquiry has put forward a whole package of recommendations on a total transformation in the future management of the fund.

The MMF itself has also promised "remedial action". Nevertheless, Wronsley still winds up his special report with a note of caution.

"In the circumstances, and mindful of the many problems/shortcomings still existing, it is at this stage not possible to determine whether a more permanent and affordable solution has now been found to ensure the continued existence of the fund on a sound financial footing." □



# Private sector accounting methods proposed for govt

8/08/93 10/2/93 (259)

PRETORIA — Senior public servants are seeking to improve the efficiency and accountability of government departments by proposing the introduction of private sector financial accounting methods.

Government departments were not required to produce balance sheets — often leading to erroneous management decisions caused by a lack of relevant cost data, Office for Public Enterprises CE Jasper Nieuwoudt said yesterday.

"In a bureaucracy, because you do not know the price of things, you sometimes make the wrong decisions," Nieuwoudt said. "You must make costs visible."

It was essential that sound business principles be applied to government departments, including the use of balance sheets and the provision of adequate management information to facilitate the process of decision-making, he added.

The same disciplines and principles

ADRIAN HADLAND

which were applied to businesses through the Companies Act should be made applicable to the public sector.

"Politicians must care for the public sector's shareholders, the taxpayers, in the same way that companies do for their own shareholders."

Nieuwoudt said discussions were under way among public servants aimed at developing a plan for the introduction of the use of balance sheets by government departments.

While it was still in its earliest stages, Nieuwoudt said the plan could have a significant impact on the efficiency of the public sector.

He said while no political obstacles were thought to exist, the "hugeness of the task" would be a factor in the plan's acceptability to the Cabinet.

# Govt computer centre 'mired in inefficiency'

81 Day 12/2/93  
259

CAPE TOWN — Government's multi-million-rand computer centre is buried in a mire of inefficiency, the Auditor-General has found.

The central computer service, budgeted to cost R241m this financial year, was not functioning effectively, former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said in a report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

In a lengthy list of criticisms, the report said the audit team came to the conclusion that the service's planning system was poorly managed.

Only about 46% of the capital expenditure incurred during the past three years was accounted for in the questionnaires designed by the office for the purpose.

"Since all assets could not be accounted for, it was also not possible to determine whether all assets were being used efficiently and effectively nor could it be demonstrated."

It appeared that the assets of some bureaux might be overutilised and others underutilised.

In five bureaux there was a material underrecovery of operating expenditure

and in two there was an overrecovery.

Control and evaluation of the use of resources either had not been instituted or were not functioning effectively, the report said.

There was a lack of clarity regarding the responsibilities for determining policy and laying down standards and guidelines.

Long-term planning did, to a large extent, not take place in a formal and structured way.

Budgets were not always linked to objectives or programs and in many cases were drawn up on an incremental basis.

The absence of a formulated vision was partly responsible for the fact that the systems developed had not been nor could be subjected to quality control.

There was a marked need for an improved, service-orientated attitude on the part of the institutions rendering services to users.

Performance measurement was inadequate and regular evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of service did not take place generally or formally.

TIM COHEN



# Govt defends housing perks for Ministers

STAN 26/2/93

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Cabinet Ministers who were paid compensation for living in their own homes had not been enriched at the taxpayers' expense, the Government said yesterday.

The allowances provided only enough to buy houses worth R260 000, while Ministers were required to occupy residences valued at about R750 000 — "fit for their status", Public Works Director-General Theo van Robbroeck said.

The Ministers had to make up the difference, he said, responding to a storm of criticism over the compensation scheme through which more than R3 million was paid to Ministers and deputies last year.

He said the present scheme, introduced in 1991, had proved cheaper than putting up Ministers in official residences.

"In this process no enrichment takes place at the expense of the taxpayer," The scheme had brought SA into line with other modern countries.

In Britain, residences were provided for the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the speaker.

Van Robbroeck said about R5 000 of the monthly allowance paid to a Minister was to ac-

quire a residence.

After tax, this was reduced to R3 613. A 100 percent bond with 16 percent interest over 20 years bought a house worth only R260 000.

The Minister had to make up the difference without guarantee that he would stay in office.

"Comments in the media that the scheme enables office-bearers to repay their bonds within two years is a total misrepresentation," Van Robbroeck said.

The compensation also covered services which were provided by the State at official residences such as cleaning, gardening, general maintenance, rates and services, and furniture.

## Cost

Nonetheless, the allowances for services were substantially less than the cost to the State for providing them at official residences, he said.

Apart from the higher cost of services and of maintaining old buildings and large grounds, the State was also forgoing interest by not selling these buildings.

One residence, Reezicht, was worth R2 million. If sold, this would yield R300 000 a year at 15 percent interest.

Van Robbroeck said the Government intended selling off all official residences except those at Groote Schuur in Cape Town and Bryntirion in Pretoria.

# FW scores an own goal

w/mail 26/2-4/3/93

In appointing party hacks instead of new blood in his cabinet reshuffle FW de Klerk fluffed a golden opportunity, reports **IAN CLAYTON**

RESIDENT FW DE KLERK had a golden opportunity last weekend to introduce the kind of leadership in government that would help instil confidence about its role during the difficult period of transition.

And he fluffed it dramatically.

Instead of introducing new blood and expertise, with some legitimacy outside the narrow confines of the now non-racial National Party, he promoted party hacks and gave three people of colour such minor portfolios that it is no surprise that they are being dismissed as tokens.

De Klerk could have given a kick-start to the government's role in reviving the economy by separating Derek Keys' finance and trade and industry portfolios by appointing another outside business person or economics expert.

That would have made it really look as though the government was serious about its role in economic revival and that it was coming to grips with corruption and mis-spending in government departments and the homelands.

But he missed it.

De Klerk could have announced the first minister of a single and united education department, a move he had already announced that he intended taking, but instead he gave National Education Minister Piet Marais the additional portfolio of "education co-ordination" and kept Sam de Beer as minister of education and training, which is only for blacks.

He missed that opportunity.

The president could have appointed someone with leadership, admin-

## Conservative who leads with his lip

w/mail 26/2-4/3/93

**PAUL STÖBER profiles new Population Development Minister Zac Rabie**

THE National Party may have been Zac Rabie's political home long before he was proudly admitted to being "a full-blooded Nat".

In 1967 he was secretary of the conservative Federal Coloured People's Congress (FCPC). One of the ideas discussed by the party, and which Rabie was said to support, was a homeland for coloureds. The idea was rejected but that did not stop Rabie from calling for the formation of a coloured city on the Witwatersrand.

In a later election for the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) he opposed the Labour Party's ticket of "black solidarity" with a call for a narrower "coloured solidarity".

In 1974 he became the acting leader of the FCPC but in November the following year he was expelled because of differences with the leadership. Rabie claimed he objected to the party's approval of the "positive aspects of apartheid".

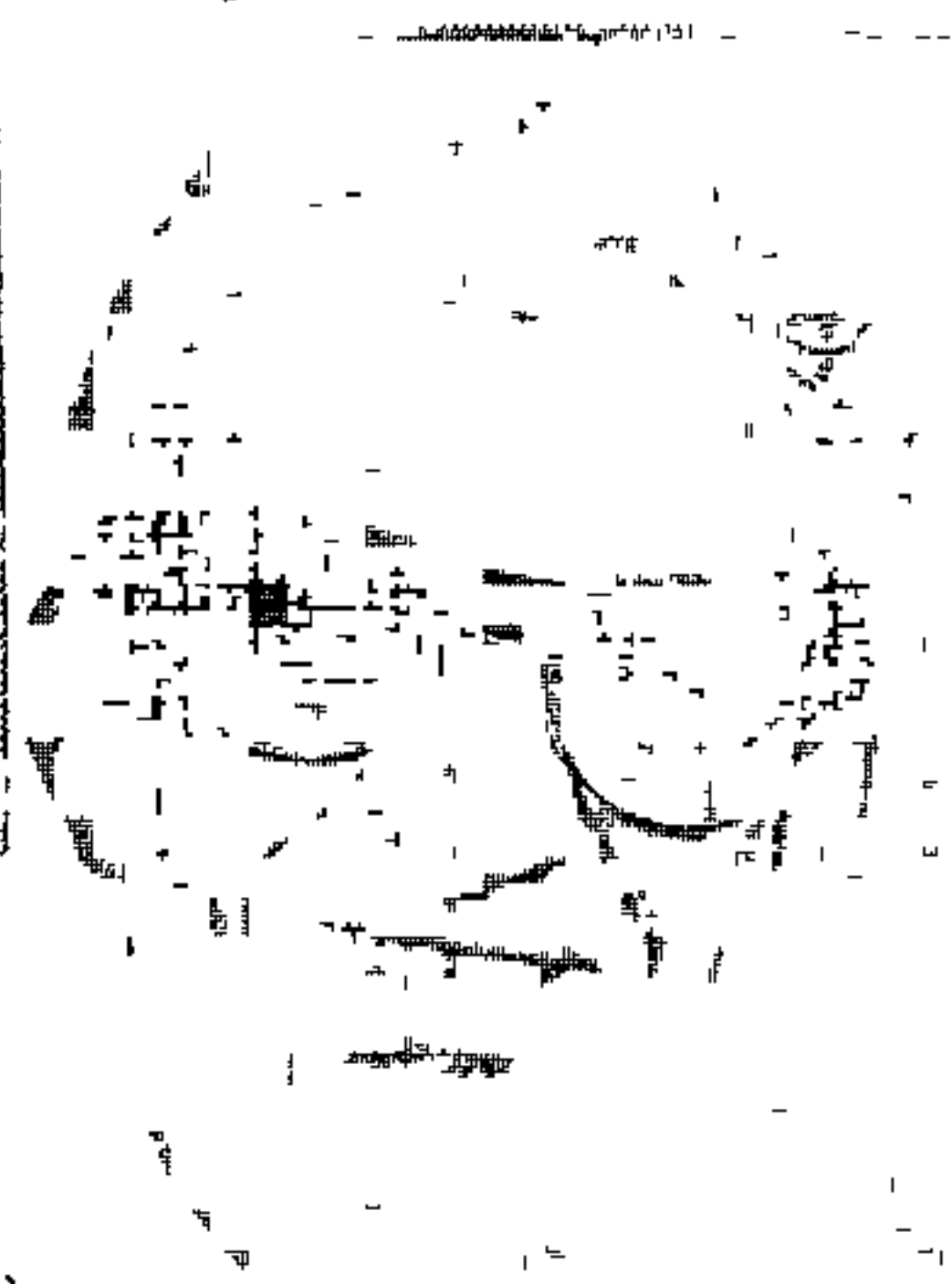
In February 1978, he joined his former foe, the Labour Party, and by March 1982 was leader of the party in the Transvaal.

administrative ability and standing to take charge of the process of reintegrating the homelands.

It would undoubtedly have to have been someone from outside the NP because of its role in promoting separate development.

Instead, he opted for long-time political operator Andre Fourie, a lightweight loyalist whose political credibility outside the NP is nil, as minister of regional and land affairs.

De Klerk could have made someone in charge of all the health departments in South Africa, even National Health Minister Rina Venter, and told them to draw up an action plan to



Zac Rabie - fast mover

Rabie leads with his mouth. During the Labour campaign for the House of Representatives he embarrassed the party leadership when he warned that Labour would form a military wing to deal with demonstrators opposing the election.

In 1984 he was elected to represent Reiger Park in the HoR on a Labour

remove duplication, save costs and take health delivery to the people.

He missed that chance as well.

Instead, former auditor general Peter Wronsley released a report which revealed financial and administrative shambles in all the homelands, and lack of control in nearly every government department.

Indeed, Wronsley emphasised why the removal of apartheid-structured health services was so urgent.

The fragmentation, he said, had led "to an extensive manpower structure which includes, among others, 14 ministers of health, 23 chief directors and 69 directors. In order to bring about co-ordination between all the role players there are 12 co-ordinating structures."

"The format of budgets drawn up by the various role players differs considerably, which makes it impossible to compare spending patterns."

"Unco-ordinated action by the various role players results in hospitals and clinics sometimes

ticket. In parliament, he attacked the Conservative Party, saying some CP members should not be allowed to sit in the House of Assembly because they had black blood.

He also insisted he had two white uncles who were senior members of the CP.

He left Labour in April 1987, accusing party leader, Allan Hendrikse, of being authoritarian and not providing leadership.

In November 1985, he became the leader of the United Democratic Party, a few independents who became the official opposition in the HoR. In May 1991, the remaining five members of UDP disbanded and joined the NP. "We had to join a stronger party to be relevant," said Rabie.

In September 1991, he was accused by the chairman of the Rubie Ridge management committee of abusing his position and allocating houses in the area to NP members. Rabie denied the allegations.

This month he became minister of population development and the fifth most senior member of the cabinet.

being built close together, and this leads to duplication and under-utilisation of facilities," Wronsley said.

This cry from the heart of an experienced bureaucrat was, however, ignored.

But if De Klerk has scored a political own goal, why did he do so? Why did he not consult widely about the composition of a pre-transition cabinet?

Basically, the answer is that he has demonstrated, once again, that he is fundamentally a party political animal.

Moreover, De Klerk and his advisers are convinced that the NP will win an election, or at the very least be the largest party after the first democratic elections.

They also believe that by retaining control of the government as a party that is demonstrably not all-white, the NP will gain rather than lose.

And, sadly, the party's interests have again come first — and South Africa pays yet another price for 44 years of NP rule.



Star 16/2/93 (259)

## Curbs on Govt spending

Tighter financial controls and an improved system of reporting expenditure have been introduced to keep State spending in check. ● Page 5



Those who blatantly refused to report are as follows

- (a) 10,7%
- (b) 13,8%

#### SADF: alleged malpractices

\*9. Dr W J SNEYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any disciplinary steps are being taken against certain members of the Defence Force as a result of an inquiry into alleged malpractices within the information community of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many members are involved and (c) why,
- (2) whether these disciplinary steps have been concluded, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether the members concerned have been informed of the nature of their contraventions, if not, why not, if so, in what way? B47E

#### THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The AGs of the Witwatersrand and the Transvaal, in conjunction with the SAP, are investigating allegations against certain members of the SADF. On completion of the investigation they will decide whether *prima facie* cases do exist and if legal proceedings should be instituted. In the meantime the case is *sub judice* and no details can be made public.

\*10 Mr R F Haswell—Local Government [Question standing over]

#### Reggie Hadebe: progress in investigation

\*11 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigation into the alleged murder of Reggie Bhekumzi Hadebe between Richmond and Ixopo in Natal on or about 27 October 1992, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B51E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

The South African Police has made no positive progress with the investigation of the case. The reason for this is the lack of clues and witnesses. Only eleven cartridges and two spent cartridges were found at the scene and ballistic tests produced no evidence. The two co-passengers of the vehicle concerned could not identify the attackers. The investigation is continuing.

- (2) No

#### SADF: persons called up/failure to report for service

\*12 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) How many persons (a) were called up for national service in respect of the January 1993 intake and (b) failed to report for such service on the due date,
- (2) whether any action is contemplated against those who failed to report, if so, what action? B55E

#### THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Certain organisations who campaign for the termination of National Service misuse these figures and therefore answers which contain call-up statistics are not made public. I wish to continue with this practice except that I am prepared to make an exception this time only and disclose that 18 467 conscripts reported in January 1993.
- (2) Yes. After each case has been investigated and it has been established that the person has no valid reason for failing to report, the case will be referred to the Attorney-General concerned for a decision regarding prosecution.

#### Pollution of sea around Cape Peninsula

\*13 Mr C W EGLIN to ask the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

- (1) Whether any tests were conducted in 1992 to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula, if not, why not; if so, (i) when and (ii)

where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level,

- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life? B60E

#### THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

- (1) Yes. The following authorities conducted tests in their respective areas of jurisdiction to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula:

Western Cape Regional Services Council  
Municipality of Cape Town  
Town Council of Lingeletu

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry did not conduct any tests in this regard, but did in terms of the permits issued to local authorities receive the required information regarding tests carried out on the discharges from sewage works, enabling the Department to determine whether the permit conditions were being complied with.

- (a) (i) Throughout the year at approximately two-weekly intervals.
- (ii) In the surf zone at:

21 points from Silverstroom to Llandudno; 15 points from Hout Bay to Kommetjie, and 34 points from Miller's Point to Gordon's Bay and 1 more at Kogel Bay which is under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cape Town.

Of these 71 sampling points, approximately 46 were at bathing areas and 25 near treated wastewater or stormwater outfalls.

- (b) Regarding False Bay in particular, the position is that the tests done by the various authorities represented on the False Bay Water Quality Committee confirmed that there is no need for concern. In the 1992 Annual Report of this Committee it is pointed out that the European

Community (EC) guidelines were exceeded marginally at four points in the surf zone near stormwater outlets where samples were taken.

Microbiological counts from Clifton Beach to Bakoven indicate general compliance with EC guidelines with a static or decreasing trend which is expected to improve still further on completion of the Green Point sea outfall pipeline repairs. The situation at Green Point, however, is not expected to return to normal until the repairs have been completed.

Microbiological results of tests conducted at Hout Bay indicate that the EC guidelines are exceeded from time to time, but the condition is expected to be rectified when the Hout Bay sea outfall pipeline is completed.

- (2) No hazard to marine life could be established and only limited risk towards bathers near stormwater outfalls could have existed at times at places. Recognised bathing areas, however, are generally not in the close proximity of stormwater outfalls.

Signs warning the public have been erected opposite the beaches near the damaged sea outfall pipeline at Green Point. It is not foreseen that the discharges from the damaged pipeline will have a detrimental effect on the marine life in this area over the long term and once the repairs have been completed and tests carried out, the beaches currently closed for bathing will again be safe from a health point of view.

#### Walvis Bay: future

\*14 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 May 1992, finality has been reached regarding the future of Walvis Bay, if not, why not, if so, what decisions have been taken in this regard? B64E

#### THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No finality has been reached on the future of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands as it is a matter which, by its very nature, should be addressed after the establishment of a new constitutional order in South Africa. As an interim arrangement, the South African Government concluded an agreement with the Government of Namibia on 4 September 1992 in terms of which a Joint Administrative Authority was established for Walvis Bay, with effect from 1 November 1992.

#### Identity documents issued

\*15 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many identity documents had been issued from 31 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available? B65E

#### The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

In view of the fact that statistics in respect of identity documents issued, are being kept only on a monthly basis, the following statistics for the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 are furnished

During the specified period 1 884 537 identity documents were issued which include both first and re-issues

#### Two financial institutions: criminal charges after insolvencies

\*16 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance

Whether any directors or officers of two financial institutions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, are to be charged criminally in respect of any alleged offences arising from the insolvencies of these institutions, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details, including the names of the institutions in question? B66E

#### The MINISTER OF FINANCE

In terms of legislation criminal prosecution is the prerogative of the different Attorneys-General Reports with regard to the persons and their activities have been handed to the Attorney-General of the Cape. In one case the three company directors involved have been arrested and are currently released on

baal awaiting trial. In the other case the matter is under investigation.

#### Alternative sentencing: correctional supervision/community service

\*17 Mr D J DALLING to ask the Minister of Correctional Services

(1) Whether any progress has been made in regard to the implementation of the policy of alternative sentencing, particularly as far as correctional supervision and community service are concerned; if so, what progress,

(2) whether any factors are delaying the implementation of the said policy, if so, (a) what factors and (b) what steps are being taken to eliminate such factors? B86E

#### The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Before replying to the question, I wish to mention that the Department of Correctional Services does not administer those cases where community service has been imposed by a court without simultaneously sentencing the person concerned to correctional supervision. Community service is, however, normally one of the conditions of correctional supervision. Up to and including 31 December 1992 persons who have been placed under correctional supervision performed 153 608 hours free of community service.

(1) Yes

Correctional supervision was implemented on 15 August 1991 on an experimental basis as a pilot project in the Pretoria and Wonderboom Magisterial Districts. A second pilot project was launched in the Cape Peninsula on 20 March 1992. With effect from 1 April 1992 correctional supervision was phased in in other magisterial districts in the country. On 31 December 1992 correctional supervision as a sentencing option had already been implemented in 178 magisterial districts countrywide. In terms of present planning, it is anticipated that this sentencing option will be implemented in all 270 Magisterial districts country-wide by 1 June 1993.

(2) Yes

(a) and (b)

As was anticipated and more comprehensively explained in the White Paper on the Extension of the Mission of the Department of Correctional Services and the Implementation of Correctional Supervision as an Alternative Sentencing Option which was tabled in Parliament on 6 May 1991, there are amongst others, two very important prerequisites for correctional supervision to succeed as a sentencing option, namely —

— A stable community

Correctional supervision can only be shown to full advantage within stable and orderly communities

— Work opportunities

It is essential that a person under correctional supervision should be employed

The hon member will probably agree that the prolonged violence in many areas of the country as well as the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions are negative factors which will influence the progress that could be made. These restrictive factors must firstly be neutralized on a macro-political level. As soon as present initiatives in this regard succeed, the prospects of correctional supervision as a sentencing option will be greatly enhanced.

Correctional supervision as an alternative to imprisonment is not yet being utilized to full advantage by the judiciary and legal practitioners. Apart from this, in some communities there is a degree of scepticism about correctional supervision.

During this year a communication action is to be launched to make the legal community and community leaders aware of the advantages of correctional supervision as sentencing option and so doing give greater momentum to the application thereof.

\*18 Mr A Gerber—Education and Culture †  
[Moved to Own Affairs]

\*19. Mr A Gerber—Education and Culture †  
[Moved to Own Affairs]

#### Cellular telephones, cancer

\*20 Mr J CHOLÉ asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications †

(1) Whether his Department has taken cognisance of research done in the United States of America with regard to the possibility that the use of cellular telephones may increase the incidence of cancer, if so,

(2) whether any steps are envisaged to ensure that the introduction of cellular telephones in South Africa will not result in an increase in the incidence of brain and other forms of cancer; if so, what steps, if not,

(3) whether the State intends obtaining further information on the effect of this system on the health of the user before it is introduced, if so,

(4) whether this information will be released to the public, if not, why not? B93E

#### The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(1) We are aware of a court case in progress in the United States where it is alleged that there is a link between a single incidence of brain cancer and the excessive use of a cellular phone. We are however not aware of any specific research in this regard.

(2) The introduction of the GSM (Group Special Mobile) digital technology will be planned with reference to future developments in the field of cellular communications. This technology has been developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) over a period of approximately ten (10) years. During the development cognisance was taken of maximum permissible radiation limits. In this regard it is worth mentioning that GSM is currently operational in two networks within Germany which has particularly stringent requirements regarding radiation.

# Call for State audit

*Sowetan*  
■ Cosatu slams  
State corruption:

18/2/93

By Ike Motsapi

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions has accused the Government of mismanagement

It described the corruption in the Department of Transport as the last straw

Mr Neil Coleman, media officer of Cosatu, said the people who were hardest hit were the struggling majority who have been financing "this corrupt Government for 40 years"

Coleman said "The revelations mean that, since FW de Klerk took over, virtually every single government department has been exposed as being involved in systematic corruption"

"Among the departments implicated in corruption so far have been transport, development aid, finance, education and training, health and welfare, foreign affairs, correctional service, justice, law and order and defence"

Cosatu demanded an immediate independent audit of all departments and an open investigation to ensure the accountability of those responsible



## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Local authorities' employees/budget/residents

3 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Local Government:

What was the (a) total number of municipal employees employed by, (b) annual budget of, and (c) estimated number of residents falling under, the local authorities of (i) Cape Town, (ii) Khayelitsha, (iii) Langelethu West, (iv) Ikapa, (v) Port Elizabeth, (vi) Ebbay, (vii) Uitenhage, (viii) Kwanobuhle, (ix) Johannesburg, (x) Sandton, (xi) Alexandra Township and (xii) Soweto in respect of the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available? B6E

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Please refer to the attached schedule

Local Authority	Total municipal employees	Annual personnel budget	Estimated number of residents
(i) Cape Town Municipality	15 800	R 670 000 000	1 234 708
*(ii) Langelethu West and			
(iii) Khayelitsha	982	R 24 793 651	451 000
(iv) Ikapa	1 153	R 31 261 600	400 000
(v) Port Elizabeth Municipality	5 895	R 165 425 781	326 080
(vi) Ibhayi City Council	745	R 21 360 399	600 000
**(vii) Uitenhage Municipality	986	R 36 335 507	79 588
(viii) Kwanobuhle City Council	324	R 8 725 433	130 000
(ix) Johannesburg	23 187	R2 792 000 000	808 000
(x) Sandton	1 774	R 261 452 000	150 204
(xi) Alexandra Township	402	R 85 882 100	250 000
*** (xii) Soweto	4 475	R 665 899 100	2 817 000

\* Langelethu West City Council handles the administration of Khayelitsha for the Administrator on an agency basis

\*\* The figure of 986 includes 140 employees who provide services on an agency basis. The amount of R36 335 507 includes an expenditure of R8 700 838 in respect of services rendered on an agency basis

\*\*\* Including, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville

School buildings' amounts spent on repair work

23 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Education and Training:

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

What amounts were spent in each of the latest specified three financial years for which figures are available on the repair of school buildings and equipment that had been damaged (a) generally and (b) specifically as a result of unrest and malicious injury to property?

1990 — R12 239 053  
1991 — R 9 649 588  
1992 — R 2 867 438  
B52E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## Residential accommodation: political office-bearers

33 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether any (a) members of the Cabinet, (b) Deputy Ministers and/or (c) other political office-bearers occupied residential accommodation other than that provided by the State during the period 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available; if so,

(2) whether any amounts were paid in respect of the said accommodation to the persons in the above categories during this period, if so, (a) what amounts were paid to each such person in each calendar year and (b) why was each such amount paid,

(3) whether State-owned accommodation was available for occupation during this period, if not, why not, if so, how many residential units were available in each specified month during this period? B69E

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) See attached schedule

(b) The amounts were paid as compensation to political office-bearers who (with the necessary approval) occupied private residences as official accommodation. Such compensation consists of a basic rental for the use of the residence, compensation for general maintenance, use of own furniture and kitchen equipment, cleaning and gardening services, as well as actual expenditure in respect of municipal services and taxes

(3) The following ministerial residences were vacant for specific periods from 1 January 1990 to the present

*Wahner Ministerial Estate, Cape Town (seven dwellings)*

These residences were never occupied and are presently being offered for sale by public tender

429 *Charles Street, Pretoria*

Vacant from July 1989 to July 1990. The residence was sold by public auction on 3 July 1990

936 *Pretorius Street, Pretoria*

Vacant during June 1990. The residence was sold by public auction on 3 July 1990

25 *Shepstone Place, Durban*

Vacant from June 1990 to January 1991. The residence was sold by public auction during February 1991

*Schoongeleger, Cape Town*

Vacant from November 1990 to February 1991. The residence was sold by public auction on 2 March 1991

*Green Briar, Cape Town*

Vacant from January 1991 to February 1991. The residence was sold by public auction on 2 March 1991

273 *Eridanus Street, Pretoria*

Vacant since July 1991. Originally it was the intention to make the residence available to Foreign Missions, but it has now been decided to dispose thereof on the open market

4 *Bonito Drive, Durban*

Vacant from January 1992 to October 1992 when it was made available to the Goldstone Commission

*Rockyvale, Cape Town*

Vacant since June 1992. It has been decided to dispose of the property. The residence is being renovated with a view to the best possible selling price

*Duivelspek, Cape Town*

Vacant since June 1992. It has been decided to dispose of the property. The possible sub-division of the property is being investigated

10 *Brynnon, Pretoria*

Vacant since August 1992. The residence requires total upgrading and planning is presently under way

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



## 209 Sireliza Avenue, Pretoria

Vacant since August 1992. It has been decided to dispose of the property. It is situated in an unproclaimed township (Waterkloof Heights) and an application for township establishment has therefore been lodged with the Local Authority.

and an application for sub-division has been lodged with the Local Authority.

## Hoogelegen, Cape Town

Vacant since November 1992. It has been decided to dispose of the property and it will be offered to the market in due course.

## Lisdogan Flats 2, 3 and 6, Pretoria

Vacant since August 1992. The possible alienation of the complex is being investigated.

## 61 Klipper Avenue, Cape Town

Vacant since January 1993. It has been decided to dispose of the property. The possible sub-division of the property is being investigated.

## 300 Oliver Street, Pretoria

Vacant since November 1992. It has been decided to dispose of the property.

## Klein Schuur, Cape Town

Vacant since February 1993. The roof of the residence is being repaired whereafter it will be made available for occupation.

## SCHEDULE (A1)

## COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO POLITICAL OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES

Political Office-bearers	Calendar Year 1990			Calendar Year 1991		
	Compensation	Income Tax deducted by Receiver (Estimate)	Net Compensation	Compensation	Income Tax deducted by Receiver (Estimate)	Net Compensation
R F Botha	54 744,22	15 693,34	39 050,88	114 262,91	25 137,19	7 467,66
Dr J N Reddy	28 969,91	8 304,71	20 665,20	113 940,40	25 044,74	7 467,66
Dr W A van Niekerk	—	—	—	33 750,56	2 489,22	7 467,66
B Dookie	25 676,05	7 360,47	18 315,58	108 739,21	23 553,73	7 467,66
A J Vlok	54 006,18	15 481,77	38 524,41	113 017,11	24 780,06	7 467,66
S J de Beer	—	—	—	91 838,53	19 913,76	7 467,66
GS Bartlett	—	—	—	51 992,70	4 943,10	7 414,65
Dr A J van Niekerk	51 400,20	14 734,72	36 665,48	82 345,93	22 402,96	7 467,66
Dr E H Venter	61 877,39	17 738,18	44 139,21	115 663,75	25 538,77	7 467,66
J de Villiers	—	—	—	88 779,36	17 856,99	7 467,66
Y Moolla	26 238,05	7 521,57	18 716,48	111 505,94	24 346,86	7 467,66
Dr K Rajoo	17 133,40	4 911,57	12 221,83	104 724,96	22 402,98	7 467,66
Adv L Pienaar	—	—	—	104 724,96	22 402,98	7 467,66
Dr G Marais	62 365,25	17 878,04	44 487,21	112 886,01	24 742,48	7 467,66
A Williams	—	—	—	27 551,35	3 598,23	9 309,71
A van Breda	51 400,20	14 734,72	36 665,48	74 870,59	19 188,54	6 396,18
S V Naicker	35 539,69	10 188,04	25 351,65	78 774,66	3 721,88	—
W N Breytenbach	—	—	—	31 447,74	3 676,44	5 514,66
Dr T G Alant	69 057,70	19 796,54	49 261,16	84 300,41	2 000,93	5 514,66
J H Heyns	60 267,79	17 276,77	42 991,02	70 054,75	17 741,08	9 309,71
J H L Scheepers	—	—	—	31 851,83	6 116,87	23 113,11
D de V Graaff*	—	—	—	82 530,08	12 867,58	11 029,35
S J Schoeman	—	—	—	26 421,42	171,08	5 514,66

\* — Two private residences (Cape Town and Pretoria)

Notes — A revised compensation scheme came into operation at the beginning of 1991

— The compensation (with the exception of a few items) is subject to income tax

— The Department of Public Works has been deducting income tax since 1 October 1991

## COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO POLITICAL OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES

## SCHEDULE (A2)

Political Office-bearers	Calendar Year 1992			1993 (Including payments for February 1993)		
	Compensation	Income Tax deducted by Department	Net Compensation	Compensation	Income Tax deducted by Department	Net Compensation
R F Botha	116 730,86	33 312,33	83 418,53	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
Gen M de M Malan	67 846,72	26 879,16	40 967,56	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
Dr J N Reddy	112 032,60	31 965,50	80 067,10	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
A A Jules	97 565,60	27 659,21	69 906,39	17 738,49	5 059,95	12 678,54
Dr W A van Niekerk	110 430,92	31 334,35	79 096,57	17 858,04	5 094,22	12 763,82
B Dookie	108 434,52	29 870,64	78 563,88	17 639,55	4 978,44	12 661,11
A J Vlok	111 877,51	31 921,04	79 956,47	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
ELouw	61 089,56	19 913,76	41 175,80	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
S J de Beer	112 603,76	29 870,64	82 733,12	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
GS Bartlett	104 983,16	29 947,64	75 045,68	17 387,64	4 959,36	12 428,28
Dr A J van Niekerk	104 900,35	29 870,64	75 029,71	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
Dr E H Venter	115 110,30	32 847,77	82 262,53	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
J de Villiers*	129 538,59	35 878,44	93 660,15	35 320,29	10 074,98	25 245,31
Y Moolla	109 408,53	31 213,26	78 195,27	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
Dr K Rajoo	107 906,94	30 782,81	77 124,13	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
Adv L Pienaar	114 815,28	32 763,76	82 051,52	17 627,09	5 028,01	12 599,08
Dr G Marais	114 207,29	32 588,91	81 618,38	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
Dr P J Welgemoed	—	—	—	11 583,19	2 894,10	8 689,09
L Wessels	104 724,96	29 870,64	74 854,32	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
D L Keys	109 224,96	31 958,01	77 266,95	18 204,16	5 193,44	13 010,72
A Williams	108 068,99	30 784,36	77 284,63	19 678,68	5 616,14	14 062,54
GN Morkel	100 009,48	28 359,79	71 649,69	17 454,16	4 978,44	12 475,72
A van Breda	89 774,28	25 635,00	64 139,28	14 962,38	4 264,12	10 698,26
S V Naicker	87 123,86	35 763,90	51 359,96	13 035,79	3 797,83	9 237,96
W N Breytenbach	78 899,90	22 467,42	56 432,48	13 196,09	3 952,62	9 243,47
Dr T G Alant	85 939,28	24 485,38	61 453,90	12 912,32	3 676,44	9 235,88
J H Heyns	90 250,80	24 823,76	65 427,04	13 064,15	3 874,78	9 729,37
J H L Scheepers	82 715,40	25 969,24	56 746,16	13 776,32	4 325,46	9 450,86
D de Graaff*	158 354,32	46 299,35	112 054,97	25 124,64	7 352,90	17 771,74
S J Schoeman	83 805,00	23 873,55	59 931,45	12 912,32	3 676,44	9 235,88

\* — Two private residences (Cape Town and Pretoria)

## Additional classroom places: Cape Peninsula

40 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether any additional classroom places have been made available for the 1993 school year at primary and secondary schools in the Cape Peninsula, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many were made available at such (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools, (b) what are the names of the schools involved and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B57E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Yes, only in primary schools

A total of 4 080 new classroom places in primary schools and 2 380 new classroom places in secondary schools are under construction and will become available between April and July 1993



PROVINCE	(A)	(B)
Cape Province	Kempdorp Kwanonguaba (Mossel Bay) Gompo Town (East London) E'Thembeni (Preska) Motswedimosa (Rutchie) Ikhuseng (Warrenton) Sweletemba (Worcester) Mbekweni (Paarl) Kaukatu (Cathcart) Luxolweni (Hofmeyr) Kuyasa (Colesberg)	
Transvaal	Alexandra, Diepmeadow, Bekkersdal, Khutsong, Evaton, Dobsonville, Sebokeng, Soweto, Daveyton, Duduza, Kathehong, KwaThema, Ratanda, Tembisa, Tokoza, Tsakane, Vosloorus, Wattville, Tsweleng, Kgakala, Reagile, Ipelegeng, Lebaleng, Tigane, Ikageng, Khumu, Borolelo, Uitwanang, Bethal, KwaDela, Lebongang, Wesselton	Alexandra, Diepmeadow, Bekkersdal, Khutsong, Evaton, Dobsonville, Mohlakeng, Soweto, Daveyton, Duduza, Kathehong, KwaThema, Ratanda, Tembisa, Tsakane, Vosloorus, Wattville, Ikageng, Kanana
TOTAL	57 Black Local Authorities	19 Black Local Authorities

*Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament*

(3) No

**Medihelp: benefits of breadwinners**

\*10 Mr A S BEYERS asked the Minister of National Education †

(1) Whether he has received any representations from the organized education profession on the medical benefits of breadwinners who retired on accelerated

pension after their posts in education had been abolished, if so, what (a) was the nature of these representations and (b) was the effect of such accelerated retirement on their membership of and contributions to Medihelp,

(2) whether the persons who so retired had been informed of the implications their retirement would have regarding their membership of Medihelp, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (3) whether he intends taking steps to place these persons' membership of Medihelp on an equal footing with that of persons retiring at the usual age, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B163E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION**

- (1) (a) No representations relating specifically to the medical benefits of breadwinners have been received from the organised education profession. However, during a meeting with part of the organised teaching profession, discussion took place concerning general lack of clarity about the medical benefits of teachers who have retired early.
- (b) Early retirement has the effect that Medihelp reconsiders the continued membership of each individual member involved. If continued membership is allowed, the member is responsible for the payment of the full subscription levied by Medihelp on private members until the member has reached the age of 60 after which he will receive the same benefits as a person who has retired on the usual grounds of age.
- (2) The Office of the Commissioner for Administration have indicated that they informed all departments in writing concerning the changes in the management and benefits in regard to Medihelp. Medihelp itself has indicated that the alterations to the rules were provided to all members. The details of the changes to the rules are
- (i) Medihelp was deregulated on 1 July 1992, but this deregulation in itself had no impact on the continued membership of members, and
- (ii) the subscriptions payable by members leaving service on reaching their retirement age were altered. Previously, these people contributed nil Rand, while from 1 October 1992 this was altered to 50% of the usual tariff paid by serving members.

- (3) *one sixth of the full tariff. The State continues to pay the other five sixths*
- (3) No Deregulation resulted in Medihelp determining its own rules and the State cannot prescribe to Medihelp in this regard
- (4) No

**Ambassador: donation to USA organization**

\*11 Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

- (1) Whether, with reference to certain details that have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, a certain South African ambassador made a financial donation to an American organization, if so, (a) what ambassador and organization were involved, (b) what was the amount of the donation and (c) (i) when and (ii) for what purpose was the donation made,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on this specific case in particular and on the question of donations by ambassadors to foreign organizations in general? B166E

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

- (1) (a) Yes. Dr P G J Koorhof, who was during this period the South African Ambassador in Washington, made a contribution to the Safari Club International of the United States of America,
- (b) \$100,000 (approximately R250,000),
- (c) (i) 31st March 1989,
- (ii) The contribution was made to enable the Safari Club International to promote tourism from the United States of America to South Africa and to counter trade sanctions
- (2) The contribution occurred during a period when American sanctions at Federal, State and Local level were most severe. The Safari Club International is one of the most important and influential big-game hunters' associations in the United States of America with an af-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



211 *Hausa*  
 affiliated membership of approximately one million. During the sanctions debate of 1986 the organisation was largely responsible for ensuring that a ban on the importation of hunting trophies from South Africa to the United States of America was not included in the United States of America's federal sanctions legislation against South Africa. A substantial number of members of the Safari Club International have over recent years spent millions of rands in South Africa on hunting safaris. The Safari Club International has also built a museum in Tucson, Arizona, housing a South African exhibition which displays South Africa's wildlife, thereby promoting tourism to South Africa.

At the time when the contribution was made, it was the task of all South African missions abroad to counter trade sanctions. The contribution that was made by the then South African Ambassador in Washington, Dr P G J Koorhof, to the Safari Club International, occurred in this context.

#### Government Service Pension Fund investments

\*12 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether there has been any change in the policy regarding the investment of accumulated funds of the Government Service Pension Fund, if so, (a) what change and (b) what effect has the change had in financial terms in regard to increased interest and/or dividends,
- (2) whether it is the intention to extend any investment policy to utilize most or all of the accumulated funds of other State pension funds, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) over what period,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B168E

#### The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) No,
- (2) all the accumulated funds of other State pension funds are managed by the Public Investment Commissioners along similar lines as the funds of the GSPF,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the effectiveness of the various television programmes aimed at assisting Black pupils broadcast in 1992? B170E

#### The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- (1) Yes
- (2) No. An initial version of the report was recently submitted to the Committee of Heads of Education Departments. The Committee, of which the Director-General of National Education is the chairman, is considering the report, as well as the question concerning the publication thereof.
- (3) The project is at present being evaluated by an independent consultant. A final report in this respect is expected by March 1993, after which it will be decided whether a statement will be made.

#### Smoking legislation

\*15 Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether she intends introducing legislation in respect of smoking during the current session of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what will be the nature of this legislation,
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B171E

#### The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) Yes,
  - (a) it has been put on the legislative agenda for the current session of Parliament and will be tabled as soon as possible and
  - (b) the Bill envisages the control of the use, sale and advertising of tobacco products
- It also empowers the Minister by regulation to—
- regulate the health warning and particulars regarding the hazardous constituents of a tobacco product which must appear on the packet and an advertisement thereof, and

- prescribe the claims which may not be made in the said advertisement
- Provision is also made for a prohibition on the sale of tobacco products to persons who are under the age of 16 years,

- (2) no

\*16 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- Whether any provision is being made for assistance to orphans of Aids victims in (a) urban, (b) rural and (c) peri-urban areas, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of this assistance? B172E

#### The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (a) Yes,
- (b) yes and
- (c) yes, Children who are orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS phenomenon are handled the same as any other orphans within the existing welfare structure. If necessary the children are legally placed in substitute care.

#### Rights of Child - UN/RSA

\*17 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 19 February 1992, the South African Government will now consider becoming a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B173E

#### The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) South Africa signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 in New York on 29 January 1993
- (2) The Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, MP, issued a press statement on 29 January 1993 and the media reported on the matter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# Reports 'bad news', admits De Klerk

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — President de Klerk has described as "disconcerting" the spate of recent reports of questionable spending in Government departments. *STAR*

He was speaking at an impromptu press conference after meeting Baroness Lynda Chalker, Britain's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Tuynhuys. *24/2/93*

Chalker was asked whether regular reports of things going wrong with Government finances had damaged the confidence of the Western world in the South African Government.

She said every government "must deal with the problems of fraud and corruption where they occur".

De Klerk said there were two things a government could do to act

against fraud. The first was to take better preventive steps. Secondly, investigations could be opened to bring guilty people to court.

"This we have done consistently. Yes, it is bad news when simultaneously you now get disclosures about that type of thing in more than one department. It is disconcerting. But the very way the Government has been handling this instils confidence in the Western community that the Government is dealing with this," he said.

On the Auditor-General's report on Government misspending, Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said the time had come for the electorate to turn against the National Party at the ballot box.

DP finance spokesman Jasper Walsh said the Government should hang its head in shame.



— ± 34% of the cases had never previously been found guilty of an offence

These particulars have only been obtained from available data and are not the result of empirical research

The Department has already established contact with the Criminology Institute of the University of South Africa with a view to co-operation in respect of empirical research into the phenomenon of recidivism

As the Department's computerization programme progresses and data which is presently still only available at certain prisons countrywide is centralized, more exact facts will be more readily available

#### Tram violence: deaths

\*24 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many deaths resulted from violence on trains and stations on the Witwatersrand in 1992? B181E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

216 deaths

#### Home Affairs' criminal actions against officials

\*25 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether, with reference to a statement made by the Director-General of his Department on or about 22 September 1992, investigations have been completed in respect of and/or steps have been taken against (a) two officials against whom departmental disciplinary action and possible criminal proceedings were being considered, and (b) three officials against whom allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), were being investigated, and possible criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), was being considered, as at the above-mentioned date, if so, (i) when were these investigations completed and (ii) what steps have been taken to date? B185E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b)

(i) The last of the investigations was completed in January 1993

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) (i) (aa) Yes

(bb) No

(ii) No

The conventions were signed on 29 January 1993. Their ratification will be considered at a later date. Reservations can only be registered at the time of ratification

(2) (a) — the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979,

— the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957,

— the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952,

In addition, South Africa acceded to

— the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962,

(b) None

#### Parsons Commission further reports

\*27 Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Maladministration in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) has submitted any further reports to the State President in addition to those already published, if not, why not, if so, when (a) were these reports so submitted and (b) will they be released for publication? B188E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) submitted a third report to the State President on (a) 18 September 1992 and (b) the said report will be made public as soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele have jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports

Southern Cape RSC Site KD No 185

\*28 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 321 on 19 June 1992, the Southern Cape Regional Services Council has instructed its attorneys to restore the title deed conditions of Portion 2 of Site KD No 185, if not, why not, if so, on what date were they so instructed,

(2) whether the matter has been disposed of, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be disposed of,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B191E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(1) During December 1992 the Southern Cape Regional Services Council instructed its attorneys to arrange for the registration of the reinstatement of the deleted conditions of title in accordance with the relevant order of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Case No 13359/85

(2) The rectifying registration was done by endorsement by the Registrar of Deeds on 29 January 1993 thus disposing of the matter (Registrar of Deeds microfilm reference No 93-0107-5061)

(3) No

#### INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

#### Own Affairs

#### Disaster drought aid scheme

\*1 Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development

Whether any special disaster drought aid scheme is applicable to self-supporting economic farming enterprises adjacent to agricultural schools, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B79E INT  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Public Service: persons employed/salary intervals

8 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in each department and organizational component referred to in section 6(1) of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), as at 30 September 1992.

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the following eight salary intervals in each such department and organizational component, viz (i) more than R165 000, (ii) R120 001 to R165 000, (iii) R110 001 to R120 000, (iv) R87 001 to R110 000, (v) R74 001 to R87 000, (vi) R49 001 to R74 000, (vii) R38 001 to R49 000 and (viii) R29 001 to R38 000 and (b) to which (i) population group and (ii) gender did each of these persons belong? B16E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM:

(1) See attached Annexure 1

(2) See attached Annexure 2

ANNEXURE 1

RSA Public Service. Persons employed as on 30 September 1992

Department/Organizational Component	Total
Administration House of Assembly	108 802

Department/Organizational Component	Total
Administration House of Delegates	17 137
Administration House of Representatives	60 512
Agriculture	4 146
Constitutional Development Service	109
Correctional Services	23 314
Education and Training	80 756
Environment Affairs	1 033
Finance	10 489
Foreign Affairs	1 547
Home Affairs	4 981
Justice	8 785
Local Government and National Housing	330
Manpower	4 551
Mineral and Energy Affairs	983
National Education	521
National Health and Population Development	2 924
Office of the Auditor-General	949
Office of the Commission for Administration	481
Public Works	9 177
Regional and Land Affairs	2 528
South African Defence Force	72 854
South African Police	99 482
State Expenditure	1 096
State President's Office	111
Trade and Industry	926
Transport	2 745
Water Affairs	15 378
Provincial Administration of Natal	38 092
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope	63 178
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	22 648
Provincial Administration of the Transvaal	90 065
Central Economic Advisory Service	34
Office for Public Enterprises and Privatisation	29
SA Communication Service	574
TOTAL	751 267

(a) Distribution per salary interval as on 30 September 1992—Central Government and Provincial Administrations

ANNEXURE 2

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Department/ Organizational component	(i) more than R165 000	(ii) R120 001 to R165 000	(iii) R110 001 to R120 000	(iv) R87 001 to R110 000	(v) R74 001 to R87 000	(vi) R49 001 to R74 000	(vii) R38 001 to R49 000	(viii) R29 001 to R38 000
Administration House of Assembly	3	28	0	1 657	3 620	23 173	21 442	10 695
Administration House of Delegates	1	5	0	214	428	4 208	6 193	2 269
Administration House of Representatives	1	8	0	731	1 279	6 625	12 769	16 275
Agriculture	1	7	0	78	134	416	206	193
Constitutional Development Service	1	5	0	11	4	22	5	7
Correctional Services	1	22	0	35	107	928	3 109	9 742
Education and Training	1	18	0	642	798	4 644	12 727	29 167
Environment Affairs	0	5	0	65	54	205	89	120
Finance	2	20	0	158	273	634	1 008	1 349
Foreign Affairs	1	26	1	52	180	290	220	278
Home Affairs	1	8	1	37	53	189	312	441
Justice	1	131	0	540	716	812	337	1 200
Local Government and National Housing	1	5	0	72	44	37	18	27
Manpower	1	8	0	41	92	343	408	501
Mineral and Energy Affairs	1	9	0	64	92	175	98	62
National Education	1	6	0	22	39	79	52	46
National Health and Population Development	1	11	0	75	120	424	385	269
Office of the Auditor-General	1	7	0	60	159	157	88	123
Office of the Commission for Administration	1	8	0	66	70	58	42	45
Public Works	1	11	0	77	106	705	438	683
Regional and Land Affairs	1	15	0	72	76	129	84	81
South African Defence Force	2	47	0	246	867	5 789	8 550	10 237
South African Police	1	68	0	190	441	5 487	4 886	15 482
State Expenditure	1	8	0	91	57	191	123	138
State President's Office	1	5	0	5	7	15	4	17
Trade and Industry	1	8	1	81	96	91	70	68
Transport	1	5	0	46	45	304	211	276
Water Affairs	1	11	0	122	172	567	395	629
Provincial Administration of Natal	1	13	1	222	511	1 117	3 100	3 120
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope	1	13	0	511	628	2 068	5 094	4 582
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	1	7	0	151	137	632	1 350	1 815
Provincial Administration of the Transvaal	1	22	0	605	1 037	2 519	6 103	7 330
Central Economic Advisory Service	1	2	0	5	2	7	1	5
Office for Public Enterprises and Privatisation	0	2	0	4	6	1	1	1

Department/ Organizational component	(i) more than R165 000	(ii) R120 001 to R165 000	(iii) R110 001 to R120 000	(iv) R87 001 to R110 000	(v) R74 001 to R87 000	(vi) R49 001 to R74 000	(vii) R38 001 to R49 000	(viii) R29 001 to R38 000
SA Communication Service	1	6	0	15	50	121	70	51
Total of Central Government and Provincial Administrations	37	580	4	7 063	12 500	63 162	89 965	117 324

(b) The required information per department/organizational component in respect of

(i) population group is no longer maintained, as a result of the repeal of the Population Registration Act, and

(ii) gender is not available due to the manner in which the relevant data base is compiled

#### Public Service: posts created/abolished

9 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism

Whether any posts were created or abolished in the Public Service in 1992; if so, what number of posts in each department or organizational component?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM:

Yes See attached Annexure with information as supplied by the relevant departments/organizational components

Nett increase/decrease in posts at the following departments/organizational components

Department/Organizational components	Nett increase (+)/Decrease (-) 1 1 92 to 30 11 92
Administration House of Delegates	+386
Administration House of Representatives	+529
Constitutional Development Service	+12
State Expenditure	+1 170
Regional and Land Affairs	+2 464
South African Communication Service	-15
Local Government and National Housing	-100
Central Economic Advisory Service	0
National Education	+504
Environment Affairs	+7
Education and Training	-1
Development Aid	+5 391
Public Works	-6 419
Mineral and Energy Affairs	-1 367
National Health and Population Development	-1
Manpower	-2
Agriculture	+1 521
State President's Office	+352
Office of the Auditor-General	-1
Office of the Commission for Administration	+158
Justice	+263
Trade and Industry	+22
Finance	-246
Foreign Affairs	+21
Home Affairs	-118
Planning and Provincial Affairs	-378
Administration House of Assembly	-10 382



Department/Organizational components	Net increase (+) / Decrease (-) 1 1 92 to 30 11 92
Transport	+786
Water Affairs and Forestry	+1 255
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope	-3 793
Provincial Administration of Natal	+2 498
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	+2 332
Provincial Administration of the Transvaal	+1 011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-2 946</b>

*Notes* (251)

- 1 Statistics are at this stage only available for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 November 1992. The information as indicated, reflects the *net result* of the total posts created or abolished in civil departments during the above-mentioned period. Information in respect of services departments is not readily available.
- 2 The net decrease in posts amounts to 0,53%.
- 3 In certain cases the decrease/increase of posts reflects the transfer of a function from one institution to another.

How many (a) sentenced and (b) unsentenced (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Black and (iv) Asian persons were held in each of the prisons in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage/Despatch metropolitan area as at 31 December 1992?

**THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

(a) and (b) (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)

**Port Elizabeth male prison**

	White	Coloured	Black	Asian
Sentenced	65	162	263	1
Unsentenced	6	18	11	—

**Port Elizabeth female prison**

	White	Coloured	Black	Asian
Sentenced	3	13	49	—
Unsentenced	—	12	25	—

**St Albans maximum prison**

	White	Coloured	Black	Asian
Sentenced	—	598	542	2
Unsentenced	—	—	—	—

**St Albans medium A prison**

	White	Coloured	Black	Asian
Sentenced	3	56	77	—
Unsentenced	22	199	605	2

**St Albans medium B prison**

	White	Coloured	Black	Asian
Sentenced	29	377	721	—
Unsentenced	—	—	—	—

**Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage/Despatch: prisoners**  
35 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Correctional Services

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**QUESTIONS**

Indicates translated version

For written reply.

*General Affairs*

**Income tax: taxpayers/amount**

7 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
(a), (b) and (c) See attached schedule

Taxable Income Group	Number of Individuals	% of Total	Tax R 000	% of Total
Loss	105 537	11,44%	16 645 390	0,15%
0 - 5 000	27 700	3,00%	1 745 487	0,02%
5 000 - 10 000	33 766	3,66%	7 567 831	0,07%
10 000 - 15 000	40 256	4,36%	18 343 084	0,16%
15 000 - 20 000	42 455	4,60%	45 799 008	0,40%
20 000 - 25 000	41 885	4,54%	80 061 942	0,70%
25 000 - 30 000	39 323	4,26%	124 854 150	1,10%
30 000 - 35 000	36 211	3,92%	167 725 134	1,47%
35 000 - 40 000	35 657	3,86%	224 549 290	1,97%
40 000 - 45 000	37 985	4,12%	309 330 420	2,72%
45 000 - 50 000	47 343	5,13%	477 424 721	4,20%
50 000 - 60 000	136 670	14,81%	1 762 905 596	15,50%
60 000 - 70 000	102 669	11,13%	1 717 385 402	15,10%
70 000 - 80 000	66 323	7,19%	1 375 696 772	12,09%
80 000 - 90 000	41 314	4,48%	1 027 166 269	9,03%
90 000 - 100 000	25 486	2,76%	740 257 571	6,51%
100 000 - 150 000	44 518	4,82%	1 721 717 372	15,14%
150 000 - 200 000	9 447	1,02%	568 111 724	4,99%
200 000 - 250 000	3 678	0,40%	297 437 380	2,61%
250 000 - 300 000	1 676	0,18%	170 425 769	1,50%
300 000 - 350 000	923	0,10%	111 463 566	0,98%
350 000 - 400 000	557	0,06%	79 268 067	0,70%
400 000 - 450 000	323	0,04%	52 349 716	0,46%
450 000 - 500 000	245	0,03%	45 599 133	0,40%
500 000 +	753	0,08%	231 284 431	2,03%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>922 700</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>11 375 115 225</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Information in respect of 56,03% of the total registered taxpayers is reflected in this schedule

Statistics with regard to taxpayers who earn less than the applicable standard income tax on employees (SITE) limit, are not available and are thus not included in the above figures



# Borrowings push interest costs up

6/01/93 15/2/93  
**MASSIVE** borrowings in the 1992/93 fiscal year pushed interest costs up to R17,04bn against a budgeted R16,3bn, figures released at the weekend by the State Expenditure Department showed.

Economists warned that the full effect of the extra borrowings this fiscal year would only be felt in future years. Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn estimated this year's setback could add about R4bn to spending in the next fiscal year.

The R740m overrun on the cost of state debt in this fiscal year was the result of a huge budget deficit. The department said the deficit was 9% of GDP at R29,8bn — double the budgeted level of 4,5% of GDP.

Government would end fiscal 1992/93 with a spending overrun of R6bn, but of that amount about R1bn was financed from the sale of assets. Also included in the overrun in expenditure was R479m announced in the Budget, meaning the actual overrun was R4,5bn, the department said.

The spending and deficit figures released on Friday indicated a shortfall in revenue of about R9,5bn — an amount that had to be raised through borrowing in the capital market. Officials said borrowing for the 1992/93

GRETA STEYN

year had been completed.

All the budget votes had spending overruns, with drought relief being the major factor. The biggest overrun was on regional and land affairs — almost R1,3bn. The total expenditure of regional and land affairs was the only vote to outstrip spending on state debt, at R22bn.

Included in the land and regional affairs overrun was an additional amount of R629,9m for the self-governing territories. Included in this amount was R421,8m for social upliftment, which had been funded through the sale of assets, and R123,4m for drought aid. A further R659,3m had been provided to the provincial administration.

The transport vote had an overrun mainly because of subsidies. An amount of R620m was provided for the SA Rail Commuter Service Corporation. Further provision was made for bus commuter subsidies (R23m) and capital expenditure carried over from the previous year.

Foreign Affairs' overspending was explained by aid to TBVC countries. Funds were given to food aid (R31,1m), road projects (R40m) and personnel expenditure (R151m).

# MMF 'milked' by government

S1 Times (8455) 14/2/93

By TERRY BETTY

THE third party insurance fund is running at a deficit because the government has been milking it to boost the fiscus

Automobile Association (AA) managing director Peter Elliott says the fund would be in a healthy financial position had the full amount been given to the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) as stated

The levy was increased from 4c to 6c a litre in 1992 "The veil of secrecy surrounding the oil industry in SA makes it impossible to determine how much fuel is sold and therefore the real income due to the MMF"

But conventional wisdom says R130-million is raised for every cent of levy per litre sold, which means the MMF should have received about R541-million in the year to April 1992. It only got R489-million

Mr Elliott, who sat on the MVA (formerly MMF) advisory and investment committees when they incorporated the private sector, says the government is using the R3,25-billion "shortfall" in reserves as a scare tactic to

make the fund look as though it is bankrupt and pave the way for an increase in the petrol price.

He says to create a R3,25-billion fund over the next three years would require a 10c increase in the pump price of fuel

Mr Elliott says the reserve is a thumbsuck figure, based on the actuarial assumption that 60 000 accidents have not been reported in addition to the 51 000 cases reported but not yet settled

## Election

He fears the motorist will build up this huge fund only to have it appropriated by the state for other purposes

He says SA used to have a National Road Fund which was also financed out of a fuel levy and had R3-billion in reserves. The PW Botha administration "appropriated" the fund on April 1 1988 to give public servants a pay rise just before election time

"They decided then it was government policy not to have dedicated funds"

Willem Swanepoel, who has been seconded to the MMF as acting director, says the MMF has free reserves of R180-million, which will provide the cushion for the R50-million rand deficit expected this year

The deficit has been aggravated by fraud and poor control. Former auditor-general Peter Wronsley apologised in a special report on the MMF for not reporting earlier the shortcomings of the management, as well as for not adequately emphasising the deteriorating state of the fund

Five of the last 18 years have shown a deficit and these have been adequately met by the free reserves and it is stated that the fund should operate on a "pay as you go" principle with a small reserve to make up the shortfall in years of a deficit

"There is little reason it should not continue to operate as such. The state pension fund and Eskom also operate on that principle"

Mr Elliott says treating the MVA fund as an insurance company is wholly inappropriate, as it is a social compensation scheme. "It is

a specific tax to compensate victims"

The implications of placing the fund under the ambit of the Financial Services Board are that the Registrar of Financial Institutions would exercise control, nullifying the effect of having members from the private sector sitting on the MMF board

It also means the fund would have to create huge unnecessary reserves

## Healthy

"Insurance companies need reserves to fund expenses already incurred but not reported or paid in case of a catastrophe where the fund ceases to operate, but the MMF will never run out of funds as fuel will always be consumed"

Mr Swanepoel says the fund is able to trade back into a healthy position if it merely cracks down on fraud and tightens management control

The Wronsley report shows only 3% of claims handled by agents were checked and this was always months after the claim had been paid. Of

checked claims, a whopping 25% had gross inaccuracies

Of the hit and run accidents handled by the MMF itself, only 1,02% were inspected

The shoddy level of auditing is reflected in the fact that audit fees averaged R65 000 in 1990 and 1991, which is very low for an organisation with a turnover exceeding R500-million

Because financial reports are sketchy it is impossible to calculate the value of the fraud

Office for Serious Economic Offences attorney Johan Visser says more than 100 cases are being investigated. Five attorneys have already been charged on 114 counts of fraud totalling R7-million

The office is looking at another 10 attorneys, as well as assessors and anybody else connected with the irregularities

Mr Swanepoel says the MMF is in for a big shake-up. The inspectorate is to be dramatically strengthened, a new computer system is to be introduced in May and the system of allocating business to the different agents is to be revamped



# Stripping departments may lead to 'problems'

PRETORIA — Government must be wary of excessive staff stripping in state departments in case it ended up with too few public servants to ensure efficient administration, Public Servants' Association (PSA) GM Hans Olivier said yesterday.

He was reacting to an announcement earlier in the week that more than 14 000 public servants would be dismissed this financial year.

Olivier said that demands on the public service could only increase in the years ahead and skeletonising departmental staffs would lead to serious administrative problems.

The PSA believed the rate of dismissals and the policy of encouraging early retirements would slow significantly this year. There were certain departments where any further thinning out of staff could affect vital services.

Most departments were looking closely at personnel functions to identify areas of overlapping and duplication.

They had also been involved in the past few years in efforts to make more efficient use of staff and to sharpen productivity.

Governments had years ago promised a leaner and more productive public service "and we believe a significant move is now being made in this direction".

GERALD REILLY

Olivier warned against the "indiscriminate swamping" of the service with new personnel in terms of any affirmative action programme.

The vast majority of government workers had accepted as inevitable the reality that the service would have to become more representative of the whole population. If there was such a programme it should be applied in a balanced manner and with properly qualified people.

□ The organised teaching profession was expected to make a last-minute bid at a meeting last night with National Education Minister Piet Marais to have the "unsatisfactory" 5% pay hike raised.

Negotiations have been going on between the recognised teacher bodies and government on the division of the 5% but no agreement has so far been reached.

A Teachers' Federal Council source said yesterday the 5% "leaves little room to play with" and it was likely the 5%, with small adjustments, would be applied across the board.

A government source said for every 1% increase, about R160m would be added to the total salary bill for educators.

## TPA, Nehawu sign accord

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Provincial Administration and the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union yesterday announced they had concluded a recognition agreement, effectively ending the acrimony resulting from the major hospital strike last year.

The parties said in a joint statement the agreement provided for:

- Freedom of association,
- A peace obligation whereby the parties committed themselves to industrial justice, peace and security. This included a commitment to maintaining equitable standards of work and behaviour; and
- A Nehawu committee to resolve problems — Sapa.

## SAP forms joint forum with KwaZulu police

DURBAN — The SAP and KwaZulu Police have established a joint top management forum to address matters of common concern and interest in Natal, according to SAP regional community relations head Gen John Manuel.

Manuel said police chiefs last month formed a structure to address common policing issues.

This comes amid calls for joint SAP-KwaZulu police action.

KwaZulu police have been criticised for alleged biased policing and in some areas for alleged involvement in attacks.

Although top-level contact had been established,

Manuel said the issue of joint policing was "not within our power". Instead, the forum would enable "the one hand to know what the other hand is doing".

Meanwhile, Natal/KwaZulu regional dispute resolution committee co-chairman MC Pretorius said yesterday that problems in the policing of areas in northern Natal, particularly Empangeni's townships, were being attended to.

And an ANC official said leaders of its Esikhawini branch are scheduled to meet KwaZulu police this weekend to "complain about their failure to protect the community as well as their direct involvement in the conflict" — Sapa.



# Tighter checks on Govt spending

Star 16/2/93

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Tighter financial controls and an improved system of reporting expenditure have been introduced to keep rising State spending in check.

Minister of State Expenditure Amie Venter told Parliament yesterday that the Cabinet had decided that additional funds would in future be approved only for absolutely unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, and that the shift

from a need-orientated to an affordable budget was also being pursued in individual departments.

The Cabinet had also decided that surplus funds should be rolled over so that departments could do "multi-year" planning. The Government was also to introduce a system of auditing draft estimates. Other measures included:

- Replacing the unwieldy financial management system, introduced in 1976, with a new computer system.

● Developing financial expertise in the civil service.

● Harmonising the financial instructions and systems of regional governments and central Government.

● Strengthening and refining internal financial controls.

In a sharply critical speech in the debate on the Additional Budget, Democratic Party finance spokesman Ken Andrew told MPs that Government spending had increased at close to double the rate of inflation.

"Now we have proposed ad-

ditional expenditure in a shrinking economy that will result in central Government expenditure of 33 percent of GDP in 1992/93."

Describing Government spending as being out of control, Andrew added: "This financial year (spending) is now budgeted to increase by 21.4 percent over last year."

"Even if one adjusts for drought relief, Government expenditure has increased at close to double the rate of inflation."

He said that with State rev-

enue being far below budget, there was a disastrously high deficit before borrowing.

"In these circumstances one would expect a net reduction in Government spending, not an increase."

"Then one needs to ask: are we getting value for money? The answer must surely be a resounding 'no'."

"How much of the hundreds of millions of rands allocated to poverty relief has actually reached those who are suffering? Very little, I would suggest," said Andrew.

# De Klerk rebuffs corruption queries

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk launched his instant question time yesterday — and received a barrage of questions on corruption from the CP and DP.

One focus of the attack was Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett, with Ken Andrew (DP Gardens) asking the President whether he still had confidence in the Minister's "competence".

Former Ministers Gerrit Viljoen and Stoffel van der Merwe, both of whom had headed the Departments of Education and Training and of Development Aid, also came in for a roasting.

The first questioner, SP Barnard (CP Hercules), said the two Ministers should have been fired — instead of leaving the Cabinet as millionaires. That annoyed the

Political Staff

President, who said he was "not prepared to have a witchhunt conducted against Ministers who left the Cabinet with clean hands".

He denied that either had received a golden handshake. They had received nothing more than any other MP would, based on their service.

The President said that when CP leader Andries Treurnicht and his deputy Ferdi Hartzenberg had retired from the Cabinet they had been paid a gratuity and still received a pension for the time they had served in the Cabinet.

De Klerk said the test for ministerial

To Page 2

## Corruption

responsibility was whether the Minister knew of any corruption or irregularities occurring in his department, if he should have known or whether sufficient preventive measures were taken to stop this happening.

"In no case where corruption or maladministration has been revealed were there any facts to show that the Minister in charge knew about it, or was negligent. When we discovered irregularities we took firm action and continue to do so as well as continually implementing new measures.

"This government's record is clean in handling corruption," he said to jeers and

interjections from the opposition benches.

De Klerk also defended Bartlett, admitting that while things had gone "terribly wrong" it had been during a change in systems involving the third party fund and SA Rail Commuter Corporation.

Bartlett had, in fact, brought the situation to the attention of Cabinet, and government would make an announcement on third party underfunding soon.

De Klerk said that in all cases the relevant reports had indicated which people had been at fault, and there had been no question of political mismanagement.

From Page 1



# ANC's foreign service revamp plan

A democratic South Africa needs a fundamentally restructured Department of Foreign Affairs, according to an ANC discussion document. ESTHER WAUGH reports.

FIFTEEN senior ANC diplomats have drawn up proposals for the restructuring of South Africa's foreign service.

Their proposals, the fruit of a training course in senior diplomacy in France, Belgium and Britain in June last year, are still to be adopted as official ANC policy.

Their document, in the possession of The Star, says no unconstitutional and unilateral changes should be made to the foreign affairs service.

Instead, it proposes a multi-party parliamentary committee to oversee the restructuring process.

The ANC's head of administration in its international relations department, Yusuf Saloojee, said it was important to begin the process of giving a new perspective to South Africa's foreign relations.

"Our future relations with the international community will have to be based on economic and trade considerations rather than ideological considerations."

"We will have to pay particular attention to South-South cooperation and North-South relations as the basis of a future foreign policy," he said. Saloojee said the ANC was

dismayed that the Government was unilaterally expanding its network of representation "even in places where we may not need to be".

Representation abroad would have to be determined within the context of budgetary constraints, he said.

The discussion document says a new Department of Foreign Affairs should be efficient and effective while its employees should be "competent and non-partisan".

The issue of political appointees should be carefully considered in terms of explicit guidelines.

These guidelines should include a code of conduct, disciplinary measures for violations and the establishment of a commission to ensure adherence to the code.

On affirmative action, the document said: "To redress historical and all other imbalances which prevent parts of the population from entering the Foreign Service, a future democratic government should be committed to a deliberate, calculated and conscious programme for the upliftment of these sectors."

"This will be required both during the transition period and beyond."

The recruitment, selection and promotion of new department members should be based on merit, fairness and representativeness, says the document.

Active recruitment should take place in sectors of society that had previously been excluded. □



# Agent cheats NIS of R1,9-m

(259)

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The National Intelligence Service (NIS) has been "taken for a ride" to the tune of R1,9 million by the confidant of an African head of state.

This embarrassing loss for the NIS and the Government emerged yesterday in the report of Parliament's Joint Committee on Public Accounts on Government expenditure for 1990-91.

NIS lost R1,9 million which it placed in the account of a middleman who was supposed to help it set

up an intelligence network in the African country.

The operation is similar to a rip-off in which a Nigerian presidential candidate stole R1,58 million from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

That money, deposited in the candidate's bank account, was for the secret purchase of a London-based magazine circulating in west Africa.

It is not known whether the NIS project was also launched in Nigeria, although the public accounts report shows it was not the same African agent who cheated both departments.

NIS chief Mike Louw told the public accounts committee that the aim was to establish in an African state the "capability" for gathering intelligence from the rest of the continent, and even from Europe.

He said the R1,96 million had been paid in cash to a go-between, whom he described as a "very special confidant" of the head of state of that country.

Louw conceded that the State President — it is not clear whether he was referring to F W de Klerk or P W Botha — had authorised the NIS only to provide a guarantee of R1,9 million.

But the NIS had decided that, to "conceal its hand", it would deposit the R1,9 million directly into the agent's bank account.

NIS should have obtained the State President's permission for this, but had not done so because of the time factor, he said.

Another official, CL Welgemoed, told the committee that no written contract had been entered into.

Louw agreed that even a verbal contract was enforceable, but said NIS had not done so because the incident could have caused embarrassment to people in the African country.

# Ministers rake in millions for house use

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Derek Keys is among 30 political office-bearers paid a total of almost R3m last year and R400 000 so far this year for living in their own houses.

The taxed allocation is intended to compensate them for the costs of staying in their own houses as official accommodation. Last year the average allocation to each was R100 000 — more than double the average paid in 1990.

In a written reply to a question by DP MP Peter Soal — who called the amounts obscene — retiring Public Works Minister

Gene Louw admitted he had benefited to the tune of about R61 000 from the scheme last year. The money was compensation for basic rental, general maintenance, the use of furniture and kitchen equipment, cleaning and gardening services and municipal services and taxes.

The beneficiaries include Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers and Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff, who were compensated for staying in their own houses in both Cape

Town and Pretoria. They received about R130 000 and R158 000 respectively.

Of the Ministers compensated for one house, Foreign Minister Pik Botha received about R117 000, followed by Health Minister Rina Venter and Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar (R115 000 each) and Administration Minister Org Marais (R114 000). Keys got R108 000 last year.

Seven residences in the government housing estate had been vacant from 1990 and 15 residences and three flats in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban had been vacant for the past three years, the reply said

Key Market Movements — Feb 22 to Feb 23

8/04/93 10/3/93

## Govt plans new five-year bond

259 TIM MARSLAND

FINANCE Minister Derek Keys would announce details of a new five-year capital market bond in the Budget which would be an important source of funding for government in the current year, sources said yesterday.

The Treasury was considering either selling the stock by tender or through the Reserve Bank.

A dealer said the Treasury might not issue a new instrument, but rather use one of its instruments already listed. He said the Treasury could consider issuing a bond with a high coupon rate to attract foreigners, but no decision had been taken on the issue's size.

That the Treasury hoped to raise finance in the medium area reflected a lack of investor confidence in lending government money in the long term, a dealer said.

Problems with the zero-coupon bonds sold by public tender last year meant the Bank was unlikely to sell the stock by tender.



BUSINESS DAY, Friday, March 12, 1993

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## Embassy a symbol of US commitment — Lyman

ADRIAN HADLAND

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PRETORIA — The opening of the R100m US embassy in Pretoria was a symbol of US commitment to SA becoming a country of major significance in Africa and the world, US Ambassador Princeton Lyman said yesterday.

Addressing several hundred guests, including former ambassadors Edward Perkins and William Swing, Lyman pledged US support for SA "as it moves through this transition period to democracy".

Perkins, who is US representative to the UN, said the new embassy was a symbol of US commitment to a nation "we hope will take its place among the world family of nations. The UN looks forward to the day when SA will play an active role in that body".

The triangular-shaped embassy, which will house about 175 staffers, has landscaped gardens and impressive security measures.

Sapa reports that Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga said in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia would open its first embassy in SA in May following parliamentary approval of the estimated costs for the mission.

SA Deputy Foreign Minister Renier Schoeman is on a four-day official visit to Zambia. SA has opened a representative office in Lusaka, and Schoeman predicted that ties between the two countries would flourish. He also presented Local Government Minister Michael Sata with water reticulation equipment worth 48-million kwacha, to help alleviate Lusaka's chronic water problem.

**No. 360****12 March 1993****RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976****DECLARATION THAT A CERTAIN PROPERTY BE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL**

Under the powers vested in me in terms of section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act No. 80 of 1976), I, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Deputy Minister of National Housing, hereby declare that the property mentioned in the Schedule hereto be exempted from rent control as from the date of publication hereof

**G. M. E. CARELSE,**

Deputy Minister of National Housing.

**SCHEDULE***Addresses of dwellings*

Crown Heights, 71 Crown Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg

*Situation of dwellings*

Erf 4247, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE****No. 396****12 March 1993**

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 28 February 1993.

Treasury, Pretoria.

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**No. 360****12 Maart 1993****WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976****VERKLARING DAT 'N SEKERE EIENDOM VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF WORD**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen ingevolge artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet No. 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Adjunkminister van Nasionale Behuising, hierby dat die eiendom genoem in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van huurbeheer onthef is

**G. M. E. CARELSE,**

Adjunkminister van Nasionale Behuising

**BYLAE***Adresse van wooneenhede*

Crown Heights, Crownweg 71, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

*Ligging van wooneenhede*

Erf 4247, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING****No. 396****12 Maart 1993**

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatkisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 28 Februarie 1993

Tesourie, Pretoria.

