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GRP. AREAS-General  
1-1-80 - 31-12-80

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Hans 1980

13/6/80

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Personal explanation by Minister  
re Group areas Jegerin correction

See S. Wansand 12 copy  
2494 - 2495

*Trans - 17 Que, Cd 886 (80)*  
Group Areas Act  
685. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

*13/6/80*

887

FRIDAY, 13

What is the estimated cost of the removal and resettlement of the families in each race group in each province who remained to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act from (a) dwellings and (b) business premises as at 31 December 1979?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) it is not practicable to make an estimate in this connection partly because residential resettlement in terms of the Group Areas Act, is inseparable from community development in the broader sense. Statistics prove that up to 90% of all the families resettled would in any event have had to move in the interests of slum clearance and urban renewal;
- (b) approximately R24 million. This figure includes the cost of trading facilities provided to move traders out of slum buildings and urban renewal areas. Only Indian traders are involved.

Slatter Committee

Ans. 17 Q. 878

\*2. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the  
Minister of Indian Affairs: 12/6/80

Whether the report of the Committee of Investigation into the Establishment of Autonomous Local Authorities in Indian Group Areas (Slatter Committee) will be laid upon the Table; if so, when; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

No. After the report had been considered the Cabinet decided that it be referred to the Committee of Inquiry into the Financing of Local Authorities

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(Browne Committee) in order that the recommendations contained therein could be considered in conjunction with the Committee's own findings.

6/6/80

14045. 16. Ques (3) 845-  
Yeld Committee  
\*7. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the  
Minister of Coloured Relations:

Whether the Committee of Inquiry into the Establishment of Autonomous Local Authorities in Coloured Group Areas (Yeld Committee) has submitted its report; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is the report expected to be submitted?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(a) The Committee has submitted an interim report to the Government

JUNE 1980

who decided that the recommendations contained therein be considered in conjunction with the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Financing of Local Authorities (Browne Committee).

(b) A final report is expected on completion of the Committee's investigation—

(i) in the light of developments under (a) above, and

(ii) in accordance with its terms of reference which have subsequently been extended to include a possible management system for the smaller non-viable Coloured areas not likely to develop into autonomous local authorities in the foreseeable future.

Slatter Committee  
Dep's 16 Ques Col 845  
\*6. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the  
Minister of Indian Affairs: 6/6/50

Whether the Committee of Investigation into the Establishment of Autonomous Local Authorities in Indian Group Areas (Slatter Committee) has submitted its report; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is the report expected to be submitted?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Indian Affairs):

Yes. (a) and (b) fall away.

12/30/73 513/20 Group Areas Act 80

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

- (a) How many prosecutions have been instituted under the provisions of Proclamation 228 since its promulgation under the Group Areas Act, 1966, and (b) how many convictions have resulted from such prosecutions?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available from Departmental sources.

7-12-73 D. J. DALLING



Hunsard 10 Dec 635/636 (80)

24/7/80

14 APRIL 1980

636

town, (c) what is the estimated cost of the expropriation of property and the construction of buildings in respect of each city and town and (d) when is it expected that (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each city and town;

- (2) whether traders and residents will be moved after agreement has been reached with the communities concerned in each case; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a)(i) No disqualified traders will be resettled unless the business concerned stands in the way of slum clearance, a road building scheme or other similar project.

(ii) It is not practicable to give a complete list of centres in the Republic in respect of which residential resettlement has not yet been finalized. It may be mentioned for the hon. member's information that 11 724 disqualified Coloured families must still be resettled—in most cases from buildings and environments which are not conducive to sound community development.

(b)(c) and (d) fall away.

- (2) Practically all the persons who were resettled had been living in very inadequate accommodation and were only too pleased to accept the accommodation offered. In general the disqualified persons who are resettled co-operated well, and voluntarily, with the Department because they realise that their living conditions will be very much better in the areas in which they are to be resettled.

10(635) Group Areas Act (80)

486. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) In what cities and towns in the Republic are Coloured (i) traders and (ii) residents to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, (b) how many (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each city and

Alexandra Township; Coloured families  
9(572) 18/4/80 (80)  
\*3. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any provision is being made in the replanning of Alexandra Township for the Coloured families who are resident in Alexandra and who have indicated that they wish to stay in the township; if so, what provision; if not, where will these families have to live when the replanning has been concluded?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

The approximately 600 Coloured families living in Alexandra Township are destined to be housed in their own group areas the siting of which does not rest with this Department.

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Hansard 8 August Col 519

27/3/80

8(519) Group areas 27/3/80 40  
462. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1979;
- (2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group at that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	(1)	(2)
White.....	840	761 862 ha
Coloured .....	559	92 294 ha
Indian .....	248	45 001 ha

Hansard  
8(497) 26/3/80 (80)

5 MARCH 1980

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Group Areas Act (80)

114. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) (a) In what towns in the Republic are Indian (i) traders and (ii) residents to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, (b) how many (i) traders and (ii)

residents will be moved in respect of each town, (c) what is the estimated cost of the acquisition of property and the construction of buildings in respect of each town and (d) when is it expected that (i) traders and (ii) residents will be moved in respect of each town;

- (2) whether traders and residents will be moved after agreement has been reached with the communities concerned in each case; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a)(i)	(b)(i)	(c)	(d)(i)
Potchefstroom .....	2	R451 000	1980-03-31
Klerksdorp .....	1		
(It is not expected that it will be necessary to incur any expenditure because the trader in question intends erecting his own building on land that he is in the course of acquiring from the Town Council.)			
Ladysmith .....	70	R3 220 000	1980-06-30
Bethal .....	32	R2 306 000	1980-05-31
Louis Trichardt .....	50	R2 810 000	1980-06-30
Piet Retief .....	19	R1 297 000	1980-03-31
Pietersburg .....	87	R3 175 000	1980-08-31
Potgietersrus .....	34	R3 000 000	1980-03-31
Schweizer Reneke ...	16	R 841 000	1981-01-31
(excluding the cost of the land which is still to be determined)			
Zeerust .....	17	R1 250 000	1980-07-31
Vereeniging .....	70	R4 555 000	1980-07-31
Lichtenburg .....	23	R1 000 000	1980-06-30

In so far as (1)(a)(ii), (b)(ii), (c) (re-settlement for residential purposes) and (2) are concerned the hon. member is referred to my reply dated 1977-05-27 to his Question 884.

Hansard  
8(499) 26/3/80

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5. The fixed costs of a firm

- (a) are fixed only in the short period
- (b) when expressed as an average, decrease with output
- (c) increase with the level of output

- (1) (a) and (b) are both correct
- (2) (a) and (c) are both correct

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 14 568
- (b) Cape Province ..... 11 819
- Transvaal ..... 2 387
- Orange Free State ..... 296
- Natal ..... 66
- (c) 10 000

(2) (a) 41 300

(b) As indicated in my reply dated 1978-04-05 to the hon. member's Question 377, by 1985 provided sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of the Department to maintain an average annual rate of provision of 18 000 completed dwelling units. During 1978 and 1979 a total of 37 978 dwelling units were completed giving an average of 18 989 dwelling units for the two years.

South End, Port Elizabeth

235. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

references

Housing units for Coloured persons  
8(499) 26/3/80  
197. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) (a) How many housing units for Coloured persons were built throughout the Republic during 1979 with the assistance of his Department, (b) where were they built and (c) what was the estimated number that will be built in 1980;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of houses for Coloured families as at 31 December 1979 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated?

(4) amounts of satisfaction

(5) that a consumer will pay at

WEDNESDAY, 2

7. Assuming a household seeks to maximize its utility, and assuming the household budget is fixed, it will allocate its income between goods A and B such that the marginal utility of A is equal to the price of A, and the marginal utility of B is equal to the price of B.

- (1) marginal utility of B / price of B
- (2) marginal utility of A / price of A
- (3) marginal utility of B / price of B
- (4) marginal utility of B / price of B
- (5) marginal utility of B / price of B

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) R6 657 492
- (b) R3 332 713

- (2) (a) 7
- (b) R314 250

(3) None. The intention is to make serviced erven available for private development. A tender for the installation of services in the second development phase of South End was accepted recently.

Hansard  
8(504)

26/3/80

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Non-licensed restaurants: applications

315. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- 8(504) 26/3/80
- (1) How many applications from non-licensed restaurants in each province for exemption from the provisions of Regulation R228 under the Group Areas Act were received during (a) December 1979 and (b) January 1980;
  - (2) how many of these applications from each province in each of these months (a) were granted, (b) were refused and (c) are still being considered;
  - (3) what were the reasons for the refusals?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Cape Province	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Natal
(1) (a)	58	20	—	16
(b)	9	7	1	7
(2) (a)	57	9	1	9
(b)	6	—	—	4
(c)	4	18	—	10

Applications which were received before 1979-12-01 have for the sake of completeness been included under (a) above.

- (3) Each application is considered on merit taking local circumstances into account, including the need for such facilities and possible racial friction. The applications which were refused did not comply with these general criteria.

Hansard  
7 (406)

19/3/80

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Sports activities: Group Areas Act.  
7(406) 19/3/80 80  
\*2. Mr. D. J. BALLING asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether he is contemplating any legislative or administrative steps to exempt sports activities from the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, what steps; if not, how will such activities be exempted?

†The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

Legislative steps are a matter for the Departments administering the Group Areas Act and the regulations issued in terms of the Act.

I have already taken administrative steps to do away with applications for occupation permits with respect to sport.

Mixed school sport is dealt with by the Education Department/s concerned.

Sports events not connected with school activities, as in the case of Craven Week for example, is a matter for the national sports controlling body concerned.

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Hansard 7 Ques. Col 406

19/3/80

Sports activities: Group Areas Act  
9/1/80 19/3/80 (80)  
Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether he is contemplating any legislative or administrative steps to exempt sports activities from the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, what steps; if not, how will such activities be exempted?

†The MINISTER OF SPORT AND RECREATION:

Legislative steps are a matter for the Departments administering the Group Areas Act and the regulations issued in terms of the Act.

I have already taken administrative steps to do away with applications for occupation permits with respect to sport.

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Sports events not connected with school activities, as in the case of Craven Week for example, is a matter for the national sports controlling body concerned.



S. Hansard 3 Questions Col. 5

17/3/80

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MONDAY, 17 M

MONDAY, 17 MARCH 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

3(5) 17/3/80  
Group Areas Act

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2. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many Indian traders in the Republic (a) remain to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act and (b) hold permits to trade in areas other than Indian areas;
- (2) whether steps have been taken to establish free trade areas; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether free trade areas have been established; if so, where are they situated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 421.

(b) 827.

Senate Hansard

3. Quest. 6

17/3/80

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**Group Areas Act**

3(6)

3. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) persons and (b) families in each population group have been (i) disqualified and (ii) resettled in terms of the Group Areas Act to date;
- (2) how many (a) persons and (b) families remain to be resettled in terms of the Act?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (2)(a) The number of persons who are members of families affected is not kept.

(1)(b)	White		Coloured		Indian	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Cape Province .....	846	732	65 532	58 366	3 619	2 581
Transvaal .....	694	688	13 162	10 930	12 463	10 242
Orange Free State .....	12	—	2 364	2 300	—	—
Natal .....	905	814	5 575	3 313	30 146	22 290
(2)(b)						
Cape Province .....	114		7 166		1 038	
Transvaal .....	6		2 232		2 221	
Orange Free State .....	12		64		—	
Natal .....	91		2 262		7 856	

March 1980

S: Hansard 3 col 749

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**REPEAL OF GROUP AREAS ACT**

(Motion)

Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER: Mr. President, I move the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper, viz.—

That, in the interests of good race relations and the economic well-being of all South Africans and in furtherance of the Government's stated policy of eliminating unnecessary race laws, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to remove the Group Areas Act from the Statute Book.

Mr. President, I want to preface my remarks by saying that some years ago when I dealt with this particular subject—and the hon. the Minister knows that I have been dealing with this subject almost since I have been in Parliament—I embodied in my attacks on the hon. the Minister's department, the Department of Community Development, also an attack on the officials of his department. The hon. the Minister will remember that quite well. I want to say at the outset in this debate that I do not today intend to attack the officials. In recent years the attitude of the officials whom I have had to deal with has changed completely. They are co-operative and compassionate but their difficulty is that they have obviously to work within the terms of the law. I have, however, no quarrel with them and I want the hon. the Minister to understand that my remarks are not directed in any way at any of the officials in his department.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: Go for me then.

Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER: Well, I gave that right and privilege and that I intend to do.

for full text of debate  
see Senate Hansard!

Hansard 7 Quest. Col. 385  
17/3/80

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**Group Areas Act**

193. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many persons in each race group

Cape Province .....  
Transvaal.....  
Orange Free State.....  
Total .....

The figures furnished above represent the number of families which were resettled. The corresponding number of persons is not available.

in each province were moved from premises in terms of the Group Areas Act during 1979?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

White	Coloured	Indian
6	1 884	72
3	233	138
—	—	—
—	200	559

Hansard 7

Quest. Col

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17/3/80

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Group Areas Act

192. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province (i) were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since the commencement of the Act to 31 December 1979 and (ii) remained to be removed from their homes as at that date;
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of this Act during this period and (b) remained to be moved as at 31 December 1979?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	White	Coloured	Indian
(a) (i)			
Cape Province .....	732	58 366	2 581
Transvaal .....	688	10 930	10 242
Orange Free State .....	—	2 300	—
Natal .....	814	3 313	22 290
(a) (ii)			
Cape Province .....	114	7 166	1 038
Transvaal .....	6	2 232	2 221
Orange Free State .....	12	64	—
Natal .....	91	2 262	7 856

(b) The number of persons affected is not kept.

(2)	White		Coloured		Indian	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Cape Province .....	3	43	70	163	304	—
Transvaal .....	8	24	48	33	1 182	351
Orange Free State .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal .....	10	12	11	4	484	70

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17/3/80

7(352) Group Areas Act 17/3/80 80  
64. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian (i) families and (ii) persons were moved from their homes in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1979 in respect of each province?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(i)

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Cape Province .....	6	1 884	72
Transvaal.....	3	233	188
Orange Free State	—	—	—
Natal .....	—	200	559

(ii) The number of persons who are members of families resettled is unfortunately not kept.

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Hansard 6 Quest Col

341/342

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Group Areas Act  
 12 3-80  
 \*5. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether the proclamation under the Group Areas Act requiring an employer to obtain a permit for the employment of non-Whites in managerial positions entailing the control of Whites in White group areas is to be withdrawn; if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The proclamation to which the hon. member refers does not only regulate the position in White group areas but in group areas for all population groups. An in-depth investigation is being undertaken into

2 MARCH 1980

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its possible amendment as well as the amendment of other related proclamations which regulate these matters in areas other than group areas. My Department became responsible for areas other than group areas only on 1 March 1980 and a firm indication of when it will be possible to issue amending proclamations can unfortunately not be given at the moment.

as it would have the liability for breach of him as trustee, any powers, author.

**Black job curb to go** <sup>STAR 8/1/50</sup> <sub>PO</sub>

Own Correspondent

The Government plans to lift the Group Areas Act restriction which requires employers to obtain a permit before appointing blacks to managerial positions over whites in white areas.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said in Pretoria today that his department was busy drawing up a proclamation to remove the restrictions presently in force all over South Africa.

Community leaders of all races have welcomed the announcement.

(2) The prov

(a) invalid or omi provisid

(i) wil the me

(ii) wil to

(b) invalida as any wards g the rele

(c) deprivin of anyth to in pa

om or indemnifying him against e of care and diligence required ; trust deed conferring on him

the effect of—

en in respect of anything done he giving of the release or any

s than three-fourths in value of g in person or by proxy at a

r on the trustee dying or ceasing

day of January, 1953, so long that provision or who is after- on (3) remains a trustee under

ht to be indemnified in respect m while any provision referred

(3) So long as any trustee under a trust deed remains entitled to the benefit of a provision saved by subsection (2) (b) or (c) the benefit of that provision may be given either—

(a) to all trustees under the deed, present and future; or

(b) to any named trustee or proposed trustee thereunder,

by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths in value of the debenture-holders present in person or by proxy at a meeting summoned for the purpose in accordance with the provisions of the deed or, if the deed makes no provision for summoning meetings, at a meeting summoned for the purpose in any manner approved by the Court.

**124. Power to re-issue redeemed debentures in certain cases.**—(1) Where a company has redeemed any debentures previously issued, not being debentures convertible into shares of the company, it shall, unless its articles or the conditions of issue of such debentures expressly otherwise provide or the debentures have been redeemed in pursuance of any obligation on the part of the company to redeem them (not being an obligation enforceable only by the person to whom the redeemed debentures were issued or his successors in title) have and be deemed at all times to have had power to keep the debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue, and, where a company has purported to exercise such a power, it shall have and be deemed at all times to have had power to re-issue the debentures either by re-issuing the same debentures or by issuing other debentures in their place, and upon such a re-issue the person entitled to the debentures shall have and shall be deemed at all times to have had the same rights and priorities as if the debentures had not previously been issued.

(2) Where with the object of keeping debentures alive for the purpose of re-issue, they have been transferred to a nominee of the company, a transfer from that nominee shall be deemed to be a re-issue for the purposes of this section.

(3) Where a company had deposited any of its debentures to secure advances from time to time on current account or otherwise, the debentures shall not be deemed to have been redeemed by reason only of the account of the company having ceased to be in debit whilst the debentures remained so deposited.



# No 'sinister motive' behind Bill - Kotze

## Parliamentary Staff

IN spite of Government assurances to the contrary, the official Opposition in the Assembly yesterday opposed a Bill on the grounds that it could be used to accelerate the eviction of people under the Group Areas Act.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Community Development Amendment Bill, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said his party refused to be part of an administrative procedure to facilitate Group Areas removals and the dispossession of people.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, and other Nationalist speakers rejected Mr Eglin's argument and gave assurances that the Bill had nothing to do with the Group Areas Act.

The New Republic Party and the South African Party supported the second reading of the Bill and voted with the

Government when a division was called.

The Bill provides for action against occupiers of State-controlled properties who fail to pay their rent in certain circumstances.

In the case of residential properties officials are empowered to enter and take possession of the property.

Properties occupied for other purposes can be entered, locked and kept locked until 'satisfactory' arrangements have been made for the payment of arrear rentals.

## ASSURANCE

Mr Eglin asked the Deputy Minister whether the Bill would accelerate the eviction of people in Cape Town's District Six under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Kotze replied that this could happen, but later in the debate he gave an assurance that the Bill would not be used for this purpose.

National Party speakers argued that the Bill was

aimed at protecting the interests of the State and would be applied only when people failed to pay their rent for properties owned by the State.

Replying to the debate, Mr Kotze said the Community Development Fund was one of the State's 'arms' for providing housing. Public money was involved, and his department had to account for the spending of this money.

The State could not allow people to occupy such properties without paying rent.

The official Opposition was wrong in relating the Bill to the Group Areas Act.

The Government had enough powers under the Group Areas Act to resettle people. And under that Act people were not simply evicted, but were moved when alternative accommodation was available.

Mr Kotze said there was no sinister motive behind the Bill.

# Stop removals - Eglin

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY - Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) appealed to the Government in the Assembly yesterday to stop forced removals of people under the Group Areas Act.

Speaking in the third-reading debate on the Community Development Amendment Bill, he repeated his party's argument that it was not prepared to assist the Government in applying its racial legislation.

The PFP was the only party which voted against the Bill. The New Republic Party and the South

African Party sided with the Government.

Mr Eglin said the debate had shown there was confusion in the Minds of National Party members on the implications of the Bill.

The Government side had protested loudly that the Bill had nothing to do with evictions and they linked it jargely with the payment of rentals.

But it became clear from the debates in the earlier stages that the Community Development Board took over properties and thereafter acted as an agent of the Government in facilitating group areas removals.

The argument that the Bill dealt with rent payments only was "quite nonsensical."

Mr Eglin said the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, has argued that the Bill was not designed for Cape Town's District Six, but could be used there, though not exclusively.

"It comes as cold comfort to the people in District Six that people in other areas are being treated in the same way," Mr Eglin said.

Mr A Pyper (NRP, Durban Central) called on the Government to ensure that no injustices were committed.

(60)

(26)

FM 25/1/80

# Permits are paper deep

The National Party government's racial policies have always been grotesque and offensive. But now, with government trying to give the appearance of backtracking, without actually doing so, we are, as the saying goes, entering a new ball game.

Once upon a time, all we had to worry about was discriminatory legislation - that is to say, laws made by parliament, inside parliament.

Now a whole new man-made ideological industry is being built up *outside* parliament. A kind of extra-mural army is being entrusted with the power to grant rights and privileges which statutory law prohibits.

This catch-as-catch-can system of government must be unique. Inside parliament, Nationalist MPs pass the harshest discriminatory laws; outside parliament, another band of happy men chisel away at these harsh laws, negating them and apparently trying to soften their impact.

This may bring benefits to some people, but plastering discriminatory laws with exemptions is not the answer. The exemptions are, at best, a face-saving palliative. The only valid solution is the removal of apartheid laws. Tear them out of the Statute Book, roll them up, dump them, throw them away, and replace them with a rational set of laws that will (a) make the Prime Minister's new *verligte* line a little more credible, and (b) do away with the "exemptions and concessions industry."

Unfortunately, government still believes it can get the best of both worlds. It clings to discriminatory laws in order to reassure and placate its fiery *verkramp* followers. At the same time, it seems to think it can appease the world and allay foreign hostility by softening the impact of statutory discrimination with extra-parliamentary concessions.

Government needs to be reminded again of the incontrovertible truth enunciated last year by Mr Justice Didcott, of the Natal Bench, who said: "The only way parliament can ever make legislation is by making just legislation."

That dictum, as we suggest, is unanswerable. Nobody will be fooled by an attempt to disguise unjust legislation with a patchwork of exemptions. All we are doing is building up a stop-go paradox. Parliament lays down the law and says you must not, you cannot and you dare not, but Mr Marais Steyn, or the Liquor Board, or some other official, comes along and says, in effect: "Forget about parliament and the law - you can and you may - go ahead and do it."

The exemptions system is not roses all the way. It cancels the law for some people, but not for others - a further

form of discrimination. It gives wide discretion and powers to a multitude of officials who can exercise that discretion as the mood takes them. In that way, a person disqualified by parliament on racial grounds may suddenly acquire rights and privileges at the whim of an official, who is a law unto himself. Yet another disqualified person may be refused or denied the same privilege.

The system of "exemptions for restaurants and hotels" has led to anomalies and absurdities; and this is not surprising.

When a black man arrives at a restaurant which does not have a "permit," he will not be allowed in. Mindful of this embarrassing possibility, the State has thoughtfully provided the restaurateur



Marais Steyn . . . exemptions galore

with a "hot line" to the Liquor Board, where an official can give an instant reply, "Yes" or "no" - as the fancy takes him; and no power can save the black man if the official's decision is "no" - he is a law unto himself.

It does not seem to have occurred to an insensitive government that the very act of telephoning for "a permit to live" is, of itself, an affront to human dignity and a humiliation for the black man waiting there on sufferance.

The permit system is hardly less offensive than the statute which spawned it, as is exemplified by the experience of Western Province cricketer Omar Henry.

It will be recalled that he was refused admission to a restaurant because the owner did not have a permit.

Just how crazy has the system become? If the owner did have a permit, Mr Henry was in; if not, Mr Henry was out. What if

the owner consistently refused to apply for a permit? Then, at his restaurant, in perpetuity, there would be a scene, a conflict and somewhere a front-page splash story. But, at the restaurant next door, which did have a permit, Mr Henry would always be welcome. The whole thing simply doesn't make sense.

The Group Areas Act provides its own examples of the law's harshness being compounded or ameliorated by bureaucrats outside parliament armed with power to give, or not to give.

A coloured man, convicted recently of living in a white area in contravention of the Group Areas Act, received a suspended sentence. The judge was merciful because the man had nowhere else to go. "But," warned the judge, "you must apply as soon as possible to the Department of Community Development for a permit to live in a white area."