**RECEIPTS—ONTVANGSTE**

Head of Revenue	Inkomste hoof	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
		1993	1992	1993	1992
Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1992	Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1992	R	R	R	R
Exchequer Balance, 31 January 1993	Skatkissaldo, 31 Januarie 1993	5 245 412 667	—	1 317 346 453	—
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	3 516 696 932	3 989 333 066	57 116 144 449	57 280 697 176
Customs and Excise	Doeane en Aksyns	1 441 160 026	1 191 206 950	9 352 703 472	7 601 953 437
	R	4 957 856 958	5 180 540 016	66 468 847 921	64 882 650 613
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	15 023 182	13 998 791	62 501 485
Sorghum Beer Research Fund	Fonds vir Sorghumbiernavorsing	—	—	—	—
	R	—	15 023 182	13 998 791	62 501 485
	R	4 957 856 958	5 195 563 198	66 482 846 712	64 945 152 098
<b>Other Receipts</b>	<b>Ander Ontvangste</b>				
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	2 903 655 298	—	64 339 365 798	—
Loan levy 1989-94	Leningsheffing 1989-94	(6 562)	—	147 164	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of Act 66 of 1975	Belegging—artikel 10 (1) (a) van Wet 66 van 1975	—	—	879 103 588	—
Bonds	Obligasies				
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	5 000	—	1 406 300	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	108 100	—	91 583 850	—
Internal Registered Stock	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte				
14%, 1997 (R119)	14%, 1997 (R119)	273 000 000	—	4 945 000 000	—
		—	—	(132 619 000)	—
12,5%, 1995-1996 (R144)	12,5, 1995-1996 (R144)	(706 035 000)	—	(7 936 078 567)	—
		791 000	—	(394 387 000)	—
11,5%, 1999/2000 (R147)	11,5%, 1999/2000 (R147)	285 000 000	—	3 218 000 000	—
		(33 855 000)	—	(536 863 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11 (R153)	13%, 2009/10/11 (R153)	500 000 000	—	4 843 300 000	—
		(76 954 000)	—	(642 622 000)	—
12%, 1994 (R156)	12% 1994 (R156)	77 000 000	—	1 715 000 000	—
		(437 000)	—	(108 888 000)	—

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
		1993	1992	1993	1992
		R	R	R	R
12%, 2004/5/6 (R150)	12%, 2004/5/6 (R150)	120 000 000	—	2 205 067 000	—
13,5%, 2014/15/16 (R157)	13,5%, 2014/15/16 (R157)	216 810 000	—	(221 098 000)	—
14%, 1993 (R117)	14%, 1993 (R117)	3 085 000 000	—	12 214 894 000	—
14%, 1994 (R140)	14%, 1994 (R140)	(358 555 000)	—	(1 388 567 000)	—
Z001, 1997	Z001, 1997	100 000 000	—	580 000 000	—
Z002, 1999	Z002, 1999	—	—	(1 636 000)	—
Z003, 1993	Z003, 1993	—	—	355 000 000	—
12,5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5%, 1995 (R004)	—	—	(2 261 000)	—
12,5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)	270 345 300	—	27 196 688	—
12,5%, 1996 (R146)	12,5%, 1996 (R146)	(49 000)	—	32 205 133	—
14,5%, 1993 (R134)	14,5%, 1993 (R134)	507 344 400	—	44 390 000	—
7,75%, 1998 (R044)	7,75%, 1998 (R044)	(1 617 000)	—	3 798 515 834	—
15%, 1994 (R129)	15%, 1994 (R129)	307 345 300	—	(2 427 000)	—
13%, 2002 (R111)	13%, 2002 (R111)	(446 000)	—	4 437 366 999	—
13%, 2002 (R113)	13%, 2002 (R113)	100 000 000	—	(2 471 000)	—
14%, 1996 (R141)	14%, 1996 (R141)	—	—	4 584 512 732	—
Fixed Statutory Allocations, 1991–92	Vasgestelde Statutere Toewysings, 1991–92	—	—	(24 005 000)	—
Surrenders, 1991–92	Terugstortings, 1991–92	668 576	—	130 000 000	—
Surrenders, 1989–1990	Terugstortings, 1989–1990	—	—	20 000 000	—
Surrenders, 1992–1993	Terugstortings, 1992–1993	5 900 000	—	(4 305 000)	—
				10 000 000	—
				(2 348 800)	—
				2 348 800	—
				100 000	—
				7 577 615	—
				695 782 790	—
				577 061	—
				5 900 000	—
*Less Discount R S A Stocks	*Min Diskonto R S A Effekte	R 7 830 430 412	—	101 245 913 985	—
		254 312 000	—	3 462 149 000	—
		R 7 576 118 412	—	97 783 764 985	—
		R 12 533 975 370	—	164 266 611 697	—
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	12 224 644	1 634 619	201 414 600	154 200 179
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	816 520 596	772 678 600	9 710 862 040	8 733 598 400
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1985–86	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1985–86	—	—	140 296	209 528 809
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1987–88	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1987–88	—	—	2 861	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1988–89	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1988–89	—	—	13 637	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1989–90	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1989–90	—	—	261 047	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1990–91	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1990–91	—	—	10 230	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure 1991–92	Terugstortings, Ongemagtigde uitgawes 1991–92	—	—	13 943	—
Surrenders, 1991–92	Terugstortings, 1991–92	—	—	286 658 232	—
		R 828 745 240	774 313 219	10 199 376 886	9 097 327 388
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	3 997 310	1 798 345	49 915 308	274 019 95
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	402 600 000	430 000 000	4 465 350 000	3 632 000 000
Surrenders, 1986–87	Terugstortings, 1986–87	—	—	—	9 132 250
Surrenders, 1989–90	Terugstortings, 1989–90	—	—	—	24 013
Surrenders, 1991–92	Terugstortings, 1991–92	—	—	54 050 416	—
Surrenders, Unauthorized expenditure, 1991–92	Terugstortings, ongemagtigde uitgawes 1991–92	—	—	25 724	—
		R 406 597 310	431 798 845	4 569 341 448	3 668 558 258
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>				
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	(4 619 467)	62	13 207 794	6 206 725
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	57 790 000	105 258 000	1 699 790 000	1 435 258 000
Surrenders 1989–90	Terugstortings 1989–90	—	—	—	8 474 981
Surrenders, 1991–92	Terugstortings, 1991–92	—	—	44 620 069	—
		R 53 170 533	105 258 062	1 757 617 863	1 449 939 706
<b>Account for Provincial Service Cape</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap</b>				
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	347 940 996
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	190 823 000	191 183 000	3 458 823 000	3 105 183 000
Surrenders 1989–90	Terugstortings, 1989–90	—	—	—	36 062 590
Surrenders, 1991–92	Terugstortings 1991–92	—	—	35 571 096	—
		R 190 823 000	191 183 000	3 494 394 096	3 489 186 586



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Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
		1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>Account for Provincial Services: Natal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal</b>	R	R	R	R
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	229 975 595
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	153 000 000	140 431 000	1 733 000 000	1 484 819 000
	R	153 000 000	140 431 000	1 714 794 595	1 714 794 595
<b>Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat</b>				
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	63 398 278
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	106 930 000	122 249 000	1 305 289 000	1 125 594 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings 1989-90	—	—	40 702 547	—
Surrenders, 1990-91	Terugstortings 1990-91	—	—	—	39 925 270
	R	106 930 000	122 249 000	1 345 991 547	1 228 917 548
<b>Account for Provincial Services Transvaal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal</b>				
Provincial revenue	Provinsiale inkomste	—	—	—	428 044 535
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	415 000 000	373 412 000	4 836 940 000	3 976 711 000
Surrenders, 1989-90	Terugstortings 1989-90	—	—	—	188 002
Surrenders, 1990-91	Terugstortings 1990-91	—	—	120 200	1 948 725
Surrenders, 1991-92	Terugstortings 1991-92	—	—	—	—
	R	415 000 000	373 412 000	4 837 060 200	4 406 892 262
	R	14 688 241 453	—	192 203 393 737	—
<b>Total (including Opening Balance)</b>	<b>Totaal (insluitende Aanvangssaldo)</b>	R	—	193 520 740 190	—

## ISSUES—UITBETALINGS

Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992-93	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Votes</b>	<b>Begrotingsposte</b>					
1 State President	Staatspresident	21 101 000	1 700 000	1 750 000	19 348 000	17 263 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	218 000	18 000	17 000	218 000	196 000
2 Parliament	Parlement	31 492 000	3 429 000	446 000	30 010 000	45 046 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	55 154 000	5 508 000	2 440 000	55 154 000	25 812 000
3 Foreign Affairs	Buitelandse Sake	5 992 411 000	375 000 000	280 000 000	5 873 000 000	4 708 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	2 830 000	235 000	215 000	2 585 000	2 365 000
4 Constitutional Development Service	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	41 211 000	3 431 138	1 513 893	37 751 854	21 573 107
5 Water Affairs and Forestry	Waterwese en Bosbou	389 016 000	43 000 000	27 000 000	354 000 000	334 000 000
6 Administration House of Assembly	Administrasie Volksraad	9 784 703 000	724 774 416	337 879 600	9 619 115 860	8 298 799 400
7 Public Enterprises and Privatization	Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering	7 541 000	623 000	599 000	6 853 000	4 067 000
8 Justice	Justisie	728 358 000	63 500 000	50 108 000	626 500 000	527 108 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	49 526 000	3 500 000	3 100 000	39 500 000	37 500 000
9 Finance	Finansies	1 616 801 000	391 961 667	250 080 000	1 472 352 334	1 455 689 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	20 306 857 000	4 650 478 886	4 038 026 447	19 538 233 886	17 709 627 299
		(4 041 000 000)	(254 312 000)	(274 748 000)	(3 462 148 000)	(4 291 305 000)
10 State Expenditure	Staatsbesteding	603 843 000	45 000 000	—	580 000 000	—
11 Audit	Oudit	2 410 000	—	—	—	425 000
12 Administration House of Representatives	Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers	4 853 382 000	402 600 000	430 000 000	4 465 350 000	3 632 000 000
13 Administration House of Delegates	Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes	1 659 060 000	10 000 000	30 000 000	1 652 000 000	1 360 000 000
14 Correctional Services	Korrektiewe Dienste	1 484 041 000	128 000 000	116 000 000	1 469 319 000	1 219 500 000
15 Home Affairs	Binnelandse Sake	288 744 000	43 000 000	44 000 000	250 000 000	279 000 000
16 Education and Training	Onderwys en Opleiding	4 555 967 000	370 000 000	300 000 000	4 308 000 000	3 159 000 000
17 Mineral and Energy Affairs	Mineraal en Energiesake	687 157 000	16 905 000	20 100 000	643 014 607	874 719 000
18 Agriculture	Landbou	452 579 000	80 000 000	18 000 000	646 000 000	259 000 000
19 National Health and Population Development	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	1 224 339 000	110 000 000	75 000 000	920 000 000	627 057 000
20 Police	Polisie	5 645 143 000	500 000 000	330 000 000	5 315 000 000	4 594 000 000
21 Regional and Land Affairs	Streek- en Grondsake	20 859 078 000	1 539 909 775	120 000 000	20 132 373 925	631 830 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	699 537 000	58 293 000	—	641 223 000	—
22 National Education	Nasionale Opvoeding	283 878 000	39 000 000	17 000 000	288 409 000	243 872 000
23 Environment Affairs	Omgewingsake	207 012 000	20 450 000	14 731 750	186 431 729	154 475 250
24 Commission for Administration	Kommissie vir Administrasie	53 536 000	—	32 724 000	43 662 500	159 378 000
25 Improvements of Conditions of Service	Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes	2 278 080 000	268 254 180	585 404 000	588 322 180	982 612 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	5 000 000	—	352 988 000	—	451 612 000
26 Transport	Vervoer	1 998 288 000	230 608 000	90 000 000	2 340 608 000	1 412 000 000
27 Defence	Weermag	9 704 549 000	1 050 000 000	950 000 000	7 955 000 000	8 108 000 000
28 SA Communication Service	SA Kommunikasiediens	51 625 000	4 300 000	4 500 000	47 300 000	35 894 000
29 Local Government and National Housing	Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising	979 556 000	130 000 000	51 000 000	822 000 000	539 000 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	—	—	474 289 000	—	9 221 307 000
30 Public Works and Land Affairs	Openbare Werke en Grondsake	1 909 750 000	50 000 000	132 000 000	1 822 000 000	1 763 000 000
31 Manpower	Mannekrag	294 837 000	23 000 000	7 300 000	280 000 000	295 598 000
32 Trade and Industry	Handel en Nywerheid	3 059 986 000	313 000 000	84 000 000	2 804 986 000	1 682 000 000
33 Central Advisory Service	Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	4 352 000	370 000	200 000	3 955 000	3 245 000
34 Development Aid	Ontwikkelingshulp	—	—	147 639 000	—	6 335 366 000
Statutory Amount	Statutêre Bedrag	—	—	54 628 000	—	600 908 000
	R	102 872 885 000	11 699 912 062	9 474 656 690	95 879 574 875	81 811 844 056
	R	4 041 000 000	254 312 000	274 748 000	3 462 149 000	4 291 305 000
	R	98 831 885 000	11 445 600 062	9 199 908 690	92 417 425 875	77 520 539 056

\*Less Discount RSA Stocks

\*Min Diskonto RSA Effekte

Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992-93	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>Standing Appropriations</b>	<b>Staanse Toewysings</b>	R	R	R	R	R
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	—	15 023 182	—	58 095 884
Issues, SA Developm Trust 1991-92	Uitbetalings SA Ontw Trust 1991-92	—	—	—	13 998 791	5 005 602
	R	—	—	15 023 182	13 998 791	63 101 486
	R	13 831 885 000	11 445 600 062	9 214 931 872	92 431 424 666	77 583 640 542
<b>Other Issues</b>	<b>Ander Uitbetalings</b>					
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	—	5 711 282 602	—	64 652 181 902	—
Tax Redemption Certificates	Belastingdelginsertifikate	—	—	—	14	—
Loan Levy	Leningsheffings	—	2 069	—	138 951	—
Currency Subscription, I D A	Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	—	—	—	3 579 861	—
Currency Subscription, I B R D	Betaalmiddele Bydrae I B R O	—	—	—	18 227 692	—
Payments in terms of sec 10 (1) (e) of Exchequer Act	Betaling Ingevolge art. 10 (1) (e) van Skatkwet	—	—	—	165 278	—
Payments in terms of section 10 (1) (d) of Act 66 of 1975	Betaling ingevolge art 10 (1) (d) Wet 66 van 1975	—	—	—	88 076 011	—
I M F Valuation adjustment	I M F Valuta aanpassing	—	—	—	5 542 140	—
Payment in terms of sec 3 of Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv art. 3 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	18 637 279	—
Payment in terms of sec 1 of Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv art 1 van Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	2 000 000 000	—
Payment in terms of sec 6 (3) Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv art. 6 (3) Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	40 702 546	—
Payment in terms Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	62 232	—
Payment in terms of sec 11 (1) (a) Finance Act 120 of 1991	Betaling ingv art. 11 (1) (a) Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	—	—	165 343	—
Payment in terms of sec 1 (1) of Act 49 of 1992	Betaling ingv art 1 (1) van Wet 49 van 1992.	—	—	—	650 000	—
<b>Bonds</b>	<b>Obligasies</b>					
Indefinite Period Treasury Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Tesourne obligasies	—	3 045 600	—	28 980 800	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	—	2 695 150	—	24 756 650	—
Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	—	702 400	—	15 894 800	—
<b>Internal Registered Stock</b>	<b>Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte</b>					
Floating Rate	Wisselende Koers	—	—	—	18 952 835	—
14%, 1992 (R116)	14%, 1992 (R116)	—	—	—	1 780 000 000	—
12%, 2004/5/6 (R150)	12%, 2004/5/6 (R150)	—	—	—	229 847 000	—
12,9%, 1992 (R108)	12,9%, 1992 (R108)	—	—	—	1 000 000 000	—
10,5%, 1992 (R063)	10,5%, 1992 (R063)	—	—	—	1 558 424 900	—
6,5%, 1992 (R029)	6,5%, 1992 (R029)	—	—	—	698 979 810	—
10%, 1996 (R061)	10%, 1996 (R061)	—	—	—	1 228 650	—
8,5%, 1997 (R040)	8,5%, 1997 (R040)	—	—	—	3 059 307	—
11%, 1997 (R064)	11%, 1997 (R064)	—	—	—	9 466 737	—
11%, 1998 (R066)	11%, 1998 (R066)	—	—	—	25 781 426	—
7,75%, 1998 (R044)	7,75%, 1998 (R044)	—	—	—	9 207 925	—
8,25%, 1999 (R045)	8,25%, 1999 (R045)	—	—	—	22 800	—
9,25%, 1999 (R050)	9,25%, 1999 (R050)	—	—	—	37 000	—
10,75%, 1999 (R070)	10,75%, 1999 (R070)	—	—	—	3 816 850	—
10,625%, 2000 (R083)	10,625%, 2000 (R083)	—	—	—	1 098 700	—
10,5%, 2000 (R085)	10,5%, 2000 (R085)	—	—	—	70 000	—
10%, 2000 (R055)	10%, 2000 (R055)	—	—	—	26 848 450	—
9,75%, 2001 (R088)	9,75%, 2001 (R088)	—	—	—	500 000	—
9,80%, 2001 (R101)	9,80%, 2001 (R101)	—	—	—	1 066 000	—
10,35%, 2001 (R103)	10,35%, 2001 (R103)	—	—	—	6 242 660	—
11,5%, 2001 (R104)	11,5%, 2001 (R104)	—	—	—	88 500	—
9,25%, 2002 (R100)	9,25%, 2002 (R100)	—	—	—	1 747 867	—
13%, 2002 (R113)	13%, 2002 (R113)	—	—	—	4 950 629	—
13%, 2002 (R111)	13%, 2002 (R111)	—	—	—	2 596 900	—
12,5%, 2003 (R106)	12,5%, 2003 (R106)	—	—	—	27 030 100	—
9%, 2004 (R089)	9%, 2004 (R089)	—	—	—	2 564 500	—
9,25%, 2004 (R093)	9,25%, 2004 (R093)	—	—	—	83 842 650	—
9,375%, 2004 (R097)	9,375%, 2004 (R097)	—	—	—	18 645 050	—
13%, 2005 (R124)	13%, 2005 (R124)	—	—	—	85 993 448	—
14,5%, 2006 (R126)	14,5%, 2006 (R126)	—	—	—	19 395 800	—
15%, 2007 (R133)	15%, 2007 (R133)	—	—	—	14 644 945	—
8,125%, 1996 (R043)	8,125%, 1996 (R043)	—	—	—	115 407	—
14%, 1996 (R141)	14%, 1996 (R141)	—	—	—	1 610 000	—
8,5%, 1996 (R038)	8,5%, 1996 (R038)	—	—	—	1 967 450	—
12,5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5%, 1995 (R004)	—	—	—	43 000 000	—
12,5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)	—	—	—	114 000 000	—
12,5% 1996 (R146)	12,5%, 1996 (R146)	—	—	—	113 000 000	—
<b>Foreign Loans and Credits</b>	<b>Buitelandse Lenings en Kreditte</b>					
1982-86	1982-86	—	750 131	—	1 523 463	—
1989-92	1989-92	—	28 044 306	—	32 578 371	—
1983-85	1983-85	—	521 579	—	2 330 796	—
1982	1982	—	—	—	55 907 538	—
1982	1982	—	3 870 953	—	4 808 330	—
1982-86	1982-86	—	82 148	—	166 835	—
1984-92	1984-92	—	—	—	148 782 955	—
1997	1997	—	—	—	96 337 909	—
Issues 1990-91	Uitbetalings, 1990-91	—	—	—	393 937	—
Issues, 1991-92	Uitbetalings 1991-92	—	—	—	11 908 206	—
	R	—	5 750 996 93A	—	73 162 344 135	—
<b>Total State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	R	—	17 196 597 000	—	165 593 768 801



Services	Dienste	Estimates Begroting 1992-93	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>	R	R	R	R	R
Payment in terms of sec 2 (1) of Act 75 of 1992	Betaling ingv art 2 (1) van Wet 75 van 1992	—	1 020 294 596	772 678 600	9 914 636 040	8 655 926 151
Payment in terms of sec. 1 (1) of Act 75 of 1992	Betaling ingv art. 1 (1) van Wet 75 van 1992.	—	—	—	1 330	—
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>	R	—	—	259 717	—
Finance Act 42 of 1991	Finansiewet 42 van 1991	—	402 600 000	430 000 000	4 465 350 000	3 635 000 000
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>	R	—	—	—	59 843 102
Payment in terms of sec. 1 of Finance Act 70 of 1992	Betaling ingv art. 1 van Finansiewet 70 van 1992	—	57 790 000	105 258 000	1 699 790 000	1 425 258 000
<b>Account for Provincial Services Cape</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap</b>	R	—	—	7 747 261	—
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	190 823 000	191 183 000	3 458 823 000	3 269 316 794
Payment in terms of sec 6 (2) Finance Act 131 of 1992	Betaling ingv art. 6 (2) Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	—	—	—	37 151 538
<b>Account for Provincial Services Natal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal</b>	R	—	—	109 375 291	—
Finance Act 131 of 1992	Finansiewet 131 van 1992	—	153 000 000	140 431 000	1 733 000 000	1 511 297 873
<b>Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat</b>	R	—	—	5 140 226	—
Finance Act, 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	108 930 000	122 249 000	1 305 289 000	1 143 756 666
<b>Account for Provincial Services Transvaal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal</b>	R	—	—	—	8 938 033
Finance Act 120 of 1991	Finansiewet 120 van 1991	—	415 000 000	373 412 000	4 836 940 000	4 037 846 810
		—	—	—	—	213 542
		—	2 346 437 596	2 135 211 600	27 536 351 865	23 784 548 509
Totals	Totale	R	—	—	193 130 120 666	—
Exchequer Balance, 28 February 1993	Skatkissakdo, 28 Februarie 1993	R	—	—	390 619 524	—
Totals	Totale	R	—	—	193 520 740 190	—

## DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 357

12 March 1993

NGOTWANE-MARICO-LIMPOPO RIVER GOVERNMENT CONTROL AREA, DISTRICTS OF MARICO, RUSTENBURG, THABAZIMBI, WATERBERG, POTGIETERSRUS, SOUTPANSBERG AND MESSINA, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

- EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA
- EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AREA FROM THE GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA
- CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA

I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 59 (1) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No 54 of 1956), hereby declare that with effect from the date of publication hereof—

- the farm Schroda 46 MS, District of Soutpansberg, with all subdivisions, shall be included in the Ngotwane-Marico-Limpopo River Government Water Control Area as proclaimed by Proclamation No 111 of 25 April 1969, for the purposes of section 59 (1) (b) of the Water Act,
- the properties which are described in the Annexure hereto shall be excluded from the said Government Water Control Area for the purposes of section 59 (1) (b) of the Water Act, and

## DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 357

12 Maart 1993

NGOTWANE-MARICO-LIMPOPORIVIER-STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED, DISTRIKTE MARICO, RUSTENBURG, THABAZIMBI, WATERBERG, POTGIETERSRUS, SOUTPANSBERG EN MESSINA, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

- UITBREIDING VAN DIE GRENSE VAN DIE STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED
- UITSLUITING VAN 'N SEKERE GEBIED UIT DIE STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED
- NAAMSVERANDERING VAN DIE STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED

Ek, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou, verklaar hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 59 (1) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), dat met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan—

- die plaas Schroda 46 MS, distrik Soutpansberg, met alle onderverdelings vir die doeleindes van artikel 59 (1) (b) van die Waterwet by die Ngotwane-Marico-Limpoporivier-staatswaterbeheergebied soos geproklameer by Proklamasie No 111 van 25 April 1969, ingesluit word,
- die eiendom wat in die Bylae hiervan beskryf word vir die doeleindes van artikel 59 (1) (b) van die Waterwet uit genoemde Staatswaterbeheergebied uitgesluit word, en



### Housing site 'a mountain'

THE Labour Party administration in the House of Representatives spent almost R700 000 on a site for low-cost housing which turned out to be a mountain in the eastern Cape's Kirkwood district, Stanley Simmons (NP, Belhar) said yesterday. He said in debate millions of rands would be needed to level the site.

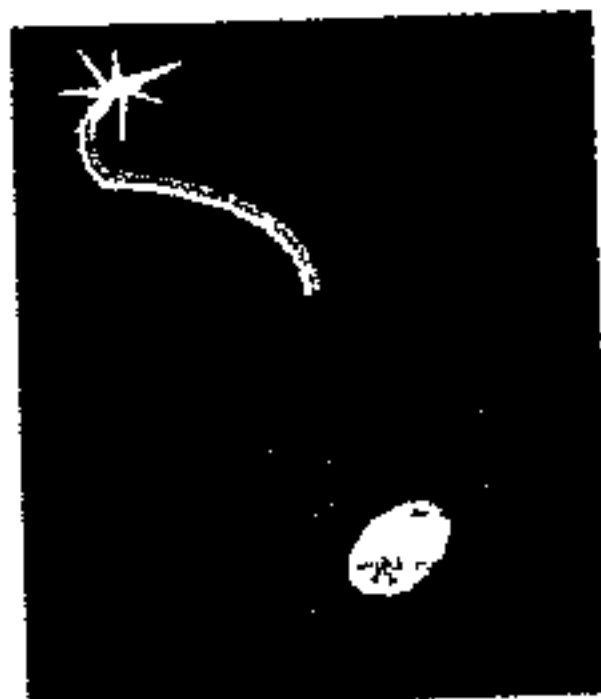
REPORTS Business Day Reporter, Sept 29

29

THE BUDGET FM 22/1/93

# Borrowing into oblivion

It's not enough to cut spending: the debt bomb must be defused



A crisis is looming in State finances. With personal incomes falling in real terms, corporate profits flat and spending sliding sharply, Exchequer receipts are way below expectations in fiscal 1992-1993. In

the nine months to December, they amounted to only R55,1bn — up about 4% on the first nine months of the previous fiscal year and below the pro rata budgeted amount of R63,5bn. Expenditure at R73,2bn was up 17,2%, way over the inflation rate and ahead of the budgeted year-on-year increase of 16,5%.

So the deficit of R16bn, budgeted last March, could top R30bn by this March — or 8,5% of GDP.

But the revenue shortfall is compounding, not creating, a problem which has its roots in government's increasing, and increasingly unproductive, share of GDP. Figures provided by the Reserve Bank for the calendar years 1980-1991 show total Exchequer issues rose from R13,5bn to R84,6bn. This is an increase of nearly 527% over a period in which inflation rose only 352% and it pushed government spending, as a ratio of GDP, from 22% to more than 28%.

Even worse, the increase was largely in consumption. While capital expenditure rose 46,5% from the fiscal year ending March 1982, to R3,3bn in fiscal 1992, current consumption rose 688% to R85bn. As a percentage of the total, capital expenditure fell from nearly 13% to less than 4%.

The most visible symptom of the dimensions and unproductive nature of expenditure is the expanding public debt and the escalating cost of servicing it. Total interest-bearing debt of central government rose from about R19,9bn in fiscal 1981 to R114bn in 1992, while annual interest costs rose from R1,1bn to R13,9bn.

But the cost of debt is more than a measure of mismanagement, it has become a time bomb. For the deficit is being swollen by the cost of funding it. If interest costs are stripped out of the 1992-1993 Budget, says Nedcor Bank chief economist Edward Osborn, the core budget (the difference between revenue and expenditure) would not show a deficit. Whatever the will to keep the Budget deficit within 3% of GDP in the years ahead, the interest bill on existing debt will make it almost impossible to achieve. Growing exponentially, it is consuming an ever-increasing proportion of financial resources, generating ever-larger deficits.

Osborn has made a projection (see graphs)

based on yearly growth in:

- Inflation of 12%, real growth of 3% (therefore nominal GDP growth of 15%),
- Revenue 15%,
- Non-interest expenditure 12%, and
- Coupon interest rate of 12,5%.

He put the discount on stock at 15%.

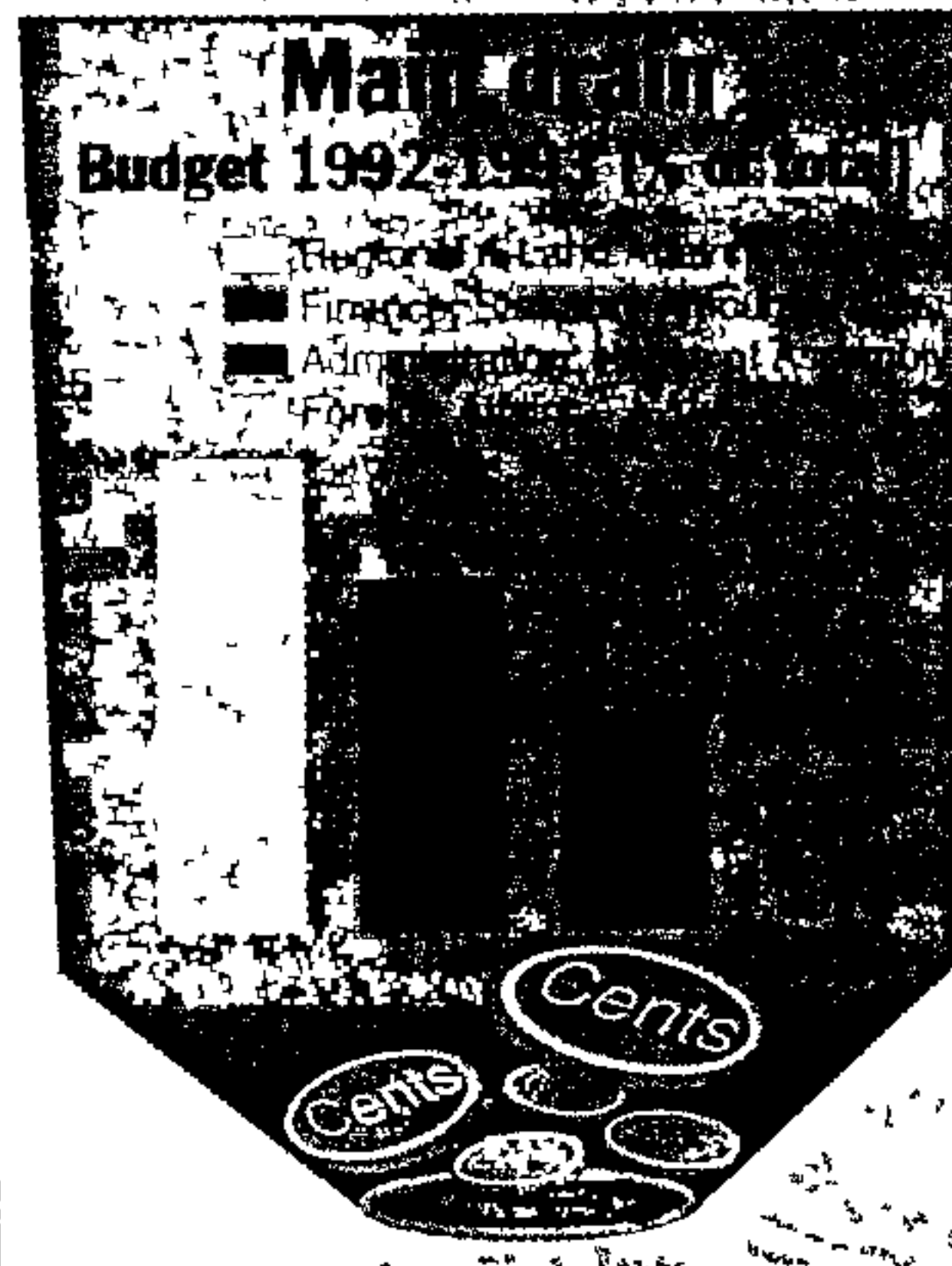
"Despite these favourable assumptions, the model projects that, by 1994, the interest charge will be R20,7bn (the ratio of interest to expenditure 18,2%), the deficit R33,4bn (7,5% of GDP) and interest-bearing debt R186bn (42,3% of GDP). By 2003, the interest charge will be R104,3bn (28,8%), the deficit R79,4bn (5,1%); and interest-bearing debt R819,3bn (53%)."

How did it happen?

Not surprisingly, a comparison of increases in departmental votes, based on figures published in the *Budget Review 1992*, shows that, in absolute terms, most pressure in recent years has come from the vote under "Finance. Statutory Amount," which is the cost of State debt. This climbed 300% from R4bn in the fiscal year ending March 1985 to this year's budgeted R16bn — an increase of R12bn.

The vote for Foreign Affairs jumped more than 600%, or R5,2bn, to R6bn. Of this year's budgeted amount, R5,1bn was allocated to "Development Co-operation: TBVC countries" (a euphemism for uncontrolled fiscal transfers to TBVC countries).

Another big spender is "Administration House of Assembly." This is up R8bn, or more than 730%, to R9,8bn. However, the figure for 1984-1985 represented only part of the year's expenditure because of a reallocation of white education from other sources to this vote. A comparison with



1985-1986 shows an increase of R7,5bn or 300%.

Of this year's budgeted R9,8bn, R6,5bn goes to Education & Culture, R1,3bn to Agricultural Development and R1,9bn to Welfare & Health Services. White education, then, is largely responsible for the increase — a development which is difficult to explain in view of the racial disparities in per capita expenditure on education.

The biggest single item budgeted for the current fiscal year was the vote under Regional & Land Affairs, introduced in the 1992-1993 fiscal year, replacing the defunct and disgraced Department of Development Aid and incorporating the former Planning and Provincial Affairs. In the current year, an amount of R21,5bn was allocated. Of this:

- R11,7bn went to provincial administration, and
- R8,7bn went to governments of self-governing territories, of which R8,3bn was for current expenditure.

According to the Department of State Expenditure, in the 1984-1985 fiscal year the first item was included in the vote for Constitutional Development & Planning. A comparison shows an increase in expenditure of 160% or R7,2bn to R11,7bn. The second item was included in the vote Co-operation & Development — an increase of 760% or R7,6bn to R8,7bn.

It is not just the rate at which allocations to the TBVC countries and the non-independent homelands are rising that is cause for concern. More serious is that the SA government, and therefore the taxpayer, has no control over how these transfer payments are used. Apart from the question of spending priorities, there is the issue of control.

Tomorrow's policy-makers are left with the consequences — a spiralling debt which is sucking an increasing ratio of the Budget into its vortex. The only way to halt the process is to extinguish the major portion of debt. A phased reduction of spending over a period of years, while essential, will not be enough to remove this debt mountain.

As a future government is likely to be under enormous pressure to spend heavily to satisfy at least some of the aspirations of a deprived constituency, the continued existence of this debt mountain has the potential to foster economic disaster and political instability.

The obvious answer is to apply the proceeds of the privatisation of State undertakings to repay the debt and leave a future government with at least a clean debt slate in the face of other financial and economic challenges.

In the peculiar circumstances of political



transition, this is not a decision that should be made by the prevailing government alone. Some encouragement may be drawn from the fact that, for the first time, this year's national Budget, which is due mid-March, will reflect options which a Minister of Finance has discussed with a wide range of people and organisations outside the ambit of his party. So, while the "ruling" party is seriously constrained, especially regarding privatisation, by its own impending demise, it has the will and means to gather a wide range of support for a fire sale of State assets.

Moves could be initiated towards privatisation with the backing of the National Economic Forum (NEF). The co-operation of major trade unions represented in the forum is crucial to the implementation of any policy moves, as is the tacit approval of the ANC. This organisation has only recently abandoned nationalisation as a major policy platform and privatisation has been political anathema. But ANC leaders will have to ask themselves whether it will be easier to explain to the mass of its supporters that resources are not available for adequate health and education, for instance, or to tell them that State assets are being sold.

Finance Minister Derek Keys is expected to discuss the Budget with the NEF once the "normative integrated model" is available. It will spell out the costs of various policies.

There are those who will argue that the debt burden can be monetised — but the cost would be counted in inflation, most likely in hyperinflation.

Alternatively, taxes could be raised — or could they? A closer scrutiny suggests that this may not be done so easily.

□ **Income tax** Corporate taxes, says the SA Chamber of Business, "are much higher than in many overseas countries. The nominal corporate tax rate in 1991 was 35% in France, 34% in Germany, 38% in Britain, 35% in Italy and Canada, against SA's 48%. Effective corporate tax rates in Germany, Britain and the US are of the order of 14%, whereas in SA they are frequently well above 30% and moving up." Taxes beyond a certain level reduce the potential of the economy to create jobs.

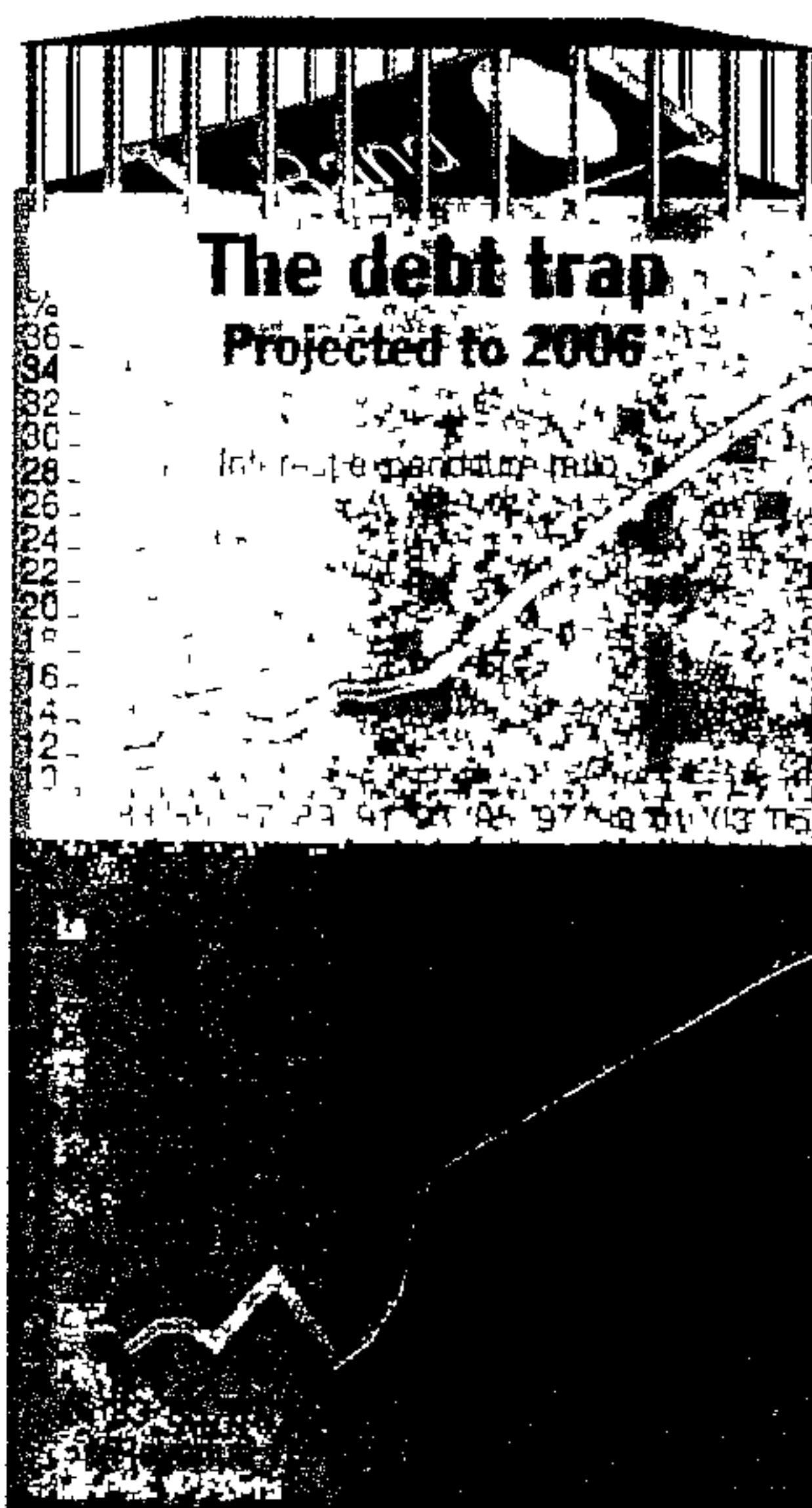
With individuals, there is a point of diminishing returns, when people are prepared to leave the country, pour resources into avoiding and evading tax or even forgo income rather than pay additional tax;

□ **Sales tax** Though low by international standards, an increase will spark another bout of inflationary expectations as producers and retailers increase prices out of all proportion to the Vat rise and this will be followed by similar demands for wage increases,

□ **Tax on pension contributions.** This would ensure the State eventually had to spend more on old age pensions, and

□ **Capital gains tax.** Whatever the merits or demerits, the amount raised would be small.

There may be some scope for increasing the take from fuel levies — "by about a



sixth," suggests Old Mutual economist Terence Moll. "SA petrol prices are modest by international standards and have fallen sharply in real terms since the late Seventies." But this is a drop in the ocean.

A third option is to slash expenditure. But it will need to be done on such a scale that it would create enormous hardship and erode the productive potential of existing assets.

Undoubtedly, delivery systems can be rationalised. A particularly pernicious aspect of the present system is that departments are not allowed to carry over current surpluses from one year to the next and future budgets are based on past expenditure. This discourages saving and encourages spending.

Osborn advocates "What is needed is a careful examination of all functions, a zero-budgeting validation and, where necessary, the elimination of functions or the amalgamation of departments with the same functions. There should be: no costly severance packages; a re-examination of pension rules and privileges, the elimination of parliamentary and other State tax-free salary and privilege arrangements." He suggests also introducing user charges to cover the full cost of the provision of services — or the privatisation of some government services.

His other suggestions are, bringing TBVC and national State administrations under control, revising the Customs Union Treaty; and confining Geis payments "to those who clearly can demonstrate the need for export incentives."

Rand Merchant Bank economist Rudolf Gouws suggests lower salary increases in return for relative job security in the public sector "at a time when there is the biggest

fall in private-sector employment since World War 2. Though job cuts are being made, the scale is dwarfed by private-sector retrenchment. Moreover, public servants have far better severance packages." And he argues for the scrapping of automatic notch increases.

Measures such as these must be implemented. But they will not solve the debt problem.

Apart from social backlogs which create political pressures, there is a self-fulfilling economic imperative that will hinder a return to prosperity. The workforce must acquire the skills that will make SA competitive and empower workers economically. To ensure there is money to fund training, bold moves must be made now.

It will take time to privatise major State undertakings but some public-sector assets could be disposed of easily — for instance, whatever is left of the fuel reserves (probably worth several billion rands), or the shareholdings of the IDC, valued at R3bn at current market prices. Certain undertakings could be privatised speedily — expensive curative services — and some State functions. As a yardstick of the efficacy of this financing endeavour, if even R10bn could be raised, the expected deficit would drop to only 5,6% of GDP instead of the expected 8,5%.

Some evidence that the ANC may accept such a move came in the policy document adopted at the national conference in May last year. Outlining the options to be considered were an increase in the public sector "in strategic areas" and a reduction "in certain areas in ways that will enhance efficiency, advance affirmative action and empower the historically disadvantaged." This could scarcely be more vague. But what is significant is that the second option was mooted at all. In our current financial circumstances, it is a straw worth grasping.

The forthcoming 1993/1994 Budget will be a policy milestone for another reason. For the first time, the year's financial blueprint will be the responsibility of a man who has proved his ability outside of government. He is used to answering to a more exacting constituency than his ministerial predecessors have faced in more than 40 years.

The Bill will have to face the scrutiny of a broad constituency, the political and intellectual bounds of which are as yet untested. If it cannot be persuaded of the need for privatisation under present circumstances — or the Treasury Ministers fail to present the option convincingly — whatever political settlement is finally achieved will lack the vital support of a rational economic foundation. Therefore it will fail.

Keys is holding a fiscal bomb, the burning fuse of which is getting shorter by the day. The proceeds of significant privatisation now will enable its short fuse to be extinguished. If that does not happen, the best that can be hoped for from the forthcoming Budget is that the bomb will be tossed — adroitly, we have no doubt — to his unfortunate successor in a new but disastrous SA. ■



# Govt defends housing scheme

STAR 25/2/93  
By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Amid a storm of withering criticism, the Government last night mounted a rearguard action over the millions of rands it is paying Cabinet Ministers every year to live in their own houses.

Last year more than R3 million was paid to 29 Ministers and deputy Ministers on the scheme, Public Works Minister Gene Louw said in Parliament.

He was replying to questions by Democratic Party Johannesburg North MP Peter Soal.

Last night Public Works Director-General T P C Robbroeck said the scheme was actually saving the State money.

It had been recommended by an auditing academic from the University of Pretoria, a Professor Loubsher, whom the Government had commissioned in the late '80s to investigate official housing costs.

The compensation was for rent, use of own furniture and

kitchen equipment, cleaning and gardening services, and rates

Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff — who received the highest compensation last year of R158 354,32 before tax — last night defended the scheme.

Graaff said the State had started the scheme to save costs. It was part of the privatisation initiative.

Graaff said he had high bonds on his houses in Cape Town and Pretoria. Of the R158 354 he had been paid last year, R46 299 was paid in tax, leaving R112 055.

That represented about R56 000 per house. This did not cover even the bond repayments of R77 000 a year on his Pretoria house — which he had bought for his job.

Extra costs such as rates brought the cost of his Pretoria house to R98 000 a year — leaving him R32 000 "out of pocket".

Graaff said that if the State had provided him with a house valued at about R500 000, the interest on capital would have cost about R75 000 a year.

"So the State is saving

R20 000-plus a year — and that does not include the cost of maintenance, gardening, etc."

Graaff said Ministers and deputy Ministers were obliged to occupy houses of a certain standard.

Soal rejected Graaff's explanations and said every ordinary person with a bond would find it difficult to sympathise with Graaff's problem in paying two huge bonds.

"By all means give them reasonable compensation for living in their own houses, but not R100 000 or more a year."

Sapa reports that the Conservative Party's chief finance spokesman, Casper Uys, said generous housing compensation paid to Cabinet Ministers was another example of the reckless abandon with which the Government spent taxpayers' money.

Taxpayers having to pay compensation to Ministers to live in their own homes was another example of the corruption oozing from every pore of the current administration, ANC vice-chairman in the western Cape Lerumo Kalako said.

Rental perk costs taxpayers R3-m

# Ministers

## 'drowning in

## gravy'

STAR 24/2/93

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

The Government was "drowning in gravy", the Democratic Party said today after disclosures that Cabinet Ministers were paid more than R3 million last year to live in their own homes.

Peter Soal, the party's MP for Johannesburg North, said he would try to raise questions about the housing payola in Parliament this afternoon, and would certainly grill the Government on the issue during debate on a motion on corruption by DP leader Dr Zach de Beer on Friday.

When it was introduced, and what the total pay-out in taxpayers' money has been to date.

ANC housing adviser Professor Michael Sutcliffe said: "We demand that there must be a means of redressing this scandalous state of affairs."

"My personal view is that they have a moral duty to pay all that money back to the State."

The disclosure of how much compensation Ministers received for living in their own homes in Cape Town, Pretoria or Durban came in response to a question by Soal.

In a written reply, Public Works Minister Gene Louw said the money was the basic rental the State paid to the Ministers to hire their own homes for them to then live

in, plus general maintenance costs, use of their own furniture and kitchen equipment, cleaning and gardening services and municipal services and taxes.

Minister of Trade and Industry David Graaff was the biggest winner in the scheme. He was paid R9 337,91 a month last year for the "inconvenience" of living in his own homes in Cape Town and Pretoria.

The payouts for 1992, after tax deductions for the 1992 calendar year, were:

- Graaff: R112 054,97.
- Jacob de Villiers, outgoing Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, who also has homes in Cape Town and Pretoria: R93 680,15
- Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs: R83 418,53.

● To Page 3

## Ministers 'drown in gravy'

STAR 24/2/93

From Page 1

- Sam de Beer, Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing: R82 733,12
- Dr Rina Venter, Minister of National Health: R82 262,53.
- Louis Pienaar, outgoing Minister of Environment Affairs and of Home Affairs: R82 051,52
- Dr Org Marais, outgoing Minister for Administration and Tourism: R81 618,38
- Dr J N Reddy, former chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates: R80 067,10.
- Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Correctional Services: R79 956,47.
- Dr W A van Niekerk, chairman of the President's Council: R79 096,57.
- Baldeo Dookie, former Minister in the HoD: R78 563,88.
- Yunus Moolle, former Minister in the HoD: R78 195,27
- Abe Williams, incoming Minister of Sport: R77 284,63.
- Derek Keys, Minister of Finance: R77 266,95
- Dr Kirsten Rajoo, former Minister in the HoD: R77 124,13
- George Bartlett, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs: R75 045,68.
- Dr Kraai van Niekerk, Minister of Agriculture: R75 029,71
- Leon Wessels, Minister of Manpower: R74 854,32
- Gerald Morkel, Minister of the Budget in the House of Representatives: R71 649,09.
- Anthony Jules, Minister of Health Services in the HoR: R69 906,39.
- Alex van Breda, Chief Whip of Parliament: R64 139,28.
- Keespies Heyns, deputy chairman of the President's Council: R65 427,04
- Dr Theo Alant, Deputy Minister of Finance: R61 453,90.
- Fanus Schoeman, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development: R59 931,45
- Johan Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Land Affairs: R56 746,16.
- S V Naiker, Minister of Local Government and of Housing in the HoD: R51 358,96
- Gene Louw, outgoing Minister of Defence and of Public Works: R41 175,80.
- General Magnus Malan, outgoing Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: R40 967,56.



# Where not even a light bulb blows without the taxpayer feeling it

By SHARON CHETTY

**INSIDE** Bryntirion Estate on Government Lane, east of the Union Buildings, 18 fully fitted and furnished houses lie in wait at taxpayers' expense while the occupants — ministers and their deputies — live in the Cape.

For the second half of the year when Parliament rises, at least as many houses in the Cape stand empty.

But when it comes to living standards, those ministers and their deputies who live in their own homes can afford the best and after-tax stipend of up to R3 170 a month can buy. In contrast, their colleagues living in state homes are provided with all the essentials, and standards are comfortable.

Those everyday necessities — crockery, gardeners, domestic workers and use of their own furniture — have been subsidised since 1990 by a handsome allowance. This keeps them in a manner the State President describes as "relatively high".

And they also get up to R3 600 a month after taxes to help pay off the bond.

At Bryntirion Estate, the tin-roofed homes are of varying sizes with manicured lawns, tree-lined driveways and — for the fortunate few — the ultimate outdoor status symbol: a cycad in the garden.

All the occupants need to bring when they set up home is their own silverware and linen.

The standard issue crockery in the houses is an 18-piece setting of locally made Continental china with a gold state crest.

Furnishings are mostly dark mahogany. Wall-to-wall carpets cover wooden floors and the kitchens are



UP FOR GRABS... former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis tours the luxury ministerial housing development with potential buyers. Picture: TERRY SHEAN

# All you need to bring is your own

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The standard issue crockery in the houses is an 18-place setting of locally made Continental china with a gold state crest.

Furnishings are mostly dark mahogany. Wall-to-wall carpets cover wooden floors and the kitchens are equipped with melamine units, linoleum floors, microwaves, washing machines and tumble dryers.

Upkeep and maintenance is at the expense of the taxpayer.

Even when a light bulb blows, the taxpayer pays.

The Department of Public Works, which maintains the houses, employs an interior decorator, Santie Bōonzaier, to make sure that standards are maintained.

## China

After a brief visit to Bryntirion, we went shopping with an imaginary R38 040 budget to see what crockery, glassware and garden services could be bought. We didn't stint.

Continental china sells at R537 for an 18-place setting.

At the top of the range in bone china, however, is a 108-piece Royal Doulton dinner service for R6 258. Imported crockery in the Minton range can be bought from R98,99 a dinner plate to R516,99 for a covered vegetable dish.

Imported glassware — for red and white wine, champagne, sherry, whisky and brandy — can be bought for R3 690 a 108-piece set.

For silverware, an investment of about R6 000 would secure an impressive range.

With a R38 040 annual allowance, a minister could buy 70 Continental china sets, six Royal Doulton services, replace his glassware 10 times and buy six ranges of the best silverware.

Garden services vary. To maintain a half-acre would cost from R350 a month. The upkeep of a two-acre property could be as high as R600

UP FOR GRABS ... former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis tours the luxury minister

# All you need to bring is your own silver and linen

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STimes 14/3/93



EMPTY NEST ... but furniture is immaculately polished

If the minister wanted anything from R100 to more than R1 000. And if a rockery and pond are needed, initial outlay could be around R2 500.

Assuming a minister had a two-acre plot and wanted only the best, he could have his garden filled with 30 rare cycads or redesigned nine times a year.

The living wage for skilled domestic workers who cook and clean is

R500, according to the SA Domestic Workers' Union. At a minimum R6 000 a year in wage bills, R38 040 would enable him to employ six domestic workers.

Or, if a minister invested once only for all these services he would spend only about R26 000 of his annual allowance ... leaving him more than R10 000 in reserve to invest in costly items such as exotic drinks ... or shoes ... or skiing holidays in the Alps

## Revenue figures highlight tax flaws

TIM MARSLAND

LATEST Exchequer figures, which showed revenue collection slowed in February from January, indicated serious structural problems within the tax system. Nedcor Bank chief economist Edward Osborn said yesterday.

The Central Statistical Service reported that total revenue collected for the 11 months to February was 80,1% of the budgeted amount. The deficit, before borrowing and debt repayment and excluding the other statutory appropriations, was 130,5% of the deficit voted for the full year. For the 1991/92 period, the deficit was 117,8%.

Total Exchequer receipts were R67,9bn and total issues were R91bn.

Osborn said the figures showed total revenue for the year was likely to be R75bn and total expenditure, including additional appropriations amounting to about R4,5bn in February, would be R104bn, which meant the deficit would be R29bn.

The deficit outcome doubled that initially budgeted for and posed a "considerable credibility problem" for Finance Minister Derek Keys's Budget this week, he said.

The problem, besides the usual understatement of expenditure, was that of the reliability of the revenue forecasts. This had been "inadequate" in recent years.

CSS said during the first 11 months of the financial year, receipts showed a rise of 2,6% over the corresponding period last year, compared with a 3,2% improvement in the ten months to January.



# Govt could save R5.5bn by cutting public sector costs, claims

CAPE TOWN — Government could save at least R5.5bn in the coming fiscal year through cost reductions in the public sector, DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said yesterday.

Presenting the DP's proposals for the 1993/94 Budget at a parliamentary briefing, Andrew said there was enormous scope for greater government efficiency.

"In tight economic times, the private sector is obliged to reduce costs drastically and there is no reason why the public sector should not be obliged to do so as well," Andrew said.

*B/DH 16/3/93*  
The DP's shadow budget projected inflation at an average 11% in fiscal 1993/94. It proposed a 5% increase in staff costs — as already laid down by government — and an 11% rise in other expenses, thus keeping non-staff spending steady in real terms.

Total government spending should therefore rise by R9,05bn from the 1992/93 total of R101,68bn, excluding drought aid.

Independent efficiency experts and the auditor-general's office should be involved in a general cost-reduction exercise to cut public sector expenses by 5%. Staff providing essential services, such as teachers,

*259*  
doctors, nurses and police, should not be cut back but there had to be a significant reduction in overall staffing levels.

Large savings would result from the abolition of own affairs departments and administrations, and from rationalisation of services provided by central government and the various homelands.

About R1,7bn in additional savings would be generated by restricting defence expenditure to 2,5% of GDP.

"In the past, other departments have had

to make sacrifices when defence was a priority and we see no reason why this cannot now be reversed," Andrew said. A fifth of planned defence capital expenditure should be postponed to relieve pressure on the Budget deficit.

Savings in future relief aid could be generated by encouraging the agricultural sector to be provident in times of plenty. This would enable them to draw on their own reserves during lean years.

The current tax system discouraged the use of self-sufficiency to combat drought, and left the farming community vulner-

able to natural disaster, Andrew said.

## Public sector

*B/DH 16/3/93*

education vote should not account for a bigger proportion of the Budget than 1992/93's 19%. But government had to ensure results were achieved and value for money obtained.

The DP called for equalisation of social pensions to include citizens in the TBVC states. Andrew said the means test for pensions eligibility had to be uniform. "At the moment the means test is more stringent for other races than for whites. If the means test is left on a racial basis, pensions will not be fully equalised."

An additional R2bn should be set aside for job creation programmes, focusing on literacy and skills training for young people. In addition, the amount of direct poverty and starvation relief to be channelled through non-government organisations should be increased to R500m and more closely monitored to check for abuse.

A fund of R300m should be set up to assist aspirant farmers in gaining access to land. Government already owned hundreds

## From Page 1

of thousands of hectares of arable land through the SA Development Trust, and the finance would be needed only to help about 3 000 new farmers establish viable units.

Extra spending of R600m on the police was proposed on top of the increment to keep real spending on policing constant in real terms.

The DP said people aged over 65 should be allowed R10 000 in tax-exempt interest instead of the current R2 000, which would cost not more than R100m. It proposed the VAT zero rating of medicines, but did not cost the measure.

Commercialisation of appropriate enterprises should be rigorously pursued. Proceeds of privatisation should not be used for consumption expenditure nor for window-dressing current Budget deficits.

□ The Budget speech will be televised on TSS in a direct broadcast from Parliament from 2.15pm to 4pm tomorrow.

He proposed a "drought bond" scheme, to incorporate attractive tax advantages to encourage savings when the agriculture sector found itself with surplus income. Such funds would be dedicated to drought or disaster relief and, if withdrawn for other purposes, the tax advantages granted would be recouped from farmers.

The DP said a state lottery should be introduced immediately, as it could raise about R800m in the coming financial year.

On the spending side, the DP said the

□ To Page 2



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To Page 2

## Golden opportunity for diplomat

CAPE TOWN — Dr Sample has been appointed as South African's ambassador to Greece in November 1989.

His fast rise to the Bonn posting has caused some ruffles among career diplomats to Bonn.

Golden was MP for Potgietersrus from 1981 until he was defeated by the Conservative Party in the general election of May 1987.

President P W Botha immediately nominated him as an MP and then appointed him as Political Correspondent.

Bonn, London and Washington are considered the top three positions in the South African foreign service and all three are now occupied by politicians rather than professional diplomats.

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# Shortcomings in collection of revenue

By Magnus Heystek

The Reserve Bank has taken the unusual step of warning the Government about what it calls structural shortcomings in revenue collection.

It says in its bulletin that collections in the first ten months of the 1992/93-fiscal year were sharply down on budgeted projections.

"The substantial shortfall in Exchequer receipts was partly a reflection of the prolonged and severe downturn in economic activity, but was also due to some difficulties experienced with the collection of taxes.

"The financing of the large Exchequer deficit through the issuing of government stock and Treasury bills presents no difficulty in the current conditions of subdued economic activity.

"However, if the structural shortcomings in government finance are not corrected, these deficits could start crowding out private investment when economic activity starts strengthening again," the Bank warns.

"It says Exchequer receipts for the first nine months of the current fiscal year have fallen substantially short of estimates contained in last year's budget (see chart).

The substantial shortfall also reflected serious shortcomings in the tax structure and some difficulties experienced with the collection of taxes.

In particular, the receipts from value-added tax were considerably lower than envisaged in the Budget. In addition, income tax receipts rose at a relatively low rate, reflecting lower-than-expected proceeds from personal income tax and a decrease in tax collected from companies.

17/3/93  
Year-on-year rate of increase in Exchequer receipts  
%

	Budgeted for the fiscal year 1992/93	Receipts in first nine months of fiscal 1992/93
Income tax from individuals.....	22,5	14,4
Income tax from companies.....	5,4	-16,7
Value-added tax .....	12,1	-7,2
Customs and excise duties .....	28,4	32,0
<b>Total Exchequer receipts.....</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>4,5</b>



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## Big jump in salaries, perks for MPs

CAPE TOWN — A 37% increase in the salaries, allowances and benefits of MPs — up R78,4m from R57,2m — includes an increase of R16m for the purchase of new cars for parliamentarians.

The increases in allowances and subsidies for MPs comes when the government has refused to consider any further increases for teachers and public servants. *6/04/93*

A spokesman for the State Expenditure Department said yesterday 119 MPs

Political Staff

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were eligible to buy new cars.

The total budget for Parliament in the 1993/4 financial year is R113,7m, an increase of R27,2m over last year.

Most of this increase — R21m — is for the salaries, allowances and other benefits of MPs.

The budget for the President's Council, to be abolished soon, has also been increased from R9,7m to R10,7m.

# Govt 'secreting money in pension funds'

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has been mysteriously stashing away up to R15,8 billion a year into the public service pension funds, the Democratic Party claimed yesterday.

Yesterday's VAT increase from 10 percent to 14 percent in the Budget could have been instead a reduction to nine percent, had it not been for the extraordinary annual increases in employer contributions to the funds, DP pensions expert Brian Goodall told Parliament.

He demanded during an interpellation yesterday that the Government explain the extraordinary increases in its contributions to the pension funds — from R4 135 billion in 1989 to R15 815 billion in 1991.

His revelations have raised suspicions that the Government may have been secreting a huge fund to pay off public servants when a new government takes over.

However Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant dismissed Goodall's calculations and in-

sisted that the Government's contributions to official pension funds had not increased in real terms since 1989.

He attributed the increases since then to inflation plus R3 billion which had been openly paid in on occasion to overcome the actuarial shortfall in the funds.

## Research

Goodall said the R15 815 billion which the Government, as employer, funnelled into official pension funds in 1991 was almost equal to all the money it spent that year on capital investments such as schools, hospitals and roads.

He said when he has asked questions in Parliament during February last year, he had been told that the ratio of employer to employee contributions in the Government pension funds in 1991, varied from 1,5 to 2,75.

However his own research of SA Reserve Bank Quarterly figures showed the average ratio in 1991 was in fact 8,05 to one.

This was far higher than the average ratio in private pension

funds of 1,6 to one.

Goodall said if the increase in employers contributions had been 23,18 percent in 1990 and 1991, then in 1991 the taxpaying public of South African would not have needed to have found R9 542 billion.

The 1991 contribution of R15 815 billion was nearly equal to the total investment of R16,9 billion in 1991 by the Public Authorities, general government and public corporations.

This represented all the money spent on roads, bridges, dams, electricity, water supplies, schools and hospitals.

## Increased

There was a very real danger in channelling too much money into pension funds, instead of more productive sectors.

Goodall said that between 1984 and 1989 the Government's contributions as employer to the official pension funds increased from R1 458 billion to R4 135 billion.

This was a "very high" increase of 23,18 percent.

However in 1990, employers' contribution increased by 78 per-

cent to R7 347 billion.

"An enormous increase," he said.

Yet in 1991 employers contributions increased by 115 percent to R15 815 billion, nearly 11 times the level of 7 years ago.

This represented an annual increase of 40,57 percent from 1984, compared to the average in private pension funds of 13,06 percent per annum and 21,58 percent for long-term insurers.

"What we are witnessing is a massive transfer of wealth to the public sector via the official pension and provident funds.

"In 1984 these funds accounted for 20,22 percent of net contractual savings in South Africa. By 1991, this had more than doubled to 43,01 percent."

Goodall questioned the need to transfer so much money into the pension funds.

"After all these funds have between 1989 and 1991 shown a domestic current income surplus of R36 965 billion.

"If this trend continues in SA, we will reach the stage that what we have are pension funds which happen to have a country run for them," he concluded.



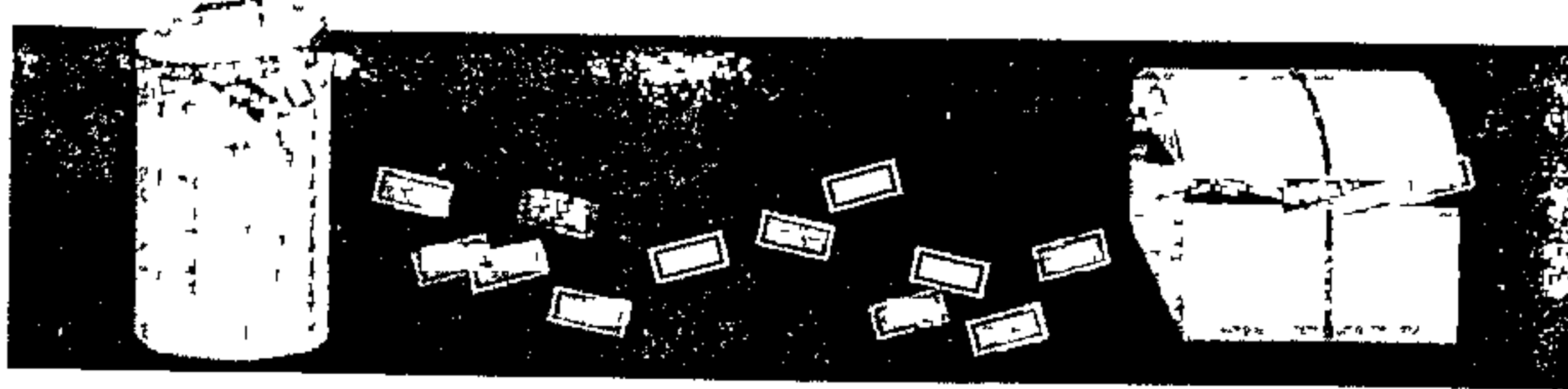
FM  
19/3/93

# STATE REVENUE ACCOUNT

(259) 11

	Budget 1993-1994 Rm change	% change		Budget 1993-1994 Rm change	% change
<b>Expenditure:</b>			<b>Less: Tax proposals in respect of</b>		
Printed estimate (R P 2-93 First Print) ..	112 744		Stamp duty on 'ordinary' agreements and contracts ..	10	
<b>Plus: Supplementary expend- iture proposals in respect of</b>			Income tax on individuals ..	7	
Housing ..	200		Provisional tax ..		
NEF initiatives ..	60		Taxation of retrenchment packages ..	100	
Small business ..	15		Income tax on non-gold mining companies ..		
Tourism ..	25		Phasing out of surcharge ..	24	
<b>Plus: Expenditure to be voted in the Additional Appropriation Reserve for personnel retrenchment costs ..</b>	300		<b>Total for Inland Revenue ..</b>	<b>76 458</b>	<b>18,6</b>
Possible general election ..	125		<b>Total revenue ..</b>	<b>88 210</b>	<b>17,3</b>
Capital expenditure to be financed from transfers from the NSPF and CEF ..	685		<b>Plus: Extraordinary capital receipts ..</b>	<b>685</b>	
<b>Total expenditure ..</b>	<b>114 154</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>Total revenue ..</b>	<b>88 895</b>	<b>18,5</b>
<b>Revenue:</b>			<b>Budget deficit (as % of GDP) ..</b>	<b>25 258</b>	<b>16,8</b>
Printed estimate (R P 3-93 First Print)			<b>Less: Surplus of previous financial year ..</b>	<b>1</b>	
Customs & Excise at existing rates	10 692		<b>Total net borrowing ..</b>	<b>25 257</b>	
<b>Plus: Tax proposals in respect of</b>			<b>Plus: Loan redemptions:</b>		
Excise duties ..			Domestic loans ..	6 671	
Beer ..	112		Foreign loans ..	110	
Spirits ..	50		<b>Gross borrowing requirement ..</b>	<b>2 038</b>	
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	99		<b>Financing requirement</b>		
Cool drinks and mineral water ..	34		Treasury Bills (net) ..	500	
Wine and other fermented beverages ..	19		Domestic loans ..	31 568	
Sorghum beer and -powder ..	6		Government stock ..	50	
Fuel levy ..	740		<b>Total financing ..</b>	<b>32 118</b>	
<b>Total for Customs &amp; Excise ..</b>	<b>11 752</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>Balance ..</b>	<b>56</b>	
<b>Inland Revenue at existing rates:</b>	<b>71 396</b>		<b>Less: Guarantee liability and currency subscription ..</b>	<b>78</b>	
<b>Plus: Tax proposals in respect of:</b>				<b>2</b>	
Value-added tax (net) ..	5 080				
Transfer duty ..	69				
Income tax from fringe benefits	54				
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>76 599</b>				

Figures rounded off



## ALLOCATIONS FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS

FM 19/3/93

(Including statutory amounts)

259

Department	1992-93 Rm	Budget 1993-94 Rm	Budget % change
State President	21,3	23,1	8,4
Parliament	86,5	113,7	31,4
Foreign Affairs	5 995,2	7 060,5	17,7
National Education	284,1	432,7	52,3
Administration House of Assembly	9 784,7	8 764,2	-10,4
Education and Training	4 469,8	5 720,0	28,0
Defence	9 704,5	9 335,3	-3,8
Manpower	295,3	325,9	10,3
Public Works	1 909,7	2 220,9	16,3
Commission for Administration	53,5	56,4	5,4
Improvement of conditions of service	2 283,0	1 470,5	-35,6
Justice	777,8	965,5	24,1
Correctional Services	1 484,0	1 744,5	17,5
Agriculture	452,5	1 319,0	191,5
Trade and Industry	3 059,9	3 019,6	-1,3
Mineral and Energy Affairs	687,1	707,6	3,0
Finance	17 882,6	22 688,5	26,8
Home Affairs	288,7	317,6	10,0
Transport	1 998,2	3 216,3	61,0
Administration, House of Representatives	4 853,3	5 241,9	8,0
Administration House of Delegates	1 659,0	1 824,0	10,0
National Health and Population Development	1 224,0	2 243,0	83,2
Police	5 644,7	6 451,5	14,3
Environment Affairs	207,0	221,0	6,7
Water Affairs and Forestry	389,0	409,3	5,2
SA Communications Service	51,6	54,0	4,6
Constitutional Development Service	41,2	66,3	61,0
Local Government and National Housing	977,5	841,6	-14,0
Regional and Land Affairs	21 647,0	25 193,0	16,3
State Expenditure	606,2	682,0	12,5
Central Economic Advisory Service	4,3	4,9	14,0
Public Enterprises and Privatisation	7,5	8,2	9,3

(In some cases the allocations for 1992-1993 do not match the allocations as originally printed in the Budget estimates. This is due to a shift in functions and a reclassification of expenditure.)

## Drive to cut state jobs almost done

(259) GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The intensive retrenchment sweep in the public service, which involved a 5% cut in the total salary bills of state departments and thousands of workers, had almost been completed, Public Servants' Association GM Hans Olivier said yesterday. *8:00 AM 19/3/93*

He said President F W de Klerk had assured the public service caucus, representing 12 staff organisations, that the retrenchment drive would slow markedly during the 1993/94 financial year.

The Commission for Administration was unable to say how many government workers had been laid off in the past 12 months, but Olivier said it amounted to "thousands".

He said Finance Minister Derek Keys's Budget announcement that R300m had been set aside for retrenchment packages was reasonable when the scale of retrenchments and associated gratuities and pensions were taken into account.

Meanwhile, the 5% pay hike for more than 1-million government workers will raise the total pay bill to a figure exceeding R30bn, nearly 25% of total estimated state expenditure in the new financial year of R114bn.

Economists said this highlighted the need to continue thinning staff in state departments and more than justified government's refusal to review the 5% pay hike in the face of strong protests.



# Doubts over State spending targets

Star 19/3/93

(259)

By Sven Lünsche

CAPE TOWN — Serious questions have been raised about the Government's ability to reduce State spending in real terms in the 1993/4 fiscal year, given the budgeted 12 percent rise in total remuneration for civil servants.

Finance Minister Derek Keys, imposing his mark on the Budget, said State spending in 1993/4 would rise to R114 billion, a rise of 8,8 percent in nominal terms.

Assuming that inflation will average between 10 and 11 percent over the period, it would indicate a real decline in State spending in the region of 2 percent. Over the past 10 years, Government spending has overrun its budgeted targets by an average of 4 percent a year.

Most of these increases were attributed to higher wage packages and other financial bene-

fits to civil servants, and there are already indications that similar developments could run Keys's good intentions this year.

President F W de Klerk has stated firmly that pay rises in the civil service would not exceed 5 percent this year.

Yet in the Budget Review, the following assessment is provided: "Despite the relatively small increase envisaged in the payroll of central Government in 1993/4, in terms of the broader classification, remuneration of employees will increase by an estimated 11,8 percent. This has the result that the share of employee remuneration in total expenditure increases further, from 35,9 percent in 1992/3 to 37,3 percent in 1993/4."

Director-General of Finance Gerhard Croeser yesterday said the 11,8 percent would have to be strictly adhered to if the overall spending were to be limited to 8,8 percent.

Yet Old Mutual economist Dave Mohr said the most the Government could afford in

terms of lifting total remuneration was 9 percent. "Otherwise the 8,8 percent budgeted target looks almost impossible to achieve."

Croeser broke down the 11,8 percent increase into various categories. 5 percentage points related to the salary increase, 3 percentage points to so-called notch increases, and the remainder to State contributions to pension funds, retrenchment packages and new appointments, particularly in the SAP.

A serious question mark also hangs over the ability of the Government to handle trade union resistance to its 5 percent pay rise limit.

Already the SA Democratic Teachers' Union is threatening nationwide strike action to contest the offer. Giving in to one particular sector would undoubtedly lead to similar demands by others.

Croeser was adamant the Government would not budge

# Star 20/3/93 Money down drain again

## Revenue earmarked for same old follies

WHEN your government announces that it plans to spend some R114 billion this year — R32 billion less than it expects to earn through crippling new taxes — you can be forgiven for throwing up your hands and saying "Spare me the details"

But if you had the time and the patience to pore over the Estimates of Expenditure, a document as thick as a telephone book, you would certainly find plenty to make your eyes roll and blood boil. For a start, corruption uncovered last year doesn't seem to have affected the money-flow at all

In November, the De Meyer Commission issued a 750-page indictment of the Lebewa government for squandering millions. This year, with no assurance that the situation has been rectified, Lebewa has been given a total of R34 billion to spend, which is an increase of R501 million

Last month, the Auditor-General, Peter Wronsley, told Parliament that the "independent" homelands were in debt to the South African taxpayer by more than R3 billion. He criticised the South African Government for failing to arrest this headlong slide into debt. This year's allocation to these homelands — still part of the foreign affairs vote — is R6,2 billion, up R1,1 billion from last year

The homelands will have R16,9 billion to spend this year, more than 20 percent up from last year, plus allowances made by other departments for "manpower assistance" to "neighbouring territories"

Wronsley also told Parliament that he was unable to audit the books of the Human Sciences Research Council. This year, the HSRC will have nearly R75 million from the Department of National Education to spend — a nice increase of R7 million

So too with the ongoing controversy surrounding the misuse of the subsidy system in the film industry. More than R24 million of Department of Home Affairs money will again be spent on "financial assistance for the promotion of a viable local film industry", just like last year

Wronsley and others have also expressed concern that secret projects and funds create openings for financial abuse. This year's Budget provides for R434 million, under the Department of State Expenditure, "to finance secret services undertaken by State departments". This amount has been increased by R32 million from last year's allocation

More than a third of the R9,3 billion allocated to defence — a total of R3,7 billion — has been budgeted for a "special defence account" for the financing of "special defence activities and purchases". A number of secret defence projects have been exposed in recent months, including the Directorate of Covert Collection and an operation aimed at discrediting the African National Congress by linking it to the Irish Republican Army

There is other defence spending buried elsewhere in the Budget. The Department of Public Works will be acquiring land for defence at a cost of R83 000, and providing buildings at a cost of R121 million — rather more than the amount of R62 million budgeted for "hospitals and clinics"

**JOHN PERLMAN**  
Chief Reporter

Most curiously, the Department of Manpower budgets a total of R8,2 million for various boards to deal with the ins and outs of conscientious objection to military service, an issue receding in both importance and complexity with every call-up

In some departments, allocations seem to fly directly in the face of policy considerations. The Kassler report into agricultural control boards found them to be inefficient and wasteful. The agriculture vote allocates R405 000 for "boards, commissions and committees" which will do "liaison between the different agricultural industries and production promotion"

The department has also budgeted R4,6 million to "regulate the marketing of agricultural products". Of this, R2,5 million is for the National Marketing Council for "reporting and making recommendations in respect of

controlled marketing to the Minister of Agriculture" — which is what many thought the Kassler report had done. More than R4 million of all this spending is for salaries

Finance Minister Derek Keys opened his Budget speech by saying this was probably "the last Budget that will be entirely the product of the present Government". But the Budget still bore the marks of some of the stranger bits of National Party policy

The Department of Defence will still spend R3,3 million subsidising school cadet programmes. Some R2,8 million will still be spent on publication control, down from last year, partly due to a cut in the Appeal Board's budget. And the Department of Local Government and National Housing will still spend part of its community development budget on "ethnological services"

Not everything has gone up. The State's contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund has stayed at R7 million. The Department of National Health's budget for research into air pollution control has also been pegged, and the allocation for water and waste control research is actually down

It is not clear what one should make of the Department of Correctional Services' decision to cut its budget for "escapes" — from R37 000 to R28 000. Perhaps they have released the most dangerous prisoners anyway

Salaries for the Cabinet are up. President de Klerk takes a rise from R218 000 a year to R254 000, while Ministers must make do with R219 000 a year, an increase of R20 000. All in all, this Government is costing us quite a bit more. The "salaries, allowances and other benefits of office-bearers and other members of Parliament" will cost R78,5 million this year, and the President's Council — which apparently still provides "advice to the State President" — will cost another R10,7 million

And finally, there is the "prestige accommodation and furniture" payout. This is described as "compensation to political incumbents for prestige accommodation, the provision and maintenance of prestige furniture, other furniture, works of art and equipment to certain Government departments and administrations for own affairs". With just R8 million available for this, times are clearly tight



**DEREK KEYS** He might be smiling now that Budget day is over, but are we?



**PETER WRONSLEY** He exposed corruption, but homelands are to get more money

One of them was lying down on the back seat. The driver was a fat man by the four men and forced to accompany them on the school bus was and men had asked them where the school bus was and raid

□ To Page 2

investigating massive corruption in the now defunct Department of Develop-

records were kept to account for a monthly pay-  
□ To Page 2

# Burglars raid Foreign Affairs offices

OFFICES of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria were burgled this week and it is believed that files on South African mercenaries in Angola were stolen

Senior police sources told the Sunday Times that the break-in was a "professional job" and that the apparent aim of the burglars was to remove material relating to mercenaries

Foreign Affairs spokesman Patrick Evans confirmed that the offices of the Africa Directorate in Arcadia were broken into and that the doors to some offices had been smashed down.

By DE WET POTGIETER  
and SHARON CHETTY

However, he said, no classified documents had been stolen. "The SAP and other security services are investigating," Mr Evans said

It is uncertain, however, whether the intruders were able to photocopy documents they found in the building

In another development this week, the Sunday Times obtained documentary proof that Angola's MPLA government was behind the recruitment of "security consul-

tants" in South Africa. Despite recent denials by the MPLA that it was involved in the recruitment, the document proves that Sonangol, the state-run oil concern in which the MPLA is the major shareholder, contacted South African security experts to recruit men

The "consultants" were to visit oil installations and give security advice

"These personnel will be expected to assist in the actual guarding and securing of such sites as necessary," said a letter signed by Sonangol general manager Joaquim David, dated February 1 this

year. The letter was sent to Executive Outcomes and Berdel Marketing, the Pretoria-based firms which handled the recruitment of the roughly 100 men who were sent to Angola

Executive Outcomes managing director Eben Barlow said this week that he had co-operated fully with senior SAP officers investigating the matter.

A group of 10 of the men in Angola asked to return early after the death of one of their colleagues; former 32 Battalion member Buks Erasmus, in a Unita rifle-grenade attack.



UNIVERSITIES	Medicine/ Surgery	Dentistry	Nursing	Pharmacy	Other	TOTAL
University of Pretoria			6	1	1	8
University of the Witwatersrand	183	30	68	19	97	397
University of Stellenbosch	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 335	242	351	26	366	2 320

## Study bursaries awarded by Department

142 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether his Department awards study bursaries to pupils at schools under its control, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what conditions (i) before and (ii) after 1 October 1991, (b) how many pupils have been awarded bursaries since that date, (c) what is the average size of these bursaries and (d) what was the total amount spent on bursaries by his Department since that date up to the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) whether any of these pupils have failed to fulfil their bursary obligations since the above-mentioned date, if so, (a) how many to date and (b) for what reasons, in each case,
- (3) whether any of this outstanding bursary debt has been recovered, if so, what was the total amount so recovered,
- (4) whether his Department envisages taking any corrective steps in order to overcome this problem, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (5) whether his Department is at present acting in terms of a new arrangement in respect of the award of such bursaries, if so, (a) since what date, (b) what are the details of this arrangement and (c) what is the cost involved to date?

B322E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No Free education is provided

- (1) (a) to (d), (2), (3), (4) and (5) fall away

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## Economically active persons employed by State

151 Mr H J BESTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many persons in each population group were economically active in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such persons were employed by the public sector?

B360E

## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Whites Coloureds Asians Blacks  
(a)\* 2 460 000 1 410 000 396 000 7 825 000  
(b)\*\* 584 626 204 929 46 853 845 368

\* Estimate as on 30 September 1992

\*\* Results of a quarterly survey on employment and refers to 30 September 1992  
The public sector comprises

- Central government
- Provincial administrations
- Civil services of the self-governing territories
- Local authorities
- Parastatal institutions
- Universities and technikons
- Agricultural marketing boards
- Public corporations (Transnet Ltd included as from June 1990 and Telkom SA Ltd and South African Post Office Ltd included as from December 1991)

## Gainfully employed persons employed by State

152 Mr H J BESTER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- What percentage of gainfully employed (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were (i) directly and (ii) indirectly in State employ on the Republic as at 31 December 1991 and 1992, respectively?

B361E

## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (i)\* December 1991 16,1 11,3 10,3 5,9  
September 1992 15,5 11,2 10,5 5,7  
(ii)\*\* December 1991 14,6 7,2 5,6 9,1  
September 1992 14,4 7,0 5,6 9,3

\* Represents Central government  
Provincial administrations

\*\* Represents Civil services of the self-governing territories  
Local authorities  
Parastatal institutions  
Universities and technikons  
Agricultural marketing boards  
Public corporations (Transnet Ltd included as from June 1990 and Telkom SA Ltd and South African Post Office Ltd included as from December 1991)

## Note

- (1) The number of gainfully employed persons is estimated on the basis of the mid-year estimates of the economically active population and the ratios of unemployed and self-employed persons according to the 1991 Population Census
- (2) The information is furnished as at 31 December 1991 and 30 September 1992  
The results of the survey for the quarter ending 31 December 1992 are not yet available

## CS educators' improved conditions of service

155 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether improved conditions of service for college/school educators (CS educators) have been or will be granted during the 1992-93 financial year, if so, (a) what are the improved conditions and (b) from what date have they or will they come into effect,
- (2) whether any improvements were recently made to the salary scales for CS educators, if so, (a) what improvements and (b) when?

B366E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) Yes (a) A general salary increase of 9,9% was granted Salary disparities

- which still existed in respect of gender were also removed (b) The salary increase, as well as the removal of disparities, became effective on 1 July 1992
- (2) No
  - (a) Falls away
  - (b) Falls away

## Moratorium on building of new hospitals

156 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether the moratorium on the building of new hospitals referred to in her reply to Question No 180 on 27 April 1992 is still in force, if so, (a) why and (b) in respect of what categories of hospitals,
- (2) whether the moratorium has been applied strictly since 6 December 1989, if not, (a) why not and (b) what were the particular circumstances of each case in which it was not so applied,
- (3) whether the moratorium is to be lifted this year, if not, why not, if so, which new hospital projects are to be given priority?

B368E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) Yes,
  - (a) the prevailing adverse economic climate which, inter alia, has an impact on the financing of health services, compelled the Government to curb the erection of new hospitals  
It is the recurrent cost implications of these facilities in particular which place serious pressure upon the health budget and
  - (b) community hospitals regional hospitals academic hospitals,
- (2) no,
  - (a) As a result of the unique health issues in the Durban area, the Cabinet approved the construction of a community hospital in Phoenix and an academic hospital in Cato Manor and
  - (b) Phoenix Hospital  
Durban is one of the most rapidly

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# DP attacks 'apologist' Keys

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — It was "astounding" that Finance Minister Derek Keys

was so relaxed about wastage and corruption of between R1,2bn and R1,4bn in government, DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said.

Andrew was commenting at the weekend on a speech made last week by Keys in which he estimated the amount lost to corruption at between R300m and R500m — a rare admission by a government member on the actual amount lost.

Keys said at an NP fundraising dinner that the level of corruption brought to light was no greater than that which existed in the public sector. Of the R54bn allocated in the Budget for consumption expenditure outside the TVBC states, only a fraction of a percentage point was lost to corruption, he said. This amounted to between R300m and R500m.

Keys denied that corruption was anything like the R9bn level alleged by the ANC.

Andrew said Keys — "in his new role as apologist for NP government dishonesty and incompetence" — tried to draw a parallel with criminal

behaviour in the private sector. Keys missed the point that people in the private sector who committed fraud and theft were prosecuted, fined and sent to jail. But in the public sector government played for time, appointed commissions and, irrespective of what the findings were, very few people were ever prosecuted, let alone sent to prison to pay for their crimes.

Keys's "dismissive attitude" was most alarming. It was insensitive to shrug off a trend towards corruption as inconsequential and it was no excuse to claim the private sector was just as immoral, Andrew said.

The DP believed the capacity of the auditor-general's office should be increased substantially and there should be more scope for more performance audits.

There should also be qualified people available for speedy investigation and prosecution of offenders, while outside experts should be used wherever necessary, Andrew said.

## Own affairs 'still costing millions'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The urgent need for government to accelerate the process of merging own affairs departments with general affairs and in doing away with the six homelands was highlighted by last week's tough Budget, DP finance group spokesman Brian Goodall said *8/01/93 22/3/93*.

While government was dragging its heels, the two apartheid remnants were costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of rands a year in excessive bureaucratic expenditure, he said.

Goodall estimated at the weekend that between 10% and 15% in staff salary expenditure alone could be saved through incorporation. A saving of R1bn was "very possible".

This was especially so if a ruthless private sector approach to over-staffing and efficiency was adopted.

In the current financial year merely to pay public servants in own affairs departments and the six homelands would cost R12,5bn. Own affairs departments employed 230 000 workers and the salary bill for 1992/93 would exceed R5,2bn.

Sapa reports a Bill proposing to give effect to the fact that certain own affairs functions in local government were being assigned to Ministers for general affairs and administrators, was published on Saturday.

Certain provisions similar to those contained in the own affairs legislation are also being incorporated in general affairs legislation. From April 1 functions for agricultural development, health services and local government are to be transferred to general affairs departments.

1992/93 22/3/93



February 1993 and instructed pupils to leave their classrooms daily at 11 00. These actions were presented as protest against the payment of examination fees by Sids 10 candidates and to force the Government to do away with these fees.

As a result of these actions no significant education took place at primary and secondary schools in Soweto for the period 15 February 1993 to 26 February 1993.

- (3) No  
(4) No

#### Road Traffic Act: amendment

\*11. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether his Department was consulted by the Department of Transport in respect of the proposed insertion of a new subsection (5) in section 122 of the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No 29 of 1989), if so, what (a) are the details of this consultation and (b) was his or his Department's response,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B420E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes

(a) On 29 April 1992 and 13 July 1992 my Department formally commented on the Bill. On the latter date comments obtained from the various Attorneys-General were also brought to the attention of the Department of Transport. In addition hereto officials from my Department and representatives of the Attorneys-General of Transvaal and the Cape attended a demonstration of the apparatus concerned on 8 September 1992 in Pretoria. Various discussions followed and on 9 February 1993 the Attorneys-General of Transvaal and of the Cape personally attended a demonstration of the apparatus in Cape Town.

(b) Although the principle in respect of the establishment of a more efficient method to expedite the process by which drunken drivers are being brought before our courts of law, is

supported, practical problems were foreseen with the application of the provisions concerned and they were brought to the attention of the Department of Transport.

- (2) Yes. After discussions between myself and the Minister of Transport, the latter indicated during the Second Reading debate of the Bill that the provision concerned would not be put into operation before the Department of Justice had submitted proposals to obviate the practical problems which are foreseen. It is expected that the Attorneys-General will soon give a co-ordinated opinion on possible solutions.

#### Transnet: employment policy

\*12. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Public Enterprises †

- (1) How many (a) Whites and (b) Non-Whites were taken into employment by Transnet during the period 1 April 1992 to 15 March 1993,
- (2) whether, since 1 January 1990, any policy guidelines in respect of the employment of applicants containing a reference to the race of an applicant have been in existence or have been furnished to any employment offices; if so, what are the relevant details,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B484E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question

- (1) (a) 271 } (15 April 1992 to 15 February 1993)  
(b) 385 }

(2) Yes. Since August 1991, Transnet has been following a recruitment policy whereby business units have to obtain the approval of its Management Board for the employment of White applicants.

(3) Yes. Transnet Limited is a public company with a Board of Directors. As such they manage their own human resources affairs. It is one of Transnet Limited's

business goals to become an equal opportunity company. To reach this goal it is imperative that the recruitment of White people be addressed. From January to July 1991, eight times more Whites than Non-Whites were recruited by the Company. This led to the implementation of the above-mentioned policy to inhibit the historical benefit enjoyed by Whites in terms of recruitment.

As can be seen from the statistics supplied in part (1) of the reply, this goal is being successfully addressed by Transnet's Management.

#### SAPS/SAFE: criminal conduct of members

\*13. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the ~~same~~ applied or discretions exercised by the Attorneys-General in deciding whether to prosecute members of the South African Police or Defence Force for alleged criminal conduct are the same as those applicable to the general public, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what respects do the criteria applied and discretions exercised in respect of the Police and the Defence Force differ from those applicable to the general public? B489E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Attorneys-General have for decades followed the guidelines laid down in *Beckenslater v Roitchee and Theunissen, 1955 (1) SA 129 (A D)*, when deciding to prosecute or not. According to this authority the criterion is whether the prosecuting authority has a reasonable and probable cause for prosecuting, to wit that he has such information at his disposal as would lead to a reasonable man to conclude that the accused is probably guilty of the offence as charged.

Attorneys-General apply this criterion fearlessly and independently in all cases that come before them for decision, and, what is more, this criterion would and should apply to members of the South African Police and the Defence Force and the public alike. There is no evidence to the contrary.

Self-governing territories: territorial allowance

\*14. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Administration and Tourism

- (1) Whether he or the Commission for Administration has been approached to eliminate the so-called territorial allowance paid to seconded public service personnel in the self-governing territories, if so, (a) by whom was he or the Commission approached and (b) what was his or the Commission's response to this approach,
- (2) whether he ~~or the~~ Commission intends eliminating this allowance, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether this allowance is paid to any South African public service officials who were previously classified as Black and have been seconded to self-governing territories, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B491E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM

- (1) No, (a) and (b) Fall away,
- (2) no, the possible abolition of the payment of the National State territorial allowance depends on constitutional developments,
- (3) yes, the National State territorial allowance is payable to all South African public servants who are seconded to the self-governing territories,
- (4) no

Public service: gender/race distinctions

\*15. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism

- (1) Whether any conditions of service, including remuneration packages, in the public service are racially or gender distinctive, if so, which conditions of service,
- (2) whether only persons previously classified as White can be seconded to the service of self-governing territories, if so, why, if not, what is the present policy in respect of the secondment of people of colour,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B494E

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# The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM

- (1) Yes, differentiation occurs in respect of the house owner allowance scheme and the Government Service Pension Fund on the basis of gender,
- (2) no, any officer or employee employed in terms of the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984), or the provisions of any of the Services Acts can, if a self-governing territory—
- (a) experiences such a need,
- (b) requests it,
- (c) regards the relevant officer or employee as suitable,
- in terms of section 14 (3) (a) of the Public Service Act, 1984, with his consent, be seconded to the service of a self-governing territory for a particular service or for a stated period,
- (3) no

## Transnet: new Braamfontein offices

\*16 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

Whether Transnet moved into new offices in Braamfontein recently, if so, (a) for what reasons, (b) what is the monthly rental paid in respect of the new offices, (c) what was the monthly cost of occupying the offices in Park Chambers as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (d) how are the offices previously occupied by Transnet now utilized? B496E

## The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question

Yes

- (a) Transnet centralised in one administrative office in Braamfontein with effect from 1 January 1990. Ten regional offices and one head office were closed and all administrative functions are controlled from one central office. The annual savings amount to R6,8 million
- (b) R213 000

report with regard to any case dealt with or handled by that attorney-general in the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of which cases? B498E

## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Section 5 (5) of the Attorney-General Act, 1992 (Act 92 of 1992) provides that I shall coordinate the functions of the attorneys-general and may require an attorney-general to furnish me with information or a report with regard to any case, dealt with by him in the exercise of his duties or powers

The purpose of this provision is, *inter alia*, to enable me to perform certain functions prescribed by law and convention. In this regard attention is drawn to the following—

— Section 111 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), gives me the power, in the interests of justice, to order that an offence which has been committed in the area of jurisdiction of one attorney-general, shall be tried in the area of jurisdiction of another attorney-general

— If I deem it in the interests of the administration of justice I can direct that the trials be heard together in one centre

— I am furthermore empowered, in terms of section 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, which deals with cases having a bearing on public safety or the maintenance of law and order, to request the State President to constitute a special superior court to try such a case

— In order to answer questions in Parliament and otherwise in connection with the functions of attorneys-general

— Although the independence of the attorney-general is now entrenched by law, this does not mean that I may not from time to time have discussions with them on administrative issues or issues which have a bearing on management policy. Co-ordinating discussions which have a direct bearing on co-ordination and effective administration do take place and, in my opinion, still bear testimony of the good working relationship which exists between the various attorneys-general and myself

In order to exercise these powers, I am de-

pendent on information regarding the circumstances and the facts of the case, which I obtain from the attorney-general concerned

Attention is also drawn to the fact that in terms of section 5 (6) of the Attorney-General Act, 1992, attorneys-general are requested to submit a report to Parliament regarding their activities

Since attorneys-general institute prosecutions on behalf of the State and consequently render a service on behalf of the community, they must also be able to be called to task should they not perform their functions or should they not do so properly. Hence section 4 of the Attorney-General Act provides that an attorney-general may in certain instances be removed or suspended from office by the State President at the request of Parliament. By convention I, as Minister of Justice, am responsible to Parliament and the State President for matters relating to the administration of justice, and for that reason section 5 (5) of the Attorney-General Act authorizes me to request certain information from an attorney-general

Since it has always been clear that an attorney-general performs his functions fearlessly and independently, I do not intend to request information or reports from the attorneys-general in a way which may possibly have the effect that their independence may be infringed upon

## SADF commandos' assistance to SAP

\*19 Mr L FLUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

With reference to the reply to Question No 18 on 19 February 1992, what was the outcome of the investigation conducted to determine the ways in which Commandos of the South African Defence Force could be used to assist the South African Police in combating crime? B501E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

The Defence Amendment Act, 1992 (Act 132 of 1992) was promulgated on 6 July 1992, and, as a result thereof, the South African Defence Force can also be utilized for the maintenance of essential services, including the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime in co-operation with the



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

## General Affairs

## Temporary employees pension fund

\*1 Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism

- (1) How many persons are contributing to the Temporary Employees Pension Fund,
- (2) whether he intends converting posts currently filled by temporary employees into permanent posts, if not, why not, if so, from what date?

C74E INT

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\*The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM Mr Chairman, in response to the first question I am able to say that 300 000 persons are at present contributing to the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees

As far as the second question is concerned it must be pointed out that in the Public Service the permanent appointment of persons is a complex matter which cannot be approached simplistically. In order to evaluate the matter it is necessary in the first place, to understand the way in which the Public Service is constituted, in other words how posts are created and secondly, how appointments are made. The status of a person is therefore dependent on which position he holds and in which capacity he has been appointed.

In broad terms the Public Service is made up of the following persons

- (1) Persons who hold posts in the A or B division
- (2) Persons who hold non-classified posts
- (3) Additional persons appointed to the establishment

The type of post held by a person therefore has an effect on his status.

Persons who have been appointed in the A or B division and who comply with certain prescribed

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requirements may be appointed in a permanent capacity. Persons who hold non-classified posts may be appointed in a temporary capacity only. In addition persons who do not meet the prescribed requirements for permanent appointment in the A or B division may be appointed in a temporary capacity as well.

In general terms persons who hold posts in the A or B division and who meet the requirements for permanent appointment are known as officers, while persons who have been appointed in a temporary capacity are known as employees.

The Government Service Pension Act, Act 57 of 1973, and the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, Act 75 of 1979, respectively, provide that an officer—

- (a) shall become a member of the Government Service Pension Fund if he holds a post on the fixed establishment or is appointed in a permanent capacity, and
- (b) is a member of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund if he is not compelled in terms of an Act to contribute to a pension or provident fund.

Appointment in a "permanent capacity" is not defined in the Government Service Pension Act [Time expired.]

\*Mr C I NASSON Mr Chairman, the reply which the hon the Minister gave us here this afternoon, namely that 300 000 persons are still temporarily employed by the State, gives us an indication of the importance which we should attach to this debate. Moreover, most of those workers who have been employed temporarily are persons of colour. They are general workers, assistants and labourers who work in our hospitals, and in particular in our schools, as caretakers and cleaners.

During the past three years hospital workers in particular repeatedly staged boycott actions and held protest marches. One of their problems which is constantly being raised is the fact that so many general workers, assistants and labourers employed by the State remain temporary employees. They are still contributing to the Temporary Employees Pension Fund.

These Public Service workers would very much like to become permanent employees in the Public Service so that they may be subject to the same conditions of employment as those who

are permanently employed. Similarly they would also like to contribute to the Government Service Pension Fund, so that when they retire, or if they were perhaps forced to leave the service as a result of a rationalisation programme, they would at least be able to leave with full pension benefits.

At schools and hospitals in particular there are assistants, labourers and general workers who fall into the category of temporary employees. In a similar interpellation which took place on 3 March this year, the hon the Minister of National Health informed this House that the State's contribution to the Temporary Employees Pension Fund was 5% per member, while it was 8% per member in the case of permanent employees. It should therefore be clear to hon members that temporary employees are still being discriminated against. The hon the Minister for Administration and Tourism referred to 300 000 such workers.

The DP is extremely concerned about these people, especially in view of the fact that Government departments are expected to cut their staff expenditure by 5% [Time expired.]

Mr D M G CURRY Mr Chairman, now we come to the real government of South Africa, because this is the peer group. The hon the Minister has explained how one can become an official in a department. They place a barrier between people at the top and those at the bottom. They determine policy, salaries and status. In the Public Service it is said that one's status depends on the size of one's desk. This even applies to the mat under one's desk.

There is an old saying that there are good and bad people in the world and that the good do the classification. The same applies to the Public Service. There are 300 000 temporary workers and their status is determined by the Commission for Administration. When those who have not been in government in South Africa take over, we are going to change this, no matter who becomes the government of South Africa.

We cannot allow the poor to be dominated by those at the top. [Interjections.] We shall be there to determine the policy according to which officials are promoted, are appointed permanently, receive pensions and are protected in their old age. We cannot allow things to continue as they are. I am not blaming the hon the

Minister who is taking part in this debate here today. When the hon the Minister was appointed to office, this was handed to him. The White Paper structure determined all of this over the years.

Even one's status was determined according to one's colour. I remember

\*Mr N M ISAACS Mr Chairman, may I put a question to the hon member?

Mr D M G CURRY Mr Chairman, I do not have time to take any questions.

When we were in the CRC under the old Department of Coloured Affairs, we even had two budgets. There was one which defined the salaries for Coloureds.

An HON MEMBER [Inaudible.]

Mr D M G CURRY No, we never even controlled the budgets. The budgets were controlled by the Minister of Coloured Affairs. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

\*Mr S SIMMONS Mr Chairman.

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon members for Bonteheuwel and Bishop Lavis must contain themselves now. The hon member for Belhar may proceed with his speech.

\*Mr S SIMMONS Mr Chairman, when one listens to the hon members for Bokkeveld and Pniel it is very clear that they do not understand the way in which the Public Service is constituted. [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Schauderville must please contain himself. The hon member for Belhar may proceed.

\*Mr S SIMMONS Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister made it very clear that the Public Service was constituted by general A or B posts and the establishment. That is a fact. Some of the general A or B posts are linked to educational qualifications. If someone does not meet those educational qualifications, he is automatically appointed on a temporary basis and, because he has been appointed temporarily, he will be allowed to contribute to the Temporary Employees Pension Fund. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



\*Mr C I NASSON Mr Chairman, I should like to associate myself with the hon member for Pniel by saying that he was quite right I want to tell the hon member for Belhar that he is completely out of touch with reality, because we are talking about 300 000 people whose rights, pension benefits and status as public servants have been prejudiced [Interjections]

The DP is highly concerned about these people, especially in view of the fact that the Public Service must cut its staff expenditure by 5%. We are concerned that if rationalisation occurs and those workers should lose their jobs, their retirement package would be considerably less favourable than those employees who were employed on a permanent basis. What we should like to see is that when we enter the new South Africa, the conditions of employment of temporary employees would be the same as those of permanent employees and that their retirement benefits would also be the same. I am aware that until recently personnel associations and unions were holding talks with the Commission for Administration on this matter. However, no Press statement was issued afterwards. In the meantime these temporary employees in the Public Service are very concerned about their position, in view of the fact that at this stage rationalisation may well have a negative effect on their retirement benefits.

\*The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM Mr Chairman, the whole issue centres mainly on two aspects, namely allowing persons with many years service to join the Government Service Pension Fund and secondly, the need to give persons who hold non-classified posts an opportunity to be employed on a permanent basis.

I promised the House several months ago that we would resolve the issue. As a result these two issues have been receiving attention for a considerable period of time in the Public Service negotiating forums. I think that this has been the case for one year. So far many options have been considered and the matter has been debated in detail. All indications are that we have reached a point where the matter can be finalised and an agreement reached in the negotiating forum.

As this matter is still being dealt with in the negotiating forum, hon members will understand.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

stand that I cannot act unilaterally and pre-empt the issue. Consequently I cannot give hon members any further particulars at this stage.

However, I can say that arrangements are being made for a meeting of the negotiating forum this coming Friday and I trust that this matter will be finalised on that occasion.

I should like to repeat that when negotiations are under way between the commission and the 12 associations the Minister may not interfere. We cannot prescribe to them. However, we see eye to eye and I think that we shall be able to wrap up the issue next Friday.

\*Mr J D SWIGELAR Mr Chairman, may I ask the hon the Minister a brief question? A problem arises when temporary workers are discharged in terms of section 16(1)(a) of the Public Service Act. Many of those people have been in the Public Service for 30 years. In such a case they would receive less than a person who is given an old-age pension. I want to ask whether consideration could not perhaps be given to the payment of a gratuity to these poor people.

\*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, we have a problem in the case of people who leave the employ of the State within the next three months. I can add that that is one of the matters for discussion which will be dealt with next Friday.

Debate concluded

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 17 March 1993

Cabinet Ministers: pension/gratuity

\*1 Mr D LOCKEY asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether Cabinet Ministers have to complete a minimum period of service in order to be eligible for the payment of a pension and a gratuity on the termination of their service; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) what is this period of office,

- (2) whether condonation has been granted for this period of office to be reduced to a minimum of five years in the case of certain Cabinet Ministers whose services are to be terminated with effect from 1 April 1993, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, (a) who are the Ministers concerned and (b) what (i) would they have received in pension and gratuity prior to the above-mentioned condonation, and (ii) will they receive in pension and gratuity after such condonation?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alani)

- (1) No minimum period of service in respect of Cabinet Ministers is required by the Act to qualify for a pension and gratuity. Sections 9 and 11 (2) of the Members of Parliament and Political Office-bearers Pensions Scheme Act No 112 of 1984 have reference.

(2) No.

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

State President: pension/gratuity

\*2 Mr D LOCKEY asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether he will furnish information on whether, since the commencement of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983), pensions and gratuities have been paid to persons who, after retiring as Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, were elected to the office of State President, if not, why not, if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions were pensions and gratuities thus paid and (b) what is the amount of the (i) gratuity and (ii) monthly pension received by the present incumbent of the above-mentioned office in respect of his previous service as a member of Parliament and Minister? C50E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alani)

Yes

- (a) Pensions and gratuities to Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers who retire from service are paid in terms of

sections 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 of the Members of Parliament and Political Office-bearers Pension Scheme Act (Act No 112 of 1984). Any person who holds or held the office of State President is not entitled to any pension in terms of section 16 of this Act.

(b) The former State President was elected as such on 5 September 1984. Under section 7 (6) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983) he vacated the office of Prime Minister on the date on which he was elected as State President. He was inaugurated on 14 September 1984 as State President. He was acting State President for the period 5 September 1984 to 13 September 1984.

(i) On vacating the office of Prime Minister he became entitled to a gratuity under section 7 (i) (b) of the Members of Parliament and Political Office-bearers Pension Scheme Act (Act No 112 of 1984).

(ii) Under section 7 (i) (a) of Act 112 of 1984, a pension was paid to the former State President for the period 5 September 1984 up to and including 13 September 1984. Under section 16 of Act 112 of 1984 this pension ceased from the date (14 September 1984) on which he took office as State President.

On vacating the office of State President on 14 August 1989 he became entitled under section 13 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983) to a pension only, with effect from 15 August 1989.

The present State President was elected as such on 14 September 1989 and took office on 20 September 1989. Under section 7 (6) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1984) he vacated the office of Minister on the date on which he was elected as State President.

(i) On vacating the office of Minister he became entitled to a gratuity, under sections 11 and 12 of the Members of Parliament and Political

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



vision. This member sees to it that all prescribed directives regarding the care of the children are strictly adhered to and that the children's general health and well-being are promoted.

In general it can be mentioned that the Department of Correctional Services places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Department of Correctional Services are guided by the medical officer (district surgeon) and his prescriptions and directives are meticulously carried out. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalization in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists.

**SADF officer attached to State Security Council**

\*24 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence :

(1) Whether, with reference to his replies to Questions No 28 on 17 February 1993 and Question No 21 on 3 March 1993, a former senior officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was employed by the Defence Force during the period in which he was attached to the Secretariat of the State Security Council, if so, what is the name of this officer,

(2) whether this officer made direct or indirect contact with any chief ministers or governments of the self-governing areas at any time during the above-mentioned period, if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of this contact,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B508E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2)

The former senior officer whose name has been furnished to me was functionally in the employ of the Secretariat of the State Security Council and only fell under the SA Defence Force administratively. The finer details of the contacts he may have made during this period are consequently not known to my department.

(3) NO  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) No

Press freedom

\*25 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether, with reference to the free flow of information and reporting by the Press, any further steps have been or are being taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal of the 11 Acts referred to in the reply to Question No 7 on 18 March 1992, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B509E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

As stated in the reply to Question No 7 of 18 March 1992 (Hansard Column 419), of the 11 Acts referred to, the Department of Home Affairs administers only the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979), and for the reason furnished in the aforesaid reply, it is still not the Department's intention to repeal the provision concerned.

I further recommend that my colleagues who administer the other Acts concerned be consulted by the hon member in that regard.

TBVC states: pension funds

\*26 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he will furnish information on whether pension funds in the TBVC states are being monitored in any way, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what way are these funds monitored and (b) what is the state of each of these funds,

(2) whether any large payments were made by any of these funds to any individuals in the past 18 months, if so,

(3) whether he will furnish details of such payments, if not, why not, if so, what are the details? B510E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, but it is primarily not my function

(a) On the one hand, pension funds in the TBVC States are administered by the independent state in question and monitoring occurs in terms of the pension and financial instructions as well as through auditing by the Auditors-General of those states. On the other hand, it is monitored in terms of Structural Adjustment Arrangements if actions regarding the pension funds have a fiscal impact on the adjustment measures. In such cases the Chairman of the Structural Adjustment Committee, in accordance with the agreement, would take the matter up with the two governments.

tions as well as through auditing by the Auditors-General of those states. On the other hand, it is monitored in terms of Structural Adjustment Arrangements if actions regarding the pension funds have a fiscal impact on the adjustment measures. In such cases the Chairman of the Structural Adjustment Committee, in accordance with the agreement, would take the matter up with the two governments.

(b) I refer the hon member to the latest reports of the Auditors-General of the various states.

(2) Yes

(3) According to available information the Venda Government decided to privatise its pension fund and in the process amounts were paid to financial institutions on behalf of individuals. Members of the pension fund were unhappy about this and this led to strikes. To solve the crisis the Venda Government appointed the Venda Pensions Crisis Committee to investigate all payments made from the pension fund. The Venda Government is assisted by Dr J de Looz in the investigation. The Committee has made good progress with its investigation and according to Dr De Looz a report will soon be submitted to the Venda Government.

Regarding the pension funds of the other States, the calculations of the amounts were made in accordance with the formulae laid down in the laws of the respective countries.

It must be stressed that the various TBVC States, as independent states, administer their own pension funds.

SADF: legal fees

\*27 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Defence

What was the total amount paid by the Government during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available for the legal fees incurred by members of the South African Defence Force in respect of (a) defence in (i) criminal and (ii) civil cases,

(b) inquests, (c) commissions of inquiry and (d) other legal actions? B513E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

R2 907 389,53 since 1 April 1992. The figures are unfortunately not available in the cost components specified and the time and effort required to calculate them thus cannot be justified.

Reply substituting reply to Question No 9 on 17 March 1993, put by Dr F H Pauw (col 592)

National Cancer Association: funds

\*9 Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of National Health :

(1) Whether the State makes any funds available to the National Cancer Association, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the total amount so made available during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) on the budget of which State Department or Departments are donations to this association indicated,

(2) whether it is required of this association to apply the above-mentioned donations on a racial basis, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, (a) why and (b) what procedure is being followed? B397E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) Yes,

(a) R465 000 for the financial year 1992/93 and

(b) Administration House of Representatives, Administration House of Delegates, Provincial Administration of Transvaal, Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope,

(2) no, the Association applies for subsidy at different State institutions who subsidise social worker posts for Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The application of these personnel is not prescribed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 24/3/93

## 43 publications cost R4,6-m

CAPE TOWN — SA Communication Services had published 43 publications last year at a production cost of R4 559 936, Communications Minister Roelf Meyer said.

The majority of the publications were printed by ABC, Perskor, Promedia, Aurora, Creda, Naspers, Paarl Post, Leader Press and CTP. — Sapa.



Roelf Meyer, who published for SA Communications



## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

## Purchase of textbooks

13 Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(a) What was the total amount spent by her Department on the purchase of textbooks in 1992, (b) from which bookshops were these textbooks purchased and (c) for what amount were textbooks purchased from each such bookshop?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(a) R7 167 583,76

(b) and (c)

Perskor Educum Bookshop (Natal Branch)	R3 793 679,83
Perskor Educum Bookshop (TVL Branch)	R 452 406,52
Premier University Bookshop	R 741 107,27

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## State pension funds: contributions

124 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

(a) Government Service Pension Fund

Associated Institutions Pension Fund	R34 336 864 246
Temporary Employees Pension Fund	R 5 806 081 085
Associated Institutions Provident Fund	R 3 942 821 794
Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	R 11 292 281
Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	R 4 620 784 862
	R 222 201 476

(b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund

Associated Institutions Pension Fund	26,68
Temporary Employees Pension Fund	32,89
Associated Institutions Provident Fund	33,33
Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	40,00
Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	32,89
	43,48

(ii) Government Service Pension Fund

Associated Institutions Pension Fund	73,32
Temporary Employees Pension Fund	67,11
Associated Institutions Provident Fund	66,67
Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	60,00
Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	67,11
	56,52

(c) 31 March 1992

## State pension schemes: number of assets held

25 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) How many State pension schemes were there as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what are their names and (c) what was the (i) State's contribution in respect of, and (ii) total value of the assets held by, each of these schemes as at that date?

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) Three as at 31 December 1992

(b) Members of Parliament and Political Office-bearers Pension Scheme	R 625 035
Members of Statutory Bodies Pension Scheme	R68 674 374
Military Pension Scheme	

(a) What amount of money is there in each specified State pension fund, (b) what percentage of each pension contribution is made by the (i) individual and (ii) State and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(c) As benefits payable by the schemes are financed from the State Revenue Fund, no employer contributions are made by the State. The amounts mentioned hereafter, therefore, represent the total expenditure of the benefits paid out of revenue for the 1991/92 financial year

(i) Pension Scheme for Members of Parliament and Political Office-bearers

Pension Scheme for Members of Statutory Bodies

Military Pension Scheme

(ii) Nil

*Haswell*

*Haswell*

# INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Venda: guarantees/sureties by State ~~(254)~~ 254

(3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or sureties, if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations? B445E

Abrahams, Mr T—

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 629

Beyers, Mr J M—

*General Affairs*

Constitutional Development, 573

Bruwer, Mr A A B—

*Own Affairs*

Agricultural Development, 783

Barrows, Mr R M—

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 99

Carlisle, Mr R V—

*Own Affairs*

Housing and Works, 605

Chiolé, Mr J—

*General Affairs*

Transport, 49

Gerber, Mr A—

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 19

Gibson, Mr D H M—

*General Affairs*

Trade and Industry, 309

Goodall, Mr B B—

*General Affairs*

Finance, 580

Gounden, Mr T L—

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 648

Haswell, Mr R F—

*General Affairs*

Law and Order, 420

Isaacs, Mr N M—

*General Affairs*

Public Works, 619

*Own Affairs*

Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 125

Langley, Adv T—

*General Affairs*

Justice, 413

Leon, Mr A J—

*General Affairs*

Justice, 56

Moorcroft, Mr E K—

*General Affairs*

Agriculture, 734

Naldoo, Mr P—

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 855

Nasson, Mr C I—

*General Affairs*

Administration and Tourism, 823

National Health, 351

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 359

Nel, Mr W U—

*General Affairs*

Justice, 7

Pauw, Dr F H—

*Own Affairs*

Education and Culture, 459

Pienaar, Mr D S—

*General Affairs*

Law and Order, 1, 727

DPMP 'in  
arrears  
on rent'

Weekly Mail Reporter  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
MP for Springfield  
Mamoud Rajab allegedly  
owes R8 304,10 in rent for  
his office premises in central  
Durban — although he is  
entitled to claim R26 700  
from the government for  
such expenses.

It is not known whether  
he has claimed this money.  
In a letter dated March 17,  
Islamic Propagation Centre  
International (IPCI) trea-  
surer Ibrahim Bawa told  
Rajab he had been in  
arrears since November last  
year for his offices at the  
Ibrahim Al-Ibrahim Tow-  
ers. "This cannot be a mere  
oversight on your part as  
you were previously in  
arrears for (a) period of 20  
months," Bawa wrote.

Bawa told a local newspa-  
per that Rajab had tendered  
payment of R350 a month,  
but the IPIC has refused to  
accept it. It wants payment  
of the "market-related"  
amount of R1 660,82 a  
month. Rajab denied the  
allegations and said Bawa's  
letter was defamatory.



# Govt to keep tight rein on spending

STATE Expenditure Minister Amie Venter is to announce in Parliament today a 12-point plan to save R5bn in government spending over the next two fiscal years.

The plan is expected to put into place a longer-term approach to spending, and as a result departments will be able to carry over unspent amounts from one fiscal year to the next. It is also likely that government will put a tight lid on post-Budget allocations to departments, with only major disasters qualifying for extra expenditure. The drive to increase productivity in the public sector is also expected to receive attention in the plan. Talk is that productivity targets will be formalised and that there will be regular report-backs to Cabinet.



GRETA STEYN (259)

There is also speculation that Venter will announce the formation of special 'function committees', including Cosatu and ANC members, to monitor spending. Finance Minister Derek Keys has already indicated that government wants to create these committees through the national economic forum. The committees would be overseen by State Expenditure and would take an in-depth look at specific spending items to determine priorities.

The decision to release the plan follows scepticism that government would not be able to meet the targeted R5bn cuts. Sources say it is also part of a move to achieve more value for money spent.

B/DH 26/3/93

# ANC doubt over govt cuts plan

CAPE TOWN — Measures aimed at controlling government spending would be ineffective while the existing civil service remained in place, ANC economics department head Trevor Manuel said at the weekend.

He was commenting on an announcement on Friday by State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter on mechanisms to trim state department budgets and to reduce expenditure by R5bn over two years.

Venter's plan was aimed at eliminating government dissaving, a central fiscal goal of Finance Minister Derek Keys' normative economic model. The plan included the introduction of function committees, possibly consisting of national economic forum representatives, to participate in budget planning.

Manuel emphasised that the only way the function committees could work was if the budget was planned in an interdisciplinary way. There was a need for government to overcome the separation between state expenditure and finance.

He said, however, that if the transitional executive council had overarching powers to control finance then the function committees were more likely to be successful.

Venter said budgeting would be based on the general rule that a service which could not be funded under an affordable budgetary ceiling

would not be rendered

Also, each year the Finance Minister would announce in his Budget speech limits for current expenditure for the following financial year. Thus, on the basis of this year's current expenditure of R106,7bn and taking into account the objective of downsizing expenditure by R5bn in equal portions over two years, ceilings for current expenditure in the 1994/95 year would be R104,2bn and in 1995/96 R101,7bn.

Fourteen function committees for different areas of government expenditure would be set up.

These committees would undertake "multiyear" expenditure planning and establish different expenditure options and their implications. It would be the task of a minister or administrator, assisted by a senior official from the State Expenditure Department, to downsize expenditure of a specific function by a targeted amount.

The function committees announced by Venter would supervise spending in the police, justice and correctional services, roads, housing, defence, education, health, welfare, regional industrial development, inter-governmental grants, export trade promotion, nature conservation, agriculture, scientific councils and state debt.

LINDA ENSOR

## Govt has met half its funding needs

259 TIM MARSLAND

GOVERNMENT had already raised half the R13bn it required in net-funding from the private sector for fiscal 1993/94, a meeting of the stockbroking community heard on Friday 29/3/93.

This left just R6,3bn in new money to be raised, Finance Department deputy director-general Estian Calitz said.

Presenting government's financial "roadshow" in Johannesburg, Calitz said "This means government's financing for the first quarter of this fiscal year has been completed already."

As news of the meeting between banks, institutions and the Public Investment Commissioners (PIC) became known, key bond rates on the market dropped sharply.

Capital market traders had expected the entire R13bn to be raised from the market. The long-term Eskom 168 was trading at a 14,540% yield from an overnight 14,650%, while government's R150s were at 14,420% from 14,570%.

Calitz told the meeting that institutional cash flows would be R58bn in 1993/94, including the cash flows of the PIC. The Budget made provision for a deficit of R31,6bn. Of this, R6,7bn was to refund ma-

To Page 2

## Funding

29/3/93. 259  
turing stock, R12,5bn was to be funded by the PIC, leaving the rest to be raised from the private sector. Calitz said R2bn of the R6bn already raised came from prefunding activities by the Reserve Bank, while R4bn was raised through other means.

Bank sources said the R4bn came largely through a Finance Department facility, under which institutions were contracted to buy a certain amount of stock in return for a facility which allowed them to switch into other stocks to take advantage of rate changes. The additional R6bn would be raised evenly though the year.

Calitz said latest Finance Department figures showed that parastatals would require about R8bn from the market and the TBVC states about R2bn.

PIC director Badie Badenhorst said this probably would be raised in the money market. The PIC manages TBVC funding on behalf of the Finance Department. Calitz said funding would be done mostly in the medium area. In line with this, the department had listed two new bonds, the R160 and the R161, which would mature in 1998 and 1999 respectively and which carried a 10,75% coupon rate.

Calitz said the department was trying to

spread the maturities of the stocks to improve cash flows. It was also examining a system which would link maturity of the funding to the duration of the project which needed the funds.

"We will look at raising short-term funds for short-term projects," he said.

The department was also looking at moving government (tax and loan) accounts to the private sector, to prevent fluctuations in money supply that resulted from tax collections.

Calitz said the department was trying to implement the system as quickly as possible. He expected it to be in place soon should no new legislation be required.

Badenhorst said the PIC had taken up R19,5bn of government debt last year. Of this, R17,5bn went towards the deficit, while R2bn went to drought relief.

Bank money and capital market GM Andre Kok said funding had been done at an average rate of 15,3% last year, but he hoped the rate would drop to 14,3% in the current year. He said the Bank planned to sell about R1bn in the R145 stock and R1bn in the R146 stock. It expected to raise R2bn through the new R160 stock.

From Page 1



does not relate to the question on the Question Paper, and therefore I do not have to reply to it.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE ~~Mr Chair-~~ man, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, the hon the Minister is shirking his responsibility. The term "affirmative action" is used here very definitively and many institutions see to it that countrywide the term is regarded as valid today. I want to ask him, as the Minister of Education and Culture, what his view is on affirmative action?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I would just like to emphasise again that it would be totally irresponsible for me to interfere in a system in which autonomy is transferred to tertiary structures, as I have a responsibility towards that system. I am therefore not prepared to express an opinion on it. The University of Natal, like all other universities in our country, is an autonomous institution, and it would be improper, even by way of comment, for me to interfere in what they do on their campus in regard to running the university.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he is the Minister of Education in this country, and I want to ask him what his fundamental standpoint is in respect of affirmative action. He cannot hide behind the autonomy of universities.

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, affirmative action—as viewed from the radicals' perspective—is an action by means of which special measures have to be taken to enable those whom they regard as disadvantaged communities—communities disadvantaged as a result of the policies of the past—to come into line with the rest of the community that has not been disadvantaged. That is the standpoint held by the radical communities, and it is a point which those hon members, seeing that they are now going to participate in the negotiations, can debate with those communities in the negotiating forum.

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he would not agree that the definition of "affirmative action" is actually fixed in time and place and varies from group to group as disadvantage changes in the 1920s and 1930s affirmative action in

guidance of the Department of Education and Culture.

(3) No

For written reply

General Affairs

MECs/ministerial representatives: residential

accommodation 259

173 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether any (a) members of the Executive Committees of the four provinces, (b) ministerial representatives and/or (c) any other individuals occupied residential accommodation other than that provided by the State during the period 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, if so,

(2) whether any amounts were paid in respect of the said accommodation to the persons in the above categories during this period, if so, (a) what amounts were paid to each such person in each calendar year and (b) why was each such amount paid,

(3) whether State-owned accommodation was available for occupation during this period, if not, why not, if so, how many residential units were available in each specified month during this period?

B389E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works is not responsible for the housing of Members of the Executive Committees of the Provinces, or Ministerial Representatives.

Payment of Members of the Executive Committees and Ministerial Representatives for the use of private residences as official accommodation (in terms of the Compensation Scheme for Political Office-Bearers) is the responsibility of the relevant Provincial Administration and the Own Affairs Administrations, respectively.

Blacks: social pensions/backlog in applications

200 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Housing

(1) What total number of Blacks in each of the provinces is currently receiving social pensions,

(2) whether there is a backlog in the handling of applications for social pensions in any province, if so, (a) in which provinces, (b) what are the reasons for this backlog and (c) what total number of applications is currently awaiting processing,

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B448E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HOUSING.

(1)	Cape Province	158 113
	Orange Free State	87 867
	Transvaal	291 890
	Natal	73 219

(2) No

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c)	Cape Province	None
	Orange Free State	231
	Transvaal	None
	Natal	None

(3)	Cape Province	28 February 1993
	Orange Free State	16 March 1993
	Transvaal	9 March 1993
	Natal	31 January 1993

Houses supplied with electricity in Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area

210 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Housing

(a) How many houses are supplied with electricity in (i) the metropole comprising Port Elizabeth, Ibhayi, Uitenhage and Kwanobuhle and (ii) each of these four areas and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B468E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HOUSING

(a) (i) 26 690 houses

(ii) Port Elizabeth

Motherwell

Kwadwesti

Kwamagxaki

Ibhayi (incl Walmer)



situation in terms of which they will be forced to fill vacant places with pupils, regardless of whether those pupils meet the admission requirements or not. These schools do not know how to handle this particular problem. They are looking for guidance.

We must face facts. With the desperate need on the part of so many pupils in South Africa for a place in school, a policy involving the forced filling of vacancies may well be a solution in part to the overall education problem. My colleague has said that it clearly cannot be the total answer.

It is important in any education structure for certain schools are to be retained as centres of excellence—not as racially exclusive schools, as has been the case in the past, but as nonracial, open schools that serve as models and as valuable resource centres that could contribute effectively to upgrading the quality of education for all. The forced filling of vacancies could break this down completely if it happens overall, but this does not mean that all schools falling under the control of this hon Minister should be regarded as centres of excellence.

Many of the vast number of vacant places in schools in his department must be filled, but how they are to be filled remains a problem. It is clear that this hon Minister must state, clearly and soon, what he believes should happen in this regard and how his department would like to see the situation handled.

My real concern is that schools may start to take this matter into their own hands as is, of course, their right. However, because of a lack of guidance they may take this matter into their own hands and may try to find ways and means, in contrast to the educational needs in this country, of retaining their status quo [Time expired].

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister must never forget that the State-aided schools we are referring to, were erected and largely equipped with money from the taxpayers of the broader South Africa.

I can quote a list of the percentages of vacant places at particular schools, but I do not want to name these schools, as it would not be in good faith to them, and I believe they are indeed in a difficult position. These are the current capacities in the schools.

I will quote only the first 10 from the list I have

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Own Affairs

Education departments: expenditure

\*1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether there are *per capita* differences in respect of the expenditure of the various provincial education departments; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of these differences,
- (2) whether he intends eliminating these differences, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner? B492E

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,

- (a) because the expenditure through factors such as the extent of the rural areas, the pupil increase in a given year, the extent of primary education, the cumulative years of service and the qualifications of teachers, the relative point of progress in respect of rationalisation etcetera, brings about a situation in which the *per capita* expenditure for the different provincial education departments is not identical,

- (b) (i) and (ii) the expenditure for the different provincial education departments for the 1991-92 financial year was

TEED—R4 305

CEED—R4 360

NED—R4 180

OFSED—R4 636;

- (2) no, not within the present dispensation, but in the transition to a regional system a new dispensation will inevitably be established through negotiation. This is therefore also something which must receive attention in the coming year.

University of Natal: affirmative action

\*2 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

- (1) Whether a policy of affirmative action is being followed by the University of Natal; if so, what does this policy comprise,
- (2) whether a racially based quota system is being used in respect of the admission of students to the medical school at this university, if so,
- (3) whether Black students get preference in respect of admission to this medical school,
- (4) whether admission to this medical school also takes place on the basis of a scale of marks, if so,
- (5) whether any Black students were admitted to this medical school this year at the expense of other students who had achieved higher marks than they had, if so, what are the relevant details? B558E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) The universities are autonomous institutions and lay down their own administrative, personnel and student policies,
- (2) the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Natal was established in 1949 to train Black medical practitioners. Admission of individual students is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the University. As a further recognition of the autonomy of universities the quota system was scrapped from the Statute Book in 1992,

- (3), (4) and (5) see answers to questions (1) and (2)

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him, in respect of the first part of the question, what he understands by "affirmative action"?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the question on the Question Paper does not require me to give a definition of "affirmative action." The hon member is also an experienced politician, very familiar with that aspect, therefore I cannot understand why he asks such a question. It

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



that the regulations are complied with. However, I believe we should accept that it is not always possible to exercise 100% control over these matters.

However, I should like to come to the defence of the important role played by the nongovernmental organisations and say that it would not be possible for the State, for example, to provide more than six million people with food if we did not make use of almost 1 600 nongovernmental organisations. We simply do not have the infrastructure.

\*Mr J H MOMBBERG Mr Chairman, I am glad that the hon the Minister is in the right position for this interpellation.

I agree wholeheartedly with the hon member for Heilbron that State-aided organisations dealing with social upliftment should be controlled properly to ensure that the real people benefit, and not a few individuals who fill their own pockets. It is of the utmost importance that as much money as possible is channelled, for instance, to an awareness programme on Aids. We are about to have our first free, nonracial, one person, one vote election. People will be liberated for the first time. It would be a tragedy if liberation finally came to the vast majority of our people, and they were too ill to enjoy their freedom. It is estimated that South Africa is four years ahead of the rest of Africa as far as the impact of Aids is concerned.

These are crucial, precious years to prevent a disaster of catastrophic magnitude hitting our community. Are we going to utilise this period of grace, or are we going to squander it? If we squander it, this Government and we ourselves will be guilty of gross negligence.

We are justifiably horrified when six kids die in the Tafelberg area. I hope that we will feel the same horror regarding the plight of the hundreds of orphans whose parents die of Aids. The hon the Minister should give the money to these organisations who do social upliftment work, but she should make sure that the money reaches the people and does not end up in the pockets of money-makers.

\*Adv C H PIENNAAR Mr Chairman, we do appreciate the assistance measures such as feeding schemes for the labourers of the farming community, etc.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

seven programmes. However, the department took immediate steps and introduced the necessary measures to prevent these malpractices continuing. It is not possible to eliminate them completely when one is working with people.

However we should also express our appreciation to many nongovernmental bodies that render very useful services, and of whom we may justifiably be proud. Let me repeat that it would not be possible for the State, for example, to purchase the services that are rendered by thousands of volunteers out there, and that are subsidised by us. The subsidy we pay is not adequate remuneration for the work they do. It cannot come close to meeting the needs which exist out there, and for this reason it is vital that many of these bodies should generate funds from the private sector and should also rely on the support of the public. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Ministers: appointments/transfers

\*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:†

Whether he will furnish statistics of how many (a) appointments and (b) transfers of Ministers and Deputy Ministers in respect of general affairs have taken place since he assumed his present office, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B5625

†THE STATE PRESIDENT

Yes. Excluding the occasion on which I appointed a new Cabinet and Deputy Ministers on assuming office, there have been 12 occasions on which I used my powers in terms of sections 24 and 27 of the Constitution to change the composition of the Cabinet and/or Deputy Ministers.

(a) Appointment of—  
Ministers 17, and  
Deputy Ministers 12

(b) Portfolio transfers in respect of—  
Ministers 27, and  
Deputy Ministers 8

These statistics do not include mere name changes, the mere falling away of particular ministerial responsibilities or the addition of previously non-existent ministerial responsibilities, as those changes do not amount to transfers. They do, however, include the appointments which take effect only tomorrow.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the State President's reply, can he indicate to us whether this erratic reshuffling of the Cabinet contributes towards the present poor administration and maladministration that we are experiencing in the country? [Interjections.]

†THE STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, during the same term one of the Ministers died. Later the Speaker also died, which led to the appointment from the Cabinet of the present Speaker. During that time 11 Ministers also resigned. [Interjections.]

Restructuring occurs within every party. [Interjections.] How many editors of the *Patriot* have there been in the past two years? [Interjections.] How many information officers have there been over the past two years? [Interjections.] The CP also undergoes reshuffling. [Interjections.]

My own ministerial career proves that it is nothing new. In the first seven years of my service as Minister I had nine portfolios. [Interjections.] Hon members did not complain then.

A portion of these statistics stems from innovative decisions by the Government. Never before in our history has a role such as that of Minister for Economic Co-ordination been allocated. That was innovative action which led to improved economic co-ordination and planning. These statistics include the abolition of a department in which many problems were experienced, an abolition which had also long been called for by hon members of the opposition parties. In our fight against corruption and bad management we had the courage to close that department and to create a completely new regional situation.

Therefore my reply to the hon member is no, these transfers, with the exception of the forced transfers brought about by circumstances be-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



yond our control, such as, for instance, illness and death, were all of a constructive nature and led to better management

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the State President's reply, I wish to ask whether the very fact that so many of his Cabinet members are retiring is not proof of the fact that the hon the State President cannot give them direction and guidance

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I suggest that the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe speaks to my colleagues to find out whether they are satisfied with my leadership. The acrimoniousness of the CP and the manner in which they concentrate on trying to disparage my leadership prove that they are very eager to have me out of the way [Interjections]

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the State President's replies, I would like to ask whether he can explain to us what functional improvement the transfer of the hon the Minister of Defence, who was appointed and then dismissed within less than a year, achieved in the Cabinet.

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister of Defence who is now retiring is doing so because he indicated that he has come to the end of a very long political career. If his service as Administrator is included, he is one of the longest serving members of this House

As Administrator he served the Cape with great distinction. He is one of the best loved Administrators that we have had [Interjections]. His transfer to the Department of Defence was brought about by the retirement and illness of Dr G Viljoen. That necessitated the transfer of the new young hon Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, to the Department of Constitutional Development

It happens that transfers have to be made as a result of circumstances beyond one's control. I am sorry that the hon the Minister of Defence could not serve in this office longer and that his retirement has caught up with him. He is a competent man.

I would like to pay tribute to each of the hon Ministers who are retiring today, as I also did in Cabinet today and at a farewell function. They served South Africa with great honour. Their

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

tribution to the Cabinet was excellent and we thank them most sincerely [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Before we proceed with questions, I must point out to hon members that when an hon member avails himself of his right to put a question to an hon Minister and the hon the Minister takes the trouble to reply to that question, there are hon members who are interested in the reply. It is not an invitation for general comment from hon members.

Mrs De Klerk: visit to Atlantis

2 Mr J J WALSH asked the State President

(1) What was the total cost to the State of his spouse's visit to Atlantis on or about 10 March 1993,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B581E

The STATE PRESIDENT.

(1) The direct cost to the State of the visit referred to in the question was limited to the cost of her transportation by motor car to and from Atlantis. The distance involved is approximately 104 km, giving an estimated petrol cost of R13,00 for the trip. One could also include the cost of car wear and tear, which according to current AA rates would give a total cost of R276,16.

As the hon member is aware, the wife of the State President does not receive any kind of remuneration, despite the extensive official duties which she is expected to perform. Neither does she receive a clothing allowance, even though she is expected to maintain a high standard in her personal attire. As far as the indirect cost to the State is concerned, it was basically limited to the provision of security, which was necessitated by intimidatory threats by the ANC. Security in this regard was provided by the South African Police and is available to all public figures, political parties, sports organisations and the like whenever it is deemed necessary on the basis of a risk analysis. The security services were rendered by the South African Police in the ordinary course of their public duty, and did not give rise to any significant expen-

diture which would not have been incurred if the relevant visit had not taken place at all

(2) Yes. All civilized countries provide adequate security to their Heads of State, their spouses and other public figures who might be the targets of radical political organisations or individuals. For those who are thus protected, it represents a cumbersome but unavoidable intrusion into their privacy. To blame them for the costs incurred would be a case of adding insult to injury.

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the State President, could I ask him whether, as a matter of principle, the direct costs incurred by the State, whether by his spouse, himself, or any Cabinet Minister or Deputy Minister going to address a closed political party function, should not be refunded directly by the political party involved? I ask that on a question of principle.

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, the transport of all members of Parliament is subsidised, and the direct cost involved in that is paid to them whatever they use that transport for, whether for the purposes of advancing the interests of their political party or whatever other duty, or even for their own private relaxation.

As opposed to that, there is a perks tax, which provides for the personal part of the official transport, which is thus provided by the State. In the case of the Executive, the same applies. I am in a somewhat different position, in that I do not pay tax. It might be news to the hon members, but my wife has to pay tax and regularly pays tax.

†Mr J H MOMBORG Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the State President's reply, I want to ask him whether or not the allegation made that policemen served the tea during that function is correct.

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, I have to apologize to hon members because I did not reply to one of the questions. To the best of my knowledge it was not an official NP function. As far as the question of the hon member for Simon's Town is concerned, I was not there to see who did or did not serve the tea.

I doubt whether the future of this country in these serious times we live in is going to be influenced by either the R13 or the R276 or by who was kind enough to have my wife a cup of tea [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The arguments among members must stop.

Ministers

\*1 Mr L FUCHS—Justice [Withdrawn]

\*2 Mr E W TRENT—National Intelligence Service † [Question standing over]

Cape Town/Somerset West: crime on N2

\*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Law and Order †

(1) Whether any cases of serious crime against motorists on the N2 freeway between Cape Town and Somerset West were reported to the South African Police during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (a) how many and (b) what kinds of crime;

(2) whether the Police have taken any steps to protect motorists on this freeway, if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B485E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 32 cases

(b) 28—malicious injury to property (threw stones at vehicle)  
1—malicious injury to property (threw petrol bomb at vehicle)  
1—malicious injury to property (threw tree-stump at vehicle)  
1—malicious injury to property (threw iron pipe at vehicle)  
1—malicious injury to property (threw brick at vehicle)

(2) Yes

The road is patrolled on a 24-hour basis by a fully equipped vehicle

(3) No

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



no longer need cater for their education. They need not appoint substitutes. They must save money on their backs. [Time expired.]

\*Mr B P CUPIDO Mr Chairman, I should like to begin where the hon member for Diaz left off. It is very clear that the poor hon member for Bokkeveld is protecting the position of one of his wife's family members in the CPTA [Interjections.] He is simply too well informed in respect of what is going on in organised education. This has emerged here once again today. The CPTA is losing its relevance in education in relation to Sadu. [Interjections.] Now the CPTA must once again be made relevant, and that poor hon member is being used.

The hon member for Wentworth said that the hon the Minister of Education and Culture should never have become a Minister. I have understanding for that statement, because the hon the Minister of Education and Culture kicked the hon member for Wentworth out of his post. What a shame! This is the natural reaction of a loser. When one is hurt, one expresses one's hurt in one's mother tongue. If one is Afrikaans-speaking, one says "ena!"

Money has been appropriated for Black education. Now we are suddenly realising that we are Coloureds, because we are receiving the least [Interjections.] What realities await us? The realities that await us amount to the fact that the money will be spent on those areas or places in which less money was spent in the past, when one considers this on the basis of expenditure per child and not according to colour. If one works on the basis of colour, one will draw the conclusion which the hon member for Priel drew. Any improvement in education, regardless of whether it is for White, Black or Yellow people, is being made in the interests of the future of South Africa.

\*Mr C I NASSON Mr Chairman, I should like to tell the hon member for Southern Cape that as a former teacher I receive the *Uitaa News*, the official mouthpiece of Uitaa, every term. [Interjections.] Is that hon member not familiar with the contents of the economy measures document which the hon the Minister signed on 29 September last year?

In the light of the hon the Minister's statement that there are no shortfalls on the education budget, the DP is making an earnest appeal to the hon the Minister this afternoon please to lift

the ban on the appointment of substitutes. The DP will not rest until that hon Minister has completely cleaned up the mess that he has caused in education.

\*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, what amazes me is the fact that Uitaa has taken me to court, but they are now sending a whining MP here to follow up on the matter. [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The hon the Minister must withdraw the word "whine".

\*The MINISTER: They are sending a tearful MP here, Sir.

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I shall allow the word "tearful", but the hon the Minister must withdraw unconditionally the word which he used first.

\*The MINISTER I withdraw it unconditionally, Mr Chairman. A tearful MP is now coming to state their case here.

I do not have a problem with Uitaa. They have decided to go to court. Now the case is before the courts. We shall leave the matter at that until the court has ruled on it. [Interjections.] Surely I cannot frustrate the court's rulings now.

The negotiations which are taking place at the moment are delicate, but it will not help if every person in this Parliament is a party to the negotiations. Questions are put to us here. Those questions are then conveyed, and the next day they are stated in the negotiating chamber. Surely that is not how it works.

I want to go further. The department has worked wonders in totally altering the management of education with the result that it has not been necessary for us to spend a great deal. This department and this Ministers' Council should be praised. We have achieved a different attitude in regard to educational expenditure in this House. We were prepared to tackle certain malpractices, and we were also prepared to alter certain decisions which rested on political rather than educational considerations. We are not ashamed. I want to tell that hon member "Rather an April fool than no fool!" It therefore does not worry me. [Interjections.] As I said, "rather an April fool than no fool!" [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The hon member for Nuweveld must contain himself.

\*The MINISTER Surely I cannot wish away April Fools' day. I am alive. Where is that hon member, however? He is no longer a Minister on April Fools' Day. Where is he? Now he is a fool. [Interjections.]

No, Sir. Another important matter which I should like to deal with, is the following. This Ministers' Council has eliminated the injustice which the LPSA did to education. We have eliminated political appointments. Politics no longer exists in education. I hope that this Ministers' Council and the House will continue that tradition. [Interjections.]

I want to come to another important matter. Does the hon member for Priel not want to admit that Black education is lagging so far behind our own education? [Interjections.] I have a wonderful voice. Those hon members will get a splitting headache. We should be appreciative of the fact that there is money to spend on Black education. Those people need this. We support the corrective action which is being taken by the hon the State President with a view to bringing about equality in education in South Africa. [Interjections.]

I want to say thank you very much. The fight is over. I am leaving this post. We have had a good fight. If hon members need me in my new portfolio, they can come and see me any time. [Interjections.] They are welcome. I want to tell them that they will miss Abe, because they will miss a good fight.

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Housing subsidies: ministerial representatives/MECs

10. Mr A ESSOP asked the Minister of Public Works:<sup>†</sup>  
Whether ministerial representatives and Members of the Executive Committees (MECs) receive housing subsidies, if not, why not, if so, (a) which ministerial representatives and MECs, (b) what is the monthly amount of the various subsidies, (c) what is the market value of each of the properties on which such subsidies are paid and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?  
C55E

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Department of Public Works is not responsible for the housing of ministerial representatives, or Members of the Executive Committees of the Provinces.

Payment to ministerial representatives and Members of the Executive Committees for the use of private residences as official accommodation (in terms of the Compensation Scheme for Political Office-Bearers) is the responsibility of the relevant Own Affairs Administration and the Provincial Administrations, respectively.



Thaba Nchu Maupower centre 48 494

Winnerveld Schools 9 091

*Technical and other assistance\*\**

Manpower provision R 11 751 000

Technical assistance 1 052 676

Salaries of Judges 199 000

R 13 002 676

Grand Total R2 308 595 792

\*\* No financial transfers in respect of item D were directly made to Bophuthatswana

I note that the hon member's question only deals with Bophuthatswana, but I would nevertheless like to add that similar assistance, as listed below, was also rendered to Transkei, Venda and Ciskei

Transkei R2 231 365 023

Venda R 665 562 235

Ciskei R 914 122 978

All figures are unaudited

Ministers: tax deducted from home allowances

\*19 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 33 on 5 February 1993, tax is deducted from the allowances payable to Ministers occupying their own homes instead of accommodation provided by the State, if not, why not, if so, (a) by whom is this tax deducted and (b) how is it calculated, (259)

(2) whether the manner in which this tax is deducted and calculated has been changed in any way since 1 January 1990, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the other relevant details? B580E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) Yes

(a) By the Department of Public Works

(b) It is calculated at the maximum rate on two-thirds of the total compensation

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*pollution control* in which the elements of responsibility, accountability, prevention, treatment and re-use must enjoy priority Disposal in the atmosphere, land and water environments should be considered as a last option only Protection against toxic waste, the control of environmentally detrimental agricultural and industrial practices, as well as the combating of littering and the promotion of recycling will be included in the strategy Industry-based programmes to achieve the above-mentioned objectives will have to be introduced

(3) No

SAA: Civil Aviation examinations for pilots

\*21 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether any (a) pilots and/or (b) former pilots of the South African Air Force holding civilian, commercial, senior commercial or airline transport pilots' licences were not required to write and pass the applicable examinations set by the Directorate for Civil Aviation, if so, (i) how many and (ii) why were such licences issued to these pilots,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B584E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) During the period April 1989 to November 1990 civilian pilot's licences were issued to 54 pilots who were at that stage in the service of the South African Air Force, by the Chief Directorate Civil Aviation

(ii) All applicants met with the requirements for the civilian licences issued after the successful completion of an additional course including work which is related to civil aviation

(2) No The matter is *sub judice* at present because of a pending appeal case

SAA: foreign pilots/aircraft

\*22 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

(1) Whether the South African Airways have entered into any lease agreements to use (a) aircraft belonging to foreign countries and (b) pilots who are foreign nationals in the course of its business, if so, (i) what are the details of these agreements and (ii) on what basis were the licences of such foreign pilots accredited,

(2) whether any practical difficulties or safety problems have arisen as a result of these agreements, if so, what are the relevant details? B585E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) The South African Airways leases aircraft and operates them in SAA's fleet which are piloted by SAA pilots SAA operates a freight service with an Ukrainian company using Ukrainian aircraft, pilots and technical assistance

(ii) The foreign pilots are properly accredited in terms of the standards applied by the Department of Civil Aviation

(2) No

INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Filling of vacant places at schools

1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether he intends taking steps to ensure that, as far as possible, all

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



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# Debugging lifts veil on dirty tricks era

STAR 31/3/93

(257)

**L**ISTENING devices which were presumed to have been planted by an American security agency were discovered in the South African embassy in Washington almost three years ago, South African sources have revealed.

The incident, which was not publicly disclosed at the time because Pretoria feared that to do so would delay the lifting of sanctions by former President George Bush, was brought to the attention of the US administration, "but not actively pursued".

Yesterday South African ambassador Harry Schwarz, and other senior embassy officials, declined to comment.

Sources close to former ambassador Dr Piet Koornhof, however, confirmed that the listening devices, planted in "sensitive" offices in the embassy, had been discovered and removed by South African security personnel.

While the South African sources suggest that the objective of the bugging was to obtain information on the long-range missile programme which South Africa was then embarking upon with the help of Israel, American sources dispute this.

They say that the embassy was placed under the same tight surveillance imposed at the time on the embassies of the Soviet Union and other communist states — although they declined to say whether or not listening devices were part of the operation, for many diverse reasons.

At the time US security agencies were also tracking a huge and diversified South African operation in the US aimed at breaching or circumventing the arms embargo.

The long-range missile programme, US sources say, was under surveillance by satellite, and more data was obtained by the US from an analysis of photographs and other images taken from space than from on-the-ground sources which might, or might not, have included listening devices.

Analysis of the missile's "plumage" — the colours, temperature, shape, velocity and duration of the



**HUGH ROBERTON** reports from Washington on the discovery of listening devices in the South African embassy, devices planted because of US concern during the time of P W Botha.

rocket's exhaust during a launch — was sufficient to determine not only the exact specifications of the missile, but which other countries were involved in its development.

Ironically, an American who played a pivotal role in the development of the computer software to analyse missile "plumage" from space, was arrested when US security agents, presenting themselves as Armscor officials, set up a sting operation to trap him.

According to US sources, concern about the role of South African military and security personnel in planning and carrying out assassination attempts against ANC officials in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and other countries, followed by increasing harassment of ANC officials in London and the assassination of the ANC's former chief representative

in France, Dulcie September, led directly to the decision to put the South African embassy under tight surveillance.

They said these concerns were vindicated by disclosures of the activities of the CCB and other covert organisations of the Botha regime.

ANC members in the US confirmed yesterday that they had received "warnings and briefings" from the FBI about their personal security.

Car number plates of South African diplomats were given a special code to warn police the embassy was on the "watch list".

But US sources say the situation since the advent of the De Klerk government and the arrival here of ambassador Schwarz has seen a 180-degree turn and the embassy is now regarded as "friendly territory" □



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Star 31/8/93

## Govt response to problems raised (259) 'not good enough'

Political  
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — New Auditor-General Henri Kluever said yesterday he was not satisfied with the action taken by the Government in the past to correct problems in public expenditure.

He was addressing a press conference on the Audit Arrangements Act and the Auditor-General Amendment Act which come into operation tomorrow and make the office of Auditor-General more independent of central Government.

Asked if he were satisfied that Government and Parliament took his reports seriously, and took adequate action to correct problems, he said "the answer is no".

Kluever quoted the problems in the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Fund which the Auditor-General had reported on as far back as 1986, but which the Government had done nothing about until years later.

He said his office received a "fair response" to most of its reports. But, as far as remedial action was concerned, there was need for improvement.

Asked if he were satisfied with the control of Government spending and corruption compared with other countries, Kluever said the level of theft and corruption in the public service was not very high.

It accounted for part of 1 percent of all Government spending. This did not mean he took it lightly and he would do his best to reduce it.

# Auditor-general fires broadsides

CAPE TOWN — On the eve of the independence of his office, Auditor-General Henri Kleuver yesterday criticised the civil service's lax financial standards and government's slow response to critical reports.

The office of the auditor-general becomes independent of the civil service from today in terms of the Audit Arrangements Act.

Kleuver said yesterday government often reacted to critical reports compiled by his office too slowly, and that some financial irregularities could have been diminished had government acted promptly.

However, he said the amount lost in government due to corruption and bribery was small — about 1% of all spending. Mismanagement and effective financial management was a much bigger problem.

Kleuver said although the civil service was overwhelmingly loyal and honest, a culture of laxity in both the public and private sectors was discernible over the past decade as the country became more and more unstable. An attitude of "let's make a quick buck" had developed.

Kleuver applauded President F W de Klerk's decision to support the creation of an independent auditor-general's office, which he stressed did not imply the privat-

isation of the office. The Act aimed at freeing the management, administration and conditions of service of the staff from the jurisdiction of the executive.

The main consequence of the Act was that the 1 100 employees of the auditor-general's office would no longer, strictly speaking, be civil servants. The office had a budget of R140m a year of which about R35m was paid to about 30 private auditing firms, he said.

Kleuver said his office was pressing for its independent status to be written into a new constitution and had suggested this to constitutional negotiators.

He said there was no sector of public spending his office did not have the power to investigate, including the secret special defence account.

Deputy Auditor-General Bertie Loots said yesterday the list of parastatals that might be required to adopt uniform financial reporting procedures under the Reporting on Public Entities Act could be published in a few weeks, Sapa reports.

He said regulations drawn up in terms of the Act had already been approved at Ministerial level.

TIM COHEN

259

21



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Provincial hospitals: admission on racial basis

\*1 Mr P A C HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether the allocation of beds and placing of patients in wards in provincial hospitals is currently done on the basis of race, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, why,
- (2) whether she or her Department intends taking any steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps;
- (3) whether patients are required to state their race when applying for admission to such hospitals; if so, why;
- (4) whether hospital staff are required to record the race of patients; if so, why,
- (5) whether hospital staff receive any training in determining the race of patients, if so, what are the relevant details? C76E

†THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH.

- (1) No, the allocation of beds and the placing of patients in wards is done according to needs and availability,
- (2) falls away,
- (3) yes, only for epidemiological (statistical) reasons,
- (4) yes, for epidemiological (statistical) reasons;
- (5) no

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, she says that a patient's race is recorded for epidemiological reasons, but is it only coincidence that when one visits a provincial hospital every-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

one belongs to the same race group? I refer specifically to the provincial hospital in Uitenhage in this regard

I went to the maternity unit of that hospital in Uitenhage earlier this year

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member must ask a question

†THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

The hon member must put his question

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, if the hon the Minister listens to me she will hear what my question is about

Why were there only Coloured ladies in the one maternity ward and only White ladies in the next maternity ward? The specific person whom I went to visit there, is somebody whom the hon the Minister's Government had earlier classified as Coloured. On her admission form it says that she is an Indian. On her baby's form it says that she is an Asian. How are these things determined?

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, complaints have been received as a result of the situation at Uitenhage. The CPA has investigated the matter thoroughly, and action has accordingly been taken to ensure that there is no form of discrimination against any patient. As far as the statistics are concerned, it is an internationally accepted custom that it is essential to have this information available for epidemiological research. It is for this reason that it is done.

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if she says that it is an internationally accepted custom, how does she define Coloured? "Coloured" also appears on these forms

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, I do not think it is my duty to give a definition of what a Coloured is. I think it has already been clearly defined according to the old dispensation [interjections]. However, what is important is that recorded statistics are classified according to race groups.

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE So it is according to race?

†THE MINISTER According to epidemiological statistics, yes

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE Does a Coloured race exist from an anthropological point of view?

†THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Does the hon member for Addo wish to put another question?

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE No, it is no use, Mr Chairman

Amount spent on housing for members of Ministers' Council

\*2 Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Public Works:†

What is the total amount spent by the State on housing for members of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives since 4 February 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available? C77E

†THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Certain members of the Ministers' Council make use of private accommodation for which they are compensated in terms of the Compensation Scheme for Political Office-Bearers. Others live in official accommodation. The particulars of the compensation scheme were covered extensively in recent questions in Parliament and also enjoyed extensive media-coverage.

The State President has subsequently appointed a panel of experts to advise him on the suitability and cost-effectiveness of the compensation scheme. Until the findings of the panel are known, it is not considered appropriate to further comment on this subject.

†Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I asked what total amount was spent by the State on accommodation for members of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives since 4 February up to the latest specified date for which figures are available. The hon the Minister did not reply to my question, and I should like to have that information from him.

†THE MINISTER Mr Chairman, could the hon member give me a little more detail on exactly what he wants. Is he also referring to state housing?

†Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN Yes

†THE MINISTER Thank you very much. I could not deduce that from the question. As far as state housing is concerned, I cannot easily give a precise amount. I shall tell the hon member exactly why. The houses are new. The State paid for them. No bonds have been registered on them. The direct cost per month—for services and rates—amounts to R780 per house. To this one can add maintenance which has, up to now, probably been minimal. It is, however, usually calculated at 14% per annum because it may be that there is no maintenance carried out during the first two or three years but that it is done in the fifth and sixth year, and then one needs the total calculation.

If I should make a calculation, it would work out to R625 per month. In other words we are talking about direct expenditure here, particularly rates and service charges. Then there are also hidden costs, for example devaluation of furnishings, and repair costs to housing, accumulating at a certain percentage, that can be calculated in full only later.

If one wanted to take it further one could say that the State, in fact, invested a certain amount, for example R600 000, and that the potential loss in interest at the treasury rate is 15% per annum. Then one could make that calculation. If the hon member says precisely what he wants to know, I shall reply to his question with the greatest of pleasure.

†Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in an interpellation of two weeks ago he could clearly give figures on what was spent on housing for the former Ministers' Council. It is strange that today, now that the present Ministers' Council is involved, he suddenly has no figures.

†THE MINISTER That is not difficult. I gave figures last time in the interpellation debate. I said either in the interpellation or in reply to a question that potential interest rates on bonds are also included. I was subsequently criticised because bonds had not been registered. The hon member must tell me how to do it. I can tell him the valuation of official housing that is available is R600 000. This was determined by a private valuer. If he wants to calculate the interest on that, he can do so at 15%. That comes to R90 000 per annum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

# Jordaan says military documents back his claims about state spies

CAPETOWN — DP MP Robin Jordaan quoted from secret military intelligence documents yesterday to back up his claim that Inkatha negotiator Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana minister Rowan Cronje were government agents.

Jordaan quoted from an "information package" which stated that intelligence communities' homeland network was smaller than it had been, but was still operational. *BIDA 11/4/93*

The document also named Gen Tienie Groenewald, former secretary of the state security council and now associated with right-wing groupings, as someone who had playing a "key role" in the strategy.

The aim of the policy was to establish a number of benign dictators who would counter the influence of the ANC, Jordaan said. He said the "information package" he received anonymously in November 1992 described Felgate's role in Inkatha as "an absolute success".

The same document claimed that Cronje, a former Rhodesian Front cabinet minister, had been "sent" to Ciskei but had not progressed, suggesting that the homeland's then president Lennox Sebe had impeded his advance. However, the document said he had been "extremely successful" in Bophuthatswana.

Jordaan said a document he received in

September 1990 identified "problem children" such as Sebe and former KwaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza.

This document proposed the involvement of former ANC member John Gogotya and establishment of the Federal Independent Democratic Association (Fida). It said Fida's constitutional proposals had been drawn up largely by Prof Albert Blauwstein, who is now an Inkatha adviser.

It provided no details about the financing of the strategy other than to indicate that the funds would come out of Military Intelligence's budget.

Jordaan was an adviser in the Constitutional Development Department, but his security clearance was removed in 1987 after he proposed that government enter negotiations with the ANC. He joined the DP shortly before the 1989 elections.

He said he had once attended a meeting of Military Intelligence personnel under the chairmanship of Groenewald. Brig Tolletjie Botha, the former head of the covert collection department, had also been present.

"In contrast with the good reception we received elsewhere, we were literally lambasted and accused of naivety; that we underestimated the enemy (the ANC) and they had to be destroyed."

TIM COHEN



## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Govt AIDS decision

GOVERNMENT will not be making the HIV infection and AIDS notifiable, in line with the AIDS advisory committee's advice, National Health Minister Rina Venter has told Parliament. She says HIV infection should be made notifiable only if linked to mass screenings, which are not feasible in SA.

### MP defects to Inkatha

INKATHA gained its second MP in the House of Delegates yesterday when Tongaat representative Michael Abraham left the NP to become the fifth Inkatha representative in Parliament. Abraham is also a former DP member.

### Homeland assistance

THE four independent homelands received R6,12bn in assistance from SA during the 1992/93 financial year, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday. Bophuthatswana received R2,3bn, Transkei R2,2bn, Venda R665,6m and Ciskei R914,1m.

### SA gains doctors

SA GAINED a large number of professionals last year, particularly in the medical field, Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said yesterday. Last year 289 doctors immigrated to SA against 35 who emigrated.

REPORTS Political Staff Political Correspondent

# Govt changes stance on VAT rate dates

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — Government has announced that the old VAT rate will still apply for goods supplied before April 7 but delivered before April 28, reversing its previous stance.

The provision of a 21-day period of grace follows urgent public representations, particularly from Sacob, which argued that applying the new VAT rate to goods delivered after April 7 was administratively complex and unjust.

Opening debate on the VAT Amendment Bill in Parliament yesterday, Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant said urgent representations had been received in the last few days from vendors, whose commercial practice it was to deliver goods to their clients a few days after the sale transaction had been concluded.

They argued the present provision in the VAT Amendment Bill resulted in friction between vendors and their clients, Alant said. An amendment would be introduced later in the session in terms of which the supply of goods which took place before April 1, and where the goods were delivered within 21 days, would be subject to the lower rate of tax.

Similar representations had been received concerning lay-buy sales, and an amendment would also be introduced on this issue.

The legislation would also provide that the old VAT rate would apply where the agreement had been entered into before

April 7 even though the goods were delivered at a later date.

DP MP Geoff Engel said during the debate his party would not support the Bill because government was steadily bastardising a fine system of tax collection into one that would become unmanageable.

Sapa reports he said government was shifting a greater portion of the tax base onto the poor. In addition, VAT on medicine and medical services taxed misfortune and misery, he said.

ANC-supporting Independent MP for Simon's Town Jannie Momberg said the VAT increase from 10% to 14% was unacceptable to the ANC.

It represented an attack on the living standards of workers and the poor because it shifted the fiscal burden onto their shoulders. The increase was not only inflationary, but would dampen economic growth by reducing consumer spending when manufacturing production levels were critically low because of the recession.

The ANC supported progressive taxation which differentiated between taxing on the capacity to pay, such as a progressive PAYE system.

The organisation welcomed the exemption of basic foodstuffs, but believed there should be more relief.

Essentials, including medicine and medical services, electricity and water, should also be exempted.

## General affairs expanded further

CAPE TOWN — Agriculture, health and local government became general affairs yesterday, ending an expensive, fragmented and race-based system of own affairs management, House of Assembly Ministers' Council chairman Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

The own affairs aspects of welfare, housing and works were receiving attention, and would be transferred to general affairs early in the second half of the year, he said in a statement.

An education co-ordination service had been implemented on April 1 to transform the prevailing system into executive regional departments as quickly as possible.

Functions carried out by own affairs administrations would be executed by the equivalent general affairs departments.

The old own affairs dispensation was being replaced by a more efficient, cost-effective and decentralised system.

About 10 500 members of the House of Assembly administration were affected by the transfer of functions and were being posted with the least possible disruption.

Funds for the newly transferred services had already been included in the 1993/4 budgets of the recipient departments.

The Cape Provincial Administration announced yesterday that two own affairs functions, local government and health, had been handed to the CPA.

The effect of the transfer of own affairs functions to the CPA means that 2 600 officers and posts of the administration of the houses of Assembly and Representatives now fall under the CPA.

All former own affairs Cape hospitals, some of which had been run on an agency basis up to now, and all oral hygiene services, have been transferred to the CPA — Sapa.

## UNKINDEST CUTS IN STATE SPENDING

FM 2/4/93

Civil servants could find themselves obliged to pay back unauthorised departmental spending out of their own pockets.

This follows an announcement last week by State Expenditure Minister Arme Venter, which changes the tradition of routinely voting expenditure, over and above the amount voted in the Budget.

Venter told parliament last week: "The Additional Estimate in its current form is to be abolished," said Venter. "(It) will be replaced by a new measure whereby only unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure... will be authorised by parliament" (Transfers between votes and the carrying forward of funds will also be sanctioned but these are largely technical matters)

Expenditure not authorised by parliament will have to be recovered, says a spokesman for Venter's office: "Under article 33(4) of the Exchequer Act, if the accounting officer cannot, or is unwilling to, recover the amount concerned from

the beneficiary or the person responsible for the unauthorised expenditure he will have to pay it back himself"

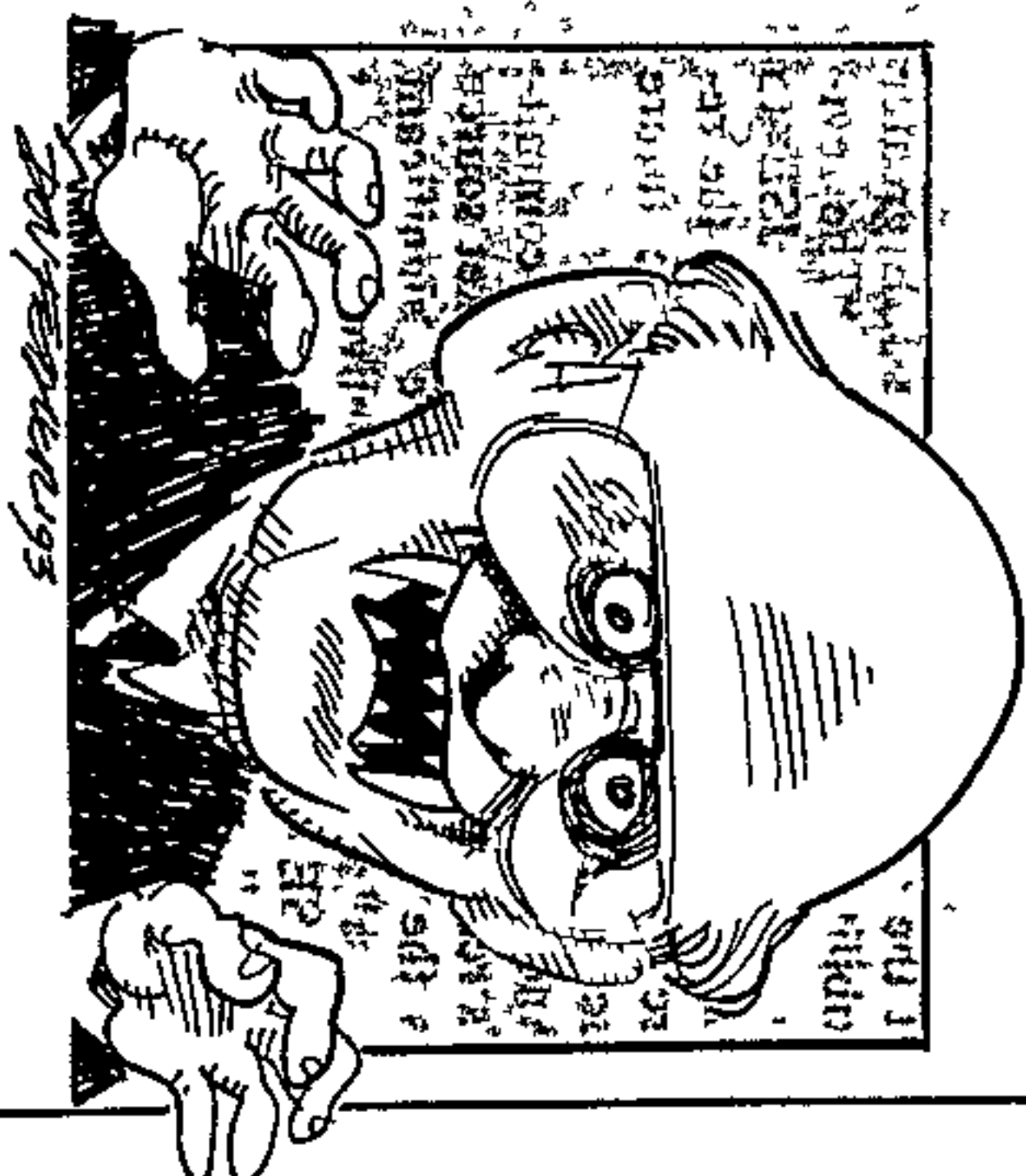
Supplementary expenditure proposals, announced in the Budget speech, are voted on during the main Budget, after the first reading of the Budget Bill

A Treasury Committee, consisting of the Ministers of Public Enterprises, State Expenditure and Finance, will determine what is unforeseen and unavoidable. It will then make recommendations to the Cabinet who will decide on the validity of the expenditure. Expenditure which is regarded as justified will eventually be sanctioned by parliament under new legislation which will replace the now defunct Additional Appropriations Act

These measures are part of a 12-point plan to reduce current expenditure by R5bn in equal portions over two years.

Multi-year expenditure planning is to be encouraged by allowing unexpended funds to be carried forward to the follow-

ing financial year — in the form of cash rather than stores and equipment "Such funds will be deposited in the Exchequer Account and reappropriated in the ensuing year," says the spokesman.





FM 2/4/93  
MINISTERIAL HOUSES (259)  
**Selling the family silver?**

The sale by tender of Cabinet Ministers' empty houses could cost taxpayers tens of thousands of rands in under-recovery of their true value. Estate agents add that the luxury properties should be professionally marketed in an open, competitive way which provides for extensive negotiation with buyers.

The Public Works Department says nine houses in Cape Town are on the market and tenders for them have been invited. They include a seven-dwelling complex in Walmer Estate that has never been occupied.

Another six properties, three each in Cape Town and Pretoria, are due to come to the market soon. One of the Cape Town properties includes a four-unit townhouse complex.

Those on the market and those due to be marketed will all be sold by tender. The State owns 38 ministerial houses in Cape Town, 28 in Pretoria and one at Isipingo. Only those "which become redundant to the State's needs" will be sold.

The department says two ministerial houses were auctioned in Pretoria in 1990 for

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FM 2/4/93

R381 000 and R560 000 and two in Cape Town last year for R1,7m and R1m. It adds that the properties on the market now are being sold by tender because this method is expected to reach the most potential buyers and achieve the best prices.

Seeff Residential Properties Cape Town branch manager Trevor Davidson says, however, that the sale of property by tender has not been financially successful in SA. He suggests that even auctions would be better, but rejects the department's assertion that tendering saves on agents' commissions. Increased prices achieved in the open market

would more than cover agents' fees.

Seeff Cape Town branch manager Andy Todd says some of the houses are "very prestigious" and need to be marketed carefully to achieve the best price. "Tenderers will be reluctant to stick their necks out without a market indication of value. I believe it would have been wiser to allow the free market to operate in the open to determine maximum market value."

Pam Golding Properties' Andrew Smith says unless the department markets the houses overseas, a big part of the potential market could go untapped as well. ■

# Nat MPs use money from farmers' fund

By Rehana Rossouw

NATIONAL Party MPs made huge personal loans from money set aside to assist coloured farmers.

And they have not repaid the loans, it was alleged in parliament.

Senior Nat Mr Chris Wyngaardt, deputy chairperson of committees in the House of Representatives, borrowed R213 000 which he has not paid back, Labour Party MP Mr Desmond Lockey claimed.

Mr Pieter Klink, NP Liesbeeck, a Peninsula constituency, also borrowed R85 000 to purchase a farm and has not yet repaid a cent. Klink is not a farmer.

Lockey said when a colleague

enquired from the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture what steps had been taken to recover the money, he was told it was not their policy to reveal the private financial affairs of MPs.

"This is an absolutely scandalous answer. The question was not how much money the member had in his bank, and it is not what his assets and liabilities are," Lockey said.

"The question is how much taxpayers' money was loaned to him, at what interest rate, to do what and if he has started paying it back.

"He owes the government R213 000, and the department is not prepared to reveal that information to the taxpayers so that they can discover how their money is being mismanaged in parliament."

Wyngaardt, NP MP for Wupperthal, borrowed R148 000 to buy a farm in the southern Cape and a further R65 000 for production costs.

Lockey claimed Wyngaardt was not a bona fide farmer.

The department also refused to provide information on how many MPs had borrowed money, at what interest rate and whether the loans equalled the market value of the property MPs purchased.

Ministers' Council spokesperson Mr Thinus Dempsey said Wyngaardt had only borrowed R205 000 and had paid his first installment. Klink's loan is in arrears, he confirmed.

"As in the case with arrears, written reminders are sent to all debtors," Dempsey said.

"To create the perception that the NP mismanaged these loans is incorrect. The loans were approved by the Labour Party Ministers' Council and not the National Party Ministers' Council."

## st a winner

munities and cuts across political lines."

A number of pupils submitted flags which combined the colours of the present South African flag and the ANC's flag.

Winner of the first prize — a set of four dictionaries, R100 and art material worth R50 — was David Hlongwane, an artist from Khayelitsha.

Second prize went to Andrew Stwayi, a student at Diazville Secondary School in Saldanha, who won R100 and art material worth R50.

Third prize was won by Ismael Martins, a student at Steynville Secondary School in Piketberg, who won art material worth R50.

All the entries will go down in history — they are to be kept in the Mayibuye Centre's archives.



# Nat MPs use money from farmers' fund

*Added South 3/4-7/4/93.*

By Rehana Rossouw

(259)

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# MECs get R6 000 in free rent fiasco

S1 Times 4/4/93

MEMBERS of the executive committees of provincial councils are being paid up to R6 000 a month to live in their own houses.

The latest example of the manner in which Cabinet Ministers, senior politicians and officials use taxpayers' money to live a life of luxury emerged from questions to the administrator of the Cape, George Meiring, by Democratic Party MP Eddie Trent.

Cape MEC Peter Marais, a politician who has never won an election to Parliament, lives in a modest middle-class house on the Cape Flats — and the government pays him R3 200 a month to do so.

Mr Marais says his compensation was determined according to the value of his property. However, an estate agent said the house, if rented, would not fetch more than R1 200.

Once appointed by State President FW de Klerk, an MEC gets a salary packet of R113 688 plus an allowance of R32 328 a year. He need no longer worry about paying his mortgage bond, painting and plumbing or even the

By NORMAN WEST  
Political Reporter

wages of his domestic help.

The government pays a maximum of R6 000 on his bond, R400 a month for maintenance and R700 towards domestic help.

His telephone account,

water and electricity are included in the housing subsidy perk.

Among the MECs paid to live in their own houses in Cape Town are Mr Frik van Deventer (environmental and nature conservation, transport and traffic), Mr Marais (hospital and health services) and Mr Themba Nyati (welfare services and community development and social pensions).

## Moved

Former MEC Koos Theron stays in his former official residence at a "market-related" rent, while his new Hout Bay house is being built.

Mr Nyati moved out of his township house and bought himself a posh house in leafy Newlands so

that he could receive the full R6 000 to help him pay off his bond.

And the third black Cape MEC, Mr Deon Adams — whose daughter Erica was once romantically linked to Mr De Klerk's son, Willem — lives in a double storey mansion opposite the exclusive Fernwood Parliamentary Club complex in Newlands.

Mr Adams also receives a R6 000 housing perk.

Mr Marais reacted with indignation to questions about the perks MECs received.

He said when he was appointed MEC a year ago, the present system of perks and salaries was in existence. Before the appointment of blacks, the recipients of those perks were whites and everyone

seemed to regard their perks as "fair", perhaps because they were white.

He said the sudden outcry against perks, now that blacks and coloureds were getting them, smacked of racism.

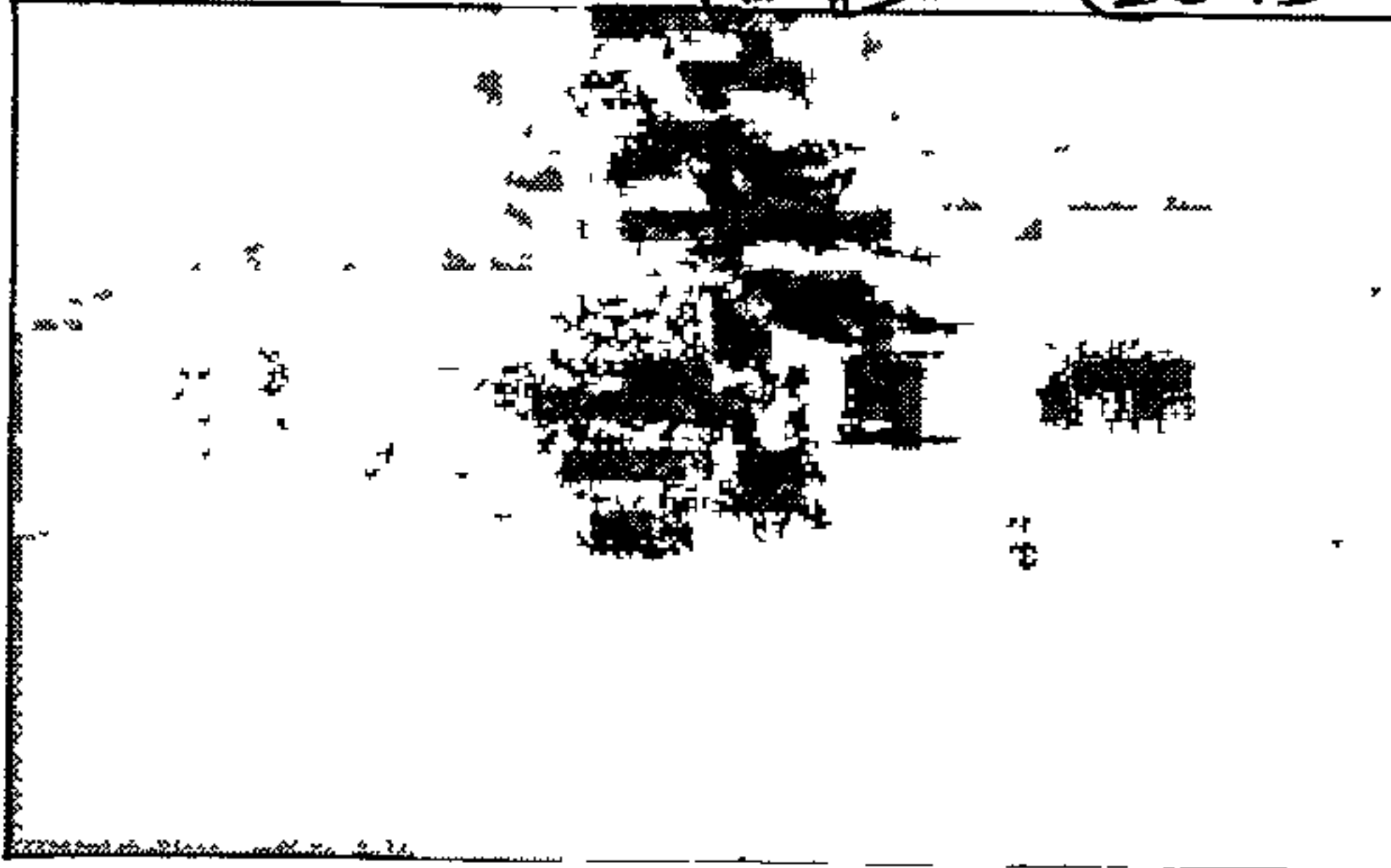
And in another revelation of how the "fat cats" live on taxpayers' money, it has been found that, apart from being paid basic salaries which are more than that of Mr de Klerk, directors-general of government departments are also being paid enormous amounts to live in their own houses.

The basic salary of a director-general is R211 227 while that of Mr de Klerk's is R193 080.

## Bonus

The amounts paid in compensation to DGs and their deputies and other top officials who qualify for rent are worked out according to a certain formula and range between R954 and R4 072.

It has been calculated that on the basis of a salary of R211 227 a year paid to a DG, he would receive an annual bonus of R17 602, a housing subsidy for his own house occupied in Cape Town during Parliamentary sessions of R21 000, a motor financing scheme valued at R75 000 a year and pension contributions of R45 095.