Once again, a "permit." Once again, an official entrusted with the task of nullifying the effect of the Act. It sounds like a move towards greater tolerance. What the judge, in his innocence, did not realise was that, at the moment he was urging the accused to apply for a permit, the department itself had embarked on a campaign to move more Indians and coloureds out of white Johannesburg. Permits one day, evictions the next. It all sounds like a gold mine for a reporter from *Mud Magazine*.

Job reservation, provided for in the Industrial Conciliation Act, is a splendid example of the stop-go, yes-no dichotomy that marks the new pragmatism behind apartheid. In some industries "reserved" for whites the labour force is almost 100% black. The law should not only be scrapped - it should never have been introduced; and even government appears to be thoroughly ashamed of it. Cabinet Ministers now go out of their way to "explain" that less than 1% of SA's total manpower is affected by the two job reservation determinations still in existence.

But, even though exemptions have virtually destroyed the job reservation law, in other fields (such as the Group Areas Act), the concessions often tend to make things worse rather than better.

The two serious objections to the exemptions system are, first, that exemptions cannot unmake unjust laws and, second, that the system is creating an extra-parliamentary bureaucracy that is acquiring dangerous powers of discretion.

Wriggle, exempt and concede as it will, government will not get off the apartheid hook until it takes the only step that counts - and that is to scourge racial discrimination from the Statute Book.

# Appeal

## on forced removals

Parliamentary Staff

MR COLIN EGLIN (PEP Sea Point) appealed to the Government in the Assembly yesterday to stop forced removals of people under the Group Areas Act.

Speaking in the third-reading debate on the Community Development Amendment Bill, he repeated his party's argument that it was not prepared to assist the Government in applying its racial legislation.

The PEP was the only party which voted against the Bill. The New Republic Party and the South African Party sided with the Government.

Mr Eglin said the debate had shown there was confusion in the minds of National Party members on the implications of the Bill.

The Government side had protested loudly that the Bill had nothing to do with evictions and they linked it largely with the payment of rentals.

### AGENT

But it became clear from the debates in the earlier stages that the Community Development Board took over properties and thereafter acted as an agent of the Government in facilitating Group Areas removals.

Mr Eglin said the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr S F (Pen) Kotze, had argued that the Bill was not designed for Cape Town's District Six, but could be used there, though not exclusively.

"It comes as cold comfort to the people in District Six that people in other areas are being treated in the same way," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Kotze said that Mr Eglin had put forward no new arguments.

The official Opposition obviously refused to accept any explanations of assurances from the Government that the Bill contained nothing to further the objectives of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Eglin had created a false impression of the aims of the Bill. What it was really aimed at was to introduce a humane method of dealing with people who did not pay

their rent.

Instead of throwing people out into the street, their doors would now be locked and negotiations would be held with them.

# Group Areas skill <sup>3/11/80</sup> <sup>CT</sup> <sup>(80)</sup> ban is lifted

## Political Staff

DURBAN. — A Group Areas ban which prevented members of one race group from being appointed to positions of authority in commerce over people of other races has been lifted by the government.

The move is in line with a recommendation by the Riekert Commission to Parliament last May.

The commission recommended the withdrawal of proclamations which prohibited the employment of a person as a manager or supervisor, executive, chargehand, or technical, administrative or professional capacity in commercial businesses outside his own group area.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria said yesterday the recommendation had already been implemented.

There is little hope that one of the commission's major recommendations — the setting up of open trading areas in towns and cities — will be considered by Parliament during the session which opens next month.

A spokesman for the Department of Planning in Pretoria said the drawing up of legislation to put the recommendation in the statute books was under way but he could not say whether the draft would be ready this year.

In terms of a white paper laid before Parliament last June the government accepted the concept of free trading areas "subject to controls".

The change in the Group Areas Act is expected to revolutionize central business districts by opening them to entrepreneurs of all races.

Meanwhile, the Department of Planning in Maritzburg has received 18 representations to a proposal to proclaim five group areas in the Empangeni-Richards Bay growth point.

Five main areas for proposed proclamation for the white, Indian and coloured groups have been named.

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

# Rent rise: Delegation to meet council

Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Council is to meet a delegation from the Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association of Woodlands in Mitchells Plain tomorrow to discuss rent increases in the suburb, the chairman of the council, Mr Ivan Hampshire, said yesterday.

The meeting follows dissatisfaction in Woodlands over the increases which residents had to begin paying on Monday last week.

An angry crowd of residents marched through Woodlands to the local rents office to protest. Spokesmen said at the time this was a community response, with nothing to do with local civic leaders.

Asked for the reasons for the increases, Mr Hampshire said these would be discussed at the meeting. As far as rentals were concerned, local authorities carried out the instructions of the Department of Community Development.

A formula by which rentals were determined was worked out by the department. The regional representative for the department, Mr J Walters, was not available for comment late yesterday.



80

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**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
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Vol. 177]

PRETORIA, 7 MAART 1980  
MARCH

[No. 6873

**PROKLAMASIES**

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

**REGSTELLING**

Hierdie Proklamasie, No. 39, vervang Proklamasie 269, gepubliseer op bladsy 19 van *Staatskoerant* 6722 van 9 November 1979, en Proklamasie 4, gepubliseer op bladsy 1 van *Staatskoerant* 6804 van 11 Januarie 1980:

No. 39, 1980

**WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 70 VAN 1970 INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 (2) (c), saamgelees met artikel 33, van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 70 van 1970 deur paragrawe (1) en (1) (a) met die volgende te vervang:

(1) Dat, behoudens die bepalings van enige ander Wet, die bepalings van artikel 26 (2) (c) van genoemde Wet in groepsgebiede, geproklameer kragtens artikel 23 van genoemde Wet, vir okkupasie deur lede van alle groepe van toepassing is, onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes, by nie-voldoening waaraan die bepalings van artikel 26 (2) (c) nie van toepassing is nie:

(a) Dat 'n huisbediende van 'n persoon wat grond of 'n perseel wettiglik okkupeer nie 'n onbevoegde persoon vanaf 10-uur nm. tot 8-uur vm. van die daaropvolgende dag mag toelaat om die perseel wat deur sodanige huisbediende geokkupeer word, te betree nie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

31-1

**PROCLAMATIONS**

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

**CORRECTION**

This Proclamation, No. 39, substitutes Proclamation 269, published on page 19 of *Government Gazette* 6722 of 9 November 1979, and Proclamation 4, published on page 1 of *Government Gazette* 6804 of 11 January 1980:

No. 39, 1980

**AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 70 OF 1970 IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966**

Under the powers vested in me by section 26 (2) (c), read with section 33, of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 70 of 1970 by substituting the following paragraphs for paragraphs (1) and (1) (a):

(1) That, subject to the provisions of any other Act, the provisions of section 26 (2) (c) of the said Act shall apply in group areas, proclaimed in terms of section 23 of the said Act, for occupation by members of all groups, subject to the following conditions, by non-compliance with which the provisions of section 26 (2) (c) shall no longer apply:

(a) That a domestic servant of a person lawfully occupying land or premises may not permit a disqualified person to be upon the premises occupied by such domestic servant between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. of the following day.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

6873-1



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Vol. 175]

PRETORIA, 11 JANUARIE 1980  
JANUARY

[No. 6804

**PROKLAMASIES**

*van die Staatspresident van die  
Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 4, 1980

**WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 70 VAN 1970  
INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE,  
1966**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 (2) (c), saamgelees met artikel 33, van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 70 van 1970 deur paragrawe (1) en (1) (a) met die volgende te vervang:

(1) Dat, behoudens die bepalings van enige ander Wet, die bepalings van artikel 26 (2) (c) van genoemde Wet in groepsgebiede, geproklameer kragtens artikel 23 van genoemde Wet, vir okkupasie deur lede van alle groepe van toepassing is, onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes, by nie-voldoening waaraan die bepalings van artikel 26 (2) (c) nie van toepassing is nie:

(a) Dat 'n huisbediende van 'n persoon wat grond of 'n perseel wettiglik okkupeer nie 'n onbevoegde persoon vanaf 22h00 tot 08h00 van die daaropvolgende dag mag toelaat om die perseel wat deur sodanige huisbediende geokkupeer word, te betree nie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 5, 1980

**VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED  
VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VER-  
KRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONT-  
WIKKELINGSTRUST**

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

18753—1

**PROCLAMATIONS**

*by the State President of the  
Republic of South Africa*

No. 4, 1980

**AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 70 OF 1970  
IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966**

Under the powers vested in me by section 26 (2) (c), read with section 33, of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 70 of 1970 by substituting the following paragraphs for paragraphs (1) and (1) (a):

(1) That, subject to the provisions of any other Act, the provisions of section 26 (2) (c) of the said Act shall apply in group areas, proclaimed in terms of section 23 of the said Act, for occupation by members of all groups, subject to the following conditions, by non-compliance with which the provisions of section 26 (2) (c) shall no longer apply:

(a) That a domestic servant of a person lawfully occupying land or premises may not permit a disqualified person to be upon the premises occupied by such domestic servant between the hours of 22h00 and 08h00 of the following day.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 5, 1980

**DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF  
CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN  
DEVELOPMENT TRUST**

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

6804—1



STAR 17/3/80  
**Govt promises a new deal for SA Chinese**

South Africa's 9000-strong Chinese community is to get a new deal, the Prime Minister of the Republic of China, Mr Sun Yun-Suan said today.

Mr Yun-Suan, told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport before leaving for Malawi that detailed discussions had been held with the Government "and assurances that the status of the Chinese community will be improved have been given."

Mr Yun-Suan said that no details had been given but he had been assured that the necessary steps would be taken in the near future.

Chinese living in South Africa are not regarded as "honorary whites" as are Japanese. Officially they

are a sub-division of the coloured group with only certain white privileges.

Mr Yun-Suan said the five agreements signed with the South African government included proposals to establish an air link between the two countries before the end of this year.

The Chinese delegation last week signed an agreement whereby South Africa will supply 4000 tons of uranium ore to the Chinese Republic at a cost of R350-million.

Navigational agreements involved the import and export of bulk goods by sea, the Premier said.

Tax concession agreements will avoid the double tariffs imposed on shipping between the two countries.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESI
1138601	HAMILTON	JENNIFER ANNE	104202 111706	ARCHA PRINC

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

\* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed

UJET

48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

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# The Argus

MARCH 18 1980

## Startling — and hurtful

AS recounted by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Macais Steyn, in Parliament yesterday, only 2 234 white families have been moved under the Group Areas Act, as compared with 74 909 coloured families and 35 113 Indian families. Of all families kicked around so far by the Nationalist ideologues, 98,19 percent are coloured or Indian and 1,81 percent white.

The figures are startling. They are not new. But they startle, whenever they are published. Not that the movement of people in itself is wrong. What is appalling is that people are required to move against their will, not for sound social reasons but to satisfy the peculiar political urges of a government which they did not elect.

Small wonder the Cillie Commission found resentment against the Group Areas Act to be a major factor in the 1976 riots.

It is tragic that this legislated craziness has not yet run its course. Some 134 000 families — 86 000 coloured, 46 000 Indian and 2 200 white — must still be uprooted from their homes.

The Prime Minister's 12-point plan includes the objective of removing 'hurtful and unnecessary discriminatory measures that create ill feeling.'

Let him then get on with it. Certainly the coloured and Indian communities will not be impressed by Mr Botha's vaunted programme of reform so long as the Group Areas Act is unrepealed.

# Steyn: 112 256 families moved by govt

## Political Staff

A TOTAL of 112 256 families had been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act by the end of last year — and another 23 022 have still to be moved.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, when he replied to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Colin Eglin, PFP MP for Sea Point.

A further 2 120 people had been moved from business premises in terms of the law and another 700 businesses had still to be moved.

The figures given by the minister disclosed that the vast majority of the Group Areas Act removals were coloured and Indian. A total of 2 247 white families are scheduled to be moved, while 86 603 coloured families and 46 228 Indian families will be moved.

By the end of last year 2 234 white families, 74 909 coloured families and 35 113 Indian families had been moved.

This means that of all the families to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, 98,19 percent were coloured and Indian, and 1,81 percent white.

In reply to questions by Mr Eglin and Mr Nigel Wood (NRP Berea), Mr Steyn said nine white, 2 317 coloured and 319 Indian families were moved last year in terms of the act.

Mr Eglin said in an interview later that these figures "show how inequitous and discriminatory the Group Areas Act is. These figures make nonsense of Mr P W Botha's claim that the government is getting away from hurtful discrimination.

"If he wants to be taken seriously, he should scrap the Group Areas Act removals forthwith and let the people live where they are," Mr Eglin said.

112

REGISTRATION (ACADEMIC)

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	PAGE
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 3	AS AT 29 02 80	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS			2	
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	( 63)	4	13030
1131116G	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	906307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	F	( 51)	4	1131116C
096146G	WENGROPE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	( 45)	5	096146G
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	ABS		4	096560G
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	( 43)	4	103278J
114463H	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5	114463H

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

# 112 000 families moved under Act

DD 18/3/80 (27) (80)

**THE ASSEMBLY** — A total of 112,256 South African families had been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act by the end of last year — and another 23 022 still have to be moved.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, when he replied to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point).

The figures given by the Minister reveal that the vast majority of those removed were Coloured and Indian.

A total of 2 247 white families are scheduled to be moved, compared with 86 603 Coloured families and 46 228 Indian families.

By the end of last year 2 234 white families, 74 909 Coloured families and 35 113 Indian families had already been moved.

A further 2 120 people have been moved from

business premises and another 700 businesses still have to be moved in terms of the law.

More than 54 per cent of the businessmen and traders to be moved in terms of the Act are Indians in the Transvaal.

Of the 2 820 people to be moved from business premises, 1 533 are Indians in the Transvaal.

Mr Eglin said these figures "show how iniquitous and discriminatory the Group Areas Act is."

"Nothing could be more hurtful than being evicted from one's homes and one's business.

"These figures make nonsense of P. W. Botha's claim that the government is getting away from hurtful discrimination.

"If he wants to be taken seriously he should scrap the Group Areas removals forthwith and let the people live where they are," Mr Eglin said. — PC.

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
152337J	MASOOLA	DUARLE	114120	DRAMA I	ARS
152366D	POORUND	JENNIFER SOLANGE	115101	FRENCH I	F (45)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
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 YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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# Shoving people around 80 CT

HOW remote South Africa still is from the norms of a just society is clear from the latest official round-up in terms of the Group Areas Act — that nasty piece of legislation that enables officials to shove families around like cattle. In response to a parliamentary question from Mr Colin Eglin, the minister of community development, Mr Marais Steyn, produced sets of figures behind whose facade are many chapters dealing with the unpleasant messing about of members of the community.

By the end of last year 112 256 families had been moved under the act and another 23 022 have yet to enjoy its benefits. Further insights

into the system designed to bring racial peace are provided by a breakdown of the figures: 2 234 white families have been moved in contrast to 74 909 coloured families and 35 113 Indian families made mobile. In the mopping-up still to be done it will be more of the same, with the minimum of inconvenience to the white section of the community. Is this the sort of legislation that will promote a common loyalty from all sections of a multi-racial society? And how does it square with the knowledge that black and white fight side by side on the border? Small wonder that Mr Eglin described the workings of the act as 'iniquitous and discriminatory'. It should be scrapped.

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 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
 YEAR : 1

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AS AT 29 02 80

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STUDENT NAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS
ETER	ETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	140900P
		118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	159075H
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

UJCT

CT 80 2/3/80

# Steyn: Group Areas is a friend of the people

Political Staff

**THE SENATE.** — The Group Areas act was a "friend of the people" and the government rarely used force to apply it, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

He was replying to a private member's motion in the Senate by Senator Eric Winchester (PFP) to repeal the act which he said was "one of the most cruel and unjust ever imposed on a voiceless people anywhere in the western world".

Senator Winchester was strongly criticized by both Nationalist and New Republic Party speakers who accused him of "distortion", "exaggeration" and "outrageous" statements.

The NRP moved a motion calling on the government to remove the "element of compulsion" in the act and to allow "local option" to be the determining factor. Time for the debate expired and no vote was taken.

Senator Winchester said that National Party senators should support the motion as it accorded with the statement by the prime minister that the government aimed to remove hurtful dis-

crimination. "Until the Group Areas Act is scrapped, the key to unlock race discrimination and to open the door to a better and more just society will remain unattainable," said Senator Winchester.

He cited various cases, such as District Six, Durban's Block AK and Cato Manor where people had been removed and "decent" houses demolished. These and other areas should be returned to the people who had been removed.

Senator Bill Horak (NRP) strongly opposed Senator Winchester and said that he should see if any homeland leader would readily agree to members of other races having free access to land and property in the homelands.

Rejecting his arguments on District Six, Senator Horak said that people in the area had been mercilessly exploited by white landlords who had owned most of the property in the area.

Mounting a scathing attack on Senator Winchester, Mr Steyn said that 79 percent of all people moved in terms of the act would have had to move anyway because of the revolting conditions in which they lived.

STUDIES-9  
 13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS  
 STUD NO 1331002 SURNAME VILJOEN  
 ADELE  
 FIRST NAMES  
 YEAR : 3  
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
 AS AT 29 02 80  
 PAGE 2

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	13030
116317	DRAMA III	2- (63)	1331002
908307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	115116C
110301	HISTORY III	F (45)	0961466
908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS	F (43)	103270J
110301	HISTORY III	F (43)	096560G
102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS	114463K

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UOCT

66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20

# Group Areas — the 'evil pillar' of apartheid

THE SENATE. — The Group Areas Act was the pillar of racial discrimination and made a mockery of South Africa's claims to Christendom and civilisation, Senator Eric Wincheste (PFP) said yesterday.

Any future constitutional structure was doomed to failure if the Act remained on the statute book, he said.

Sen Winchester was introducing a motion calling on the Government to repeal the Act in the interests of good race relations and in keeping with the Government's stated policy to eliminate unnecessary race laws.

Not a city in South Africa had gone unscathed by the evil effects and the injustices of the

Act, he said. Unless the Act went, the goal of a just society would remain unattainable.

It was condemned almost without exception by blacks, Government-appointed commissions, the Coloured Council and the Indian Council.

The Act had sprouted many tragic incidents and its restrictions had caused hardships and suffering.

It isolated children who grew up knowing nothing about one another.

In almost every instance whites had benefited from the Act to the detriment of other population groups. But the time would come when the Act would boomerang on whites.

80

RDM

31/3/80

Coloured and Indian townships hemmed in by white areas would at some stage have to expand at the cost of the white areas.

The Government had often claimed that people were moved because of the slum conditions under which they were living. But many white families were living happily in houses previously occupied by coloureds or Indians.

In Cato Manor near Durban, people were moved to Phoenix Township, about 15km away. They left behind perfectly good houses which were being torn down by the Department of Community Development.

How could their removal be beneficial to them as the Government claimed?

Every city had its parallels. Cape Town's District Six had been branded as institutionalised theft, an action which had whipped up more hatred and bitterness than anything the Government had done.

The decision to remove coloureds from District Six was taken by whites only. It would remain a symbol of oppression until it had been restored to the people who had lived there originally.

People should be able to choose their neighbourhoods, to live where they would be happiest.

Restrictions imposed by local authorities determined what type of structures could be

erected and how many people could occupy houses.

Nobody was completely free of racial prejudice. It was as old as humanity itself, but South Africa was more guilty than most countries.

It fostered prejudice through the legalisation of racial prejudice.

"If whites need the Immorality and Group Areas Acts to protect their identities, then the sooner they lose their identities the better it will be for human relationships," Sen Winchester said.

He called on the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to consider the point of view of people affected by the Group Areas Act.

Senator W C Dempsey (NP)

said Sen Winchester had presented a distorted and misleading picture which did not relate to the true facts.

The Act was there to promote good race relations. More than 90% of removals in terms of the Act was from shanties and slums such as Cato Manor, which had been a festering sore.

The Act helped establish new communities of people who belonged together and provided facilities for the communities, such as sports centres.

It also improved the standard of living. Sen Dempsey said a vast society was nowhere to be found on earth. — Sapa

# Act is <sup>80</sup> ~~85~~ a boon <sup>RDM 2/3/80</sup> for slum dwellers'

THE SENATE. — The initial resistance of Indian communities to the Group Areas Act had vanished and today they were thanking the Government for their high standard of living, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Speaking to a Private Member's Motion brought by Senator Eric Winchester (PFP) asking the Government to remove the Act from the statute book, he said the Act had safeguarded the Indian community's welfare.

An excellent example of this a request from the Indian traders of Chatsworth to use the Act to safeguard their business interests from penetration by supermarket chains.

Another example was a request from shopkeepers at the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg to make available to them ownership of their shops through sectional title.

Mr Steyn said he could not accept the removal of compulsion from the Act as proposed in an amendment by Senator Bill Horak (NRP).

Compulsion was used by his department only in extreme cases, and if he had to remove it from the Act it would open the door to agitators.

The request that local opinions should be the determining factor in the allocation of residential areas as proposed by the amendment was also unnecessary as the evidence of local authorities was of paramount importance in the application of the Act.

Their approval was always sought before decisions were taken.

Mr Steyn added that industrial and commercial areas were open to all race groups with the exception of certain service industries.

About 112 000 people had been resettled in terms of the Act, more than 97% of them to clear slum areas.

The Government could have removed them in terms of the Slums Act, but the Group Areas Act was the only legislation which compelled the Government to build houses before it could clear a slum. — Sapa.

STUD NO	NAME	COURSE	UP	UP	UP
115228Y	WHITING	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	7	115228Y
157399L	WILLSHER	FRENCH I	UP	.1	157399L
154408K	WOLFE	SOCIOLOGY I	3	( 52)	154408K
		PSYCHOLOGY I	3	( 56)	
		SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	3	( 59)	
		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	( 59)	
159697J	WOOD	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	( 58)	159697J
155858L	WYNGAARD	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	1UP	( 55)	155858L
		CULTURAL HISTORY OF N.E. I (PRE-1980)	1UP	( 50)	
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137					
----- DEAN ----- REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----					

# UJCT



# Change of word ends visiting reprieve

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Deputy Political Editor

A PRINTING or translation error, which granted domestic servants a reprieve from the ban on receiving visitors in their rooms after 10pm, has been corrected.

In November last year an amendment to the proclamation, under the Group Areas Act, accidentally made it permissible for servants to receive visitors in their quarters after 10pm.

The English version of the amendment read: "No domestic servant . . . may not permit a (visitor) to be upon the premises occupied by such domestic servants between the hours of 10pm and 8am."

It was interpreted by Mr John Rees, Director of the Institute of Race Relations, to mean that domestic servants were permitted to receive visitors during the prescribed hours.

The amendment should have read "A domestic servant" may not permit visitors during the relevant hours. The mistake has since been rectified through publication of a correcting proclamation in the Government Gazette.

Under the Group Areas Act, no person of one race may live in an area set aside for another race unless he or she falls into an exempted category.

Thus blacks may not normally live lawfully in white areas. Servants are exempted from the prohibition, however, provided, among other conditions, they do not receive visitors between 10pm and 8am.

Employers whose servants allow visitors into their rooms during these hours face a fine of R200 — and the servants may be prosecuted.

Since the correction, the Black Sash has received reports of raids on servants' quarters in Pretoria.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said last night: "In most cases, the offenders were husband and wife".

The correction and stringent application of the prohibition in Pretoria, coincides with a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, that influx control would be applied more strictly in the Western Cape.

Dr Koornhof told the Cape Times: "In order to prevent a recurrence of another Crossroads situation, the stepping up of control measures would be absolutely necessary."

Dr Koornhof intervened to prevent the Crossroads squatter camp from being flattened shortly after he became Minister of Co-operation and Development late in 1978. At the time the Cape National Party had already resolved to demolish Crossroads.

Last year the Rand Daily Mail reported that Dr Koornhof had been forced to reach a quid pro quo with hardliners in the Cape National Party, in which he undertook to implement influx control more vigorously in the Western Cape in return for being able to save the Crossroads people from "deportation" to the homelands.

In an interview with the Cape Times, Dr Koornhof gave details of plans to provide housing for about 25 000 people from Crossroads at a new township near the existing township of Nyanga.

He rejected reports that the population at Crossroads was about 40 000.