Cape MEC Peter Marais gets R3 200 a month to live in this house



# Keys affirms pledge on state spending cuts

See 5/4/93

CAPE TOWN — The Government has every intention of carrying out plans to cut state spending, and there are indications that there could have been a slight real decline in the 1992/93 fiscal year, says Minister of Finance Derek Keys. Speaking in the Budget debate in Parliament on Friday, he said opposition speakers who suggested the Government's plan to contain expenditure was "some kind of ritual obeisance to sound principles which we don't intend to carry out" were wrong. Most speakers who claimed spending was not declining made the mistake of including in their calculations items such as interest on the national debt and other transfer payments which were not part of the internationally recognised definition of general government spending. Government spending figures, which were now complete to December 1992, showed that the growth in the spending level had started to slow down in the past year. Calculations by the Department of Finance on assumed figures to the end of March this year indicated that there might even be a slight real decline in the 1992/93 fiscal year. "We shall have to see, but whatever this level of spending, it is only the base for the period on which our attention has been concentrated — namely, the budget year which has just started." The department's calculations for 1993/94 indicated a drop in the level of spending, as defined, in the order of 2.5 per cent. This was before allowing for the full impact of the rises in indirect taxes which departments would absorb and which would take the planned reduction somewhat over the three percent originally targeted. "Those in my audience who still doubt the Government's will in this matter ought surely to come to a different conclusion when they see the pressure that the Government is steadfastly withstanding on its limit of public sector pay rises and the clear evidence of cuts in personnel complements" — Sapa

long as such tenants comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection

- It is not possible to determine the number of protected tenants as on 31 December 1992 who still comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection in view of the fact that the income of such protected tenants cannot be monitored on a continuous basis while some protected tenants voluntarily vacate their rented premises thereby forfeiting their protected status. It is therefore from an administrative point of view not possible to determine and monitor the number of protected tenants
- (2) Notwithstanding the fact that all rent controlled premises situated in the Sea

(b) (i) *Address*

32/32a Normandy Avenue, Fresnaye, Sea Point  
Richborough Villa, 3 Hughworth Road, Sea Point  
22 Des Huguenot Avenue, Fresnaye, Sea Point

(ii) *Situation of Premises*

Two dwellings on Erf 855, Fresnaye at Cape Town  
Dwelling on Erf 468, Sea Point at Cape Town  
Dwelling on Erf 668, Fresnaye at Cape Town

Umgeni Heights: purchasing of site

52 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Housing and Works

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received representations in respect of the purchase of a site in Anthony Road, Umgeni Heights, Durban, which was previously allocated for education purposes, if so, from whom,
- (2) whether he has decided to re-allocate this site, if not, why not, if so, (a) to whom has it or will it be allocated and (b) for what purpose will the land be used,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- B609E
- The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS.
- (1) Yes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Education departments: *per capita* expenditure

13. Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of National Education

Whether he will furnish statistics on the *per capita* expenditure on (a) pupils and (b) the training of teachers in respect of each of the 14 education departments; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant statistics in respect of the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? C58E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

A single amount is allocated to each education department separately for the provision of CS education (excluding private ordinary schools). Each education department then decides how the funds will be apportioned between public ordinary school education, special school education, technical college education and teacher training. No separate figures regarding *per capita* expenditure can, therefore, be given for (a) and (b). The latest *per capita* expenditure for all education departments for which the Minister of National Education has a policy function for financing CS education (excluding private ordinary schools), is, however, available and is attached.

*Per capita* state expenditure for college/school-related education (CS education) in

the RSA for 1992 (excluding private ordinary schools)

Department	Per capita expenditure (R)
Education and Culture (House of Assembly)	4 372
Education and Culture (House of Delegates)	3 702
Education and Culture (House of Representatives)	2 902
Education and Training	1 659
Selfgoverning Territories:	1 157
Gazankulu	1 214
KaNgwane	1 046
KwaZulu	1 080
Lebowa	1 201
OwaQwa	1 748
KwaNdebele	1 297

Several factors should be taken into account when the *per capita* expenditure of education departments is compared. The two most important factors are

- More than 70% of an education department's budget is allocated to the salaries of CS educators and the qualification levels of CS educators can differ significantly between education departments
- Primary education is substantially less expensive than secondary education and the ratio between the number of primary and secondary pupils can differ significantly from department to department

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



**MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER****No. 575****8 April 1993****GRANTING OF SEARCH POWERS TO AUTHORIZED OFFICERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF NIGEL**

By virtue of the powers vested in the Minister of Law and Order by section 2 (2) (g) of the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985), which powers have been delegated to me in terms of section 5 of the Act by Government Notice No 1631, dated 20 July 1990, published in *Government Gazette* No. 12647, dated 20 July 1990, I, Sebastiaan Johannes Jakobus Smit, Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby determine that authorized officers of the City Council of Nigel, may search persons for the purpose of granting permission to enter or enter upon premises or vehicles which are the property of, or are occupied or used by, or are under the control of the City Council of Nigel

**S. J. J. SMIT,**

Deputy Commissioner South African Police

**MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE****No. 575****8 April 1993****VERLENING VAN DEURSOEKINGSBEVOEGDHEDE AAN GEMAGTIGDE BEAMPTES VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN NIGEL**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid verleen aan die Minister van Wet en Orde by artikel 2 (2) (g) van die Wet op Beheer van Toegang tot Openbare Persele en Voertuie, 1985 (Wet No. 53 van 1985), welke bevoegdheid ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet aan my gedelegeer is by Goewermentskennisgewing No 1631 van 20 Julie 1990, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* No 12647 van 20 Julie 1990, bepaal ek, Sebastiaan Johannes Jakobus Smit, Adjunkkommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, hierby dat gemagtigde beamptes van die Stadsraad van Nigel persone mag deursoek vir die doel van verlening van toestemming tot die binnegaan of betreding van persele of voertuie wat die eiendom is van, of geokkupeer of gebruik word deur, of onder die beheer is van die Stadsraad van Nigel

**S. J. J. SMIT,**

Adjunkkommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE****No. 587****8 April 1993**

Statement of Revenue collected during the period 1 April 1992 to 28 February 1993

Treasury, Pretoria

**DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING****No. 587****8 April 1993**

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 28 Februarie 1993.

Tesourie, Pretoria

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
		R	R	R	R	R
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>					
<b>Inland revenue</b>	<b>Binnelandse inkomste</b>					
Tax on income	Belasting op inkomste	50 484 300 000	2 786 170 254	2 911 101 935	39 325 623 334	38 068 626 566
Loan Levy 1989-94	Leningsheffing 1989-94	—	—	—	173 464	2 032 358
Sales tax	Verkoopbelasting	21 019 700 000	5 717 490	10 446 531	75 565 193	10 563 359 013
Value added tax	Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	—	572 100 125	1 126 947 045	14 841 737 082	6 294 795 173
Other taxes	Ander belastinge					
Non resident shareholders tax	Belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouders	320 000 000	17 041 949	21 144 913	259 934 792	316 481 138
Non residents' tax on interest	Rentebelasting op buitelanders	—	3 391	—	16 624	37 826
Undistributed profits	Onuitgekeerde winste	—	—	—	89 742	365 617
Donations tax	Geskenkbelasting	6 000 000	821 582	758 813	16 884 164	5 523 685
Estate duty	Boedelbelasting	75 000 000	5 906 455	5 135 411	77 979 385	74 992 837
Trade securities	Handelseffekte	221 000 000	11 483 848	16 543 311	151 627 510	186 017 394
Stamp duties and fees	Seëlregte en gelde	830 000 000	47 164 773	41 806 715	687 909 208	639 292 437
Transfer duties	Hereregte	1 110 000 000	81 656 145	63 458 297	1 150 508 929	813 047 124
Miscellaneous	Diverse	—	—	—	—	—
Mining leases and ownership	Mynverhuurings- en eiendomsregte	295 000 000	114 745	30 368 073	156 888 448	249 577 707
Interest and dividends	Rente en dividende	59 450 000	1 177 821	4 302 085	41 908 908	57 538 982
Levies	Heffings	19 000 000	2 809 172	9 590 220	23 248 211	23 342 011
Recoveries of loans and advances	Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	59 550 000	2 836 517	3 127 366	66 713 909	34 798 812
Departmental activities	Departementele bedrywighede	1 129 000 000	210 234 101	70 713 565	1 440 225 805	1 056 938 485
Capital revenue	Kapitaalinkomste	20 000 000	—	—	—	—
		R				
		75 648 000 000	3 745 238 368	4 315 444 280	58 317 034 708	58 386 767 165
Less Payments to self governing national states	Min Betalings aan selfregerende nasionale state	1 361 300 000	110 854 000	171 838 797	1 238 289 000	1 240 333 714
Payments to TBVC countries	Betalings aan TBVC-state	760 700 000	56 863 882	—	641 273 750	—
		R				
Total Inland revenue	Totaal Binnelandse inkomste	3 526 000 000	3 577 520 486	4 143 605 483	56 437 471 958	57 146 433 451
<b>Customs and excise duties</b>	<b>Doeane en aksynsregte</b>					
Customs duty	Doeanereg	3 124 000 000	227 121 568	225 777 545	2 736 249 695	2 537 135 171
Excise duty	Aksynsreg	4 754 000 000	377 672 821	590 219 410	3 969 575 180	3 183 128 211
Surcharge	Bobelasting	1 670 000 000	121 720 733	130 903 209	1 394 348 714	1 347 297 943
Miscellaneous	Diverse	17 000 000	489 216	(385 264 857)	107 060 160	142 267 909
Fuel levy	Brandstofheffing	6 634 000 000	569 549 081	470 579 518	6 239 862 026	4 725 476 016
Ordinary levy	Gewone heffing	64 000 000	4 732 123	4 288 854	63 068 668	55 245 776
		R				
		16 263 000 000	1 301 285 542	1 035 503 679	14 510 164 443	11 990 551 026

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of February Maand Februarie		Total 1 April to 28 February Totaal 1 April tot 28 Februarie	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	R	R	R	R	R
Less	Min					
Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkomste	5 040 000 000	—	—	5 068 559 500	4 499 022 000
Total Customs and excise duties	Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte	R 11 223 000 000	1 301 285 542	1 035 503 679	9 441 604 943	7 491 529 026
		R	84 749 000 000	4 878 806 028	5 179 109 162	65 879 076 901
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds		—	—	298 276	—
		R	—	—	298 276	—
		R	—	4 878 806 028	5 179 407 438	65 879 076 901
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	69 608 079	35 724 596	271 022 678	189 924 776
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	3 051 441	2 873 020	52 966 749	30 275 015
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	1 828 586	622 055	15 036 381	6 828 780
		R	—	74 488 106	39 219 671	339 025 808
Grand total	Groototaal	R	—	4 953 294 134	5 218 627 109	66 218 102 709
Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 396 in Government Gazette of 12 March 1993	Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 396 in Staatskoerant van 12 Maart 1993					
In Transit 31 March 1992	In Transito, 31 Maart 1992	—	—	—	480 288 319	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 31 January 1993	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Januarie 1993	—	(33 008 102)	—	—	—
Collections as above	Invoerings soos hierbo	—	4 953 294 134	—	66 218 102 709	—
		R	—	4 920 286 032	—	66 698 391 028
In Transit/Overremitted 28 February 1993	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 28 Februarie 1993	—	49 166 851	—	49 166 851	—
In Transit Revenue Account Administrations	In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies	—	(11 602 487)	—	(264 537 702)	—
Received into Exchequer Account	In Skatkisrekening ontvang	R	—	4 957 850 396	—	66 483 020 177

## DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 579

8 April 1993

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL WATER BOARD,  
DISTRICTS OF PIETERSBURG AND LOUIS  
TRICHARDT, TRANSVAAL EXTENSION OF  
SUPPLY AREA

I, Jacob Albertus van Wyk, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 108 (2) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No 54 of 1956), hereby alter the description of the area of the Northern Transvaal Water Board as set out in Government Notices Nos 2227 and 2412 of 21 September 1990 and 28 August 1992, by the inclusion of the area described in the Schedule hereto

J. A. VAN WYK,

Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

## DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 579

8 April 1993

NOORD-TRANSVAAL-WATERRAAD, DISTRIKTE  
PIETERSBURG EN LOUIS TRICHARDT, TRANS-  
VAAL UITBREIDING VAN VOORSIENINGSGBIED

Ek, Jacob Albertus van Wyk, Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou, verander hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 108 (2) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No 54 van 1956), die beskrywing van die gebied van die Noord-Transvaal-Watteraad soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewings Nos 2227 en 2412 van 21 September 1990 en 28 Augustus 1992, deur die insluiting van die gebied in die Bylae hiervan beskryf

J. A. VAN WYK,

Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou



# Public servants in the dock

A FAR-REACHING report and draft Bill, newly tabled in parliament, could liberate the public from decades of public service tyranny, secret decisions and lack of accountability.

The Bill follows three years of detailed international research by the South African Law Commission and proposes changes which could make this country's public service among the most open and accountable in the world.

It would allow members of the public, affected by government administrative decisions, to challenge those decisions in the courts.

Officials, challenged by a member of the public, would be obliged to supply reasons for their decisions. If they did not give reasons, the courts would presume the decisions unreasonable and therefore set them aside.

At present, the courts may review only certain administrative decisions and on limited, mainly procedural, grounds. Officials do not have to supply reasons, and usually refuse to do so, even if asked.

## Interests

Under the Law Commission's proposed Bill, the decisions of any organ of state could be challenged, from the State President down. Any minister, official, committee, council or any other body that makes a decision could be called to account by the public.

Members of the public "aggrieved" by a decision or whose interests were affected by it, could bring a legal challenge within 90 days of becoming aware of the decision.

They could ask for the relevant authority to give written reasons for the decision, or go straight to court without asking for reasons.

Under special circumstances a court might

## Bill aims to end secret decisions by bureaucrats

By CARMEL RICKARD

extend this 90-day limit to a year if the judge involved believes those complaining about an administrative decision could not, reasonably, have been expected to bring a challenge within the three-month limit. If reasons were requested, the authority would have 90 days to reply.

The only official whose decisions would be exempt from court review would be the attorney-general who could not be questioned about a decision to prosecute since this decision would in any case be tested by a trial court.

However, by implication, an attorney-general who decided not to prosecute, could be asked for

reasons — a major development.

Under the Law Commission's proposals, a court could set aside a decision on a number of grounds, the most important of which would be that "no reasonable organ could have made the decision".

## Decisions

In the past the courts would have had to find "gross unreasonableness" before they could set aside a decision.

Senior members of the legal profession have welcomed the Bill, saying they had felt for years that public servants should be obliged to give reasons for decisions.

They said the quality of decisions would be likely to improve significantly if the Bill became law. "Just knowing you might have to justify a decision to a court will concentrate the mind and ensure you take a well-reasoned decision."

However, the Bill could face serious opposition from two different directions.

Inside parliament members of the political elite have become used to ruling through a bureaucracy rarely called to account for its decisions. It will be difficult for bureaucrats to accept and support an end to nearly 50 years of such power.

One indication of the government's reluctance to accept judicial review is the fact that it has not accepted a clause guaranteeing the right to such a review which appears in the Law Commission's proposed bill of rights.

Outside parliament ANC lawyers have already said they oppose extending the power of judges to review administrative decisions.

They claim this could frustrate attempts by a new government to bring

about equality. They do not want an unelected judiciary to have the right to thwart decisions of an elected legislature.

This is currently one of the most debated legal issues in political circles. Opponents of judicial review fear judges, lacking sympathy for the ideals of a new regime, could make the country ungovernable by continually setting aside decisions with which they disagree.

Supporters of judicial review say the public has suffered from a closed and unaccountable bureaucracy for many years.

## Chances

They would prefer to take their chances with judges, who must give reasons for any decisions they take, rather than suffer any longer an unaccountable public service hiding behind secrecy clauses.

Attorney Peter Leon, who gave evidence about the proposed Bill to the Law Commission on behalf of the Association of Law Societies said the draft was "an outstanding contribution to South African law".

National director of the Legal Resources Centre Geoff Budlender was more cautious. He approved the wording of the Bill which allowed a challenge to a decision 90 days after a member of the public "became aware of the decision" rather than 90 days after the decision was made.

810A49  
14/4/93

(259) ~~250~~

**R19m on official trips**

MEMBERS of the public service made 1 415 official visits overseas in 1992 at a cost to government of R19 223 045, President F W de Klerk told Parliament yesterday..

(256)



# Schwarz defends half-mast flag

By PETER FABRICIUS

AMERICAN 1514/93  
AMBASSADOR Harry Schwarz flew the South African flag half-mast at the Washington embassy yesterday to pay respects to assassinated Communist Party leader Chris Hani "as a leader with a following of millions"

In London too, the flag was flown at half-mast at the SA embassy in Trafalgar Square.

Schwarz said last night that none but a few rightwingers had objected to his gesture, which had received the full support of his embassy staff.

"Chris Hani was a leader with a tremendous following, as we can judge from today's events. Millions paid tribute to him today. I believed I should show respect to him."

● The State President's office suggested the gestures were not consistent with official policy. It said the national flag may be flown half-mast on a nationwide basis only on the day of the funeral of a State President, an acting State President, the Chief Justice, of acting Chief Justice, or a former or designate State President. □

## Hitman worries local Poles

POLISH ambassador to South Africa Mr Stanislaw Cienuch will try to meet ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela amid mounting anger and fear among the local Polish community.

Cienuch said yesterday media reports linking Polish-born Mr Janus Walus to the murder of SA Communist Party general-secretary Mr Chris Hani had upset the Polish community.

Sowetan Reporters and Sapa

Sowetan

15/4/93



Star 15/4/93

## SA may furnish some aid to Renamo rebels

By Esther Waugh  
Political Correspondent

que on an even-handed basis," he said.

The South African Government is considering a request for aid from Mozambique's rebel movement, Renamo — for office equipment.

Department of Foreign Affairs chief director for southern Africa Gert Grobler this week confirmed that the request had been received

"From the outset, South Africa said it would do everything possible to assist the democratic process in Mozambi-

Requests from the Mozambican government and Renamo had been received, he said. The request from the Mozambican government had been "nothing specific".

South Africa took part in the Donors' Conference for Mozambique in December. The country's resulting pledge included the provision of seeds and implements, assistance with water provision and purification, and the installation of two manpower training centres.

(259)

## London embassy marks assassination

CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON — In a gesture of reconciliation, the SA embassy flew its flag at half mast yesterday to mark SACP general secretary Chris Hani's death.

The move surprised the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, (AAM), which held an evening protest vigil outside the embassy — but secretary Mike Terry soon recovered to express polite appreciation.

Ambassador Kent Durr said Pretoria had approved the gesture "As (Hani was) a prominent and important political leader, we thought it would be appropriate to show our sympathy and join in the feeling of remorse and reconciliation so necessary in our country now."

ANC chief for the UK and Ireland Mendi Msimang, who joined AAM chief Archbishop Trevor Huddleston and others for the vigil said the move was "significant"

"It shows that De Klerk is worried by the turn of events and how the assassination is likely to interfere in the process but one would have loved to see much more expression of urgency regarding an early date for elections"

## Ali bemused by chanting crowd

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Militant youth protestors delivered a knockout blow in Cape Town yesterday to an apparently dazed Muhammad Ali when he arrived on the Parade at the height of the demonstrations.

Ali seemed overwhelmed as he stared at the youngsters who crowded around the bus that brought him into the city centre and weakly raised a finger in acknowledgement.

The young demonstrators ignored his subdued response and they shouted "Ali, Ali" progressively louder, with their fists in the air.

When the bus moved after stopping for a brief period to leave the Parade area, the crowd followed him, still chanting and breaking the cordon ANC marshals and the police had thrown around the area.

The almost hysterical response of the crowd yesterday at what should have been a memorial rally for the late Chris Hani must have been one of the most surprising situations Ali has landed in.

## Youths damage shops, cars during Maritzburg march

MARITZBURG — Hundreds of youths who broke away from a march of 15 000 people smashed shop windows, torched cars and damaged other vehicles yesterday.

Journalists reported seeing at least three policemen and three civilians injured during a tension-filled day in and around the city.

There were reports of stone throwing and clashes between youths and police in Maritzburg's townships.

Addressing a commemoration service in Market Square, ANC Midlands leader Harry Gwala repeated a call for the suspension of constitutional negotiations because of SACP general secretary Chris Hani's assassination.

Both Gwala and Winnie Mandela blamed government for Hani's killing.

Gwala said President F W de Klerk could not escape blame for the murder as he had been urging the ANC to cut its ties with communists and had called for radicals within the ANC to be isolated.

Gwala said the recent branding of Umkhonto we Sizwe members as criminals by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel had also lead to the murder.

He said the liberation movement had sacrificed so much that it now had to pause in the negotiation process until government acted decisively against violence.

The crowd moved to police headquarters to deliver a memorandum, but marshals struggled to contain groups of angry youths who broke away and vented their fury on vehicles and shops.

At least four vehicles were torched and more than 50 damaged. Almost every street in the CBD had damaged shops and residential buildings.

Midlands ANC secretary Sifiso Nkabinde described the damage as "unfortunate". He said ANC leaders had tried to placate the angry crowd but "one has to consider the anger of the people on the ground — we tried our best but we could not contain their anger".

Another Midlands ANC leader said he believed the groups which ran amok were agents provocateur intent on discrediting the organisation.

Police said patrols in the Edendale Valley were shot at six times by people wielding automatic weapons. Security forces used rubber bullets and teargas in some townships after burning barricades were erected and private vehicles stoned.

In Durban, thousands of people converged on the city centre. Violence erupted when a group broke away from the main body and torched two cars and a motorcycle in West Street. Several shops had windows smashed and looted — Sapa



## Public sector staff cuts may escalate

15/4/93 GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Public sector staff shrinkage was expected to speed up in the first quarter of this year in terms of government's staff curtailment plan, the Public Servants' Association said yesterday.

However, figures released by Central Statistical Service yesterday showed that staff numbers were spiralling in the six homeland bureaucracies — an increase of 32 000 to 242 000 during 1992.

They also showed total employment in central government's general affairs departments and the provincial administrations increased by just over 2 000 to 599 402. For the last quarter of 1992 they were paid R4,322bn — an increase of R514m against October-December 1991.

However, workers in own affairs departments dropped by nearly 10 000 to 190 623, which indicated the winding down of these departments. They were paid R1,776bn — an increase of R216,171m compared with the last quarter of 1991.

The huge increase in the numbers employed by homeland bureaucracies was reflected in the salary bill for the last quarter last year, which ballooned by R256,5m to R1,293bn.

Government has pointed out it has no control over how many are employed by the homelands or what they are paid.

PSA GM Hans Olivier said the CSS numbers illustrated the early results of government's staff curtailment programme. The

☐ To Page 2

## Staff

programme would have accelerated in the first quarter of this year as large numbers had accepted early retirement from the close of the financial year at end-March.

Many others would wait until end-July to get the full benefits of the July pay hike in their retirement settlements.

Olivier said the fear of interference with pensions and gratuitous appointments in a new dispensation was not a significant factor for the early retirement numbers.

Based on the CSS figures and taking into account the 5% pay hike, the pay of workers in general and own affairs departments and the provincial administration will cost more than R26bn over a 12-month period.

In the entire public sector — including parastatals, universities and technikons, local governments, Transnet and the Post Office — the numbers employed increased by 2 360 to 1,672-million. They were paid R13,477bn in the October-December quarter — an increase of R1,6bn.

☐ From Page 1

## Shill to earn R170 000

CAPE TOWN — Newly appointed National Housing and Public Works Minister Louis Shill will earn an annual salary of R170 892. *BIDAY 15/4/93*

This is the standard salary for ministers.

Shill, who relinquishes his position as Sage Group chairman and CE when he joins the Cabinet on June 1, has indicated he would be available to serve as a minister until the next general election. It is considered likely that he will be in office for about one year.

Shill will also qualify for an annual allowance of R47 208 to cover his housing, entertainment and travel costs. This amount could be tax deductible.

Another perk available to government ministers is an interest-free loan up to R242 900 payable over four years to finance the purchase of a car. State President's Office spokesman Caspar Venter said Shill would have access to this perk but would have to repay the outstanding balance at the end of his term.

Due to the brief period of office Shill would not qualify for a normal pension, Venter said, but there was the possibility that he would receive a lump sum payment based on a specified formula.



## Hitman worries local Poles

POLISH ambassador to South Africa Mr Stanislaw Cienuch will try to meet ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela amid mounting anger and fear among the local Polish community

Cienuch said yesterday media reports linking Polish-born Mr Janus Walus to the murder of SA Communist Party general-secretary Mr Chris Hani had upset the Polish community. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa*

*Sowetan 15/4/93.*

REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA

# Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Vol. 334

PRETORIA, 16 APRIL 1993

No. 14741

## PROCLAMATION

*by the*

*State President*

*of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 32, 1993

FILLING OF A VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES ELECTORAL DIVISION OF GLENVIEW

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Filling of Casual Vacancies in Parliament Act, 1992 (Act No 148 of 1992)—

- (1) I hereby declare that a vacancy has occurred in the representation of the House of Delegates in the Electoral Division of Glenview, and
- (2) I hereby order that the vacancy be filled within 21 days after the date of the publication of this Proclamation, by the nomination of a member, for the unexpired portion of the tenure of office of the former member who vacated the seat concerned, by the political party which in terms of section 2 (2) of the said Act is competent to make the nomination

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eighth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-three

**F. W. DE KLERK,**  
State President

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet

**D. P. J. SCHUTTE,**  
Minister of the Cabinet

## PROKLAMASIE

*van die*

*Staatspresident*

*van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 32, 1993

AANVULLING VAN 'N VAKATURE IN DIE RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES KIESAFDELING GLENVIEW

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Aanvulling van Tussentydse Vakatures in die Parlement, 1992 (Wet No 148 van 1992)—

- (1) verklaar ek dat 'n vakature ontstaan het in die verteenwoordiging van die Raad van Afgevaardigdes in die kiesafdeling Glenview, en
- (2) gelas ek dat die vakature aangevul word binne 21 dae vanaf die datum van afkondiging van hierdie Proklamasie, deur die benoeming van 'n lid vir die onverstreke gedeelte van die amps-termyn van die gewese lid wat die betrokke setel ontruim het, deur die politieke party wat ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van genoemde Wet bevoeg is om die benoeming te doen

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agste dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Drie-en-negentig

**F. W. DE KLERK,**  
Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

**D. P. J. SCHUTTE,**  
Minister van die Kabinet



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Agricultural body condemns new move

# Diplomatic row explodes

■ COMPLAINT Transkei accuses South

Africa of breach of protocol in latest feud:

By Mzimasi Ngudle

**A** DIPLOMATIC row erupted between Transkei and South Africa yesterday after an alleged breach of protocol by South Africa

Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said the South African ambassador to Transkei, Mr Horace van Rensburg, had unilaterally issued a statement that South Africans should not visit Transkei.

Holomisa claimed the statement said the

situation in the homeland was tense.

He denied this and quashed rumours that embassy staff had been expelled.

"The ambassador apparently does not understand the politics of this region. The sooner they replace him the better," Holomisa said.

Holomisa said Foreign Affairs Minister Pk Botha, with whom he lodged a protest yesterday, was the one competent to issue the statement.

Van Rensburg said it was his responsibility to warn South African citizens of potential dangers

**ROLLER COASTER TAXIS**

**JOHANNESBURG to DURBAN**

**7 days a week Day—Night**

**Jhb. (011)**

**857-2398/857-1544**

**Durban (031)**

**23-0055/23-3706**

**RELIABLE — SAFE**

## Laws will cost jobs

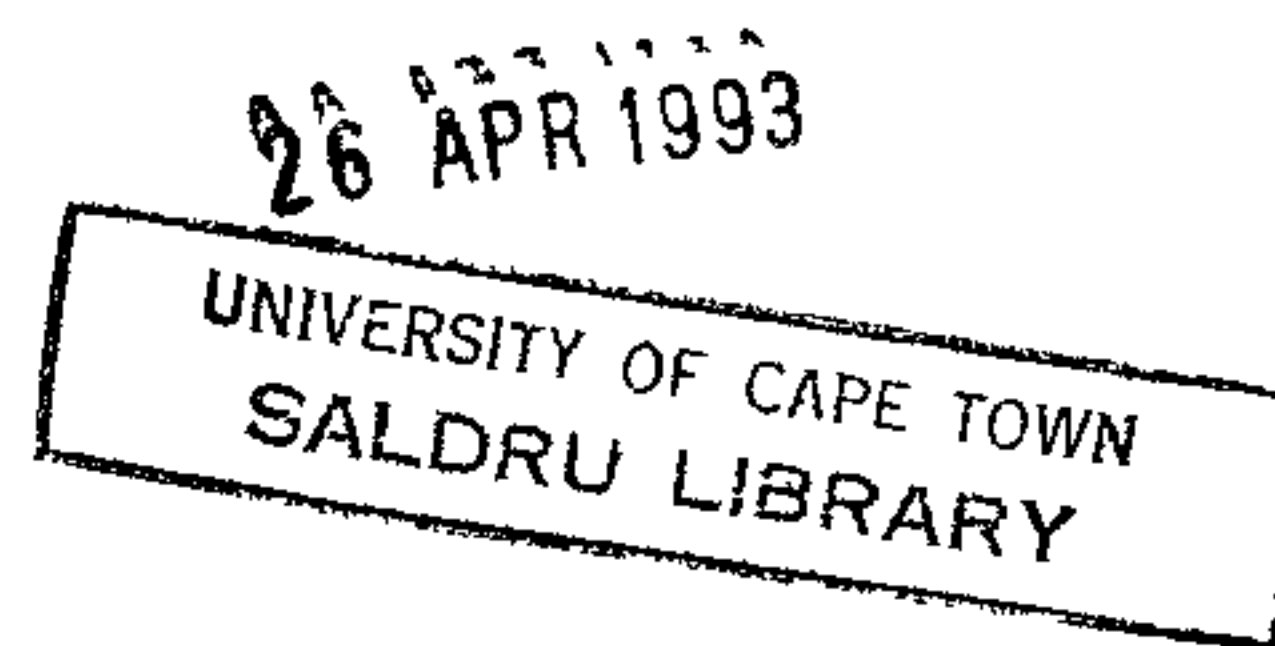
■ Will result in increased mechanisation:

PRESIDENT of the Western Cape Agricultural Union Mr Chris du Toit says the application of labour legislation in agriculture is short-sighted and will result in unemployment.

Addressing the union's annual meeting at Paarl yesterday, he said the move was simply another means of winning the support of the workers.

It would have the effect of increasing mechanisation in agriculture, thus aggravating unemployment, he said. — Sapa





REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE



## STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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VOL 334

CAPE TOWN, 16 APRIL 1993

KAAPSTAD, 16 APRIL 1993

No. 14708

### STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 568

16 April 1993

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No 48 of 1993 Unauthorized Expenditure Act (House of Assembly), 1993

### KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No 568

16 April 1993

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 48 van 1993 Wet op Ongemagtigde Uitgawes (Volksraad), 1993

# ACT

**To authorize certain unauthorized expenditure from the Revenue Account: House of Assembly.**

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 25 March 1993 )*

**B**E IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

**Defraying of unauthorized expenditure with regard to Health Services from Revenue Account: House of Assembly**

1. (1) The Revenue Account House of Assembly is hereby charged with the amount of R140 295,96 to defray certain expenditure over and above the amount appropriated for the financial year which ended on 31 March 1991 in respect of the vote Health Services (Vote No 8) 5

(2) The expenditure referred to in subsection (1) is more fully described in paragraph 6, on page 4, of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Appropriation and Miscellaneous Accounts in respect of the Administration House of Assembly for 1990-91 [RP 75/1992], which has been submitted to the House of Assembly, and in the Report of the House Committee on Public Accounts House of Assembly, 1992 10

**Short title** 15

2. This Act shall be called the Unauthorized Expenditure Act (House of Assembly), 1993



# WET

**Om sekere ongemagtigde uitgawes uit die Inkomsterekening: Volksraad te magtig.**

*(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken )  
(Goedgekeur op 25 Maart 1993 )*

**D**AAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

**Bestryding van ongemagtigde uitgawes ten aansien van Gesondheidsdienste uit Inkomsterekening: Volksraad**

- 5    1. (1) Die Inkomsterekening: Volksraad word hierby belas met die bedrag van R140 295,96 tot dekking van sekere uitgawes bo en behalwe die bedrag beskikbaar gestel vir die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1991 geëindig het ten opsigte van die begrotingspos Gesondheidsdienste (Begrotingspos No 8)
- 10    (2) Die uitgawes in subartikel (1) bedoel, word nader omskryf in paragraaf 6, op bladsy 4, van die Verslag van die Ouditeur-generaal oor die Appropriasie- en Diverse Rekenings ten opsigte van die Administrasie: Volksraad vir 1990-91 [RP 75/1992], wat aan die Volksraad voorgelê is, en in die Verslag van die Raadskomitee oor Openbare Rekenings: Volksraad, 1992

**Kort titel**

- 15    2. Hierdie Wet heet die Wet op Ongemagtigde Uitgawes (Volksraad), 1993





Hansard

(2) No

With reference to the cases mentioned in paragraph (1) (a), the situation is as follows:

- In five cases civil proceedings have been instituted by the State Attorney.
- The writing-off of the debts is being considered in five cases as the debtors have not been traced.
- In four cases the debtors are already paying without any steps being taken
- In one case the debtor requested the writing-off of the debt. It has been referred to the Treasury and its decision is not yet known

### Tokoza: prosecutions instituted in respect of violence

158 Mr L. FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in respect of each of the following incidents at Tokoza listed in a report of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) presented to the State President on 17 November 1992, viz, the (a) attack on hostel dwellers launched from house No 2044, Khumalo Street, Tokoza, on 8 September 1991, (b) murder of Mr Sam Ntuli on 29 September 1991, (c) attack on taxis, taxi drivers and taxi passengers near Natalspruit Hospital on 7 October 1991, (d) attack on a Rand Water Board minibus on 26 February 1992, (e) Crossroads massacre of 3 to 4 April 1992 and (f) Zonkezwane massacre of 6 April 1992, if not, why not; if so, (i) when, and (ii) what are the other relevant details in each case,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B371E

### The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (i) One person has been charged, but a trial date for the Supreme

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansard

(i) Falls away

(ii) During the night of 3-4 April 1992, three groups of persons armed with firearms, axes and pangas attacked the Crossroads squatter camp at Kathlehong and 19 persons were killed, 12 injured and 45 squatter houses destroyed

(f) No, no-one has as yet been arrested in connection with the incident. An inquest must still be held, but the date has not, as yet, been determined

(i) Falls away.

(ii) The Zonkezwane squatter camp was attacked on 6 April 1992 by a group of persons whilst the occupants were sleeping. Four persons were killed and 10 injured. Scores of squatters' huts and vehicles were destroyed

Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Directors-General:

overseas trips

159 Mr L. FUCHS asked the State President

- (1) (a) How many overseas trips were undertaken by each (i) Minister, (ii) Deputy Minister and (iii) Director-General of each Department during the period 1 March 1992 up to and including 28 February 1993, (b) what, in respect of each such trip, was the total cost incurred in respect of (i) travel, (ii) hotel accommodation and (iii) allowances and (c) what was the purpose of each such trip
- (2) whether any of these persons were accompanied by their spouses; if so, what are their names? B372E

The STATE PRESIDENT.

The details requested are attached as an annexure

cont. —

- (c) No, one suspect was arrested, but the case was withdrawn as a result of insufficient evidence. An inquest must still be held, but the date has not, as yet, been determined
- (i) Falls away
- (ii) On 1 October 1991, the day of Mr Sam Ntuli's funeral (paragraph (b) (ii) *supra*), 18 taxi drivers and passengers were shot dead near the Natalspruit hospital.
- (d) Yes
- (i) Two persons have been charged and are being detained whilst awaiting a trial date in the Supreme Court
- (ii) Employees of the Rand Water Board, who were on their way to work in a minibus on 26 February 1992, were attacked with AK47-rifles on the Old Vereeniging Road. Four passengers were killed and several wounded
- (e) No, no arrests have as yet been made. An inquest must still be held, but the date has, as yet, not been determined

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
1 Office of the State President		R	R	R	R		
1 1 Minister	1	726	9 476	—	10 202	The Netherlands/Germany Attend and participate in the international Conference of the Conrad Adenauer Foundation	Dr G Viljoen
1 2 Dir-General	1	—	—	9 130	9 130	Russia/Japan/Singapore: Accompany the State President and his wife	Dr J P Roux
2 Foreign Affairs							
2 1 Minister	3	14 865	16 926	—	31 791	New York Address the UN Security Council and meet with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Africa and the President of the Security Council	—
		429	3 460	—	3 889	Rome: The concluding of a peace accord with Mozambique	—
		2 654	59 442	—	62 096	Paris: The signing of a Chemical Weapons Treaty	—
2 2 Deputy Minister	5	12 429	4 038	—	16 467	Germany/Britain Attending the SA Chiefs of Missions Conference	—
		26 552	12 788	—	39 340	Germany/Spain Visit the SA exhibit at Expo '92 and attend the German Sitting	R S Schoeman

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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cont. →

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
		R	R	R	R		
		—	861	642	1 503	Republic of China Attend the World for Freedom and Democracy Meeting	—
		12 263	281	—	12 544	The Netherlands Attend the Chiefs of Missions Conference	—
		26 271	701	—	26 972	Turkey Attend the opening of the SA Consulate General in Istanbul and hold talks with government leaders	R S Schoeman
2 3 Dir-General	6	18 345	—	872	19 217	Spain/Cairo Visit the SA exhibit at Expo '92	—
		—	1 880	4 199	6 079	Russia/Japan/Singapore Official visit in the company of the State President	N P van Heerden
		14 865	—	1 080	15 945	New York Attend a Security Council Meeting	—
		12 327	6 129	2 343	20 799	Germany Attend the Chiefs of Missions Conference	—
		285	708	1 856	2 849	London/Paris. Accompany the State President	—
		19 933	—	1 702	21 635	New York Attend the inauguration of the President of the USA Mr Bill Clinton	—

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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cont. →  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
3 Constitutional Development Service		R	R	R	R		
3 1 Deputy Minister	2	27 330	—	—	27 330	Britain/Greece/Germany Attend Conferences at Hanover and London Inform opinion-formers/businessmen/RSA Missions regarding the negotiation process	Dr J T Delport
		37 620	—	—	37 620	USA/United Kingdom/The Netherlands Attend Conferences regarding Federalism Inform opinion formers/RSA Missions in connection with the negotiation process	Dr J T Delport
4. Water Affairs and Forestry							
4.1 Dir-General	1	21 806	6 348	3 252	31 406	Egypt/Israel/Turkey/Romema Exchange information regarding water schemes	G C D Claas-sens
5 Administration House of Assembly							
5 1 Dir-General	1	9 345	4 841	4 653	18 839	Vienna Attending the three yearly congress of the International Institute for Administrative Sciences	—

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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Cont.-v

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
6. Public Enterprises and Privatization		R	R	R	R		
6.1 Minister	2	25 787	4 689	—	30 476	France: Hold talks with bodies in connection with matters of mutual interest	D J De Villiers
		25 678	5 242	—	30 920	Switzerland: Appear at and participate in The World Economic Forum	D J de Villiers
7. Justice							
7 1 Dir-General	1	10 665	17 640	12 683	40 988	Spain/Italy/Greece/Portugal/France. Investigate the civil and criminal law procedure systems and attend the International Bar Association Congress	J J Noeth
8 Finance							
8 1 Minister	2	57 785	23 201	3 209	84 195	Washington: Attend the IMF World Bank meeting as Governor	D L Keys
		12 811	—	—	12 811	Switzerland Participate in the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos	—
8 2 Deputy Minister	2	46 487	27 280	4 677	78 444	Europe. Study visit in connection with tax matters and legislation	T G Alant

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
		R	R	R	R		
8 3 Dir-General	4	37 485	4 356	—	41 841	Europe To promote the liaison of water source management over international borders	J A v Wyk
		18 618	4 280	4 537	27 435	Ontario/Toronto/New York/Zurich Visit banks, the IMF and the World Bank	—
		18 029	3 517	3 704	25 250	London/Amsterdam Deliver a presentation about South Africa at Euromonies' Global Borrowers Forum and visit banks	—
		34 764	7 616	6 383	48 763	London/Amsterdam/Lisbon: Represent South Africa at the IMF and World Banks' annual meeting and deliver a presentation about South Africa at the Institutional Investor, European Institute's Managing Directors' Roundtable	G P Croeser
		13 386	—	—	13 386	Switzerland/Poland Attend the World Economic Forums' annual meeting and promote communal financial relations	—
9 State Expenditure							
9 1 Dir-General	1	15 787	7 724	8 421	31 932	England/Western Europe/USA Investigation of the functional and technical application of modular accounting systems in government services	—

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accomp by spouses
		R	R	R	R		
10. Auditor-General							
10 1 Deputy Auditor-General	1	10 506	5 098	6 272	21 876	Washington. Attending the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INCOSAI XIV)	Prof J A J Loots
11 Administration House of Representatives							
11 1 Minister	4	28 771	24 144	611	53 526	Europe/Middle East Obtain information regarding the urban renewal, the community development, co-operative farming methods, the kibbutz system and mechanised farming	P W Saaman
		49 987	77 177	99	127 203	United States/Australia/Far East: Attend an IMF Conference and organization Forums on invasion	G N Morkel
		35 654	36 140	—	71 794	Far East Investigate the connection between culture, tourism and distance education	A Williams
		45 413	2 795	3 045	51 253	United States/Canada Investigate the application of computer literacy programmes	A A Jules

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No. of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
11 2 Deputy Minister	1	R 18 868	R 28 999	R 1 070	R 48 937	Europe To study low cost housing matters, the informal settlement and squatting problems and establish how the local authorities deal therewith	—
11 3 Dir-General	1	12 000	13 000	4 853	29 853	The Netherlands/Germany/Austria/England Investigate urban development and technical education	—
12 Administration House of Delegates							
12 1 Minister	1	30 275	13 394	5 334	49 003	Israel/Japan/Republic of China/Hong Kong Study tour	—
13 Home Affairs							
13 1 Minister	1	10 908	10 293	—	21 201	Singapore/Hong Kong/Taipei Addressed the International Foundation of Singapore and immigration problems in Hong Kong	L A Pienaar
13 2 Dir-General	1	17 276	9 499	12 028	38 803	England Attend the promotion on SA film productions at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts	P J Colyn

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No. of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
14 Education and Training		R	R	R	R		
14.1 Minister	1	32 448	1 008	2 143	35 599	USA: Study the education problems of underdeveloped areas in the urban communities	S J de Beer
14 2 Dir-General	1	34 998	8 026	12 279	55 303	USA/Germany Study the education problems of underdeveloped areas in urban communities	J B Z Louw
15 Mineral and Energy Affairs							
15 1 Minister	3	24 899	—	1 109	26 008	United Kingdom Observe the 1992 British Election in the capacity of CODESA delegate	G S Bartlett
		38 087	2 408	5 239	45 734	USA/Canada Investigate matters concerning nuclear energy, the fuel industry and mineral affairs	G S Bartlett
		17 510	5 619	2 869	25 998	France Deliver an opening address at the Coaltrains '92 International Coal Conference	—
16 Agriculture							
16 1 Deputy Minister	2	14 656	2 330	3 045	20 031	Greece Attend the opening of the SA Pavilion at the Trade and Industry Show	A T Meyer

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
17 National Health and Population Development		R 29 790	R 11 505	R 11 195	R 52 490	Argentina/Brazil/Chile Contact visits	A T Meyer
17.1 Deputy Minister	1	14 764	3 032	2 700	20 496	Taiwan: Investigate population development	—
17.2 Dir-General	1	18 812	7 362	1 136	27 310	Europe Give support to the department's International liaison endeavours and promote work relations with the European Communities Ambassador	Dr C F Slabber
18 S A Police							
18.1 Commissioner	1	—	6 400	3 764	10 164	Hungary/London Visit, on invitation, the International Police Association and SA Police representative in Europe to ascertain the development of policing	—
19. Regional and Land Affairs							
19.1 Deputy Minister	2	12 034	—	—	12 034	USA Attend the Republican National Convention	—
		51 000	55 000	14 000	120 000	South America/Baltic Countries To obtain information in connection with land reforms on International areas	J H L Scheepers

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MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
20 National Education		R	R	R	R		
20.1 Minister	1	24 896	2 297	—	27 193	Barcelona Attend the Olympic Games on invitation of the International Olympic Committee	P G Marais
20.2 Dir-General	1	21 277	3 637	14 398	39 312	Barcelona/England/The Netherlands/France/Germany/Spain: Attend the Olympic Games and visit education authorities in connection with a future education dispensation in South Africa	Dr J G Garbers
21. Transport							
21.1 Minister	1	29 526	—	4 465	33 991	Malaysia/Singapore The signing of aircraft agreements	—
21.2 Dir-General	2	—	—	3 675	3 675	Thailand/Singapore. Accompany the inaugural flight of the SAA on a new route	Dr C F Scheepers
		54 532	13 924	12 034	80 490	Switzerland/Germany/UK/USA/Mexico/Brazil Study visit in connection with transport matters	Dr C F Scheepers
22. S A Defence Force							
22.1 Minister	1	25 406	—	1 483	26 889	Switzerland/Romania The strengthening of military relations	G Louw

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
22 2 Deputy Minister	2	R 33 342	R 15 170	R 4 748	R 53 260	Egypt/Portugal/England. Led the SA Contingent to the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein and held defence and environment related Conversations	W N J v V Breytenbach
22 3 Chief of the SA Defence Force	2	12 897 17 193	— 9 142	1 348 5 899	14 245 32 234	Switzerland. Represented the Government at the IDEX Show	—
23. Local Government and National Housing		12 897	—	1 348	14 245	Portugal/Spain/France/Italy/Israel Discussions and briefings of opposite members on military matters	A J Liebenberg
23.1 Minister	1	31 704	6 754	—	38 458	Switzerland. Represented the Government at the IDEX Show	—
24. Manpower						Visit the World Bank to introduce the proposals of the De Looz Task Group	L Wessels
24 1 Dir-General	1	15 944	5 564	4 196	25 704	Australia Attending the International Labour Relations Association congress and study the Australian training system	—

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	(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)		(1)(c)	(2)
Department	No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Total	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
25 Trade and Industry		R	R	R	R		
25 1 Minister	4	7 472 28 039	11 962 8 391	3 267 1 895	22 701 38 325	China The stimulation of trade	—
		30 104	5 100	605	35 809	Belgium/Germany. Investigate the prospects in respect of investors in the RSA and promote foreign trade relations	—
		27 852	21 047	3 918	52 817	Taipei Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference	—
25 2 Deputy Minister	2	78 134	23 371	6 043	107 548	London. Address a seminar and meet with top level officials of employment organisations and industrialists	—
		67 878	3 147	3 920	74 945	London/Brussels/Venice Meeting of various ambassadors to promote foreign trade relations	D Graaf
25 3 Dir-General	4	4 055	9 762	4 274	18 091	Zurich/Geneva/Dusseldorf/Frankfurt/Bahrain/Dubai/London Hold high level discussions to promote exports	D Graaf
		12 426	3 558	1 839	17 823	Peoples Republic of China and other Territories in the far East Promotion of trade	—
						Belgium/Germany Investigate prospects for foreign investors and the promotion of foreign trade relations	—

1081 Hansard MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993 1082

1083

Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

1084

		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
26. Provincial Administration Orange Free State			R 19 943	R 2 045	R 1 039	Mexico. Discussions with Mexican authorities in connection with further normalisation of trade	—
			15 882	3 960	1 390	Taipei. Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference	—
	26.1 Dir-General	1	10 574	12 912	12 092	Europe. Consult experts in connection with regional and local government, the financing of these levels and the influence of the human-rights dispensation on government activities	—
27. Public Works							
27.1 Dir-General	1	1	9 250	4 978	7 409	Spain/France/Germany/Belgium. Attend meeting of ICOLD as leader of SAN-COLD and visits to offices of foreign Missions	—

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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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## Commercial/financial irregularities:

## complaints/charges

168 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many complaints and/or charges relating to (i) fraud, (ii) so-called commercial theft, (iii) exchange control violations and irregularities, (iv) bribery and corruption and (v) section 440F of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), regarding insider trading, were investigated by the South African Police in 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) in respect of each category referred to above, how many investigations arising from such complaints and/or charges resulted in (i) criminal trials and (ii) convictions of the parties concerned

B382E

## THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1988	38 889	326	82	1 116	1
1989	43 040	290	60	1 143	5
1990	52 426	355	47	1 077	0
1991	58 154	287	48	1 510	2
1992	61 615	405	37	1 383	11
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1988	15 453			8 484	
1989	15 969			9 176	
1990	16 187			9 681	
1991	16 782			10 413	
1992	16 871			10 679	
(a) (ii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1988	216			212	
1989	150			124	
1990	164			159	
1991	131			105	
1992	97			77	
(a) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1988	38			22	
1989	19			49	
1990	18			14	
1991	12			18	
1992	19			21	
(a) (iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1988	940			209	
1989	917			227	
1990	873			212	
1991	1 110			247	
1992	1 168			226	

(a) (v)

1988	0	0
1989	4	3
1990	0	0
1991	1	1
1992	2	2

Note Details with regard to 1986 and 1987 are not available, as the official registers for the years concerned have already been destroyed in terms of the official instructions

The apparent discrepancy in the number of criminal trials and convictions in paragraph (a) (ii) as above mentioned, is due to the fact that one or more accused have been charged and found guilty in several cases

## Port Elizabeth/Lifenhage: end-of-year examination statistics

174 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many pupils in schools falling under his Department in the (a) Port Elizabeth and (b) Uitenhage metropolises (i) wrote the end-of-year examinations for, and (ii) passed, each standard in 1992?

## THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

	(a)		(b)	
STANDARD	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
SSA*	9 890	8 483	2 876	2 332
SSB*	8 438	7 527	2 299	1 960
STD 1*	7 773	6 863	2 089	1 919
STD 2*	7 273	6 666	2 123	1 968
STD 3*	7 446	6 078	1 866	1 582
STD 4*	6 880	5 914	1 816	1 604
STD 5*	6 241	5 553	1 605	1 460
STD 6	8 465	5 418	1 505	803
STD 7	8 643	5 529	1 460	928
STD 8	7 259	5 046	1 263	814
STD 9	5 145	3 135	1 018	523
STD 10	5 116	2 528	543	276
TOTAL	88 569	68 740	20 463	16 169

## \* PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Public servants: official overseas visits

186 Mr L FUCHS asked the State President

(a) How many overseas visits were under-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



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Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

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		(1)(a)	(1)(b)(i)	(1)(b)(ii)	(1)(b)(iii)	(1)(c)	(2)
Department		No of Trips	Travel Costs	Accommodation	Allowances	Purpose of Trip	Name of persons accompanied by spouses
26	Provincial Administration Orange Free State	1	R 19 943	R 2 045	R 1 039	Mexico Discussions with Mexican authorities in connection with further normalisation of trade	—
			15 882	3 960	1 390	Taipei Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference	—
			10 574	12 912	12 092	Europe Consult experts in connection with regional and local government, the financing of these levels and the influence of the human-rights dispensation on government activities	—
26 1	Dir-General	1					
27	Public Works						
27 1	Dir-General	1	9 250	4 978	7 409	Spain/France/Germany/Belgium Attend meeting of ICOLD as leader of SAN-COLD and visits to offices of foreign Missions	—

1085

Hansard

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993

Hansard

1086

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B382E

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1989	43 040	290	60	1 143	5
1990	52 426	355	47	1 077	0
1991	58 154	287	48	1 510	2
1992	61 615	405	37	1 383	11

(b)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(a)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(a)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(a)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(a)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(a)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

174 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Note Details with regard to 1986 and 1987 are not available, as the official registers for the years concerned have already been destroyed in terms of the official instructions

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## Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: end-of-year examination statistics

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## \* PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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(a) How many overseas visits were under-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

CONFIDENTIAL



# Monitors 'keep violence in check'

6/04/93

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE presence of monitors had contributed significantly to preventing violence during the mourning period for Chris Hani, Witwatersrand/Vaal national peace committee vice-chairman Rupert Lorimer said yesterday.

Lorimer said monitors had succeeded in defusing tense situations that arose from misunderstandings, and had averted potential clashes between various factions over the past few days.

He said although the small number of deaths that did occur were to be regretted, he was "infinitely relieved" at the low incidence of violence.

"Given the number of people involved (in the mourning) it could have been much, much worse," he said. And in spite of the incidents at Dawn Park and Nasrec, the day passed peacefully.

Co-operation between the police, peace committee members and march organisers was good, he said.

The peace committee had more than 200 people deployed yesterday. The monitors reported to the control room in Braamfontein, where decisions were taken.

Lorimer said that as the monitors were drawn from many different organisations, they were largely accepted by the communities in which they operated.

He said this made them effective in dealing with tense situations. People tended to calm down when they realised that a neutral party was monitoring them.

Although the peace structures had not always been able to prevent bloodshed, Lorimer said they had achieved "admirable success" in keeping the death toll down.

One of the most important functions of the committee was stopping rumours that could increase tension, he said.

He blamed police for starting some of these rumours. In one instance during the protest march on Saturday, police reported that ANC supporters were unloading weapons from a truck in Johannesburg. Monitors rushed to the scene and discovered the "weapons" were sound equipment, he said.

## LEGAL NOTICES

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## London embassy service

CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON — The entire staff of the SA embassy yesterday attended a service of intercession to pray for peace and remember the bereaved relatives of SACP general secretary Chris Hani.

Resident pastor Ds Dirk Oosthuizen, who led the service, reminded staff Hani's life was "a gift from God ... and nobody had the right to take it from him".

The congregation stood for a moment's silence to remember Hani's wife and children, after which the pastor led prayers for reconciliation which he said was essential to keep constitutional negotiations on track.

An embassy spokesman said ambassador Kent Durr had decided on the service.

Durr was deluged by media interview requests yesterday as images of violence in Sebokeng and Soweto featured prominently on television and in newspapers.

He told BBC TV's Channel One that violence was "the handmaiden of poverty" and said it would not contribute to the constitutional process. "One hopes that it will not go on and and we will return to negotiation."

He emphasised the co-operation between ANC marshals and the police in controlling unruly mobs and said police had offered the maximum legal reward for information leading to the arrest of the Sebokeng killers.

Star 2114193 (856)  
**Japan, SA to work together** (259)

Japan's ambassador said yesterday his country expected to work closely with South Africa to contribute to Africa's reconstruction and recovery. Katsumi Sezaki, speaking at a meeting of the SA Institute of International Affairs, labelled Mozambique as an African country where South Africa would play an "indispensable role" in reconstruction and rehabilitation.

1223

FRIDAY, 23 APRIL 1993

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

1224

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply.

Own Affairs

Year	No of houses	No of sites	Total amount
1987	3 058	2 556	R117,3m
1988	5 936	6 697	R136,4m
1989	1 621	4 152	R117,4m
1990	2 084	3 427	R181,1m
1991	7 074	4 764	R239,9m
1992	2 623	4 466	R105,8m

## Houses built

15 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Housing

(a) How many houses were built by his Department in each calendar or financial year since the establishment of his Department in 1984 and (b) what was the total amount spent by his Department on the construction of these houses during this period? D106E

## The MINISTER OF HOUSING

Year	No of houses	No of sites	Total amount
1984	2 870	1 094	R 85,8m
1985	4 523	1 115	R105,0m
1986	3 009	1 609	R 96,4m

I wish to point out that the total amount spent includes the cost for the number of houses built as well as for the number of sites serviced

## Schools: capacity/enrolment

17 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under the control of her Department in the first term of 1993? D110E

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a)	(i)	(ii)
181 254	113 100	173 675
97 644		

## INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Abrahams, Mr T—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 629

Beyers, Mr J M—

General Affairs

Constitutional Development, 573

Bruwer, Mr A A B—

Own Affairs

Agricultural Development, 783

Burrows, Mr R M—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 99, 954

Carlisle, Mr R V—

General Affairs

National Health and Welfare, 1127

Own Affairs

Housing and Works, 605

Chiolé, Mr J—

General Affairs

Transport, 49

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 1159

Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 19

Gibson, Mr D H M—

General Affairs

Trade and Industry, 309

Goodall, Mr B B—

General Affairs

Finance, 580

Gounden, Mr T L—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 648

Haswell, Mr R F—

General Affairs

Law and Order, 420

Isaacs, Mr N M—

General Affairs

Public Works, 619

Own Affairs

Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, 125

Landers, Mr L T—

General Affairs

Justice, 1185

Langley, Adv T—

General Affairs

Justice, 413

Leon, Mr A J—

General Affairs

Justice, 56

Moorcroft, Mr E K—

General Affairs

Agriculture, 734

Naidoo, Mr P—

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 855

Nasson, Mr C I—

General Affairs

Administration and Tourism, 823

National Health, 351



# Four shots that cost SA R3 billion

By Mathatha Tsedu and Ruth Bhengu

**DAMAGE CONTROL** After the as-

sassination cost the country dearly:

**F**OUR shots cost the country close to R3 billion. That is the estimated cost to the country of the murder, protests, investigations and burial of the late SACP chief, Mr Chris Hanu.

From the moment the assassin pulled the trigger and shot Hanu at his No 2 Hakea Street, Dawn Park, home on April 10, he unleashed an elaborate chain of events, the effects of which will be felt for a long time to come.

From discussions with several organisations and institutions, the following emerged:

The police deployed 23 000 police officers at a cost of at least R5 million. These costs derive from transport, accommodation and catering for policemen on special duties.

In addition, the SADF, air force

and navy were also dragged in, with many soldiers on patrol duty in black and white areas.

The cost is estimated at about R2,5 million.

The Johannesburg, Germiston, Alberton and Boksburg traffic departments put over 1 000 officers on duty at a cost of just over R1 million.

The costs in other towns, as 84 major rallies were held countrywide, on Wednesday April 14, have not been collated, but also run into millions considering the damages incurred in centres such as Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

And then add the costs of the ANC, SACP and Cosatu alliance. The mas-

sive publications in the form of glossy posters, pamphlets, stickers and T-shirts cost over R500 000.

The elaborate marshalling arrangements, which involved over 14 000 men and women. And the food, which alone cost about R1 million.

Transport for regions to converge on Johannesburg cost close to another R1 million.

The two-day work stayaway cost the economy more than R2,4 billion.

Added to these are the costs of the local and international peace monitors.

Legal costs are estimated to be over R1,5 million. Damage to cars, graves, the stadium, buses, houses and shops run into millions. The burial costs are estimated at R15 000.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

**For oral reply**

**General Affairs.**

*Question standing over from Wednesday, 21 April 1993*

### State President's salary

\*1 Mr D LOCKY asked the Minister of Finance.†

Whether, in the light of the fact that the head of state of the Republic receives a tax-free salary and that the current British monarch has indicated that she will pay tax as from 1 April 1993, consideration is being given to deleting the sections of the law in terms of which the State President's salary is tax-free, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

**†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE**

No Although it is so that the British monarch has now offered *inter alia* to pay income tax, this offer—

(1) is based on the payment of tax on a voluntary basis, and

(u) will apply only to income received from private sources and income from her Privy Purse to the extent that the income is used for personal purposes.

Momes and facilities provided for the Queen out of public funds for head of state duties will continue to be tax-free

As far as the head of state of the Republic is concerned, it has always been the position that he is taxable on his income from private sources as the exemption in the Income Tax Act is restricted to the salary and emoluments paid to him by the State

Any possible change in this dispensation can only be accomplished during the negotiation process and in such case a recompensing adjustment will have to be made to the amount of the remuneration to compensate for any tax the head of state will have to pay.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR D LOCKEY: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to base my question to him on the following quotation from the *Sunday Tribune* of 17 January 1993 in which the hon the State President said *inter alia*

South Africa has become poorer in the past few years, we are, therefore, all poorer; and this, ultimately, has to be reflected in our incomes. There is no way it can be escaped. And we must share the burden.

**I want to repeat:**

**We must share the burden.**

My question is what moral right does this Government have, year by year to ask those who are amongst the poorest South Africans to pay more tax for a weaker and more corrupt government, when the Head of State himself is not prepared to make a sacrifice in this connection?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr. Charman, I will reply with pleasure, but not in the political and uninformal style of the question. Since the Income Tax Act of 1914—and that is something which we took over from the Westminster system [Interjections] that hon. member must please give me a chance to reply to the question. It has been written into the relevant Act that the Governor-General and his personal staff did not pay income tax at the time. That principle has to this day remained in our tax system. It was therefore taken over and the Head of State today does not pay tax on the official remuneration which he receives from the State. However, if he has other sources of income, he does, like any ordinary taxpayer, pay tax on all such sources. That is the situation and if it is to be changed, it must be in accordance with negotiations to be conducted on a new constitution and the position of Head of State in terms thereof.

Mr D LOCKEY: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he does not think that if the Head of State of the Republic of South Africa were to pay tax, he would not allow Cabinet Ministers to waste state funds, such as *inter alia*, R2,7 million on overseas holidays and R2,9 million paid to themselves for the inconvenience of continuing to live in their own homes.

# NOTES



Hansard

THURSDAY, 29 APRIL 1993

Hansard

between South African suppliers of inputs and exporters". "The results indicate that GEIS plays a crucial role in stimulating exports, although its role in stimulating investment in export activities is questionable."

GEIS clearly stood no chance of making a dent on the investment climate of the last two years. The Department of Trade and Industry itself, has already had two important investigations done by an independent auditing firm, Deloitte & Touche, with regard to the GEIS. The first investigation was directed at the internal management of GEIS and the administrative efficiency of the guidelines according to which the scheme is run. It included certain proposals for improved control measures, and these have been implemented as from October 1992. The second investigation which Deloitte & Touche has just completed, focused on the efficiency of the scheme for the promotion of exports. The conclusion that Deloitte & Touche reached, was that the GEIS, despite certain shortcomings, is a vital export instrument.

Nonetheless, the Department of Trade and Industry will be obliged to phase out the GEIS if South Africa should accede to the Uruguay Round Agreement of the GATT. The agreement comes into force one year after it has become open for acceptance. Thereafter, developed countries are granted three years, and developing countries six years to phase out export incentives which go against the GATT stipulations. The serious uncertainties bedeviling Uruguay are well known.

Moreover, as the removal of the anti-export bias from the South African economy through tariff rationalisation proceeds, the GEIS will obviously be adapted and adjusted downwards. Central to the adjustments to the South African economy, is the role awarded to exports in the Normative Economic Model

which was recently announced. Some of the model's stated goals, which are regarded as essential for economic growth, are outlined below:

- (a) That South Africa will have to become fully competitive in internationally tradeable goods and services.
  - (b) That South Africa's economic growth must be exported.
  - (c) That an increasing export bias, which will attract investment and pay for increasing imports of capital goods and intermediate inputs, must be pursued.
  - (d) That inflation must be curtailed
  - (e) That closer links be forged with the large trading blocs
  - (f) That South Africa must increasingly move away from the export of primary products towards secondary and manufactured products
- In the short and medium term GEIS is important in achieving these goals. It is also important to realise that GEIS cannot be dealt with in isolation. Subsidies are never ideal. This one can be removed as the problem for which it compensates is taken out of the system. This is receiving the fullest attention of teams from the Department, the BIT and the IDC.

- (3) A total of 51 cases of alleged fraud related to the GEIS are being investigated by the Office for Serious Economic Offences (15), the Commercial Branch of the South African Police (1) and my Department in co-operation with the State Attorney and the Commissioner of Customs and Excise (35). These numbers must be seen in perspective. Firstly, it is unlikely that fraud will be successfully proved in all these cases. Secondly, in every instance where a payment turns out to have been tainted, steps for recovery

Hansard

THURSDAY, 29 APRIL 1993

Hansard

ery are being taken with the co-operation of the state attorney. It can also be mentioned that a Departmental Committee has been formed with the express purpose to evaluate possible cases of fraud under the Scheme so that these can be handed over to the SA Police or the Office for Serious Economic Offences. Arrangements were made for the SA Police and the Office of the State Attorney to serve on this Departmental committee.

Apart from these investigations, my Department is continuously involved with external verification actions in terms of which 61 cases are currently receiving attention. These verification actions will probably bring further cases to light which will have to be pursued by the above-mentioned bodies. It can be mentioned in this regard that the staff component involved with the checking and verification of claims, is being complemented by means of a restructuring of certain sections of the staff component of the Department. Attention is also being given to the possibility of using the services of qualified national Servicemen to ensure the maximum number of claim verifications.

Under present circumstances it is virtually impossible to obtain funds for any increase in staff.

#### GEIS: applications/staff

252 Mr L. FUCHS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (1) (a) (i) How many applications under the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS) were (aa) received and (bb) approved in each of the financial years in which this scheme has been operative and (ii) what was the amount involved in each of these years, (b) (i) how many of the above applications were in respect of exports in Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4, re-

- spectively, and (ii) what were the amounts involved, (c) (i) what procedural changes have been implemented regarding the checking, consideration and approval of pay-outs under this scheme since the first fraud case in respect of the scheme came to light and (ii) when did the latter case come to light, (d) how many staff members of his Department were involved in the handling of GEIS applications as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (e) who were the beneficiaries of pay-outs under this scheme in each of the financial years referred to in paragraph (1) (a) (i).
- (2) whether additional staff members had to be appointed to handle investigations into and payments in respect of GEIS applications, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;
- (3) whether officials of any other Government Departments have to co-sign cheque pay-outs, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether any staff members of his Department have been implicated to date in the approximately 36 investigations into cases of alleged fraud; if so,
- (5) whether any legal or administrative steps have been taken or are to be taken against such staff members, if not, why not; if so, what steps? B538E

#### THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

- (1) (a) (i) (aa) 1990-1991 1 541 applications were received
- 1991-1992 4 967 applications were received
- 1992-1993: 4 798 applications were received (up to 26/3/93)



(bb) 1990-1991: 669 applications were approved

1991-1992: 3 754 applications were approved

1992-1993: 4 756 applications were approved (up to 26/3/93)

(u) (Promissory notes issued and cash pay-outs made)

1990-1991: R140 039 767

1991-1992: R1 342 110 575

1992-1993: R1 591 294 869 (up to 26/3/93)

(b) (i) Almost all applications extend over three qualifying categories. It is thus impossible to do a quantitative categorisation of claims at the time of receipt. The following statistics concerning categories are based upon the values of processed and paid claims for the 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 financial years:

Category 1 = 0%  
2 = 13.2%  
3 = 34.9%  
4 = 51.9%

(u) Please refer to the reply to question (1) (a) (u) above

(c) (i) The guidelines that apply to the GEIS have already been amended twice in the light of the experience gained through the handling of GEIS claims. The latest amendment, which made the procedures related to the submission of claims more stringent, was issued in September 1992 and came into effect on 1 October 1992. Action was therefore not only taken after the first fraud case in respect of

the scheme came to light but the rules of the scheme have been evaluated constantly to identify possible loopholes. The services of Deloitte & Touche were also acquired to review guidelines, administrative procedures and internal management and to make proposals in this regard. Many of the firm's proposals were incorporated into the latest guidelines. The guidelines are currently being reviewed from a legal-technical viewpoint in conjunction with the State Attorney to eliminate loopholes from a legal viewpoint. It is not practical to fully describe all the amendments to the procedures in this answer. A copy of the amended guidelines of 1 October 1992 is therefore being furnished to the hon member.

(u) The first fraud case came to light in July 1991 and the person involved was sentenced in December 1991.

(d) 38 on 26 April 1993

(e) Given the fact that 9 179 claims by active participants in the scheme have been approved to date, full details regarding all the beneficiaries of pay-outs for each financial year will fill volumes. The information is, moreover, of a confidential nature.

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) At the time of the implementation of the GEIS, 10 officials were responsible for the Scheme. Currently 38 officials are involved with the processing and internal verification of GEIS claims, of whom 18 officials from other Directorates and Subdirectorates in my Department are seconded to GEIS. This increase occurred gradually since the middle of 1991.

Over and above the before-mentioned, 6 officials of the Directorate: Business Economics Investigations are being utilised on a full-time basis to attend to external verification actions. Arrangements are presently being made to increase this figure substantially.

Attention is also being given to the possibility of using the services of qualified National Servicemen to ensure the maximum number of claim verifications.

With regard to payments, the services of 3 officials from the Directorate: Financial Management are being used.

(3) No. In terms of section 1 (1) of the Financial Regulations issued under section 38 (1) of the Treasury Act (No 66 of 1975), the Director-General was appointed as the Accountable Officer of my Department. The Director-General is in charge of the funds allocated by Parliament to the Department by means of the annual budget.

Consequently no other person or official of other Departments can issue or sign

cheques/warranty vouchers. This is reserved for persons within the Department of Trade and Industry who have proper authorisation and who are authorised signatories.

The issuing, handling and signing of cheque payments/warranty vouchers are in all respects handled in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Treasury Instructions issued in terms of the Treasury Act (No 66 of 1975).

All approved expenditures are subject to auditing by the Auditor-General.

(4) No. Since the inception the GEIS, three officials were involved in irregularities which were not related to GEIS fraud. In one instance warrant vouchers were stolen. In the other two cases officials were bribed to provide information regarding the names and addresses of GEIS claimants to consultants.

(5) In all three cases the staff involved left the service of my Department and charges were immediately laid with the SAP.

**STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE****No. 693****(259)****(259)****30 April 1993****APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS AND A DEPUTY MINISTER AND CHANGES IN PORTFOLIOS**

**1.** It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has, in accordance with sections 24 and 27, read with section 20, of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983), decided to administer the National Intelligence Service with effect from 1 April 1993 and to appoint the following persons as Ministers/Deputy Ministers and make the following changes in portfolios

**(a) With effect from 1 March 1993:**

Mr Jacob Albertus van Wyk as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

**(b) With effect from 1 April 1993:**

Mr Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee as Minister of Justice and of Defence

Mr Samuel Johannes de Beer also as the Minister responsible for the Office of the Commission for Administration

Dr Elizabeth Hendrina Venter as Minister for National Health and Welfare

Mr Pieter Gabriel Marais also as Minister for Education Co-ordination

Mr Jakobus Albert Rabie as Minister of Population Development

Mr Abraham Williams as Minister for Sport

Dr Bhadra Ranchod as Minister for Tourism

Mr Jacob Albertus van Wyk as Minister of Environment Affairs and of Water Affairs

Mr Andrew Fourie as Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Mr Daniel Pieter Antonie Schutte as Minister of Home Affairs

Mr Glen Morris Edwin Carelse as Deputy Minister for Welfare

Mr Yakoob Mahamed Makda as Deputy Minister of Local Government

Mrs Sheila Margaret Camerer as Deputy Minister of Justice

**2.** The State President has also in accordance with sections 24 and 27, read with section 21, of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), decided—

**(a) to appoint Mr Adriaan Johannes Vlok as Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly with effect from 1 March 1993;****(b) to constitute the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly with effect from 1 April 1993 as follows:**

Mr Adriaan Johannes Vlok as Chairman and Minister of the Budget and of Housing and Works,

Dr Elizabeth Hendrina Venter as Minister of Welfare,

**KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT****No. 693****30 April 1993****AANSTELLING VAN MINISTERS EN 'N ADJUNK-MINISTER EN VERANDERINGE IN PORTEFEULJES**

**1.** Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident kragtens artikels 24 en 27, saamgelees met artikel 20, van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No 110 van 1983), besluit het om met ingang van 1 April 1993 die Nasionale Intelligensiediens te administreer en om die volgende persone as Ministers/Adjunkministers aan te stel en portefeuljeveranderinge aan te bring

**(a) Met ingang van 1 Maart 1993:**

Mnr Jacob Albertus van Wyk as Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou

**(b) Met ingang van 1 April 1993:**

Mnr. Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee as Minister van Justisie en van Verdediging

Mnr Samuel Johannes de Beer ook as die Minister verantwoordelik vir die Kantoer van die Kommissie vir Administrasie

Dr Elizabeth Hendrina Venter as Minister vir Nasionale Gesondheid en Welsyn

Mnr Pieter Gabriel Marais ook as Minister vir Onderwyskoördinerings

Mnr. Jakobus Albert Rabie as Minister van Bevolkingsontwikkeling.

Mnr Abraham Williams as Minister vir Sport

Dr Bhadra Ranchod as Minister vir Toerisme

Mnr Jacob Albertus van Wyk as Minister van Omgewingsake en van Waterwese

Mnr Andrew Fourie as Minister van Streek- en Grondsake.

Mnr. Daniel Pieter Antonie Schutte as Minister van Binnelandse Sake

Mnr Glen Morris Edwin Carelse as Adjunkminister vir Welsyn

Mnr Yakoob Mahamed Makda as Adjunkminister van Plaaslike Regering.

Mev Sheila Margaret Camerer as Adjunkminister van Justisie

**2.** Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikels 24 en 27, saamgelees met artikel 21, van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No 110 van 1983), besluit om met ingang van—

**(a) 1 Maart 1993 mnr Adriaan Johannes Vlok as Voorsitter van die Ministersraad van die Volksraad aan te stel,****(b) 1 April 1993 die Ministersraad van die Volksraad soos volg hier saam te stel:**

Mnr Adriaan Johannes Vlok as Voorsitter en Minister van Begroting en van Behuising en Werke,

Dr Elizabeth Hendrina Venter as Minister van Welsyn,



Mr Pieter Gabriel Marais as Minister of Education and Culture;

Dr Barend Leendert Geldenhuys as Deputy Minister of Welfare and of Education and Culture,

- (c) to constitute the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives with effect from 1 April 1993 as follows:

Mr Jakobus Albert Rabie as Chairman,

Mr Abraham Williams as Minister of Welfare,

Mr Gerald Norman Morkel as Minister of the Budget and of Housing;

Mr Pieter Willem Saaiman as Minister of Education and Culture;

Mr Cecil Barnard Herandien as Deputy Minister of Housing, and

- (d) to constitute the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates with effect from 1 April 1993 as follows:

Dr Bhadra Ranchod as Chairman and Minister of the Budget;

Mr Soobramoney Vythilingham Naicker as Minister of Housing and of Welfare;

Mrs Devagie Govender as Minister of Education and Culture;

Mr Yakoob Mahamed Makda as Deputy Minister of Housing and for Welfare.

3. The State President has also in accordance with section 25 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983), appointed Mr George Shepstone Bartlett as Acting Minister of Public Works with effect from 1 April 1993.

## DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 722

30 April 1993

### PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that Mr Willem Petrus Steenkamp was received by the President of the Republic of Gabon on 1 April 1993, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to the Republic of Gabon

(4/2/208)

No. 723

30 April 1993

### PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that Mr Llewellyn Crewe-Brown was received by the President of the Republic of Malawi on 19 March 1993, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to Malawi

(4/2/151)

Mnr Pieter Gabriel Marais as Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur,

Dr. Barend Leendert Geldenhuys as Adjunkminister van Welsyn en van Onderwys en Kultuur,

- (c) 1 April 1993 die Ministersraad van die Raad van Verteenwoordigers soos volg hier saam te stel:

Mnr Jakobus Albert Rabie as Voorsitter,

Mnr Abraham Williams as Minister van Welsyn;

Mnr. Gerald Norman Morkel as Minister van Begroting en van Behuising;

Mnr Pieter Willem Saaiman as Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur;

Mnr Cecil Barnard Herandien as Adjunkminister van Behuising; en

- (d) 1 April 1993 die Ministersraad van die Raad van Afgevaardigdes soos volg hier saam te stel:

Dr Bhadra Ranchod as Voorsitter en Minister van Begroting;

Mnr Soobramoney Vythilingham Naicker as Minister van Behuising en van Welsyn,

Mev Devagie Govender as Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur;

Mnr Yakoob Mahamed Makda as Adjunkminister van Behuising en van Welsyn

3. Die Staatspresident het ook kragtens artikel 25 van die Grondwet, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), mnr George Shepstone Bartlett met ingang van 1 April 1993 as Waarnemende Minister van Openbare Werke aangestel

## DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

No. 722

30 April 1993

### GELOOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat mnr Willem Petrus Steenkamp op 1 April 1993 deur die President van die Republiek Gaboen ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in die Republiek Gaboen oorhandig het

(4/2/208)

No. 723

30 April 1993

### GELOOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat mnr. Llewellyn Crewe-Brown op 19 Maart 1993, deur die President van die Republiek Malawi ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Malawi oorhandig het

(4/2/151)



# Foreign relations deal could boost aid

SI Times 25/93

By EDYTH BULBRING  
Political Correspondent

THE government and the ANC have agreed on how they want foreign relations to be conducted after June this year.

Their agreement will set South Africa on the path towards the complete normalisation of relations with the rest of the world, opening up avenues for investment and financial aid.

The deal, to a large extent thrashed out between the ANC's Thabo Mbeki and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, foresees the establishment of a multi-party sub-council on foreign affairs under a multi-party transitional executive council.

It is expected to be established before July, once agreement has been reached at the multi-party negotiating forum.

The foreign affairs sub-council will dictate and influence the course of SA's foreign relations leading up to elections, it is envisaged — with a view to charting the foreign policy course for a government of national unity.

While the powers of the sub-council will largely be limited to foreign policy — the establishment of diplomatic ties, trading initiatives and international agreements — it is unlikely that the government will appoint diplomats or embark on foreign trips without the agreement of the sub-council.

The government is confident that its membership of the Organisation of African Unity and its full membership of the United Nations will be considered favourably in view of the establishment of the transitional executive council.

However, the ANC is opposed to these steps until an elected government is in place.

It is, however, prepared to call for the lifting of sanctions once an election date is set — and will promote SA's participation in World Bank aid programmes and access to IMF loans.

The economic benefits that the complete normalisation of international relations will bring are seen by the government as crucial to stability and growth in the country.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## Own Affairs

## QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

## Political office-bearers: details of vehicles

188 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) (a) How many vehicles are currently available for the use of (i) Cabinet Ministers, (ii) Deputy Ministers, (iii) members of the Ministers' Councils of the three Houses and (iv) other political office-bearers in (aa) Cape Town, (bb) the PWV area, (cc) Durban and (dd) any other specified areas, (b) what is the (i) make, (ii) model, (iii) year of purchase and (iv) purchase price of each such vehicle and (c) what is the policy regarding the purchase and disposal of these vehicles,

- (2) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B388E

## The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The information furnished is in respect of the four Provincial Administrations to whom the function has been delegated

Approximately 251 vehicles of the Mercedes Benz and BMW series and other models are available at government garages in the provincial areas of Natal, Transvaal, Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State for official use by Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Administrators, Members of the Executive Committee, Judges, Commissioners-General, Members of the Ministers Councils and other VIPs, including official foreign guests of the RSA. The purchase price varies from approximately R19 500 to R196 700 with years of purchase from 1982 to 1992. The policy with regard to the purchase and selling of vehicles is determined by the Department of Transport

This information reflects the position as at March 1993

## Teaching posts: elimination

47 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether any information is available on the number of teaching posts to be eliminated in each of the four provincial education departments in 1993, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the total number of such posts in respect of each of these departments and (b) what are the reasons for their elimination,
- (2) whether any persons currently occupying such teaching posts will be made redundant in 1993, if so, (a) what number of persons will lose their employment with his Department and (b) what efforts have been made to keep such persons in the teaching profession,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B567E

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) CED. No, because the enrolment of schools for 1993, according to which the establishment is determined, is being processed,

(a) and (b) fall away

NED yes,

(a) 108,

(b) pupil numbers have decreased and posts had to be abolished according to staff allocation scales,

OFSED no, because the provision of personnel for the following year is normally dealt with during the second and third terms and finalised at the end of each year,

(a) and (b) fall away

TED yes,

(a) 440,

(b) pupil numbers have decreased and posts had to be abolished according to staff allocation scales,

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## SA's ministers 'among the WaBenzi'

CAPE TOWN — Cabinet ministers have 251 luxury German cars at their disposal and, according to an opposition MP, have turned SA into a "WaBenzi" nation.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister André Fourie said yesterday there were 251 Mercedes Benz and BMW vehicles available at government garages.

These cars were available for use by cabinet ministers, deputy ministers, administrators, members of the executive committee, judges, commissioners-general, members of the ministers' coun-

Political Staff

cils and other VIPs. The purchase price varied from approximately R19 500 to R196 700 between 1982 and 1992.

The policy regarding the purchase and selling of vehicles was determined by the Transport Department, Fourie told Parliament in reply to a question tabled by MP Peter Soal (DP, Johannesburg).

"It is very sad indeed to find out that like most other countries in Africa, SA has become a WaBenzi nation," Soal said yesterday. (259)

## Wide support for arms Bill

CAPE TOWN — Spurred by the weekend massacre in East London, parliamentary parties yesterday unanimously backed stringent new legislation on the illegal possession of firearms.

The Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill provides for a five-year minimum jail term for the illegal possession of machine guns, grenades, limpet mines and similar weapons. (259)

Deputy Law and Order minister Gert Myburgh said in Parliament anyone in possession of an AK-47 posed such a serious danger to the public that he had to be removed from society for a relatively long period. Myburgh said that during 1992, 495 people, including 30 policemen, were killed and a further 574 injured.

During 1992 alone, the SAP seized 891 AK-47 assault rifles. During the same period hand grenades caused the deaths of 69 people and injured 269.

The SAP had also devised a national firearms plan in order to improve its abili-

TIM COHEN

ty to combat the illegal importation, use and distribution of firearms, he said.

CP MP for Potgietersrus Schalk Pienaar said that in the present climate of violence it was inconceivable that anyone could object to the proposed legislation which provides for a maximum 25-year jail term.

DP MP for Houghton Tony Leon said the Bill was particularly timely in view of the weekend massacre, but he too questioned whether this would be enough.

It had to be asked whether the Bill was enough and whether drastic security action should also be taken.

Sapa reports that AVU MP Moolman Mentz said the Bill missed its purpose if the longer sentence could be suspended entirely, and it should be referred back to the standing committee.

If the lawmaker intended a mandatory minimum sentence — in this case five years — it should be stated clearly.

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Continuing subject of the cap.



## Sponsorship for state

CAPE TOWN — The Exchequer Amendment Bill would enable the state to accept sponsorships it had not been empowered to until now, State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said yesterday. **8/07/93**

Introducing the second reading debate on the Bill, he said it would also allow certain private sector involvement and contributions or sponsorships to be used by government institutions. **4/5/93**

A limit of R25 000 was the present limit of the Treasury for remissions by or to the state.

Inflation had caused the real value to drop to such an extent that it placed an unnecessarily heavy administrative burden on the day to day functioning of the State Expenditure Department.

It was therefore proposed that the amount be adjusted to R100 000.

The Bill aimed to eliminate various legal uncertainties.

It also made a positive contribution to strengthening control over state expenditure, which was of the utmost importance in the present economic climate — Sapa.

# Education 'on the brink of disaster'

THE ANC yesterday warned that the situation in education was on the brink of exploding throughout the country.

Addressing a media briefing, ANC executive committee member Cheryl Carolus said the ANC was deeply disturbed at the situation, but it had run out of alternatives to offer students and teachers.

While the ANC did not support the plan to occupy white schools, it understood the depth of the frustration and anger that students and teachers felt in response to the conditions in schools and government's repeated disruption of negotiations.

The only way of saving the situation was to immediately establish a national education forum to allow all stakeholders to negotiate the way ahead for education, she said. But government held the key to finding new ways of working out a solution.

She said the most the ANC could do was to encourage people to seek solutions through negotiations rather than through disruptive protests — but when government consistently undermined the negotiation process, the ANC could offer no other alternatives.

"We are bankrupt, and it is the government which holds the solution to the crisis now."

Carolus said the "flashpoints" which indicated there would be an explosion in the next few weeks included the plan to occupy white schools, protests against the payment of exam fees due this month; the looming teachers' strike expected to begin

this week; and the retrenchment of about 3 000 coloured teachers.