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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**STAATSKOERANT**  
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

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VOL. 177] PRETORIA, 28 MAART 1980 [No. 6916  
MARCH

**PROKLAMASIES**

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 67, 1980

**INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP LANDELIKE KLEURLINGGEBIEDE, 1979, VAN DIE VERTEENWOORDIGENDE KLEURLING-RAAD VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Landelike Kleurlinggebiede, 1979 (Wet 1 van 1979), van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 21 Maart 1980 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Een-en-twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 68, 1980

**INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP LANDELIKE KLEURLINGGEBIEDE, 1978**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wysigingswet op Landelike Kleurlinggebiede, 1978 (Wet 31 van 1978), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 21 Maart 1980 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Een-en-twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

**PROCLAMATIONS**

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 67, 1980

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE RURAL COLOURED AREAS LAW, 1979, OF THE COLOURED PERSONS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Rural Coloured Areas Law, 1979 (Law 1 of 1979), of the Coloured Persons Representative Council of the Republic of South Africa, I hereby determine that the said Law shall come into operation on 21 March 1980.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-first day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 68, 1980

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE RURAL COLOURED AREAS AMENDMENT ACT, 1978**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Rural Coloured Areas Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 31 of 1978), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 21 March 1980.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-first day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

# Rail travel subsidy stops ticket increases

STAR  
19/4/80

80  
269  
339

By Kevin Murray, Transport Reporter

Rail passengers have been granted a R241-million subsidy that has saved them from yet another fare increase this year.

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another.

Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job.

Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for investments in plant and equipment. The stated interest rate on longer-term loans is constant over a long period and the firm continues to employ the funds even during recessions when the rate on new loans is lower. The firm also uses short-term loans, usually bank loans, of a few months' duration at interest rates that are more sensitive to short-term business conditions than are the long-term borrowing rates. These short-term loans are paid off ("paid-off" or "unemployed") when the firm reduces output in transient recessions.

On April 1, first and second class fares went up by 15 percent, and third class fares by 10 percent.

The 241-million subsidy enabled the Railways administration to avoid a further five percent total tariff increase.

The subsidy was granted to rail passengers as a result of the Franzen Committee report on the Railways' passenger services, a spokesman said.

The committee was appointed to investigate the problems of uneconomic socio-economic rail services early last year, and recommended that the Government should help train users.

## LOSSES

The committee, headed by Professor D G Franzsen of Stellenbosch University, also said that passengers should contribute more towards their own transport systems.

"The April 1 increases, and this subsidy, are in line with the committee's recommendations," said the SAR spokesman.

The money is to be given to the Railways by the Government for losses sustained on black settlement services and passenger services in general.

"The subsidy is made up of a R70-million grant for losses on settlement services (the transport of blacks to settlement areas such as Soweto) and R171-million for all other passenger services," said the spokesman.

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"If this subsidy had not been granted, the total tariff increase on April 1 would have been five percent higher," he said.

In spite of this subsidy, the Railways will still lose an estimated R244,2-million on its passenger services this year.

"We lose more money on our first and second class services than we do on third class services. This is why the third class increase was five percent lower," said the spokesman.

A Government ad hoc committee is working on other recommendations made by the Franzsen Committee.

# Open trading

## move hailed

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government's announcement about open trading areas appeared to be a major step forward in the gradual opening of private enterprise to all races, a spokesman for the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), said yesterday.

The move has also been welcomed by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The Assocom spokesman said his association welcomed the news that the Department of Community Development and the Group Areas Board had been authorised to give urgent attention to the designation of open trading areas in cities and larger towns.

It was hoped that major central business districts would be included, he said.

"This would appear to be a major advance in the gradual opening up of the private enterprise system to all races - a policy which has long been advocated by Assocom."

The spokesman said it was also in line with basic recommendations of the Riekert Commission's report.

Assocom has urged local Chambers of Commerce in the relevant areas to make representations to the appropriate authorities which will be formulating the plans for the trading areas.

The president of the Handelsinstituut, Dr Martin van den Berg, said the Prime Minister's address to businessmen in Johannesburg last November had foreshadowed the open trading area development.

"Although it may imply stiffer competition in trading and might affect AHI members, we believe that this is an insurance premium we should be willing to pay to insure that our non-whites share in our economic prosperity," he said.

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# Commuter rail service 'stretched to the limit'

STAK 29/4/80

(80)  
269

By Elizabeth Wilson and Kevin Murray

The South African Railways is stretched to the limit on its suburban train services and fears that further sudden increases in passenger traffic could create chaos.

"We will be in trouble if passenger figures keep on going up as sharply as they did after the petrol-price increase last year," railway planners say.

The petrol price rise played havoc with the "conservative" planning of officials based on a steady growth rate.

Suddenly there was a dramatic increase of millions of passengers.

"We just don't have the coaches to cope with this accelerated rate of growth. New coaches we are having built are being used in Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg, but the people are coming in their thousands now," said Mr Nico Theron, a Railways superintendent in charge of the conveyance of non-whites.

The problems facing the Railways emerged last night when the Trade Union Council of South Africa urged railway officials to tackle immediately the critical issue of severe overcrowding on black suburban trains.

## NOT INTERESTED

Tucsa officials claim that thousands of black workers are often unable to get to work on time or are forced to crush into overcrowded trains.

They say employers are not interested in excuses about the train services — a vital issue to blacks who might lose their jobs when there are so many unemployed.

Mr Hennie Loots, assistant general manager (operating) of the SAR, admitted to Tucsa representatives last night that the Railways faced a "grave problem" in catering for the rocketing numbers of black commuters.

He said that in one year the Railways had been "flooded out."

"How do you plan for this? If anyone can come up with constructive suggestions I would like to hear from him."

## DELAY

Earlier yesterday top railway officials, more than 30 trade union leaders and representatives from the Soweto Council conducted a test run on Soweto trains to check conditions.

During the test run a delay on one train caused overcrowding on later ser-

vices.

"Now they can see that what we are saying is true," said Mrs Lucy Myubelo of Tucsa.

Long-term plans by the Railways would not do enough to cater for the growing demand. The Railways had to find more immediate solutions to its problems, Mr Theron said today.

# A national transport plan for the eighties

STAR 29/1/88

65 80

By Kevin Murray, Transport Reporter  
The Government is considering a dynamic formula for transport planning that could help answer many of the crucial energy problems South Africa will face in the 1990s.  
The formula was drawn up by transport experts from the private sector

and is now being studied by officials of the Department of Transport.  
It follows the promise of a new deal for the private sector by the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis.  
Experts believe that it could revolutionise the transport scene in South Africa and allow for much

greater efficiency in land, air and sea transport.  
"This will obviously be of tremendous benefit to the economy of the country," said one economist, Mr A Hammond-Tooke of the Federated Chamber of Industries.  
The formula proposes a system of consultation between government, plan-

ners and transport experts from the private sector.  
It recommends a two-tier national transport advisory committee that will be extremely influential and able to initiate policy changes in Government planning.  
The committee would be made up of representatives from all the private transport bodies, which would pass on ideas to the higher tier for evaluation. These ideas would then be passed on to Government.  
Under this new deal there will be a huge improvement. Until now the transport scene has been too fragmented to properly guide the Government on transport matters and to be self-sufficient.

Mr Heunis projected that within one year, a more united and efficient effort by the Government to achieve better coordination of transport.  
The formation of a such a body would have vast implications, say experts. It would mean:  
- The end of independence from most countries, such as municipal bus services run on different principles.  
- In aid to the mobilisation of South Africa's resources.  
- A role for the private sector in transport matters with the administrative support of the Government.  
- A national plan for transport in South Africa by the 1990s in the face of global energy problems.

15

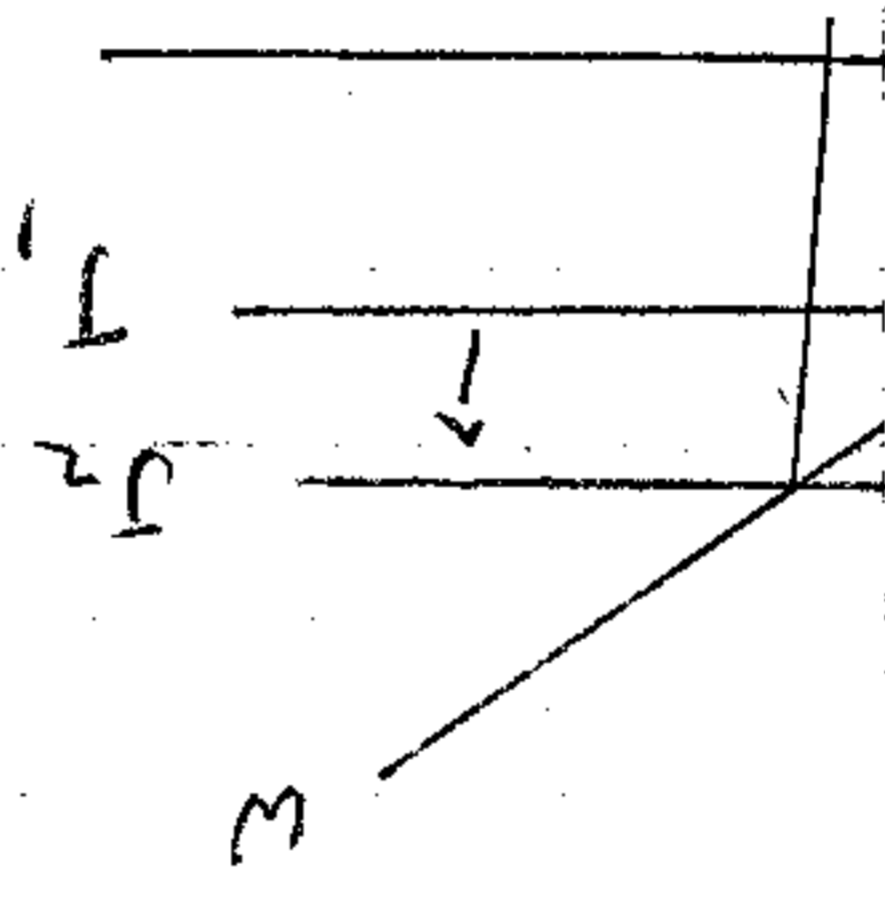
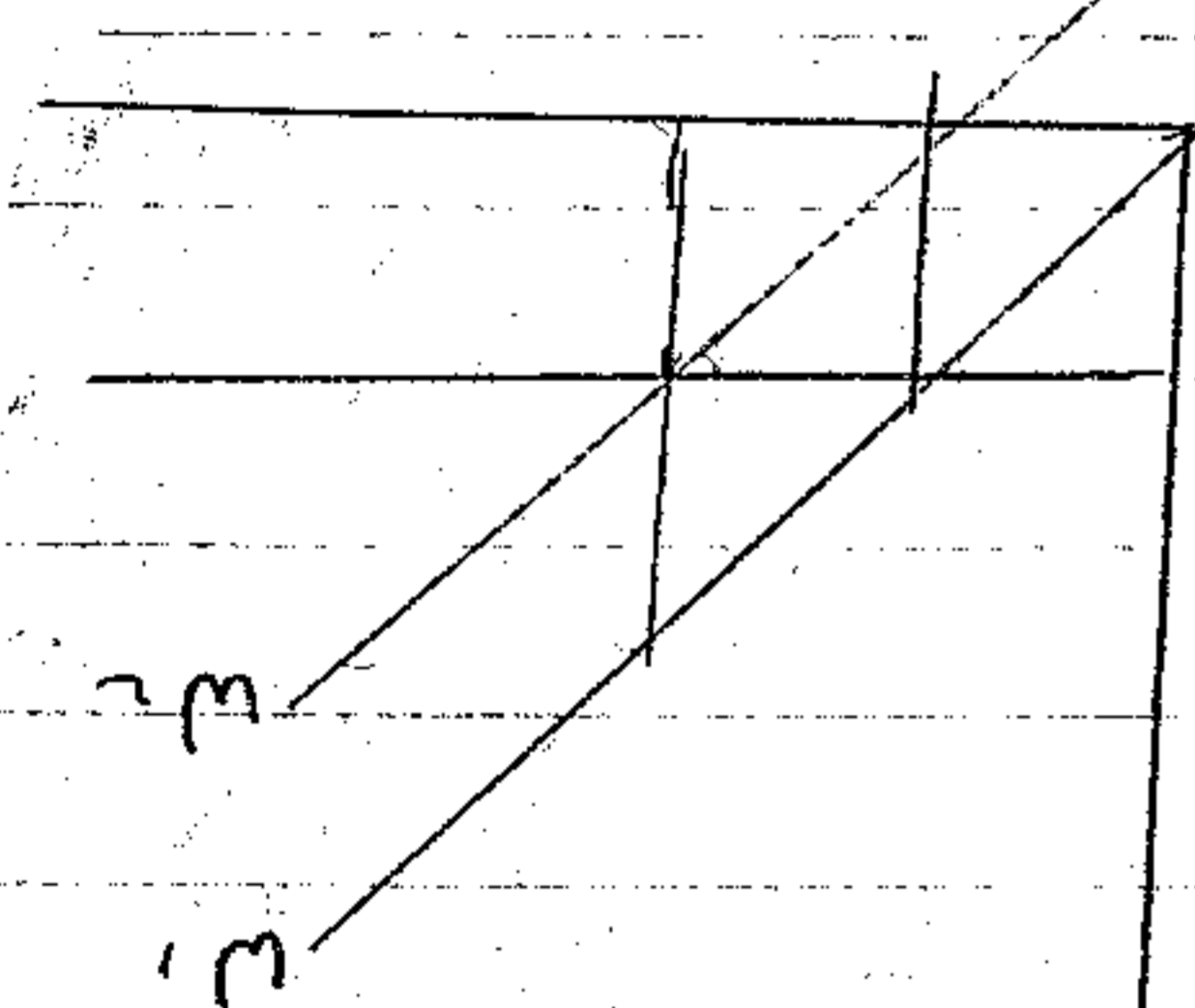
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# Rent hike talks with government

(80)

80

29/9/80

(123)

EAST LONDON — The City Council is to discuss recent rental increases announced for Coloured housing schemes with the Secretary of the Department of Community Development.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Dody Nash, will attend the discussions.

The council embarked on the rental increases recently in order to reduce a current housing deficit of about R130 000 in the Coloured areas.

If approved by the Department of Community Development, the increased rentals will come into effect on June 1.

Mr Nash has stated on several occasions that the increased rentals would serve no useful purpose as such a move would only increase the current amount of arrear rentals in Coloured areas.

At a recent meeting with the council's action committee, Mr Nash suggested that commerce and industry in East London should be taxed in order to meet the deficit on the council's Coloured housing schemes.

The council resolved at its monthly meeting last night to invite Mr Nash to attend the discussions with the Secretary of the Department of Community Development. — DDR



# State's R18-m casts gloom over bus plans

STAR 1/5/80

80  
379  
22

By Lynda Loxton,  
Municipal Reporter

Driessen Report, sources claim.

Gloom is mounting about the future of urban transport planning and projects as experts digest the news that the Government has set aside only R18-million for it this year.

This will be more than twice as much as was set aside last year, but because of inflation it is far less than is needed. The amount is also nowhere near the annual amount recommended by the White Paper on the

They also point out that the R18-million will have to be shared among more metropolitan transport advisory boards this year.

The Johannesburg metropolitan area will, it is believed, get the lion's share of the money — R4.5-million plus another R2.27-million for the implementation of the Randburg-Sandton bus service and the Johannesburg trolleybus demonstration project.

The White Paper on the Driessen Report recommended that R44-million a year should be granted for urban transport planning and development, but over the last four years only R11-million has been allocated for the whole country.

Some sources, however, point out that "there are other priorities, and the Government is allocating more each year."

Most sources fear that metropolitan transport advisory boards will not be

able to fulfil their promise if they do not get more financial support.

Financial restraints have already meant they are unable to meet public expectations, and disenchanted was growing with the whole idea of metropolitan planning.

## NEW ROADS

Planning was falling behind year by year and soon municipalities would be forced to provide more money — which should rather be spent on other things — to meet transport needs such as new roads.

At this rate, say the sources, it is unlikely that the promising concept of co-ordinating transport in metropolitan areas would ever get off the ground.

To add to the gloom, urban transport operators are preparing to take the counterproductive step of increasing fares this year unless they receive some kind of operational subsidy from the Government. This is essential because of soaring costs.

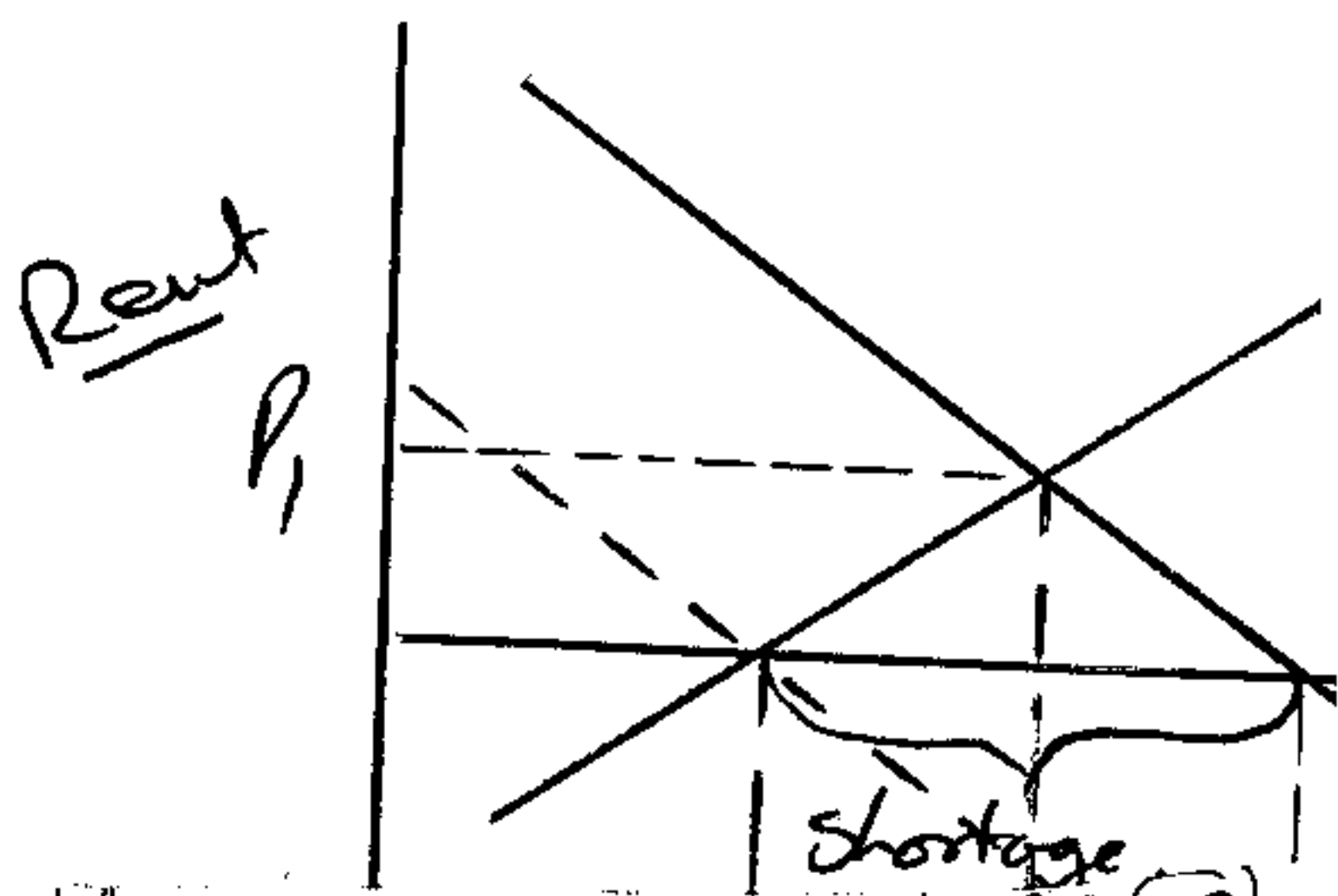
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This statement is to



Slabbert . . . serious social problem exposed

### SA'S PRISONERS Apartheid's toll

Over the past decade, SA's daily prison population has risen 12%. And the total population has increased 7%. Mana Slabbert, criminology lecturer at UCT, isolates these statistics in a recently published monograph, *Repetitive Cycles* — an analysis of the cases of 500 coloured and African offenders in the Cape.

According to Slabbert: "Statistics do reflect the existence of serious social problems and say something about the nature of society."

SA, on this evidence has the highest prison population in the world, with a daily average of 100 000 prisoners, perhaps 16% of them influx control offenders (*Current Affairs* April 11).

Slabbert's study suggests that recidivism is partly due to environment. For example, there is a striking relationship between population removals and deviant behaviour.

Cape Town, according to official statistics, has the highest crime rate of all SA cities — and more than 40% of Slabbert's sample had been moved from one area or house to another.

District Six is the classic example; Group Areas removals to the new townships of the Cape Flats have contributed to social disorganisation and lack of community spirit. Almost 14% of Slabbert's sample were unable to adjust satisfactorily at school because they moved too frequently.

There was also "a cycle of institutionalisation where children (who) are referred to children's homes, due to neglect or problem behaviour" may eventually end up in prison, subject to recidivism.

Only 27% of the sample were short-term offenders; some had returned as often as nine times. To avoid racialism, Slabbert wants a community-based system of reform as an alternative to existing penal institutions.

She acknowledges that "institutions do not disappear overnight," but points out that with fewer inmates they could be-

come functional for those who need institutionalisation.

However, "the statistics seem to prove that a large number of people do not benefit from institutionalisation and for them punishment is no deterrent."

During the last three years there has been almost one execution every two days, indicating that the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent either.

This is the reason that Helen Suzman has called for a Commission of Inquiry.

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## GROUP AREAS ACT

### Unfree trade

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2/5/80  
41

Government has declared its faith in free enterprise. But there is a serious gulf between what is purported and what is practised. Take the question of free trade areas, which, Community Development Minister Marais Steyn announced recently, is to receive "urgent attention" after the end of the current parliamentary session.

The law as it stands excludes blacks from trading in areas defined "white" under the Group Areas Act. Thus, black businessmen cannot operate in the CBD's, which draw the bulk of black spending power.

Until two years ago, after the shock of the 1976 riots ushered in calls for more free enterprise as a means to defuse black anger, the law forbade blacks to set up anything larger than the corner shop in their townships.

The granting of 99-year leasehold rights to urban blacks, however, saw the wholly black-owned Blackchain put up Soweto's

first supermarket in Diepkloof, with a second mooted for Jabulani, once layout plans are finalised.

Steyn's announcement that the Group Areas and Community Development Acts would get urgent attention with a view to "the proclamation of further trading areas in terms of section 19 of the GAA in cities and larger towns," follows the Riekert Commission's recommendations on free trade areas.

Riekert proposed that "the Group Areas Act, 1966, be amended so that the restrictive provisions on acquisition, ownership or occupation by disqualified persons in specific demarcated areas in the central business centres of cities and towns not be

applicable to buildings, land and premises in such areas which are used exclusively for trading, commercial or professional purposes."

The proviso Riekert attached was that the Minister concerned "shall not refuse the institution of such areas."

The condition Steyn appends to the investigation of the issue by Community Development and the Group Areas Board, is that it is not done "to the detriment of existing traders in such areas."

And cynics express the view that the new measure is being considered merely because it will enable certain black enterprises to prop up decaying CBDs.

Nafcoc chairman Sam Motsuenyane

welcomes the move to open CBDs to black businessmen, and says the GAA should be scrapped altogether. There will always be resentment, says Motsuenyane, while white financial institutions are allowed to operate in the townships, but blacks are excluded from the CBDs.

In any case, he adds, it would be too soon to expect an upsurge of interest from blacks, since they simply weren't geared to compete with whites.

For this reason too, Motsuenyane is opposed to allowing the white business giants to compete with blacks in the townships. "I insist they open the white areas first as an indication of their bona fides," he says.

# All-race trading 'pockets' planned

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

The Government is likely to open trading "pockets" in central business districts to all races — and Johannesburg will probably be the "guinea pig" for the new move.

Johannesburg's application to the Community Development Board to have the city centre declared an open trading area for all races is being completed today. It will then be forwarded to the board in Pretoria.

The Government has committed itself to promoting free enterprise, and present government thinking is that experimental "areas of co-operation" where people of any race can trade should be established in city centres as a trial run for the dismantling of trade apartheid.

Johannesburg's application is a joint venture by the Chamber of Commerce and the Central Business District Association.

It follows a recent invitation by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, for such applications.

## BOUNDARIES

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the CBDA, said the area involved in the current application was bounded in the north by the railway line, in the south by the M2 motorway, in the east by Jeppe Station and in the west by the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg.

The concept of open trading areas fits in with current Government thinking which believes that South Africa's economy cannot be divided along racial lines.

Last year's Riekert Report supported local opinion in determining open trading areas.

But this was watered down by a subsequent White Paper, which resolved that the board should decide on applications and that only pockets within cities be opened.

But the Johannesburg City Council might still be consulted on the issue.

STAR 27/5/80 (30) 80

87

# Group Areas a most positive measure'

ADM 30/5/80

By HELEN ZILLE  
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, this week described the Group Areas Act as "one of the most constructive measures in the history of the country".

Speaking during debate on the Coloured Affairs Vote, he said: "If there is a life hereafter, I hope for a bit of recognition for the positive things we have done under the Group Areas Act."

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) interjected: "In the life hereafter you should get a very warm reception."

Mr Steyn also blamed coloured leaders for not informing the Government that funds for coloured education were insufficient.

The remark immediately drew strong criticism from the opposition, who pointed out that the majority Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council had refused to pass the budget because it was considered totally inadequate.

As Mr Steyn spoke, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, entered the House to inform the Prime Minister of the shooting at Elsie's River.

Mr Steyn said 97% of people moved in terms of the Group Areas Act were taken out of slum conditions into improved surroundings.

Attacking "unscrupulous politicians wanting to suck poison from misunderstandings and mistakes of the past", Mr Steyn said there could be no doubt about the Government's sincere desire to establish a just society.

He said the government would take steps to remove most of the points of grievance in coloured education by the end of the year.

He also announced that:

- Approval had been obtained from the Treasury to increase the special grant for books from R1 400 000 to R2 100 000, which would wipe out the book supply backlog by the end of this year;
- The school building programme was to be stepped up to wipe out the classroom backlog, and in addition to build school halls at each existing school;
- New schools would in future be delivered complete with halls and sport facilities by the Department of Public Works;
- Headmasters would be entitled to immediately order repairs of up to R300 from private contractors without prior approval. Repairs of up to R30 000 would be processed with sufficient speed that the department expected to complete the entire backlog on the repairs to damaged schools by the end of this year.

By Drew Forrest  
South Africa's "great and  
noble minority" — the  
40,000 Chinese — will  
soon have parliamentary  
representation in terms of  
the Constitution Bill.

But there is wide  
enthusiasm for the scheme  
among Chinese, and un-  
certainty as to how to  
presentatives will be  
chosen.

According to Mr. Steven  
Ho, an accountant with the  
Argus Group in Johannes-  
burg, there is no coherent  
Chinese "community" in  
South Africa, with a clear  
cut political character.

"What we have instead,"  
he said, "are communities  
in different towns, all of  
which operate independ-  
ently."

# Chinese Lukewarm DM

SMK 10/16/50

## IDEAS SYSTEM

This was confirmed by  
a Chinese businessman  
who asked to be identified  
only as Caron. "The Cape  
Town and Pretoria Chinese  
are particularly close and  
self-reliant," she said, "and  
everybody there is active  
in the Chinese association.  
In Johannesburg, that is  
not so."

There is no recognised  
"community leadership"  
and no machinery for the  
election of leaders. "I  
cannot see how representa-  
tives to the Pretoria  
Council will be elected."

Mr. Ho commented:

There could be no ques-  
tion of becoming the first  
racial council in spite of  
their political differences.  
The Chinese did not iden-  
tify with black. But be-  
cause of their small num-  
bers and ambiguous legal  
position, they preferred to  
remain invisible.  
"If we more, people

will start to take an inter-  
est in what is the form  
said Caron, "we have  
wonder if that the law all  
feeling us will be more  
strictly enforced."

The Great Areas Act  
which compels Chinese  
wishing to buy property  
or run businesses in white  
areas to obtain permits  
from the Department of

Community Development  
was regarded as extremely  
irritating.

With increasing contact  
between whites and Chin-  
ese, the Mixed Marriage  
Act had come to be re-  
sented.

There is anger also at  
the refusal of some head-  
masters in white Govern-  
ment schools to admit  
Chinese pupils.

Said Caron: "White state  
schools have been open-  
edly opened to Chinese.  
But I know of people, for  
example in the Pot Valley

area, who have been told  
to take their children to  
the new Chinese school in  
Durban."

Reassurance made by  
the Consul General, Mr. Lo  
Ming Yuen, after the re-  
cent visit by the Transvaal  
Premier had raised many  
people's expectations, said  
Mr. Ho.

The consul had made it  
known that he had "high  
hopes" of a new legal dis-  
persation for South  
Africa's Chinese. But com-  
munity Government in-  
tervention was causing wide-  
spread disillusionment.

Resentment at restric-  
tive legislation was run-  
ning highest among Chin-  
ese in professional and  
executive positions.

# Sabra moves to create a new 'white homeland'

STAR

4/7/80

80

70B

By Jaap Boekkooi

A movement to create an all-white province in South Africa from which all blacks will be permanently barred has been launched by Sabra, the influential pro-apartheid race research body.

The SA Bureau of Racial Affairs, long an advocate of the white homeland idea, has formed a society aimed at building "a growing continuous region within the white area in which whites will live and work."

The undertaking has been named "Projek Oranje" but nobody at Sabra is willing to say yet where the "all-white Palestine" — to be purchased with white capital only, in the way Jews bought large tracts of their Israel — will be situated.

I understand, however, that the nucleus of what Sabra officials call "the white heartland" is likely to concentrate on the area around Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, which straddles the

Orange Free State and Northern Cape, from where the white province will grow outwards.

A leading Sabra member, who is on the committee of "Projek Oranje," Dr Willem van Heerden, told me this week that an active campaign for the white territory would start soon.

"So far we cannot call this an idea for a white homeland because it will be part of the white area of South Africa and will not have more than local, or provincial, government," said Dr van Heerden, a Johannesburg consulting engineer.

They will have black servants in Projek Oranje's white bastion, and all work on farms, in towns and factories will be done by whites, Dr van Heerden said.

But he added that blacks would be welcome as visitors to take part in cultural affairs and mixed sport.

● Page 13 — That old white-state ghost won't lie down.

16/7/80  
**Coloured,**

**Indians**

ARGUS  
80

**must move**

**—Minister**

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, yesterday warned coloured and Indian people living in white areas to 'start making other arrangements' or face the full power of the State at the end of the year.

Addressing residents in Jeppe, Mr Steyn said that as soon as the two group areas cases before the Appeal Court had been dealt with, probably by October, action would be taken.

He said the coloured people and Indians should put their names on the relevant waiting lists now, but he did not tell the meeting where the people should live if they could not get housing in their group areas in time.

#### APPLAUDED

The residents were obviously behind him all the way and applauded his statement. The meeting had been called to discuss urban renewal in the area and one of the main complaints of the residents



Mr Marais Steyn

has been that delays in redevelopment have led to coloured and Indian people moving into abandoned buildings.

Mr Steyn said that during the slump in the 1970s, flats had stood empty in parts of Johannesburg and owners had let them to coloured and Indian people.

The Department of Community Development has reported cases to the police, but the illegal tenants had got 'unlimited funds to go to court,' which delayed evictions and prosecutions.

Mr Steyn said it was not the policy of the State to put people out of their homes unless their presence challenged the State — as it did in this case.

He did not want friction and unrest because of mixing in white areas and he was particularly worried about the reaction of returning national servicemen.

They were now coming back after two years' military service and wanted homes. He believed there would be trouble if they came back and found themselves living next to 'someone who has not done his military service.'



# Another Nat paper slates Steyn speech

80  
ADM  
12/7/80

## Political Staff

THE controversy over the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, continued to grow yesterday as the pro-Government Sunday newspaper Rapport criticised Mr Steyn's remarks on coloured people living in "white" areas.

Rapport said Mr Steyn's remarks on coloured people were "unsympathetic" and did "little to promote good human relations". The newspaper implied that coloured people living in "white areas" should be allowed to stay.

Mr Steyn's remarks to a meeting of white Jeppe residents last week have come under increasing fire. He said that there would be bloodshed if national servicemen returned to find coloured people living in these areas.

Two leading lawyers have referred to the Attorney-General another remark by Mr Steyn at

the same meeting. He said the Government would clamp down hard on illegal residents in "white" areas as soon as two Group Areas eviction cases, which were before the Appeal Court, were handled.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, and Mr Jules Browde, SC, believe this remark may constitute contempt of court.

Last week, the official Opposition spokesman on Community Development, Mr Colin Eglin, called for Mr Steyn's resignation "before the damage he is doing to race relations becomes irreparable" and the pro-Government Transvaler newspaper also criticised the remarks.

Rapport said yesterday that Mr Steyn should ask himself whether he was doing justice to the interests of all the people affected by his portfolios and added: "we do not believe so

and this as a result of his own utterances".

There was an accommodation shortage and "hundreds" of coloured people had moved to empty accommodation in Johannesburg for that reason.

These people "behave themselves very well" and "we should have compassion" for them, Rapport said.

Referring to Mr Steyn's remarks about national servicemen, Rapport said that coloured people also fought on the border "and some have perished".

It asked what facts there were to support his suggestion that coloured "penetration" of white areas would cause unrest. "A critical housing situation, overcrowding, discomfort, despair . . . these are the things which could cause matters to go away".

© Editorial comment  
Page 8



# 'Grassroots' revision of Group Areas Act planned

STAR 13/8/80  
80

## Political Staff

The Government is busy planning a grassroots revision of the Group Areas Act and its application in South Africa.

This follows recommended changes to the Act by the Riekert Commission and the Government's stated intention of declaring "open" trading areas in various parts of the country.

Mr Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said in Pretoria today he had instructed his department to investigate the act with a view to redrafting it.

"We must look at laws from time to time to see where they can be improved and we are now taking a general look at the Group Areas Act which will amount to a grassroots revision of it," he said.

"Recommendations by the Riekert Commission which were accepted by the Government necessitate this in-depth look at the Act and its application throughout South Africa."

Board now falls under my

In another speech at the opening of the Interbou '80 exhibition at Milner Park Mr Steyn said the leasehold system for blacks was expected to provide an important stimulus for the housebuilding industry.

He said that about 54 percent of the black population was aged less than 20 years and there was increasing availability of state funds for the housing of blacks.

"The same increase in the demand for private dwelling houses is expected in respect of both coloured people and Indians.

"This expectation is based on the increase in real income of these population groups, the provision of more and larger residential areas, and the interest shown in the acquisition of better-type houses in well developed communities like Mitchells Plain, Lenasia, Ennerdale and other areas," he said.

Mr Steyn said that 44 percent of the total number of new housing units built during the past five years had been erected through State funds.

## Municipal Reporter

THE only way to revitalise Cape Town's central business district is to abolish the Group Areas Act and bring back the coloured people from outlying areas.

This is the view of the deputy chairman of the city council's Executive Committee, Mr Isaac Ospovat.

Otherwise he fears that, with the opening of more big suburban supermarkets and shopping centres at Mitchell's Plain and Atlantis, there will be even less incentive for people to shop in central Cape Town.

This means the area will decline further.

His opponent in Ward 6 in the municipal elections, Mr Leon Markovitz, also considers it important that District Six should be declared an open area.

### Main issues

He suggests that the central business district could be revitalised by operating the major shopping streets as though they were shopping centres, with tenants' committees organising street promotions and annual or bi-annual festivals.

The need to revitalise the CBD, high rates and District Six appear to be the main issues in the election battle in this central city ward, which Mr Ospovat has represented for nearly 30 years.

During much of this time he was chairman of the council's Finance Committee, which later became its Executive Committee.

He was among city councillors who fought against the proclamation

# Scrap the Group Areas Act, bring back coloured —Ospovat

1978/80  
accus  
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Mr Isaac Ospovat

of District Six as a white area in the '50s. He served on delegations to Cabinet Ministers pleading



Mr Leon Markovitz

for it to be left open to all races.

Mr Ospovat fought against the removal of the

coloured people from the common voters' roll and has consistently supported city council appeals to the Government to restore them to it.

He also opposed the plan to build a new Technikon campus in District Six.

### Absurd

'It is absurd to plonk a Technikon and its playing fields down in the centre of a city,' he said in an interview this week.

'It will take up space where 40 000 people could be housed — and think what a boost that would give to the CBD, where they would naturally shop and recreate.

'Their presence would make the city centre safe again. It's the empty places that are dangerous at night. There is safety where there are crowds.'

Though he is over 70, Mr Ospovat is still alert and vigorous. He is regarded by many of his fellow councillors as having the shrewdest financial brain on the council.

He is managing director of a furniture factory started by his father, and he spent his childhood and much of his early life in District Six.

Answering criticisms of high municipal rates in Mr Markovitz's election manifesto, Mr Ospovat said he had pressed for years for the council to be compensated for the lack of rates from the many State-owned buildings in the city.

He said the municipal valuation of State and railway property in Cape Town was R535.4-million. If the State and railways paid the same rates as private owners the council's income from it this year would be R11.6-million.

Instead, contributions in lieu of rates had been R1.5-million for State property and R90 000 for railway property.

(News by A. d'Angelo, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

11/9/80 KRANS  
Group area  
curbs are  
oppressive,  
court told

Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The individual rights of coloured people and Indians in Johannesburg were threatened by a proclamation under the Group Areas Act, the Appeal Court was told here today.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said Proclamation 83 of 1962 was invalid because it did not take into account the shortage of housing for coloured and Indians. It also violated the human rights provisions of the United Nations Charter, of which South Africa was a signatory.

#### ILLEGALLY

Proclamation 83 defines white areas in central Johannesburg in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Professor Dugard, assisted by Mr Jonathan Burchell, was representing Ivan George Werner, who was last year fined R75 (or three months suspended for five years) for living illegally in Orion Court, Bree Street — a white area in central Johannesburg.

This is the second Group Areas Act test case to go before the Appeal Court in a week. More than 600 cases have been held over pending the outcome of the appeals.

#### DISCRIMINATORY

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Heerden.

Professor Dugard argued that the proclamation was being applied in a way that discriminated against coloured and Indians. It was unreasonable in the circumstances and constituted an oppressive and gratuitous interference with individual rights.

He said public statements by the Prime Minister and Government members had indicated a determination to move away from discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

But evidence showed that the conditions under which the coloured community in Johannesburg (and the Witwatersrand) lived, particularly as a result of Proclamation 83, were substantially inferior and unequal to those under which whites lived.

About 25 percent of the Johannesburg coloured community had no suitable accommodation and they could not get accommodation in other group areas, but at the time Mr Werner was charged there was a surplus of accommodation in white areas which was within his, and many others' means.

#### PHENOMENON

There is no substance to the argument that the present crisis in housing is the result of expanding industrialisation and urbanisation, and simply reflects a worldwide phenomenon. Here the accommodation was available but because of proclamation 83 Werner and others could not get it,' he said.

Professor Dugard said the overcrowding in coloured group areas, because of the shortage of housing, was having a serious effect on the quality of life, health and welfare of the community.

Most coloured persons had some form of shelter in the sense that they were not living on streets or pavements.

But from the evidence it appears that the shelter is often appalling. Many people live in garages, storerooms, Wendy houses and cars,' he said.

(Proceeding)

good

# Magistrates may break away from public servants

NM 14/10/80

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal branch of the Magistrates' Association may have to consider breaking its affiliation with the Public Servants' Association if the PSA refuses to admit Indians.

The past secretary and a current committee member of the Magistrates' Association, Mr N Strydom, said yesterday that his association had applied to the PSA, a whites-only body, to admit Mr K Maharaj. There had been no response.

However, the president of the PSA, Dr Colin Cameron, told the Mercury last week that there had been no moves to include other races in the association in the immediate future because 'there has been no need for that at this stage'.

Mr Strydom said: 'I am very disappointed to hear that. We were hoping to push Mr Maharaj's application through and we will take it up again and again. The local committee has given him its assurance that it won't rest until the matter has been resolved.'

'If we receive a flat "no" from the PSA, we will have to consider other options open to us and one of the possibilities we may have to investigate is a break from them.'

Mr Maharaj, who applied for membership at the end of 1979, said he knew the Magistrates' Association was 100 percent behind him.

He is the only Indian magistrate in Natal 'but there will be more soon,' he said.

# Group Area Act slated in bus row

3391 80  
WDM 19/9/80

Pretoria Bureau

THE consequences of the Group Areas Act — under which thousands of black, coloured and Indian people were forced to live in townships far from work — was one of the chief objections raised against the request by the Putco Bus Company to increase its fares.

This came out at a hearing of the National Transport Commission in Pretoria yesterday.

The commission heard objections lodged by eight black community leaders who condemned the Group Areas Act for forcefully removing people inconveniently away from "places of their work".

Extracts from the Theron Commission of Inquiry into coloured matters, which criticised bus companies for inefficient services, were read to the hearing, supporting the objections.

Putco increased its tariffs in August last year after the price of petrol climbed by 60%; but were forced to lower their fares again after a Supreme Court ruled the increase null and void because the company had not complied with certain Road Transportation Department requirements.

The company re-submitted an application for an increase of fares at the end of last year, but the move was objected to by a number of prominent black community leaders.

Mr Andries de Klerk, acting for Putco, claimed the company needed the fare increase "in order to survive" huge increases in the cost of petrol.

The increases — which it was argued would only effectively push up fares by between 7% for season ticket holders and 13,6% for cash-paying commuters — would not be detrimental to the community.

Mr De Klerk claimed Putco could not afford to carry a R4,3-million fuel budget — the

result of the petrol price increase.

Putco holds a virtual monopoly on bus transportation in the Witwatersrand area.

Mr A Chaskalson, SC, engaged to fight the case for the objectors, quoted extensively from the Theron Commission of Inquiry.

He said that black and coloured people, who did not have their own transport depended extensively on an efficient bus service.

Mr Chaskalson, quoting from the Theron Commission said: "Transport expenses constitute a relatively large proportion of the average coloured family's total expenditure ... as high as 15% to 20% in some cases."

In support of the objections raised before the hearing the chairman of the Coloured Management Committee said:

- "Putco does not have a good image within the community. Its buses are regarded as being dirty and uncomfortable, and its service is considered unsatisfactory."

- The chairman of Commuters' Watchdog Committee (Comwasa), Mr Dangor, said the forced removal of people from Alexandra and Newclare to Klipspruit West and Eldorado Park "has meant workers now have to commute long distances to get to their place of work."

- Mr Donald Mateman, co-chairman of Comwasa, said coloured and black communities felt their transportation costs should be Government-subsided.

- Dr Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said there was a sense of grievance about Group Areas removals.

The hearing continues today. The National Transport Commission, a standing statutory body, was represented by Mr B Slabbert (chairman), Mr M J van Zyl, and Mr E F Niksch.

# Opposition: Halt Group Areas evictions

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**Staff Reporters**  
Opposition spokesmen today called on the Gov-  
ernment to halt Group Areas prosecutions in or-  
der to "avoid a national and international reac-  
tion that will do irreparable harm to South  
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Hundreds of Johannes-  
burg families now face an  
uncertain future after the  
dismissal yesterday by the  
Appeal Court in Bloem-  
fontein of two Group Areas  
test cases.

In an unexpected move,  
the judgements were han-  
ded down late yesterday  
afternoon.

Shocked members of Act-  
stop, the organisation  
formed two years ago to  
help people faced with  
Group Areas evictions,  
gathered in their Braam-  
fontein office last night to  
assess the implications of  
the judgments.

The executive committee  
said the hundreds of  
coloured and Indian fami-  
lies presently living in  
white areas were now fac-  
ing the possibility of be-  
coming statutory criminals  
because of their "bid to  
fulfil their basic need for  
housing."

Most disturbing was the  
fact that in view of the  
acknowledged shortage of  
housing in their own  
group areas hundreds of  
people were faced with  
being homeless "because  
of a statute introduced to

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# Halt Group Areas cases - Opposition

## 'No police search'

▶▶ from page 1

enforce a racial ideology." Actstop estimates about 10 000 people in Johannesburg will be affected by the judgments.

Since the appeals were lodged, about 600 Group Areas cases have been postponed to February.

Actstop does not now envisage "overnight mass evictions" and points out that after the postponement dates, trial dates would have to be set and each case would then be considered on its merits.

"We are going to continue our struggle to ensure people are not thrown out of their homes and will soon be holding meetings with our tenants to work out a plan of action.

"Then we shall hold discussions with our attorneys about the situation."

Mrs Doreen Adam, whose appeal was dismissed and who now lives in Durban with her hus-

band, said today she was "shocked" by the judgments, particularly in view of the political changes under way.

"I was in that situation and know how the people in Johannesburg must feel now. I had hoped that some humanitarian decision would be taken. At great loss we had to get out of Johannesburg.

"But we were luckier than most people and managed to get a place of our own in Durban."

A spokesman for the Hillbrow Tenants' Action Committee said she was stunned by the decisions.

Recent statistics from the Department of Community Development show that the number of people waiting to let houses in Lenasia is 916 and the number waiting to buy houses or land (including the Marlboro area) is 3 293.

In the coloured areas controlled by the Johannesburg City Council about 4 200 families are waiting for houses of their own.

▶▶ from page 1

people where they are until alternative accommodation is provided."

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, said "If the Government tried to enforce the Group Areas Act now and evict these people it would create a national and international reaction."

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# Group areas appeals are dismissed

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BLOEMFONTEIN — Two appeals under the Group Areas Act were dismissed by the Appeal Court yesterday.

The first appeal was that of Ahmed Nazir Adam, of Johannesburg, against the dismissal by the Transvaal Supreme Court of an appeal by him on the merits of his conviction. A Johannesburg magistrate last year fined Mr Adam R100 (or 50 days) conditionally suspended.

The second appeal was that of Ivan George Werner, of Johannesburg against his conviction and sentence. He was convicted in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court by Mr Justice Roux on August 6 last year and sentenced to a fine of R75 or 3 months' imprisonment (conditionally suspended).

## COMPOSITE

In a composite judgment, the Chief Justice Mr Justice Rumpff, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice van Heerden (acting Judge of Appeal), said it appeared from the evidence that on April 13, 1962, Proclamation 83 proclaimed certain areas in Johannesburg for

occupation and ownership by members of the coloured group.

The appropriate areas, together with a so-called "border region," were fully described in the proclamation. The Chief Justice said that in Adam's case a defence of necessity was submitted.

## PROCLAMATION

In Werner's case it had been submitted that the proclamation was invalid and alternatively that he had acted out of necessity.

Mr Justice Rumpff said necessity in criminal law was regarded as a factual condition where an immediate threat arose to an interest worthy of protection. The call upon necessity in Adam's case could be accepted as being a call on legitimacy of his action. In other words, that an otherwise unlawful deed must be regarded as lawful because of the facts of the case.

## ZONED

The Judge said no-one was forced by the Group Areas Act to live in a stipulated group area. Members of a particular group were declared by the Act to be "disqualified" and forbidden to occupy the group area of another group. The posi-

tion was, in the view of the Judge, the same as when a city was zoned by legislation into various areas, with penal sanctions against prohibited occupation of particular zones. If a person could not get accommodation in a zone for residential purposes, he would not be entitled to occupy an unused building on an erf in a business zone, even if he had the permission of the owner.

## NO EVIDENCE

Mr Justice Rumpff said that in Adam's case there was no evidence of an absolute housing scarcity. There was indeed evidence of highly inconvenient and unhygienic accommodation. In the circumstances there could be no call upon necessity and the questions of a possible permit or whether Mr Adam had accepted the risk of a housing scarcity need not be discussed.