The ANC feared the disruptions would make the Soweto school upheavals of 1976 and 1980 "seem like Sunday school picnics", said Carolus. "Our country cannot afford another explosion. The national psyche is too fragile to cope with the kind of brutalisation which flowed from '76."

Carolus warned that not only would further disruptions be disastrous for the youth, but she said the ripple effect would have serious implications for the wider community.

Meanwhile, the DET said exam fees would remain at R48, despite nationwide protests calling for them to be scrapped altogether.

The DET said the fee was reduced to R48 on March 31 to assist parents experiencing financial difficulties in the present economic climate, but added there were limits to which any government could provide free education and educational services.

Sapa reports that the southern Transvaal region of the Congress of South African Students will this week embark on several protests against examination fees including a march on the DET in Johannesburg on Friday.

He said other protests would be "internal demonstrations" at schools today and sit-ins tomorrow.

KATHRYN STRACHAN



*Hansard*

nately I am not aware of it. If she would write me a letter I would be only too pleased to give her the necessary information that she may require.

#### Hani funeral: flags half-mast at embassy

\*9 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether it was decided to fly the national flag at half-mast at a South African embassy in the United States of America as a result of the recent death of Mr Chris Hanu, if so, who took this decision,

(2) whether his Department reacted to this decision, if not, why not, if so, what was this reaction? B736E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, by the South African Embassy to the United States of America

(2) Yes. As a result of enquiries by the news media, they were informed that the Ambassador had used his own discretion

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he does not consider it advisable to request the ambassador in America and the other countries in which we have embassies also to fly the flag at half-mast for the five Whites—Whites remember, do not forget that—who were shot and killed by an assassin or assassins?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I would like to refer the hon member to the reply that the hon the State President has just given on this whole matter

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Chairman

†THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I am afraid that the time for questions on general affairs has expired [Interjections]

*Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament*

#### INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### Vacancies in Afrikaans schools

\*1 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether his Department will fill vacancies in Afrikaans schools against the wishes of the parent community with pupils with other cultural, religious and mother tongue backgrounds than those traditionally shared by pupils at Afrikaans schools, if not, why not, if so, why,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B773E INT

\*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, the interpellator wants to know whether the Department of Education and Culture will fill vacant places in Afrikaans schools against the wishes of the parent community with pupils from another cultural, religious and mother-tongue background than the traditional at such schools [Interjections] That is what the interpellator wants to know [Interjections] I thought that some of those hon members could not read

The reply to the question is no, the department is not filling places at schools. The admission policy of about 94% of our schools has been transferred to the management bodies themselves and, even at any Government school, pupils are not placed by the department but admitted by the principal. When the point at issue is vacant places at schools, however, there are two realities that have to be reconciled

One reality is that in this country there are millions of people without educational facilities who cannot accept that facilities which are available and are largely under-utilised here and there remain closed to them [Interjections] It is also a great burden to the taxpayer to provide additional facilities whereas others are under-utilised

The other reality is, however, that there is a deep-seated need among people to protect the culture, language, religion and the familiar character of their school. The Government has committed itself to this right and will ensure that this right is incorporated in the charter of fundamental rights and in the constitution

*Hansard*

Support also comes from the UN for such a standpoint. On 3 February 1993 Resolution 4/135 of the "Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National and Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities" was accepted. Article 27 was reaffirmed in particular, which reads

In those States in which ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language

We must be realistic, however. Conditions must be of such a nature that the right to education of one's own can be exercised in a justifiable manner [Interjections] Communities which desire it must set fair demands and accept joint responsibility for the just maintenance of them

\*Mr A GERBER Mr Chairman, the purpose of this interpellation is to try to establish for the umpteenth time what the Government means by so-called differentiated education. The reply that the hon the Deputy Minister gave this afternoon did not actually provide any clarity on this question

This is one of those words again which have been created to make naive Government supporters believe that in a new dispensation they will still have group-specific education for their children. The hon the State President formulated it as follows: "Differentiated education based on religious and cultural values and the mother tongue, with equal governmental support, will remain a right for those who desire it."

This is just about what the hon the Deputy Minister also said this afternoon. The impression is therefore being created that the Government also recognises the right of the Afrikaner people to create schools of their own for their children on the basis of culture, religion and mother tongue

Apparently the hon the Deputy Minister does not know what the hon the Minister of National Education said here on 31 March. He said that he advised governmental bodies, therefore also governmental bodies of half-full Afrikaner schools, to make their vacant places available to the broader community. This can have only one meaning, namely that half-full schools have to be made available to children of other cultures,

religions and mother tongues than the traditional at those schools. This is how I interpret it. The important point is that the NP itself also interprets it like this

Last week on 26 April the hon member for East London North also interpreted it like this in this House. After I had pointed out the meaning to the hon the Minister of his advice to the management bodies, that hon member shouted, "Hear, hear!" I then said to him, "this means pupils coming from other cultures, languages and religions. Does that hon member want to shout 'Hear, hear' to that too?" To that the hon member replied, "Hear, hear!" I accept that that hon member is also speaking on behalf of the NP which applauds the fact that pupils from other cultures are admitted to Afrikaner schools. The NP welcomes the fact that pupils whose mother tongue is not Afrikaans are admitted to Afrikaner schools. What is worse, in the words of the hon member for East London North, the NP shouts "Hear, hear" because pupils from strange religions are admitted to Afrikaner schools

\*Mr J H MOMBBERG Hear, hear! [Interjections]

\*Mr A GERBER There they are shouting it again. [Interjections] This is the differentiated education with which the Government is trying to pacify the unruly element in its own ranks. This afternoon I ask the hon the Deputy Minister across the floor of this House whether that is the type of differentiated education that the Government wants to offer the Afrikaners of our country. If that is not so, I ask him to repudiate the hon member for East London North [Time expired]

\*Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Chairman, as I listened to these two ex-theological students, it brought to mind that beautiful story about the theological student from Tukkies who took a girl to the Hartbeespoort Dam and, after they had cuddled a bit, she said he could go a bit further. Then he drove to Brits [Interjections]

When I listen to this interpellation, I get the idea that one has literally already reached Brits and the other has already reached there figuratively at least

The crux of this interpellation firstly is the issue of the vacant places. We cannot afford to have vacant places in our schools [Interjections]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# SA urged to promote its image overseas

South Africa needed to engage in a vigorous campaign to promote itself abroad instead of waiting until the country's problems were sorted out and a new government was in power, according to British communications expert Sir Tim Bell.

Bell — who was communications adviser to Margaret Thatcher for 15 years — has had a lengthy consultation with President F W de Klerk.

Addressing the Financial Mail's advertising and communications conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Bell said those who believed in

SA's future had to begin now promoting the country's image abroad.

"Whoever is in power, you will have to persuade people that South Africa has an exciting future."

The challenge facing leaders, he said, was to persuade overseas opinion-makers the country was worth investing in. To this end it would be important for people here to begin communicating effectively with the outside world.

Bell had praise for both De Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela for their efforts. — Political Correspondent



role ● Cash strapped borrowers can breathe again

# Pik has peace plan

**H**ARARE — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha is reported to have expressed an interest in a role for President Mugabe of Zimbabwe in promoting peaceful negotiations in South Africa

Botha is said to have told this to his Zimbabwean counterpart, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, when they met for the first time at an ANC reception in Johannesburg on Sunday after the funeral of Mr Oliver Tambo

It was their first meeting and has been interpreted in some quarters in South Africa as a further relaxation of the

*Sowetan 6/5/93*  
**■ EMINENT PERSON** Nathan 

Shamuyarira to sound out Zimbabwean president on promoting negotiations 12:

*(259)* Zimbabwean government's policy of refusing to have ministerial-level dealings with Pretoria

Shamuyarira said on his return to Harare that Botha had expressed an interest in a role for Mugabe in peaceful

negotiations in South Africa. In Johannesburg Shamuyarira also met IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He said Buthelezi expressed an interest in meeting Mugabe to talk about the situation - *Sowetan Africa News Service*



24 MAY 1993

REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. R. 774 **(259)** 7 May 1993

REPORTING BY PUBLIC ENTITIES ACT, 1992  
(ACT No. 93 OF 1992)

#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING PUBLIC ENTITIES

Under section 17 of the Reporting by Public Entities Act, 1992 (Act No. 93 of 1992), I, Abraham Adriaan Venter, Minister of State Expenditure, hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto

**A. A. VENTER,**  
Minister of State Expenditure

#### SCHEDULE

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1. Definitions.

##### CHAPTER II AUDIT COMMITTEES

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8383—A

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

### DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. R. 774 7 Mei 1993

WET OP VERSLAGDOENING DEUR OPENBARE  
ENTITEITE, 1992 (WET No. 93 VAN 1992)

#### REGULASIES AANGAANDE OPENBARE ENTITEITE

Kragtens artikel 17 van die Wet op Verslagdoening deur Openbare Entiteite, 1992 (Wet No. 93 van 1992), vaardig ek, Abraham Adriaan Venter, Minister van Staatsbesteding, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uit

**A. A. VENTER,**  
Minister van Staatsbesteding

#### BYLAE

#### INDELING VAN REGULASIES

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- 22. Categories of listed entities
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**CHAPTER I**  
**DEFINITIONS**

**Definitions**

1. In these Regulations "the Act" means the Reporting by Public Entities Act, 1992 (Act No 93 of 1992), and any word or expression to which a meaning is attached in the Act, has that meaning

**CHAPTER II**  
**AUDIT COMMITTEES**  
**A: FORMATION**

**Appointment**

2. (1) The board of directors of each listed entity shall annually appoint an audit committee as contemplated in section 14 (1) of the Act

(2) The board of directors shall designate a member of the audit committee who does not hold executive office in the relevant listed entity to serve as chairman

(3) If the chairman of the audit committee is absent from a specific meeting, the members present shall elect a chairman from the members present to act as chairman for that meeting

(4) An audit committee shall perform its duties for a period of one year from the date of appointment

(5) An audit committee elects one of its members to be secretary

**Expertise**

3. At least one member of an audit committee shall have the necessary financial expertise in order to properly assist and advise the audit committee in the performing of its duties and the execution of its powers

**HOOFSTUK III**  
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- 23. Finansiële jaarstate
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**HOOFSTUK I**  
**WOORDOMSKRYWING**

**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie Regulasies beteken "die Wet" die Wet op Verslagdoening deur Openbare Entiteite, 1992 (Wet No 93 van 1992), en het enige woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis

**HOOFSTUK II**  
**UDITKOMITEES**  
**A SAMESTELLING**

**Aanstelling**

2. (1) Die raad van direkteure van elke gelyste entiteit stel jaarliks die lede van 'n ouditkomitee bedoel in artikel 14 (1) van die Wet aan

(2) Die raad van direkteure wys 'n lid van die ouditkomitee wat nie 'n uitvoerende posisie in die betrokke gelyste entiteit beklee nie as voorsitter van die ouditkomitee aan

(3) Indien die voorsitter van 'n ouditkomitee van 'n bepaalde vergadering afwesig is, kies die aanwesige lede 'n voorsitter uit hul geledere om op daardie vergadering as voorsitter waar te neem

(4) 'n Ouditkomitee verrig sy werksaamhede vir 'n tydperk van een jaar vanaf die datum van sy aanstelling

(5) 'n Ouditkomitee kies een van sy lede as sekretaris

**Kundigheid**

3. Minstens een lid van 'n ouditkomitee moet oor die nodige finansiële kundigheid beskik ten einde die ouditkomitee na behore te kan bystaan en van raad te bedien in die uitvoering van sy pligte en die uitoefening van sy bevoegdhede

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(ii) the total consolidated equity of shareholders (or equivalent) exceeds R5 000 000, or

(iii) the total turnover (or equivalent) in a year, as reflected in the consolidated income statement, ordinarily exceeds R10 000 000 per annum

**(b) Category B**

Listed entities which do not fall under category A

**Annual financial statements**

**23.** (1) The annual financial statements and consolidated annual financial statements of listed entities and their subsidiaries (or equivalent) which are classified as category A shall, together with the report of the auditor, be tabled separately in Parliament in respect of each listed entity

(2) The annual financial statements of listed entities which are classified as category B shall, if, in the opinion of the responsible Minister it is meaningful, be aggregated and/or consolidated and/or summarized by functional activity and type by the responsible Minister, and such individual, aggregated, consolidated and/or summarized annual financial statements, together with relevant statistical and/or other analysis, where appropriate and applicable, shall be tabled in Parliament

(3) The individual, aggregated, consolidated and/or summarized annual financial statements shall be subjected to audit by auditors appointed by the responsible Minister in consultation with the Auditor-General

**Application for exemption from provisions of the Act**

**24.** Representations made in terms of section 15 (1) of the Act shall be presented in written format and shall at least contain—

- (a) valid reasons with supporting documentation for requesting the exemption,
- (b) a submission by the board of directors or equivalent supporting the representation,
- (c) particulars of alternative effective public reporting practices and the manner in which compliance will be monitored,
- (d) particulars of the measures implemented to ensure the economic, efficient and effective application of public monies

**Short title**

**25.** These regulations shall be called the **Regulations concerning Public Entities, 1993.**

(ii) die totale gekonsolideerde ekwiteit van aandeelhouders (of ekwivalent) R5 000 000 oorskry, of

(iii) die totale omset (of ekwivalent) in 'n jaar, soos gereflekteer in die gekonsolideerde inkomstestaats, normaalweg R10 000 000 per jaar oorskry

**(b) Kategorie B**

Gelyste entiteite wat nie onder kategorie A ressorteer nie

**Finansiële jaarstate**

**23.** (1) Die finansiële jaarstate en die gekonsolideerde finansiële jaarstate van gelyste entiteite en hulle filiale (of ekwivalent) wat as kategorie A-entiteite geklassifiseer is, moet tesame met die ouditeursverslag afsonderlik ten opsigte van elke gelyste entiteit in die Parlement ter tafel gelê word

(2) Die finansiële jaarstate van gelyste entiteite wat as kategorie B-entiteite geklassifiseer is moet, indien die verantwoordelike Minister van oordeel is dat dit sinvol sal wees, deur die verantwoordelike Minister saamgevoeg en/of gekonsolideer en/of opgesom word volgens funksionele aktiwiteite en tipe en sodanige individuele, saamgevoegde, gekonsolideerde en/of opgesomde finansiële jaarstate, tesame met tersaaklike statistiese en/of ander ontleding, waar gepas en toepaslik, moet in die Parlement ter tafel gelê word

(3) Die individuele, saamgestelde, gekonsolideerde en/of opsommende finansiële jaarstate is onderworpe aan audit deur ouditeurs deur die verantwoordelike Minister in oorleg met die Ouditeur-generaal aangesel

**Aansoek om vrystelling van bepalings van die Wet**

**24.** Vertoe ingevolge artikel 15 (1) van die Wet moet skriftelik wees en moet minstens insluit—

- (a) geldige redes met dokumentasie wat die versoek om vrystelling ondersteun,
- (b) 'n memorandum deur die raad van direkteure of ekwivalent wat die vertoe ondersteun,
- (c) besonderhede van alternatiewe effektiewe openbare verslagdoeningspraktyke en op watter manier nakoming gemonitor sal word, en
- (d) besonderhede van die maatreels wat in werking gestel is om die ekonomiese, doelmatige en effektiewe aanwending van openbare fondse te verseker

**Kort titel**

**25.** Hierdie regulasies heet die **Regulasies aangaande Openbare Entiteite, 1993**



**Minutes of meetings**

**10.** Each audit committee shall keep minutes of its meetings which conform to the requirements of regulation 21.

**Basic duties**

**11.** It shall be the basic duty of the audit committee to at least —

- (a) review the plan for the external audit and ensure that it addresses the critical risk areas of the business of the listed entity in an effective manner,
- (b) review and evaluate the effectiveness of the performance of the external auditors,
- (c) review the scope of the external audit by —
  - (i) ensuring that it is not restricted in any way,
  - (ii) evaluating the sufficiency of audit procedures to be carried out in testing controls and checking accounting records;
  - (iii) considering the acceptability of the materiality levels to be applied in deciding on the extent of audit procedures and the level of errors to be reported,
  - (iv) noting the dates by when reports are to be submitted and when annual financial statements and other applicable requirements are to be finalised, and
  - (v) identifying steps to be taken in order to avoid problems encountered in the previous year, thereby reducing unnecessary audit work;
- (d) review the audit results and the quality and content of financial information presented prior to the issuing of the annual financial statements and submit a report in this regard to the board of directors for consideration at the meeting where the annual financial statements are approved by the board of directors,
- (e) consider —
  - (i) the effectiveness of the listed entity's internal accounting control identified during the external audit and the chief executive officer's follow-up thereof,
  - (ii) significant disagreements between the external auditors and the chief executive officer;
  - (iii) any material unsolved accounting and audit problems which were identified during the external audit; and
  - (iv) changes in the scope or approach of the external audit from that outlined in the initial audit plan envisaged in paragraph (a) in response to changed conditions or problems encountered.

**Notules van vergaderings**

**10.** Elke ouditkomitee moet notules van sy vergaderings hou wat voldoen aan die vereistes van regulasie 21

**Basiese pligte**

**11.** Dit is die basiese plig van die ouditkomitee om ten minste —

- (a) die plan van die eksterne oudit na te gaan en te verseker dat alle kritiese risiko-areas van die gelyste entiteit se besigheid op 'n effektiewe wyse aangespreek word,
- (b) die effektiwiteit van die eksterne ouditeure se werkverrigting na te gaan en te evalueer,
- (c) die omvang van die eksterne oudit na te gaan deur —
  - (i) te verseker dat dit nie in enige mate beperk is nie,
  - (ii) die toereikendheid van auditprosedures wat uitgevoer moet word te evalueer deur kontroles te toets en deur rekeningkundige rekords te kontroleer,
  - (iii) die aanvaarbaarheid van die wesentlikheidsvlakke wat toegepas moet word in die besluitneming oor die omvang van auditprosedures en die vlak van foute wat gerapporteer moet word, te oorweeg,
  - (iv) die datums wanneer verslae ingedien moet word en wanneer finansiële jaarstate en ander toepaslike vereistes gefinaliseer moet word, te noteer; en
  - (v) stappe te identifiseer wat gedoen moet word om probleme wat in die vorige jaar teegekom is te vermy, om sodoende onnodige ouditwerk te verminder,
- (d) die ouditresultate en die kwaliteit en inhoud van finansiële inligting aangebied, na te gaan voor die uitreiking van die finansiële jaarstate en 'n verslag in hierdie verband aan die raad van direkteure voor te lê vir oorweging op die vergadering waar die finansiële jaarstate deur die raad van direkteure goedgekeur word;
- (e) oorweging te skenk aan —
  - (i) die effektiwiteit van die gelyste entiteit se interne rekeningkundige beheer soos tydens die eksterne oudit geïdentifiseer en die hoof- uitvoerende beampte se opvolging daarvan,
  - (ii) beduidende meningsverskille tussen die eksterne ouditeure en die hoof- uitvoerende beampte,
  - (iii) enige wesenlike onopgeloste rekeningkundige en ouditprobleme wat gedurende die eksterne oudit geïdentifiseer is, en
  - (iv) veranderinge in die omvang of benadering van die eksterne oudit in reaksie op veranderde omstandighede of probleme ondervind teenoor dit uiteengesit in die oorspronklike ouditplan bedoel in paragraaf (a),

**Vacancies**

4. (1) Should a vacancy occur in an audit committee, the chairman of the audit committee shall notify the board of directors thereof without delay

(2) The board of directors shall upon such notification, or within a reasonable time thereafter, fill the vacancy

**B: FUNCTIONING****Powers**

5. (1) Each audit committee shall have direct and unobstructed lines of communication to the chief executive officer, the external and internal auditors (where applicable) and the board of directors

(2) The powers of an audit committee shall not be limited in any way as to prevent it from properly performing its duties in terms of the Act or as prescribed by these regulations

(3) An audit committee shall have the right to—

- (a) have access to records containing information needed to properly perform its duties and execute its powers,
- (b) request any person to attend any of its meetings, if necessary, to supply information the audit committee may need to perform its duties and execute its powers, and
- (c) initiate investigations regarding any matter it may deem necessary, and for the purposes thereof obtain legal advice or any other advice from external experts

**Meetings.**

6. (1) Audit committees shall meet at least twice during a financial year of a listed entity

(2) Special meetings may be called by any member of an audit committee

**Quorum**

7. Each meeting, in order to be valid, shall be attended by the majority of the members of the audit committee. Provided that the majority of those present shall consist of persons not holding executive office in the particular listed entity

**Notice of meetings**

8. Notice in writing shall be given to all members of the audit committee and other interested persons, of each meeting to be held, at least 14 days prior to the date on which such meeting is to be held

**Agenda of meetings**

9. (1) At least seven days prior to each meeting an agenda of items to be discussed at the meeting shall be prepared and distributed to all members of the audit committee

(2) Any person who is going to attend a meeting may, not less than two days prior to the meeting, request the secretary of the audit committee to add such items as he deems necessary to the agenda

**Vakatures**

4. (1) Indien 'n vakature in 'n ouditkomitee ontstaan, moet die voorsitter van die ouditkomitee die raad van direkteure sonder versuim daarvan in kennis stel

(2) Die raad van direkteure moet by ontvangs van sodanige kennisgewing, of binne 'n redelike tydperk daarna, die vakature vul

**B FUNKSIONERING****Bevoegdhede**

5. (1) Elke ouditkomitee beskik oor direkte en onbelemmerde kommunikasiekanale na die hoof- uitvoerende beampte, die eksterne en interne ouditeure (waar toepaslik) en die raad van direkteure

(2) Die bevoegdhede van 'n ouditkomitee mag in geen mate beperk word om te verhoed dat hy sy plige ingevolge die Wet of soos voorgeskryf by hierdie regulasies na behore kan uitvoer nie

(3) 'n Ouditkomitee het die reg—

- (a) op toegang tot rekords wat inligting bevat wat hy nodig het om sy pligte te verrig en sy bevoegdhede na behore uit te oefen,
- (b) om enige persoon te versoek om enige van sy vergaderings, indien nodig, by te woon om inligting te verskaf wat die ouditkomitee mag benodig om sy pligte te verrig en sy bevoegdhede uit te oefen, en
- (c) om ondersoeke in te stel oor enige aangeleentheid wat hy nodig ag, en vir die doeleindes daarvan regsadvies of enige ander advies van eksterne kundiges in te win

**Vergaderings**

6. (1) Ouditkomitees vergader minstens twee maal gedurende 'n boekjaar van 'n gelyste entiteit

(2) Spesiale vergaderings kan deur enige lid van 'n ouditkomitee versoek word

**Kworum**

7. Om geldig te wees moet elke vergadering deur die meerderheid van die lede van die ouditkomitee bygevoon word. Met dien verstande dat die meerderheid van die lede teenwoordig uit persone moet bestaan wat nie 'n uitvoerende posisie in die betrokke gelyste entiteit beklee nie

**Kennisgewing van vergaderings**

8. Skriftelike kennisgewing van 'n vergadering wat gehou staan te word moet minstens 14 dae voor die datum van die vergadering aan alle lede van die ouditkomitee en ander belanghebbende persone gegee word

**Sakelys van vergaderings**

9. (1) Minstens sewe dae voor elke vergadering moet 'n sakelys van aangeleenthede wat op die vergadering bespreek gaan word, saamgestel en aan alle lede van die ouditkomitee verskaf word

(2) Enige persoon wat 'n vergadering gaan bywoon mag die sekretaris van die ouditkomitee, nie minder as twee dae voor die vergadering nie, versoek om die items wat hy wenslik ag op die sakelys by te voeg



- (259)
- (f) monitor the scope and effectiveness of the internal audit function,
  - (g) monitor the ethical conduct of the listed entity, the chief executive officer and senior officials, and
  - (h) prepare and submit to the board of directors, on an annual basis prior to the approval of the annual financial statements, a report in summary form dealing with the activities of the audit committee during the year as well as any recommendations and decisions made by it

### *Annual report*

**12.** The annual financial statements of a listed entity shall include the following with regard to the audit committee:

- (a) The composition of the audit committee;
- (b) particulars of each audit committee member, and
- (c) particulars of meetings held during the year

## **CHAPTER III**

### **INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION**

#### *Establishment*

**13.** (1) Each listed entity shall establish an internal audit function to do internal auditing as contemplated in section 8 of the Act.

(2) An internal audit function shall at least perform the duties provided for in the Act and these regulations.

#### *Status*

**14.** The organisational status of the internal audit function in the listed entity shall be of such a nature that the function has unhindered access to the chief executive officer and the audit committee

#### *Internal Audit Charter*

**15.** (1) The objectives, powers and duties of the internal audit function shall be clearly set out in a formal written document, which shall be known as the Internal Audit Charter and which shall be approved by the chief executive officer in consultation with the audit committee

- (2) The Internal Audit Charter shall state at least —
  - (a) the position of the internal audit function within the listed entity,
  - (b) the powers of the function regarding access to records and personnel; and
  - (c) subject to the provisions of the Act, the scope of the audit activities which the function shall conduct.

#### *Compliance with professional standards*

**16.** Internal auditors shall at all times conduct the audit work or any other task assigned to them in accordance with the internal audit standards set by The Institute of Internal Auditors and shall further comply with the professional standards of conduct as set out in the Code of Ethics of The Institute of Internal Auditors, as applicable from time to time

- (f) die omvang en effektiwiteit van die interne oudit-funksie te monitor,
- (g) die etiese optrede van die gelyste entiteite, die hoof- uitvoerende beampte en senior beamptes te monitor, en
- (h) jaarliks, voor die goedkeuring van die finansiële jaarstate, 'n opgesomde verslag oor die aktiwiteite van die ouditkomitee gedurende die jaar asook enige aanbevelings deur hom gemaak en besluite deur hom geneem, op te stel en aan die raad van direkteure voor te lê.

### *Jaarverslag*

**12.** Die finansiële jaarstate van 'n gelyste entiteit moet die volgende inligting ten opsigte van die ouditkomitee insluit

- (a) Die samestelling van die ouditkomitee,
- (b) besonderhede van elke lid van die ouditkomitee, en
- (c) besonderhede van vergaderings gedurende die jaar gehou

## **HOOFTUK III**

### **INTERNE OUDITFUNKSIE**

#### *Instelling*

**13.** (1) Elke gelyste entiteit moet 'n interne oudit-funksie instel om interne ouditering soos bedoel in artikel 8 van die Wet te doen.

(2) 'n Interne ouditfunksie moet ten minste die pligte voorgeskryf by die Wet en hierdie regulasies uitvoer

#### *Status*

**14.** Die organisatoriese status van die interne oudit-funksie binne die gelyste entiteit moet van so 'n aard wees dat die funksie oor onbelemmerde toegang tot die hoof- uitvoerende beampte en die ouditkomitee beskik

#### *Interne Oudit Handves*

**15.** (1) Die oogmerke, bevoegdhede en pligte van die interne ouditfunksie moet duidelik in 'n formeel geskrewe dokument, wat as die Interne Oudit Handves bekend sal staan, uiteengesit word en moet deur die hoof- uitvoerende beampte in oorleg met die ouditkomitee goedgekeur word.

- (2) Die Interne Oudit Handves moet ten minste —
  - (a) die posisie van die interne ouditfunksie binne die gelyste entiteit,
  - (b) die bevoegdheid van die funksie rakende toegang tot rekords en personeel; en
  - (c) behoudens die bepalinge van die Wet, die omvang van die ouditaktiwiteite wat die funksie moet verrig,

uiteensit.

#### *Nakoming van professionele standaarde*

**16.** Interne ouditeure moet te alle tye die ouditwerk of enige ander taak hul opgelê, verrig ooreenkomstig die interne ouditstandaarde neergelê deur Die Instituut van Interne Ouditeure en moet voorts die professionele standaarde van gedrag soos uiteengesit in die Etiese Gedragskode van Die Instituut van Interne Ouditeure, soos van tyd tot tyd van toepassing, nakom.



**Reporting**

17. The head of the internal audit function shall cause summary reports containing the salient particulars of the activities and reports of the function to be submitted to the audit committee at least twice per annum

**Planning**

18. (1) The head of internal audit function shall annually submit to the audit committee a summary of the intended work schedule of the function

(2) The chief executive officer, in consultation with the audit committee, shall annually approve such work schedule

**CHAPTER IV****ACCOUNTING RECORDS*****Duty to keep accounting and other records***

19. The accounting records to be kept by each listed entity in terms of section 5 of the act shall comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), in so far as these requirements are not inconsistent with the provisions of an act regulating the affairs of a listed entity, and shall also consist of—

- (a) personnel records, and
- (b) records of all monies directly or indirectly received from the State by way of grants

***Ownership of accounting records***

20. All books, papers, accounts and documents kept or used by or received or taken into the possession of any officer or person who is or has been employed by a listed entity, shall be deemed to be the property of such entity

**CHAPTER V****GENERAL PROVISIONS*****Minutes of meetings***

21. (1) Every listed entity shall cause minutes of the proceedings at all directors and management meetings to be entered, in one of the official languages of the Republic, in permanently bound books

(2) Minute books shall be kept at the administrative head office of the listed entity

(3) Minutes of all meetings shall be recorded in the appropriate minute book within 14 days after the date on which the meeting was held and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at the succeeding meeting which signature shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the minutes are a true and fair reflection of the proceedings

***Categories of listed entities***

22. For the purposes of the application of these regulations, the following categories of listed entities shall be identified

**(a) Category A**

Listed entities and their subsidiaries (or equivalent) in respect of which—

- (i) the total assets per the consolidated balance sheet exceed the amount of R10 000 000, or

**Verslagdoening**

17. Die hoof van die interne ouditfunksie moet minstens twee keer per jaar opsommende verslae wat die pertinente besonderhede van die aktiwiteite en verslae van die funksie bevat aan die ouditkomitee voorlê

**Beplanning**

18. (1) Die hoof van 'n interne ouditfunksie moet jaarliks 'n opsomming van die funksie se beoogde werkprogram aan die ouditkomitee voorlê

(2) Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte, in oorleg met die ouditkomitee, moet jaarliks sodanige werkprogram goedkeur

**HOOFTUK IV****REKENINGKUNDIGE REKORDS*****Plig om rekeningkundige en ander rekords te hou***

19. Die rekeningkundige rekords wat deur elke gelyste entiteit kragtens artikel 5 van die Wet gehou moet word, moet voldoen aan die vereistes van die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet No 61 van 1973), vir sover daardie vereistes nie onbestaanbaar is met die bepalinge van 'n wet wat die sake van 'n gelyste entiteit spesiaal reël nie, en moet ook bestaan uit—

- (a) personeelrekords, en
- (b) rekords van alle geld direk of indirek van die Staat ontvang by wyse van toekennings

***Eienaarskap van rekeningkundige rekords***

20. Alle boeke, stukke, rekeninge en dokumente gehou of gebruik of ontvang of in besit geneem deur enige beampte of persoon wat in diens van 'n gelyste entiteit is of was, word geag die eiendom van daardie entiteit te wees

**HOOFTUK V****ALGEMENE BEPALINGS*****Notules van vergaderings***

21. (1) Elke gelyste entiteit moet notules van die verrigtinge van sy direkteurs- en bestuursvergaderings in een van die amptelike tale van die Republiek in permanent gebinde boeke hou

(2) Notuleboeke moet by die administratiewe hoofkantoor van die gelyste entiteit bewaar word

(3) Notules van alle vergaderings moet binne 14 dae na die datum waarop die vergadering plaasgevind het, in die toepaslike notuleboek opgeteken word en moet deur die voorsitter van die vergadering by die daaropvolgende vergadering onderteken word en sy handtekening sal geag word *prima facie*-bewys te wees dat die notule 'n getroue en billike weergawe van die verrigtinge is

***Kategoriee van gelyste entiteite***

22. Vir doeleindes van die toepassing van hierdie regulasies word die volgende kategoriee van gelyste entiteite geïdentifiseer

**(a) Kategorie A**

Gelyste entiteite en hulle filiale (of ekwivalent) ten opsigte van wie—

- (i) die totale bates per gekonsolideerde balansstaat die bedrag van R10 000 000 oorskry, of

# ACT

To provide for the admissibility in the Republic of documentary evidence emanating from certain countries in Africa; and for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 29 April 1993 )*

**B**E 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) “designated country” means a country in Africa designated by the Minister in terms of section 4(a), (i) 5
  - (ii) “document” includes any affidavit, certificate, record, photograph, book, map, plan, drawing and any documentary recording or transcribed computer printout produced by any mechanical or electronic device and any device by means of which information is recorded or stored; (ii) 10
  - (iii) “Minister” means the Minister of Justice (iii)

## Documents emanating from designated countries are deemed to have their origin in Republic

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Rules of Court made or in force under section 6 of the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act No. 107 of 1985), or in any other law, but subject to the provisions of section 3, any document purporting to have been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed in a designated country shall, for the purposes of its admissibility as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings in the Republic, be deemed to have been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed in the Republic 15 20

## Conditions for admissibility in Republic of certain foreign documents

3. If under any law a document is admissible in evidence in civil or criminal proceedings if it has been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed by a particular institution or by a person holding a particular office, possessing a particular qualification, performing a particular function or engaged in a particular activity, a similar document emanating from a designated country shall, for the purposes of such law and subject to the provisions of section 4, be admissible only if it appears on the face thereof to have been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed by an institution in the designated country in question or by a person in such country holding an office, possessing a qualification, performing a function or engaged in an activity equivalent to the corresponding institution in the Republic or to the office, qualification, function or activity of the corresponding person in the Republic, contemplated in such law 25 30

Minister may designate certain countries and declare institutions, offices, qualifications, functions or activities in designated country as equivalent to institutions, offices, qualifications, functions or activities in Republic 35

4. The Minister may, for the purposes of this Act, by notice in the *Gazette*—

cow 4 -

**Act No. 62, 1993 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FROM COUNTRIES IN AFRICA ACT, 1993**

- (a) designate any country in Africa; and
- (b) declare that a particular institution, office, qualification, function or activity in a designated country is equivalent to an institution, office, qualification, function or activity in the Republic mentioned in such notice.

5

**Short title and commencement**

5. This Act shall be called the Documentary Evidence from Countries in Africa Act, 1993



**nation**

Star 7/5/93  
**SA names ambassadors**

(259)

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement yesterday that Rene Franken had been appointed ambassador to the Slovak Republic, Petrus Cilliers, now in Romania, non-resident ambassador to Moldova, and Hermann Hanekom, now in Zaire, non-resident ambassador to Congo — Sapa.



**National co-ordinator of the Waqfu'l Waqifin (Gift of the Givers) Foundation Imtiaz Sooliman unlocks a door to a container with the world's largest mobile hospital ready for shipment to Bosnia. With him is Van de Wetering Engineering MD Johan van de Wetering, whose Rosslyn firm built the hospital.**  
Picture ROBERT BOTHA

## SA Muslims donate mobile hospital

AN SA-built mobile hospital, the biggest in the world, is on its way to war-ravaged Bosnia-Herzegovina. **B10M 715793.**

Pretoria's Van de Wetering Engineering yesterday handed over the fully fitted 126-bed hospital to the Muslim community of SA for shipment to Bosnia. **(97/25)**

Although the R4m hospital was financed entirely by the Muslim community, it would attend to all war victims irrespective of ethnic origin or religious belief, said Waqfu'l Waqifin (Gift of the Givers) Foundation co-ordinator Imtiaz Sooliman. **(259)**

The hospital — one of the most comprehensive ever built — consists of 20 separate isothermic containers and includes a

**KATHRYN STRACHAN**

complete theatre unit, an intensive care unit, wards and an ambulance.

It comprises two field tents with capacity for 50 beds

The containerised medical unit technology provides high-quality medical care facilities that are easy to transport, can be quickly erected on almost any terrain and easily adapt to requirements

Company MD Gerrit van de Wetering said the project was a triumph for SA design and engineering capabilities.

Representatives of the SA Muslim community are to accompany the shipment in mid-June

## R93m spent, but not authorised

259 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — a major capital project, estimated to cost R38m, was never approved by the Cabinet and ended up costing R93m, Parliament's joint committee on public accounts said yesterday.

Tabling its second report in Parliament, the committee expressed its concern at the erection of a computer centre at Brakfontein in Verwoerdburg for the Commission for Administration without formal Cabinet approval.

It had been approved in principle "probably by the state security council" as "no formal approval by Cabinet could be submitted for scrutiny to the auditor-general or the committee".

However, on the assumption that the approval in question, by whomsoever, was granted on the strength of an extremely rough estimate of R38m, that was based on another building and that was expected to escalate to R45m on completion, the committee recommends that in future Cabinet approvals not be sought or granted on so loose a basis in terms of size, shape and cost, the report said.

It added that initial approvals should be submitted "regularly" to the Cabinet or another decision-maker for review.

The final escalated cost of some R93m was in line with Treasury norms and costs, although difficult to justify in terms of the scaled-down utilisation of the building at present.

It recommended the amount be accepted as legitimate.



# Right price for tea party

259  
2454  
BY IAN CLAYTON

THE government has admitted that Marike de Klerk's controversial Atlantis "tea party" in March cost at least R3 873 in public funds — somewhat more than the R13 petrol money claimed by President FW de Klerk.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Jac Rabie, said this week the Department of Education and Culture in his administration had spent R2 706 on the printing and mailing of written invitations and R1 166,66 on catering. In reply to a question tabled in parliament by the Labour Party's Michael Hendrickse, Rabie said the House of Representatives had not incurred any expenditure on the printing of pamphlets, the transportation of guests or security arrangements. WMA 715-13/593

The National Party MP for Mamre, Abe Williams, whose constituency includes Atlantis, was the key figure behind De Klerk's visit to the township. Now the Minister of Sport, Williams was Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives at the time of the visit.

When Democratic Party MP Jasper Walsh questioned De Klerk in parliament about the visit, he said the "direct cost to the state" was R13 for petrol, but if wear and tear was estimated, "the total cost to the state is R276,16".

Quoting leaked documents, *The Weekly Mail* later reported that the House of Representatives had paid a total of R9 232,30 for the visit. While Rabie's estimate is lower than this figure, which was based on a copy of a receipt, the amounts for the invitations was identical — R2 706.

people away anyway. These people have to be accommodated.

Many of these people have been driving for 30 or 40 years, if not more. I am only talking about people who obtained their licences in South Africa. We have to accommodate these people somehow, otherwise we will always find ourselves with a lot of people on the roads who are not licensed. Eventually we will begin to find rebellious people going against traffic officers and the traffic regulations. This is what we must try to avoid.

We cannot merely sit back and say "no". Let us look at who these people were who obtained illegal licences. They were not the privileged people. They were not the people who always had everything they wanted close at hand and who could merely walk into a testing station and get a licence without even being tested properly. We are talking about people who were turned away in great numbers because of the colour of their skin, who were ill-treated by the traffic inspectors, and this is still being done on a regular basis today.

We cannot shy away from it. We cannot merely reply, "no", as openly as the hon. the Minister did. There is no such thing as "no" where this is concerned. We have to accommodate these people. If we want to bring down the deaths on our roads, if we want to make the road safer for travelling on, we have to address this problem. A "no" is not an answer. That is not a solution to the problem. We have to address the problem and address it correctly.

\*Mr N M ISAACS: Mr Chairman, recently we have found that a period of grace was granted to people who had unlicensed firearms and unlicensed television sets. Today we are saddled with a situation in which people have illegal vehicle licences. We could also call them false licences.

I now want to ask the hon. the Minister whether it is not possible to ask these people to come forward if they have illegal or invalid licences. They must then hand in those licences in order to be allowed to undergo a test. What do we find today? Those licences sometimes come from abroad, or from the Transkei. A few weeks ago a senior representative of the Transkei was caught. That person was under the impression that that licence of his was valid. When they put

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

it to him that that was not the case and that that licence of his was valid in the Transkei, but not in South Africa, he was astonished. That is why I am asking what the possibility is of dealing with the matter in a different way.

Let us consider which people have such licences today. These are adult people, and some of them are old. They are people who have been on the road for years. They are people who are breadwinners. They use their licences to support their families. What happens now? Those people must now try to obtain a licence immediately. Yes, very well, they are not licensed or the licence is false. But what happens now? Those people simply carry on because they need that licence in order to feed their families. That licence must be used to be able to keep going. They have been driving vehicles for many years. That is why I am asking the hon. the Minister whether it is not possible to accommodate these people [Time expired].

\*Mr J DOUW: Mr Chairman, the question today is whether the hon. the Minister wants to allow illegality to continue ad infinitum. All that is being advocated here is a cut-off date to enable people to have themselves tested.

There are thousands of people who are driving with illegal licences today. Some of them are experienced, skilful drivers. In most cases these are people who will never want to take a test again. Hence the friendly request to the hon. the Minister to eliminate illegality from the roads and make certain that the non-payment of claims by insurance companies is stopped and that immediate attention be given to this matter. The hon. member for Bishop Lavis referred to the question of illegal firearms, and I want to know from the hon. the Minister what is more important: an illegal driver's licence, or an illegal firearm?

Mr A E REEVES: Mr Chairman, I want to thank the hon. member for Bishop Lavis and the hon. member Mr J Douw for supporting me.

We gave in to so many other demands. Look at the Indemnity Act and a lot of other things. The hon. member mentioned firearms and TV licences, but those are not important things. The driver on the road is more important, because people's lives are at stake.

As the hon. member for Bishop Lavis said, for

most of those people a driver's licence is a means of securing an income. They make a living from driving. Yet we are just going to stand here and say "No, everybody with illegal drivers' licences must simply be taken off the road and ticketed continually. The fine for this offence runs to a maximum of R24 000, and the offender may also face a certain period of imprisonment."

My question to the hon. the Minister is: Did we empty the prisons in order to accommodate these people without licences? Is that what he wants to do? That is not the solution.

The solution lies in allowing these people to go for a minimal test. What I mean by a minimal test is that such a person should be taken out in a motor vehicle to drive through town, and that he should be tested by a decent inspector. I reiterate that it should be a decent inspector who tests him in order to allow such a person to become a legal driver so that he can drive on the roads without being harassed by traffic inspectors.

\*The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Mr Chairman, I just want to finish what I started saying. No provision of any kind will be made to legalise such licences [Interjections]. My advice to persons falling into this category is to go through the normal testing procedure without delay and obtain a legal licence. If they do not do that, they are not only driving illegally, but any insurance they think they may have is probably invalid as well, with all the financial implications attached to that.

Last year, when we piloted this legislation through Parliament, we addressed a request to the plus minus 300 000 to 1 million people on our roads who have a false licence please to acquire legal licences. I arranged with the Institute of Traffic Officers to ensure that when a person arrives with a licence that has been falsified and he admits it and says he bought a licence or acquired it in some illegal way or other, they must accommodate him and allow him to undergo the necessary test.

As the hon. member said, if a person has already been driving with a false licence for 20 or 30 years, he need not have any fears about passing any test, because then he has been driving for long enough. The main point is that I do not have the support of the Institute of Traffic Officers of South Africa to make any further

concession to any person who does not have a valid licence.

My reply to Mr J Douw, who asked me a question, is that there is no difference between a person who cannot handle a firearm and who walks down the street with it, and a person who cannot drive a motor vehicle and drives down the street in it. Both are a mortal danger to their fellow citizens.

Consequently I shall put this question again to the Institute of Traffic Officers when I speak to the Institute. We see one another twice a year on a regular appointment basis. It will be early in August. I shall put it to them that they, as they undertook last year—will immediately help any person arriving there and admitting that he has a forged licence to obtain a legal licence for the sake of himself, for the sake of his insurance and for the sake of his fellow citizens who also use the road.

Debate concluded

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

1992 Parliamentary session: 259

transportation/accommodation costs

\*1 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the State President:

- (1) What, in respect of the 1992 Parliamentary session, was the total cost to each Government Department of the (a) (i) transportation of seasonal personnel, equipment and documentation between Pretoria and Cape Town and back and (ii) accommodation of seasonal personnel and Ministers in Cape Town during that session and (b) how many personnel were involved, in each case;
- (2) what was the cost of maintaining the accommodation of such personnel and Ministers while it was not in use in 1992;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(2) According to the Department of Public Works the amount is R6 067 901

Department	(1) (a) (i) Cost of the Transportation of Personnel, Equipment and Documentation	(ii) Cost of Accommodation of Personnel and Ministers	(b) Number of Personnel Involved
Office of the State President . . . . .	R 152 114	R 4 557	70
Parliament	—	—	—
Foreign Affairs	347 949	—	32
Constitutional Development Service	178 358	18 031	23
Water Affairs and Forestry	44 347	19 759	6
Administration House of Assembly	142 714	98 000	52
Public Enterprises and Privatization	40 597	3 320	12
Justice	87 272	3 979	48
Finance	106 620	12 712	41
State Expenditure	95 700	5 800	16
Audit	24 250	—	4
Administration House of Representatives	—	—	—
Administration House of Delegates	102 730	18 790	41
Correctional Services	66 281	21 559	46
Home Affairs	72 695	—	19
Education and Training	98 175	17 450	20
Mineral and Energy Affairs	25 094	—	13
Agriculture	72 635	1 606	13
National Health and Population Development	51 969	5 000	17
Police	267 514	—	68
Regional and Land Affairs	93 728	—	25
National Education	114 266	—	21
Environment Affairs	12 268	—	5
Commission for Administration	49 493	—	9
Transport	231 653	13 606	15
South African Defence Force	94 500	—	24
South African Communication Service	49 723	—	12
Local Government and National Housing	—	—	—
Public Works	51 862	—	24
Manpower	45 180	* 9 614 082	9
Trade and Industry	57 933	2 346	12
	78 325	78 815	23

	R	R	
Central Economic Advisory Service	—	—	—
Natal Provincial Administration	—	—	—
Cape Provincial Administration	—	—	—
Transvaal Provincial Administration	—	—	—
Provincial Administration Orange Free-State	—	—	—
National Intelligence Service	15 662	21 545	3

\* The expenditure represents rent, levies, municipal services, maintenance of buildings and garages, cleaning services and the procurement and upkeep of furniture. Approximately 800 residential units are concerned.

## Use of SAAF aircraft by former Chairman of Ministers' Council

\*1. Mr J R KULLER asked the Minister of Defence †

Whether the former Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives and other members of Parliament travelled to Prieska in an aircraft of the South African Air Force on or about 5 January 1991, if so, (a) why and (b) who were on in the flight, (c) at what time did the aircraft (i) leave for Prieska and (ii) arrive back from Prieska and (d) what was the cost involved in the flight?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

(a) It was an authorized trip in terms of the rules that apply to Ministers and Deputy Ministers and which were applicable to the Rev H J Hendrickse at that time

(b) Rev H J Hendrickse and his wife, Mr PACHendrickse, MP, Mr HP Ross, MP, and Mr D Locke, MP Mr J Scholtz, ministerial representative and his wife accompanied them on the return flight

(u) About 18.30

(d) R1 701,00

Mr. J. R. KULLER, Mr. Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask further questions. He has already informed us of the cost related to this flight. Firstly, I would like to know who paid for this. Secondly, I would like to know who the family members were and I would also like further particulars on the Members of Parliament who were on that flight. Thirdly, I would like to know whether the hon the Minister knew that the flight left half an hour after the start of the funeral service, so that the passengers could be in time for a social function in Cape Town [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER. Mr. Charman, at that stage, in terms of Treasury rules, the South African can . . .

†Mr H P ROSS Holmots

**†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!**  
No, there is no need to say that

Mr H P ROSS. Mr Chairman, I speak for myself

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order!



1567

Hansard

THURSDAY, 13 MAY 1993

1568

1569

Hansard

FRIDAY, 14 MAY 1993

1570

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

tion, no details in this regard may be furnished

- (2) (a) (i) and (b) (i) No.

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

State President: income tax on salary/allowances

298 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether the State President is liable for the payment of income tax on (a) his salary and (b) any (i) allowances and (ii) other income received by him; if not, why not, if so, in respect of the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, on what amounts was such tax levied, in each case,

- (2) whether any (a) former State Presidents and (b) widows of former State Presidents are liable for the payment of income tax on (i) pensions and (ii) any other personal income received by them, if not, why not, if so, in respect of the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, on what amounts was such tax levied, in each case? B663E

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) (a) and (b) (i) No

In terms of the exemption contained in section 10 (1) (c) (i) of the Income Tax Act, 1962, (the Act) the State President is not liable for the payment of income tax on his salary and allowances

- (b) (ii) Yes

As a result of the secrecy provisions, contained in section 4 of the Act, which prohibit the disclosure of such informa-

A pension payable to a former State President or his surviving spouse is not subject to tax as a result of the exemption contained in section 10 (1) (c) (ii) of the Act

- (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) Yes

As a result of the secrecy provisions, contained in section 4 of the Act, which prohibit the disclosure of such information, no details in this regard may be furnished

## Deficit before borrowing/total expenditure

302 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance.

- (1) What was the actual (a) deficit before borrowing, (b) total expenditure, and (c) deficit before borrowing as a percentage of the gross domestic product, in the 1991-92 financial year,

- (2) what was the actual or estimated (a) deficit before borrowing, (b) total expenditure, and (c) deficit before borrowing as a percentage of the gross domestic product, in respect of the 1992-93 financial year? B697E

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) (a) R12 754,9 million (see table 4 3 in Budget Review of 17 March 1993)

- (b) R85 860,9 million (see table 4 3 in Budget Review of 17 March 1993)

- (c) 4,2 per cent of GDP

- (2) (a) Revised estimate R28 563,8 million (see table 4 3 in Budget Review of 17 March 1993)

- (b) Revised estimate. R104 876,6 million (see table 4 3 in Budget Review of 17 March 1993)

- (c) 8,6 per cent of GDP

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

and Schemes are taxable according to income tables from the Receiver of Revenue

- (3) Yes—the person concerned was a member of the Government Service Pension Fund and as such, made contributions during his whole service period to the pension fund. He therefore became entitled upon his retirement to a gratuity and a monthly pension for which provision is made in the regulations which control the said Fund. The amounts of the gratuity which he received as well as the pension to which he lawfully had a right, are confidential and cannot be furnished

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Ex-member of Cabinet: cash payments/annuities/pension

290 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Finance.

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the cash payments, annuities and/or pension paid or payable to an ex-member of the Cabinet, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) how much did this person receive by way of (i) cash payments and (ii) annuities on his retirement as (aa) Minister and (bb) head of the Government Department concerned and (b) what part of these amounts was exempt from income tax,

- (2) whether any annuity and/or pension which this person is receiving from the State at present is exempt from income tax, if so, to what extent in each case,

- (3) whether, in addition to any financial benefits this person receives as a retired Minister, he is still receiving any such benefits as the retired head of the Government Department in question, if so, what benefits? B676E

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) No—pension matters are strictly confidential and the amounts can therefore not be furnished

- (a) (i) (ii) (aa) and (bb) fall away.

- (b) Only gratuities payable under the Government Pension Funds and Schemes are exempt from income tax

- (2) No—pensions (annuities) which are paid under the Government Pension Funds

## Rail Commuter Corporation: offices in Johannesburg

308 Mr R V CARLSLE asked the Minister of Transport

- (a) What was the occupancy cost in respect of the offices used by the South African Rail Commuter Corporation in Sandton, Transvaal, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) how is the office accommodation previously used by the Corporation in the Westbank Building in Johannesburg now utilized and (c) why did the Corporation transfer its offices to Sandton? B704E

## The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

- (a) The Managing Director of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation informed me that the amounts invoiced by Unilever to the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Limited in respect of February and March 1993 were as follows

	February	March
Basic Rental	60 800	68 096
Parking	11 360	12 723
Operating Expenses	9 728	9 728
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81 888</b>	<b>90 547</b>

The rental amounts, including parking, increased by 12% on 1 March 1993 in terms of the lease agreement


### **New missions planned**

SA DIPLOMATIC missions were likely to be established in 27 countries within the next 18 months.

Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said yesterday.

About R200m would be needed to set up nine missions in the Middle East, six in the Far East and seven in Africa, and to accelerate recruitment of representatives.

Education Department, visited the J J Serfontein High School, Queenstown, from 27-31 July 1992. As soon as a visiting adviser had completed his work, he terminated his visit

- (a) 10, 
- (b) DEC(HO) 2  
TED 5  
CED 3,
- (c) DEC(HO) R1 647  
TED R1 647  
CED R1 449,
- (2) no, specialists in the relevant fields of orthodidactics and orthopedagogics were available close to the school concerned to give subject guidance;
- (3) no.

# The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a)	(b)
R-million	Percentage (%)
(i) (aa) 3 195,483	(i) (aa) 70,60
(bb) 291,435	(bb) 6,44
(cc) Included in (aa)	(cc) —
(dd) 180,372	(dd) 3,99
(ee) 83,913	(ee) 1,85
(ff) 729,645	(ff) 16,12
(gg) 44,917	(gg) 1,00
(hh) Included in (gg)	(hh) —
(u) (aa) 266,610	(u) (aa) 5,89
(bb) 33,922	(bb) 0,75
(cc) Included in (aa)	(cc) —
(dd) 23,689	(dd) 0,52
(ee) 25,889	(ee) 0,57
(ff) 28,178	(ff) 0,62
(gg) 1,705	(gg) 0,04
(hh) Included in (gg)	(hh) —
(u) (aa) 342,254	(u) (aa) 7,56
(bb) 36,037	(bb) 0,80
(cc) Included in (aa)	(cc) —
(dd) 28,931	(dd) 0,64
(ee) 2,670	(ee) 0,06
(ff) 34,115	(ff) 0,75
(gg) 4,413	(gg) 0,10
(hh) Included in (gg)	(hh) —

\* Percentages were calculated in terms of the total expenditure in the Republic.

Source SANEP statistics for Public Ordinary School education according to the submission on 28 February 1993

B778E

71 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (a) What was the amount spent by his Department in 1992 in respect of (i) the Republic, (ii) the Orange Free State and (iii) Natal
- (aa) salaries of teachers and principals, (bb) salaries of administrative staff, (cc) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (dd) salaries of any other specified staff, (ee) capital expenditure, (ff) supplies and services, (gg) equipment and (hh) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in 1992 does each of the above amounts constitute?

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL

### QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

Ministers' Council: entertainment allowance

30 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council

- (1) Whether members of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives receive an entertainment allowance; if not, why not; if so, what, in respect of such allowance, was the amount (a) received and (b) spent by each such member during the period 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C98E

(2) No

- (a) Not applicable
- (b) For the period 1 April 1992 to 31 March 1993, expenditure in respect of Departmental entertainment, was as follows:
- Chairman of the Ministers' Council R24 695
- Department of Health Services and Welfare R12 592
- Department of Education and Culture R48 154
- Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services R17 190
- Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture R19 397



32. Sharda Devi Goordeen—420829 0103 08 9—26 Mountain View Road, Silverglen—**Maharaj**.
33. Khursheed Banoo Ghanny—490314 0094 08 8—30 Harley Street, Havenside—**Abubaker**.
34. Padmavathie Dorasamy—581115 0079 08 0—119 Crossmoor Drive, Crossmoor, Chatsworth—**Perumal**.
35. Leelawathi Budhoo—370528 0054 08 2—18 Road 609, Chatsworth—**Nundraj**.
36. Roychandh Kathwaroo Bidasee—581029 5095 08 4—7 Surcrose Road, Isipingo Hills—**Bidasee**.
37. Dropathi Baijnath—330709 0067 08 9—33 Crown Road, Kenville—**Parsuram**.
38. Khanpathi Bansi—500729 0052 08 3—23 Naik Road, Kharwastan—**Ramlall**.
39. Shaik Ebrahim Ebrahim—360824 5051 08 8—22 Valiant Place, Bombay Heights, Pietermaritzburg—**Aziz**.
40. Thara Devi Anand Ram—550604 0130 08 1—55 Road 706, Chatsworth—**Ramsurran**.
41. Salma Bee Ali—480313 0104 08 9—P.O. Box 60029, Phoenix—**Khan**.

32. Sharda Devi Goordeen—420829 0103 08 9—Mountain Viewweg 26, Silverglen—**Maharaj**.
33. Khursheed Banoo Ghanny—490314 0094 08 8—Harleystraat 30, Havenside—**Abubaker**.
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41. Salma Bee Ali—480313 0104 08 9—Posbus 60029, Phoenix—**Khan**.

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 814

259

14 May 1993

Statement of Revenue collected during the period  
1 April 1992 to 31 March 1993 (Preliminary)

Treasury, Pretoria

### DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTEDING

No. 814

14 Mei 1993

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tyd-  
perk 1 April 1992 tot 31 Maart 1993 (Voorlopig).

Tesourie, Pretoria

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of March Maand Maart		Total 1 April to 31 March Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste					
Tax on income	Belasting op inkomste	50 484 300 000	5 944 551 724	4 382 172 858	45 270 175 058	42 450 799 424
Loan Levy 1989-94	Leningsheffing 1989-94	—	—	—	173 464	2 032 358
Sales tax	Verkoopbelasting	21 019 700 000	12 579 951	(16 768 115)	88 145 145	10 546 590 899
Value added tax	Belasting op toegevoegde waarde	—	2 162 653 246	1 505 389 017	17 004 390 328	7 800 184 190
Other taxes	Ander belastinge					
Non-resident shareholders' tax	Belasting op buitelandse aandeel- houers	320 000 000	13 251 839	18 305 531	273 186 631	334 786 669
Non-residents' tax on interest	Rentebelasting op buitelanders	—	5	398	16 629	38 224
Undistributed profits	Onuitgekeerde winste	—	361	—	90 102	365 617
Donations tax	Geskenkbelasting	6 000 000	1 083 957	1 304 888	17 968 121	6 828 573
Estate duty	Boedelbelasting	75 000 000	6 943 898	3 544 698	84 923 283	78 537 535
Trade securities	Handelseffekte	221 000 000	12 880 896	13 738 340	164 508 406	199 755 733
Stamp duties and fees	Seëlregte en gelde	830 000 000	56 209 101	50 491 859	744 118 309	689 784 295
Transfer duties	Hereregte	1 110 000 000	98 995 929	102 111 260	1 249 504 858	915 158 384
Mining leases and ownership	Mynverhuurings- en eiendomsregte	295 000 000	31 345 814	75 417 212	188 234 262	324 994 919
Interest and dividends	Rente en dividende	59 450 000	117 428 721	16 260 954	159 337 629	73 799 936
Levies	Heffings	19 000 000	22 206 421	5 813 038	45 454 633	29 155 049
Recoveries of loans and advances	Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	59 550 000	29 529 433	10 805 409	96 243 341	45 604 221
Departmental activities	Departementale bedrywighede	1 129 000 000	1 279 285 295	897 891 034	2 717 560 612	1 954 829 519
Capital revenue	Kapitaalinkomste	1 120 000 000	—	—	—	—
	<b>R</b>	<b>76 748 000 000</b>	<b>9 788 946 591</b>	<b>7 066 478 381</b>	<b>68 104 030 811</b>	<b>65 453 245 545</b>
Less Payments to self-governing territories	Min Betalings aan selfregerende gebiede	1 361 300 000	113 288 947	172 256 274	1 351 577 947	1 412 589 987
Payments to TBVC Countries	Betalings aan TBVC Lande	760 700 000	58 696 802	—	699 970 552	—
<b>Total Inland revenue</b>	<b>Totaal Binnelandse inkomste</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>74 626 000 000</b>	<b>9 616 960 842</b>	<b>66 052 482 312</b>	<b>64 040 655 558</b>
Customs and excise duties	Doeane- en aksynsregte					
Customs duty	Doeanereg	3 124 000 000	235 251 010	198 810 733	2 971 500 705	2 735 945 903
Excise duty	Aksynsreg	4 754 000 000	432 999 145	613 705 222	4 402 574 325	3 796 833 433
Surcharge	Bobelasting	1 670 000 000	125 945 679	108 392 208	1 520 294 393	1 455 690 151
Miscellaneous	Diverse	17 000 000	(5 842 653)	(53 619 200)	101 217 507	88 648 709
Fuel levy	Brandstofheffing	6 634 000 000	558 036 126	481 752 807	6 797 898 152	5 207 228 824
Ordinary levy	Gewone heffing	64 000 000	13 999 064	11 934 616	77 067 731	67 180 392
	<b>R</b>	<b>16 263 000 000</b>	<b>1 360 388 371</b>	<b>1 360 976 386</b>	<b>15 870 552 813</b>	<b>13 351 527 412</b>

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Estimate Begroting 1992-93	Month of March Maand Maart		Total 1 April to 31 March Totaal 1 April tot 31 Maart	
			1993	1992	1993	1992
		R	R	R	R	R
<i>Less</i> Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements	<i>Min</i> Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie- ooreenkomste	5 040 000 000	40 386 500	702 000	5 108 946 000	4 499 724 000
Total Customs and excise duties	Totaal Doeane-en aksynsregte	R 11 223 000 000	1 320 001 871	1 360 274 386	10 761 606 813	8 851 803 412
		R 85 849 000 000	10 936 962 713	8 254 496 493	76 814 089 125	72 892 458 970
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	—	12 486 428	—	70 280 587
			—	12 486 428	—	70 280 587
			10 936 962 713	8 266 982 921	76 814 089 125	72 962 739 557
<i>Revenue Account House of Assembly</i>	<i>Inkomsterekening Volkeraad</i>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	57 211 984	68 063 597	328 234 663	257 988 372
<i>Revenue Account House of Representatives</i>	<i>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</i>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	5 661 610	2 273 609	58 628 359	32 548 625
<i>Revenue Account House of Delegates</i>	<i>Inkomsterekening Raad van Afgevaardigdes</i>					
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	—	872 419	185 731	15 908 800	7 014 511
		R —	63 746 013	70 522 937	402 771 822	297 551 508
Grand total	Groot totaal	R —	11 000 708 726	8 337 505 858	77 216 860 947	73 260 291 065
Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 660 in <i>Government Gazette</i> of 23 April 1993	Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 660 in <i>Staatskoerant</i> van 23 April 1993	—	—	—	480 288 319	—
In Transit, 31 March 1992	In Transito, 31 Maart 1992	—	(49 166 851)	—	—	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 28 February 1993	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 28 Februarie 1993	—	10 998 758 238	—	77 216 860 947	—
Collections as above	Invorderings soos hierbo	R —	10 915 541 875	—	77 697 149 266	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 31 March 1993	In Transito/Te veel oorgedra, 31 Maart 1993	—	(12 318 222)	—	(12 318 222)	—
In Transit Revenue Account Administrations	In Transito Inkomsterekening Administrasies	—	(74 488 106)	—	(339 025 809)	—
Received into Exchequer Account	In Skatkisrekening ontvang	R —	10 864 735 547	—	77 345 805 235	—

No. 836

14 May 1993

Statement of Receipts and Transfers from the  
Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1993 to 30  
April 1993.

Treasury, Pretoria

No. 836

14 Mei 1993

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skat-  
kisrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1993 tot 30 April  
1993.

Tesourie, Pretoria

RECEIPTS • ONTVANGSTE

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of April Maand April	
		1993	1992
		R	R
Exchequer Balance, 31 March 1993	Skatkissaldo, 31 Maart 1993	69 594 614	—
<i>State Revenue Account</i>	<i>Staatsinkomsterekening</i>		
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste	5 051 675 678	5 056 774 005
Customs and Excise	Doeane en Aksyns	178 247 029	199 560 422
		R 5 229 922 707	5 256 334 427
South African Development Trust Fund	Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds	—	11 786 428
		R 5 229 922 707	5 268 120 855
<i>Other Receipts</i>	<i>Ander Ontvangste</i>		
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	6 438 908 000	—
Bonds	Obligasies		
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	60 000	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingobligasies	70 350	—
Internal Registered Stock	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte	(367 400 000)	—
12,5%, 1995/96 (R144)	12,5, 1995 96 (R144)	—	—
10,75%, 1998 (R160)	10,75%, 1998 (R160)	550 000 000	—
		(71 852 000)	—

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of April Maand April	
		1993	1992
		R	R
11,5%, 1999/2000 (R147)	11,5%, 1999/2000 (R147)	835 000 000	—
		(91 998 000)	—
13%, 2009/10/11 (R153)	13%, 2009/10/11 (R153)	2 141 000 000	—
		(312 035 000)	—
12,5%, 1995 (R004)	12,5%, 1995 (R004)	408 433 000	—
		(3 597 000)	—
12%, 2004/5/6 (R150)	12%, 2004/5/6 (R150)	1 426 000 000	—
		(224 134 000)	—
13,5%, 2014/15/16 (R157)	13,5%, 2014/15/16 (R157)	100 000 000	—
		(11 643 000)	—
12,75%, 1999 (R135)	12,75%, 1999 (R135)	300 000 000	—
		(29 296 000)	—
14%, 1995 (R131)	14%, 1995 (R131)	300 000 000	—
		—	—
12%, 1994 (R156)	12%, 1994 (R156)	60 000 000	—
		(278 000)	—
12,5%, 1996 (R145)	12,5%, 1996 (R145)	1 624 534 000	—
		(23 734 330)	—
12,5%, 1996 (R146)	12,5%, 1996 (R146)	47 433 000	—
		(5 474 000)	—
14%, 1997 (R119)	14%, 1997 (R119)	1 070 000 000	—
		(10 687 000)	—
	R	14 934 038 350	—
		784 728 330	—
	R	14 149 310 020	—
	R	19 379 232 727	—
<b>Revenue Account. House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening: Volksraad</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	1 260 304 538	1 177 524 000
Surrenders, 1985–86	Terugstortings, 1985–86	—	140 296
	R	1 260 304 538	1 177 664 296
<b>Revenue Account. House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening: Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	523 000 000	522 000 000
	R	523 000 000	522 000 000
<b>Revenue Account. House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening: Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	180 000 000	175 000 000
	R	180 000 000	175 000 000
<b>Account for Provincial Services Cape</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste. Kaap</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	380 000 000	466 000 000
	R	380 000 000	466 000 000
<b>Account for Provincial Services. Natal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste: Natal</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	221 000 000	186 000 000
	R	221 000 000	186 000 000
<b>Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	118 521 000	115 000 000
Surrenders, 1989–90	Terugstortings, 1989–90	—	40 702 546
	R	118 521 000	155 702 546
<b>Account for Provincial Services Transvaal</b>	<b>Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal</b>		
Transfer from State Revenue Account	Oorplasing vanaf Staatsinkomsterekening	654 000 000	498 722 000
	R	654 000 000	498 722 000
	R	22 716 058 265	—
Total (including Open Balance)	Totaal (insluitende Aanvangsaldo)	R 22 785 652 879	—



## ISSUES • UITBETALINGS

Dienste <i>259</i>	Service	Month of April Maand April	
		1993	1992
State Revenue Account Votes	Staatsinkomsterekening Begrotingsposte	R	R
1 State President Statutory Amount	Staatspresident Statutere Bedrag	1 978 000 22 000	1 772 000 19 000
2 Parliament Statutory Amount	Parlement Statutere Bedrag	3 571 000 5 000 000	3 571 000 4 550 000
3 Foreign Affairs Statutory Amount	Buitelandse Sake Statutere Bedrag	640 000 000 254 000	446 000 000 235 000
4 Water Affairs Statutory Amount	Waterwese Statutere Bedrag	30 000 000 1 260 304 538	30 000 000 1 177 524 000
5 Administration House of Assembly Statutory Amount	Administrasie Volksraad Statutere Bedrag	— 430 000	623 000 385 000
6 Public Enterprises and Privatization Statutory Amount	Openbare Ondernemings en Privatisering Statutere Bedrag	— 73 000 000	— 58 000 000
7 Central Advisory Service Statutory Amount	Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens Statutere Bedrag	— 4 150 000	— 3 500 000
8 Justice Statutory Amount	Justisie Statutere Bedrag	— 45 000 000	— 60 000 000
9 State Expenditure Statutory Amount	Staatsbesteding Statutere Bedrag	— 523 000 000	— 522 000 000
10 Administration House of Representatives Statutory Amount	Administrasie Raad van Verteenwoordigers Statutere Bedrag	— 180 000 000	— 175 000 000
11 Administration House of Delegates Statutory Amount	Administrasie Raad van Afgevaardigdes Statutere Bedrag	— 175 677 000	— 149 269 000
12 Correctional Services Statutory Amount	Korrektiewe Dienste Statutere Bedrag	— 740 000 000	— 1 040 000 000
13 Defence Statutory Amount	Weermag Statutere Bedrag	— 150 000 000	— 160 000 000
14 Public Works and Land Affairs Statutory Amount	Openbare Werke en Grondsake Statutere Bedrag	— 475 000 000	— 499 000 000
15 Education and Training Statutory Amount	Onderwys en Opleiding Statutere Bedrag	— 60 000 000	— 38 000 000
16 Local Government and National Housing Statutory Amount	Plaaslike Regering en Nasionale Behuising Statutere Bedrag	— 273 785 000	— 242 708 000
17 Mineral and Energy Affairs Statutory Amount	Mineraal- en Energiesake Statutere Bedrag	— 185 000 000	— 37 000 000
18 Agriculture Statutory Amount	Landbou Statutere Bedrag	— 150 000 000	— 85 000 000
19 National Health and Population Development Statutory Amount	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling Statutere Bedrag	— 580 000 000	— 576 000 000
20 Police Statutory Amount	Polisie Statutere Bedrag	— 2 535 779 800	— 2 234 271 000
21 Regional and Land Affairs Statutory Amount	Streek-en Grondsake Statutere Bedrag	— 62 824 000	— 58 293 000
22 Home Affairs Statutory Amount	Binnelandse Sake Statutere Bedrag	— 30 000 000	— 24 000 000
23 Environment Affairs Statutory Amount	Omgewingsake Statutere Bedrag	— 18 425 000	— 17 251 000
24 Commission for Administration Statutory Amount	Kommissie vir Administrasie Statutere Bedrag	— 5 000 000	— 5 000 000
25 Improvement of Conditions of Service Statutory Amount	Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes Statutere Bedrag	— —	— —
26 Transport Statutory Amount	Vervoer Statutere Bedrag	— 265 000 000	— 164 000 000
27 Constitutional Development Service Statutory Amount	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens Statutere Bedrag	— 5 525 666	— 3 434 250
28 SA Communication Service Statutory Amount	SA Kommunikasiediens Statutere Bedrag	— 4 479 000	— 4 300 000
29 Manpower Statutory Amount	Mannekrag Statutere Bedrag	— 30 000 000	— 31 000 000
30 National Education Statutory Amount	Nasionale Opvoeding Statutere Bedrag	— 50 000 000	— 57 500 000
31 Finance Statutory Amount	Finansies Statutere Bedrag	— 163 685 000	— 105 304 000
* Less Discount RSA Stocks	* Min Diskonto RSA Effekte	— (784 728 330)	— (614 559 000)
		685 000 000	597 872 000
		R 10 366 090 004	9 538 220 750
		784 728 330	614 559 000
		R 9 581 361 674	8 923 661 750
Other Issues	Ander Uitbetalings		
Treasury Bills	Skatkisbiljette	6297 325 000	—
Loan Levy	Leningsheffing	273	—
Currency Subscription, I D A	Betaalmiddele Bydrae, I D A	1 381 915	—
Payment in terms of section 10 (1) (d) of Act No 66 of 1975	Betaling ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (d) van Wet No 66 van 1975	23 080 285	—
Bonds	Obligasies		
Indefinite Period Exchequer Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Skatkis-obligasies	2 871 600	—
Indefinite Period National Defence Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies	1 813 100	—
Indefinite Period Senior Citizens Savings Bonds	Onbepaalde Termyn Senior Burger Spaarobligasies	1 196 300	—
Internal Registered Stock	Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte		
Floating Rate	Wisselende Koers	3 971 404	—
Issues, 1992-93	Uitbetalings, 1992-93	5 000 000	—
		R 6 336 639 877	—
Total State Revenue Account	Totaal Staatsinkomsterekening	R 15 918 001 551	—
Revenue Accounts	Inkomsterekenings		
House of Assembly	Volksraad	R 1 260 304 538	1 177 524 000
House of Representatives	Raad van Verteenwoordigers	R 523 000 000	522 000 000
House of Delegates	Raad van Afgevaardigdes	R 180 000 000	175 000 000
Account for Provincial Services Cape	Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap	R 380 000 000	466 000 000
Account for Provincial Services Natal	Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal	R 221 000 000	186 000 000
Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State	Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat	R 118 521 000	115 000 000
Account for Provincial Services Transvaal	Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal	R 654 000 000	498 722 000
		R 3 336 825 538	3 140 246 000
Totals	Totale	R 19 254 827 089	—
Exchequer Balance, 30 April 1993	Skatkissaldo, 30 April 1993	R 3 530 825 790	—
Totals	Totale	R 22 785 652 879	—

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# HOUSE OF DELEGATES

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SAP: members discharged from service

29 Mr N SINGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police Force were discharged from service for reasons other than normal retirement during the period 1 January 1992 up to and including 31 March

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D221E

1993, if so, how many were discharged (a) as a result of (i) criminal and (ii) fraudulent activities and (b) for other specified reasons,

(1) Yes

(a) (i) and (ii)

2 466

(b) Resignation—3 369

Medically Unfit—1 098

Note: A total figure is supplied as a differentiation cannot be made easily.

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# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Per capita expenditure on pupils

305 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

What was his Department's per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, in (i) each of the self-governing territories and (ii) the rest of the Republic on pupils at (aa) government schools, (bb) community schools, (cc) state-aided schools and (dd) state-aided farm schools during the 1991-92 financial year or the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? B703E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The Minister of National Education allocates, on an annual basis, a single amount to each education department for the provision of CS education (excluding private ordinary schools). Each education department divides its allocation between government schools, community schools, state-aided schools, state-aided farm schools as well as specialising colleges. The per capita expenditure for 1991-92 (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature in (i) each of the self-governing territories and (ii) the rest of the Republic for all public ordinary schools was derived from information in respect of the expenditures of the respective departments as contained in the SANEP information system and is shown in the attached table

Per capita state expenditure for public ordinary schools\* in the RSA for 1991-92

Department	Per Capita State Expenditure (R)	
	Capital expenditure included	Capital expenditure excluded
Gazankulu	1 145	1 061
KaNgwane	937	817
KwaNdebele	1 229	1 051
KwaZulu	755	710
Lebowa	1 068	1 001
Owa-Qwa	1 583	1 397
Rest of the Republic	2 395	2 297

\* Includes government schools, community schools, state-aided schools and state-aided farm schools

Per capita expenditure on pupils/students

322 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on pupils or students at State secondary schools, (bb) primary and (cc) (iv) technical colleges, (iv) technikons and (v) universities during the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, or the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? B742E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The per capita expenditure for 1991-92 for public ordinary schools, teacher training colleges, technical colleges, technikons and universities (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, is shown in the attached table

The Department of National Education (DNE) does not have information on the per capita expenditure with regard to pre-primary schools, primary schools and secondary schools

Per capita state expenditure for education in the RSA according to education sector for 1991-92



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Education Sector	Per capita State Expenditure (R)	
	Capital expenditure included	Capital expenditure excluded
*Public Schools	1 755	1 669
*Teacher Training Colleges	14 169	12 115
*Technical Colleges	5 287	4 825
*Technical Universities	5 559	4 540
Universities	8 913	7 656

\* Based on information in respect of actual expenditures of education departments as submitted to the DNE within the SANEP information system

#### Dobsonville: payments to councillors

330 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government

(1) Whether an investigation has been undertaken by the Director-General Transvaal Provincial Administration in respect of certain payments made to councillors in Dobsonville, if not, why not, if so, (a) what did these payments relate to, (b) to whom were they made

(a) Director-general  
Deputy Director-General  
Chief Director  
Director  
Deputy Director

This information does not include posts and incumbents that have been transferred from the House of Representatives to the Department of National Health and Population Development as a result of rationalisation with effect from 1 April 1993

(b) 1 April 1993

Schools in Departmental regions: number of teachers

351 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1681

Hewson

TUESDAY, 25 MAY 1993

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

(1) (a)	(1)		(2) (a)	(2)	
	(i)	(ii)		(i)	(ii)
Diamond Fields	4 055	1 477	Gazankulu	6 031	2 979
Highveld	7 223	3 734	KaNgwane	4 344	2 114
Johannesburg	4 378	3 040	KwaNdebele	2 397	1 589
Cape	6 957	3 051	KwaZulu	23 768	10 859
Northern Transvaal	5 015	2 584	Lebowa	15 701	10 403
Natal	5 621	2 132	OwaQwa	2 065	1 392
Orange-Vaal	6 288	2 816	Total	54 306	29 336
Orange Free State	4 913	2 050			
Total	44 450	20 884			

(b) 3 March 1992

#### National Health and Population Development top five post levels

346 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare

(a) How many persons from each race group occupy positions in the top five post levels of the Department of National Health and Population Development and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B786E

	White	Black	Indian	Coloured
1	1	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—
11	11	—	—	—
30	30	1	2	—
86	86	1	2	— and

#### The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) How many teachers are employed at (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under his control in each Departmental region and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether he will furnish the information requested in paragraph (1) in respect of each of the self-governing territories, if not, why not, if so, what are the corresponding particulars? B820E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



# President's Councillors miss out on pensions

CAPE TOWN — A row broke out in the Nationalist-dominated President's Council last night after an announcement that most of the 60-member body would not qualify for pensions and gratuities.

President F W de Klerk announced that only members who had served for five years or more would receive a pension for life, prompting angry councillors to claim that they had been betrayed.

It is understood that NP caucus members were promised on at least four occasions that they would be "properly looked after" when the 12-year-old council was

TIM COHEN

disbanded.

De Klerk last night insisted that the compensation offered to the 60 members was "fair".

The members face retrenchment after the council is disbanded on June 30.

De Klerk offered some flexibility, saying members' benefits would be calculated to the year-end.

Council members who have served for less than five years are likely to receive a single payout amounting to twice their

pension contributions, plus 5% interest.

About two-thirds of the members fall into this category.

Members who have served for more than five years will get one-third of their current salaries for life plus a gratuity.

Labour Party members are considering consulting Cosatu with a view to instituting legal proceedings against government.

CP President's Councillor Clive Derby-Lewis will receive a pension and gratuity. As a former provincial councillor, Derby-Lewis will qualify for a golden handshake as well as a life-long pension.

## Wits/Vaal violence reduced - Gildenhuys

CAPE TOWN — There has been a general reduction in violence in the Witwatersrand and Vaal areas, which has permitted increased emphasis on violence prevention and social reconstruction, according to National Peace Secretariat (NPS) chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys.

"There is generally a significant drop in political violence, particularly in the number of deaths," he said in the NPS annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Peace rallies could be a successful instrument in promoting peace. Efforts were being made to get parties at loggerheads to meet on a grassroots basis as a first step towards reconciliation.

"Joint rallies are the next step in the progress towards peace," the report said.

Peace structures in these areas had been severely tested by the political activities which followed the assassination of Chris Hani.

Negotiations between the ANC and SAP on steps to keep marches and gatherings peaceful had prevented the Wits/Vaal region being declared an unrest area.

Tension still remained high in the Natal region, where the regional peace committee had focused on mediation and the resolution of disputes on a reactive, rather than preventive, basis.

"The regional peace committee has been unable to es-



establish local peace committees in a number of key areas. Political parties laying down preconditions for the formation of committees was a major obstacle."

Workshops had established the three major stumbling blocks as the political climate, shortcomings in the security and judicial systems, and shortcomings in NPA structures.

Problem areas included the Midlands, Mool River, Bruntville and Estcourt, which were extremely tense and militant. There was cautious optimism about progress after valuable co-operation from party representatives, it said.

There had been an improvement in the Port Shepstone area where, six months ago, there were more than 70 killings a month.

Bilateral talks between the ANC and IFP in northern Natal had heralded a change of atmosphere at committee meetings. The two parties had also proposed the implementation of a number of resolutions to strengthen the peace process after the tragic killings in the Table Mountain area between Maritzburg and Durban. — Sapa

## Broeders praise 'open' selection

By Jacqueline Myburgh

broadcasting corporation

"Did you not find it utterly suffocating to be told by the party what could be permitted?" asked Mr Justice Mahomed.

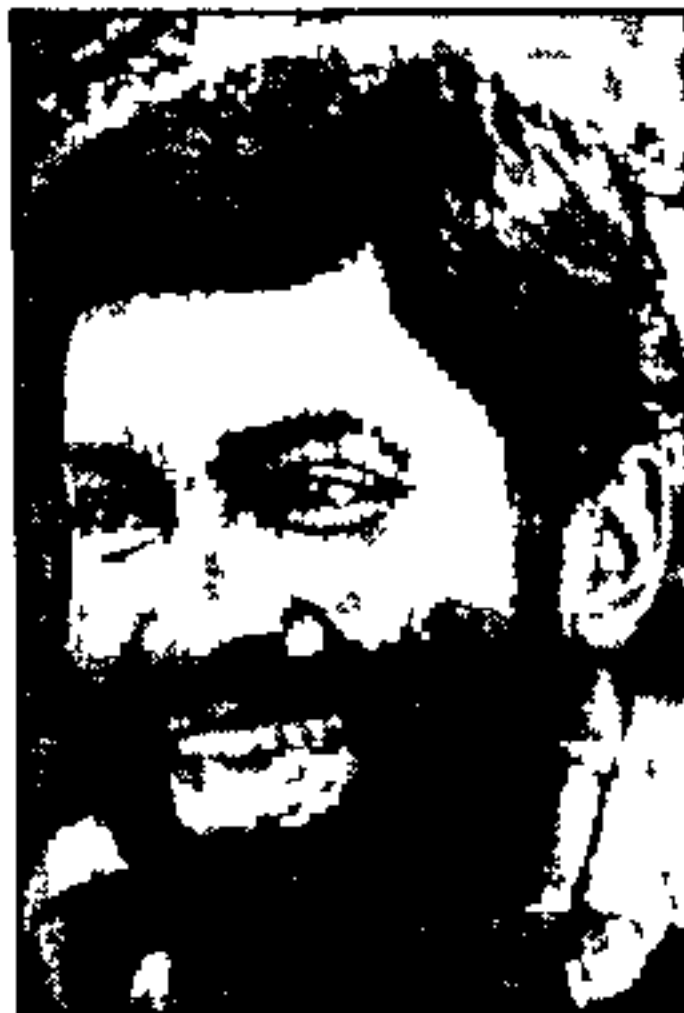
"I did," said Ndlovu.

Others interviewed yesterday included Moeletsi Mbeki, a consultant to the ANC/Cosatu media department, social anthropologist Dr Caroline White, former Azapo chairman Dr Saths Cooper, Methodist Bishop Peter Storey, Sunday Times journalist Carmel Rickard, former Sunday Tribune editor Ian Wyllie, and former NGK moderator Johan Heyns.

● The National Party strongly condemned the hostile style which marked Wednesday's board selection hearings. NP media liaison director Marthinus van Schalkwyk said yesterday, according to Sapa.

● The spectacle on television of Mr Justice Mahomed questioning board chairman Viljoen reminded Afrikaner Volksunie MP for Bethal Chris de Jager of Hitler's SS generals, he said yesterday, according to Sapa.

"We know about the Spanish Inquisition and we saw what kind of inquisition is waiting for South Africa," he said during debate on the Home Affairs budget vote.



Grilled former Azapo chairman Saths Cooper



Interviewed Methodist Bishop Peter Storey

Two former Broeders said yesterday they welcomed the "transparent" process of selecting a new board for the SABC, saying they had rejected the secret nature of the Afrikaner organisation.

A seven-member panel yesterday continued to delve into the personal and political background of nominees.

Hendrik Sloet, former Broederbond and chairman of Saambou, who is a member of the SABC board, said he had never "seen on paper" the news policy barring extra-parliamentary organisations from the airwaves. Board chairman Professor Christo Viljoen admitted on Wednesday there had been such a policy.