It appeared from the evidence in Werner's case there was a scarcity of housing in the coloured areas of Johannesburg. This was aggravated by the continual migration of coloured people to urban areas, particularly Johannesburg. — Sapa.

AFRI



Mr Marais Steyn

# Steyn

# urges

# people to quit homes

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### Staff Reporters

Indian and coloured people living in white group areas should now move out voluntarily rather than face eviction, the outgoing Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Mr Steyn, who becomes ambassador to the United Kingdom next week, was commenting on the dismissal by the Appeal Court of two Group Areas test cases.

He said he has previously stated that if the case went against the tenants, they should move out.

"We do not like to evict people and put them out on the street." But, said Mr Steyn, "only a few hundred such tenants existed in Johannesburg. Other estimates put the figure as high as 10 000."

Asked where the affected tenants should move, he replied: "They must make a plan. We Afrikaners came here after the Anglo-Boer war and we made plans."

He added that housing was being built. If any person could not obtain a house of his own, he should approach the regional office of the Department of Community Development.

Johannesburg police have received no complaints from members of the public since the Appeal Court rulings.

Brigadier Tertius Wium, Divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand, outlined the police procedure in such cases.

He said that when a member of the public laid a complaint, it was immediately investigated, statements were taken and the docket was then handed to the senior public prosecutor for his decision.

Reactions among threatened tenants in Johannesburg ranged from "shock" to "panic" and "disgust."

Six hundred Coloured and Indian families already face charges under the Group Areas Act for illegal occupation of flats and houses in central Johannesburg, and many others live in fear.

The failure of the appeals has cleared the way for their prosecution and eviction.

"After shock" was the reaction of Mrs Brenda Osman, who lives in a one-roomed Hillbrow flat with her husband and two young children.

"I really thought the judge would take pity on us," she said.

Page 2 Archbishop  
announced at 11:30

# Steyn's 'get out' remark evokes anger

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By ARNOLD GEYER

THE outgoing Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, was condemned strongly yesterday for saying that Indians and coloureds living in white areas had to "get out and make their own plans".

Mr Steyn had said, while commenting on two Group Areas test cases that have been dismissed by the Appeal Court, that those now facing prosecution — more than 500 in Johannesburg alone — were making it difficult for the Government not to "act very harshly".

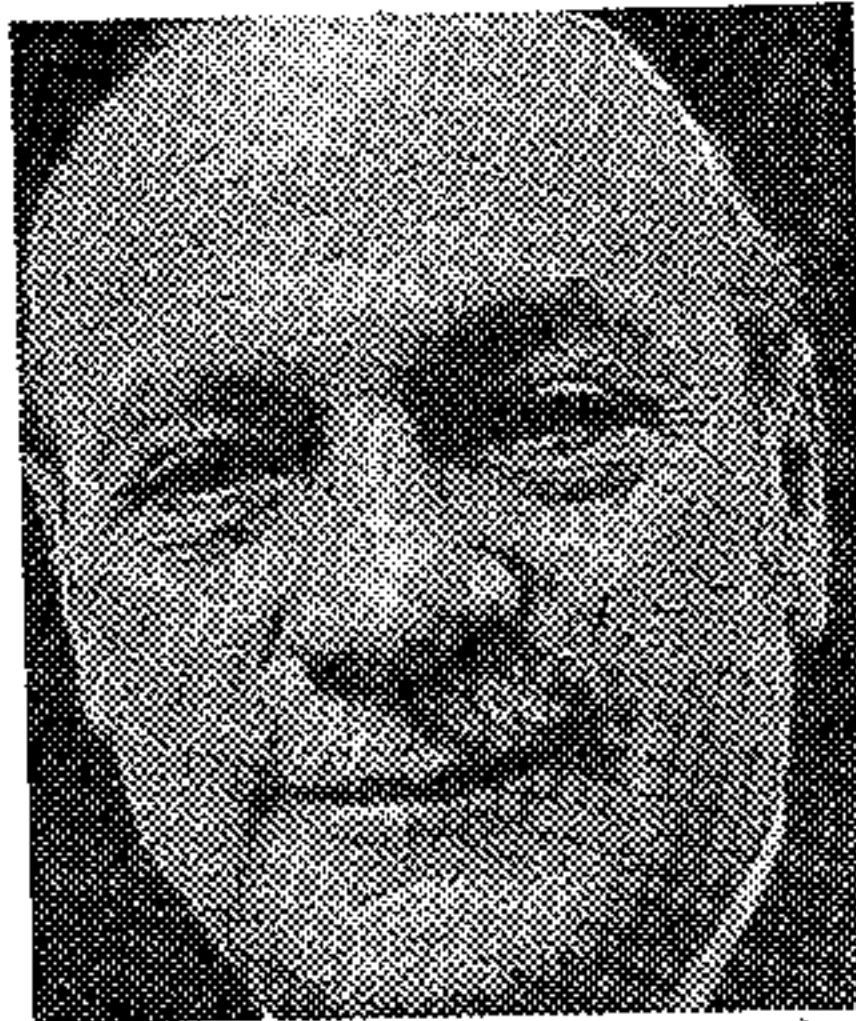
"They did not just come out of the sea like some mystical being," said Mr Steyn. "They came from somewhere and must go back there to find homes."

His remarks have been criticised by the Progressive Federal Party, Black Sash, Indian and coloured community leaders, Actstop (an organisation fighting Group Areas removals) and churches.

Some called them "callous, racist, disgusting and inhumane". They also called for the Group Areas Act to be scrapped immediately because it was "harsh, oppressive and racist and causing untold misery".

They emphasised that the Government was to blame for the serious housing and accommodation crisis.

Meanwhile, the Most Rev Joseph Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, has appealed to whites in the city to allow "illegal" Indian and coloured citizens to live



MR MARAIS STEYN  
... "callous remarks"

in peace, and not to report them to the authorities.

He said the Group Areas Act was a "terrible weapon of inhuman disaster", and deplored that people in South Africa could become "statutory criminals" simply by trying to meet their basic needs for housing.

Mr Steyn confirmed Press reports that he had said "illegal" residents should move out voluntarily rather than face eviction — and should follow the example of Afrikaners who came to Johannesburg after the South African War.

He also told the Rand Daily Mail: "We have to obey the law now. They must stop making it difficult and impossible for us. I appeal to them not to force the Government to act very harshly."

Asked why he compared Group Areas victims with Afrikaners at the beginning of the century, Mr Steyn said: "We Afrikaners were under the same compulsion to move to

Johannesburg. But we didn't occupy other people's homes. We made plans. They must look for homes somewhere else — where they came from."

Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on community development and coloured relations, said of the Minister's statements: "The sheer callousness of it takes the cake."

Mr Eglin said that Mr Steyn, instead of showing concern for the plight of the victims of his own Government's laws, was revealing an obsession with race and ideology devoid of all feeling for individual human beings.

"As long as this unjust, racist and grossly discriminatory law remains on the Statute Book, the Government can in no way back its claim that it is moving away from discriminatory legislation," he said.

Instead of threatening people with the law, the law should be scrapped.

"And instead of dealing with these people in such a harsh, oppressive, racist and mailed-fisted way, they should come up with some positive and humane action," said Mr Eglin.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, Black Sash president, said the Government — particularly the Department of Community Development — had failed abysmally to solve the housing crisis and had robbed people of their 'freedom'.

"When the Afrikaners made their plans after the South African War, they were not prevented by law from buying a house, renting accommodation, or buying a plot," she said.

# The injustice of Group Areas

Dom 3/10/80

(40)

By J D van der Vyver  
School of Law, University of the Witwatersrand

THE common law of South Africa constitutes one of the most excellent legal systems in the history of mankind. Johannes Voel, who was perhaps the most eminent exponent of Roman-Dutch law, defined a fundamental principle underlying that system in the following terms:

"A law has various requisites. In the first place indeed it ought to be just and reasonable — both in its matter, for it prescribes what is honourable and forbids what is base; and its form, for it preserves equality and binds the citizens equally. Right should be defined generally and not for individuals." (Commentarius ad Pandectas 1.3.5.)

Over the years this basic idea of justice has in many respects been disregarded by the South Africa legislature; and today South African law embodies statutory provisions that contradict almost every generally accepted norm of what the law ought to be. It is in fact fair to state that South African law includes legislation which fills every right-thinking member of the legal fraternity with utter disgust.

Statutory law which is clearly incompatible with the most elementary assumptions of the legal idea includes:

- Enactments which bestow arbitrary powers upon members of the executive, such as Section 6 of the Terrorism Act;
- Enactments which extend the authority of the Government to matters that ought not to be the concern of the State, such as religion, sport and the private enclave of a person's day-to-day life;
- Enactments which sanction secrecy with regard to acts of Government and therefore could also serve to conceal administrative corruption and malpractices, such as Section 27B and 27C of the Police Act and the Advocate-General Act;
- Enactments which institutionalise discrimination, such as the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

The judgment of the Appellate Division in the cases of Ahmed Adams and Wan Werner highlighted the latter vice of South

African law, i.e. the legal sanctification of injustice.

Two important issues relating to the Group Areas Act came up for decision in the Adams and Werner Appeals:

- Could the illegal occupation of premises in a white group area by an Indian or coloured person be justified, on the basis of necessity, in view of the housing shortage in the Indian and coloured townships; and
- Was the Group Areas proclamation of the State President invalid on account of the palpable inequality of treatment afforded to the different population groups by virtue of that proclamation?

The law relating to the first of these two problems is relatively simple: If a person does what in normal circumstances would constitute an illegal act but he does so in circumstances that leave him no other alternative, or where the other options open to him would impose a greater evil, then the act in question becomes justified and the state of necessity in effect transforms the person's behaviour into a lawful act. It is also true law that the question whether or not a situation of necessity did in fact exist must be decided objectively.

The question that had to be decided by the court was therefore simply one of fact: Did the evidence show that it was totally impossible for the appellants to obtain housing accommodation within their respective residential zones? The court answered this factual question in the negative, adding that mere inconvenience, or highly unhygienic conditions prevailing in the townships, were no excuse for Indians and coloureds to move into flats set aside for white occupation.

That clearly is the law — but what an abominable law! Note the facts that may (and often do) arise: blocks of flats standing almost empty within a white residential area; accommodation is available for (for instance) coloureds, but only in a ghetto where filth and danger prevail; the law compels a coloured family, without respect of persons, to take up residence in the ghetto.

Or consider the facts in Werner's case: the appellant, formerly from Cape Town, seeks and finds appropriate employment and living quarters in Johannesburg. After having resided there for two years he marries a girl who has been living in Johannesburg all her life. As a married couple the Werner family can find no home whatsoever in the coloured residential area. Necessarily, the court finds, cannot be pleaded in these circumstances because the Group Areas Act did not compel the Appellant to move from Cape Town to Johannesburg where a housing shortage prevailed.

The Group Areas Act does, however, compel coloureds, Indians and blacks to seek a place to stay in totally inferior residential areas, and the question arises whether a Presidential proclamation which sanctions such profound injustices is legally valid. The matter was pertinently raised in the appeal of Ivan Werner.

The rule of South African law which applies in this regard can be summarised as follows:

The validity of Acts of Parliament and of ordinances of Provincial Councils cannot be contested on account of their unreasonableness or injustice. In the case of subsidiary legislation — which includes proclamations of the State President — the position is, however, different. There is a rebuttable presumption that Parliament, when delegating the power to proclaim subsidiary legislation, does not intend such subsidiary legislation to be unreasonable or unjust. The Supreme Court can, and must, invalidate the provision in question, unless the court finds that Parliament has expressly or by necessary implication authorised the making of unreasonable or unjust laws by the subsidiary legislature.

It is also a basic premise of South African law that the creation of separate facilities for different population groups constitutes unreasonableness, unless those separate facilities can be said to be equal.

The principle involved was defined by Lord Russell in the English case of *Krusse vs Johnson* (1899), 2 QB at P 199:

... there may... be cases in which it would be the duty of the courts to condemn by-laws... as invalid because unreasonable. But unreasonable in what sense? If, for instance, they were found to be partial and unequal in their operation as between different classes; if they are manifestly unjust; if they disclose bad faith; if they involve such oppressive or gratuitous interference with the rights of those subjects to them as could find no justification in the minds of reasonable men, the court might well say, 'Parliament never intended to give authority to make such rules; they are unreasonable and ultra vires.'"

This dictum has on many occasions been endorsed by South African courts as authority of our own law in this regard.

There are instances in which the South African Parliament has expressly authorised the sanctioning of injustice by subsidiary legislatures. The clearest example of such authorisation is to be found in the reservation of Separate Amenities Act 49 of 1953, which permits local authorities to create unequal separate facilities for different population groups in or upon public premises or public vehicles.

The Act, in fact, sanctions the creation of exclusive facilities for a particular population group only, without at all having to provide similar facilities for any other population group.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act does not apply to Group Areas proclamations. It is also common cause that the Group Areas proclamations promulgated by the State President created substantially unequal housing facilities and that those proclamations constitute instances of extreme injustice. The question to be considered is therefore whether or not the enabling statute, that is the Group Areas Act, 36 of 1966, authorises such unreasonableness and injustice.

There is no express provision to this effect in the Act, and so the inquiry may be reduced to the question whether or not the power to issue an unreasonable and unjust proclamation was impliedly conferred upon the State President by the Group Areas Act.

In 1961, in the case of *Ministers of the Interior vs Lockhart*, the Appellate Division de-



PROF J D VAN DER VYVER

decided that the power to discriminate along racial lines was clearly implied in the Group Areas Act; and in Werner's case the court has now again reiterated that view.

This finding constitutes perhaps the greatest conceivable insult to a parliamentary institution as the supposed citadel of justice. It raises several questions: Must one suppose that the supreme legislature of South Africa suffers from linguistic dyslexia or of a zombie-like inability to express its will in the simple phrases of the Afrikaans language; or, alternatively, is this an instance of a cunningly dishonest attempt of a Parliament to conceal its preference for unreasonable laws and for injustice to the coloured, Indian and black

communities? All the legal systems of the world contain rules and regulations that cannot withstand moral scrutiny. But I know of no other civilised country where the government actually takes pride in the legally institutionalised approbation of manifest injustices.

It is, in fact, indeed a sick legal system that openly and without a blush sanctions gross injustices. Where this is not done openly and expressly, it becomes even more sickening if the system permits and requires the judiciary to unravel and uncover what must be the most deplorable of all intentions that could possibly be ascribed to a lawmaker. To wit, authorisation to disregard that most basic directive of the legal idea which is called justice.

# Commuter rail service

## 'stretched to the limit'

By Elizabeth Wilson and Kevin Murray

The South African Railways is stretched to the limit on its suburban train services and fears that further sudden increases in passenger traffic could create chaos.

"We will be in trouble if passenger figures keep on going up as sharply as they did after the petrol-price increase last year," railway planners say.

The petrol price rise played havoc with the "conservative" planning of officials based on a steady growth rate.

Suddenly there was a dramatic increase of millions of passengers.

"We just don't have the coaches to cope with this accelerated rate of growth. New coaches we are having built are being used in Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg, but the people are coming in their thousands now," said Mr Nico Theron, a Railways superintendent in charge of the conveyance of non-whites.

The problems facing the Railways emerged last night when the Trade Union Council of South Africa urged railway officials to tackle immediately the critical issue of severe overcrowding on black suburban trains.

### NOT INTERESTED

Tucsa officials claim that thousands of black workers are often unable to get to work on time or are forced to crush into overcrowded trains.

They say employers are not interested in excuses about the train services — a vital issue to blacks who might lose their jobs when there are so many unemployed.

Mr Hennie Loots, assistant general manager (operating) of the SAR, admitted to Tucsa representatives last night that the Railways faced a "grave problem" in catering for the rocketing numbers of black commuters.

He said that in one year the Railways had been "flooded out."

"How do you plan for this? If anyone can come up with constructive suggestions I would like to hear from him."

### DELAY

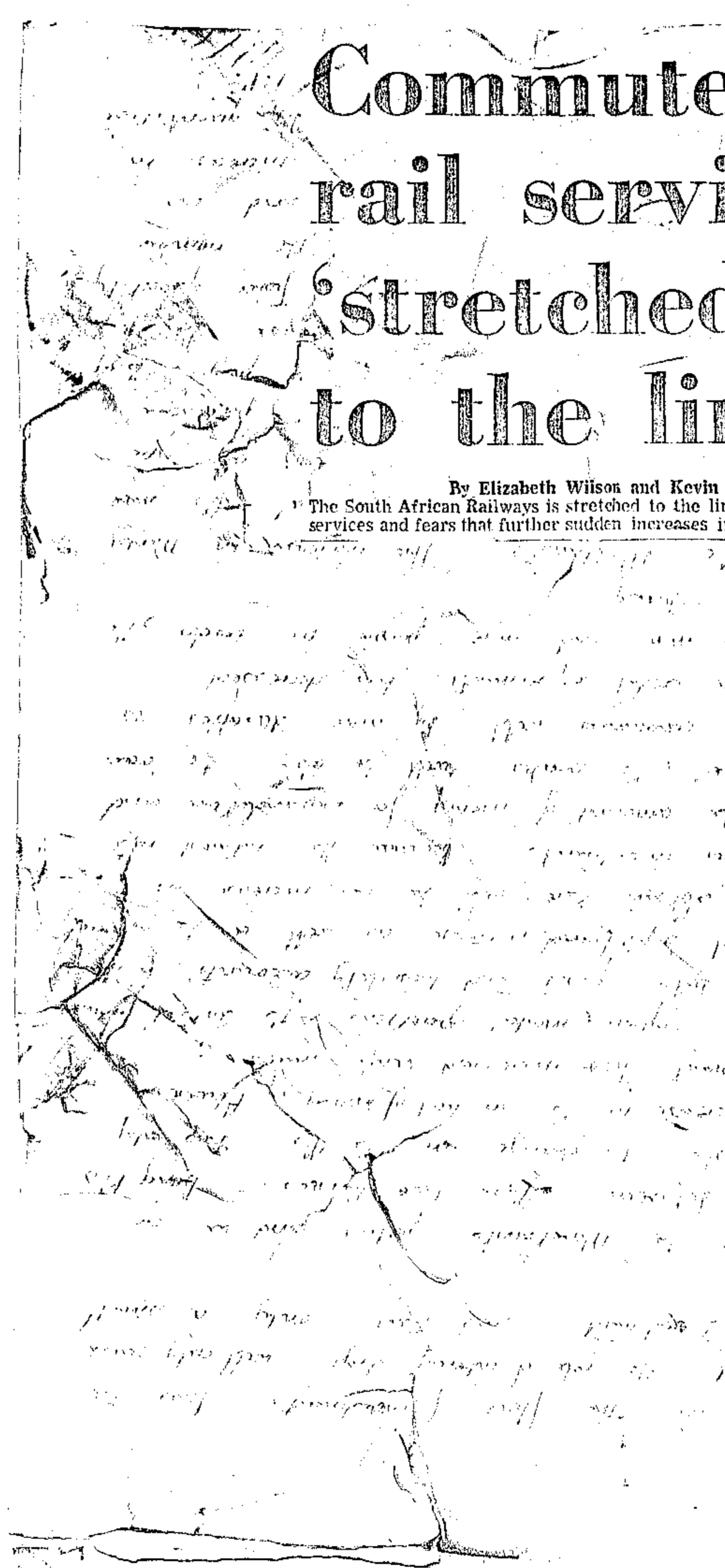
Earlier yesterday top railway officials, more than 30 trade union leaders and representatives from the Soweto Council conducted a test run on Soweto trains to check conditions.

During the test run a delay on one train caused

vices.

"Now they can see that what we are saying is true," said Mrs Lucy Mvubelo of Tucsa.

Long-term plans by the Railways would not do enough to cater for the growing demand. The Railways had to find more immediate solutions to its problems, Mr Theron said today.



STAK 29/4/80  
(30)  
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(239)

# 'Informal' influx control feared

By Lynda Loxton

Community leaders and legal experts fear that the Group Areas Act is to be used to impose an informal form of influx control on Indian and coloured people.

This follows the dismissal this week by the Appellate Court of the two Group Areas test cases.

They say a close study of the judgment shows that the court has no sympathy with coloured and Indian people who move to Johannesburg to get work without first making sure that accommodation was available for them.

Both the appellants did not come from Johannesburg, but had moved there to get work.

## Court showed no sympathy

Lawyers and community leaders regard this as an "alarming" feature of the judgment and contrary to what the Government has claimed to be a "new look" at hurtful legislation.

It also comes at a time of increasing pressure to drop influx control for black people and denies individuals the right to better themselves, they say.

### UNFORTUNATE

Some regard it as unfortunate that both appellants came from other

areas as "there are hundreds of people living 'illegally' in white areas who were born and bred in Johannesburg, but could not get homes in their own group areas."

A "voluntary" influx control to avoid prosecution has also been implicit in recent statements by the outgoing Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, and his senior officials.

Despite the acknowledged shortage of coloured and Indian housing, they have appealed to "illegal" tenants to

"make a plan," "rectify the situation" and "find accommodation in their own areas."

They have stressed that they will not act "unduly harshly" but pointed out that "illegal" tenants could not be expected to be given preference on waiting lists for houses in their own areas.

### HOUSES BUILT

Mr Louis Fouché, secretary of the Department of Community Development said 3 000 houses each would be built in the coloured and Indian

areas of Johannesburg over the next two years. Once the current backlog was wiped out, accommodation would be built for the "illegal" tenants who still needed houses.

It is also feared that the growing squeeze on available white accommodation would provide an "excuse" for tougher action against coloured and Indian people.

Estate agents report that the surplus of flats to rent of a few years ago has been eliminated, but that there was still "a fair amount of less desirable accommodation available."

Some community leaders believe that the shortage of white accommodation is not as bad as has been made out.

### HOUSING CRISIS

Mr Alf Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, believes there is a housing crisis for all population groups and would like to see the Fouché Commission re-appointed to look into the

problem.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association, said it was obviously Government policy not to allow residential mixing under any circumstances.

But more housing was needed and the CBDA had therefore commissioned an urgent investigation into the possibility of a crash housing programme for Indians in the Pageview/Fordsburg area.

# Group Areas appeal verdict too technical, say experts

STAR 3/10/80 (80) ~~80~~

By Lynda Loxton

The Appeal Court's dismissal of the two test Group Areas cases revealed an absence of sensitivity to the issue of race discrimination and the protection of human rights, claim legal experts. The Star this week approached several experts to comment on the judgment given by the court.

All expressed disappointment that the Appellate Division had not taken a juridical lead in the movement away from discrimination.

They pointed out that neither of the cases involved an application of clear and unambiguous legal rules. In both cases the court was asked to find that the housing emergency for coloured and Indian people in Johannesburg justified a violation of the Group Areas Act where people had acted out of necessity.

## LAST RESORT

Necessity, they said, only succeeds as a last resort but was an important escape route for the courts where the law became too oppressive. In short, necessity allowed a court determined to do justice to moderate the inequity of the letter of the law.

In the Werner case, the court was also asked to find that Proclamation 83 of 1962, which defines white group areas in central Johannesburg, allowed racial inequality and injustice and was invalid on the grounds that the Group Areas Act does not expressly permit such inequalities and injustices.

To succeed in this argument, it would have been necessary for the court to overrule one of its own previous decisions, handed down in 1961 in the Lockhat case which held that the Group Areas Act implicitly permitted unequal treatment.

## DIFFERENT

The experts however pointed out that it should be borne in mind that the attitude towards racial discrimination and the law was very different in 1961 from what it is today.

In addition, judicial decisions were not mechanical. In many different cases, they said, such as the Group Areas cases, the court had a choice as to how to interpret the law.

When it does this, it exercises a choice in accordance with legal principles, rules, values and judicial policy. In these two cases, the court had been faced with a choice between a generous interpretation in favour of racial equality and human rights or a strict interpretation that paid no attention to these values.

The Appellate Division could in law have upheld the defence of necessity and acquitted the appellants on the grounds that, in the circumstances, they had no alternative but to live in a white group area.

Similarly, the court could in law have held that the proclamation resulted in injustice and inequality which was not permitted by the Group Areas Act.

But instead the court adopted a strictly technical approach. It paid no

regard to human suffering and to the situation in which coloured and Indian people found themselves in Johannesburg.