Sloet said "I made the deduction when they were not allowed to have their say on TV. In hindsight it was a wrong decision."

The panel, chaired by Mr Justice I Mahomed and Mr Justice P J Schabert, has interviewed 33 nominees during the past two days. More than 50 interviews remain.

A former Radio Moscow reporter for almost 30 years, Dr Phila Ndlovu, was asked to describe conditions in the Soviet

## Immunity for observers

By Helen Grange

International observers have been granted immunity and privileges similar to those enjoyed by diplomats.

The announcement was made yesterday in an extraordinary Government Gazette.

In terms of the announcement, international observers have been exempted from all forms of taxation and have been granted legal immunity as far as their official duties are concerned.

Visas are also to be issued to them free of charge.

James Canu, spokesman for the UN Observer Mission, said yesterday that foreign observers had been waiting for the announcement.

"It is welcome news. It comes in the wake of communication between the observer missions and the Government on the matter," he said.

Canu said such immunities and privileges were common practice in other countries around the world where international observers were operating.

Foreign observers, he said, would be especially pleased with the news that they would no longer have to pay double tax — both in South Africa and their countries of origin.

Other privileges would not make much difference to the way observers had been operating. "We have had no problems moving around, but it is good to have that right recorded on paper."

## 86 pc of voters have their IDs

CAPE TOWN — About 7 000 polling stations will be set up for the coming general election.

Issuing of identity documents is going well and about 86 percent of the 22 million eligible voters already have these.

Minister of Home Affairs Danie Schutte said more than 90 percent would have ID documents by early next year.

These would be virtually impossible to forge as a special lamination process and laser printing had been used.

Schutte would not comment, but it seems little is being done in the TBVC states about the election. — Political Staff

## Dawie breaks the ice

By Gerald L'Ange  
Star Africa Service

Zimbabwe's crumbling policy of refusing contact with South Africa at ministerial level will be virtually abandoned today when Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Public Enterprises, goes to Harare to sign an agreement to build a power line to Bulawayo from Matimba power station in the western Transvaal.

The policy, which was to have been enforced until apartheid was irreversibly abandoned, has been made impracticable by Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa for transport and power.

The signing will represent a big advance in Eskom's plans

for a power grid across southern Africa.

The Matimba-Bulawayo project has been pushed forward earlier than planned to give Zimbabwe access to South African power if drought again cuts generation in Zimbabwe, as it did last year.

The line will act as a back-up until another line is built to Zimbabwe from the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique. It will also enable Zambia to draw power through its link with the Zimbabwean grid.

Botswana will also sign the agreement in Harare because, although it will not initially draw power from Matimba, the line to Bulawayo passes through its territory.

# Immunity granted to observers

PRETORIA — SA had granted diplomatic immunity and privileges to about 100 UN, Commonwealth and OAU observers, deputy Foreign Affairs director-general Jeremy Shearer confirmed yesterday

As SA was not a signatory to the UN convention on diplomatic immunity, a Government Gazette extraordinary had been issued to cover the international observers operating in SA, he said

The immunity and privileges granted to the observers were similar to those enjoyed by foreign diplomats. In terms of the announcement, the international observers had been exempted from all forms of taxation, would be issued with free visas and had been granted legal immunity in the fulfilment of their official duties

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte told a news briefing that at least

~~ADRIAN HADLAND~~ ADRIAN HADLAND

1 000 international observers would be necessary to monitor SA's first nonracial election. The ANC has estimated that at least 30 000 monitors would be needed to ensure that the elections are free and fair.

The Minister later told Parliament that more than 90% of South Africans entitled to vote were expected to have the required identity documents by the time the election took place

He said 18-million to 22-million people would be entitled to vote and that an average of 43 600 identity documents were being issued to prospective voters every week

Government was opposed to the registration of voters as this would cost the taxpayer an additional R420m

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BDM 1415793



*Sunday 14/5/93*  
**Observers exempted**

PRESIDENT EW de Klerk has granted

immunity and privileges similar to those  
enjoyed by diplomats to international  
observers

According to an announcement published in a *Gazette* extraordinary, international observers have been  
exempted from all forms of taxation and  
have been granted legal immunity as far  
as their official duties are concerned

# News in brief

## Bodies unearthed

POLICE in the Northern Cape have found the bodies of a young woman and her five-month-old baby boy in a shallow grave at Middelputs in the Kuruman district.

Police spokesman Captain SM Shingers said yesterday Griet Olyn (22) and her son Jan were from the farm Springbok in the Middelputs district.

## New trade links

TRADE links between South Africa and Nigeria moved a step closer to being formalised with the arrival in Johannesburg yesterday of a high-powered delegation representing Nigerian business and government interests.

Under the auspices of the recently formed Nigerian-Southern Africa Development Consortium, the delegation proposes to increase economic activity between the oil-rich West African state and Southern Africa with South Africa playing an important role in creating a strong African economy.

## Golden handshakes

MEMBERS of the President's Council, which is to be abolished on June 30, will be compensated according to precedents set at the dissolving of the Senate and the provincial councils, President FW de Klerk said yesterday.

De Klerk said two considerations valid for the dissolution of the Senate would also apply.

These were that members were prevented from finishing their terms and being elected for another term. Retirement packages would be paid out on June 30 and would not include the five percent salary increase.

## Council to make call

CAPE Town householders will be encouraged to run bed-and-breakfast establishments.

The Cape Town City Council says residents will benefit financially, tourism will be enhanced and architectural heritage preserved. A pamphlet says more tourists in Europe stay in bed-and-breakfast and self-catering establishments.

# Role of SA's diplomats to 'change fundamentally'

PRETORIA — SA's re-entry into the international community would necessitate a fundamental change in the role of its diplomatic staff, Foreign Affairs director-general Rusty Evans said last week.

The defensive public relations function adopted in the past by SA's 1 000 overseas diplomats was already virtually obsolete as SA's political situation changed and the private sector moved in to attract investment and trade.

With the increasingly sophisticated communications technology now available, diplomats would also no longer be required to undertake extensive political reporting and analysis tasks, he said.

"Why write up a report and send it to Pretoria in a diplomatic bag when we have direct computer access to all our embassies?" he said.

Communication between governments was now taking place at the highest level so attempting to elicit a change in the attitudes of governments through their minor officials was also becoming less important, Evans said.

"President FW de Klerk is our best diplomat. His relations with the Clinton administration and with European and world leaders is critically important to our standing in the international community."

Instead of these increasingly obsolete roles, SA's diplomats would have other tasks on which to focus.

A priority was the establishment of economic relations with other countries pro-

viding information for potential investors and support for SA businesses wanting to expand overseas.

A second shift in the role of the diplomat was participation in multilateral international bodies such as the UN, EC, Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference, the IMF and the World Bank.

"Countries which are members of the UN, for instance, must provide staff to the organisation's secretariat on a quota basis," said Evans.

"We are going to be asked more and more for SA officials to be seconded to these international bodies."

These new emphases, together with the prospect of opening up to 40 new diplomatic missions over the next few years, meant "the whole nature of SA's foreign service is going to be transformed", Evans said.

Critical to this metamorphosis was adequate training as well as the broadening of the service into a more representative organisation.

The Foreign Affairs Department confirmed that up to 27 new diplomatic missions were expected to be established in the next 18 months.

The focus of these new missions was the Far East, Africa and the Middle East.

"Foreign affairs will be a whole new ball game in the not too distant future presenting a tremendous challenge for this department and for the country as a whole", Evans said.

## Telkom plans to lift capex by 7%

TELKOM is budgeting to spend more than R2bn in capital expenditure in the current financial year — a rise of 7% from last year.

Telkom acting senior GM finance Peet Bierman said at the weekend some of the projects planned this year were the installation of a detailed billing system at a cost of R67m and R50m on community services projects. Other projects planned were upgrading existing client services and establishing 75 new client services at a cost of R20m. An "income integrity project" was also planned at a cost of R100m.

Bierman expected operating expenditure (including finance charges) to rise 13% to about R7,5bn.

TIM MARSLAND

He said pre-tax income was expected to be about R900m from the estimated figure of R850m previously. Telkom expected to pay tax of about R400m this year compared with last year's bill of about R430m.

Telkom did not plan to raise any new loans in the current year, although loans of about R1bn would be refinanced.

Bierman said budgeted average debt of R9,3bn, consisting of R3,5bn foreign loans and R5,8bn domestic loans, would not rise when compared with last year's figure.

Telkom's debt equity ratio improved to 2,0 from 2,3 at the end of March last year.

Economy set



# Corruption runs too deep for SA to know extent

Star 20/5/93  
25/4

**D**EBATES about corruption can be misleading. Take estimates of corruption's costs. The ANC has said that corruption in South Africa is of the order of R9 billion annually. Nonsense, Finance Minister Derek Keys told a National Party fund-raising dinner.

Public sector corruption was no more extensive than private sector corruption. DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew estimates Government wastage and corruption to be at least R1,2 to R1,4 billion.

The Auditor-General, on the eve of his agency's functional autonomy from the executive branch, has weighed in with his own estimate, more along Keys's lines less than 1 percent of spending.

Are such estimates likely to be useful in thinking about what corruption costs? Probably not. First, in South Africa as elsewhere, the fact is that we will never know the extent of corruption. For obvious reasons, documentation is difficult.

Moreover, based on experience in other countries, we know that the number of accusations of corruption do not necessarily correlate with the extent or seriousness of corrupt acts.

Charges of corruption are usually more likely when systems are changing, be the changes political, economic or administrative.

With the advent of democracy and freer markets, accusations may increase even if prevalence is reduced. This is because information becomes more available, and new freedoms allow such information to be disseminated and discussed.

Other things being equal, corruption scandals are more likely to emerge in democratic polities, in free-market economies, and in businesses in transition away from authoritarian managing styles.

There is an even more telling reason why the usual estimates are misleading. Corruption is much more damaging than the amount of money that changes hands. Policies are distorted to enable corruption.

How should one analyse the harm caused by various kinds and degrees of corruption? Academics have debated this topic for years, and much has been learnt.

Research over the past two decades has overturned the beaten verdict passed by some earlier scholars, who tended to liken corruption to a necessary lubricant, or perhaps to a glue holding otherwise fragile polities together.

Since then, we have learnt that despite superficial similarities, a bribe has virtually nothing in common with a market price, a gift or a tip. The real cost of bribes is the way they distort incentives.

Corruption leads citizens to worry about how to influence officials instead of how to improve production, cut costs and reduce quality. Corruption induces officials to worry less about how to provide service to the public and more about how to service themselves.

Over the past two decades, the results of corruption have become obvious, especially in the poorest places on the planet. Some forms of corruption are relatively harmless, such as speeding money to customs officials or people violating silly foreign exchange controls.

But many forms of corruption severely distort incentives. Especially when corruption becomes systematic, it leads to spirals of waste and inefficiency, predator elites and the alienation of citizen from state.

I would go further, but pursuing such questions can actually distract our attention from the real issues at hand. On topics as loaded as corruption, it is so tempting to launch into general

debates and discussions about corruption should concern treatments and prevention. Experience in many countries suggests that there are many ways governments can limit, if never eliminate, extortion, bribery, kickbacks, speed money, nepotism, fraud and so tempting to be rhetorical.

For example, many people would be happy to discuss, at great length and with great fervour, the ultimate moral causes of corrupt behaviour, or whether corruption is more prevalent in South Africa or other parts of Africa or Japan or America, or whether the public sector is more prone to corruption than the private sector.

In my work on anti-corruption strategies in many countries, I find that overcoming this tendency to moralisms and comparisons is a necessary first step to effective action. Consider an analogy. Suppose a doctor has an emergency patient on the operating table. Before proceeding, he wishes to have a discussion, "What do we mean when we speak of a disease or illness?" he asks philosophically. "How many cases of this disease are there in South Africa? What about other countries?"

The discussion might be academically interesting. But as he investigates and pontificates, the patient dies. Shouldn't the doctor rather say, "How do we treat diseases like this?" And "What sorts of preventive medicine and public health measures can make a difference?"

So, too, I believe more of our. Kierk remarked during Question Time on March 10, "where corruption or maladministration has been revealed there are many facts to show that the Minister in charge knew about it. When we discovered irregularities we took firm action and continue to do so."

But corruption should not be conceived as a disembodied irregularity or the act of a scoundrel. Corruption is a problem of systems of information, incentives and rules. To combat it, one must think through these systems and change them.

On this subject of corruption that so vexes and perplexes us, there are many blind alleys of debate to avoid, and many encouraging paths to follow.

I find myself increasingly optimistic, so much so that I see the emergence of scandals as itself a positive sign, not only in South Africa but, just to name recent examples, in Italy, Russia, Spain and Pakistan. Even in developing countries we can learn from success stories at the various levels of government and in the business world.

The author, an American, has just left the Lester K. Born Chair of Economics at Yale School of Organisation and Management to become a professor of economics at the University of Natal (Durban). His six books include *Tropical Gangsters*, *Adjust to Reality*, *Beyond State vs Market* as well as *Controlling Corruption*, which has been translated into Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and French.



# Discrimination is geographical as well as racial

BJPm 21/5/93

THE distorted distribution of income and state expenditure in SA is usually seen only as a black/white issue. The geographical dimension is usually overlooked.

There are discrepancies between the country's nine development regions, and the manner in which resources are to be shared out between them will have to receive attention in constitutional talks.

To take but a few examples (from Development Bank statistics):

□ Personal income a head in region G (northern Transvaal, including Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda) was R725 in 1985 prices, but in region H (the PWV area) and in region A (western Cape) it was about six times that amount.

□ The unemployment rate in region E (KwaZulu/Natal) is twice the figure for region F (eastern Transvaal), and in region D (Transkei, Ciskei, and the eastern Cape) it is three times the region F figure.

□ Region E and region H each have a population of about 8.8-million, but the economy of region E is not much more than a third of the size of region H's.

The distribution of public sector personnel differs both racially and

regionally.

For example, in Venda there was an average of 21 nurses for every 10 000 people in 1989, and in Kwa-Ngane, 15 for 10 000 — both less than half the national average of 45.

Comparing "black Natal" with the rest of Natal, there were 17 nurses for 10 000 people in KwaZulu and 11 for every 10 000 outside KwaZulu.

Doctors are also unevenly spread. While in 1989 there was an average of six doctors for 10 000 people in the whole country (including all 10 homelands), this figure varied from one for every 10 000 in parts of Botswana to 13 for 10 000 in the western Cape. In "white" Natal there were 13 doctors for every 10 000 people, while KwaZulu had one doctor for every 10 000 people.

To address these and other distributional inequalities the state essentially has two choices. Either it will have to increase the number of nurses, doctors (and teachers) in poorer regions to bring them up to the levels in better off regions (which would increase the size and the cost of the public sector), or it will have to transfer people from one region to another. This would mean reducing the number of teachers, nurses and

JOHN KANE-BERMAN

doctors in some areas, an option which would be unpopular both with areas of the country losing their services, and with the transferred personnel.

If there are disparities between regions (which incorporate both homeland and non-homeland areas), there are also discrepancies between the former white-designated area and the homelands.

Many people are familiar with the ratio of four to one in state spending on white versus black education. But if one takes state spending on black education in the white-designated area and compares it with state spending on black education in KwaZulu, for example, there is a gap there, too, of two to one.

A study a few years ago showed that in Ciskei the infant mortality rate was three times what it was in Soweto. Other research disclosed that a third of metropolitan black households were living below a minimum living level of R700 a month. In the rural parts of the homelands, the figure was 84%.

Some people believe that finally getting rid of apartheid will yield a huge dividend. In the long term this may be true. In the short term it will make the average person poorer. Because the four independent homelands are poorer than the rest of the country, reincorporating them will reduce average national GDP a head. If getting rid of apartheid includes getting rid of apartheid in state spending (as it obviously must), the costs will be enormous.

Reintegrating the 10 homelands with the rest of the country will cost far more in equalising public spending than it will save in dismantling ethnic bureaucracies. It is well known that the state spends more on white people than on black. Less well known is that rural black people are the victims of double discrimination: when it comes to state spending, once because they are black, and then again because they live in the homelands.

A Standard Bank study pointed out that R15bn was spent by government on the 14-million inhabitants of the 10 homelands in fiscal 1990/91, while R67bn was spent on the 22-million people living in the rest of the country — in per capita terms, nearly

three times as much.

If public spending on people in the homelands had been on the same level as on people outside them, the cost would have been an extra R28bn on the 1990/91 national Budget. This is what it would have cost merely to bring homeland spending up to the level of non-homeland spending, without altering the racially-discriminatory structure of such spending.

Far from the final disappearance of apartheid yielding a huge dividend, our experience is much more likely to be akin to that of Germany, where the old federal republic has found the cost of reincorporating East Germany to be much higher than expected.

This is not an argument against reintegrating the homelands with the rest of the country.

It is an argument for finding ways to meet the costs rather than carry on pretending that there will be some huge "post-apartheid" dividend, until we discover the hard way that it is a mirage.

□ Kane-Berman is executive director of the SA Institute of Race Relations.



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Rejoining the world

The most interesting area of activity in government work now must be the foreign service, which is poised to establish up to 27 new missions abroad in the next 18 months — probably 12 in the next nine months — mainly in Africa, the Middle East and Asia (see box)

Many more countries are on the verge of setting up diplomatic missions here. The trigger will be establishment of a transitional executive council (TEC) which could be in place within a month

Depending on how far the negotiations have gone, SA could, in September when the UN General Assembly sits, make a return to the world body after a 20-year effective exclusion. Leading SA's return to the UN is said to be close to the heart of Foreign Minister Pk Botha, who was SA's UN representative when it was suspended from the General Assembly in 1974. Botha, the world's longest-serving foreign minister, could thereafter bow out of the post — and perhaps take over Defence, a seat being kept warm by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee

Crucially, in terms of the ANC's policy of a "phased maintenance" of sanctions, which is tied to the transitional process, people-to-people sanctions were lifted in October 1991. All other sanctions except military and oil, it has said, would be lifted after the installation of an interim government of national unity. Military and oil sanctions should go after an elected democratic government is installed. In February the ANC decided the following sanctions should be lifted after the establishment of the TEC and independent electoral and media commissions, as well as enactment of a "transition to democracy Act" diplomatic relations, gold coins, trade and trade credits, new investment, loans and other financial links.

However, it added that no representatives of the "white minority regime" should be granted accreditation by any international organisation, "this being a matter which can be resolved only once the interim government of national unity is established." Multiparty TEC structures would be the appropriate governmental institution with which to enter into any official agreements, it said.

It is likely that the TEC will also include a subcouncil on foreign affairs. Whether this would simply ensure that the department is even-handed and does not favour one politi-

cal party over another, or whether it will be able to dictate to government where it may establish foreign missions, are presumably matters yet to be resolved in negotiations over the powers of the TEC

SA missions abroad have doubled since 1989. Pretoria is now represented in 79 countries (88 career missions) with.

- Embassies in 52, of which nine are non-resident missions, and there are 17 consulates-general in 10 of them;
- Consulates in eight countries where SA has no embassies;
- Representative offices in eight countries where SA has no embassies or consulates;
- Trade missions in three countries — Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe;
- Honorary consulates in seven countries where SA has no other representation — Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Monaco and Reunion; and
- A cultural office in the People's Republic of China, the SA Centre for Chinese Studies

In deciding where to set up missions, says a department spokesman, evaluation has to be made of where SA's interests lie. The trade and investment potential of such links are most important. Another consideration is cost; so, in certain areas, one mission could be accredited to two or more countries. Foreign Affairs' budget (excluding the aid it channels to TBVC states) is a modest R800m, about 0.8% of the national Budget. An increase would be more than justified in view of potential economic gains

Foreign Affairs Director-General Rusty Evans observes that "to the extent that there is a process of political transformation taking place in SA, it has had an inevitable impact on SA's international position and status. Over the past two years, the department has been confronted with a whole range of opportunities.

"In the first place, SA's relations with Africa have opened up to the extent that almost all countries have established some form of dialogue with us and we have had to review our priorities vis-à-vis the continent."

Normalisation of foreign relations, Evans adds, is directly linked to the political negotiations process. Hence the OAU and other regional structures such as the Southern African Development Community have not yet changed their basic policy on SA. "But the point could shortly be reached where constraints will no longer exist and we will have to determine how we will conduct our relations with those organisations." The same applied to a number of other international areas such as the Arab countries, the UN and its agencies.

Though normal relations with Africa are vital for political reasons, the main motivation is trade, investment and commercial gain — especially with the Middle East and Far East.

Japan, for example, will soon resume its position as SA's main trade partner, says Evans, and there will be an increase in trade with other Pacific Rim countries

## EXPANDING ABROAD

**Possible South African missions** to be established in the next 18 months include: Bahrain, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Venezuela.

**Established embassies:** Albania (nonresident ambassador — NRA), Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil (embassy in Brasilia and consulate in Sao Paulo), Bulgaria, Canada (embassy in Ottawa with consulates in Montreal and Toronto), Chile, Republic of China (Taiwan), Ciskei, Ivory Coast, Croatia (NRA), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia (NRA), Germany (embassy in Bonn and consulates in Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin), Finland, France (embassy in Paris and consulate in Marseilles), Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy (embassy in Rome and consulate in Milan), Japan, Latvia (NRA), Lesotho, Lithuania (NRA), Luxembourg (NRA), Malawi, Malta (NRA), Netherlands, Norway,

Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Moldova (NRA), Russian Federation (embassy in Moscow and consulate in St Petersburg), Slovak Republic, Slovenia (NRA), Spain, Switzerland (embassy in Berne and consulates in Geneva and Zurich), Transkei, Turkey (embassy in Ankara and consulate in Istanbul), United Kingdom (embassy and consulate in London), United States (embassy in Washington and consulates in New York, Chicago and Beverly Hills), Uruguay, Ukraine, Venda

**Diplomatic relations established — missions not yet opened:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kirghizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

**Legation:** Sweden

**Other diplomatic missions:** Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, European Community in Brussels, UN in New York, Geneva and Vienna, Zaire, Zambia

**Consulates without diplomatic representation:** Cape Verde (nonresident consul — NRC), Hong Kong, Mauritius, Rwanda (NRC), Seychelles (NRC), Sao Tome and Principe (NRC), Singapore, Thailand.



Crime	Oct-Dec 1992	Jan-Mar 1993	Increase(+)/Decrease(-)	Per (%)
Theft of vehicles	3 988	4 614	+76	+1,9%
Theft	6 232	6 232	0	0,0%
Theft out of motor vehicle	7 142	6 513	-629	-08,8%
All fraud	2 040	2 299	+259	+12,6%
All serious crimes	44 033	43 882	-151	-0,30%
Solution figure for all serious crime	25,5%	31,9%		+6,40%

(2) Continuous planning and the maintenance and evaluation of existing projects in the area receive priority in order to combat crime effectively. In the Johannesburg region the South African Police is currently functioning on the highest level of efficiency with regard to every level of policing. Planning is carried out on a daily basis in order to crack down on possible crime and violence.

- Crime prevention as well as increased crime investigation currently enjoys priority attention, this is both pro-active and re-active policing
- Four hundred (400) extra members from elsewhere in the Republic have been deployed on detached duty in the Region Witwatersrand for a period of two months
- Police visibility is at present being maintained on the highest possible level in the Johannesburg area
- Additional satellite police stations are being built in the Highpoint Centre, and in Sandringham in the Lombardy East area
- Special mopping-up operations are carried out on a regular basis in co-operation with the Traffic Department and the South African Defence Force in areas with a high crime-rate
- The establishment of Block and Neighbourhood Watches in all station areas receives priority and is encouraged by all station commanders
- All the crime prevention units at

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

stations in the Randburg district have been incorporated into the district crime prevention unit

This has been done in order to increase the effectiveness of the unit. The unit in Randburg at present comprises sixty members and it is envisaged that the manpower will be increased to one hundred and twenty (120)

— A recruitment campaign for reservists has been launched in the entire area. On 17 and 18 April 1993, for example, 86 reservists were recruited during an image-building promotion in the Randburg police district.

— The recently established Division Community Relations through community relation policing officials, also focuses on crime prevention and makes a contribution in this regard by means of many projects

— These projects include discussions with concerned parties such as, for example, taxi associations, schools, restaurants, etc., where valuable crime prevention hints are given

**Certain company: motor-car/housing benefits for employees**

337 Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Public Enterprises + ~~XXXX~~ What (a) motor-car and (b) housing benefits do (i) employees below level 5 and (ii) managers on level (aa) 5, (bb) 6, (cc) 7 and (dd) 8 in the employ of a certain company, the

name of which has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of the Minister's reply, receive?

**THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.**

In terms of corporate policy, no employee receives a separate motor-car or housing allowance. The company functions within a larger group and remunerates its employees along normal market principles on the recognized basis of a total cash package in accordance with each employee's contribution towards the organization.

Since 1 September 1991 motor-car allowances to the management and professional group are paid as part of their total cash package and this approach was accepted by the employees. Only employees on job level 5 and higher, whose job requirements demand it, receive motor-car allowances which is then administered as part of the total package.

The company proceeded in terms of the corporate policy to incorporate housing subsidies into the remuneration packages and the process which started in 1987 was completed in March 1993 when the job level 4 and lower employees were transferred to the package remuneration system. No employee suffered any adverse financial effect because of this.

#### Own Affairs

**Cape Education Department: special grants**

69 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture + ~~XXXX~~ (259)

(1) Whether any special grants were recently made to officials attached to the Head Office of the Cape Education Department, if so, (a) what amounts are involved and (b) what are the further relevant details,

(2) whether any similar grants were made at the same time to professional education staff, ie, (a) superintendents of education, (b) senior assistant superintendents of education, (c) deputy superintendents of education, (d) principals and (e) teachers in the various regions outside this Head Office, if so, (i) what amounts are involved and (ii) what are the further relevant details, if not, why not;

(3) whether the same criteria applied in respect of these grants for both of the above-mentioned categories, if so, what are these criteria, if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria did not apply to both categories?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

(1) Yes,

(a) R6 835,80,

(b) allocated according to the provisions of Staff Code B IX/II;

(2) (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) no, because no funds were made available for this purpose,

(i) and (ii) fall away,

(3) falls away

**High school: visited by subject specialists**

70 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture + ~~XXXX~~

(1) Whether any subject specialists visited a certain high school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in 1992, if so, (a) how many, (b) from where did each of them come and (c) what were the traveling and subsistence expenses of each of the subject specialists in respect of this visit,

(2) whether at the time of this visit there were any subject specialists who were stationed closer to the school concerned and who could have visited this school instead of the subject specialists referred to in paragraph (1), if so, why was the use not made of their services,

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

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**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

(1) Yes, specialists in the field of the particular handicap (Child Care School) from the Head Office of the Department of Education and Culture Administration, House of Assembly, as well as subject advisers from the Transvaal Education Department and the Cape

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 26/5/93  
**SA won't recognise MPLA** (259)

South Africa will not grant official recognition to the MPLA government in Angola until a fully representative administration is in place, said a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman in response to a call by the ANC's Nelson Mandela that the government be recognised. — Sapa

# brief

Swetani 25/5/93

## SA holding back

SOUTH Africa will not grant official recognition to the MPLA government in Angola until a fully representative administration is in place.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman, responding to a call by ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela that the Angolan government be recognised, said it would be inappropriate to grant recognition until a fully representative government was in place.

(259)



Star 21/5/93  
**No rush to join OAU - Pik**  
(259)

CAIRO — South Africa already had "virtually normal" ties with most African countries and would not actively push to join the Organisation of African Unity, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday during his visit to Cairo.

Botha said South Africa was now looking for a location for a trade office in Cairo and a high-level Egyptian business delegation would visit

the country next month.

But Cairo has made clear it will open diplomatic ties only as part of an OAU initiative.

"We have virtually normal relations with the majority of African states already. I have opened 19 offices in Africa, and except for (Egypt) I doubt whether I would be able to justify opening any more offices in Africa," he added. — Sapa-Reuter.

# the news

## in brief

### Aid for travellers to India

A FULL range of consular services to help people travelling to India should be operating by next month. The newly appointed director of the Indian cultural centre, Mr Harsh Bhasin, who arrived in South Africa at the weekend, said the remainder of the Indian cultural team would be in Johannesburg within a week and the centre should be fully operational soon afterwards.



## the news

### *Sowetan 27/5/73* in brief **Aid for travellers to India** *289*

A FULL range of consular services to help people travelling to India should be operating by next month

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### **Reward in cigarette heist**

REMBRANDT have offered a R50 000 reward after [REDACTED] was robbed of a lorry-load of cigarettes

# Radical plan to cut State debt, end pension crisis

*SI Times (Buss) 30/5/93*

By CIARAN RYAN

THE Government should write off R39-billion of the R140-billion in public debt and save R6-billion a year by defunding the State pension funds, says Nedcor chief economist Edward Osborn.

He says efforts to secure full funding of the funds are undermining State finances and should be halted.

The contractual obligation of the State to public servants is adequate security for pensioners, says Mr Osborn in Nedbank's Guide to the Economy.

Instead of trying to reduce the R28,9-billion actuarial deficit on the Government Services Pension Fund (GSPF), the Government should acknowledge the debt to employees and collapse the fund into the State Revenue Account — the main account for receiving tax revenue and borrowings.

Pension benefits should be paid from the State Revenue Account.

## Drain

This would save R3,2-billion annually in State contributions to the three main pension funds and R5-billion in interest. Employees would continue to contribute R1,2-billion a year, but to the Revenue Account. Benefits of R3,4-billion are paid out annually from revenue.

"There is no doubt that this would be seen as too radical for the moment," says Mr Osborn, "but it may well be forced on the country."

If implemented immediately, this would reduce the Budget deficit for 1993-94 to R20-billion and go some way to rescuing the economy from the public-debt trap.

The Government is trying to reduce the 49% GSPF funding shortfall — the difference between projected benefits to be paid to pensioners and the current value of the fund — by draining the Exchequer.

If present trends continue, says Mr Osborn, the ratio of public debt to gross domestic product will hit 64% by 2000. Interest on public debt will rise from 17,2% of GDP to 23,5%.

"Through ever higher interest claims on the Exchequer, the GSPF is absorbing an increasing proportion of

the State's expenditure.

"The process will continue inexorably as long as there remains the objective of striving for the Holy Grail of full financial viability of the fund."

The funds fell into deficit because of the extraordinary benefits payable to public servants, measured accord-

ing to the employee's pay on the last day of service and the ability to buy back service to the age of 16.

The funding level of the GSPF improved from 41% to 51% between 1988 and 1991 because of high employer contributions — 2,75 times employee contributions compared with 1,5 in the private sector — interest rates as high as 15,7% on long-dated stock and transfers of R4-bil-

lion by the State over the last three years, paid out of borrowed funds.

Certain stocks offering above-market yields appear to have been created to pump up the performance of the State pension funds.

A solution to the deficit problem would be to bring benefits paid to retired public servants in line with those of the private sector.



# It's payout time for 'fat cats'

*Sit Times 30/5/93*

By NORMAN WEST Political Reporter

THE 60 members of the President's Council — some so bored with their duties that they have often been seen sleeping during public debates — are to be rewarded handsomely with tax-free golden handshakes.

A Bill scrapping the 12-year-old council, which cost the taxpayer R10,7-million a year, was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday, and the council faces its final demise on June 30.

Members with five years or more service will get pensions and gratuity benefits commensurate with their time in office. Those who have served less than five years on the council will get a handsome one-off tax-free golden handshake.

## Deadlock

An additional bonus six months will be added to service periods in accordance with the precedent set with the abolition of the senate and provincial councils.

The resolution of disputes over legislation will now be undertaken by Parliament itself at joint sittings of all three houses.

In terms of the Constitution Amendment Bill, these joint sittings will inherit the deadlock-breaking function previously carried out by the President's Council.

A simple majority of all 308 MPs will be required for legislation to be passed, rejected or amended. The three houses currently vote separately.

But the balance of power will not be affected as the NP — which had an in-built majority of 15 on the President's Council — will hold a majority of 28 votes when all 308 MPs sit together.

Last week also saw the historical ending of official separate "own affairs" budget votes, assuming elections will be agreed upon for an interim government.

The President's Council was the brainchild of former State President PW Botha and the authors of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, No 110 of 1983.

The council gained notoriety when Mr Botha used it on a number of occasions to bludgeon into law controversial measures rejected

CLIVE DERBY-LEWIS Golden handshake Parliament. Because the constitution that heralded the tricameral parliament did not make provision for blacks, most South Africans were automatically excluded from the council.

Political commentators have found it difficult to take the council seriously, and even members have confessed to being bored with its proceedings.

During many public debates, the chairman of the council had to ask members to wake up sleeping benchmates, much to the amusement of spectators and journalists.

## Evidence

To keep the council busy, the government occasionally gave it issues to "investigate". But its "findings" and "recommendations" were seldom taken seriously.

A case in point was the council's latest assignment — to investigate daylight-saving in South Africa. The council's committee on social affairs spent many months behind closed doors "investigating" and hearing evidence. Then, in a 70-page report, it concluded that the introduction of a system of daylight-saving held no worthwhile advantages.

Members who have had five years' service will get an annual pension, estimated to be about R50 000, for life, and gratuities of about R150 000. Among those who will receive the golden handshake will be Mr Clive Derby-Lewis.

Members with less than five years' service will get a refund on their pension contributions made to the Parliamentary Pension Fund, along with a premium as part of their retrenchment packages.

The government will regard December 31 as the last day of the council's operations to give members a further six months for calculating their tax-free retrenchment packages.

Mr de Klerk said, when he opened Parliament in January, that the demise of the council "would leave a gap", and legislation would have to be tabled for a "temporary arbitrating mechanism".

This "temporary arbitrating mechanism" will be the more democratic joint sessions at which coloured, Indian and white MPs will decide on controversial issues by a simple majority.

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# Life <sup>(259)</sup> behind the <sup>(317)</sup> facade <sup>(30/5/73)</sup>

By CATHY STAGG

A FORMER Cabinet minister, whose home for a decade was a luxuriously appointed official residence, is spending this weekend in a cell at Pretoria Central Prison.

And that's where Pietie du Plessis, 58, will stay for the next nine years, Mr Justice DJ Curlewis ruled in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday.

At the height of his political career, from 1960 to 1969, the ailing, bankrupt Du Plessis held sway over matters of national interest, ranging from agriculture to mineral and energy affairs. He left the Cabinet as Minister of Manpower, Land Affairs and Public Works.

By virtue of his position, he moved in elite social circles. But when he stood in the dock to face 17 fraud charges, he stood alone.

## DRUGS

Shocking details of the fallen minister's secret life emerged from criminologist Irma Labuschagne's report in mitigation of sentence.

His wife, Jannie, unable to cope with the pressures of political life, turned to drugs and alcohol. She became aggressive and unpredictable, once destroying virtually all the furniture in her bedroom at the official residence, and frequently turning on her three children.

Du Plessis arranged to have the damaged furniture repaired "surreptitiously". But there was nothing he could do to hide the consequences of his wife's attacks on their son and two daughters.

Eventually, Du Plessis had his wife committed to





**PIETIE DU PLESSIS**  
Jailed for fraud

Weskoppies psychiatric hospital.

Aggression also marked his relationship with his son, Johan, who is awaiting trial in Pretoria Central on charges of fraud and possession of counterfeit notes worth millions of dollars.

Johan's bad health had resulted in him being discharged from the SA Police before completing his initial six-month training, and he turned his attention to a range of business deals, trading liberally on his father's name and status.

By his own admission, Du Plessis paid "scant attention" to what his son was doing, and gave Johan power of attorney to make deals on his behalf.

## DEALS

But what the father believed were legitimate business transactions were, in fact, crooked share deals in the name of Natprop.

While Du Plessis profited to the tune of R1,7-million, minority shareholders lost R7,5-million. The Trust Bank was left holding a tab for R5,5-million, the Bank of Lisbon was owed R874 554 and Standard Bank took a loss of R98 131.

With the money he made from the deals, Du Plessis paid off a personal bank overdraft and his account at an agricultural co-operative.

The farms, properties and insurance policies he once owned were all attached when his estate was sequestrated last April, but as a former cabinet minister, he has not been living in penury since his resignation in January 1989.

His government pension was R9 000 a month, of which he paid his wife R2 300 in maintenance.

On his way to prison, he appeared resigned to his fate. He had pleaded guilty to 17 counts of fraud, involving more than R30-million, and had not expected to leave the court a free man.



# Summit on Angolan ties

Bus day 21/6/93

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The upgrading of SA's diplomatic status in Angola and the possibility of full recognition for the MPLA government were likely to be discussed at a foreign ministers' summit to be held in Windhoek on Friday.

In a meeting brokered by Namibian Foreign Minister Ben Gurirab, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha would be holding talks with Angolan counterpart Venancio de Moura on all aspects of relations between the two countries, a spokesman said.

The return of SA diplomats to Luanda in April, following a six month absence as a result of security reasons, had been seen as a positive action by the Angolan authorities, the spokesman said.

This, together with the brokerage of Namibia's foreign minister, had paved the way for this week's talks between SA, Angola and Namibia.

Among topics likely to be discussed were the extension of SA's diplomatic representation — possibly to full ambassadorial level — and full recognition of Angola's MPLA government, a source said.

A recent Foreign Affairs statement said SA, unlike the US administration, had not "explicitly withheld any form of recognition" for Angola.

Meanwhile, PETER DELMAR reports that delegations from 24 African states are expected in Johannesburg later this year for the largest gathering of the continent's business and government leaders in SA yet.

Organisers of the Africa Initiative said yesterday official ministerial delegations from Mozambique, Gabon, Cameroon and Ivory Coast had confirmed their participation. The number of official government delegations could climb to 10 or 12 and indications were that Angola would soon decide to send a ministerial team.

The initiative, to be held at Nasrec outside Johannesburg from August 30 to September 3, would include nine exhibitions and 10 conferences.

Africa Initiative project director Andrew Clare said yesterday up to 700 business delegates were expected to come from Africa and 15 000 South Africans would attend.

Our political staff reports that Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff is in Maputo to discuss prospects for greater business co-operation between Mozambique and SA. He would meet senior government officials and business leaders, his office said yesterday.

STORY  
**Russia's man  
in Cape Town**

216193  
Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Russia has opened a consulate in Cape Town to promote cultural, trade and tourism links with SA. (251)

Consul-general Yuri Chernyi said he and his team of six diplomats faced a daunting task. (251)

"We'll do our best to establish contacts between Russia and SA but both countries are having common problems," he said.

The consulate is housed in the Southern Life Centre in Riebeeck Street.



†Mr J H HOON Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply that there was a need for the appointment of directors, I would like to ask him whether there was not a greater need for more teachers at the schools

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the fact remains that, if one takes the total number, there is also an over-supply of teachers in certain categories. I would just like to state once more that the reduction of teachers really did not adversely affect efficacy at the classroom level. It was not affected and therefore I am satisfied with this adjustment. I would just like to repeat that what the Cape is doing now is in any case being done in all three of the other provinces.

†Mr J H HOON Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply concerning efficacy, I would like to ask whether efficacy in the corps of officials on the level of director was not up to standard, seeing that he has now had to appoint more of them.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, was that not the fifth question? [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! It was. The hon the Deputy Minister may proceed.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, no. This in fact relates to the reply I gave right at the outset. There was a real need for such posts in the education category. Just as the appointment of directors does not adversely affect other departments, so it does not adversely af-

fect pupils in the education department [Interjections]

For written reply  
General Affairs.

#### National Peace Accord: expenditure

193 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

Whether he will furnish information on all moneys spent by his Department up to 31 December 1992 in respect of (a) the implementation of the structures envisaged under Chapter 7 of the National Peace Accord and (b) operational costs of such structures at national, regional and local levels with regard to (i) infrastructure, (ii) (aa) secretariat and (bb) contract personnel and (iii) any other specified items, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

#### The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) The latest available expenditure figure for the 1992-93 financial year, from 1 April 1992 up to 31 March 1993, as calculated on 24 April 1993, is R5 156 817,00. During the 1991-92 financial year a total amount of R866 538,00 was spent for the period 1 November 1991 up to 31 March 1992.

(b) Particulars regarding the operational costs for the period 1 April 1992 up to 31 March 1993 that were available on 24 April 1993 are as follows:

Level	Infrastructure	Staff Remuneration	Other# Expenditure
National	331 797,00	1 018 948,00	1 544 488,00
Regional	387 860,00	687 791,00	969 397,00
Local	6 886,00	100 041,00	109 609,00
Total	726 543,00	1 806 780,00	2 623 494,00

\* (aa) Remuneration Directorate, Inter-national Peace Institutions (including salaries, pension, housing subsidies and medical and contributions).

(bb) Sessional allowances and transport and subsistence expenses, national Peace Secretariat.

R768 423,00

R250 525,00

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\*\* (aa) Remuneration. Administrative personnel.

R259 R416 744,00

(bb) Remuneration Personnel appointed in terms of section 9 (2) of the International Peace Institutions Act, 1992.

R271 047,00

\*\*\* (aa) Remuneration. Personnel appointed in terms of section 9 (2) of the International Peace Institutions Act, 1992 (including personnel at local committees and operational centres)

R100 041,00

# Other expenditure includes:

(i) Administrative services such as transport, telephone services, etc.; and  
(ii) Stock such as stationery, etc.; and  
(iii) Professional services such as facilitation fees, to the amount of R349 120,95 and training to the amount of R96 452,45

#### Industrial Development Corporation: purchase of business concern

309 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether a certain business concern, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was purchased from the Industrial Development Corporation, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what is the name of this business concern, (c) what was the (i) net asset value and (ii) realizable value of this concern at the date of purchase and (d) (i) what purchase price and other considerations were paid in total to the Corporation by the shareholders of this concern and (ii) how many shares in it were (aa) issued and (bb) taken up,

(2) whether any (a) corporate and/or (b) individual shareholders purchased more than 40 000 shares; if so, (i) which shareholders and (ii) how many were purchased in each case? B705E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) Prior to July 1990 the assets and liabilities of the National Sorghum Beer Breweries were kept in trust and were managed by the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC) on behalf of the State. With effect from 1 July 1990 the assets and liabilities of the industry were transferred to National Sorghum Breweries Limited. The IDC therefore did not sell the assets and liabilities.

The net asset value on that date amounted to R130 515 000 and the purchasing price of the interest, based on earnings, brought in R44 million for the State. This amount was not determined by the IDC, but by the Privatisation Unit, based on the advice of the relevant acceptance banks.

The shares were sold in accordance with a prospectus, which closed on 19 June 1991. Since that date the State received R44 million from the sale of its shareholding in National Sorghum Breweries Limited. No other considerations were paid by the new shareholders to the State. A total amount of 44 million shares were issued on 1 July 1991.

(2) The composition of the shares issued is as follows:

— Distributors 5,5%  
— Consumers 20,6%  
— General public 34,6%  
— Employees' Share Trust 30,1%  
— Underwriter Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd 9,2%

The Employees' Share Trust was financed by means of a loan from the State. This loan has been paid back to the State since 1 July 1991 and the shares which were taken up by the IDC in terms of the underwriting agreement, were sold off to members of the public at the purchase price.

On 1 July 1991 more than 40 000 shares were obtained by 42 shareholders. Because National Sorghum Breweries Limited is a public company, its shares are traded regularly and the composition of its shareholders is there-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



controlling the finances of that country [Time expired]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I think that the flourishing hon member for Johannesburg North owes the hon member for Sea Point a debt of gratitude for trying to come to his rescue, but unfortunately what the hon member for Sea Point said implied that for 15 years the position has been static and nothing has been done. This does not stand up to critical examination [Interjections]

Ever-increasing attention has been given to this matter, so much so that there has not been a point at which more incisive attention has been given than at this very moment [Interjections]

I was on the point of trying to inform the hon member for Johannesburg North because I am trying to shed some light on the subject for him. He generates a lot of heat on the subject. I am trying to shed some light on the subject [Interjections]

I wanted to tell him, for example, of one specific mechanism in the whole process, namely suspensions. It actually happens frequently that proposed expenditure on specific items is suspended during the budgetary discussion. Before such suspension can be lifted, the affected party has to give full reasons justifying the lifting of that suspension, and these reasons have to be acceptable to the SA Government.

As I said earlier, the SA Government has a say in preparations made for these governments, but I must also remind hon members that the independent states frequently remind us of their independent status when the question of effective forms of control is discussed.

There is no disputing that taxpayers' money has to be protected and that proper financial control should be in force at all times. What I have been dealing with refers precisely to that [Interjections] [Time expired]

Debate concluded

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply.

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 26 May 1993

### Swedish aid to political organization

\*9 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs†

- (1) Whether South Africa's ambassador in Sweden exerted any pressure on the Swedish government to discontinue financial assistance to a certain political organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, what is the name of this organization,
- (2) whether he or his Department gave (a) instructions and/or (b) approval for such pressure to be exerted; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, why,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B856E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

- (1) No
- (2) (a) and (b) No, not previously. I am of the opinion that benefits which are granted exclusively to the ANC result in heightened tension and do not contribute to reconciliation. This point of view was on more than one occasion conveyed to the relevant governments
- (3) Falls away

### Citizenship: White males

\*12 Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Home Affairs†

- (1) How many White male persons who renounced their South African citizenship and left the Republic before 1 January 1990 and before reaching the age of 30 years, were readmitted to the country after the said date (a) after regaining South African citizenship and (b) on a temporary basis in terms of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No 1 of 1937), and the

Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991),

- (2) whether the admission of such persons was subject to any conditions, if not, why not; if so, what conditions,
- (3) whether any of the persons referred to in paragraph (1) (b) are still in the Republic; if so, what are the relevant details with regard to the residence of such persons in the Republic,
- (4) whether the South African Defence Force has been notified of the admission to the Republic of and the regaining of South African citizenship by the persons referred to in paragraph (1), if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B853E

### The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) to (4) Statistics on the required basis are unfortunately not available. However, for the hon member's information it may be mentioned that during the period April 1985 until December 1989 a total of 470 persons of all population groups, sexes and ages, whilst inside or outside the Republic, renounced their South African citizenship in terms of section 16 (2) of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949. It must also be pointed out that South African citizenship cannot be resumed whilst a person is abroad after he has renounced his citizenship in terms of section 16 (2) of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949. Such a person must first be admitted to South Africa lawfully and can only resume South African citizenship if he settles here permanently.

Persons who have renounced their South African citizenship and left South Africa and subsequently return to the country on a temporary basis are in terms of Departmental policy admitted to the country on temporary permits for holiday or business purposes only. Such persons must also hold return tickets.

When a former South African citizen resumes South African citizenship in terms of section 25bis of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, or if he is in any way exempted from the loss of his South African citizenship, the South African Defence Force is advised thereof in writing. However, the South African Defence Force is not informed when a

former South African citizen returns temporarily to South Africa since such persons are not eligible for military service

### New questions

### RSA citizenship: national service for White males

\*1 Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Defence†

Whether any of the White male persons who before 1 January 1990 and before reaching the age of 30 years had renounced their South African citizenship before they could perform their national service, performed such national service after they had regained their South African citizenship, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished, if not, why not? B854E

### †The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (a) 15
- (b) 1988 Statistics of this nature were not kept before this date

### Housing finance: co-ordination

\*2 Adv C H PIENAR asked the Minister of National Housing†

Whether the Government intends co-ordinating all aspects of housing financed on the first, second and third tiers of government, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? B814E

### The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HOUSING

Mr Chairman, I am grateful to the hon member for Heilbron for asking me this question, because I am told that as a new boy I am supposed to make a maiden speech, and here I am giving a maiden reply. Regrettably, it is a very short reply as well, under the circumstances.

As a new national housing policy and strategy for South Africa are at present being negotiated between all interested parties, unfortunately it is at this delicate stage not possible to reply to the hon member's question. I would like to add that it is expected that at least three months will be required before full details are available.

*Cont'd*  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



FM 4/6/93

(259)

## PUBLIC ENTITIES

## A little list

FM 4/6/93

(259)

**Legislation** introduced to improve the standard, and increase the transparency, of reporting by public-sector entities has — temporarily — an element of secrecy. The legislation calls for "the listing," by the Minister of Public Expenditure, of public entities that must comply with the legislation. But the contents of the list have not been published. Only the entities themselves will be informed of their status and the date on which the provisions will apply.

This emerges with the recent publication of regulations under the Public Entities Act (No 93 of 1992), promulgated on August 1.

The secrecy may be to save embarrassment for entities with an arguable case for being kept off the list. Publication of the disagreement between them and the Minister would generate adverse speculation about their motives for wanting to avoid the audit obligations of the Act.

No doubt the list will be published when all disagreements about who should be on are resolved.

Despite the present lack of transparency on this fundamental issue, the new legislation is designed to promote disclosure.

"Most significantly," says Coopers & Lybrand partner Cor van Zyl, "the Act extends the audit function to include performance reporting and auditing."

It requires the establishment of an audit committee, by the board of directors of each public entity, to oversee internal audits and review and advise the board about the financial statements, the annual auditor's report and the value-for-money (that is, performance) audits. Regulation 11(g) also requires the audit committee to "monitor the ethical conduct of the listed entity, the CEO and senior officials."

Financial statements which comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the Fourth Schedule of the Companies' Act must be tabled in parliament.

Van Zyl believes that, if implemented with the necessary guidance and transparency, the Act and regulations should promote accountability. Unfortunately, no guidance is given either in the Act or in the regulations as to the basis on which to evaluate performance. Van Zyl says this hiatus might lead to directors' reporting degenerating into subjective comment and would tie the hands of auditors and devalue any performance audit.

The new legislation and the regulations give effect to most of the 25 proposals of the Browne Commission, which found the accountability of public entities unsatisfactory.

The Act defines a public entity as one administered separately from central, regional or local authorities, in which the State

Contd.

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(259)

has a material financial interest and which falls within any one of six criteria. Among them that

- ☐ 50% or more of expenditure is defrayed directly or indirectly from funds voted by parliament, or
- ☐ 50% of total permanent capital needs are met by funds voted by parliament and the State holds 50% or more of the permanent capital, or
- ☐ Entities which supply products or services in the broad public interest under monopolistic rights conferred by parliament.

SA is following an accountability route very similar to Canadian legislation introduced in 1984, says Steve du Randt, a member of Deloitte & Touche's public sector group. The key problem areas identified by the Canadian auditor-general were setting objectives and reporting on them, and the development of the internal audit function.

The early Eighties saw a growing international debate about public entities, says Du Randt, fuelled in part by increasing public concern for governmental accountability. The main focus was not on the role of public entities but on how to strike a balance between the need for adequate control and for appropriate independence.



# SA Navy in Morocco

By Norman Chandler  
Defence Correspondent

The first South African Navy ship to visit a Moroccan port in decades is showing the flag at Casablanca.

The replenishment vessel, SAS Drakensberg, which recently participated in the Battle of the Atlantic commemoration at Liverpool, England,

is due to visit two more African ports before returning to Simon's Town on June 26

Drakensberg, which berthed at Milford Haven and Birkenhead during its week-long visit to the United Kingdom, is to call at Abidjan in the Ivory Coast from June 14 to 16, and at Libreville in Gabon from June 19 to 21

It is understood that the ship's company has been well-received by the Moroccan

Navy, and has been taken on sightseeing tours.

Morocco and South Africa have for several years had a close relationship and the visit of the Drakensberg is seen as a high point in the cementing of relations with South Africa.

● At Simon's Town yesterday, the refurbished replenishment vessel SAS Outeniqua was commissioned into the navy.

The naming of the vessel, formerly the Ukrainian-built

supply vessel Juvent, was done by the wife of the Minister of Defence, Kobie Coetsee

A spokesman for the Navy said in Pretoria that the Outeniqua had completed its harbour and sea acceptance trials in record time with the South African crew being assisted in getting to know the vessel with the help of the original Russian crew.

Juvent was purchased last year.

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259

Star 9/6/93

# There really are a lot of Chinese

**S**OUTH Africa is poised to recognise China, the world's next superpower, and drop diplomatic relations with Taiwan. All that's missing is the timing. Before the April election? After sanctions have been dropped? Why not immediately?

Is diplomatic relations with our tip of the continent important to a country of nearly 1 200 million people which already enjoys full links with 156 countries?

The answer to the last question is a resounding 'yes'. China has targeted Brazil as the gateway to South America and South Africa as the engine of sub-Saharan Africa.

After some time in China, a realisation not very profound colours all thoughts there are a lot of Chinese. When the country's government sets its mind to doing things, it can mobilise a great many people. In an interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, his translator first put the country's population at 1,06 billion, then later corrected this to 1,16 billion. Just statistics, until you realise the difference is 100 000 000 people.

More people are born in China each year than live in

South Africa, including all children, our Mandelas, De Klerks, Gary Players, Chris Barnards, Buthelezes, Johnny Cleggs and Desmond Tutus.

Hard-working, the Chinese have achieved enormous economic growth, 12,8 percent last year and a — I use the word advisedly — staggering growth of 14,1 percent for the first quarter of this year.

"We wasted a lot of time arguing about what was socialist and what was capitalist, so we could not adopt the best of a market economy," Yang says, seated in the Foreign Ministry under three chandeliers in an impressive, high-ceilinged room.

He leans forward. "Now we regard as socialist everything which improves the quality of people's lives." And presumably as market economy anything which improves their wealth.

"Reform and opening up have changed the way of thinking of the people."

"We welcome and appreciate recent developments in South Africa. We appreciate major policies of President de Klerk towards achievement of peaceful settlement. We also appreciate the ANC in its continuing struggle

**PETER SULLIVAN, Editor of The Star, reports on his visit to China.**

against apartheid and in its successes in the peace process," he says.

"The establishment of a peaceful South Africa will give impetus to all the governments of Africa, but on the other hand South Africa also needs the co-operation of all the states of Africa."

A consummate diplomat, he sidesteps questions on China's pass laws and on Taiwan, saying his friend has recommended him that we have another appointment and that traffic in Beijing is unpredictable. This ends the interview.

Five journalists invited to visit China by its government, we next see the bureaucrat with the longest title in China: Deputy Director and Senior Economist for the Department of Comprehensive Programming and Experimenting Department and Economy of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System of the People's Republic of China. Meet

Lu Yonghua, whose aides serve us jasmine tea in beautiful blue porcelain cups.

Lu is an intense economist. He immediately sets about rubbing the idea that China's economy is overheated. Everybody we see takes a good deal of time refuting the IMF's new three-P (purchasing power parity) rating of China's economy as third in the world. The Chinese are unhappy, for the new rating has loan implications. China's economy is huge, but when divided by the number of people, the official per capita gross national product is officially only 370 US dollars. Some estimates put the real size of the economy at around \$1,4 trillion.

Lu's colleague, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Restructuring Tian Runzhi, says China moved from 16th in 1991 to 11th largest world trader in 1992. Next it hopes to beat Hong Kong's \$240 billion to get into the top ten.

One thing I do understand the gap between rich and poor government employees is small. The lowest-paid gets 50 yuan, the prime minister earns 500-yuan. Depending how you exchange your dol-

lars, that puts the premier on R150-R250 a month. He does get a free car and house, of course.

But there are many millionaires in Beijing, evidenced by the occasional Mercedes 500. Millionaires are part of the new market economy. Communism never looked like this. These are the "Chuppies", Chinese Upwardly Poised People in Easy Street.

South Africa's unofficial embassy in Beijing is called the South African Centre for Chinese Studies. Director Leslie Labuschagne estimates two-way trade at \$1,3 billion, including indirect trade through Hong Kong. Lu doubts this, citing \$240 million in two-way trade, and \$150 million in imports to China, mostly in steel.

The huge power of China, its economy, growth, size, work ethic, obedient workforce, massive military and sheer ability to get big things done impress you as a visitor. Dining on bats, camel feet, snakes and scorpions (it stops clots, they say), corruption, their pass laws, public executions (1 900 last year, some in stadiums) and a general ruthlessness in inscrutable politics do not impress Tiananmen Square was "an unfortunate incident" and everyone "was not in the country at that time." Officially, nobody died at Tiananmen except soldiers.

Why the delay in South Africa recognising China? The Chinese say Mandela is delaying it until an election. South Africans say De Klerk is waiting for a way to jettison Taiwan diplomatically. With South Africa the last major country recognising Taiwan, a patient China is starting gently to remind South Africa of what the future holds. There really are a lot of Chinese.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

District surgeons: salaries/allowances

315 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare

- (1) Whether she will furnish information on (a) the annual salaries and (b) allowances payable to district surgeons in the employ of the State, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars in respect of the latest specified date for which information is available,

- (2) whether district surgeons are employed in a full-time capacity; if so, what are the relevant details, if not, (a) why not and (b) how many hours per week is a district surgeon expected to work,

- (3) how many district surgeons were employed by the State in each region as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B707E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) Yes,

(a) Full-time district surgeons

These officers can, depending on the number of years experience gained, be appointed according to the following salary scales:

Medical Officer

R44 574-48 024-51 474

Sur Medical Officer

R55 650-59 826-64 002

Principal Medical Officer

R69 348-74 694

Part-time district surgeons

The annual salary of these personnel differ from district surgeon to

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district surgeon because the individual salary is calculated according to an allocated workload applicable to the session basis of medical officers/senior medical officers (R1 764/2 340 per session per annum respectively) and

(b) Full-time district surgeons

Non-pensionable district surgeon allowance of R4 800 p a

Non-pensionable professional allowance of R15 207 p a. If they are prepared to comply with a working week of at least 56 hours

Part-time district surgeons

Honorarium R3 186 p a

Infrastructure allowance Can vary between 15% to 25% of the compensation package

Medicine allowance R13,45 per prescription (issues from own stock) Handling fee R5,94 per item (issues from replaceable stock)

Information furnished as on 1 May 1993,

- (2) yes,

Full-time district surgeons

Pretoria, Johannesburg, Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Bloemfontein, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Paarl and Bellville

Rest of the country

Part-time district surgeons

A full-time district surgeon works 40 hours per week. If the full-time district surgeon is prepared to work a further 16 hours per week at the additional compensation of R15 207 per annum (non-pensionable allowance) it is expected of him to work 56 hours minimum per week. Full-time district surgeon services are rendered on a 24 hour basis,

(3) NPA PAOFS TPA CPA

Full-time district surgeons	8	2	12	11
Sessional district surgeons	21	—	19	—
Part-time district surgeons	47	75	104	138

Information furnished as on 1 May 1993

Secret funds audited: irregularities

32. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of State Expenditure †

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on secret funds spent in each financial year since 1982-83, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the amount spent (i) in total, and (ii) in respect of each State department concerned, in each of these financial years and (b) through which State departments were these funds channelled,

- (2) whether this expenditure was audited, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,

- (3) whether any irregularities with regard to secret funds have come to light, if so, what are the relevant details,

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B827E

THE MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE.

- (1) No. By virtue of the Secret Services Act, 1978, a secret service is of such a nature

that it is in the national interest that the performance thereof is not directly or indirectly made known. The information requested will defeat this object

Funds for Secret Services are appropriated on the Vote: State Expenditure and are contained in the printed Estimate of Expenditure (RP 2 and 4) which is tabled in Parliament

- (2) Yes. Auditing and reporting to Parliament is continuously done in accordance with the Auditor-General Act, 1989 (Act No 52 of 1989) which reports are dealt with by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts

- (3) Yes. Irregularities which came to light were taken up in the various reports of the Auditor-General with due consideration to the provisions of section 6 (3) of the Auditor-General Act, 1989

- (4) No

Cholera: cases/deaths

357 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1992? B822E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (a) Number of notified cholera cases in the RSA, 1992

Province	Unknown	Asian	Black	Coloured	White
Transvaal	1	0	6	0	0
Cape	0	0	1	0	0
Natal	0	0	6	0	0
OFS	0	0	0	0	0
(b) none					

Polio myelitis: cases/deaths/immunization

38 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from polio myelitis were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1992;

- (2) how many persons of each race group

were immunized against polio myelitis in each province in 1992? B823E

(1) (a) and (b) None,

- (2) the data for 1992 are not yet available and are not available for each population group separately any more

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



## Lack of funds leaves govt buildings neglected

THE Public Works Department's Budget allocation has decreased from 2,9% in the 1985/86 financial year to 1,9% in 1992/93, while its spending — as measured against GDP — has dropped from 0,75% to 0,61%.

Its latest annual report says: "The decrease in the funds allocated has had specific negative side effects, the most regrettable of which is that existing assets cannot be properly maintained."

"In most cases where complete repairs and maintenance and/or restoration work should have been done, only superficial repair work could be afforded," it says.

The state allocated R328,17m for the repair and maintenance of state buildings and structures during the 1992/93 financial year — considerably more than the R237,16m in the year before.

### Backlog

This was used in an attempt to reduce the backlog in the repair programme. Funds allocated could not be used exclusively for repair and maintenance, since the departmental workshops were also financed from this amount and R68,61m was allocated for this in the period under review.

The balance of about R260m was distributed for day-to-day maintenance,

repairs and renovations.

"The state's building assets are deteriorating annually because of the lack of adequate funds for maintenance and more capital should be made available for this purpose in future," it says.

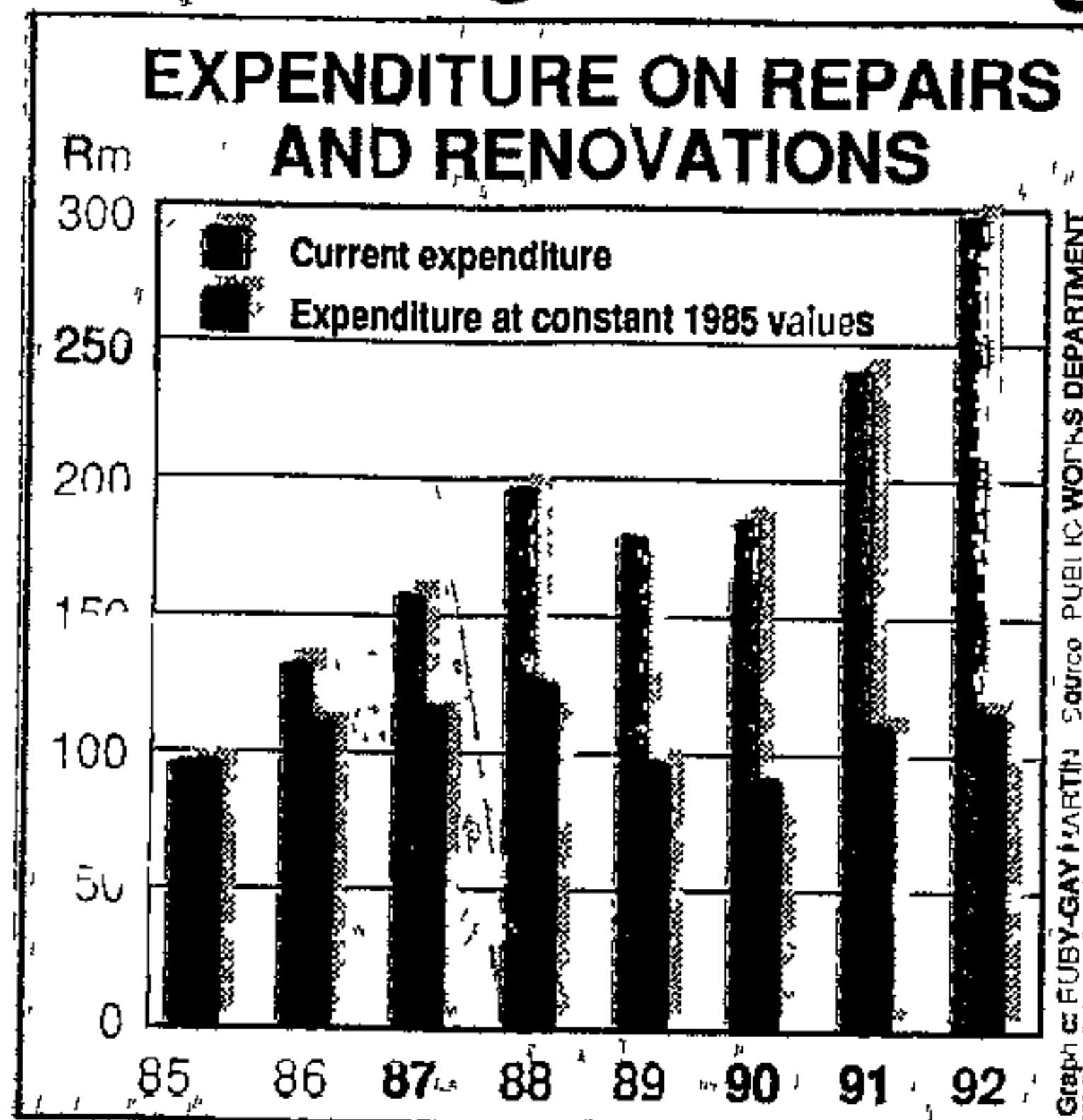
As early as 1984 the Cabinet was informed of the backlog in the maintenance of government buildings and accepted as a guideline that 1,5% of the value of the state's building assets should be allocated annually for maintenance. Because of poor economic conditions, this has never been realised and the department has never received more than 70% of the funds needed.

The department has set

itself the goal of using at least two-thirds of the available funds for the general repair and renovation of buildings, and the balance for day-to-day maintenance.

**Dramatic**  
The lack of adequate funds has resulted in the goal not being achieved and the deterioration of buildings has resulted in a dramatic increase of expenditure on day-to-day maintenance.

"These expenditure fluctuations, together with the persistent lack of funds, detrimentally affects the department's ability to execute a full repair and renovation programme. Should this con-



tinue, the department will not be able to eliminate the backlog."

The lack of funds has also resulted in less money for building and related services, reflecting a decline from R522m in 1989 to about R365m in 1992.

"For the first time, rentals payments in 1992 exceeded the amount allocated for capital projects. The department's running expenses are increasing, while investment in job-creating projects is falling, which is contrary to the government's policy of encouraging investment in capital projects."

### Leased

About 1,86-million m<sup>2</sup> of office space is leased by government departments countrywide, costing the state R308,3m last year.

"In the current economic climate and as a result of ever-increasing rentals, the department is experiencing severe problems in financing its obligations as the provider of accommodation for state purposes."

"The problem lies not so much in the initial rental as in the annual escalation and periodic rental adjustments. The situation is cause for grave concern as the shortfall in the department's rental account could mean that it might not be able to satisfy requests for accommodation," the report says.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

## MECs: accommodation

297 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether, during the period 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, any members of the Executive Committees of the four provinces and/or any other individuals entitled to State-owned accommodation occupied residential accommodation other than that provided by the State, if so,
- (2) whether any amounts were paid in respect of the said accommodation to the persons in the above categories during this period, if so, (a) what amounts were paid to each such person in each calendar year and (b) why was each such amount paid,
- (3) whether State-owned accommodation was available for occupation during this period, if not, why not, if so, how many residential units were available in each specified month during this period?

B684E

## The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

The following information has been received from the Provincial Administrations

## Orange Free State

- (1) Yes, they occupied private residences
- (2) (a) The four members of the Executive Committee each received a remuneration (after tax) of R855 per month from 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 and as from 1 January 1991 they each received

an amount of R4 278,73 (after tax) per month

- (b) The Cabinet granted approval for payment of the remuneration mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) to members of the Executive Committee

- (3) No—With the exception of the official residence in which the Administrator lives, the OFS Provincial Administration does not have any other official accommodation for members of the Executive Committee or other persons who are entitled to official accommodation

## Natal

- (1) Yes, they occupied private residences
- (2) (a) The five members of the Executive Committee each received a remuneration (after tax) of R855 per month for 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 and as from 1 January 1991 they each received an amount of R4 278,73 (after tax) per month
- (b) The Cabinet granted approval for payment of the remuneration mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) to members of the Executive Committee
- (3) State-owned accommodation was not available for occupation during this period. The Natal Provincial Administration has never provided State-owned or official accommodation to members of the Executive Committee

## Transvaal

- (1) Yes, they occupied private residences
- (2) Yes
- (a) *Calendar Year 1990*
- Four members of the Executive Committee each received a remuneration (after tax) of R855 per month during this period
- Calendar Year 1991*
- Four members of the Executive Committee each received a remuneration (after tax) of R4 278,73 per month during this period. The

other two members received this amount for three and four months, respectively, as they occupied State-owned residences for a portion of this period

## Calendar Year 1992

The six members of the Executive Committee each received a remuneration (after tax) of R4 278,73 per month during this period

## \*Calendar Year 1993

Members of the Executive Committee each received a remuneration (after tax) of R4 278,73 per month during this period

\* The remuneration is for the period 1 January till 30 April 1993

- (b) The Cabinet granted approval for payment of the remuneration mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) to members of the Executive Committee
- (3) Yes
- (a) Four residences were available of which two were, for a short period, occupied by members of the Executive Committee namely
- 1 December 1989–30 September 1991
- 1 December 1989–31 August 1991
- (b) All four residences were sold on 27 March 1992 by public auction

## Cape

- (1) Yes, they occupied private residences
- (2) Yes
- (a) *Calendar Year 1990*
- Three members of the Executive Committee for whom no State-owned accommodation was available received remuneration (after tax) of R855 per month during their term of office for this period

## Calendar Year 1991

Two members of the Executive Committee for whom no State-owned accommodation was avail-

able received a remuneration (after tax) of R4 278,73 per month during this period

## Calendar Year 1992

Three members of the Executive Committee for whom no State-owned accommodation was available received a remuneration (after tax) of R4 278,73 per month for varying periods during this year. One member of the Executive Committee for whom no State-owned accommodation was available received a remuneration (after tax) of R2 231,33 per month for nine months. His remuneration was less due to the value of the property

## \*Calendar Year 1993

Two members of the Executive Committee for whom no State-owned accommodation was available received a remuneration (after tax) of R4 278,73 per month. One member of the Executive Committee for whom no State-owned accommodation was available received a remuneration (after tax) of R2 231,33 per month due to the value of the property

\* The remuneration is for the period 1 January till 31 March 1993

- (b) The Cabinet granted approval for payments of the remuneration mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) to members of the Executive Committee

- (3) No, The CPA has only 4 official residences for MECs of which 3 are occupied and the 4th is let under contract

The State President appointed a panel of experts from the private sector to investigate the provision of housing for political office-bearers and to advise him in this regard

## Current serving MECs: particulars

318 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Whether he will furnish particulars of the current serving Members of Executive Committees (MECs) of the four provinces, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are their names, (b)



Star 25/6/93 (259)  
**SA in ties with Byelorussia**

Foreign Affairs Minister P. Botha yesterday announced that diplomatic relations had been established between South Africa and the Republic of Byelorussia on March 4. Byelorussia's Prime Minister, Vyacheslav Kebich, will visit South Africa at the end of next month. — Sapa. (t)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXPENDITURE

No. 1098

25 June 1993

Statement of Revenue collected during the period  
1 April 1993 to 30 April 1993.

Treasury, Pretoria

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATS-  
BESTEDING

No. 1098

25 Junie 1993

Staat van Inkomste ingevorder gedurende die tyd-  
perk 1 April 1993 tot 30 April 1993.

Tesourie, Pretoria.

Head of Revenue	Inkomstehoof	Month of April Maand April	
		1993	1992
<b>State Revenue Account</b>	<b>Staatsinkomsterekening</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
Inland Revenue	Binnelandse Inkomste		
Tax on income	Belasting op inkomste	3 235 387 424	3 271 672 975
Loan Levy, 1989-94	Leningsheffing, 1989-94	7 200	—
Sales tax	Verkoopbelasting	4 853 674	10 019 704
Value Added Tax	Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde	1 585 858 575	1 039 616 623
Other taxes	Ander belasting		
Non-resident shareholders' tax	Belasting op buitelandse aandeelhouders	33 082 983	36 833 286
Non-residents' tax on interest	Rentebelasting op buitelanders	—	(1 792)
Undistributed profits	Onuitgekeerde winste	—	(11 424)
Donations tax	Geskenkbelasting	671 281	934 145
Estate duty	Boedelbelasting	10 866 227	5 667 459
Trade securities	Handelseffekte	16 859 408	13 886 683
Stamp duties and fees	Seëlregte en gelde	65 618 274	86 944 726
Transfer duties	Hereregte	155 856 441	133 736 369
Miscellaneous	Diverse	—	—
Mining leases and ownership	Mynverhuurings- en eiendomsregte	1 706 276	19 973 926
Interest and dividends	Rente en dividende	866 516	401 060
Levies	Heffings	214 673	188 083
Recoveries of loans and advances	Terugvorderings van lenings en voorskotte	1 323 000	1 461 238
Departmental activities	Departementale bedrywighede	46 092 862	200 406 132
Capital revenue	Kapitaalinkomste	—	—
<b>Less</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
Payments to self-governing territories	Betalings aan selfregerende gebiede	5 159 264 814	4 821 729 193
Payments to TBVC Countries	Betalings aan TBVC Lande	129 327 000	114 044 000
		61 726 000	61 726 000
<b>Total Inland revenue</b>	<b>Totaal Binnelandse inkomste</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
		4 968 211 814	4 645 959 193
Customs and excise duties	Doeane- en aksynsregte		
Customs duty	Doeanereg	269 223 202	256 165 017
Excise duty	Aksynsreg	424 898 298	318 947 459
Surcharge	Bobelasting	141 360 122	134 049 304
Miscellaneous	Diverse	(22 381 873)	(2 686 410)
Fuel levy	Brandstofheffing	641 359 777	539 054 401
Ordinary Levy	Gewone Heffing	11 765 813	6 349 711
<b>Less Payments in terms of Customs Union Agreements</b>	<b>Min Betalings ingevolge Doeane-unie-ooreenkomste</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
		1 466 225 339	1 251 879 482
		1 361 408 250	1 202 246 500
<b>Total Customs and excise duties</b>	<b>Totaal Doeane- en aksynsregte</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
		104 817 089	49 632 982
		5 073 028 903	4 695 592 175
<b>Revenue Account House of Assembly</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Volksraad</b>		
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	1 388 155	42 968 731
<b>Revenue Account House of Representatives</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening Raad van Verteenwoordigers</b>		
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	3 121 090	4 497 828
<b>Revenue Account House of Delegates</b>	<b>Inkomsterekening. Raad van Afgevaardigdes</b>		
Inland revenue	Binnelandse inkomste	103 491	294 839
		4 612 736	47 761 398
<b>Grandtotal</b>	<b>Groototaal</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>
		5 077 641 639	4 743 353 573
Reconciliation with statement published by Government Notice 836 in Government Gazette of 14 May 1993 In Transit 31 March 1993 Collections as above	Rekonsiliasie met opgaaf gepubliseer by Goewerments- kennisgwing 836 in Staatskoerant van 14 Mei 1993 In Transit 31 Maart 1993 Invorderings soos hierbo	(5 072 493) 5 077 641 639	— —
		5 072 569 146	—
In Transit/Overremitted, 30 April 1993	In Transit/Te veel oorgedra, 30 April 1993	157 353 561	—
Received into Exchequer Account	In Skatkisrekening ontvang	5 229 922 707	—

# MP still suspected of fraud

By Christelle Terreblanche



DENNIS DE LA CRUZ

A PARLIAMENTARY committee investigating alleged fraud by National Party MP for Ottery, Mr Dennis de la Cruz, urged parliament to investigate further.

A House of Representatives disciplinary committee appointed by the Speaker, Mr Eli Louw, was not unanimous in its findings, some feeling the MP should be given the benefit of the doubt.

The investigation started after allegations were made that De la Cruz used the names of two fictitious "parliamentary assistants" to claim expenses earlier this year.

Mr Charles Ford, a former boyfriend of De la Cruz's daughter, has said in a sworn statement that the MP used his name to obtain a "loan" from parliament, but that he had no idea what was happening.

Former constituency assistant

Mrs Judy Lottering alleged that her parliamentary allowance of R200 was stopped by De la Cruz, while he went on drawing the money in someone else's name.

The matter came to light when Lottering told Ford's mother that she suspected fraud. Ford, a jeweller, then went to the police where he made a sworn statement, saying he was told parliament would send the money to him monthly and that De la Cruz would pick up the money from him.

The disciplinary committee started investigating on May 19.

It is understood that De la Cruz continues to deny all allegations and that Lottering admitted that her statement was based on a suspicion.

# Finance shifts govt money from Bank to private sector

THE Finance Department had begun shifting money from government's account at the Reserve Bank into the private sector — a move which would substantially reduce month-end pressure on bank margins, sources said yesterday.

The Bank is thought to have transferred about R1,2bn to the "big four" commercial banks yesterday to offset month-end money market fluctuations that result when tax payments are made to government.

The move is in line with the Bank's policy to shift the money to the banking system, as announced by Finance Minister Derek Keys earlier this year.

In terms of the Exchequer Act, the Finance Minister has the right to invest surplus money from the Exchequer account in the private sector as well as other areas.

Reserve Bank money and capital markets GM Andre Kock confirmed that the cash had been deposited with the banks, but declined to disclose the amount.

Market sources believe about R1,2bn may have been placed on call with the Banks in total.

Full transfer of government's account is

TIM MARSLAND

expected only once legislation has been passed by Parliament later this year.

It is expected that the new system will smooth out the fluctuations that occur in the daily money market shortage at the end of the month when banks have to find enough cash to match tax payments and other demands. The shortage rose to R4,25bn yesterday from Saturday's R3,37bn. However, the shortage is expected to remain flat today.

Those fluctuations cause an upward spike in money market interest rates over the month-end due to the demand for cash.

Interest rates have been static this month-end as June is normally an easy month in terms of liquidity.

The 90-day bankers' acceptance (BA) is trading at 12,05%. Previous months have seen the BA jump by as much as 20 points, coming off again later in the month when liquidity eased.

A money market dealer said the payments had relieved pressure. "We will have to wait and see how the market reacts."



PUBLIC SECTOR - CONT. Miscell. - DEPT.

1993

Star 6/7/93  
**Italians honoured**

Acting President P.W. Botha last night recognised the contribution of four members of the Italian community in fostering relations between the countries. He awarded, at a function in Pretoria, the Order of Good Hope (class officer) to Ernesto Colombo, Duolo de Franceschi, Enrico Mottalini (posthumous) and Victoria Giachetti.

259

# Millions lost in HoR fraud

259

281

CT9/9/93

By MELANIE GOSLING

TOP officials in the House of Representatives's Health and Welfare Services have disclosed a multi-million rand fraud involving staff in the organisation over the past 10 years.

The department's director of social welfare services, Mr Schalk Broderick, said in an interview yesterday it was not yet known how widespread the fraud was or exactly how much money was involved.

He could not confirm reports by the department's director, Dr Ebrahim Jarodien, who was out of town, that fraud had amounted to R60 million a year.

So far five officials have been convicted. Court proceedings against a Johannesburg official and another from Cape Town are in progress, Mr Broderick said.

The department was considering introducing biometric computers, at a cost of about R35 million, which would check the fingerprint of an individual before pension payment was made.

## Misconduct

Mr Broderick said the convicted officials were still on the staff of the department, but had been removed from their previous positions to ensure they could not commit fraud again.

He said under the Civil Servants' Act, after a civil servant has been convicted in court he must be found guilty of misconduct by his department before he can be fired.

Mr Broderick explained that there was a time lapse of several months before a pension application was approved, and so back payment was paid out as a lump sum as two cheques.

"This payment goes through officials and this was where fraud took place." Officials would, for example, send out one cheque to cover three months' backpay and keep the other one themselves. This could "easily" amount to R5 000 a cheque, he said.

On other occasions officials had continued to draw pensions for people who had died or who no longer qualified for grants, he said.



# Bribery probe in new hands

259

CT 10/9/93

THE Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO) has taken over the investigation into alleged bribery of officials in the Cape Town Deeds Office.

This was revealed in a statement yesterday by director-general of Regional and Land Affairs Mr Coenice de Villiers.

A departmental investigation had been instituted and the matter had also been referred to the attorney-general, who in turn had referred it to the OSEO.

Mr De Villiers said in his statement that as the departmental and OSEO investigations covered the same ground, there was a risk of the departmental investigation hampering the OSEO investigation.

The OSEO had therefore asked the department to withdraw charges laid against particular officials in terms of the Public Service Act.

As the department's powers of investigation were limited, it could not fully investigate the alleged irregularities, and so had decided to comply with the OSEO request.

"The department regards any allegations of irregular conduct as serious and will give its full support to the OSEO," the statement says. "Further action will be determined after com-

## Charges against officials dropped

pletion of the OSEO investigation."

Most of the officials are still working in the Deeds Office, as investigations have not been completed, a department spokesman said yesterday.

The allegations came to light during hearings of the Nel Commission of Inquiry into Master-bond Mr Robin Hazell, a

lawyer, told the commission of a process he termed "sub-contracting" at the Deeds Office.

"Incentives" were given to staff for taking work home.

"Christmas gifts" were also given to members of staff for expediting the registration of certain bonds. Some staffers were taken as guests on holidays.

Evidence was placed before the Nel commission in February by Mr Pieter Botha, acting for the commission, that R25 000 had been received by officials at the Deeds Office over three years from 1991.

An official from the Department of Regional and Land Affairs disclosed in March that 12 officials were being interviewed in the course of an internal investigation.

That internal investigation has now been dropped at the request of the OSEO — Staff Reporter, Political Staff.

# Kid-gloves don't keep fingers out of the till

FILED 11/9/93

KID-GLOVE handling of wrong-doers in the public service was severely hampering attempts to clean up the administration, Dr Ebrahim Jarodien, chief director of the Department of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Dr Jarodien caused a sensation earlier this week when he disclosed that as much as R60 million of pensioners' money was being stolen from the department every year. All pensioners were going to be asked to re-apply for pensions, he told Weekend Argus. This would enable the department to ensure that all pension payments were in order.

A cut-off date for the payment of pensions under the present system would be announced in good time, said Dr Jarodien.

As an example of the kid-glove approach, Dr Jarodien

■ R60 million in pension money is stolen every year, but clearing out the rotten apples is made more difficult because no strong stance is taken on wrong-doers, says a senior civil servant in the House of Representatives.

JEAN LE MAY, Weekend Argus Reporter

gave the case of Vernon Vercuul, a Wynberg pensions clerk found guilty in June of stealing more than R12 000 of pensioners' money.

Vercuul is still employed at the Cape Town head office of the House of Representatives' Department of Health Services and Welfare pending a departmental decision.

"We're not allowed to sack him until there has been a disciplinary hearing," said Dr Jarodien.

"This situation makes the task of cleaning up the department and prosecuting wrong-doers all the more difficult.

"In Vercuul's case, our hands are tied.

"The Department of Budgeting and Auxiliary Services (which includes personnel) will

hold a disciplinary hearing and only they are entitled to decide whether he will be discharged.

"We moved him to a position where he won't handle money or be in contact with the public, but he is still drawing his full salary plus all perks."

Head of the Department of Budgeting and Auxiliary Services (House of Representatives) Dirk Heyns told Weekend Argus that Vercuul was found guilty in Mitchell's Plain Magistrate's Court on June 30.

He was sentenced to a term of correctional supervision on July 30 and was transferred to a clerking job at head office on August 18.

"Our legal department has been asked to draw up a charge sheet for a disciplinary hearing," he said.

Dr Jarodien disclosed the names of two other people — formerly employed by the department — who recently had been found guilty of theft.

R Thompson of Mitchell's Plain had been sentenced to an effective 12 months in jail for stealing R2 500 and A B Thompson of Wynberg had been given a suspended sentence for stealing R14 167. He had resigned "under pressure". Several other cases in the

Transvaal and in Kimberley were pending.

Dr Jarodien said the R60 million, which represented five percent of the department's pensions budget, was a guessimate based on the shrinkage factor at major department stores.