It attempted to minimise the discriminatory nature of the Group Areas Act by likening it to a law rezoning business and residential areas — one could not legally live in the former and trade in the latter.

The experts said the court had refused to follow a trend of cases in English law whereby ambiguous statutes have been interpreted in terms of Britain's obligations under the Human Rights Convention. It summarily dismissed the suggestion that it should interpret the Group Areas Act in the

light of South Africa's commitment to promote racial equality under the United Nations Charter.

## RIGHTS

The experts agreed that the insensitivity of the judgment to the issue of race discrimination and human rights could lead persons who looked to the highest court for protection of individual liberty and racial equality to question whether it was able to do this.

Another alarming feature of the judgment was the suggestion that the Group Areas Act may be used to impose a type of informal influx control on coloured and Indian people — at a time when demands were being made to abolish influx control for black people.



# Towns 'queue up' to be in centre of whites-only area

SFA 15/10/80 (80)

## Pretoria Bureau

Several towns have begun negotiating to be the core of the proposed whites-only heartland envisaged by the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra).

This was announced today by Dr C J Jooste, director of Sabra and chairman of the new Sabra offshoot, the Association of Orange Workers (Oranjewerkers), which is striving to create a heartland where only whites may live and work.

Dr Jooste said that the new association was invol-

ved in discussion with several towns interested in becoming part of the proposed whites-only area. He refused to name the towns.

The association envisages the establishment of a main area for whites only which will expand to meet needs. It also envisages satellite areas in other regions where only whites may live and work.

The association rejects allegations that its plans are for a white homeland. It sees its plan as one of exclusive white areas in the midst of the white-controlled section, exclu-

ding the black national states.

A new magazine called "Oranje" has been published by the association whose secretary is the Rev H F Verwoerd, son of the late Prime Minister.

One article spells out the association's belief that discrimination will disappear in the whites-only area.

"In an area in which only we live and work, people could say that separate development has been taken to its logical conclusion."

# Plan for all-race trading zones

STAR

16/10/80

(80)  
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By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

The Government has launched a nationwide move to create multiracial "free trade areas" in towns and cities — if municipalities want them.

The first of these areas, in line with the Riekert Commission recommendations, could be proclaimed this year.

The Johannesburg City Council's management committee has already launched an investigation to determine how such a free trade zone — in which people of any race may trade or exercise their professions — could be demarcated in the central business district.

Mr Louis Fouche, Director-General of the Department of Community Development, said today his department was studying many regions in the country with the aim of creating free trade areas.



MR LOUIS FOUCHE

The Riekert Commission recommended this with the proviso that such zones should have the support of the local authorities concerned.

Mr Fouche said there was no need to introduce an amending legislation because Section 19 of the Group Areas Act made provision for the change.

It was hoped that the first such area would be demarcated and proclaimed in the Government Gazette by the end of the year.

Mr Fouche said the Government would retain limited control.

For example, it could ensure that businessmen living in a particular region would have preferential access to the free trade area in their region.

## Assigned

Mr F Oberholzer, chairman of Johannesburg's management committee, said the committee had not yet been officially approached by the Depart-

ment of Community Development but supported the Riekert proposals.

Council officials had been assigned to demarcate an area in the city but he did not know when their report would be ready.

## Benefit

Free trade areas, when proclaimed, will immediately benefit Indian and coloured businessmen but as yet there are few black businessmen with the resources to move into CBDs.

Some Asian businessmen were forced to leave CBDs years ago and still complain that they were inadequately compensated.

To return now they will have to pay considerably higher prices for property.

# Reopening of CBDs received cautiously

STAR  
17/10/80

(80)

~~20~~

By Craig Charney and  
Tom Duff

Black businessmen cautiously welcomed government plans to let cities reopen their central business districts to them.

But they nurse bitter memories of their expulsion from the city centres and want the government to move faster to re-establish trading opportunities for them.

The Government plans for all-race trading areas were disclosed in The Star yesterday.

"It's about time that they realised there should be freedom to trade for all places" said Mr Yussuf Bhamjee chairman of the Oriental Plaza Merchants' Association.

"I don't think it's out of compassion but they feel that if they don't give the non-whites something they're looking for a lot more trouble than they have now."

"You'll find a lot of Indians opening up in these areas if they are given a chance."

However, he said they would demand that the Government let them own property in the city centres not just rent it.

## RIGHTS

Even if they were given such rights, he noted, Plaza traders had been expropriated from Pageview at 1966 prices, and would have to pay 1980 prices to buy property today.

"They took everything we had for a song. You couldn't build a room for what they gave us for our shop," he said.

His anger was shared by another Plaza merchant, who wished to remain anonymous, who said he had lost R12 000 in stocks

alone when compelled to move.

While he agreed that the new moves offered opportunities for some, he said: "It's a very grave danger for us. They have always classified us as black — and now they are trying to draw us away from the blacks."

Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, said the plan to open the city centres "is very much in line with what we've been asking for a very long time."

"Most of the smaller one-man businesses will find it difficult to compete in the city centre."

But, he added, "I'm sure that Blackchain would be interested, and I'm sure that the African Bank would be interested in trading in the centre of town."

He said the plans would also probably see the re-emergence of small black restaurants and shops of the sort which existed before Verwoerd-era laws closed them down.

## ALL AREAS

Mr E M Hassim, an Indian businessman, said that the creation of the so-called "free trade areas" would be a move in the right direction, but added: "I would have liked all business areas in the country to be free trade areas."

"Why differentiate the CBD?" Mr A H Asvat also asked.

"I believe everything should be open everywhere. The Group Areas Act is the most vicious piece of legislation on the South African statute book."

# Rent increases: chiding for a city councillor

NM 29/10/80



80

SIR — Regarding Councillor Nick Steyn's comments on rent increases, as one of the oppressed blacks in this country I have often heard and read bigoted remarks relating to the people of colour in this country.

The comments made by Mr Steyn make one reflect on the white municipal electorate, who vote such people into office.

We blacks realise that Mr Steyn was elected by whites and that his allegiance is to them — but we ask him to please refrain from abusing our people. His remarks emanate obviously from his ignorance and lack of insight and understanding of the nature of the problems facing Indian Council tenants.

The fact that masses of our people, largely the labouring classes, have been relegated to the extreme periphery of our city limits, is as a result of the vicious mechanics of the Group Areas Act (to satisfy the fancies of the Nationalist South African — a minority within a minority).

### No choice

These council tenants have had no choice in their place of abode. The majority were haplessly and maliciously uprooted from settled areas and clustered together in great depersonalised anonymous housing schemes — far far away from work and recreation. With the vast increases in petrol prices our people are forced to pay the price to commute to places of work in the city centre.

To say that these townships are poorly serviced by essential facilities is an understatement of the truth — but they are continuously faced with rent increases!

Why should a black own a car or a TV set when he can pay this extra money to the City Council? — possibly so that they can offset the vast loss in revenue incurred by the large number of council flats for whites, lying vacant.

### Others wait

On the last occasion I bothered to check there were 230 empty flats for whites 'despite intensive efforts to have them filled'.

This is the situation which exists in this fair city of Durban while 25 000 (17 000

sub-economic) Indian families wait for homes.

Can Mr Steyn explain the justification behind the fact that when the increased allocation of R371 566 to the National Housing Fund was received that the subsequent net allocation for whites was 16,36 percent while that for Indians was 14,42 percent? Perhaps these allocations are based on colour and not needs!

Mr Steyn also dares have the audacity to compare us with white pensioners. How can any rational person comparatively equate black and white in this country of have and have-nots! Mr Steyn would come up with some very interesting observations should he look at the living standards of pensioners in the black groups. Before the October increase old-age pension rates for the different groups were:

White R97, coloured and Indian R54, blacks R27,50. Mr Steyn should try comparing these!

### Should marvel

If he feels that the council tenants look 'well fed and clothed' then Mr Steyn should stand back and marvel at these people who can still look 'well fed and clothed' despite vindictive policies that were tailor-made to permanently keep black people down!

The Province in the past lifted blame to the State for their stand on certain issues, but it takes the comments of one of its city councillors to make us realise otherwise!

INDIAN HOUSEWIFE

## Reply to anti-rates criticism

SIR — Your correspondent Leslie Riggall (The Forum, October 21) sees the anti-rates plan as economic nonsense. I cannot recall Mr Riggall ever having attended an anti-rates committee meeting to discuss with the committee the economic feasibility of the scheme, or to find out just how it would be administered.

If, as Mr Riggall claims, it is economic nonsense, then it is noteworthy that GST was introduced subsequent to the anti-rates plan being submitted. General sales tax as against general salary tax or national salary tax as it is now known.

Further, Mr Riggall must believe all who have signed the anti-rates petition to be void of any sense of responsibility, seeing that the signatories, many thousands, comprise all walks of life... economists, physicians, directors, African businessmen, Asian businessmen and the average man in the street.

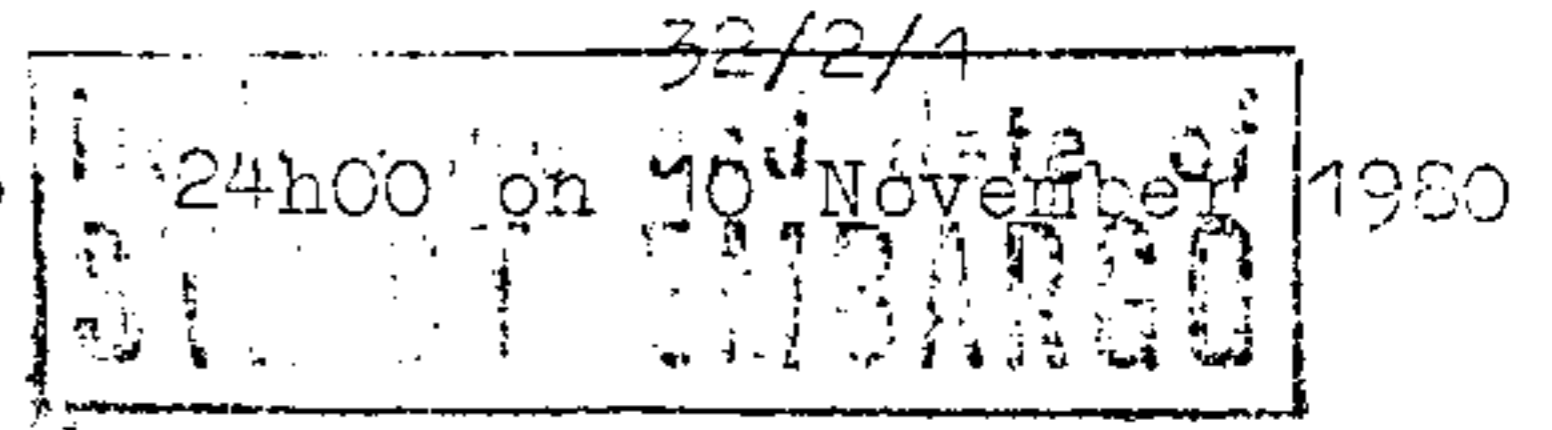
As an economist, I am sure the Ministry of Finance would welcome Mr Riggall's services.

J F H YORKE  
Vice Chairman  
Anti-rates Committee  
835 Bluff Road  
Bluff

50

10/11/80

Embargo



STATEMENT ISSUED BY DR THE HONOURABLE F. HARTZENBERG, MINISTER  
OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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As stated repeatedly by myself, some of my predecessors, and in particular the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Government has committed itself to providing equal education opportunities for all population groups. The continuous attention given to this goal has resulted in the following position having been reached:

The standard of education laid down by this Department is identical to the standards laid down by other education departments. (The same core syllabuses are used and Black matriculants write the examinations of either the Department of National Education or the Joint Matriculation Board.)

The quality of education is determined mainly by what happens in the classroom. The same quality of education as that found in schools of other departments, already exists in most schools of this Department as a result of the sterling work being done by teachers and pupils. Although there are still a considerable number of underqualified teachers, several steps have already been implemented to improve the quality of teaching:

- . Not only is the production of teachers growing steadily, but the position has now been reached where the senior certificate could become the only entrance qualification at certain training colleges.
- . In-service training programmes to enable teachers to improve their academic qualifications and countrywide courses aimed at improving their professional competency have proved to be most successful and profitable. The revision and improvement of existing teacher training courses and the introduction of new and more advanced courses have also enjoyed priority. As from 1981 a part-time in-service training programme for the improvement of teachers'

in these areas who qualify for admission to Sub-Std A already attend school.

. On the negative side it must be mentioned that the Department's development programmes have been seriously retarded in certain areas as a result of unrest in schools.

The positive steps mentioned above were taken to pave the way for the introduction of compulsory education. Two years ago the Department conducted an investigation into conditions in some residential areas in order to determine whether the general attitude towards education, actual school attendance and the measure of educational development in these areas were such that compulsory education could be introduced. Regular progress reports were required.

In the meantime, the new Education and Training Act, which specifically provides for the introduction of compulsory education on a regional basis, was passed by Parliament.

It is interesting to note that the results of the investigation referred to above reflected widely divergent views ranging from absolutely positive to indecisive and to absolutely negative. However, the insistence in certain circles remains that compulsory education should forthwith be introduced across the board.

The latest progress reports have, however, convinced the Department that compulsory education is already a viable proposition in certain areas, provided that the communities concerned are prepared to accept both the principle and the concomitant responsibility. It must also be accepted that certain problems may be encountered at the local level.

Since the introduction of compulsory education cannot be considered unless the communities pledge their full support and since it will impose certain responsibilities on the communities, it was deemed necessary to have discussions with school committees, who represent the parents, in order that the Department may obtain a mandate to go ahead. Such discussions are taking place at present.

STAR 25/11/80 80 287

# No more mass removals, Kotze assures coloureds

**Own Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — There will not again be any mass removals of people, mainly coloureds, in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, said today.

In an interview Mr Kotze confirmed and elab-

orated upon a speech he gave recently at a farewell function for him as Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations.

In his statements today, and at the farewell function, he conceded that coloured people had been more affected by removals than whites.

Today he said that matters would in future have to be arranged in a way that would cause less friction.

Mr Kotze denied the Department of Community Development had a "bulldozer mentality." It had done much good, he said.

# Blacks given initiative for development

## Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, today announced a new scheme to enable black communities in urban areas and coloured townships to take initiative in their own development.

"This means that direct

Government action at the local community level must make room as much as possible for community action," Dr Koornhof said.

He announced a committee had been established to promote this concept of local community development.

The chairman is Mr Gilles van de Waall, a

director of the department.

The 16-strong committee includes nominees of the Council of Chief Ministers and three chairmen of community councils as well as representatives from the department and other Government departments.

The project will be co-ordinated by Dr A O Jackson, a practising anthropologist in the department.

Dr Koornhof said the new scheme for black communities to take charge of their own community development would be closely synchronised with other Government economic initiatives.

The aim of the new scheme was to enable black communities to take the initiative "to achieve their own healthy and balanced development."

This move follows recommendations by the Committee on Community Development headed by Professor R D Coertze of the University of Pretoria, which devised procedures to encourage greater local participation in development.

## LEADERS

The system is based on the idea that communities should find solutions to their own problems without always expecting the authorities to do everything for them.

The new scheme will involve the envisaged development boards which will replace the current administration boards in terms of legislation next year, as announced previously by Dr Koornhof.

These development boards are expected to include black leaders from local community councils and the boards will be responsible for community development in their regions.

Dr Koornhof said the new system involved "a quickening of pace in the process of self-reliant development of the black people themselves."

The new system will not mean the abolition of all

Government control over black communities as the State regards it essential that certain strategic moves for the good of the country as a whole should sometimes be made.

## Self-help scheme mooted in Soweto

### Pretoria Bureau

The Administration of Soweto may be amended in such a way as to enable the local community to control their own development.

Mr J H T Mills, the director general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said this today after a new self-help scheme for all black communities in South Africa had been announced.

Mr Mills said the Cabinet had recently agreed to permit the expansion of Soweto, and "the possibility is there" that Soweto's expansion could take the form of a site-and-service scheme in which the authorities provided sites together with water supplies and sanitary facilities.

People settling on these new sites would be permitted to build their own homes using pools of building material supplied by the authorities, and

possibly by the community itself, as part of the self-help scheme.

The "new Soweto" would provide an ideal forum in which to implement the community development ideal to improve the quality of life and not just to build houses.

The Greater Soweto Planning Committee under Mr Louis Rive is in favour of this new type of informal development. A similar self-help scheme was also being applied at the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town.

Finance will come from the State as well as local communities who will be expected to find their own sources of income for local projects.

District co-ordinators will be appointed to take charge, and one of their functions will be to identify any harmful effects of existing legislation which the authorities would do their best to eliminate.



DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT

No. 2488

80 239  
5 December 1980

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE OF COLOURED PER-  
SONS IN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of  
Co-operation, hereby declare, on behalf of the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the  
powers vested in him by the provision to section 5bis (3)  
of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945  
(Act 25 of 1945), that I extend the operation of the  
provisions of section 5bis (1) of the said Act, in general,  
to 31 December 1982.

Government Notice 2279, dated 28 November 1975,  
is withdrawn with effect from the date of publication  
hereof.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of  
Co-operation.

(File A7/2)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN  
ONTWIKKELING

No. 2488

gly 7317 5 Desember 1980

TYDELIKE VERBLYF VAN KLEURLINGE IN  
STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIEDE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van  
Samewerking, verklaar hierby, namens die Minister van  
Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegd-  
heid hom verleen by die voorbehoudsbepalings by arti-  
kel 5bis (3) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsoli-  
dasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), dat ek die werking  
van die bepaling van artikel 5bis (1) van genoemde  
Wet, in die algemeen, tot 31 Desember 1982 verleng.

Goewermentskennisgewing 2279 van 28 November  
1975 word met ingang van die datum van publikasie  
hiervan ingetrek.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van  
Samewerking.

(Lêer A7/2)

GROUP AREAS -

GENERAL

15/1/81 - 30/12/81

*See*  
**Deadline** *(S)*  
*15-1-81*  
**Pretoria Bureau**

In a letter to the Pretoria News the right-wing Wit Kommando has threatened to "take the law into its own hands" if the Department of Community Development does not act to evict people who are living illegally in white areas by February 15.

# Nat 'movee soon on Urban blacks'

Argus 23/1/81

~~227~~ 80

### Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Assembly yesterday that amendments had already been made to the Government's three draft bills affecting urban blacks.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said 'considerable' comment on the draft bills had been received from various population groups since they were published for information and comment.

### REFERRED

Important discussions would be held in February with those people concerned with the proposed draft legislation. Among those who would attend would be Dr P J Riekerdt and Professor Nic Wiehahn and others.

The draft legislation would then be referred to the Cabinet and the National Party caucus before being placed before Parliament. Dr Koornhof said it was the intention to bring the proposed legislation to

Parliament as soon as possible.

He said he was dissatisfied with the 'absolutely negative' talk among members of the official Opposition about the draft legislation.

### POSITIVE

The aim of the proposed legislation was to remove hurtful discrimination and to introduce positive measures instead.

Earlier in the debate, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the 'pass laws' were 'degrading, discriminatory and humiliating in the extreme.'

There had, therefore, been 'understandable excitement' when the Minister announced 'a new deal' with respect to these laws.

There was only one simple question that the black man wanted answered. Could he move around like a white man looking for a job, or not? The Minister had been quoted as saying that the

proposed new measures would give blacks just as much freedom as whites.

Dr Slabbert said that if the draft legislation in its original form were to have become law, none of the good intentions mentioned by Dr Koornhof would have been realised.

The consequences of the proposed legislation would have been totally different from expectations created by the Minister.

This was the conclusion of responsible bodies who had made a careful and objective analysis of the Bills.

The Minister had reacted personally and angrily to Professor Nic Olivier of the PFP who had made a careful and systematic analysis of the draft legislation.

Dr Slabbert then put these questions to Dr Koornhof on the controversial Black Community Development Bill:

● Was it not so that all the contraventions of Act 25 had been retained and

the penalties had in some instances been increased as far as they related to the control over the entry, residence in and employment of blacks in urban areas?

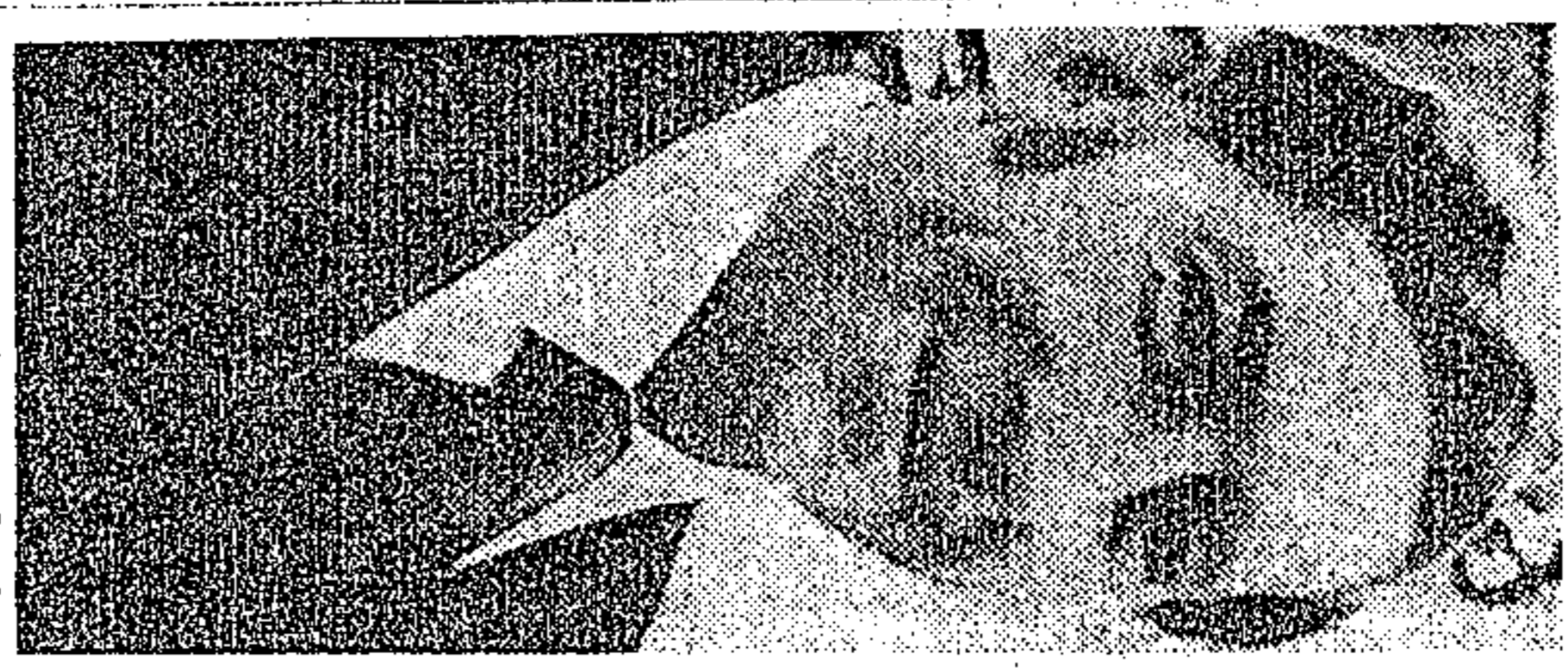
● Was it not so that the most important mechanism of control was, in fact, the Group Areas Act?

● Was it not so that no new persons could qualify for Section 10 rights and, therefore, in principle any person not specifically permitted to be in the urban area could in future be endorsed out?

● Was it not so that a man could be prosecuted for giving another man a job?

Dr Slabbert said: 'If this is so, what is new in this "new deal"? In what way can blacks move around just like whites? But the Minister has said the "new deal" is not yet final, I do not question his good intentions and, therefore, I must suspend judgment until the final new deal has been made public.'

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in  
first year.