"I can give only a ball-park figure because there is just no way of estimating the loss accurately," he said.

Dr Jarodien emphasised that the majority of departmental employees were honest.

The trouble was caused by "rotten apples in the barrel".

However, tracking down wrong-doers was, in effect, treating symptoms instead of curing the disease, he said.

The real answer to the problem would be an efficient method of identifying people entitled to pensions. Computer-aided finger-print technology, costing up to R40 million could provide a solution, said Dr Jarodien, who had been assured that the technology would be cost-effective.



# Cops, clerks in R60m-a-year scam

Crime Reporter

POLICEMEN, post office staff, clerks and well-placed officials in the House of Representatives' Department of Health and Welfare Services are believed to be among about 50 people involved in a nationwide R60-million-a-year fraud.

This was revealed yesterday by the department's chief director of social wel-

fare services, Dr Ebrahim Jarodien, who said five clerks had already been convicted of fraud of about R30 000 and another two had been arrested.

A Pretoria police spokeswoman has confirmed that police have opened a docket on the police investigation. Dr Jarodien said it appeared officials were authorising pension payments. Clerks were then issuing the necessary

paper work to ineligible people, who collected their pay vouchers at the same post office more than once under different names.

Certain police investigators with the commercial crime unit in Johannesburg were then failing to act on "hard evidence", indicating that they were in collusion with the criminals, Dr Jarodien said.

(259) CT 11/9/92



# Sanco accused of selling food for starving

ARG 11/9/93 (259)  
Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — An auditing firm appointed by the Department of National Health and Population Development is investigating allegations that the contents of food parcels were being sold by the Port Elizabeth branch of the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco).

Sanco (PE) has denied mis-

use of funds and has challenged the department to take up the issue with the police

The ANC in the Eastern Cape, however, claims to have had complaints from both its members and various communities about misuse of funds

A statement by the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme (NNSDP) was made following a probe into the abuse of multimillion

rand State handouts to feed the townships' starving

"All allegations of misuse of funds are handled in a very serious light. To this end five organisations suspected of mis-managing funds have been mentioned to the SAP

"In the case of Sanco (PE) an auditing firm is investigating allegations of the contents of food parcels being sold

# Transport audit yields accounting irregularities

## State interests were 'not safeguarded'

CHRIS WHITFIELD  
Political Staff

THE Auditor-General has found widespread and serious "deficiencies and shortcomings" in accounts of the Department of Transport.

In the summary of his special report on "specific issues" in the department, signed on July 27 and tabled in parliament yesterday, Auditor-General Henri Kluever said "The risk of irregularities and the possibility that the department was in fact exploited by bus operators is unacceptably high."

"The interests of the State were also not safeguarded" he said.

Mr Kluever also reported "several shortcomings and deficiencies" in internal checking and controls at Jan Smuts Airport. The report said outstanding landing and passenger service fees at the end of last year amounted to R10.7 million and R3.8 million respectively.

Press reports on corruption of waste running into hundreds of mil-

lions appeared, however, exaggerated. He said the report had been issued after media allegations.

In findings on the payment of bus commuter subsidies, the report found "serious shortcomings in the procedures and control measures", including:

- Deficient external audit certificates and a failure to submit them on time. "Of the 32 certificates examined only a small percentage were of any value."

- Deficiencies in the procedures for determination of tariffs. In one case it was found that subsidy tariffs differed by 91.4 percent for two separate bus operators on the same route.

- Deficiencies in the internal checking of subsidy claims. It pointed to two claims from operators for assistance with cash-flow problems where both were found to have cash surpluses, and,

- Shortcomings in accounting. This placed "serious restrictions" on audit tests on, for example, double payments and "the completeness of payment transactions."

ARK 14/9/93 (259)

The report also raised concerns over directorships given to political office-bearers, officers of the department and "a certain bus company".

A former Deputy Director-General of the department had been a director of "a certain transport company" while holding office. The report said this "led to a situation definitely not regarded as desirable."

Turning to Jan Smuts Airport, the report found security was not obtained for all leases and concession contracts and renewal procedures and conditions of payment were not always strictly adhered to.

It said checking and control over landing and passenger service fees "in general seem to be good, but the recording of collectable amounts and collection delayed."

In his "summary and conclusion," Mr Kluever said "According to the audit evidence available, it would appear that the allegations at the time and the reports in the media were exaggerated. However, irregularities and exploitation by bus operators was unacceptably high."

# Premier releases scandal report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

The Premier Group has released results of an inquiry it commissioned into its involvement in a corruption scandal in Botswana which emerged recently.

Premier chairman Mr Peter Wrighton, who described the results as "positive", said he was concerned at the conviction of Botswana's former assistant minister of local government and lands, Michael Tshipinare, in the Botswana magistrate's court.

Premier has a 40% interest in construction firm Spectra Botswana. Tshipinare, who had a 33% stake in Spectra Botswana, was found by a presidential commission to have received bribes from Spectra.

## Loan

Mr Wrighton said Tshipinare's trial remained sub judice as an appeal was pending so he could not comment further.

He said the committee had found that Spectra Botswana had made a 500 000 pula (R685 000 at the current exchange rate) loan to Tshipinare. Tshipinare's interest in Spectra was legitimate, and had been disclosed to the president of Botswana.

The contract awarded to Spectra for the building for the Botswana Housing Corporation had been won on merit.

He said the committee pointed out that Tshipinare had not been charged with bribery, but his conviction was under a section of the Botswana Penal Code, "which places a heavy onus on officials who accept any form of benefit".

The money lent to Tshipinare would be recovered in due course.



# Welgemoed defends deviations

CT 15/9/93

(259)

THE Transport Department yesterday defended itself against allegations of irregularities made in a special Auditor-General's report on the department.

Transport minister Dr Piet Welgemoed said in a statement that certain transport subsidies had been phased out and others frozen in a cabinet policy decision.

He said this policy had been

deviated from only when phasing out, freezing or reducing subsidies would have aggravated unrest in certain areas.

The department had recently submitted a report on instances in the past two years where circumstances had forced deviation from the cabinet's guidelines.

"The decisions were condoned and the National Transport Com-

mission has now given its approval that where . . . circumstances necessitate further deviations, decisions in that regard can be taken, but must take full cognisance of the financial, social and economic effect of such a step."

Dr Welgemoed said no evidence of fraud or corruption was contained in the Auditor-General's report. — Sapa

## 'Shortcomings' in councils for whites

Political Staff

IN the dying days of the controversial own affairs policy, the House of Assembly administration established eight regional councils for cultural affairs for whites at a cost of R1,8 million a year.

The regional councils were established on March 1, 1991, and, as auditor-general Mr Henri Kluever reported yesterday, they soon ran into administrative problems.

He said in his report on the House of Assembly administration for 1991/2, which was tabled in Parliament, that investigations brought to light "certain shortcomings" in six of the eight cultural councils.

The most serious of these was that ministerial approval was not obtained for the investment of surplus money; various shortcomings existed in the division of duties and there was a failure to comply with approved instructions.

The most expensive of the regional councils was the Northern Transvaal.

## R58m spent on govt audits

Political Staff

THE government spent R58 million in auditing government departments but the results of these audits were not examined by auditors from the private sector, Minister of State Expenditure Mr Amie Venter told Parliament yesterday.

The results had not been examined by private sector auditors, "mainly owing to the special expertise necessary with regard to government finance, as well as the fact that the Audit Office has its own quality control component," he said. (257)



(259) ARG 21/9/73  
**Government spending  
like a 'drunken sailor'**

**Political Staff**

THE Auditor-General's disclosure that nearly R1-billion had been spent on cutbacks to Armscor was fresh evidence that the government was dishing out money "like a drunken sailor spending his last cents", says the Democratic Party.

The DP's MP for Yeoville and member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Accounts, Geoff Engel, said "Taxpayers are reeling at further disclosures of wastage of their money on a vast scale."

The report contained a "most damning comment" by Auditor-General Henri Kluever on R92,4-million spent on a secret SADF operation called Project Kampong.

"When he declines to express an opinion it is the most serious qualification of public accounts," said Mr Engel.

He said the R970,2 billion spent on the winding down of Armscor "was almost totally unproductive".

"Think of the number of houses we could have built, the children we could have educated or the hospital beds we could have provided," said Mr Engel.

"Vast amounts of money have been dished out by this government rather like a drunken sailor spending his last cents," said Mr Engel.

259 DARG 21/9/93

## Errors block audit of R92m covert op

**MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent**

DETAILS of a secret multi-million rand apartheid era hearts-and-minds campaign, code-named Project Kampong, have been disclosed in parliament.

But, uncertainties, shortcomings and mistakes in the accounts of the R92,4 million project have frustrated Auditor-General Henri Kluever's attempts to audit the spending.

He said in a complementary report on General Affairs accounts for 1991/92, tabled in parliament yesterday, that because of these problems, an audit opinion "is withheld".

Project Kampong is understood to have been a covert operation to neutralise opposition and cool the revolutionary climate during the late 1980s by winning the "hearts and minds" of opponents.

It is also thought some of the money may have been spent on training Inkatha members in the Caprivi Strip.

A total of R92 467 456 was spent on the project between 1985 and 1992 but Mr Kluever said shortcomings and mistakes were pointed out as far back as November 24, 1987.

An investigation had been "finalised to a large extent" in May and an audit was to start soon.

Mr Kluever said many man-hours had been spent closing down the operations of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and Project Kampong and, as a result, audit coverage of the remainder of covert projects was "low".

A final report on the accounts of the former CCB was also being suspended until litigation had been completed, all package-payments had been made and recovery of assets finalised.

# Top-Secret funds helped Inkatha

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE government spent R92,5 million in secret funds on Project Kampong, reliably understood to include funding to Inkatha and its associates, in the seven years between 1985/6 and 1991/2, it was disclosed yesterday.

The secret funding to Inkatha and its trade union affiliate, the United Workers Union of South Africa, was suspended by President F W de Klerk after the Inkathagate scandal in July 1991.

The size of Project Kampong — an average of R13,2m a year over the seven-year period — was revealed yesterday by the auditor-general, Mr Henri Kluever, in a report tabled in Parliament.

He also said that because of "the materiality of uncertainties as well as of several shortcomings and mistakes encountered" an audit opinion on Project Kambona was withheld.

Mr Kluever gave no further details in his report about Project Kambona, which

was funded through the secret Special Defence Account, in his report on the appropriation and miscellaneous accounts for general affairs for 1991/2.

The auditor-general yesterday revealed that mountains of cash had been paid out by the SADF on staff retrenchment packages and millions spent on secret projects that cannot be adequately audited for lack of information.

In a report on the SADF's secret Special Defence Account, Mr Kluever revealed that between 1989 and 1992 just

under R1 billion was spent on retrenchment packages and the cancellation of contracts.

The account, which was allocated R3,7bn during the 1993/94 financial year, was used to finance staff retrenchment packages amounting to R378m during that period. **CT 21/9/93**

A top government source said last night this funding had been directed, among other things, to training Inkatha supporters at Capriyl.

● Arms cutback cost R970m — Page 5



# EW urged to probe secret accounts

Political Correspondent

(29)

PRESIDENT De Klerk has been challenged to order a fresh investigation into South Africa's multi-million rand secret accounts. ARG 22/9/93

And calls have been made to open parliament's public accounts committee to media and public scrutiny, and to give the Auditor-General wider powers to audit secret projects.

This follows Auditor-General Henri Kluever's report on Monday detailing mistakes and shortcomings in secret spending of nearly R1 billion over six years on an apartheid era hearts-and-minds campaign.

Democratic Party MP Ken Andrew described the latest report in debate

yesterday as "yet another indictment of the National Party government's unwillingness to prevent the misuse of secret funds".

Yet again, he said, the Special Defence Account "has not stood up to audit scrutiny".

"Over the past decade, tens of billions of rands have been allocated to this secret fund over which there has been no proper control.

"President De Klerk will go down in history as having failed to exercise adequate control over secret funds, which have undoubtedly been corruptly used both before and during his term of office.

"If he pleads innocence, he should insist that all records, accounts and

vouchers be made available to the Auditor-General, who should be given the freedom to report fully on what he finds."

In a statement, two other DP MPs, Douglas Gibson and Geoff Engel, said parliament's standing committee on public accounts — parliament's "watchdog" — should be open to the media and the public, the Auditor-General should be given increased powers to audit all projects, including secret ones, and that the standing committee on defence should be "beefed up" to allow it to make "a real input" on the defence budget allocations and the spending controls.

They said the DP would "pursue this matter strenuously".

**'No order to  
destroy papers'**

AKG 23 1/13259  
Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk denied, during the State President's question time, that there had been any state directive to destroy secret and sensitive documents.

He said it had been decided that departments which had duplicate documents from other departments should destroy these.

The government did not have anything to hide and it had produced secret documents at judicial inquiries.

# Another corruption shock now looming

AKG 29/9/93

259

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## □ New reports on homelands imminent

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political Correspondent

THE government is bracing itself for another corruption shock in the imminent Parsons and De Meyer commission reports on the shaky homeland administrations of KwaZulu and Lebowa.

Both commissions delivered damning reports last year, but fresh findings on the ailing cash-hungry homelands are due before the cabinet shortly.

While the reports are likely to focus criticism on the homelands' own administrations, opposition parties and groups hold the government ultimately responsible.

Lebowa is already in a crisis of controversy.

The government was forced to take court action to gain control of the homeland's administration which was left in a shambles after Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike and "radical committees who had promoted themselves" demanded more than R500 million from the South African Treasury.

A task group found there had been huge payments to some civil servants during July and August due to promotions — some retrospective to 1984.

These payments caused an unfinanced deficit on the

1993/94 budget of R553,8 million, the main contribution being a R462,2 million increase in personnel expenditure.

Minister of Regional Affairs Andre Fourie has confirmed the reports will be tabled in parliament before the special session starting on November 8.

Last year's reports detailed huge fraud, corruption and maladministration.

Parliamentary sources expect the new reports will reveal "more of the same".

The multi-million-rand maladministration coming to light in the homelands follows years of waste and corruption in South African state departments in the pursuit of unworkable apartheid policies.

The price tag of stolen, written-off or wastefully spent public money for the past few years already runs to billions.

The most recent controversy arose over Auditor-General Henri Kluever's report to parliament detailing mistakes and shortcomings in accounting secret spending of R92-million over six years on an apartheid era hearts-and-minds campaign code-named Operation Kampong, and nearly R1-billion spent on cutbacks to Armscor.

Democratic Party MPs im-

mediately challenged President De Klerk to order a fresh investigation into the country's multi-million rand secret accounts, and called for parliament's public accounts committee to be opened to media and public scrutiny, and for the Auditor-General to be given wider powers to audit secret projects.

One of the leading anti-corruption campaigners, DP MP for Gardens Ken Andrew, said South Africa was emerging from a long period during which ministers and civil servants had considered themselves "untouchable" and had had difficulty distinguishing their own selfish personal interests from the those of the party and the State.

This attitude had permeated every aspect of government, growing in the absence of openness and accountability.

But he believed future prospects were "better".

"I am not without hope... not because the new masters are likely to be better material than the old ones, but because the framework and structures of government will encourage openness."

He believed South Africa needed a more powerful ombudsman with full powers of investigation and a more transparent process of government.



# State documents 'Archives Act holds'

CT 29/9/93

PRETORIA — State documents will be dealt with in accordance with the Archives Act, according to Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee.

But, in a short statement, Mr Coetsee added that "certain people who have supplied information (to the government) are entitled to secrecy".

His statement was related to a Pretoria Supreme Court application brought by Lawyers for Human Rights director Mr Brian Currin in his personal capacity 10 days ago.

In papers before the court Mr Currin said instructions from national intelligence chief Mr Johan Mostert to directors-general of all state departments had called for the destruction of all files not emanating from their own departments.

Mr Currin argued in his application that legal opinion given to the state — that classified documents did not fall under the Archives Act, thereby preventing their destruction — was wrong and unlawful. He called for all documents, classified and non-classified, to be declared as falling under the provisions of the Archives Act.

Mr Coetsee said the government regarded "a truthful perspective on South African history as a particularly high priority".

But, he added, "at the same time, the government is fully aware of the privileges recognised internationally, as well as in the Republic of South Africa in terms of which certain people who have supplied information are entitled to secrecy". — Sapa

**Business Editor**  
CT 13/10/93  
L future govern

Stressing the importance of confidence in attracting investment and stemming the outflow of capital, De Ridder said that even when the problem of violence

He thought one of the most important items in a new constitution should be a clause limiting the government's deficit before borrowing.

"I hope the Economic Forum will get this point across when the new constitution is being written. I have not, so far, seen any mention of it. It is not something politicians are likely to press for."

He said the present strength of the JSE was due to the fact that the market was looking 15 months ahead and was positive about future earnings.

Although financial markets were expected to remain uncertain in the months leading to the general election he thought the longer term outlook was positive.

**The lifting of sanctions and the renewed interest of foreign investors in our markets was an encouraging sign**

But he advised investors to maintain a balanced portfolio

De Ridder said he was cautious about gold in the long term, because so much of it was in the hands of central banks which were likely to sell once currencies had stabilised.

Physical demand for gold, for use in jewellery, had been shown to be price-sensitive

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# Court action stops state shredders

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WMI-7/10/93

A halt has been called to the destruction of classified documents following this week's settlement of a supreme court application.  
**Gaye Davis reports**

**N**EW instructions on sensitive state documents were sent to government departments by the Security Secretariat this week — this time asking that they be handled strictly in compliance with the Archives Act.

The new circular follows this week's out-of-court settlement of a supreme court application brought by Lawyers for Human Rights national director Brian Currin.

Currin brought the application after a report in the *Mail & Guardian* revealed that all government departments had been told to destroy classified documents not needed for immediate administrative purposes — especially those relating to the National Security Management System.

In terms of the Archives Act, no document may be destroyed without the authorisation of the director of state archives. But the National Intelligence Service (NIS), which administers the Security Secretariat, had obtained legal opinion declaring classified information exempt from the Act.

This legal opinion has now effectively been overturned as a result of Currin's court challenge.

His attorneys accepted on Monday a tender made by the state attorney on behalf of those called to respond to Currin's application: the state president, the minister of national education, the director of archives and the director general of the NIS.

In terms of the tender, the respondents recommitted themselves to

unconditional compliance with the Archives Act and accepted that classified or confidential documents were to be dealt with in terms of the Act — while denying that they had, in the past, acted in contravention of it.

The director general of NIS undertook not to order, advise, authorise or ask any person, department or head of an office to destroy any documents simply because they were classified or confidential, and to take steps to ensure documents held by NIS or at premises occupied by NIS were also not destroyed simply because they were classified.

The minister of national education and the director of state archives undertook to inform department heads to take steps to ensure no classified documents were destroyed simply because they were classed as such and that to do so would be a contravention of the Archives Act.

Currin said he was satisfied with the outcome of his application. "The original instruction has been withdrawn and a fresh one issued to all directors-general requesting strict compliance with the Act."

Security Secretariat head Johan Mostert's new circular, dated September 27, advises all directors-general: "to avoid creating problems and misunderstandings following my recommendation of July 16 1993, you are hereby requested to, as in the past, manage all state documents strictly in accordance with the Archives Act".

A Justice Department statement said it was "totally incorrect to draw any inference other than that the government has, as in the past, committed itself to deal with this issue strictly in accordance with the law of the country."

"This court case has in fact vindicated the government's past and present policy and course of action in this regard."



# Ikapa frauds were 'order of the day'

Probe told of fake tenders

DAVID YUTAR, Staff Reporter

12/5/11/93

FALSE tenders and inflated quotations were the order of the day in the books of the Ikapa Town Council, an official inquiry has heard.

Ronald Meyer, of auditors Coopers and Lybrand, was testifying before the judicial commission appointed to examine alleged irregularities and maladministration within the town council.

Mr Meyer said his firm was doing an interim audit of the council's affairs when irregularities prompted them to launch an official inquiry.

He said that when he went through the council's books he discovered several falsified tenders had been listed for work commissioned, and in some cases a variety of tenders turned out to come from the same company or from sub-contractors contracted to a particular listed tenderer.

Mr Meyer said the signatures on the tenders of Eric Otten Painters & Renovators, H D Projects, Prestige Builders, C K Painting Contractors, Datron Builders and others had been forged and that tenders by these companies had been falsified.

In some cases, on inquiry, the firm concerned would confirm that their quotation was false and other companies turned out not to exist at all.

He discovered that Prestige Builders — one of the firms from whom ostensible tenders for work was obtained — had in fact been liquidated four years previously.

A false address and telephone number had been given for C K Painting Contractors.

A quotation of R9 985 had been given for painting to be done to the building housing the office of the town clerk, yet inquiries revealed that the job could not have cost more than R3 000.

To circumvent a rule that formal tenders had to be obtained for work costing more than R10 000, tenders were split into several artificially created components.

When he asked for an explanation for this, Mr Meyer was told that "work pressure" had prompted the council to approach one contractor whom they would then instruct to add other tenders to a list.

Naturally the tenderer would ensure that the other tenders were higher than his own.

Mr Meyer also found that the same group of contractors was always listed together with a company known as Hellenic Contractors.

"When I mentioned to the town engineer, Johan Nieuwoudt, that other so-called tenders were actually sub-contractors of Hellenic, he became red in the face and said that because of work pressure they had asked tenderers such as Hellenic to add others to the list."

He said all tenders were "just short of R10 000" so as to avoid having to comply with a regulation requiring them to ask for formal tenders by advertisement in the press.

Two tenders for R80 000 and R70 000 respectively were invited informally and the reason given was that the work — in one case the repair of a sewerage system — had to be done as "a matter of urgency".

In the case of another tender from M A Construction, Mr Meyer said inquiries revealed the firm belonged to an A Karrriem, a former employee of the Ikapa Town Council who once worked with engineer Johan Nieuwoudt.

The tender had been obtained while Mr Karrriem still worked for the council.

The inquiry continues today.

Sitting on the three-man commission are J Swart (chairman), P le Roux and W Wagenaar.

G Lategan has been appointed to lead evidence before the commission.

# Call on MPs' interests

By BARRY STREEK,  
Political Staff

MPs should declare their interests in subjects under consideration by parliamentary committees, the Joint Committee on Public Accounts said yesterday.

The call, made in the committee's fifth report and tabled in Parliament yesterday, is the first move towards making public the financial interests of MPs.

In many democratic countries MPs are obliged to declare their directorships, non-parliamentary salaries and financial interests, but there has been no move in this direction in South Africa before.

The Joint Committee said the Rules Committee should investigate the possibility of amending the Standing Rules of Parliament "to ensure that members of committees at all times declare any interest which they may have in a subject under consideration".

CT 23/11/93  
It made the recommendation after hearing evidence on the Special Report of the Auditor-General Concerning the Audit Investigations into Specific Matters at the Department of Transport.

The committee noted that steps had been taken to rectify some deficiencies and shortcomings in the Department of Transport.

## SACP in move to oust fat cats

Political Correspondent

THE SA Communist Party has compiled a draft code of conduct designed to prevent its members who make it into the new Parliament or other levels of government from becoming fat cats.

(259) CF 25/11/93  
An internal discussion document stipulates that salaries and benefits of elected SACP officials "must be such that officials are not seen to be on the gravy train while other citizens are living in starvation and poverty".



## Blood River's R800 000 gift

Political Staff

THE whites-only House of Assembly administration has in its dying days allocated R800 000 for the development of the Blood River memorial site.

ET 30/11/93  
In one of its last decisions, the administration, due to be abolished in March, has allocated R6,4 million in assistance to declared cultural institutions, including funds for "the development of the Blood River terrain".

(259)

# focus on corruption

**O**NE OF the biggest challenges that will face South Africa in the post-apartheid era will be avoiding the corruption that has debilitated many other African countries

South Africa has emerged from a period of corruption, encouraged by politicians who used subtle, though usually legal, means of self-enrichment. But there are fears that in the new dispensation, there will be just as much, if not more, corruption.

Given the shady past of the outgoing Government, many want to know why there is a sudden sense of morality and calls for special anti-corruption measures in the new era.

## Smack of racism

Some have suggested that these calls smack of racism, pointing out that when the National Party Government was plundering the country's coffers there was silence from most quarters, whereas when the possibility of a black government arises there is a demand for measures to ensure there is no corruption — as if blacks are more prone to corruption than those whites who ran the country for many years.

There are few issues on which South Africans are broadly united — and the need to stamp out corruption has been one of them.

Both the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party have, however, discussed ways of stamping out corruption.

The SACP recently circulated a draft code of conduct for discussion among its members.

Can South Africa avoid the slide into the kind of corruption in which most of Africa is mired? The answer is yes, provided we act decisively right now, writes **Joe Latakomo**, Assistant Editor of the *Sowetan Africa*

News Service: *Sowetan* 2/12/93

aimed at preventing those who may enter Parliament from becoming involved in corrupt practices

(259)  
That document calls for the members to accept salaries and benefits which must be seen to be "realistic and justifiable". It says all officials must avoid all forms of corruption and "corruption shall constitute grounds for instant dismissal in all government structures, followed by internal disciplinary action within the organisation".

## Declare assets

The document also calls for elected officials to be required to declare their assets and disclose all positions they hold in other organisations, companies boards and directorships.

This would be in line with most Western governments' requirements. In the United States, government officials are required to make similar declarations of interests and assets. Former US ambassador George Trail, who served in Nigeria, a country notorious for its pervasive corruption, says that US officials there

are not allowed to accept gifts with a value of more than 50 US dollars, and even those must be declared.

Many politicians have argued that there is going to be a need to use exceptional means to reverse the wrongs of apartheid. This is new-speak for turning a blind eye to what is normally unacceptable behaviour. This may be the seed of corruption that can easily take this country into the same kind of economic and moral decline as many Third World countries. The temptation to swell the bureaucracy through reward-related jobs, and pay-for-loyalty packages is natural, with the victors in the struggle gathering to share the bounty.

## Half in jest

Already, the language of business people, sometimes spoken only half in jest, is that in order to ensure the eye and ear of the future government, companies have to "buy in" now while the rates are relatively cheap. And, as a business newspaper suggested some months ago, it is not too early to corrupt the new government.

# Don't hassle, pay the bribe

Sowetan 21/2/93

CORRUPTION cannot be wished away and pleas of morality cannot be relied on to remove the urge on the part of government officials to enrich themselves. But making them pay heavily for it could help minimise the occurrence.

Measures to ensure clean and transparent government in South Africa would require harsh penalties, possibly including expulsion from the public arena for politicians involved in corrupt activities. Business people tempted to engage in corruption might be deterred by the prospect of having their licences suspended or cancelled and their assets seized.

The radical nature of such measures would have demanded attention at the World Trade Centre negotiations, or at least the subject of debate at the various conferences of the political parties. Because of the nature of our transition, the country needs an Anti-Corruption Tribunal with strong powers and operating with maximum transparency.

But are South Africans addicted to corruption? Can we be weaned from the culture of demanding to be paid off by those we threaten with political action — which has been developed over the last decade or so? This was evident

in cases of boycott threats, in particular, and the reaction of those being threatened with such action.

There seems to be a general sense that Press freedom can play a major role in preventing corruption by exposing it wherever it occurs. But Press freedom on its own will not succeed. Unless corruption is stigmatised its exposure will be a half-measure.

## Corruption

Throughout Africa, corruption has become endemic. The level of corruption is not easy to quantify, but some countries have simply become better known for their corruption and graft than others, with Nigeria often cited as the worst example.

Eugene Nyathi of the Centre for African Studies told a seminar recently that the lack of integrity of some black leaders had resulted in Africa's present sorry state, and cited domestic corruption as the main cause. He believes that a new ethos of accountability has to be developed.

In Nigeria, a country of over 100 million people, with more than half the economically active population in some or other form of

government employ, corruption and graft have become a way of life. There is a value add for every service. Confirmation of airline bookings is not complete unless a fee is paid. Booking a hotel room means you have to pay the reception desk a fee — otherwise you have not booked and it would not matter if you left the hotel for another, for you will simply be looking for somebody else to pay a bribe to.

Closer to home in Mozambique, the most lucrative job is in customs on the South African border. Trucks, laden with goods bought in Nelspruit, get through at a price — which does not go into the country's coffers.

If you get a traffic ticket, the officer will take your passport or identity document and keep it until you pay your fine. Unfortunately only that same officer can process the payment, but you will not find him in the office, which could mean several days of in and out of the station. The moral of this story: pay your bribe up front and avoid the hassle — and everyone does that now.

The story is told of the man who had to bribe a bank official so that a withdrawal from his own savings account could be processed.



# Miss World payment 'an investment'

ARG 2/12/93

## □ Tourism aided — minister

Political Staff and Sapa

THE R2 million voted by the government for the production and screening of features on South Africa as a tourism destination during the Miss World pageant was regarded as a investment in tourism which would have a positive return, the Minister of Tourism, Dr Bahdra Ranchod, said today

"The world regards Bophuthatswana as part of South Africa and the live television broadcast of the Miss World pageant as emanating from South Africa," he said at a media briefing

Last year the government voted R2,5 million for the same event.

Dr Ranchod said no money for this year's pageant had yet been given to Sun City. The money would only be paid over once accounts had been submitted and scrutinised by the Department of State Expenditure

Last year tourism was one of the few sectors in the South African economy that had shown growth. This year, so far, the

industry had grown by 11 percent and hopefully the target of 15 percent would be reached

Dr Ranchod said it was an industry important to economic recovery

The government's association with the Miss World pageant presented an opportunity for maximum exposure as to what South Africa offered tourists

"The televised insert on South Africa this year was seen by 1,3 billion people around the world. We feel this is a modest amount when you consider the costs of broadcasting to such an audience"

Roger Burrows, DP MP for Pinetown, said last night that "there are a number of serious questions that are as yet unanswered"

"Among these is the curious situation of the South African government paying a private company which is promoting a commercial enterprise"

There appeared to be little justification for this and one wonders why South Africa is funding Sun International and not the pageant organisers directly.

# 'Govt thieves will go to jail'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
and BARRY STREEK

ANYONE in the future government caught stealing would go directly to jail, Cosatu's former secretary-general, Mr Jay Naidoo, pledged yesterday

The future ANC alliance government was committed to transparency and clean

government "The gravy train mentality has to end," he said in an interview

All non-governmental organisations should serve as a powerful check and balance

The press had to feel that it could expose the future government and should not be constrained

"We must welcome that de-

bate in society," he said and added there was an important role for all political tendencies and parties to bring pressure on a future government. The right of political parties to exist must be guaranteed

Mr Naidoo said it was critical that the role of the auditor-general's office as watchdog over the spending of public

money was strengthened

Turning to the role of Cosatu in the future he stated "the unions and Cosatu have to be independent — that is the strength of democracy that they should be able to act as a counter-veiling force"

Cosatu could even march on his office in the future, Mr Naidoo said

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# TEC holds first meeting with powers still murky

BIDAY 6/12/93

THE Transitional Executive Council (TEC) meets for the first time in Cape Town's parliamentary complex tomorrow morning with the full extent of the council's powers still unclear and untested.

While the ANC has claimed the council, during its short five-month tenure, will be able to prompt or reverse government decisions on issues such as finance, foreign affairs and defence, President F W de Klerk reiterated last week that government would not be bypassed.

According to the TEC Act, the council's primary objective is to "promote the preparation for and transition to a democratic order in SA".

Associated with this central objective are a number of powers such as its access to information.

From the deployment of troops to applications by town councils for loans, the signing of new international treaties or the functioning of SA's arms industry, the TEC must be informed and involved.

The TEC is also at liberty to investigate any matter connected with its duties and has the authority to summon officials to answer allegations.

Even this fundamental power is, however, limited. The council is not entitled to information, the Act states, if it invades the privacy or endangers the life of any person "when weighted against the need or necessity for disclosure".

The need or necessity clause also applies to information that could lead to currency or property speculation.

The TEC has no access to any government "special or secret account" unless the auditor-general has found unauthorised expenditures.

ADRIAN HADLAND

Other powers are scattered throughout the seven areas — defence, intelligence, finance, local and regional government, foreign affairs, law and order, and status of women — which will be overseen by the TEC and its subcouncils.

Local councils cannot dispose of assets without TEC consent.

All policing agencies will be subject to a TEC code of conduct and backed up by an independent national complaints body. The TEC also has the power to overturn a decision by President De Klerk to impose a state of emergency.

Any military force can be restricted to barracks or suspended, and the subcouncil is at liberty to investigate "the future of the arms and related industries".

All armed forces are required to register all members within 21 days and then provide monthly updates.

The TEC can review the deployment of any force and may, subject to Defence Ministry consultation, "order the discontinuance of such deployment".

The TEC's finance subcommittee takes on a number of watchdog duties and powers. These include representation on all regional and government budgeting committees, perusal of all fiscal transfers, investigation of corruption and inefficiency, consent to the appointment of senior public servants, and an advisory function with regard to government privatisation initiatives.

The level and composition of any taxes to be collected by "any government" during 1994/95 is also subject to TEC scrutiny.

## MMF not viable, says auditor-general

CAPE TOWN — The annual report of the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund for 1991/92 was tabled in Parliament on Friday, just over a year after it was finalised and officially accepted by the MMF executive committee.

It included a qualified report from the auditor-general, referring to his special report on the MMF, published earlier this year, which indicated the possibility of fraud involving millions and a massive surplus of liabilities over assets.

"In the light of the potential fundamental influence of the above issues on the financial statement, I am not able to

express an audit opinion on the financial statements," he said.

The auditor-general said there was a R2,999bn surplus of liabilities over assets, and an underwriters' loss for the year of R663m.

This, together with the increase in annual losses, indicated indisputably that the fund could not continue to exist as a viable undertaking unless urgent rectifying steps were taken.

According to the fund's balance sheet, its liabilities increased from R2,1bn at the end of its 1991 financial year to R2,999bn on April 30 1992. — Sapa.



# 'Gravy train' proposal ditched by negotiators

Political Correspondent

TRANSITIONAL Executive Council members will not board a lucrative gravy train today, multiparty negotiators have decided.

Some parties suggested TEC delegates should get up to R270 000 a year, plus a car allowance, but a proposal that they should be "no better off and no worse off" by virtue of serving on the multiparty body was accepted by sufficient consensus.

The TEC is expected to sit for about four months until the April 27 election.

Calls for a "scale" of benefits — salaries paid by the taxpayer — were supported by the

Pan Africanist Congress, Cape Traditional Leaders and Lebowa's United People's Front in last night's Negotiating Council meeting.

ANC chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa said it was vital the TEC "should not become a gravy train" and nobody should be "advantaged by serving on the TEC" (259)

"It just does not come across very well," he said. (259)

The SA Communist party's Joe Slovo, who confided that he earned R3 200 a month, said there was no reason why people should earn any extra for serving on the TEC.

"Let's live on the breadline and not on the cakeline," said Mr Slovo. ARG 7/12/93

# Eskom to probe pension fund chief

ET 10/12/93 (259)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Eskom Pension Fund is to investigate why it recruited Christo Auret — convicted of illegal share deals worth R900 000 — to head its investment fund, one of the largest in the country

A spokesman for the R5,4bn pension fund, which has more than 40 000 members, said yesterday the investigation would also cover the circumstances surrounding Auret's conviction. Auret, who joined the fund as investment manager in June, has been suspended on full pay pending the outcome of the investigation

He pleaded guilty last week to 45 criminal offences relating to irregular share transactions when he was investments GM at Lifegro, now Momentum Life. He paid R67 500 admission of guilt fines, although the State said

the deals had netted him a profit of more than R900 000.

The fund said the trustees' board, which had voted unanimously to appoint Auret, had voted unanimously on Wednesday to carry out the investigation. It had been mooted after Auret pleaded guilty, but it had taken a week to bring together the trustees' board — consisting of Eskom directors, employee representatives and independent members.

The fund refused to say who had proposed Auret as financial investment manager, who had proposed the investigation, or who would be in the investigating team

At the time of Auret's appointment as financial investment manager he was reported to have said he would resign should he be found guilty of the criminal charges

# Call to suspend welfare director

ARG 10/12/93

259

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT'S joint committee on public accounts has called for the suspension of House of Representatives welfare director Ebrahim Jarodien over possible "unfair favouring" in a R21,9 million literacy scheme.

It has also recommended that President De Klerk "urgently" appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate.

In a damning report tabled today, the parliamentary committee found that

- Expenditure was "probably not cost-effective"

- Fruitless or avoidable expenditure had probably been incurred

- There are sound reasons for suspecting that one or more of those involved in the matter were unfairly favoured

In a further sharply critical general comment on the affairs of the House of Representatives administration, the committee said it wished to "express its serious concern at various matters over a wide spectrum of the administration's activities which, in spite of the fact that they have been raised in Auditor-General's reports and in the committee over a number of years, have not yet been corrected or adjusted."

On problems in the literacy scheme, the committee recommended that Dr Jarodien be suspended pending the outcome of further investigations.

It also recommends that, depending on the outcome of the investigation, further disciplinary steps be taken against "all officials involved."

The Auditor-General found earlier this year that in addition to the unauthorised expenditure of more than R21,9 million on the literacy scheme, there are "disturbing irregularities" in the purchase of computer equipment and software for literacy programmes.



## MMF reserves reach R300m

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

THE Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) had, since April, accumulated about R300m of the R800m in reserves it required to settle a full year's claims, CE Willem Swanepoel said this week. *BIDAY*

This was in line with the Melamet commission's recommendations on funding third-party motor accident claims. Previously government provided cash as claims arose, leading to a R3bn deficit in pre-funding. *17/12/93*

From April 1993 the portion of the fuel price going towards the MMF had been increased to 9c/l from 6c.

But inflation in the MMF's costs had been 25% to 30% a year, because of increases in medical costs and generous court settlements.

"The benefits paid by the MMF are luxurious by Third World standards," Swanepoel said. "The choice is either an increase in the petrol price or a cut in benefits." *(S) (259)*

From May 1994 the MMF would be handling 30% of non-hit-and-run accident claims, Swanepoel said. To do so, it would increase its staff by 20 or 25 from the present 140.

The MMF had always handled hit-and-run claims, while several short-term insurers had been allocated the non-hit-and-run claims which arose on certain days of the month.

Swanepoel stressed the fund was not taking away any of the claims presently allotted to other companies but said it was inherently unsound for an insurer to delegate this function to outside parties. "It means other people are sitting with your staff and your chequebook and this has been part of the problem of the MMF."

# Showdown on audits coming

ET 17/12/93 (259)

By ISABEL KOCH

LOCAL authorities in the Peninsula are heading for a showdown with the auditor-general over costly performance audits which they have to undergo by law.

The Milnerton Town Council has described the audits as a "paper exercise" and asked for the auditor-general's bill of R92 000 to be waived.

And the Bellville City Council has refused to have the audit done, saying the exercise was unnecessary. In a report this week, the city council said it had instituted most of the measures required by the performance audit.

Performance audits are government checks on local authorities to evaluate the measures taken by their accounting officers to ensure that resources are used efficiently.

In contrast, normal audits relate mainly to the keeping of proper accounts and the collec-

## Councils slate costly exercises

tion of revenue

A year ago the Bellville municipality sent a letter to the auditor-general and the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Tertius Delpert, that it was not prepared to have such an audit done and pay for it.

The Cape Municipal Association has supported the local authorities, saying this type of audit should be done by the internal audit departments of local authorities and that auditing relating to the keeping of proper accounts should be done by the auditor-general's office.

Cape Town municipality, one of

the first local authorities where the auditor-general conducted a performance audit in 1991, said it supported the concept.

Deputy city treasurer Mr Neville Lomnitz said performance audits may appear petty, but it linked back to efficiency.

"It produces results that will not come out in a normal audit and it is the best way to establish accountability and transparency. We also believe it should be done by the auditor-general. Smaller local authorities may not have enough manpower, resources and the skills to undertake it."

Because the audit was such a major exercise, it was done on only one section of the Cape Town Parks and Forest Department and had cost about R90 000, Mr Lomnitz said.

Defending performance audits, deputy auditor-general Professor Bertie Loots claimed that significant areas for improvement had been identified at many, if not all, of the 55 local authorities where it had been conducted.

# DP alleges govt figures were wrongly accounted

BIDAY 21/2/93

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — The DP yesterday objected to the Adjustment Appropriation Bill, arguing that the rosy figures on government revenue presented in Parliament were skewed by incorrectly accounting the proceeds of the sale of state assets.

DP MP Geoff Engel was reacting to the presentation of the Adjustment Estimates by State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter who said the revised expenditure level would be only 0,9% more than the R114bn envisaged at the start of the financial year.

Venter said the latest revenue figures indicated that revenue for 1993/94 would be more than the budgeted amount and, taking into account the financing from the sale of strategic supplies, the budget deficit could be less than R25bn. The budgeted deficit was stated as R25,3bn.

Engel responded by saying that it would be incorrect to set off additional expenditure against additional revenue and claim there was a very small expenditure overrun.

The fact was that the NP was seeking authority for R4,113bn in additional expenditure. "Selling of oil supplies, state assets or even the family jewels does not disguise the fact that there has once again been a significant expenditure overrun," he said.

On the one hand, the NP congratulated itself for reducing the inflation rate to 9,6%, which was primarily achieved by "sledgehammering" the economy into four years of recession.

On the other hand it continued to increase expenditure as if there was no tomorrow, Engel said. The overruns were far from isolated as they had occurred in 34 departments.

Venter said the amount to be voted was R4,1bn, less R199m in expenditure set off against the sale of assets and R1,3bn in expenditure set off against the sale of strategic oil supplies. In addition, R545m should be subtracted for declared savings and R1,5bn in carry-over funds.

From this subtotal of R652m,

R200m in expenditure envisaged in the main budget should be subtracted, resulting in "unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure" of R451m.

This amounted to only 0,4% of the R113bn included in the printed estimate of expenditure, demonstrating that there was a good case for the State Expenditure Department to remain a separate department.

During this financial year, requests for additional funds of R2bn were submitted to the Treasury committee, but this was reduced to R451m after evaluation and discussions with departments.

Venter said checking procedures in the Office of the Accountant-General had been tightened up to prevent cheque fraud. Between January 1993 and November 1993 payment was stopped in 319 cases involving R19m.

Sapa reports Tourism Minister Bhadra Ranchod said during debate on the Bill yesterday that the R4m state contribution towards staging the Miss World beauty contest was being paid to Sun International.



PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. - MISCELLANEOUS DEPT.

1994

Staffers among three arrested

# Millions lost in Eskom pension scam

1185  
11/23  
Biday 28/11/94  
(259)

POLICE yesterday arrested three suspects in connection with a scam in which Eskom's pension fund was allegedly defrauded of R18,6m by a four-man property syndicate.

At a briefing yesterday, electricity council chairman Johan Maree identified the three arrested men as Eskom legal department head Ben Rheeder, former fund properties investment manager Jan Mostert and private entrepreneur Jan Botha.

The three appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday. The State called for bail of R500 000 or more for each. The bail hearing continues today. A warrant of arrest had been issued for a fourth man, Merchant Trade Finance MD Robert Taylor, whom police believe to be in England.

Maree said an investigation had been under way for about a year, since pension fund chairman Tim Curtis undertook a routine review of the fund's R7bn assets, including the R1,5bn property portfolio.

"He discovered that three properties had been purchased by the fund for significantly more than their market value. We instigated an internal investigation and then called in the police," he said.

The syndicate allegedly acquired three properties for R5,4m through front companies and then sold them to the fund for R24m. The market value of the properties at the time of the probe was about R4m.

According to the charge sheet, E & S Investments, the owner of Primrose Property, was bought by Jan Botha on October 19, 1990 for R1,02m. On the same day, E & S Investments sold Primrose Property to the Eskom Pension Fund for R6,15m.

ROBYN CHALMERS

A front company acquired the Rietfontein 102 property for R1,2m in November 1991 and subsequently sold it to the pension fund for R9,8m. A different front company bought Willows Property for R3,3m in December 1991. It was sold to the pension fund for R8m.

Maree said the purchase of the undeveloped properties was motivated and recommended to the pension fund trustees by the subcommittee responsible for the property portfolio. "The Eskom Pension Fund is to institute civil proceedings, in parallel with the criminal investigation, to recover the losses suffered."

Maree said the bulk of the money was believed to be in SA. However, it was impossible to know whether Taylor had gone to the UK with a portion of the allegedly stolen funds.

While the investigation would continue, Maree said it appeared that the main suspects had been identified.

Further arrests for more minor offences may be made.

Maree said he had given instructions that external and internal auditors should review the controls and procedures in identified risk areas of the organisation and report to a special subcommittee of the electricity council.

"I am very angry and disappointed that this has happened, and regard it as a slur on the good name of the organisation and its 40 000 employees," said Maree.

On television news last night Maree said the fraud would have no effect on pension payouts.

## Home Affairs officials in ID book fraud racket

(259)

WM 7-13/1/94

Vuyo Mvoko

SOME aspirant voters in the pre-election rush for ID books are being caught in a scam involving Department of Home Affairs officials

Police spokesman Major Eugene Opperman confirmed police were investigating fraud allegations against Home Affairs officials in relation to ID books

*Mail & Guardian* sub-editor Elsie Nelson applied for an ID book in 1991, and was told it had been sent to her Hillbrow flat. It never arrived.

Her nightmare began last October, when she tried to open an account at a jewellery shop which checked her credit rating with the Information Trust Corporation (ITC).

Later, she was staggered to receive a telephone call from retail chain Russells reminding her to pay instalments on R8 000 worth of furniture she had not purchased. The same day, Beares Furnishers contacted her about instalments on a colour TV and a fridge worth R13 000 she had not bought.

The mystery was unravelled by an investigator and debt collector for Beares, Daniel Nkosi, who checked the address given by the "Elsie Nelson" who had signed the Beares HP agreement.

At number 855 in Diepkloof, Soweto, he found a certain Sibongile, who

explained that she had been paid R300 to pass herself off as Elsie to any caller who asked for her personal details.

Three shops had indeed called, and Sibongile had given them the required information. On one occasion, she said, she had been present when goods were delivered, and the woman who had paid her, "Dorkas", had signed for them.

When Nkosi, accompanied by police, went to a rented backyard room at 1105, Rockville, where Dorkas used to live, they found the goods supplied by Russells and Beares. They also found three new ID books bearing different names but carrying Dorkas' photograph, as well as 10 hawkers licences used to provide proof of employment when opening accounts. Pointing suggestively to corruption at Home Affairs Department was the fact that the identity documents were found in sealed official government envelopes.

The matter has been reported to the Mondeor police, but Dorkas has not been traced and no arrests have been made. She is still in possession of Nelson's ID book and Nelson is worried not only that the document may be used in similar scams, but that it may mean she will not be able to vote in the elections.

Beares and Russells have dropped all claims against Nelson. They have also asked ITC to restore her credit rating.



# Pension chaos, fraud revealed

■ STAFF REPORTER

A Government-commissioned report has revealed chaos and fraud in the R9,67 billion State pension system. *Star*

The Democratic Party said the report was proof of the National Party's failure to heed the plight of the aged. 19/11/94

A working group's report to Deputy Minister of Welfare Glen Carelse revealed shocking conditions at many of the 4 000 payout points where as many as 400 people often have to queue for up to six hours for their R371 old age pensions.

Problems ranged from inequities in application procedures to exploitation of pensioners. A total of 2,6 million people collect their monthly payments at the 4 000 offices. (259) (300)

Many of these points lack water, toilets, shelter, seating places, medical help or transport, the report said.

Complicated application procedures often led to fraud and corruption by officials who took advantage of beneficiaries' ignorance and illiteracy.

The working group estimated about R70 million was needed to introduce a non-discriminatory, uniform pension scheme.

Tuesday February 15 1994 7

## Code for MPs proposed to curb corruption

Political Staff

(259)

STEPS are being taken to produce a code of conduct for MPs in order to curb corruption.

The African National Congress and the National Party have endorsed the idea.

The ANC has taken the lead by working on a draft code, to which all MPs will have to subscribe.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said there was a need to take steps in the light of what had happened under the present system.

One of the provisions in the draft code, which was still being finalised, was that MPs should declare all gifts above R100.

National Party spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk MP said the party would be in favour of such a code. He said corruption among MPs was rare.

Democratic Party Chief Whip Roger Burrows said his party believed individuals should be sufficiently responsible for their actions to take care of this issue.

Mr Burrows said advice from party whips or the party leader was better than a political code of conduct, which might be abused.

The key was openness, he said.

(News by T. Wentzel, 122 St George's Mall, Cape Town)

# Corruption probe's difficult customer

StarTimes 2012/194

By MPHO KOBUE

GETTING information from Mamelodi assistant city treasurer Larry van Zyl is like "flogging a dead horse", according to Mr Willem Krugel, chairman of the commission of inquiry into local town council corruption.

A frustrated Mr Krugel said this while Mr van Zyl was being cross-examined by lawyer Nano Matlala.

Mr van Zyl could not say why it had been impossible for the council to open an account for the Danneboom Gateway Shopping Centre, which has been operating for the past two years without being charged for water and electricity. (246) (259)

Mr van Zyl, who is in charge of the council's income division, gave long-winded reasons why it had been difficult to open the account, in spite of repeated attempts by owners of the shopping centre to start paying their water and electricity accounts.

He said he was in the process of opening the account.

Meanwhile, earlier this week, the Krugel commission heard how the township's treasury cashbooks that went missing for three years were removed. The 1990/91 records ended at October 1990.

According to Mr Krugel, receipt vouchers were not available and there was an amount of R1,7-million unaccounted for.

The inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday.



# Corruption must go, leaders warned

**I**f democracy is to succeed in the new South Africa, the country's elected leaders will have to stamp out corruption.

Such advice comes from a man with first-hand experience of state corruption of the worst degree. He is Nigerian writer, intellectual and academic Kole Omotoso, whose country of birth has been described as one of the wealthiest and yet most corrupt countries in Africa.

Professor Omotoso, now living in Cape Town, says unchecked corruption and democracy do not go together. And corruption has made development virtually impossible.



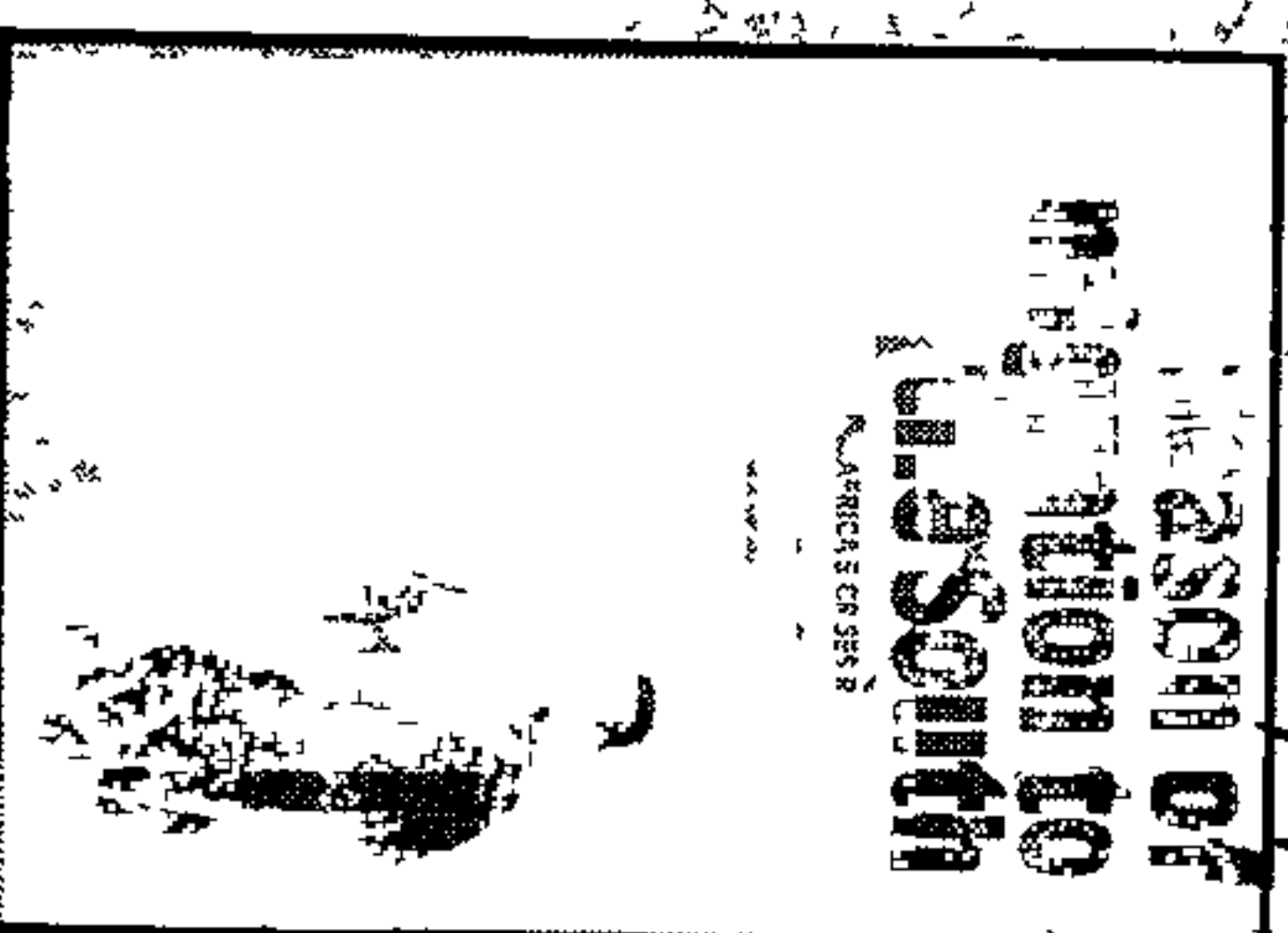
**KOLE OMOTOSO** at

■ As South Africa enters the final stages of its first election for a nonracial democracy, timely advice comes from a man who has tasted some of the bitter fruits of failed political systems in Africa.

A report by **FRANS ESTERHUYSE**,  
Weekend Argus,  
Political Correspondent.

norities in each particular country

"Not one independent African country has yet found the



... and on the cover of his new book

communist and it is likely that they objected to the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party. Nkrumah was an enthusiastic backer of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) instead.

The collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 signalled for Professor Omotoso "the collapse of the alternative to capitalism, the alternative that African liberation had sought to emulate." There was no longer an obvious alternative and no Marxist state to mesmerise Africans with its outstanding achievements.

Even Cuba, which still clings to the old Marxist socialist ideal, is in deep economic trouble. "The only choice, for now, is for Africans to go along with

PRG 5/3/94

(259)

African countries "How can democracy suddenly further development when corruption will go unpunished?" he asks.

This is one of many lessons to be learnt from the successes and failures of Africa, as he sees them. His penetrating insights and comparisons between experiences in Nigeria and South Africa are presented in a new book *Season of Migration to the South - Africa's Crises Reconsidered*, launched by Tafelberg Publishers.

Professor Omotoso, of the department of English at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), is a strong advocate of an all-inclusive democracy with protection for minorities. He says the winner-takes-all type is not a true democracy.

He also favours a vibrant capitalist system, and the establishment of a strong middle class of all races.

Values he considers essential for a worthy human existence include freedom of thought, speech and association. These, he says, are among values denied in Cuba, which he visited in 1978 as a journalist.

Key themes in his new book include mistakes of the past that should not be repeated, democracy and why it went wrong in parts of Africa, and the dangers of a winner-takes-all situation.

Professor Omotoso emigrated to South Africa in January 1992 from Nigeria. He has travelled widely in Africa, the West Indies and Europe and is the author of five novels, a historical narrative, a collection of short stories, and two plays. He is one of the most widely published of the post-civil war generation of Nigerian writers.

He says South Africa will have to find an all-inclusive African democracy if it is to set an example to the rest of Africa — and eastern Europe for that matter.

One of the challenges West Africa faced at independence was to find the type of democracy that would include the different groups and ethnic mi-

key A. Douglass on a federal system, which initially satisfied the various regions, even that has not produced the desired result. All over Africa the outcome has been civil war, political strife and social instability," Professor Omotoso writes.

In West Africa, as is the case in South Africa today, most of the new elite come into power "never having organised a tea-party, let alone a country."

When they eliminate the traditional political elite at the ballot box, they cannot or will not fall back on the administrative experiences and skills of these traditional leaders.

Such situations lead to breakdown of administration as seen everywhere in Africa.

"South Africa cannot afford such deterioration," Professor Omotoso warns. "Somehow the wishes of the traditional ruling elite will have to be accommodated and their administrative skills incorporated in the new government."

The author tells of a meeting he had with ANC president

Nelson Mandela in September 1992 in the company of Nigerian business tycoon and politician Bashorun MK O Abiola.

Professor Omotoso asked Dr Mandela what Nigeria had done for the ANC under Balewa, first prime minister of independent Nigeria.

"The president of the ANC was very forthcoming," he writes. "Balewa, he said, had been one of the most supportive of all the African heads of states he had visited during his African tour of 1962, seeking help for the newly created military wing of the ANC."

However, Mr Mandela and his entourage had not been able to meet Kwame Nkrumah in Accra, for example, for reasons not understood at the time.

Professor Omotoso says it is now clear that perhaps the most important reason why Nkrumah did not wish to meet the ANC leader then was the influence of two West Indians on him, George Padmore and CLR James. "Both were anti-

of cheap labour and even cheaper raw materials. Africans should get involved in all the areas of capitalist endeavour — industry, manufacturing, services and finance. It is the only way in which Africa can ensure its own survival. Instead of begging, Africa should start bargaining."

On the issue of corruption he says there is plenty of it all over the world, including South Africa.

"But there are two differences between corruption in Nigeria and corruption in other African countries: and elsewhere in the world. Firstly, the corrupt elite of Nigeria do it for their very personal interest only. Secondly, other places attempt to expose and punish corruption. Not in Nigeria."

Professor Omotoso takes a swipe at the Western alliance of Britain, Western Europe and the United States for approving the setting up of African governments "as tyrannical as that of the apartheid regime."

(Report by F S Esterhuysen, 122 St George's Main, Cape Town)



## AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

# Watchdog pinpoints State money mismanagement

SEAN FEELY of Sapa reports from Johannesburg

**T**HE country's public service is reasonably well-managed and there is limited fraud and corruption, the Auditor-General's 1992-93 financial year report and performance audits show.

The main performance problems of central government departments arose specifically in financial management and the lack of structures to deliver good services.

A performance audit of the Department of Education and Training showed widespread mismanagement and the departments of Finance, Trade and Industry and State Expenditure also came in for criticism.

However, both the Minister of State Expenditure, Amie Venter, and the Director-General of the Finance Department, Dr Estian Calitz, wel-

comed the criticism. No reaction was immediately available from the DET.

The DET's performance audit revealed there were still instances of over-used equipment, buildings, textbooks and stock.

In one instance, textbooks had already been bought in 1991 for schools which would be built only in the 1993-94 financial year. Furthermore, staff were still not being properly used in all cases and also did not always carry out the tasks required of them, while management information on staff was unreliable.

On the Finance Department, a performance audit showed that total State debt could not consistently be economically, efficiently and effectively managed and discussed.

Certain obligations and contingent and deferred liabilities of the State, excluded from the definition of

State debt, amounted to R36.6-billion at March 31, 1992, and there were deficiencies in the existing co-ordinating structures, both within and outside the Finance Department.

Cash flow was also not managed in such a way to limit the cost of financing to the minimum and unexpended funds were not always surrendered by departments.

Dr Calitz responded that good progress had been made in improving the marketing, management and administration of public debt with systematic planning and the market making actions of the Reserve Bank.

"To ensure the maximum co-ordination of operations between the Department of Finance, the SA Reserve Bank and Department of State Expenditure a public debt management committee, representing these parties, is responsible for co-ordinating the planning, con-

trol and management of public debt," Dr Calitz said.

However, he said cash flow management was not the responsibility of his department.

A performance audit found that Department of Trade and Industry schemes, including the General Export Incentive Scheme, were implemented without due consideration to their affordability and administrative control.

Appropriate adjustments in financial support were not altered in the light of altered circumstances. Adequate measures to identify and prevent the abuse of schemes were not instituted in all the cases.

In one instance, R389-million in export earnings of a motor manufacturer did not flow back to the country even though an important benefit of the Phase VI of the Motor Vehicle Scheme was to encourage exports and the repa-

tration of those earnings.

Under GEIS, the DTI issued promissory notes at a tax-free rate of 15 percent and accumulated interest on the notes amounted to R82.9-million as at March 31, 1992.

Most of the claimants were companies which normally paid tax at a rate of 48 percent, and the effective interest rate in these instances amounted to 28.85 percent a year compared with the standard interest rate for State loans of about 14 percent.

On State expenditure, a performance audit revealed that transfer payments to public entities by government departments were not managed satisfactorily and there was not evaluation of the economic efficiency of the payments.

Transfer payments to public entities were mostly made in 12 equal instalments regardless of whether this was in line with the expenditure of the funds.



Some public entities were paid out the same amounts each year, indicating that needs were not re-evaluated to adapt to changing circumstances.

Unauthorised expenditure by government departments in the 1992-93 financial year totalled R155.8-million. The Public Works Department was responsible for the lion's share — R154.6-million during the 1988-89 to 1992-93 financial years.

This amount related mainly to rates paid on property in black townships which were not registered in the name of the State.

However, state expenditure minister Mr Venter pointed

out that in most cases it was spending which was not technically in accordance with regulations.

The Auditor-General's report and performance audits recognised that in most of the problem areas identified corrective measures had been taken or were being considered.

For example, a professional firm has been involved to expedite the improvement of overall management arrangements in the DTI.

Tax and loan accounts for the management of public debt had also been set up. They were designed to minimise the cost of financing and set up an accurate cash flow programme.

Better control of State expenditure, an improved budget input system and an adjustment to the baseline financing formula would prevent public entities from building up surplus funds from State contributions.

AKG/8/3/94  
(259)



# IEC contracts go to 'mates'

By CHRIS BATEMAN

IN another controversial decision the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) yesterday admitted to awarding contracts worth over R6 million without tender to two major local advertising agencies

This was confirmed by the man who chose the agencies, the IEC's director of communications Mr Humphrey Khoza

Just weeks ago the IEC came under fire when it "reluctantly" awarded the nation's ballot-paper printing contract to a British company without tender, citing security reasons

Latest to score are Concept Marketing and Ad Lib Communications — both have strong historical business ties with Shell for whom Mr Khoza normally works as public affairs director. He has been seconded to the IEC

Mr Khoza, a former retailer for Shell, confirmed neither agency had tendered to the IEC for contracts worth R5,76 million (press and TV) and an estimated R500 000 (election paraphernalia)

"I approached a number of agencies and told them what job I wanted done and each presented their case. I looked at their approach to communication, their proposals, their charges, their experience and put this all together. I made a decision which I presented to the IEC which approved," he said.

He denied that this conflicted with official IEC policy that all services paid for with taxpayers money by the IEC must be put out to tender.

"That's not entirely true — some of them are reactive initiatives, such as the dropping of pamphlets over Bophuthatswana — we had to get to the electorate

CT 25/3/94 (259)  
within two hours," Mr Khoza said. Mr Clive Hardwick, managing director of Ad Lib Communications which landed the IEC's TV advertising campaign, said his IEC contract was "probably worth two or three million rands so far."

Mr Martin Feinstein, chairman of Concept Marketing, which produces the ideas behind the "signage" on armbands, decals, posters and demarcation tape, said his IEC contract had so far amounted to some R500 000.

Mr Feinstein and Mr Hardwick said the "nature of the advertising business" did not allow for tendering and contended that they knew of no business that put a campaign out to tender.

"If the IEC had several long presentations by about 150 companies I doubt whether there would be decision by April 27," Mr Hardwick added.

# 'Defence funds misused'

Political Staff

THE channelling of secret defence funds into "contra-mobilisation" among coloured MPs and various Christian organisations in the Western Cape was appalling, ANC Western Cape leader Dr Allan Boesak said at the weekend.

The funds were channelled through a front company, Go-High Management, according to top secret documents provided to the ANC by the

operations' former chief co-ordinator in the Western Cape, Mr Dries Bruyns.

Dr Boesak told a press conference the documents showed that Go-High had set up workshops, community projects and groups throughout the Western Cape. The aim of the operations, code-named Acor and Kampong, was to set up a network of Christian-based community organisations which would act as a front for indoctrination and propaganda centres.

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# Transkei cheques vanish

Sunday Times 29/5/94

Sunday Times Reporter

**MANY** blank Transkei government cheques have gone missing from the former homeland's Department of Finance amid widespread allegations of maladministration and theft.

President Nelson Mandela said on Friday that he was considering sending members of the Eastern Cape executive council to Transkei to counter maladministration.

And Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba accused civil servants in Transkei of being disobedient in the wake of the alleged theft and strike action.

Umtata police are searching for missing government vehicles, office furniture and computers — most of which have disappeared in the past few weeks.

Captain Yolisa Siyothula of the com-

mercial branch in Umtata said the theft of government cheques came to their attention after several businesses in Kroonstad, Free State, tipped them off about people trying to cash a flurry of government cheques.

The value of the cheques found in Kroonstad totalled almost R1-million.

Captain Siyothula said other cheques had been cashed in Transkei. The amounts varied from R20 000 to R80 000.

The police spokesman said they had discovered that government cheques close to R300 000 had been deposited into the banking account of an Umtata attorney. The case is still being investigated.

The police's vehicle theft unit said the number of lost vehicles had not yet been established, but the rate of theft had increased in recent months.



*Shake-up of ministries, State departments*

## Task force set up to drive Govt plan

Star 8/6/94

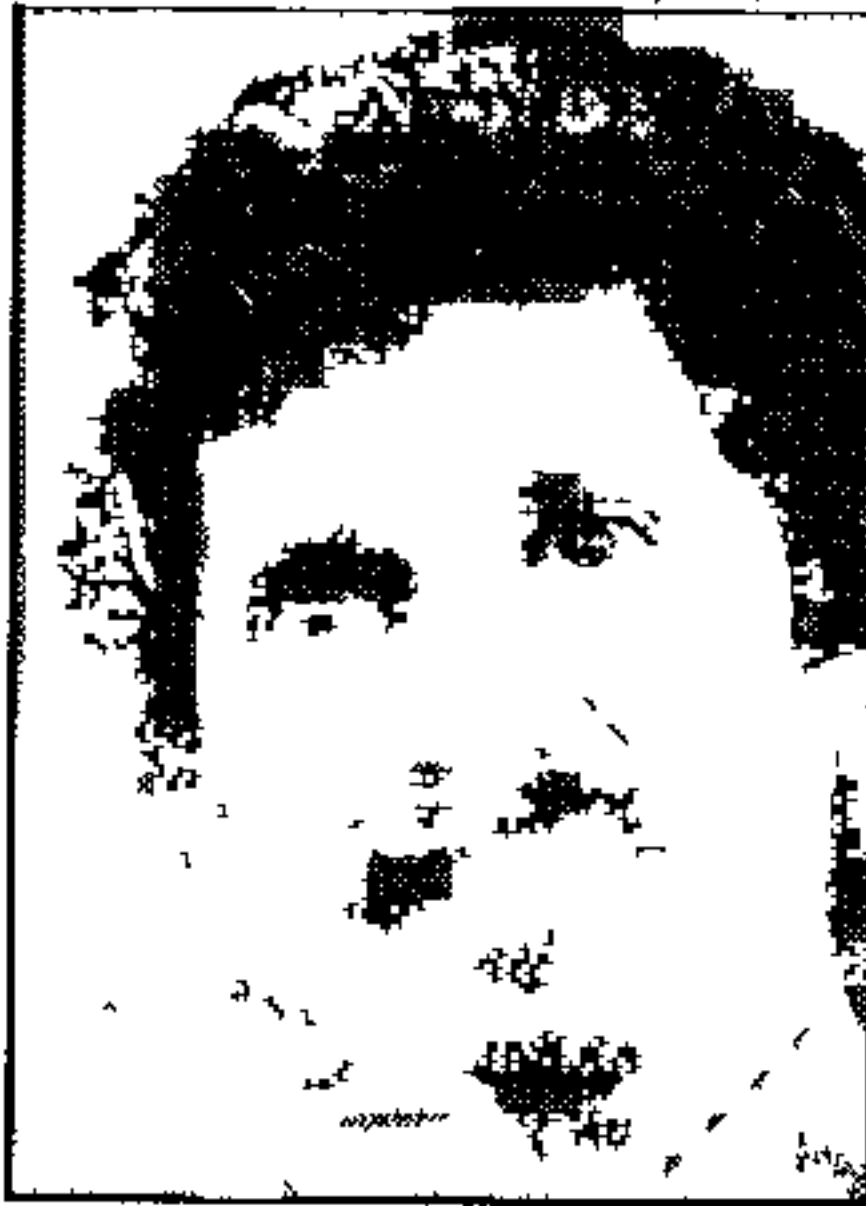
### ■ PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

A powerful task force comprising the communications, statistics and economic research arms of government has been set up by President Mandela's office to drive the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) is also set for a revamp and will be administered by Deputy President F W de Klerk, according to Government sources.

A major announcement will be made next week about the NIS's new image and changes to its senior management.

The two moves are the latest in a series of shake-ups of ministries and State departments as the multiparty Government shifts gear to tackle unemployment and poverty, and to address backlogs in education,



Jay Naidoo to play key role for President

health and other services.

Reliable sources say that the SA Communication Service (SACS), Central Statistical Service (CSS) and Central Economic Advisory Service (CEAS) are in the process of

being placed under Minister without portfolio Jay Naidoo.

The former labour leader, who is responsible for co-ordinating the RDP from the president's office, has already approached the three organisations to set up working relationships.

The CSS and the CEAS will play the role of a think-tank to focus the RDP into disadvantaged and underfunded sectors while, at the same time, monitoring progress and checking wasteful spending. (259)

The CSS wanted to continue providing information to the private sector.

The SACS is currently under Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer. This suited it during the transition, said a spokesman, but it would be beneficial now for it to fall under the president's office.

Thursday June 9 1994 SOWETAN

**NEWS** Cops crack civil servant scam • Johannesburg

# *Sowetan 9/6/94* Ciskei fraud crackdown

POLICE have cracked down on former Ciskei finance officials alleged to have defrauded the homeland government of more than R500 000

Police spokesman Brigadier Vuyani Genda said yesterday that police had arrested seven people in connection with two separate incidents of fraud in the former homeland's department of finance and economic development

One incident involved R418 000 and the other R139 000 — and police suspect this figure could rise as their investigation continues

The accused appeared in court, were formally charged and are out on bail ranging from R250 to R10 000

Genda said police were investigating another case where government cheques totalling about R18 000 were used at a King William's Town furniture store

He said police had not yet made any arrests, but said the suspects worked in the finance department

Genda said police had ordered about R115 000 in a Fort Beaufort bank account to be frozen

Police believed the amount was part of the R418 000 haul and are trying to trace the rest of the money

## **Bogus company**

He said the fraud scheme had been operated by people setting up a bogus company

They would recruit a finance official into the racket and then bill the government for "work"

The official would then pay out money "owed" to the so-called company

Genda said police were confident

they had cracked all fraud cases in the finance department

The crimes were originally uncovered by the interim administrators of Ciskei and handed over to police for investigation (259)

Eastern Cape Premier Mr Raymond Mhlaba has spoken out against what he termed "looting" of government resources by civil servants and warned tough action will be taken against those implicated

But it is not only in the former Ciskei that fraud at this level has occurred. Transkei police are interviewing a suspect in Cape Town, alleged to have tried to open a bank account with a Transkei government cheque totalling R740 000

Police are trying to trace further cheques amounting to about R110 000

— Eena



# Grand Sowetan 9/6/94 theft in Lebowa



By Khathu  
Mamaila

**E**IGHTY-FOUR GOVERNMENT VEHICLES, including Mercedes-Benzs and other luxury cars worth more than R15 million, have been stolen — allegedly with the connivance of former senior officials of the defunct Lebowa homeland.

This is one of several cases of corruption uncovered in some of the former homelands as police investigations continue into the plundering of public property.

In Ciskei, police have arrested seven people in connection with two separate incidents of fraud in the former homeland's department of finance and economic development in a crackdown on officials alleged to have defrauded the administration of more than R500 000. (259)

One incident involved R418 000 and the other R139 000 — and police suspect these figures could rise as their investigations continue.

And in Bophuthatswana, the new Northwest provincial administration this week impounded two luxury cars valued at more than R2 million at the home of former leader Chief Lucas Mangope.

The cars — a Mercedes-Benz worth R297 534 and a custom-built BMW convertible worth R1,4 million — were seized at Mangope's home in Mofeng.

They were the last two, of an estimated 28 vehicles Mangope used during his reign, to be

seized. A senior official of the new administration said yesterday the cars were now parked at the old parliament building in Mmabatho.

Lebowa police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel ML Tlomatsana said yesterday that at least 10 people had been arrested in connection with the vehicle theft in the area. They are expected to appear in court soon.

He said another 95 cars belonging to the former Lebowa government had been recovered.

Among the stolen vehicles are E20 minibuses, Skylines, Hi-Riders and Mazdas. Goods stolen over the past few months include grinders, tubes and tyres.

Tlomatsana said most of the stolen vehicles were new and some, which were to be used by ministers, were being kept at the government workshop in Lebowa. He said there was evidence that government employees, including senior politicians, were involved in the thefts.

"How did an outsider know the exact time when the vehicles could be stolen without his being detected? We can only conclude that most of these cases were inside jobs," Tlomatsana said.

Most of the vehicles were stolen during the strike by civil servants which ended last month.

Government sources have revealed that there was a racket in which civil servants in the three former homelands of Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu exchanged the engines in their cars with new ones from state-owned vehicles.

New Northern Transvaal provincial premier Mr Ngoako Ramatlhodi and his cabinet have appointed a team to investigate the matter.

In Ciskei, police spokesman Brigadier Vuyani Genda said yesterday that the seven arrested people had appeared in court and had been formally charged. They were released on bail ranging between R250 to R10 000.



# Press unions suspend strike action pending new talks

**JOVIAL RANTAO and MAUREEN ISAACSON**  
THE SOUTH African Union of Journalists (SAUJ) and the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA), locked in a wage dispute with Argus Newspapers, yesterday agreed to suspend strike action pending the outcome of mediation on Tuesday.

The unions and management agreed, after picket demonstrations by workers on Thursday, to appoint Wits Business School lecturer Vusi Masinga and Independent Mediation Services director Charles Nupen as mediators in the dispute.

SAUJ chief negotiator Marika Sboros said the SAUJ and MWASA, represented by its general secretary S'thembele Khala, had suspended industrial action as a compromise to give the mediation process a chance.

Picketing at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange,

to coincide with the listing of Argus Newspapers under new majority owner Tony O'Reilly, will go ahead as planned.

"We believe that Argus management is sincere about trying to resolve the conflict amicably and we trust that their decision to agree to mediation is not just another delaying tactic."

The unions had not waived their right to strike, and their final position would depend on the outcome of the mediation on Tuesday, she said.

The South African Press Association settled its wage dispute yesterday.

Said Sboros: "The SAUJ is disturbed at blatant attempts by the South African Press Association management to divide the union and subvert the collective bargaining process."

"It is ironic that SAPA management's 2 percent move is the first fairly

substantial move in the course of protracted negotiations which began in February this year.

"SAPA management have been happy to ride on Argus management's coat-tails, stalling the process by moving only one percentage point from its original offer of 7 percent."

Sboros said the SAUJ was disturbed that it had taken the threat of industrial action to get SAPA management to move on their wage offer.

"Management's transparent attempts at concocting justifications for making the move at this crucial and late stage confirm suspicions that they hoped to split the union and undermine our right to bargain collectively."

Sboros said that if SAPA management hoped that their action would be successful, they could not be more mistaken.

"In fact it will impact negatively on manage-

ment," she said.

Sboros added that SAUJ members at SAPA had pledged solidarity with their colleagues at Argus Newspapers.

Argus Newspapers personnel consultant Roger Wellsted said Argus was still in dispute with the SAUJ and MWASA, with Argus offering 8 percent across the board and promising to continue its salary restructuring programme.

The SAUJ is demanding 13 percent and MWASA 15 percent. (355)

In a press release issued yesterday, SAPA general manager Wim van Gils said SAPA management had decided to increase their offer after comparing the salaries of their journalists with those paid by the Argus company flagship newspaper, The Star. He said SAPA salaries had fallen behind those of English-language publications in Johannesburg.

# Bid to make MPs more accountable

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

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CT 24/6/94

## Constituency may return to SA politics

IN a major restructuring yesterday the African National Congress made a significant move towards constituency-based politics.

ANC secretary general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa yesterday announced that the ANC had decided that public representatives elected via the proportional representation system in April would be put to work in specific geographic areas.

Announcing far-reaching changes to the structure and operation of the ANC at a press conference yesterday, he said that MPs in the national and regional parliaments would, in addition to their legislative duties, be deployed throughout the country to work with people on the ground.

Deputy President FW de Klerk this week disclosed that the National Party favoured changing the interim constitu-

tion to allow for a mixture of the proportional representation and constituency systems as operated in Germany.

Under the current system, MPs do not formally represent a particular region or constituency.

Parliament is currently considering plans to give monthly constituency allowances to the MPs, as well as travel allowances to allow public representatives to stay in close touch with voters in their areas.

In an implicit criticism of the present

arrangement, Mr Ramaphosa said it was important that there should be "a clear link" between public representatives and the people who elected them.

A system of "effective accountability" was necessary to ensure that MPs in the national and regional parliaments remained in close touch with grassroots supporters.

He said that ANC structures on the ground were impatient for MPs to return to the community to brief them on developments and to serve as a conduit for local concerns and demands.

The ANC would hold its annual national conference from December 17-22, while the party had asked its nine provincial regions to hold their conferences before October.

The ANC has decided to extend its powerful 26-member national working committee to include all ministers, deputy ministers and provincial premiers or leaders.



# focus on corruption

THE GHOSTS of the past still haunt South Africa. Almost every day there is new information about theft, abuse and corruption in the former homelands.

The area perhaps plundered the most is the Northern Transvaal Region, which incorporates what was once Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu.

The problem is so serious that the provincial government has set up an Assets Audit Committee under the chairmanship of advocate Mr Seth Nthai to investigate the problem.

"Its purpose is to see what is there and what has been stolen," said Mr Jack Mokobi, a spokesman in premier Mr Ngoako Ramatlhodi's office.

"It will investigate all the departments of Lebowa, Gazankulu, Venda and those areas in the region administered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration."

Mokobi said there was "widespread corruption" in the region, and singled out Lebowa as being the worst affected.

## Quality of leadership

"We can't tell why," he said, "but it is probably because of the quality of the Lebowa government's leadership."

The Assets Audit Committee has set up a police team to investigate the "alleged plundering", and has requested those with information to come forward by Wednesday.

A preliminary report released by the region's transport section shows that at least 87 vehicles were stolen and another 78 damaged.

In the North West Region, which now includes Bophuthatswana, there are also serious allegations of corruption.

"Chaos ensued during the coup against former president Lucas Mangope," said a spokesman in premier Mr Popo Molefe's office.

"During that period, there was a vacuum, which allowed opportunists to do as they wished. There were many irregularities which even affected the police and defence force."

He said this was reflected most clearly by the disappearance of government vehicles. About 165 went missing, as well as smaller equipment such as fax machines, computers and typewriters.

Various commissions of inquiry are investigating the problem, and the North West has set up task teams to recover government property.

"Quite a few vehicles have been recovered and some people have been arrested," said the spokesman.

"As investigations continue, more arrests can be expected. There has been much mismanagement, nepotism and corruption."

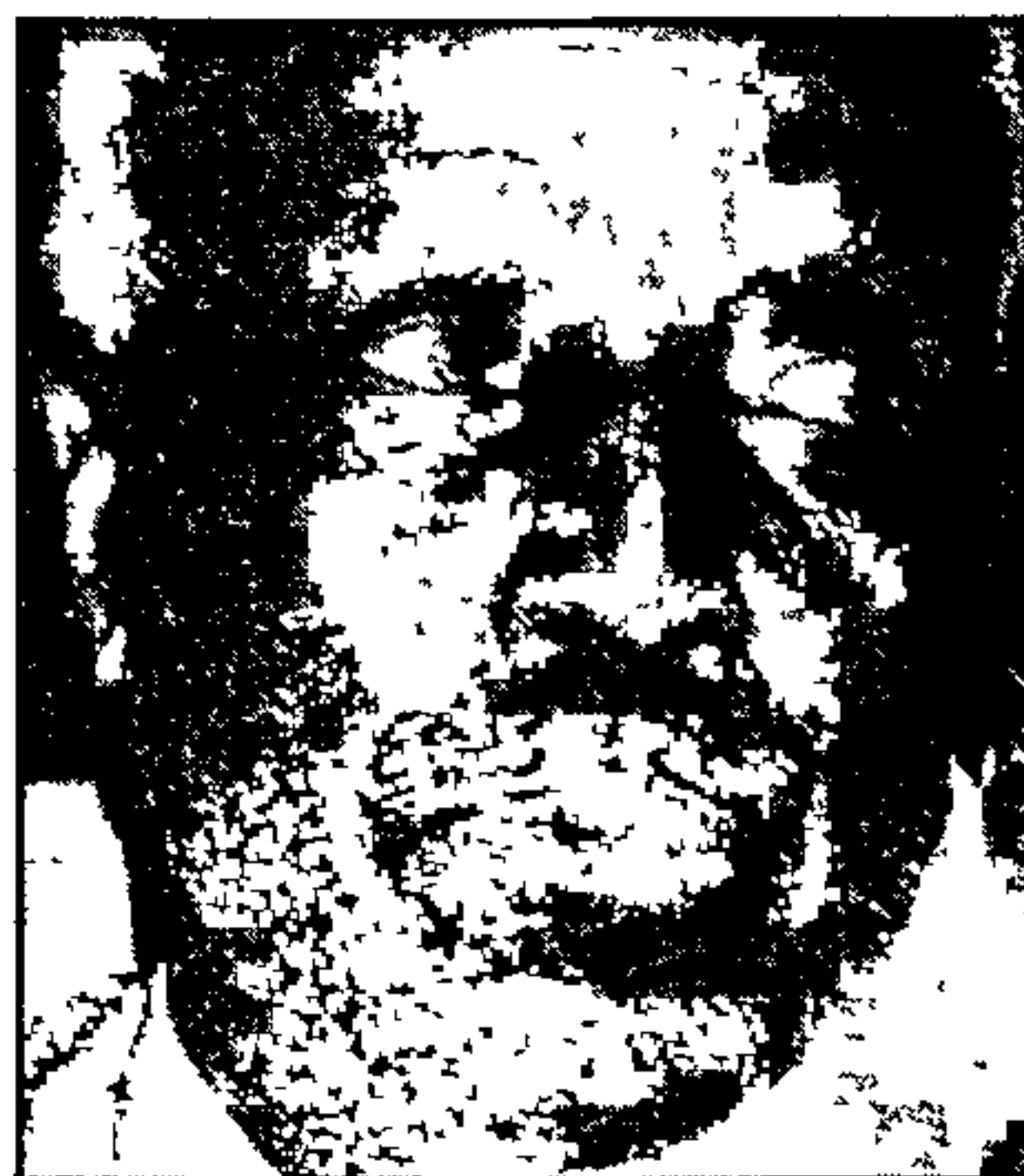
He singled out Bophuthatswana parastatals as being a major source of corruption.

"They were headed almost exclusively by expatriates who were answerable only to Mangope," he said.

"They employed some people as consultants, with no visible qualifications, at R40 000 a

Sowetan 4/7/94

Ravaged by the greedy and the selfish, former homelands are reaping a grim harvest from the apartheid regime's unscrupulous past as they take stock of the plundering, writes Political Reporter **Tyrone August:**



**Raymond Mhlaba ... the new premier faces corruption problems of the past.**

month."

He said there were also scams in Bophuthatswana in which millions were pumped into projects that were never feasible in the first place.

In the Eastern Cape, there seem to be different views about the scale of corruption in the former Ciskei and Transkei homelands.

The African National Congress plans to launch an anti-corruption campaign in the area.

"At a regional general council meeting last weekend, we decided to make the region's citizens aware in an attempt to uproot corruption," said ANC official Mr Bongani Gxilishe.

"We are particularly concerned about the Transkei. There is sufficient evidence of looting, theft of government-issue cars, self-promotion to senior ranks and inflation of salaries."

The situation was "relatively better" in the Ciskei, he said, but the ANC's three regions in the Eastern Cape planned to look at this area as well.

"We want to assist the government," said Gxilishe. "Some comrades have already been helping to trace stolen property."

However, not everyone agrees that there is a problem in the Eastern Cape, like Mr Mcebisi Bata from premier Mr Raymond Mhlaba's office.

"There are rumours that people were looting government property, but there is no substance



**Oupa Gqozo ... Ciskei was not plundered to the extent of other bantustans.**

to these rumours at this stage," he said.

"We are still compiling an inventory of all government property in the Ciskei, Transkei and areas once under the Cape Provincial Administration."

"But there is not even a single incident of theft so far. Things have disappeared, but not on a massive scale." However, he added that Mhlaba had asked President Nelson Mandela to take "special measures" in the Transkei to ensure government property did not disappear.

In the Eastern Transvaal, the new government has been slow in getting off the mark. It is waiting for the integration of homelands like KwaNdebele and KaNgwane to be completed first. "We haven't received any information yet about corruption in this region," said Mr Thomas Nkosi, a spokesman in premier Mr Matthew Phosa's office. "We will only get this information once the integration of the region has been concluded. As a result, no investigations are being conducted."

The situation is the same in the Free State, which now includes QwaQwa.

"There are rumours, but nothing has been confirmed," said Mr Neels van Rooyen of premier Mr Terror Lekota's office.

"So it is difficult to say yes or no at this stage. We are still taking stock."

There are also no reports yet of corruption in KwaZulu/Natal.



# Bill gives teeth to public protectors

CLIVE SAWYER

Political Correspondent

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ARU 6/7/94

FAR-reaching powers to search buildings, seize documents and summon witnesses are to be given to public protectors to root out corruption and maladministration.

The Public Protector Bill was tabled in parliament today.

The Bill gives effect to a chapter of the constitution which provides for a national public protector, deputy public protectors, and provincial counterparts.

The protector will be nominated by a joint committee of the houses of parliament.

The appointment will have to be approved by a 75 percent majority of a joint sitting of the national assembly and senate.

Appointees will have to be judges, advocates, or people with 10 years experience in public administration, public finance, or the administration of justice.

The protectors will be appointed for seven-year terms.

They will investigate maladministration at any level of government, as well as improper, dishonest or corrupt acts. They will be empowered to refer alleged offenders for prosecution.

Among their duties will be dispute-resolution by mediation or negotiation.

Protectors will be expected to be independent and impartial, and will not be allowed to have any other source of remuneration.

The protector will have to submit an annual report to parliament.

Pay will be at least the same as the salary of a Supreme Court judge.

The public protectors "shall not be liable in respect of anything done by them in good faith" in terms of the law.

During an investigation documents and evidence used by the protectors will be confidential.

Protectors will be able to call on public officials to assist them in investigations.

They will be entitled to enter and search buildings, seize documents and call on any one to explain the contents of documents, with or without prior notice.

# Black Sash: Govt is boarding gravy train

CT 30/7/94 (259)

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE government was boarding the gravy train in accepting "absurdly inflated" salaries, Black Sash president Mrs Jenny de Tolly said yesterday.

She told the organisation's annual conference in Cape Town the new parliamentarians had accepted the Melamet commission's recommendations on salaries, which were as "absurdly inflated as the Nats of old".

"The yawning gap between the 17 million South Africans who are living in poverty and the new elite is as wide as ever. Accepting these salaries does not bode well for the credibility of the new government among its own constituency."

Mrs de Tolly also criticised the appointment of Mr Chris Liebenberg as

the new Minister of Finance.

She said the interim constitution stipulated that cabinet ministers had to be appointed from the elected members of Parliament.

For this reason the Black Sash was urging President Nelson Mandela to appoint the next Minister of Finance from among the elected members of Parliament and to leave the interim constitution untouched in this respect, Mrs De Tolly said.

She added that the most crucial change to the system of government was that while the old apartheid system rested on the supremacy of Parliament, South Africa's first non-racial democracy was underpinned by the supremacy of the constitution.

The Black Sash had always been against the president appointing non-elected people to cabinet posts.

# Computer probe urged as state funds go missing

SI Times

21/7/94

By MARLENE BURGER

NON-GOVERNMENT employees with no formal security clearance have unrestricted access to state computer programs that control the flow of billions of rands each year.

Some 1 200 computer experts are employed by government departments on contracts that cost taxpayers an estimated R354-million annually — nearly three times the amount paid to the 1 450 computer staff on the public service payroll.

Some of the most sensitive affairs of state are in the hands of the "outsiders", who outnumber government computer experts in the Department of State Expenditure, for example, by 98 to 20, and in the Department of Transport by 43 to 11.

Public servants are demanding an inquiry into the system.

One contract worker, Mrs Hester Theron, has appeared in court in connection with a R4,5-million state pension fund fraud, and police are currently investigating three more cases involving staff on contract.

Ten days ago, the Department of Finance was granted a provisional sequestration order against one of its administrative clerks, Mrs Antun-

ette Smal, 37, and her husband, Janie, after an internal investigation allegedly showed she had transferred R342 000 from the pension fund into her own bank accounts between February 3 1993 and June 7 this year.

This week, Mr Simon Potgieter, chairman of the 900-member Government Information Technology Users of SA (Gitusa), said internal auditors had been warned more than a year ago that the pension fund computer program, designed and administered by staff on contract, was "wide open" to corruption.

Gitusa called for an audit of operations at the Delphinus Bureau — heart of the R69-billion state pension fund — but was never told if the information it provided had been acted on.

However, the Auditor-General's last report on the pension fund indicates that some of the problems were addressed, though evidently not thoroughly enough to prevent the frauds subsequently uncovered.

According to the report, the chief director of pensions administration indicated that "corrective steps"

were being implemented and that the Auditor-General would report on the "adequacy" of these steps in his next report.

According to a June 1993 report, drawn up by a senior data technologist, the computer program in the pensions department was "hopelessly inadequate", and almost entirely lacking in safeguards against abuse.

Among the specific problems he identified were: (259)

- Non-recovery of departmental payments to the pension fund, although the program showed that transfers had been made. The technologist traced at least R2-million "lost" in this manner.

- Overpayments and underpayments to certain beneficiaries due to lack of control over fund membership numbers.

- Discrepancies which saw employees of some departments receiving higher pension payouts than colleagues in other departments.

The technologist also drew auditors' attention to the fact that the system was under the control of outsiders and that pension fund staff had not been consulted when the program was designed.

While government computer experts are required to have a "secret" security clearance, those on contract are asked only to give a written undertaking that they will not disclose information obtained on duty.

Gitusa is demanding a moratorium on the appointment of contract workers until a full inquiry has been held into the state's computer services.

At the root of its demands is the huge discrepancy in remuneration. While a contract worker is paid an average of R140 an hour, public servants with the same or higher qualifications get R39 an hour.

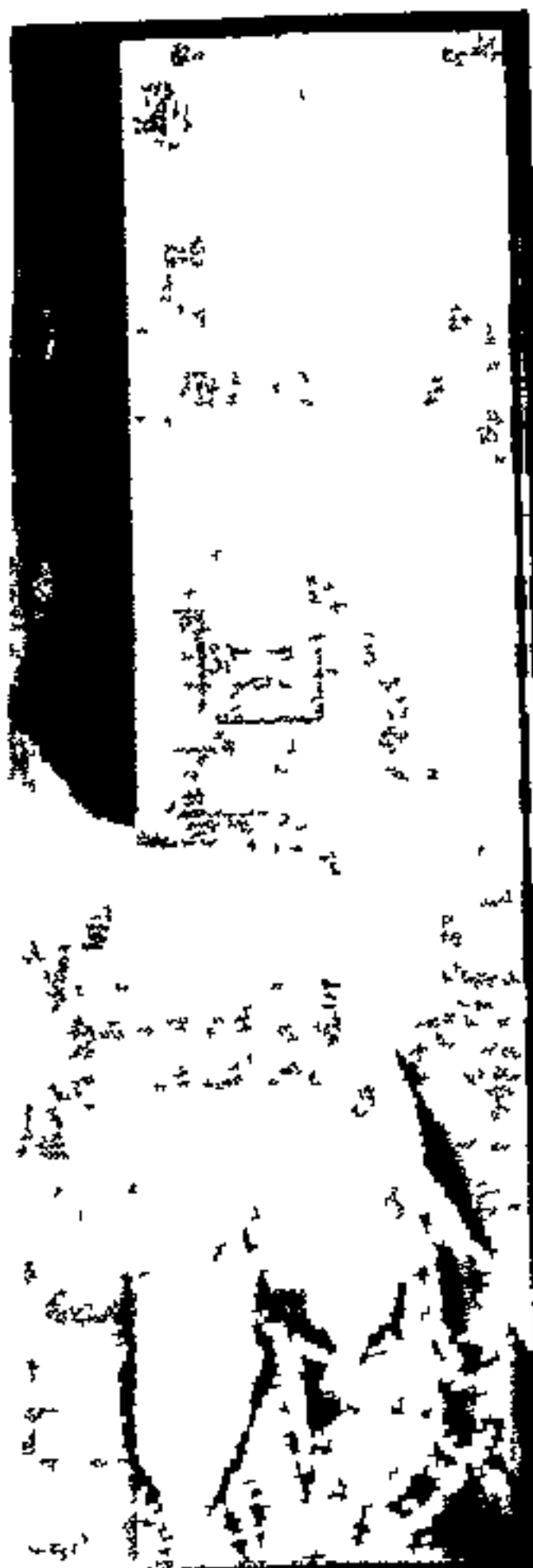
"The gravy train has got to stop. Millions of rands are being wasted each year, and unless the government sits down with us in the next two weeks to negotiate this matter, we will have no choice but to take action which could do enormous damage," warned Mr Potgieter.

Technically, computer staff are barred from industrial action in terms of the Public Service Act, as they are "essential personnel".

A spokesman for the Public Service Commission said a task force would be appointed to investigate the problems.



y ● MVA's underwriting loss down



Hunter Sixpence of Force in Kimberley.

# Car accidents fund is 'broke'

*Sowetan 11/8/94*

THE Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund is "technically insolvent" to the tune of R3 134 billion, fund chairman Mr DJ Malan said in the MMF annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The R136 million underwriting loss for the year 1992-93 showed a marked improvement on the R895 million loss from the previous year.

The fund held readily realisable investments of R287 million, which meant there was no immediate danger of not being able to meet its cash requirements. A number of steps had been taken to implement the recommendations of the Melamet Commission into the MMF and improve the management and financing of the fund. These included:

●The strengthening of senior man-

agement by the appointment of a chief executive officer, an accountant, an advanced actuarial student and an attorney as a claims executive;

●Inspectors had been appointed to audit the claims-handling functions of the MMF and its agents;

●A computer system had been installed to help the fund and its agents in claims management, to detect fraud and to compile meaningful statistics; and

●The MMF's investment policy had been reviewed and placed on a sound footing.

Possible solutions lay in increasing the Fuel Levy and limiting the benefits paid by the fund. "Since April 1993 the Fuel Levy was increased which has resulted in a positive cash flow," he said.

# Wanted for fraud: Deputy police minister Joe Matthews

Botswana authorities want to arrest South Africa's Safety and Security deputy minister, charged with stealing R120 000 and jumping bail. **Gaye Davis reports**

**D** EPUTY minister of Safety and Security Joe Matthews is a fugitive from justice in Botswana where he is wanted to stand trial on charges of skipping bail and stealing funds in the trust account he operated while practising as an attorney in Gaborone.

A warrant issued for his arrest nine years ago is still in force and the man who is the political second-in-charge of the new South African police force would be arrested if he went to neighbouring Botswana.

Matthews, a former treason trialist and ANC exile who defected to the Inkatha Freedom Party about three years ago, was arrested in Gaborone in December 1984. He pleaded not guilty to charges involving the disappearance of almost R120 000 from his trust fund and was released on bail of Pula 10 000 (about R11 000). His failure to appear in court for his trial on February 14 1985 resulted in a warrant for his arrest being issued.

Botswana's attorney general, Phandu Skelemani, told the *Mail & Guardian* this week the warrant had not been revoked. If Matthews returned to Botswana — his elderly mother still lives in Gaborone — "the police would pick him up and then he would go to court to face the charges against him", Skelemani said.

Details of the charges against Matthews are contained in docket files in the possession of the WM&G.

On count one Matthews acted for a certain Kegaisamang Gilbert Ramokwena who had a summons issued against him for payment of a debt of R3 500. Ramokwena arranged payment at R500 a month through Matthews, who acted for him. Seven cheques were deposited

into Matthews' trust account but the debt was not repaid. When payment was demanded, Matthews made out a cheque for the full amount but it was returned by the bank.

Count two, Matthews represented a Gaborone farmer, Petrus Frederik Brink, in a land sale. R116 000 was paid into Matthews' trust account by the man who bought land from Brink. "Accused did not transmit the money to Mr Brink, but converted it to his own use," the docket alleges.

Brink sued Matthews for the money and he agreed to pay, according to the docket. But his cheque for R116 000 was also dishonoured by the bank. When Matthews' trust account ledgers were later examined, it held a balance of Pula 212.

After his arrest on December 13 1984 Matthews pleaded not guilty and was granted bail of Pula 10 000. No other conditions were imposed. On February 14 1985 it was discovered he had left the country, travelling by Air Botswana to Zimbabwe.

"As far as we were concerned, he was a Motswana and we didn't think he would run away," Skelemani said this week.

"We thought he would stand trial and go through the machinery, but lo and behold, the day before the trial he disappeared and so we had the warrant issued."

"We knew nothing about his whereabouts for years. The police tracked him to Zimbabwe and then to the United Kingdom or the United States and then he disappeared."

"The first time I heard about him was when I saw him on SABC-TV with Dr (Mangosuthu) Buthelezi during the (Kempton Park) negotiations."

"That was when the political angle came in — whether it was proper to go for his extradition if he was helping find a settlement in South Africa as this would probably deprive those who thought he was being helpful of his services." Skelemani stressed the decision not to launch extradition proceedings against Matthews was taken "by this office" and did not involve Botswana's president, Sir Ketumile Masire.



Joe Matthews sits in the South African parliament while facing fraud charges in Botswana

PHOTO COSATU

Matthews is the son of one of the founders of the ANC, Professor ZK Matthews. Tried for treason alongside his father and Nelson Mandela in 1956, he spent decades travelling the world as an ANC exile, at one time serving as the ANC's chief representative in London and editor of its mouthpiece, *Sechaba*.

Ironically, Skelemani once served alongside Matthews who was Botswana's assistant attorney general in the early 1970s. He later resumed private practice in Gaborone.

Matthews this week refused to speak to the WM&G. His administrative secretary, Captain Basie Lombard, said, "He does not want to speak to the press. It is his policy (not to comment) on personal matters."

Returning to South Africa in 1991, he defected to the IFP, emerging in 1993 as its chief legal adviser and later becoming its chief executive officer. His fall-out with the ANC hierarchy was apparently based on differences over ANC policy towards homeland leaders. Matthews, a friend of

IFP leader Buthelezi since they were ANC Youth League members together in the 1950s, favoured dialogue.

Skelemani said this week extradition was still an option, but political considerations would play a part in any decision.

"The only thing he might do himself would be to repay the people from whom he took the money — they are the ones who actually suffered a direct loss — then one would look at the matter with certain considerations," Skelemani said. He had been informed that Matthews "made approaches" in this regard about three weeks ago. "His mother is still here in Gaborone and he knows that one of these days he will have to come," he said.

"In law it makes no difference that he's a deputy minister — the law would treat him just like any other person," Skelemani said. "The crime is against the state. Even if he did repay (the complainants) he would still have to deal with this office."

He had not been in touch with the South African Police about the matter.

# More professional public service on way — minister

Political Correspondent

*ARC 9/9/94*  
PUBLIC servants will be required to sign a code of conduct, the senate has been told.

Public service and administration minister Zola Skweyiya said yesterday a professional ethos was to be created in the service.

Because people had no choice about using the public service, this did not mean it should be shoddy or sub-standard.

There would be a phased approach to rationalising the 11 services inherited from the previous dispensation into a

single service.

The public service had been stigmatised as inefficient, unrepresentative and out of touch with community needs.

This would be rectified, and the public service would mirror society at all levels.

Dr Skweyiya said black people should not be used as tokens in the public service.

They should be able to make policy decisions at the highest levels of government.

Moves were being made towards implementing uniform salaries and conditions of service, and rationalising the eight pension funds.

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# Donor row: Boesak briefed

OT 28/10/94

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By DAN SIMON

WESTERN CAPE Economic Affairs Minister Dr Allan Boesak is expected to issue a statement surrounding allegations that he utilised Swedish aid granted to the Foundation for Peace and Justice for personal purposes.

This was said late yesterday by foundation spokesman and Dr Boesak's personal assistant Mr Norman Michaels, who said Dr Boesak was "briefed" yesterday on developments surrounding the row which has developed between the foundation and the Swedish International Development Agency.

## Statement

"He is preparing a statement and he is also expecting his wife to seek advice. He is distressed by events. This is the last thing he needed. It's almost as if people want him to fail," Mr Michaels said.

Dr Boesak, who is abroad, is

## Statement in reply to allegations 'soon'

also expected to address allegations of unauthorised spending of a grant of about R840 000 by a video production company, Camelot Communications, run by his wife, Mrs Elna Boesak.

Sweden suspended all aid to the foundation on Tuesday pending an investigation into the use of donor funds.

Dr Boesak, who is chairman of the foundation, is in New York on an "investment promotions" visit to attract foreign investment to

the Western Cape. He is expected back on November 11.

Mr Michaels said Dr Boesak contacted his office yesterday morning for an update on events surrounding the funding allegations. It is not certain at this stage whether Dr Boesak would cut short his visit to the US.

Meanwhile, Dr Boesak's economic affairs department is expected to move shortly to new offices with a rental of about R750 000 a year.

## Lease Agreement

A property leasing company yesterday said they had signed a lease agreement with Dr Boesak's department for two floors of office space in an Adderley Street building. Further space is expected to be made available to his department next year.

Mr Herman Beukes, acting director-general of the Western Cape provincial administration, could not be reached for comment on allegations that Dr Boesak rented the office space without authority or a budget.

# R64m voucher theft by TPA uncovered

Political Staff **CT 31/10/94**

THE auditor-general's office has reported widespread irregularities in the books of the former Transvaal Provincial Administration.

According to the report, which was tabled in Parliament at the weekend, more than R64 million in the form of warrant vouchers had been stolen by TPA officials in the 1992/93 financial year.

Of this amount, payment of R38,1 million had been stopped in time by commercial banks and the Treasury, and R19,4 million had been recovered. All cases had been reported to the police.

Almost R28 000 in unauthorised expenditure had been paid out by the TPA.

Internal checking and control at several hospitals had not been functioning satisfactorily, and irregularities were found in the motor transport trading account. A "very high error rate" was reported in the wage provisions of the traffic administration.

Missing overtime claims "made it impossible to check payment of overtime worked and the recovery of leave without pay".

The report also noted that R21 million had been written off as losses, R2,5 million in pension monies had been stolen and cheque fraud by officials had amounted to R278 048.

# Millions lost in CPA fraud

259

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

A GRIM picture of rampant corruption, theft, fraud and financial mismanagement is contained in the 1992-93 auditor-general's report on the Cape Provincial Administration which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The auditor-general, Mr Henry Kluever, uncovered a wide range of irregularities in the old CPA budget which had a total expenditure of R4,2 billion.

Unauthorised expenditure of R108m was incurred in the health services, with R14,6 million attributed to thefts and losses.

The report found that Groote Schuur Hospital was unable to supply satisfactory replies following an audit relating to the inadequate control of stock and equipment.

It also made reference to the "transfer of academic and non-academic equipment to the value of R502 150 from Groote Schuur and Tygerberg hospitals to the Peninsula Technikon while approval had been given only for the transfer of academic equipment to the value of R218 633".

About R300 000 worth of fraudulent payments of supplementary salaries and allowances were made by an officer at Tygerberg Hospital to various beneficiaries who were not entitled to payments.

Mr Kluever's report also stated: "Although 450 surplus posts, representing expenditure amounting to R11,25m, were identified for abolition, the compulsory retrenchment of surplus staff could not be carried out due to political and trade union resistance."

The government plan to move towards primary health care which necessitated the compulsory retrenchment of more than 2 000 staff members could not take place because of pressure from unions, staff associations and "demands by groups outside the system".

## R201m owed

The audit investigation had also uncovered a number of cases of alleged fraud by part-time district surgeons.

The report also outlines widespread theft of government assets, including R1,4m theft of pension monies (including R596 000 in an armed robbery in Khayelitsha in 1992).

The reports also confirms that black local authorities are in a state of financial collapse.

The amount owed by black local authorities in the Cape in respect of rent and service fees amounted to R201m in June 1993 compared with R145m the previous year.

The auditor-general's report also noted a "disturbing number of errors in the published financial statements" of the Cape Town City Council.

"As the City Council failed to draw up and submit financial statements for the 1992-93 financial year in good time, the auditing and the evaluation of the corrective steps had not yet been completed at the time of completing the report."



# Sutcliffe slams critical report on CPA 'fraud'

By CHRIS BATEMAN

UNDER-funding of hospital and health services in the former Cape Province was directly responsible for the R108 million of "unauthorised expenditure" — without which services would have collapsed and staff retrenched.

This was said yesterday by Dr Tom Sutcliffe, deputy director-

general of Hospital and Health Services in the Western Cape, in response to the auditor-general's critical 1992-93 report on the CPA.

Stabled in Parliament on Monday, the document painted a picture of corruption, theft, fraud and financial mismanagement — but press reports had ignored "pertinent explanations", given by his

branch to questions raised by the auditor-general, Dr Sutcliffe said.

He said the past few years had been "desperately difficult times" in which to manage health services with rising crime, violence and rapid informal urbanisation set against diminished health funding.

A sum of R14,6m attributed by the

auditor-general to theft and losses was neither lost nor stolen and referred to unrecovered fees, written off to the satisfaction of the auditor-general. These fees had been charged to the poorest patients.

The sum of R502m for equipment used by the Peninsula Technikon but belonging to the Peninsula's

academic hospitals was fully covered by a legal agreement which the auditor-general's staff "regrettably overlooked". This had since been corrected, Dr Sutcliffe said.

Of major concern were cases of fraud by "certain part-time district surgeons", which brought the whole district service into question, he said.

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# Finance chief halts flight of bosses and money

**CLIVE SAWYER**

Weekend Argus  
Political Correspondent

R166 million the government had used up the total savings of the corporate sector since the April election.

CLIVE SAWYER was "frightening" - R166 million the government had used up the total savings of the corporate sector since the April election. If just 10 percent of this expense was saved, 10 000 houses could be built a year.

HAD finance director-general Hannes Smut not put a stop to it, all heads of government departments would have been flown from Pretoria to Cape Town just to listen to a parliamentary budget debate.

Finance minister Chris Liebenberg told the senate the government's travel and entertainment bill was "frightening". He asked whether any private company would have allowed the expense of flying the 11 directors-general across the country just to listen to political speeches.

Mr Liebenberg, who was introducing the first reading of the Appropriation Bill, disclosed that last year borrowing was being done for shorter periods at lower interest.

Mr Liebenberg said he had been surprised and disappointed that the Press had highlighted only two aspects of the six-point economic plan announced by deputy president Thabo Mbeki last weekend. These were the so-called belt-tightening measures and privatisation.

The budget was tight "We cannot manufacture money unless we want higher inflation".

(259) (49)

# HoR finances 'unacceptable'

FINANCIAL mismanagement had been allowed to continue in the House of Representatives' administration despite urgings by a parliamentary committee that corrective steps be taken, auditor-general Mr Henri Kluever said in a report released yesterday.

In his report on the HoR administration for 1992/93 he said the House Committee on Public Accounts had expressed "profound concern" in a Septem-

ber 1992 report over the administration's worsening financial management

This had included deficient internal checking and control, errors and poor financial record-keeping

The House Committee had recommended that effective corrective steps should receive the highest priority

Serious dissatisfaction was again expressed by the House

Committee in September last year that active corrective steps had not been taken

Mr Kluever said in his report "it appears the position has still not improved — an unacceptable situation has, in the opinion of this office, been simply allowed to persist. This is a source of serious concern."

There was unauthorised expenditure of just over R5 million in the year — Sapa

(259)

CT 18/11/94



# Questions about HoR thefts

(259) CT 24/11/94  
Staff Reporter

THE former director-general of the defunct House of Representatives (HoR) expects to appear before a parliamentary committee for questioning over the alleged theft of almost R2 million by HoR staff in 1992.

Mr Patrick McEnery said that although the auditor-general's report on the HoR financial affairs for 1992/93 was only presented before parliament recently, HoR

staff members who were implicated in the thefts had been suspended and the cases were referred to the police for investigation.

In a report on the HoR, auditor-general Mr Henri Kleuver said almost R2m was stolen in 11 cases.

The alleged thefts included an officer submitting expenditure vouchers for just over R1m after fictitious credits were created.

Another incident involved seven regional office cashiers who

received a total of R609 022 without depositing it.

Mr McEnery said one official, who allegedly stole more than R65 000 after directing payments to fictitious consultants, committed suicide when he was found out.

Mr McEnery said he still had to appear before Parliament's joint standing committee on public accounts, where he expected to be questioned on the thefts.

# Row over bill prevents vote

By CHRIS BATEMAN

HEATED debate over the exclusion of an affirmative action provision in the new "transparent" local Tender Board Bill ended without a vote in the Western Cape legislature yesterday.

The proposed new law, accepted unanimously as a "great improvement" on the old one, creates wider representation on the tender board, greater transparency in advertising and is aimed at promoting small and medium business.

It was referred back to the Standing Committee on Finance by the ANC who objected to the lack of community consultation and who forced hearings involving at least 14 business groupings from "disadvantaged" communities.

## Affirmative action plan 'needed'

Mr Cameron Dugmore (ANC) questioned whether the DP and NP vote against the affirmative action clause was not "made easier" by standing committees having been closed to the public at that stage.

He said the Tender Board could become an invaluable upliftment tool.

Transport Minister Mr Leonard Ramatlakane said if the NP voted against the affirmative action amendment in the House it

CT 29/11/94 (259)  
would be a clear signal that they intended clinging to power and continuing to marginalise the disenfranchised communities.

Finance Minister Mr Kobus Meiring said the bill gave preference to local suppliers of goods and services within the framework of the RDP.

One of the most important new innovations of the bill is the wider advertising of contracts in the media replacing sole publication in the Government Gazette.

The bill also provides for the publication of a Provincial Tender Bulletin which will be widely distributed and is intended to put a stop to automatic extension of contracts for holders after three years.

Contract holders will in future have to re-apply alongside new competing bids.

The debate continues this morning.

# 'Millions lost to corruption'

PRETORIA — Large-scale corruption by some top Correctional Services and Health officials, involved in the supply of expensive but inferior soya-based foods to prisoners, has cost taxpayers millions, says a report presented to President Nelson Mandela yesterday. *BIDay 29/11/94*

The Van der Watt commission of inquiry into state tender contracts of textured vegetable protein products has alleged that Health Department deputy director Johan Kotze and now retired Correctional Services Lt-Gen GJ van Wyk committed fraud and bribery. The two departments said yesterday the commission had recommended that its findings be forwarded to the attorney-general for a decision. *(259)* The report also recommended that criminal charges be investigated against Pro-Tol Foods MD Chummy von Lempke, who allegedly supplied the inferior products and bribed officials. Over several years, he allegedly gave officials "exorbitant" sums of money and gifts to persuade them to award contracts to his company. It said Von Lempke could face charges

STEPHANE BOTHMA

of fraud, bribery, making up false account books and destruction of financial records.

In co-operation with Van Wyk and Kotze, he allegedly supplied products that had not been authorised by the State Tender Board and used Correctional Services as a convenient market for his company's surplus products. *29/11/94*

"He supplied substandard and inferior products to the state, thus causing the state to suffer losses amounting to millions of rands," the commission found.

"He initially gave small gifts, which gradually became larger until public servants became so entangled in Pro-Tol's web that there was no opportunity of escape." In addition, the commission said Correctional Services should investigate instituting a civil action against Van Wyk, Kotze and Von Lempke to recover damages.

It alleged that, as a result of favouritism towards Pro-Tol, the company Rodhion's state contracts had been cancelled in fa-

☐ To Page 2

## Corruption

*BIDay 29/11/94* ☐ From Page 1  
vour of Pro-Tol Rodhion has instituted a civil action for R7m against the state for alleged damages suffered as a result.

Correctional Services said six more of its officials also faced departmental action as a result of alleged misconduct. *(259)*

The commission found that since 1986, Van Wyk received gifts and compensation from Pro-Tol in exchange for which he commended the company's services and products in an "extremely subjective and exaggerated manner".

Through "deliberate misrepresentation", he had deceived Correctional Services and his actions had cost taxpayers more than R4.2m. He had also allegedly been involved in the burning of Pro-Tol account books and vouchers.

The commission said Kotze had performed remunerated work for Pro-Tol

without permission while employed by the Health Department, and he had promoted preferential use of the company's products by the state. He allegedly received remuneration of more than R85 000, went overseas at Pro-Tol's expense and received a car from the company for his use between June 1991 and September last year.

"His unlawful actions most probably caused a loss of several millions of rands to the state because of more expensive contracts being accepted on his advice."

Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela said it was clear that the appointment of the Van der Watt commission had been necessary to uncover many facts pertaining to corruption and malpractice. He believed measures were in place to prevent "a recurrence of the event that led to the commission's appointment".



# Officials 'linked to tender fraud'

CT 30/11/94

(259)

JOHANNESBURG — Senior government officials face disciplinary action and charges of corruption involving state tenders.

Magistrate Mr H H van der Watt, who was investigating state tender contracts for textured vegetable protein products supplied to prisons, made his findings public yesterday.

Pro-Tol Foods managing director Mr "Chummy" von Lempke faces charges of fraud, bribery and contravention of the Corruption, Companies and Income Tax acts.

Pro-Tol Foods is a state tender contractor that allegedly supplied inferior soya-based foods to prisons.

NP official Mr Gert Oosthuizen was implicated through his business and

personal relationship with former Correctional Services employee Lt-Gen G J van Wyk, who was under investigation because of his close ties with Mr Von Lempke.

The Van der Watt report said Mr Oosthuizen "was the ideal person to further the interests of Gen Van Wyk and Pro-Tol at parliamentary level — which he did".

Former correctional services minister Mr Adriaan Vlok acted "morally reprehensibly" by approaching Pro-Tol Foods for a party-political donation shortly after it became known police were investigating fraud charges against the company.

The commission said it was alarmed that although the State Tender Board

annually awarded contracts worth R10 billion there was no inspectorate to vet the execution of contracts.

Mr Vlok and Mr Gert Oosthuizen commented that the commission's findings were "rightfully and morally regrettable".

The departments of State Expenditure, Correctional Services and Health said the commission had been "grossly unfair" in its criticism of some officials as it failed to take into account that some officials were victims of manipulation.

DP spokesman on correctional services Mr James Selfe said firm action should be taken against officials involved in bribery and favouritism — Own Correspondent, Sapa

# Public Protector Bill passed

By CHRIS BATEMAN

A WESTERN CAPE Public Protector Bill was passed by the provincial legislature yesterday

Former University of the Western Cape Rector and DP MP Professor Richard van der Ross called it a "sad reflection on society"

Adding his voice to the unanimous support the bill received, Professor Van der

Ross said it would help the eventual appointee deal with inefficiency, incompetence, discourtesy and "downright dishonesty"

Former Cape Administrator and now Finance, Expenditure and Service Commission Minister, Mr Kobus Meiring, said he wanted to make it "very clear that none of us is above the law"

He took exception to re-

ports of the auditor-general's findings which implied that corruption had become a feature of his (previous) administration (259)

The shortage of some R108 million had been due to underfunding and not to maladministration

While some "tragic" theft of pension monies had occurred, there had been no outright corruption

TOTHILLS

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88 St George's St  
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# Crackdown called on govt fraud

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT's most powerful watchdog committee has called for decisive action to crack down on widespread fraud, theft, corruption and maladministration bedevilling a number of government institutions.

The report of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Accounts tabled yesterday calls for "urgent and extraordinary" measures to ensure that the state's assets are properly monitored after hearing evidence of misspending and lax financial control in several state bodies.

The joint committee, comprising MPs and senators from all parties, recommends an urgent government probe into ways to eliminate "widespread fraud" occurring in the payment of social pensions and welfare grants.

The report points to serious problems which have arisen as a result of the change-over from apartheid bodies to new structures.

A "top priority" was the urgent need to ensure that suitably qualified persons with accounting skills be installed in government institutions.

The auditor-general's report tabled in Parliament earlier this year pointed to misspending of hundreds of millions of rands.

The committee, which reviews the spending of taxpayers' money by a range of government or government-aided institutions, said the practice of keeping incomplete asset registers was cause for "real concern".

(259) CT 16/12/94



## THE HELDERBERG DISASTER

A Weekend  
Argus  
special  
investigation

by  
**NORMAN  
CHANDLER**

**D**OUBTS about the cause of the Helderberg crash arose as soon as it occurred, with many claims being made about its cargo. Bereaved families speculated openly while telephone callers to newspaper offices around the country claimed cargo such as fireworks, nitric acid, armaments and other war materiel was on board.

None of the allegations was ever proved. All that the Margo board of inquiry into the accident found was that the smoke which probably caused the crash emanated from a pallet at the right front of the upper cargo compartment in the Boeing 747 Combi aircraft.

Some families, however, refused to accept a R177 000 payout per passenger made by South African Airways to victims, preferring to wait

until after the inquiry in case their legal advisers found they would be able to claim under the Warsaw Convention, which allows for claims to be lodged up to two years after an air accident.

Yvonne Bellagarda, widow of flight engineer Giuseppe (Joe) Bellagarda, said at the time "What is so terrible is just not knowing what happened. You try to forget, then everything comes out again on television. But I have also kept a scrapbook of all the coverage and would still like to get to the bottom of it. I want to know."

Her husband was making his last flight for SAA after 29 years with the airline. His voice was prominent in a recording of voice communications between the aircraft crew, Plaisance airport on Mauritius and ZUL, the South African Airways radio.

The recording was played to a hushed Rand

Supreme Court during the inquiry accident.

Retired SAA captain Dennis C. the Helderberg as well as other seven years, gave evidence to the described its findings "as along — that there was a fire on

He added "I flew that route of nothing I can imagine that we that could burn so ferociously put it out. They have spent a lot of coming up with something that we. They did not find what was

Captain Cronje's evidence was inquiry board but rejected because substantiated.

Weekend Argus has conducted a investigation into the tragedy ..

# What happened on

AN in-depth investigation by Weekend Argus has found there may have been a deliberate cover-up of the cause of the crash of the SAA Boeing 747, the Helderberg, seven years ago.

The investigation, conducted in three countries, has uncovered more questions than answers about the reasons for the disaster.

Evidence points to a cover-up involving not only non-disclosure of important facts because they could have thought this to be important to South Africa's security situation at the time, but also the inexplicable destruction of vital cargo documentation in the Republic of China (Taiwan).

A total of 159 passengers and crew died when the aircraft — flight SA 295 — fell into the Indian Ocean north of Mauritius just after midnight on November 28 1987. It was the worst SAA crash in history.

Inquiries in South Africa, Mauritius and Taiwan found the following:

■ The aircraft, unbeknown to South African Airways, was carrying a propellant presumably used for rocket research and development.

There are strong indications it could have been so-called red mercury, a propellant which is a key factor in the development of nuclear weapons.

The then South African Defence Force and Armscor both denied having any cargo on board.

It is surmised that the consignment, which British intelligence sources say was being couriered, unexpectedly became volatile at a height of 10 000m, emitting smoke and other fumes which probably incapacitated the passengers and crew, causing the crash.

Dealers in red mercury, meanwhile, have told Weekend Argus that ever since the Helderberg crash such volatile material is now transported at much-lower altitudes, preferably at ground level.

At that time, South Africa had a fledgling inter-continental ballistic missile programme, although Armscor has denied this. Military analysts in South Africa and Britain said the development of such missiles formed part of a space research programme in which South Africa had been involved for years.

■ Documentation regarding the cargo was destroyed by Taiwanese officials while the Margo accident inquiry was still in session. This has been confirmed in Taipei under pressure of questioning by Weekend Argus.

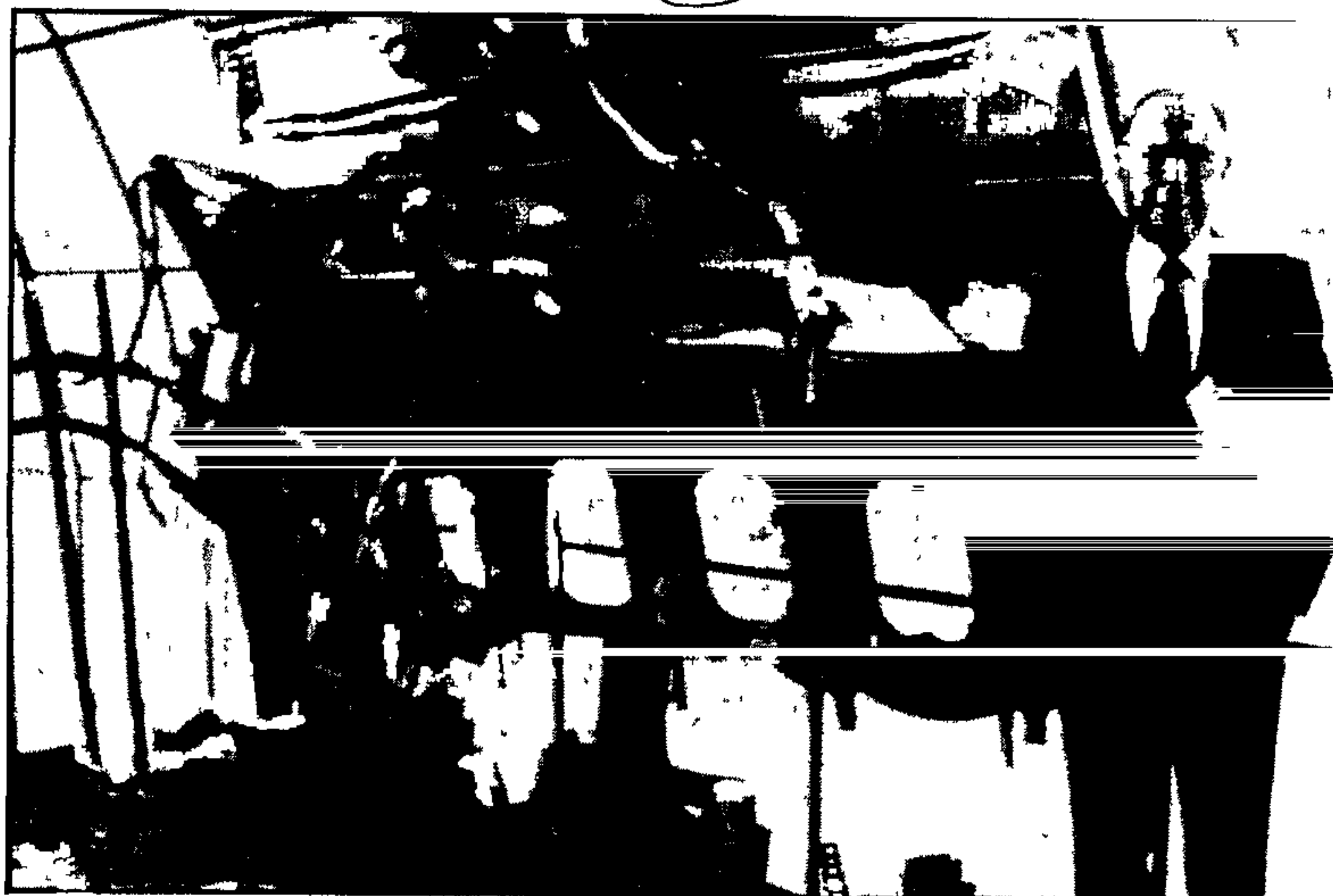
■ No cargo or air cargo waybill was ever made public by investigators who reported to the inquiry that they had checked computer records.

Cargo handlers in Taipei said, however, that the manifestos covering cargo loaded at Taipei, at the time, would have been typewritten and not placed in a computer, as stated in the report issued by the Margo inquiry.

This means the inquiry also might have been given misleading information.

■ A mystery cargo, identified only as "tropical fish", was aboard the aircraft. This is the first time there has been any indication that the aircraft carried anything other than computers, computer parts and watches with lithium batteries, as reported by the inquiry.

Chinese sources have speculated that



FLASHBACK... to 1989, as inquiry head Mr Justice Cecil Margo examines the partly reassembled cargo area

"tropical fish" may have been a cover name for an explosive material placed illegally aboard the aircraft.

The Margo report also mentioned a possible misrepresentation of cargo.

■ A Mauritius medical team assigned to the accident found the bodies of the victims had been strangely mutilated. Post-mortem results on the bodies or any other indication of how the occupants of the aircraft may have died was never divulged in the inquiry report and information about the state of the bodies when they were found has also never been divulged.

■ Weekend Argus's investigation was also told of various claims relating to possible causes of the crash.

It is virtually impossible to confirm these because of a lack of documentation and the unwillingness of former state employees to provide details.

It has been learned, for instance, that the aircraft's commander, Captain Dawie Uys, may have been "persuaded" by a senior government official over the telephone from Pretoria to take off after he had refused to do so when he apparently discovered the nature of his cargo. Aircraft captains have to complete documentation relating to every aspect of passengers and cargo before take-off.

The aircraft was delayed as a result, with the official reasons given as "weather" or "connecting passengers" from an incoming flight.

Captain Uys's concern about the cargo was acknowledged at the time by a senior SAA official, Marthinus Jacobs, in Taipei, but was never mentioned before the inquiry. Mr Jacobs, the last person to see Captain Uys before the flight, said he had been aware of rumours regarding the cargo, but

did not believe Captain Uys was particularly worried about it.

Weekend Argus was told at Taipei that waiting for a connecting flight was unheard of at Chiang Kai-shek (CKS) international airport and that this claim should be regarded as a "very flimsy reason".

Officials at CKS said they could not recollect such a call having been received by Captain Uys but, significantly, did not dismiss the possibility.

Pilots interviewed by Weekend Argus, while not confirming that Captain Uys may have had such a call, said they would not be surprised "considering the nature of cargo carried at that time".

The pilots, all of whom still fly international routes, have declined to elaborate on the nature of the cargoes carried during the years when South Africa was the subject of international sanctions.

## Sadness of a fateful journey captured in simple island

IT is a place of sadness, where even the tropical birds don't sing too loudly.

The crash of the waves on the brilliant white shore a stone's throw away also appears to be strangely muted, as if the sea is acutely aware of what happened that night seven years ago.

This is the scene of a memorial to an event which shook South Africans everywhere and even to-

day is talked about as one of the world's great mysteries of the air.

It was near the village of Belle Mare that some of the bodies and the wreckage from the crash of the South African Airways Boeing 747, the Helderberg, were washed up on the beautiful reef-enclosed beach. The flight path of the Helderberg would have taken the plane over the village and on

to Plaisance airport.

The simple, marble cenotaph — erected next to the lonely beach on Mauritius to honour the 159 passengers and crew who died on November 28, 1987 — is a dramatic reminder to a South African far from home of the reverence with which people on this holiday island regard the accident.

Everywhere one goes people

tell of the Helderberg and are eager to direct visitors to the site on a remote corner the north-east of the island.

Erected by South African Airways on land given by the Mauritius government, the cenotaph with a simple plaque detailing the events of that night, receives a regular stream of South African, Chinese and Japanese visitors.



would be able to claim under the... which allows for claims to be two years after an air accident. ... widow of flight engineer Bellagarda, said at the time "What is just not knowing what happened get, then everything comes out again But I have also kept a scrapbook of ... and would still like to get to the I want to know" ... was making his last flight for SAA with the airline His voice was a recording of voice communications aircraft crew, Plaisance airport on ZUR, the South African Airways

... was played to a hushed Rand

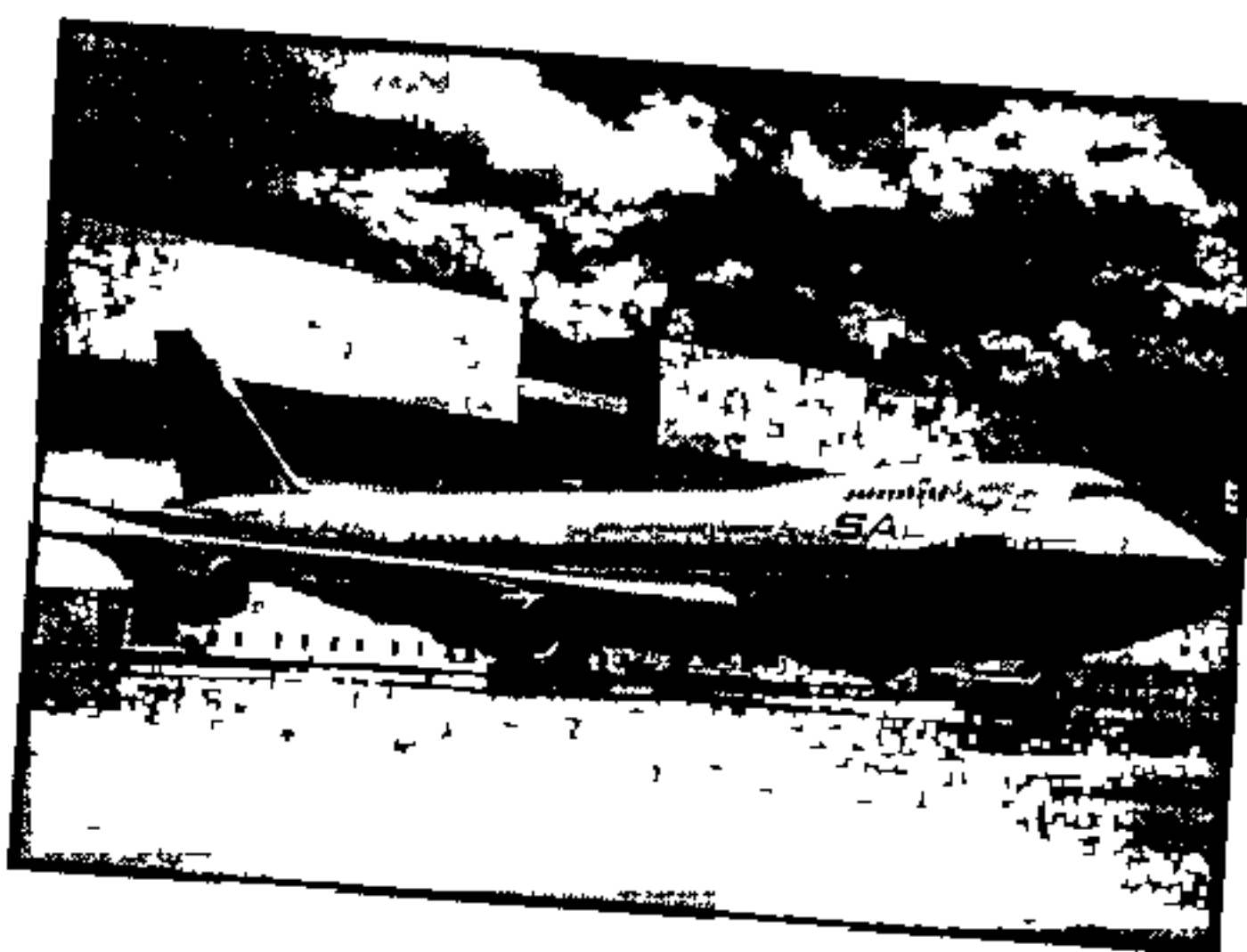
... during the inquiry into the accident

Retired SAA captain Dennis Cronje, who flew the Helderberg as well as other Boeing 747s for seven years, gave evidence to the inquiry and later described its findings "as something we knew all along — that there was a fire on the aeroplane".

He added "I flew that route often and there is nothing I can imagine that we ever took as freight that could burn so ferociously that we could not put it out They have spent a lot of money and time coming up with something that we knew all along They did not find what was burning."

Captain Cronje's evidence was evaluated by the inquiry board but rejected because it was not substantiated

Weekend Argus has conducted a special investigation into the tragedy.



# ened on SA 295?



Justice Cecil Margo examines the partly reassembled cargo area of the SAA Helderberg

learned, for instance, that ... Captain Dawie ... been "persuaded" by a se- ... official over the tele- ... a to take off after he do so when he apparently nature of his cargo Air- ... to complete documen- to every aspect of passen- before take-off ... was delayed as a result, reasons given as "weath- ... passengers" from an in- ... concern about the cargo at the time by a senior ... in Taipei, ... before the inqui- the last person to see Cap- the flight, said he had been - regarding the cargo, but

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Officials at CKS said they could not rec- ollect such a call having been received by Captain Uys but, significantly, did not dis- miss the possibility

Pilots interviewed by Weekend Argus, while not confirming that Captain Uys may have had such a call, said they would not be surprised "considering the nature of cargo carried at that time"

The pilots, all of whom still fly interna- tional routes, have declined to elaborate on the nature of the cargoes carried during the years when South Africa was the sub- ject of international sanctions.

Weekend Argus has been given expert medical opinion which rules out any possi- bility of an explosion having occurred, but which also states that the bodies and parts of bodies of 15 dead eventually found had injuries which defied medical knowledge

The official accident report said soot had been detected in the throats and lungs of the victims

The man in charge of the Mauritius medical team that helped on the night of the accident — which happened 134 nauti- cal miles north-east of the island — was visibly surprised to hear from Weekend Argus that medical reports on the dead did not form part of the official report of the Margo inquiry, an international team of experts under the chairmanship of Mr Jus- tice Margo

Dr Indiraduth Chunnoo, formerly head of Mauritius' Hospital of the North and now in private practice, said in the Mauri- tius capital, Port Louis "I would have thought there would at least have been a description of the bodies because it was something the likes of which I have not seen in my medical career"

He then described what he and his medi- cal team saw that night.

"Some of the bodies recovered had been decapitated, others were missing upper limbs The lower trunk and other limbs were intact

"But, the most horrifying was to see that the backbone had been removed from some trunks and the rest of the body re- mained, or there was merely the backbone without flesh," he said

"Now, that is something that you do not find as a result of an explosion It is the result of something more devastating, but the question is What?"

He disputed a claim made by South Afri- can medical personnel at the time that sharks may have attacked the bodies

Dr Chunnoo said that at first he thought there may have been an explosion

"Yes, I felt at the time that it may have been an explosion, (but) we cannot say what sort of explosion or whether the im- pact of the aircraft could have caused such mutilation"

What still puzzled him was that no sur- vivors were found, he said

Asked if he thought that an explosion could have been caused by a volatile com- pound, such as red mercury or solid rocket fuel, Dr Chunnoo replied "We (the medical profession) all know what mercury can do, particularly in its raw state"

Dr Chunnoo, clearly nervous, said he was not convinced of the explosion theory, because there was no shock-wave damage, which is characteristic of an explosion tak- ing place in a confined space such as the fuselage of an aircraft.

Johannesburg forensic specialist Dr Ver- non Kemp said two of the bodies contained sufficient blood in suitable condition for analysis and that the breathing passages of eight bodies contained soot.

The causes of death of six of the victims was given as "multiple injuries" and two others, from which blood had been taken, was put down as "multiple injuries plus carbon monoxide intoxication"

The search for survivors was called off on November 30, less than 48 hours after the crash

The Margo report said "On November 30, at 7 30am, it was decided after anxious deliberation to terminate the search for survivors and to concentrate on recovery of wreckage pieces

"By this time, mutilated human remains were retrieved, but only eight bodies were substantial enough for medico-legal post- mortem examination The nature of the in- juries indicated that the impact forces were too high for survival"

This is the only reference in the 178- page report to anything connected to the state of the bodies retrieved

Officials at Taipei's CKS airport insisted that cargo-handling procedures were tamper-proof, but they did not rule out the possibility of something untoward happen-

## ourney captured in simple island memorial

... of the ... of the ... to Plaisance airport

The simple, marble cenotaph — erected next to the lonely beach on Mauritius to honour the 159 passengers and crew who died on November 28, 1987 — is a dramatic reminder to a South Afri- can far from home of the rever- ence with which people on this holiday island regard the acci- dent

Everywhere one goes people

tell of the Helderberg memorial and are eager to direct visitors to the site on a remote corner on the north-east of the island

Erected by South African Air- ways on land given by the Mauri- tius government, the cenotaph, with a simple plaque detailing the events of that night, receives a regular stream of South Afri- can, Chinese and Japanese visi- tors

Often in tears, they lay wreaths at the foot of the ceno- taph, particularly on the anniver- sary of the crash.

For visitors it is a long and hair-raising drive along narrow roads to reach the beach But, at a cost of 600 Mauritius rupees (about R110) for the return trip, it is a small price to pay to visit what amounts to a little bit of South Africa

ARG 17-18/12/94

# More questions than answers in mystery crash

From page 19

ing with cargo transferred from a foreign carrier into CKS from Japan, for instance, and then on to the Helderberg

This possibility was repeated several times by senior officials interviewed by Weekend Argus in their offices at CKS

It has, however, been irrevocably established that two pallets of freight, a third of the aircraft's cargo, were loaded aboard the Helderberg — a Boeing 747 Combi cargo/passenger jet — from a flight which landed at CKS from Tokyo on the day the South African aircraft was due to leave on its last flight

The Japanese government, surprisingly, only allowed South African investigators two weeks in which to complete a task which should have taken many weeks. It was said at the time that the decision was taken because of "political sensitivities"

The team was given two-week visas after applying to Japan's Hong Kong consulate for four-month ones. The team returned to South Africa with 96 percent of their work in Tokyo left undone

It also was established in Taipei that 15 Japanese cargo forwarders never applied for compensation for cargo they placed aboard the Helderberg

In contrast, Taiwan allowed investigators, including members of the South African Police, ample time to conclude their inquiries

Confirmation that typewritten cargo documents pertaining to the last flight of the Helderberg, in fact, had been destroyed in Taiwan came from airport officials, who told Weekend Argus this was "standard practice" and in line with local rules and regulations

This, however, directly contradicted what the Margo report said — that an investigation had been undertaken of computer disks at the time and that a number of computerised waybills had been checked

The report said "A computer selected 10 house waybills and one master waybill out of 111 bills. It was found the items in the consignment agreed with the relative documents"

The destruction of the typewritten documents took place in 1989 when the Margo team was still completing its report, issued in 1990

Warehouse worker Hsu Chun-lung said that as soon as a warehouse of documentation filled up, the paper was taken away and destroyed

Cargo terminal assistant manager Andy Hsieh confirmed this, adding "We rou-

tinely destroy the documentation every two years because of the space that is taken up"

Confirmation that the Helderberg's cargo documents had not been transferred to computer disks came from Roger Yu, manager of China Airlines cargo sales and services department

Mr Hsieh also told Weekend Argus he had no knowledge of what cargo the Helderberg may have been carrying and added that personnel who may have handled the loading of the aircraft seven years ago "are not available"

Weekend Argus was told by independent sources that the handlers had been "removed" from the airport

It has been established for the first time that details of the cargo claimed by the Margo inquiry to have been carried by the Helderberg were, in fact, incorrect

The Helderberg was carrying "tropical fish", computers and computer parts, textiles, ships' components and printing and packaging materials

According to the Margo inquiry report, the cargo comprised largely electrical components and parts (mainly computers), hardware, paper articles, textiles and sports equipment

Tsai Tu-hsin, a sub-section chief at the cargo terminal, said that if "dangerous material" such as explosives had been placed aboard the aircraft, a "declaration must be made"

"It is a procedure used by all airlines," said Mr Tsai, who also said that, at the time of the Helderberg crash, Taiwan was under martial law and that, as a consequence, air cargo had to be kept in the terminal's warehouse for 24 hours before onward shipping could take place

"But, it was not a prerequisite for cargo coming from somewhere else for onward movement," said Mr Tsai

The Margo inquiry found that the possibility of a misdeclaration or a false declaration in the consignment notes or cargo materials could not be ruled out

Taiwan had an official representative, Colonel Liang Lung, on the inquiry board. He is now director of flight standards of the Taiwan Civil Aeronautics Administration

He told Weekend Argus in his office at Sung Shan airport, in central Taipei, there was nothing further to add and "all one can do is refer to the conclusions reached by the Margo inquiry"

He provided Weekend Argus with a copy of the conclusions reached

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WEEKEND ARGUS SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

# SHOCK

# NEW TWIST

AR6 17-18/12/94

# ON HEIDERBERG

■ Mystery still surrounds the crash seven years ago of SAA Boeing 747 Heiderberg. But compelling indications are emerging now that a mysterious cargo may have been the cause of the tragedy.

**NORMAN CHANDLER**  
Weekend Argus Correspondent

INVESTIGATIONS by Weekend Argus, conducted in three countries, have uncovered striking new evidence of a possible cover-up of the cause of the Heiderberg air disaster.

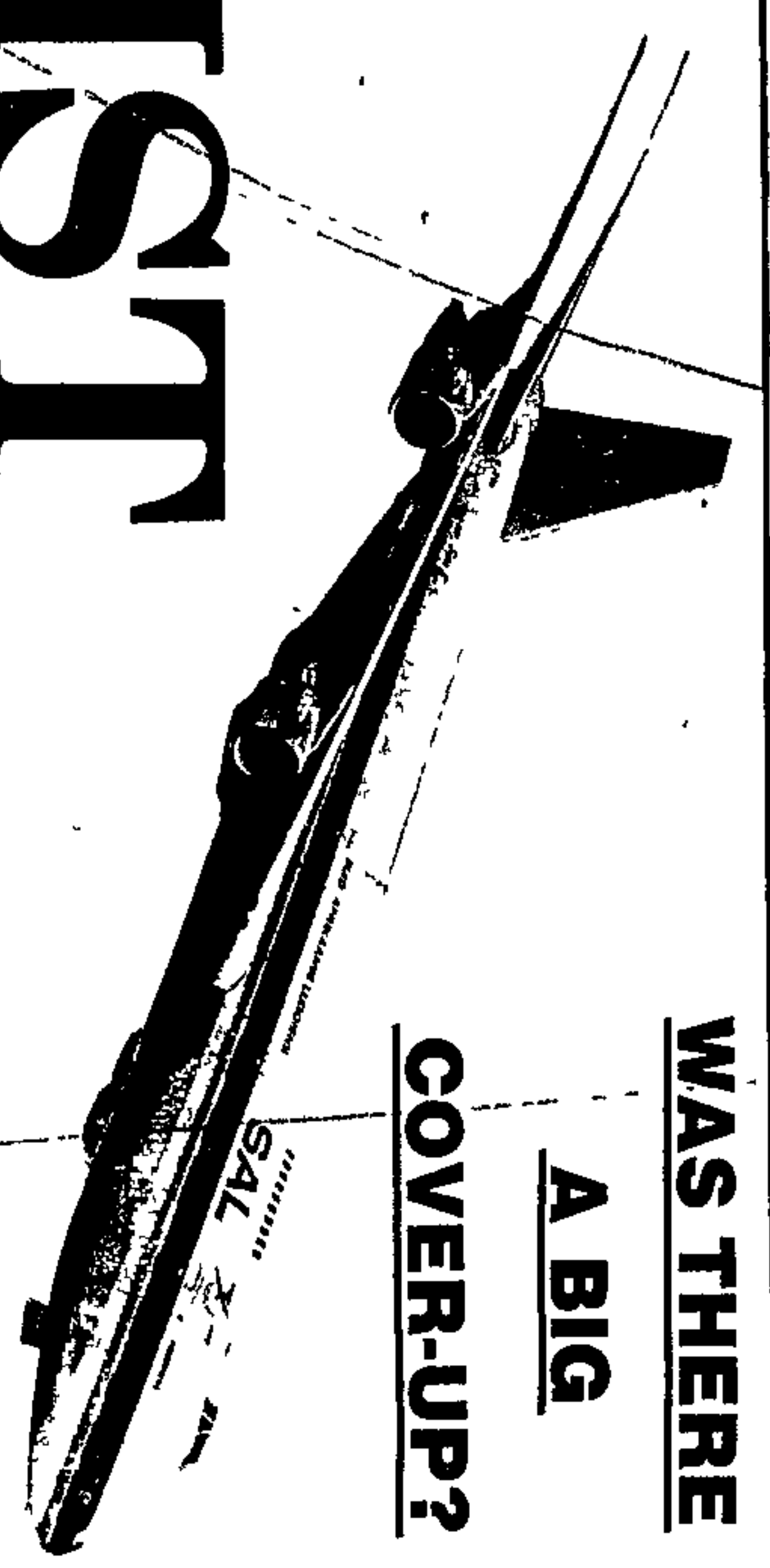
The information points to the possibility that the Heiderberg had been illegally carrying a secret new rocket fuel when it crashed into the Indian Ocean seven years ago.

The evidence suggests not only a non-disclosure of important facts because this was thought to be important to South Africa's security situation at the time, but also to the destruction of vital cargo documentation in the Republic of China (Taiwan).

A total of 159 passengers and crew died when the aircraft plunged into the sea north of Mauritius just after midnight on November 28 1987. It was the worst South African Airways crash in history.

The man who conducted the investigation into the crash, Judge Cecil Margo, now retired, says he was satisfied with the findings of his probe, but had always kept an open mind. He says he would support moves to re-open the investigation if evidence warranted it.

Inquiries made in South Africa, Mauritius and Taiwan have established the following:  
■ The aircraft, unknown to SAA, was carrying a propellant presumably used for rocket research and development.



WAS THERE

A BIG

COVER-UP?



**Buthlezi: No decision to pull out of government**

DURBAN — Inkatha had not taken any decision to pull out of the government of national unity but had the right to discuss the issue, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said.

"The IFP like any other political party has a right to discuss and debate and consider its participation in the government of national unity," Chief Buthelezi said in a statement yesterday.

He said that given the stresses and strains of working in a GNU, the IFP's national council had "every right to discuss the problems it encounters, how long such a government of national unity will last and

**Herschelle**

**hits a century**

**JOHN FREUDENBERG**

at Newlands  
RUGBY and cricket prodigy Herschelle Gibbs led the Western Province run feast at Newlands yesterday with a superb 102 against Boland

**Sold and enjo in over 160 c**



the time, but also to the destruction of the aircraft's documentation in the Republic of China (Taiwan)

A total of 159 passengers and crew died when the aircraft plunged into the sea north of Mauritius just after midnight on November 28 1987. It was the worst South African Airways crash in history.

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Inquiries made in South Africa, Mauritius and Taiwan have established the following:

■ The aircraft, unbeknown to SAA, was carrying a propellant presumably used for rocket research and development. There are strong indications it could have been so-called red mercury, a propellant which is a key factor in the development of

## More reports — page 19

nuclear weapons. It is surmised the consignment, which British intelligence sources say was being couriered, unexpectedly became volatile at a height of 10 000 m, emitting smoke and other fumes which probably incapacitated the passengers and crew, causing the crash.

■ Documentation regarding the cargo was destroyed by Taiwanese officials while the Margo inquiry was still in session. This has been confirmed in Taipei under pressure of questioning by Weekend Argus.

■ No cargo manifest, or air cargo waybill, was ever made public by investigators, who reported to the inquiry that they had checked computer records. Cargo handlers in Taipei said, however, that the documents covering cargo loaded at Taipei at the time would have been typewritten and not in a computer, as stated in the report issued by the Margo inquiry. This meant that the inquiry may have been given misleading information.

■ A mystery cargo, identified only as "tropical fish", was aboard the aircraft. This is the first time there has been any indication that the aircraft carried anything other than computers, computer parts and watches with lithium batteries, as reported by the inquiry. Chinese sources have speculated that "tropical fish" may have been a cover name for an explosive material placed illegally aboard the aircraft. The Margo report also mentioned a possible misrepresentation of cargo.

■ A Mauritius medical team assigned to the accident found the bodies of the victims had been strangely mutilated. Post-mortem results on the bodies or any other indication of how the occupants of the aircraft may have died also was never divulged in the inquiry report and information about the state of the bodies when they were found has never before been divulged.

■ Weekend Argus has also learned that the aircraft's commander, Captain Dawie Uys, may have been "persuaded" by a senior government official over the telephone from Pretoria to take off after he refused to do so when he apparently discovered the nature of his cargo. The aircraft was delayed as a result, with the official reasons given as "weather" or "connecting passengers" from an incoming flight. Captain Uys's concern about the cargo was acknowledged at the time by a senior SAA official, Marthinus Jacobs, in Taipei, but was never brought before the inquiry.

Judge Margo, who was chairman of the board of

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Weekend Argus SUN

■ From page 1

inquiry into the Helderberg crash, said yesterday he was no longer in office and had no jurisdiction to reopen the board of inquiry. He, nevertheless, agreed that, depending on the new evidence, an inquiry should be reopened if there was a proper case for it.

He was reacting to a request by Weekend Argus for comment on information it had obtained while investigating the disaster. Reporter Norman Chandler is to meet informally with the judge early next week to discuss further aspects of the case.

Mr Justice Margo said "We followed up many leads which, when tested, were found to have not a gossamer thread of truth."

"For example, we had information from an anonymous caller who claimed to have seen rockets (firecrackers) in the hold. There were dozens of such tip-offs."

"Another woman told us it was more than her life was worth to talk to us, but she knew her employer was importing fireworks. When this was tested by police, it was found to be a fabrication."

# Signs point to possible cover-up of 'undeclassified'

"Our mission was to find the cause (and) to be sure that that kind of accident never occurred again. A powerful team was assembled on the board of inquiry, including the former head of the Air Safety Branch in the United Kingdom. He had been involved in hundreds of air crash inquiries."

"We know what was in the cargo. We did not find the actual origin of the fire. The main participants in the fire were cardboard and plastic packaging materials. This was indicated by evidence about previous fires on other aircraft."

"We took all the characteristics of the fire and tested them. An eminent American aviation expert was involved. The causes have varied from inflammable materials such as cardboard matches and hair-curling fluid, to magnification of the sun's rays shining through glass and friction of components on the floor of the aircraft. Numerous other causes have been indicated in other cases."

"Once such a fire takes hold, the ignition

of surrounding materials can easily occur. In the present case there were all indications of a fierce fire occurring in the packaging materials."

"We came to our conclusions after looking at the temperatures of the fire and through chemical analysis. We were satisfied with the finding, but we always had an open mind."

"The nature of the fire was inconsistent with one originating from any explosive materials. There was no explosion in the aircraft. That was fully demonstrated."

Speculation remains, however, in a number of countries that the Helderberg had been carrying a cargo of propellant normally used for rocket research. One source believes the propellant was red mercury, an important component in nuclear weapons and rocket propulsion systems.

The source, a highly-placed explosives expert, said this information was so sensitive that if his identity was revealed, "I would need a bodyguard."

Another source confirmed that rocket propellant had been aboard the Helderberg, but said he did not know anything about red mercury.

A six-man police task force has been formed to investigate a string of murders in South Africa believed to be connected to the trade in red mercury, involving some of the world's leading intelligence agencies. Police have accused the Israeli secret service, Mossad, of direct involvement.

This week, they again appealed for any one with information about the deaths, red mercury or its possible connection with the Helderberg disaster to come forward. All information will be handled in the strictest confidence. Task force officers can be contacted on (012) 320-6456 or 320-6449.

The propellant was most probably destined for research and development of South Africa's then-fledgling, intercontinental ballistic missile programme, denied by Armscor to have existed, but con-

Argus

# Boesak's foundation 'diverted funds'

Star 20/12/94

Cape Town — Trustees and Danish funders of ambassador-designate Dr Allan Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice (FPJ) are investigating allegations that R2 million in funding had been diverted for private use by FPJ employees.

This was confirmed on Sunday by FPJ board of trustees chairman the Rev Jan de Waal, who said a finding on the matter was expected "some time this week".

The allegation, the third surrounding the FPJ in recent months, was reported by a Danish news service at the weekend. It claimed an FPJ official had "confessed" the "misuse" of funds to the police.

The report said the investigation apparently followed a visit to South Africa by Danish Christian Aid secretary-general Christian Balflev Olesen.

The official had allegedly received a "loan" of R800 000 with

which to buy a house.

De Waal said the investigation was expected to end this week.

"We will be having a meeting with our lawyers to discuss the findings." (259)

Police spokesman Captain Wicus Holtzhausen said he could find no trace of any police investigation into the matter.

Neither Boesak nor his wife Elna could be reached for comment — Sapa.



# 'Tighten controls on insider trading'

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN — Tougher measures against insider trading should be taken and should include restrictions on ministers, civil servants and MPs, the ANC resolved at its conference here yesterday

The conference unanimously backed a composite resolution on the transformation of the economy

The resolution called for "clear guidelines and mechanisms to ensure insider trading is illegal and this should include rules to prevent corruption and bind ministers, civil servants, local ministers and parliamentarians".

The resolution also urged a comprehensive review of the tender system and the legal framework within which it operated in order to boost the in-

volvement of small contractors.

The resolution supported the reform of key state institutions as soon as possible

It also endorsed the establishment of an ANC economic commission comprising ANC ministers and deputy ministers, ministers of economic affairs, constitutional structures of the ANC at provincial level, and appropriate standing committees

This commission should establish formal communication mechanisms with Cosatu, the SA Communist Party and other components of the ANC's broad alliance, the resolution said

It endorsed ANC fiscal discipline and management policies, backed the notion of monetary stability and urged the formulation of "a strategic management plan for national, provincial and local levels".

# Mandela stays hand on Boesak

(259) ARG 23/12/94

## Political Staff

**PRESIDENT** Mandela is staying his hand in the face of demands for the withdrawal of Allan Boesak's appointment as ambassador to the European offices of the United Nations in Geneva.

Mr Mandela is now expected to await a report by lawyers appointed to investigate allegations of the misuse of funds donated by Nordic countries to Dr Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice (FPJ).

In a statement yesterday Mr Mandela's office said the calls for Dr Boesak's appointment to be withdrawn, or suspended, had been noted.

But the statement added that beyond these reports, Mr Mandela had not received any formal representations on the matter or on any other claims of misconduct by Dr Boesak.

A comment would be forthcoming only after he had received a full account of the events raised and after consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

There is growing concern in African National Congress circles in the Western Cape over the allegations levelled against Dr Boesak's administration of funds donated to the FPJ, and pressure is mounting for the matter to be resolved swiftly.

"We continue to have the fullest trust in Dr Boesak and there is now an urgent need for that trust to be vindicated by a thorough investigation. While the allegations remain unanswered, they do damage to the ANC as much as to Dr Boesak himself," a senior official said today.

Lawyers acting for Danschurch, the Danish donors to the FPJ, have been asked to examine the use made of about R2,7 million in aid allocated to the foundation.

A spokesman for Danschurch said today they had grounds for believing that the funds may have been used for purposes other than those for which they were provided.

At his home yesterday Dr Boesak denied any involvement in financial irregularities.

He said he would still take up his post as South African ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva early in January.

"That can only be jeopardised if there is evidence of wrong-doing. I personally have not been involved in any financial wrong-doing," he said.

Earlier, SABC television news reported the Danish government was considering asking the police to investigate apparent irregularities in the spending of about R2,7 million.

The SABC also said a Danish merchant bank had summonsed Dr Boesak for an unpaid debt.

Dr Boesak said he had spoken to donors on Wednesday but could make no official statement before the Danes had officially approached him.



Picture JOHAN SCHRÖNEN, The Argus.

**RUNNING REPAIRS:** Surprised Milnerton traffic police talk to Jacob Faroa and his friends, who performed an open-air, roadside "heart transplant" on their car when its "pacemaker" engine decided to quit.

## Roadside 'surgeons' bring dead 'patient' back to life

**JOHAN SCHRÖNEN**  
Staff Reporter

NOT even a blown engine was going to spoil the holiday fun of a determined Atlantis mechanical "surgeon", who simply scheduled a roadside transplant to give his ailing vehicle a new "heart".

Jacob Faroa was driving his tired car to Salt River when it had the motor equivalent of a coronary and came to an abrupt halt on the shoulder of Otto Du Plessis Drive near Table View.

Mr Faroa continued his journey on foot and had a new engine delivered to the

"Luckily I had some friends with me, so many hands made light work," said Mr Faroa.

The car was about to "beat" with new life when a traffic officer arrived and spelt out the law to the oil-smeared group, who could teach many professional mechanics a thing or two.

But as he produced his ticket book, he decided Mr Faroa had had enough trouble and was in a predicament.

Putting his book away, the understanding official helped Mr Faroa and his friends push the car into a side road.

inc



# Boesak agrees to external probe

GLYNNIS UNDERHILL  
Weekend Argus Reporter

A REQUEST by the Danish aid organisation that funded the Foundation for Peace and Justice (FPJ) to allow an external probe into its financial management has been granted after an initial refusal by ambassador-designate Dr Allan Boesak.

Elsebeth Krogh, head of the international department of Danchurch Aid, based in Copenhagen, told Weekend Argus that an independent evaluation had been suggested during a meeting with Dr Boesak in May.

This request had been refused and outstanding 1993 funding that was to have been forwarded to the foundation was immediately stopped, said Ms Krogh. No funds were made available to the organisation for 1994 after "rumours persisted", she added.

The aid organisation's second request, at a meeting last month for an external examination came after the foundation's report for 1993 on the money it had received proved "incomplete".

Dr Boesak was at this meeting, held in South Africa, when it was agreed to allow the examination.

Danchurch Aid joined two other concerned funding organisations in Sweden and Norway to hire a firm of



Allan Boesak

lawyers in Johannesburg to probe funding amounting to R2,7 million.

The accounting period under investigation covers the period from 1990 to 1993 — but, the probe eventually could delve back further.

"We are accountable to the Danish public and we really just want to get to the bottom of this. As a funder, we cannot watch each and every entry in the books, but we must operate on a level of trust," said Ms Krogh.

The foundation's financial director,

Freddie Steenkamp, had accompanied their lawyers to a commissioner of oaths to sign a statement claiming that the foundation had diverted funding to its own employees in the form of "staff loans".

The "loans" apparently included R700 000 for Mr Steenkamp to buy a new house.

"Mr Steenkamp claimed the intention was to repay the loans, but the amounts were so big that it was unrealistic and difficult to see how we believe it is a misuse of money," said Ms Krogh.

The lawyers representing the Nordic funders had gathered "a certain amount of evidence" and would continue to gather more information.

They still wanted to talk to Dr Boesak, who had been on holiday in Jamaica with his wife Elna when the investigation began, she said.

"We don't know if we will call in the police. We have not decided to take criminal action — but, we have not ruled it out," she said.

The general secretary of Danchurch Aid, Christian Balslev-Olesen, said the statement given by Mr Steenkamp had claimed that Dr Boesak knew about the "staff loans".

Dr Boesak could not be reached for comment yesterday.

ARG 24/12/94



Danish body received 'incomplete' report from Boesak's organisation

# Misuse of aid probed

Star 24/12/94

AS SPECULATION about the financial affairs of Allan Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice continues, it has come to light that he refused an external examination of its financial management system. GLYNIS UNDERHILL reports.

CAPE TOWN — United Nations ambassador-designate Dr. Allan Boesak refused a request by the Danish donor organisation that channelled R2,9 million into his Foundation for Peace to allow external scrutiny of its financial management system.

Elsbeth Krogh, head of the international department of Danchurch Aid, based in Copenhagen, said an independent evaluation suggested in a meeting with Boesak in May had been refused. Outstanding 1993 funding that was to have been channelled to the foundation was stopped immediately, she said. No funds were channelled to the organisation this year.

## Incomplete

The 1993 report on the Danish funding, submitted by the foundation to Danchurch Aid, proved to be "incomplete". The body met foundation trustees in South Africa last month to ask for an external examination. Boesak was at the meeting. It was agreed that an external examination would be allowed.

Danchurch Aid linked up with two other worried funding organisations in Sweden and Norway to hire lawyers in Johannesburg to investigate funding of R2,7 million.

The accounting period under investigation covers the period from 1990 to 1993 — but the funding probe could delve back further. Danchurch Aid's funding to the foundation for the period totalled R1,3 million.

"We are accountable to the Danish public and we really just want to get to the bottom of this. We cannot watch each and every entry in the books, but we must operate on a level of trust."

Foundation financial director Freddie Steenkamp had accompanied a lawyer to a commissioner of oaths to sign a statement saying the foundation had diverted funding to its employers in the form of staff loans, she said. The "loans" apparently included R700 000 for Steenkamp to buy a new house.

"Steenkamp claimed the intention was to repay the loans but the amounts were so big it was difficult to see how he could pay back R700 000."

Krogh said the lawyers representing the funders had gathered "a certain amount of evidence" and would continue to gather information. They still wanted to talk to Boesak, who was on holiday in Jamaica when the investigation began. (25)

"We don't know if we will call in the police."

Danchurch Aid general secretary Christian Balslev-Olesen said Steenkamp had claimed that Boesak was aware of the "staff loans".

"We still have to do more investigations before we decide what to do. We have already gathered a lot of documentation."

Balslev-Olesen said he had known Boesak since the early 1980s and regarded him as an important church and anti-apartheid figure. The affair had proved "very disappointing".

Krogh said Danchurch Aid — a humanitarian organisation funded by the government and the private sector, and which provided emergency relief in Africa, Asia and Latin America — had been worried by persistent rumours that were circulating among non-governmental organisations in South Africa.

"People were asking 'Is everything right with that foundation?' The rumours were difficult to substantiate and we could not find out exactly what was going on. There was just a general suspicion. We administer a lot of government funds and we have to be 110 percent sure from this side," she said.

## Not forthcoming

The Danish funds had been given to the foundation for education, democracy and rural development programmes.

"Reporting and accounts from the foundation for 1993 were not forthcoming... When the outstanding reporting came, it was brief and it was difficult to see from the narrative what was really going on in the programme."

"We had thought this was one of the very good organisations that worked with rural communities in South Africa."

The lawyers are expected to conclude their investigations in the next three weeks. Boesak could not be reached for comment yesterday.



# Pressure mounts for Boesak probe

By CHRIS BATEMAN

(259)

**AUDITORS of Dr Allan Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice (FPJ) allegedly falsified reports to conceal unauthorised loans, the head of the Danish aid organisation that donated funds to the FPJ said yesterday.**

As pressure on Dr Boesak, ambassador-designate to the UN in Geneva intensifies, Ms Elsebeth Krogh, head of Danchurch's international department, said from Copenhagen yesterday that the FPJ auditors falsified reports to us to conceal unauthorised loans.

The Danchurch Aid organisation has confirmed they were probing a claim by FPJ financial director Mr Freddie Steenkamp that Dr Boesak himself borrowed R100 000 without authorisation.

Dr Boesak has consistently denied any personal involvement in the abuse of funds. He and Mr Steenkamp were not available for comment on the latest developments.

Danchurch says Mr Steenkamp confessed to borrowing R700 000 to buy a house.

The alleged abuse involves R1.5 million in housing and property loans to five FPJ staffers — out of R2.9m in development funding by Danish, Swedish and Norwegian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in 1988.

## Small portion

Ms Krogh said: "It is quite clear to us that the FPJ auditors falsified reports to us to conceal unauthorised loans."

She said the FPJ kept some development programmes going to show some activity on the ground, but in reality only a very small portion of the funds went to these.

Ms Krogh denied reports quoting her as saying Dr Boesak used his alleged loan to buy a house.

"I said we suspect that he may have, because the others did," she said.

She added that Dr Boesak and FPJ trustee chairman Mr Jan de Waal met recently in Cape Town with unnamed Johannesburg lawyers heading the probe for the foreign NGOs.

She expected probe findings within weeks, after which any illegally acquired properties could be sold and civil and/or criminal action taken.

Danchurch secretary-general Mr Christian Balslev-Olesen said from Denmark last night that while the political implications were "extremely serious, our main responsibility is to South Africans who should have benefited — and the Danish taxpayer."

"I hope for South Africa's sake that this kind of thing does not just pass on, as this is unacceptable to any NGO and the international community," he said.



**NAVY CO-OPERATION** Ensign Douglas Legg (left), the first SA Navy officer to undergo training aboard the French helicopter carrier Jeanne d'Arc, with shipmate Sub-Lieutenant Xavier Nicolas aboard the vessel yesterday. The Jeanne d'Arc and the surveillance frigate Germinal, which visited Cape Town in January, docked in Table Bay yesterday morning.

But, he quipped, his school round background, notwithstanding, French had no prepared him for his shipmates' colloquialisms.

"In the beginning it was very difficult for me," he said, but he agreed with Capt Dumonet that his French had improved tremendously in a short time.

Ensign Legg was delighted to be in Cape Town, as it afforded him the chance to spend the New Year with his family, in Villiersdorp before leaving for Rio de Janeiro on January 2.

Both ships will be open to the public today and tomorrow, between 2pm and 5pm.

He said he was undergoing operational and tactical sea training, as well as "very good all-

# Boesak's FPJ auditors deny Danchurch claim

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE auditors for Dr Allan Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice (FPJ) yesterday strenuously denied a Danish aid organisation's claim that they falsified reports to conceal unauthorised loans to FPJ staff members.

Mustaq Brey and Associates, a Gatesville firm of auditors, said they were "distressed" at not having been given an opportunity to comment on serious allegations which they denied "in the strongest possible terms".

There was no answer at the chartered accountants' telephone number in Athlone during working hours yesterday when an attempt was made to request an inspection of the contentious audited accounts.

In a statement the company also said they had not been ap-

proached by anyone about the allegations, let alone the firm of attorneys appointed by the Scandinavian funders to probe alleged FPJ funds abuse.

Mr Brey said the FPJ's accounts were handled by one of his partners who was out of town and that he had unsuccessfully tried to reach Dr Boesak and the foundation trustees since the claims first arose.

The head of Danchurch's international department, Ms Elsebeth Krogh, had said it was "quite clear to us that the FPJ auditors falsified reports to us to conceal unauthorised loans".

Brey and Associates described this statement as "reckless to say the least".

Mrs Krogh said yesterday from Copenhagen that it was "semantics" to distinguish between the omission of a crucial R1,5 million in unauthorised loans in audited

reports and actual "falsification" of reports.

ANC members in the Western Cape have started calling for a "quick end" to the controversy, fearing damage to the ANC's reputation because Dr Boesak was former regional party chairperson and Economic Affairs minister.

The government is awaiting the outcome of the Scandinavian probe before commenting fully on the standing of its ambassador-designate to the UN in Geneva.

Danchurch said it was investigating reports that Dr Boesak borrowed R100 000 without authorisation and that FPJ financial director Mr Freddie Steenkamp had admitted borrowing R700 000 to buy a house.

Neither Dr Boesak nor Mr Steenkamp could be contacted for comment yesterday.