Dr Piet Koornhof

a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

*Trans 2. Ques. Col 66*      Group areas      (30)  
101. Mr. S. S. VANDER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Community Development  
and State Auxiliary Services:

- 6/2/81*
- (1) How many group areas for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation were proclaimed in the Republic as at 31 December 1980;
  - (2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES:

	(1)	(2)
White .....	841	767 544 ha
Coloured .....	581	93 848 ha
Indian .....	258	45 747 ha

**Limit race mixing, says PTA**

Labour Reporter

The Postal and Telegraph Association has warned the Government to restrict racial mixing to a minimum and to maintain separate amenities. The association's journal, says it recognises Government policy towards the civil service has changed "to an ultimate course of selected job integration."

The employment of blacks, coloured people and Indians in the postal services would be "an easy solution" to alleviating staff shortages.

But it warns the Government not to proceed too quickly with employing other racial groups.

est average student

CHEMICAL

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering

J H Rens

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

- P M Salmon
- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

TUESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 1981

\*Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

*Hans 5 Ouis 191 205* Group Areas Act

13. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services. *24/2/81*

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian (i) families and (ii) persons were moved from their homes in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during 1980 in respect of each province?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)			
Cape Province.	25	2 312	46
Transvaal.	6	348	457
Orange Free State.	—	67	—
Natal.	—	115	540

FEBRUARY 1981

234

(ii) The number of persons resettled is unfortunately not kept.

The hon. member should bear in mind that more than 90% of the persons involved formerly lived in such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their rehousing can hardly be termed removals from "homes". Better dwellings were provided in each case.

# 'Black CT 25/2/81 spots 12 000 moved

## Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —  
The more than 12 000 people who were moved from three black spots in the Transvaal in 1979 were paid an average compensation of R53,20.

The 12 769 living in black spots at Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Carolina were paid a total of R679 493 in compensation.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he replied to a



Dr Piet Koornhof

question tabled by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave).

Dr Koornhof said three black spots had been moved in 1979 and none in 1980. The 6 446 people living in the black spot in Louis Trichardt were moved to the Lebowa homeland, while the 1 584 at Pietersburg were moved to Kwandabele. The 4 739 people at Carolina were moved to the Kangwane homeland.

## Total cost

Dr Koornhof said it was not possible to estimate the total cost of the three resettlements because it could not be ascertained "without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified".

"Black spots" are black-occupied land in areas which have been designated "white" in terms of the Group Areas Act. The government's policy is to remove all black spots and to resettle the people living in them in the homelands.



# Concern Over Blacks' High Dropout Rate

257 80 23/2/81

THESE are fears that more than half the pupils in Cape Town's African townships may have dropped out of school permanently.

Three weeks after the boycott was suspended, the average attendance is only 36 percent of what it was at the same time last year. Parents, teachers and community leaders today expressed fears about the future of the children who have not had formal education for almost a year. Teachers said that even those pupils who had re-

turned to school were not attending classes regularly, making continuity in lessons difficult.

Parents have condemned the Government for the 'high-handed manner' with which student discontent has been handled.

Principals spoken to said there was a lack of application on the part of pupils to get down to their work but they hoped that once all the pupils' grievances had been attended to the situation would improve.

The nine-month school boycott in the townships

was suspended subject to certain conditions.

A spokesman for the Department of Education said the turning point in the situation would be March 10, the deadline set for the department to meet the pupils' short-term demands.

He said books had been delivered to schools and school buildings were being repaired — but there were many demands that were still negotiable.

One of the demands is that there should be no victimisation of pupils by

security police, inside or outside school premises.

However, two pupil leaders were detained last week.

The Gugulethu Parents' Committee has condemned the detentions and said there was 'a feeling of disgust' at the way the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue.

The chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Western Cape Region, Mrs Daphne Wilson, said the one-

month truce in the school boycott situation should be a period for the utmost reconciliation between officials and dissatisfied pupils.

Knowing how poor school facilities are in the African townships and the obstacles in the way of a decent education, the Government, instead of incensing pupils by acting high-handedly against them, should do everything in its power to find as many immediate remedies as possible, she said.

many of the patients who at present go to general practitioners, "witchdoctors", homeopaths and other practitioners for their primary medical care.

# 'Illegals' gain reprieve in postponement of 233 trials

STAN

2/3/81

80  
2/3/81

Two hundred and thirty-three Group Areas Act cases are to be postponed for a further six months, the Senior Public Prosecutor at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts, Mr Andre de Vries, announced today.

postponed in order to allow legal representatives, who had only recently been appointed, to prepare a defence.

Those charged are to be given new trial dates commencing from August.

Actstop has agreed to contact all people whose trial dates have already been set down, advising them to appear in court in the next two days for formal postponement of their cases.

Mr de Vries said that, in his opinion, Actstop had acted incorrectly by taking the cases to the Department of Community

Development and the Minister of that department.

These were trial matters which should have been referred to him or the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, he stated.

He said that legal representatives associated with Actstop were handling the matter correctly by investigating each case and preparing a defence.

Mr de Vries said that once legal representatives had concluded their investigations and had decided to refer cases to him, he would determine whether to proceed with prosecution.

He said that cases that had no merit in them would be withdrawn — but such action would depend on the facts of each case.

Three coloured and Indian and two white people appeared briefly in court today. Their cases were postponed to September 15 for trial.

Students are being increased rapidly  
Doctors are not rising correspondingly.  
1970 to 1975 (quiet years politically)  
4% of all our medical graduates and

The announcement postponing the cases follows a meeting today between representatives of the anti-evictions organisation, Actstop, lawyers associated with the organisation and appearing on behalf of five people whose cases were to be heard today and Mr de Vries.

The cases are to be

1th care in the next five years seems unrealistic.  
Nurses  
1973 there were 36 931 registered nurses in South Africa,  
37% of these were listed as not practising. This leaves  
23 266 nurses and a population to nurse ratio of 1100 : 1,  
ve times the Swedish figure. Even if all these nurses were  
rking in hospital wards, allowing for twenty-four hour

Even so a ratio that is only four times that of Western Europe does not seem too bad. However the maldistribution of doctors in this country is appalling. In 1962 Professor

cover, when on duty each registered nurse would be responsible for 33 beds. Teaching hospitals may consider themselves to be short of nurses but compared to this national "average"

Snyman<sup>5</sup> gave South African population to doctor ratios as varying from 600 : 1 in Durban (190 : 1 for whites in Durban) to 40 000 : 1 elsewhere in the country.

40 3/3/81 (80)

# 233 Group Area cases postponed

JOHANNESBURG — The 233 Group Areas Act cases pending here will be postponed for a further six months, the senior public prosecutor at the magistrate's court, Mr Andre De Vries, announced yesterday.

The postponement is to allow legal representatives appointed for the first time to investigate their clients' cases and to prepare a defence.

This follows a meeting between lawyers of five people whose trials were to be heard yesterday, representatives of Actstop, a body formed to help those charged and Mr De Vries.

Actstop has agreed to contact all those whose trial dates have already been set down for today and the day after for a formal postponement.

Those charged will be given new trial dates to start from August.

Mr De Vries said that during the discussion it emerged that Actstop had, in his opinion, acted incorrectly by taking the cases to the Department of Community Develop-

ment and the department's minister.

These were trial matters which should have been referred to him or the Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

He said legal representatives, who had been appointed for the first time, were handling the matter in a correct way.

Mr De Vries said that once these representatives had prepared their cases and referred them to him, he would decide whether or not prosecution should be continued.

He said that on merit cases could be withdrawn, but this depended on the facts of each case.

Three coloureds and Indians and two whites appeared briefly in court yesterday. Their cases were postponed to September 15 for trial.

The coloureds, Indians and blacks are being charged with illegally occupying premises in white areas.

The whites are being charged for allowing these people to live on their premises, or buildings in their control. — SAPA.

animals  
The  
workers.  
spread of  
probably  
or sheari  
supervise  
cattle, t  
where

grazing  
free service to  
s from the  
This was  
losing, dipping  
them (or  
cats, sheep or

farmers' own animals.  
tended to interbreed with, and reduce the quality of, the  
not be kept separate from their own flocks and herds and  
than sheep, goats or cattle, which, the farmers said, could  
to and from the towns, seem to be more acceptable to farmers  
them. Donkeys and horses, which workers use for transport  
forbid workers to keep grazing animals, tend to discourage  
on the farmers' land. Most farmers, where they do not  
Seventy-eight workers (60%) had no animals grazing

(v) Grazing rights.

are reasonably accurate.

# Scrap Group Areas Act call <sup>(80)</sup>

AD. 17/3/81

QUEENSTOWN — The Progressive Federal Party believed that no person should be prevented from acquiring accommodation purely on the basis of race or ethnicity, the party's leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said at a meeting here last night.

The PFP was also against compulsory residential integration, he said.

"All over the world most of the cities' and towns' residential areas sort themselves out on a voluntary basis.

"South Africa need not be any different."

Dr Slabbert said laws such as the Group Areas Act which had generated hardship for thousands upon thousands of families in South Africa through compulsory removal should be

repealed.

Land for residential purposes was allocated on a racial and discriminating basis.

"For example, the fastest growing population groups are confined to the smallest residential areas: the population density in Soweto is 12 500 people to one square kilometre whereas the population density of white residential Johannesburg is 1 500 people per square kilometre.

"This kind of land allocation is manifesting

discrimination and a source of conflict and tension, in our country.

"To deny people the right of home ownership purely because of race or ethnicity is to feed conflict and confrontation in South Africa.

"To bulldoze a squatter camp without alternative housing being available is to deny every person the right to protection against the elements and a roof over their heads.

"Such policies will be a threat to the security of us all," Dr Slabbert said.

(News by B. Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

Work force	Average number in family	Average payment (cash plus kind) in R per week	Correlation coefficient
n	x	y	r <sub>xy</sub>
5	3,60	13,67	0,96
9	5,22	13,64	0,76
5	5,40	11,95	0,72
7	5,14	13,11	0,80
11	4,91	20,23	1
6	4,83	11,02	-0,09
7	4,29	13,69	-0,87
			0,81
			0,75
			0,63
			0,58

Individual farms: work force, average number in family, total payment and correlation coefficients.

TABLE 14

On eight of the 13 farms,  $r > 0,5$  and on two  $r > 0,7$ . Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.

\* includes one unknown.

n	x	y	r <sub>xy</sub>
7	40,36	18,95	0,57
5	43,00	16,66	0,61
5	38,40	10,22	-0,07
6	35,50	12,32	0,31
6	26,33	15,70	0,87

# Coloured civic leaders hit out at 'vicious' Act

*Sim 203/81*

*33* *80*

By Deon Delport  
Municipal Reporter

Coloured civic leaders, angry and frustrated at the housing crisis facing their community, have hit out at the Government for trying to evict blacks living illegally in white areas.

Two motions were unanimously accepted by the Coloured Management Committee at its monthly meeting yesterday. The first called for the Johannesburg City Council to purchase more land for coloured areas and the second deplored the ha-

arrassment of people living in white areas.

The city council was asked to buy land next to the Eldorado Park complex and other areas within the city's municipal boundaries. This would help bring down the official waiting list of over 4500 applications and would accommodate the natural growth of the population.

"Where are these people living now? Living with relatives but the council tells them they are illegal and kicks them out," said Mr D Mateman, of the Coloured Management Committee.

Mr A Pop asked that the Coloured Management Committee "deplore the harassment suffered by so many of our people who are occupants of units in so-called white areas, where the vicious and conscienceless application of the Group Areas Act has brought untold misery to people who find themselves homeless through no fault of their own."

# 'This cruel Areas Act'

Angus 1/4/81 (80)

NOW it's Maitland Garden Village's turn! Sometimes it seems we have come to the end of resettlement in terms of the Group Areas Act and one asks oneself: 'Could there possibly be more people to be resettled?' Then someone else's turn comes round.

Up to the end of 1979 2 234 white, 74 909 coloured and 45 113 Indian families had been resettled. Up to December 31 1980, 195 white, 29 337 coloured and 1 506 Indian families had been resettled in the Peninsula, leaving 80 white, 2 735 coloured and 540 Indian families still to be resettled. These figures were given during the recent parliamentary session.

On the one hand we are assured by top sources that discriminating laws will be removed from the statute book or at least looked into and, where possible or necessary, changed. On the other hand we discover that, in terms of one of the most cruel Acts, thousands are still to be resettled.

A senior official tells me: 'Many statements and promises are being made but the Act stands and I have no option but to execute it.'

So we continue to hear frequently of relocations — either individual or, as now, Maitland Garden Village. And do not forget District Six, which will always haunt us!

Furthermore there is the endless uncertainty: areas which change 'colour' often; the insecurity in a coloured residential area and the dread that 'wherever they may settle us, "The Group" will get us.'

A woman tells me: 'True enough, we are resettled here, and we can-

not complain about our present living conditions. But we watch the houses of the white people drawing nearer all the time and cannot help wondering: How long will we be allowed to stay here?'

It makes people feel rootless. Not only does it hit them hard financially but it robs them of their dignity.

The long delays that sometimes occur before a group area is proclaimed often gives rise to resentment, inconvenience and uncertainty. It also hampers local authorities in

## The first of two articles by DR ERIKA THERON, former head of the Department of Social Work at Stellenbosch University and chairman of the Theron commission of inquiry on the coloured people.

planning and establishing new townships.

Delays have also been caused by a pulling of strings between politicians and power groups whose only interest in the coloured group is as a labour force and for their purchasing power.

It is often pointed out that in the process of resettlement many slum areas and squatters camps have been removed and that without this pressure local authorities would not have achieved much (in slum clearance), due to lethargy and a lack of initiative. Even during the recent session of Parliament the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services said that 'more than 90 percent of the persons involved had lived in such dilapidated and slumlike conditions.'

With respect I query this percentage, given since resettlement started. Lately the percentage may be relatively high, in the light of the long delays and uncertainty already mentioned above.

Because of this uncertainty individual property owners and local authori-

ties have hesitated to renovate houses and improve residential areas.

Seen in total, it is 'the Act' itself which caused the frequent decline and slum conditions.

My first acquaintance with the Group Areas Act came about in the fifties when, as a member of the Stellenbosch Town Council, I chaired the committee on replanning of the town. Along with others I believed in all sincerity (and naivety!) that the policy concerned would offer the various population groups wider scope

for more effective self-determination and that, particularly by division of residential areas, possible friction might be avoided.

However, the planning was quite often not just, because we very soon ran into white covetousness and selfishness — even on the part of religious bodies.

As chairman of the Theron Commission and, for some years, a member of the Group Areas Board, I experienced this phenomenon throughout the country. Selfish concern for their own profit by whites led to their taking advantage of the Act — and this in turn ruined sound human relations.

The vulnerability and lack of bargaining power of the coloured people were frequently exploited, particularly after they lost the municipal vote.

Of all the apartheid legislation the Group Areas Act has caused the most bitterness and division among population groups — not only in a geographic sense. Being forced to move to certain other areas was not only cruelly costly to many people, but many were

uprooted from communities where they had lived for generations.

'Some discriminatory laws we might still accept, but "The Group" never,' said one.

Another wife who had suffered hard financially, told me with a wry smile: 'And these people are always going to church'.

Our society has been controlled by this Act for 30 years. A whole generation has grown up under conditions of uprooting and resettlement, often in lifeless townships or in 'kill me quick' communities.

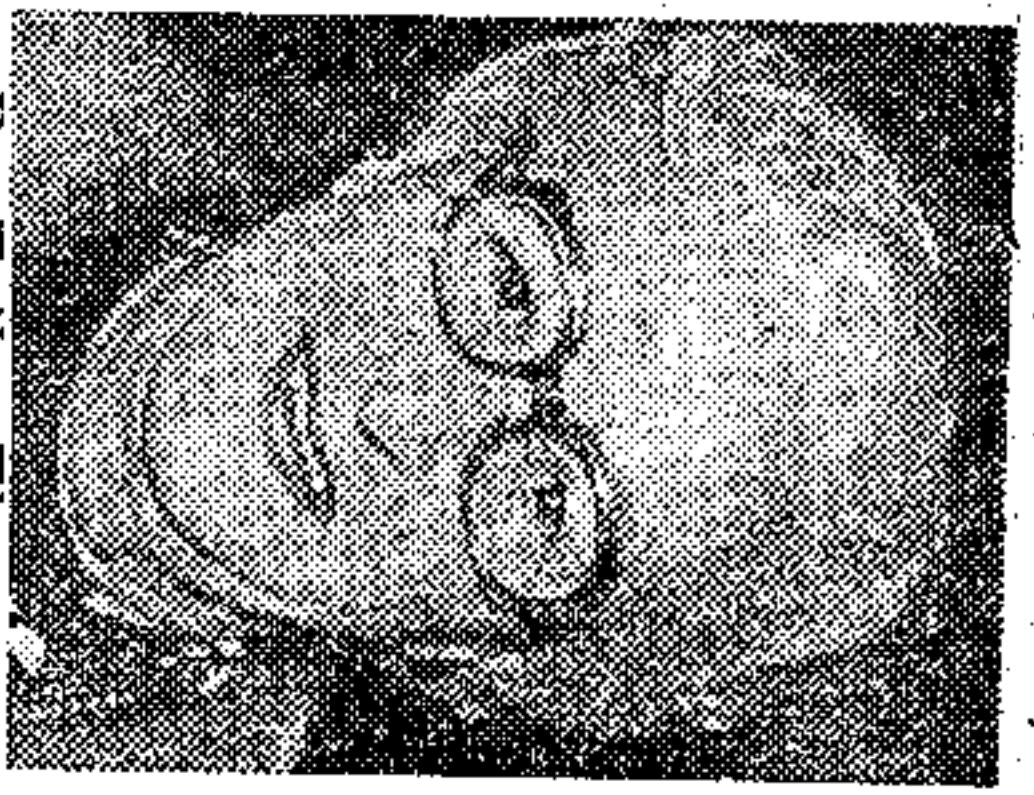
Mitchell's Plain, a more recent development is therefore an exception.

Cape Town has the country's highest crime rate. And there is a striking relationship between the removal of coloured people from one area to another and the development of criminals. It shows a frightening picture of deprivation, rootlessness and social instability.

Dr R van der Ross once said: 'In many cases their previous lives were community lives; in most cases their new lives are not ... suddenly all this is gone. A new address, a new house, new people next door. But no togetherness, no homeliness, no neighbourliness. And youngsters look at their elders and realise their powerlessness. It adds to the lack of esteem for their parents, and it adds to their own disorganisation in that they are the more unable to find people to whom to turn for an anchor in their lives.'

I asked myself whether this Act was ever justified. Its implementation has already done irreversible damage. However, it is still not too late to reconsider ... (To be continued.)

(Written by Dr E Theron, 'Soete Inval,' Victoria Street, Stellenbosch).



Dr Erika Theron

# SCRAP THIS ACT!

leaders include a great deal of encouraging rhetoric proclaiming the need for change. But what, up to now, have we seen of anything in the way of concrete reform? The core of racial domination remains intact.

One Government commission of inquiry after the other has shown that discriminatory laws like the Group Areas Act are major causes of riots and disturbances. To an even greater extent they will continue to be a threat to our safety and security, and contribute to the deterioration of race relations.

For 30 years we have lived under this Act. What was it like before that, before 1950? The younger generation wouldn't know and even the older people have to some extent forgotten.

Before the proclamation of group areas coloured people in large numbers lived together in certain parts of our towns and cities. In some cities there were several areas where a large percentage of inhabitants were coloured. There were no boundaries dividing white from coloured and in many cases they lived next door to each other or among

each other. Or there were coloured pockets in predominantly white areas. Many coloured people lived in 'council' houses, while those who were better off bought plots and built their own homes.

In this way several well established residential areas with attractive homes and gardens developed in many towns and cities. These were communities of standing with churches, community halls, recreation and other facilities often provided by their own initiative and funds.

DR ERIKA THERON, who was chairman of the Theron Commission on the coloured people, concludes her examination of the Group Areas Act, which, she says, should be scrapped.

sound relations between white and coloured (Theron Report, Page 213). Since most of the group areas have been proclaimed the question can be posed: Is it necessary to keep this Act on the statute books?

I cannot foresee a large non-white influx into white areas. Occasionally it would happen as was the case before 1950. But in the past 30 years attitudes have changed somewhat and few whites would object to a non-white neighbour whose

standard of living in all aspects was similar to their own. This would also eliminate the housing problems flowing from the small number of mixed marriages which might take place if the Mixed Marriages Act were also repealed. Children of school-going age could be accommodated in schools in the

same area without the heavens falling down. Problems of adaptation of non-whites at Afrikaans universities were never of a serious nature. And some of these coloured people would probably prefer to send their children to private or church schools — even if they do have a quota system.

Local authorities (with help from the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services) could also contribute to limit the so-called influx into white areas. This could be done by making the coloured areas more attractive by improving the layout of streets, street lighting and sidewalks, planting more shrubs and trees and providing better recreational and shopping facilities.

Then perhaps the grass on the other side of the fence will seem no greener! In general people prefer to live in areas where most of the inhabitants belong to the same 'groups'. This applies not just in South Africa but in many other countries.

For South African whites, with their larger choice of locality, level of income generally determines the choice of residential area. An Afrikaans-speaking tycoon who, as a young married man had lived in a poor residential area in Pretoria once asked me why well-to-do coloured people did not want to live next to sub-economic tenants.

'Why do they want to move?' he asked. 'Don't they care for their own people? Don't they want to uplift them?' My reply was: 'But you originally lived in X. Then you moved to Brooklyn

Distribution of

WAGE (R)	AGE (YEARS)	0-2	1	1	1	1	1	4
0 - 20								
2,01 - 25								
25, 1 - 30								
30, 1 - 35								
35, 1 - 40		1						
40, 1 - 45								
45, 1 - 50								
50, 1 - 55			1					
55, 1 - 60								
60, 1 - 65				1				
> 65							1	
TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS								4

# Kotze and Theron clash on Areas Act

Argus  
8/4/81

80

## Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, and Dr Erika Theron have clashed on the question of the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

In two articles in The Argus last week Dr Theron, former head of the department of social work at the University of Stellenbosch and chairman of the commission on the coloured people called for the scrapping of what she called the 'cruel' Act.

At an election meeting in Boksburg last night Mr Kotze said Dr Theron, as chairman of the commission which investigated the coloured people, must accept the biggest responsibility for the commission's report.

## PRAISED

The report praised the Group Areas Act as a factor which supported basic order in living patterns.

Dr Theron had since repudiated the Act 'with the Progs' and had therefore repudiated her own report.

If the Act were scrapped it would lead to disorder, chaos and friction. The Group Areas Act had rescued thousands from mixed urban slums such as Sophiatown, where people had lived in hopelessness with high crime rates and drink abuse.

Dr Theron said today that the Minister could not have read the commission's report very thoroughly.

The commission had in two chapters, one on housing and community development and another on welfare work, clearly

spelled out the disadvantages of the Group Areas Act and especially its application.

It was pointed out how the 'cruel' Act, as witnesses called it, had bedevilled human relations and had created anything but a healthy community life in the townships.

Her two articles in The Argus had, to a great extent, been based on these findings.

The commission had admittedly not recommended that the Act should be abolished, but had recommended certain changes,

## CONSIDERED

Leaders of the Nationalist Government who put the Act on the statute book these days also speak about changes that will be considered.

'As regards myself, I need not, necessarily, endorse in 1981 what I recommended jointly along with other members of a commission in 1976.

'Even politicians sometimes come to other and more sensible insight,' Dr Theron said.

(Report by T Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, and B Broier, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)



# THAT IS NO WAY TO TREAT A LADY, MR!

80 Argus 11/4/81

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

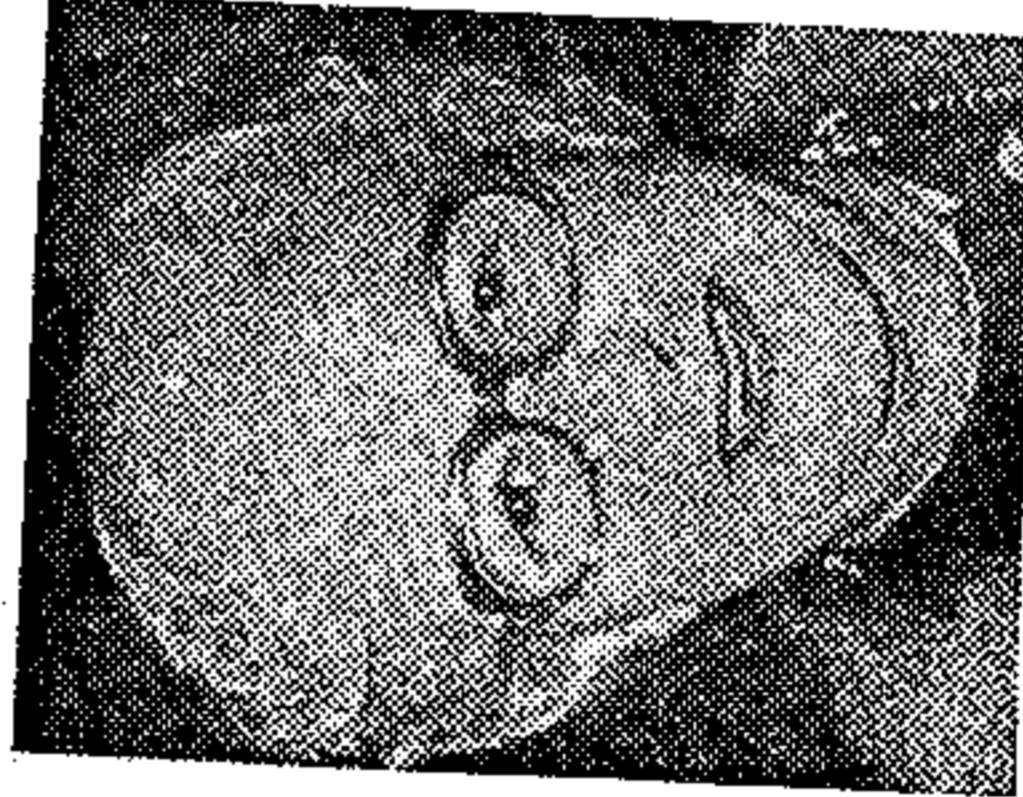
**DR ERIKA THERON has had messages of widespread support and anger and shock at the way the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has attacked her stand on the Group Areas Act.**

we questioned the experience of folk About half of the folk medicine which to cleanliness and as important, whilst herbal remedies were The constructive and the psychological On the other hand, remedies used were the patient. The tific, and some o to gain the whole believed in these

The Prime Minister said in Cape Town on Thursday he was 'sick of her nonsense' and he also insinuated that she had earlier kept quiet while she was still being paid for serving on a State body. In two articles in The Argus last week, Dr Theron said bitterness and harm was caused by the Act and called for its repeal. Dr Theron said today her telephone had hardly stopped ringing yesterday after newspaper reports of Mr Botha's remarks had appeared.

### INTENSITY

People were upset and angry about Mr Botha's attack, and had expressed support for her stand, she said. She was surprised at the intensity of the reaction. Some of the expressions of support had come from quarters she had not expected, she said. She had calls from Nationalists in the Gardens and Stellenbosch who said they would now abstain



Dr Erika Theron

the Government at election time. People were indignant because the Prime Minister had chosen to turn her expression of her view into a political issue. Mr Botha's reference to her salary cheques from the State was 'most unworthy'. People who served on commissions could never be compensated for the

together. However a quarter pointed out that traditional National Party in the general election.

Dr Theron had dismissed Mr Botha's remarks and has said she stands by the view she gave in The Argus.

### ENDORSED

There is a move among the staff of the University of the Western Cape to issue a statement in support of Dr Theron, who is Chancellor.

The Rector of UWC, Professor R E van der Ross, today fully endorsed Dr Theron's views.

Professor van der Ross said he had come across many people who strongly disapproved of the Prime Minister's attack on a woman who was held in such high regard by the society.

She was not seen as having tried to make political point but was speaking from her background in social work and her knowledge of and contact with people.

3. She had dealt with the effect of the Group Areas Act, and was not simply trying to have a dig at

Professor J B du Toit, the professor of sociology at the UWC, who was the secretary of the commission, also supported what Dr Theron had said.

He said she had an extremely high standing in academic circles and among coloured people.

The Theron Commission had found that the Group Areas Act, as it was applied in District Six and other areas, had caused more disruption and resentment among coloured people than anything else.

In a chapter on housing and community development the commission's report had stated:

'According to evidence, that if the Group Areas Act, as well as its application has brought frustration to and embittered the great majority of the coloured group.

The commission found this particular aspect was a matter which brought the sharpest language and the most negative feelings — time and again reference was made to a 'cruel law.'

# Free economy move welcomed

JOHANNESBURG — Politicians and economists yesterday welcomed the Prime Minister's rededication to freeing the country's economy — but warned it was high time the government acted on these promises by scrapping laws that inhibited free enterprise.

Mr Botha repeated his commitment to freeing the country's economy and promised to consult free enterprise in future planning during an important speech at the official opening of the Rand Show here at the weekend.

Mr Botha spoke amid the tightest security at the show. A squad of paramedics and an intensive care ambulance were positioned behind the stand where he spoke.

Reacting to Mr Botha's speech, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said: "We welcome the Prime Minister's rededication but the time for talking is past. We now want to see action. Before dedication can have any meaning, a whole range of laws and regulations must be taken

off the statute book because they are contrary to the principle and practice of free enterprise."

He warned that if this was not done, it would be a case of free enterprise for whites and separate development for blacks — which would be the surest recipe for the destruction of the free enterprise system in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert gave two examples of laws that prevented equal access by all to the free enterprise system: the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

In his speech, Mr Botha differentiated between short term and long term economic planning.

On the government's immediate plans, he said: "We shall continue to move away from direct economic control of a socialistic nature, such as price and wage control, import control, exchange control and bank credit ceiling."

And on longer term goals, Mr Botha referred to the government's

attempts to establish alternate growth poles, not dictated by the needs of ideology alone, but based on economic viability.

The basis of this policy is the establishment of economic co-operative regions between the homelands and "white" South Africa across boundaries to the mutual economic benefit of the region as a whole — black and white.

The establishment of a multilateral development bank is a cornerstone of this policy.

Mr Botha declared the readiness of the government to siphon off from the prosperity it was currently enjoying "large amounts of resources for the development of our less privileged areas and our neighbour states". — DDC.

JDH/de

At a Staff Meeting on 4th February, we considered some changes to time-table arrangements for Business Science courses. The need for these arises from semesterisation and from the changes recently made in some special field curricula. The changes proposed are outlined in the attached memorandum (dated 30th January 1981) and supporting schedules which were amended after discussion at the Staff Meeting. I should be pleased if you would arrange for Faculty approval of these changes which do not, I believe, affect other departments' courses.

## Proposed Time-table Changes

1M Pads & Penson

Professor J.D. Hampton,  
Department of Business Science,  
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Memorandum

26

TO

Mrs. M. Thesen,

Commerce Faculty Officer.

12th February, 1981.

# Act a 'basic cause' of bias

CT 17/4/81

80

## Staff Reporter

A NEWLY-PUBLISHED review of race discrimination in South Africa describes the controversial Group Areas Act as the "underlying cause" of discrimination in many spheres of South African life.

The editors of "Race Discrimination in South Africa" state that the Group Areas Act recurs again and again as the basic cause of much of the discrimination described in its chapters, especially those on housing, sport and facilities, employment and education.

Attempts to overcome some of the effects of the Act without repealing the main statutes were offensive "camouflaging exercises", the introduction states.

The Group Areas Act has been highlighted recently by calls from prominent South Africans, including Professor Erika Theron, a former member of the Group Areas Board, for scrapping of the law. Government spokesmen, including the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, have subsequently defended the Act from political platforms.

The review of race discrimination forms part of the "Constructive Programme for Sound Intergroup Relations" launched in 1976 by the Centre for Intergroup Studies in Cape Town and aimed at better understanding among members of the different race groups. The review was edited by Dr Sheila van der Horst and Jane Reid,

both honorary members of the centre.

Their introduction says attempts to overcome effects of the Group Areas Act included the declaration of some business and industrial areas as "open" to all for business purposes but not for residence, and the attention being paid to sporting and restaurant facilities.

"It can be argued by the apologists of segregation that acts such as the Group Areas Act are not discriminatory but simply involve the separation of members of different groups.

"The facts of the situation belie this exercise in logic because almost universally the most desirable areas are already in white ownership or control, the whites having had the power or the money to acquire them.

"The Group Areas legislation has enabled whites to extend their ownership in areas such as the Cape Peninsula, where coloured and Indian families had lived side by side with them in many of the suburbs of Cape Town."

In an acknowledgement of changes that have taken place in South Africa, the introduction states: "For those who think change in South Africa has been negligible or merely cosmetic I would only wish that they had had the job of keeping up to date the draft chapters first prepared in 1976."

The most profound legal change in the economic sphere had been the extension of trade

union rights.

In the field of education, secondary, technical and tertiary education was being expanded in the black townships in "white" areas, in contrast to the Verwoerdian policy of permitting their expansion only in and for the homelands.

Dr Robert Schrire from the Political Science Department at the University of Cape Town, writes in a chapter entitled "The Just Political Order" that a large number of politically-aware whites, including important segments of the ruling National Party leadership, were aware that the status quo was neither morally defensible nor viable in the long run.

But the alternative of power-sharing would at best be a hazardous road, with two possible outcomes — a viable set of institutions and practices for regulating intergroup conflict or "a transitional mechanism towards undiluted black rule".

This constituted perhaps the core of South Africa's dilemma. Existing policies had clearly failed, but a more attractive alternative was lacking in South Africa's political dialogue.

South Africa's future would be largely determined by answers to two key questions:

○ Would whites recognize that their own interests dictated giving up of their monopoly of power?

○ Would blacks accept less than absolute control?

(Report by R Meintjes, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
1	0.22	0.10	0.09	0.51	0.82	0.78	0.36
2	5.27	1.85	0.69	0.80	2.10	3.00	1.26
3	19.54	1.72	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.99	0.73
4	13.96	2.02	0.28	0.68	1.67	7.36	1.42
5	0.04	0.01	0.24	0.53	4.10	19.16	1.73
6	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.20	2.25	8.85	0.81
7	0.28	0.42	0.30	0.46	0.18	0.09	0.05
8	0.88	2.27	0.84	0.51	0.50	1.90	5.68
9	0.69	1.29	0.14	0.02	0.04	1.68	18.13
10	1.05	7.54	1.03	0.33	0.20	1.43	11.50
11	1.52	19.87	3.25	0.52	0.21	0.05	0.05
12	0.83	7.54	2.66	0.45	0.02	0.03	0.00

Table II. Age, Sex and Cause Specific Mortality Rates, Whites and Coloureds, 1929 - 1970.

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FM 29/5/81

# Everyone for tennis?

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A week before the official announcement that government intends to amend certain aspects of three statutes insofar as they hamper the playing of multiracial sport from club level upwards, an advertisement placed in the London *Daily Telegraph* by the SA Embassy proclaimed: "There are now no legal restrictions on multiracial sport anywhere in South Africa."

The laws in question are the Group Areas, Liquor and Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Acts. They will be amended on the basis of recommendations made by the Human Sciences Research Council last year. The HSRC recommended that sports organisations be allowed the "autonomy" to decide on multiracial events for themselves. It also suggested a re-examination of the Separate Amenities Act as it impinged on sport — which, National Education and Sport Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced, will take place.

Viljoen tells the *FM* that the advert in the *Daily Telegraph* "reflects the position as set out in my recent press statement." But does it? Sport at school and university level will remain segregated. Sacos, the SA Council of Sport, will stand steadfast in its efforts to isolate SA from world competitions by supporting the UN blacklist of sportsmen and administrators with SA contacts. And, is spectator seating at all sports events integrated, as the SA Embassy claims?

Sacos' new chairman, Morgan Naidoo, is described as more hardline than his predecessor, Hassan Howa. Naidoo doubts that the government is "genuine" in announcing its "changes" on the sports scene. He tells the *FM* that Viljoen's announcement is "a further attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the international community" and reiterates his council's stance that there can be "no normal sport in an abnormal society."

### Pass laws

Merely changing the law for the sake of sport, says Naidoo, will not solve the problem. He says the pass laws, for one, still affects the playing of normal sport and if the government genuinely wants change, the Group Areas Act must be changed completely and schools must be integrated.

The changes to mixed sport barriers announced by Viljoen will be finalised "at least during the course of the 1982 session of Parliament." Meanwhile, sports clubs and the provinces may proceed, as some have done in recent years, to ignore the segregation laws that affect multiracial

sport. An example of the implications of the changes is that clubs will now not need to get permission to serve drinks to other race groups. Says Viljoen: "The government has in fact already suspended the effect of the three laws referred to by means of administrative arrangements. The new legislation will only legalise the position by introducing amendments to the laws themselves so that administrative suspension of the laws will no longer be necessary."

The 1976 sports guidelines drawn up by the then Minister in charge, Piet Koornhof, will not fall away but "should be re-interpreted in the light of the acceptance of autonomy of both the national sports controlling body and the different sports clubs as announced to the conference of sports administrators at the end of 1979."

Viljoen denies that government's acceptance of the autonomy of sports clubs was due to international pressure. It was the result, he says, of "the practical experience demonstrated by the sports clubs and the controlling bodies that they are able to arrange multinational or multiracial sports events in an orderly and successful way."

25

# Evening Post

Friday, May 22, 1981

## Group Areas inquiry a major test for PC

80

THE President's Council is to be commended for tackling in the first few months of its inception one of the most sensitive and important issues in apartheid-ridden South Africa — the Group Areas Act.

The inquiry, to be conducted jointly by the Council's planning committee and community relations committee, will have specific reference to District Six in Cape Town and Pageview in Johannesburg. But, as the community relations chairman, Mr Janson, has made clear, it is possible for the Act itself to be changed if this is the Council's recommendation. "No law is the last word," he said. "The improvement of laws is the duty of every responsible government."

This approach is encouraging as is Mr Janson's admission that the removal of the coloured people from District Six caused the embitterment of thousands. With the aim of producing an authoritative report, the Council is to take evidence from a wide range of people. This is

probably unavoidable, but the truth is that in respect of District Six it need look no further than the Theron Commission of Inquiry, which, after an exhaustive investigation, reported in June, 1976, that the area should be returned to the coloured people. No doubt, the same finding ought to be made for the Indians of Pageview.

In the wider sense, the Council's examination of the Group Areas Act might well reveal other obvious injustices. Constructive and realistic proposals could include the scrapping of all restrictions on coloured and Indian businessmen, the creation of special multiracial residential areas, and the halting of all further removals under the Act.

The inquiry provides the Council with a major test, one on which its credibility and viability as a mechanism for change can be made or broken. As the chairman of the Council, Mr Schlebusch, says, it calls for "cool heads and warm hearts".

# Act has led <sup>RPM</sup> 22/5/81 to crime and <sup>80</sup> discord

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — About 600 000 people throughout South Africa have been moved from their former homes to other residential areas in the 31 years that the Group Areas Act, now a subject of inquiry by the President's Council, has been in force.

Out of the figure about 375 000 people come from the coloured community, mostly in the Western Cape. This estimate, calculated on an average of five people in a family, is based on the latest official statistics.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said in Parliament in February that another 3 300 families in the Peninsula still had to be moved in terms of the Act.

One of the main reasons given by the Government for introducing the Act was that this was essential to the separate development of the various racial groups, and that it would avert racial friction.

The Cillie Commission, which investigated the country-wide riots in 1976, found that the Group Areas policy had caused a feeling of general dissatisfaction among many blacks and that this feeling had undoubtedly contributed to a state of mind that was receptive to provocation to riot.

The commission under the chairmanship of Professor Erika Theron, which conducted an extensive inquiry into the coloured community, found that the Group Areas Act had affected the coloured people adversely economically.

It had also harmed human relations and even promoted crime by breaking up stable communities.

In a recent series of newspaper articles Prof Theron called for the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, reacted to this by making a personal attack on Prof Theron and by saying he was "sick of her nonsense".

He added that Prof Theron had not condemned the Act when she had helped implement this legislation, while in government service.

District Six has probably, as a single area, been worst-hit by the Group Areas Act. Of the estimated 8 000 coloured families (some unofficial estimates have put the figure as high as 65 000 people), who lived in the area of District Six proclaimed "white" in 1966, fewer than 1 000 families remain.

For most of them their removal has meant increases in rent, transport and other living costs.

In an effort to counter the adverse publicity that the District Six mass removals have received around the world, the Department

Development and of Foreign Affairs and Information jointly produced a booklet last year, titled "District Six: The Other Side of the Coin".

This document contains many photographs of dilapidated buildings in the more run-down parts of the old District Six, and there is heavy emphasis on slum conditions and crime.

"In this slum with its disgusting and humiliating living conditions, a measure of human happiness and solidarity would have existed," the booklet says. "It is also acknowledged that the removal of families means an uprooting and disturbance of a way of life.

"However, if this is the only important deciding factor then slums must never be cleared."

In the Cape, the Group Areas Act has also left its mark on areas such as Simonstown, Kalk Bay, Caledon, Firgrove, Elsies River, Tramway Road in Sea Point, School Street in Noorder Paarl, and in Wynberg.

Dr Oscar Wollheim, a former Western Cape regional chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday that the Group Areas Act had had the effect of "tearing to pieces" the social fabric created over the years by communities such as that in the former District Six.

"A result is that where there was discipline there is now indiscipline; where there was accord there is now discord; where there was goodwill there is now ill-will, insecurity and resentment," said Dr Wollheim.

# Prof Theron Welcomes Group Areas Action

Express 24/5/81

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THIS week's announcement of a probe into the Group Areas Act by the President's Council has been warmly welcomed by Prof Erika Theron, the enlightened Afrikaner academic who was publicly rebuffed by the Prime Minister last month for saying the Act should be scrapped.

Prof Theron, who chaired a commission of inquiry into the affairs of Coloured people, said she regarded the Group Areas Act as one of the most cruel in South Africa.

Reacting to Prof Theron's comments, Mr Botha launched a personal attack on her, saying he was "tired of her nonsense". Angry academics hit back at the Prime Minister. One said that his attack on Prof Theron was "in poor taste and almost rude".

## BUT SHE CALLS FOR 'SCRAPPING OF CRUEL ACT'

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

Prof Theron told the Sunday Express this week that she welcomed the probe as a "very good beginning". But she repeated her stand that it was impossible to improve the Act. "I hope the President's Council probe will be received by the Prime Minister with more grace than the two articles which I wrote about the Act recently," Prof Theron said.

She stressed that the investigation would have relevance only if it was setting in motion a process which would lead to the scrapping of the law.

Dr Theron said a reversal of the disastrous proclamations in District Six and Pageview could go a long way towards alleviating the hurt and human suffering caused by the Act. "But what about Woodstock and Salt River and all the other areas where this Act causes insecurity and suffering?" she asked.

This week, the chairman of the planning committee of the President's Council, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, announced that

the Group Areas Act was to be investigated with special reference to District Six and Pageview.

The committee to investigate the Act will be chosen from members of the planning and community relations committees of the council.

Political observers have not failed to notice the irony that the investigation into the Group Areas Act — which the Transvaal Nationalist leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has consistently proclaimed as non-negotiable — is in the hands of the arch-verkramppte Mr Raubenheimer.

According to Sunday Express sources, the choice of Mr Raubenheimer to head the investigation into the Group Areas Act was a deliberate one. He is the only verkramppte among the five chairmen of committees and his presence could make the findings of the investigation more digestible for Nationalists outside the President's Council.

The sources believe the council leadership has risked getting a more conservative finding than it would have had under the leadership of Mr



The President's Council's Mr Pat Poovalingham... 'civilised people are open to altering their opinions'.

Pent Janson, chairman of the community relations committee.

In return, they get the conservative weight that Mr Raubenheimer's voice will have in getting the findings through the NP's parliamentary caucus.

Introducing the motion that an investigation into the Act should be undertaken, Mr Raubenheimer was at pains to justify the need for it.

He cited, among others, the following reasons:  
 • The emotional attachment of the Indians to Pageview and the Coloureds to District Six

had possibly been underestimated when decisions about the two areas were taken.

• In the case of District Six, 15 years had passed since the original proclamation and circumstances had changed.

• The subject had been repeatedly referred to by Coloured and Indian members of the President's Council during its opening session and hardly a day went by when the matter was not raised in the Press.

• The Erika Theron Commission had found there was widespread and intense opposition to the law by people of colour.

CT 27/5/81 2/80

# Babs holds its 2nd annual conference

Staff Reporter

DELEGATES from as far afield as the Transvaal and KwaZulu will converge on a Woodstock hotel tomorrow for the second annual conference of Build A Better Society (Babs), a Cape Town-born community-improvement scheme which has spread to all parts of the country in the past eight years.

In addition to 13 local Babs members from Kewtown and other townships in the Athlone area — where the scheme originated — there will be 46 workers from autonomous schemes in such places as Saldanha, George, Kleinmond, Port Elizabeth, Beaufort West, Potchefstroom, Umlazi and Lamontville.

Interested persons from Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu will also attend.

Mr George Gibbs, a Cape Town-bred social worker and founder of Babs, said that since the last conference 12

months ago common problems — concerned mainly with housing and community participation — had been identified. These would be discussed at the conference, which will continue till Sunday.

Among the main subjects to be dealt with were:

● **Housing.** This subject will be accorded "great emphasis". He said some Babs projects had made substantial progress.

● **Community life.** Delegates would exchange ideas on surveying, identifying and implementing new ways of upgrading life in a township by finding and satisfying a community's real needs.

● **Home industries.** Attention would be given to stimulating viable home or cottage industries in the various projects to help them to become self-sustaining.

● **Youth participation.** Ways of focussing on the development and involvement of the youth would receive attention.



30 80 FM 12/6/81

# Let the people trade

Quite a lot of support for "the spirit of Riekert" has been emanating from government circles of late. And the *FM* would be the first to applaud if Pretoria took itself seriously, rolled up its sleeves and got round to the serious business of purging our statute books of that cornerstone of racial discrimination, the Group Areas Act (GAA).

Yet, caught up in the historical contradictions of apartheid, the NP appears to have fallen back on the position that the GAA is "not negotiable." Given what Riekert said, and government accepted, this is to argue that a retreat is an advance in reverse. And nowhere is this more apparent than in the matter of so-called "grey areas" trading — where government, even within its parameters, can move, looked set to move, yet has done little.

Government has in theory embraced economic free enterprise. On permitting blacks to move as traders into areas hitherto reserved for whites, Riekert recommended in 1979 that "the protection of trading rights under the GAA is totally irreconcilable with the principles of the free market system observed in SA."

He went further: "The GAA (should) be amended so that the restrictive provisions on acquisition, ownership or occupation by disqualified persons in specific demarcated areas in the central business centres of cities and towns not be applicable to buildings, land and premises in such areas which are used exclusively for trading, commercial or professional purposes."

In other words, pockets of multiracial trading should be allowed in the city centres. Of course, a commission's recommendations and white paper acceptance do not automatically follow. Yet, in this case, then Minister of Community Development Marais Steyn told Parliament over a year ago that government had approved, in principle, the opening up of CBDs to Indian businessmen. Coloureds, he said, would follow.

What, in fact, has happened? The Department of Community Development takes the position that there is no necessity to amend the GAA. Change will come in terms of the existing Section 19 of the Act, which "almost enables us to do the same thing," according to director-general Louis Fouche in an interview with the *FM* this week.

By using Section 19 — which provides for open areas *by exemption* — "entrance is regulated by ministerial permission," says Fouche, Pretoria clearly likes leaving itself in

control of this particular "free market" situation.

There has been some movement. By the end of 1980, 11 "open" trading areas had been proclaimed. And so far this year eight have been created and about 20 are being considered. This, says Fouche, "shows we are expediting the matter." Really? Even assuming that the areas under consideration are "opened," that makes a grand total of 39 — out of the uncountable thousands of CBDs in SA.

And why the hesitation when Pretoria itself sees the promotion of small businesses as crucial to the economy?

There is even considerable room for cynicism in the fact that most of these "open" zones are in platteland dorps where Indian merchants have in any case traded for decades. Indeed, the GAA is consistently used to remove these very traders from their trading homes — despite opposition from white

traders who know that packing them off will adversely affect the total prosperity of each town as a whole.

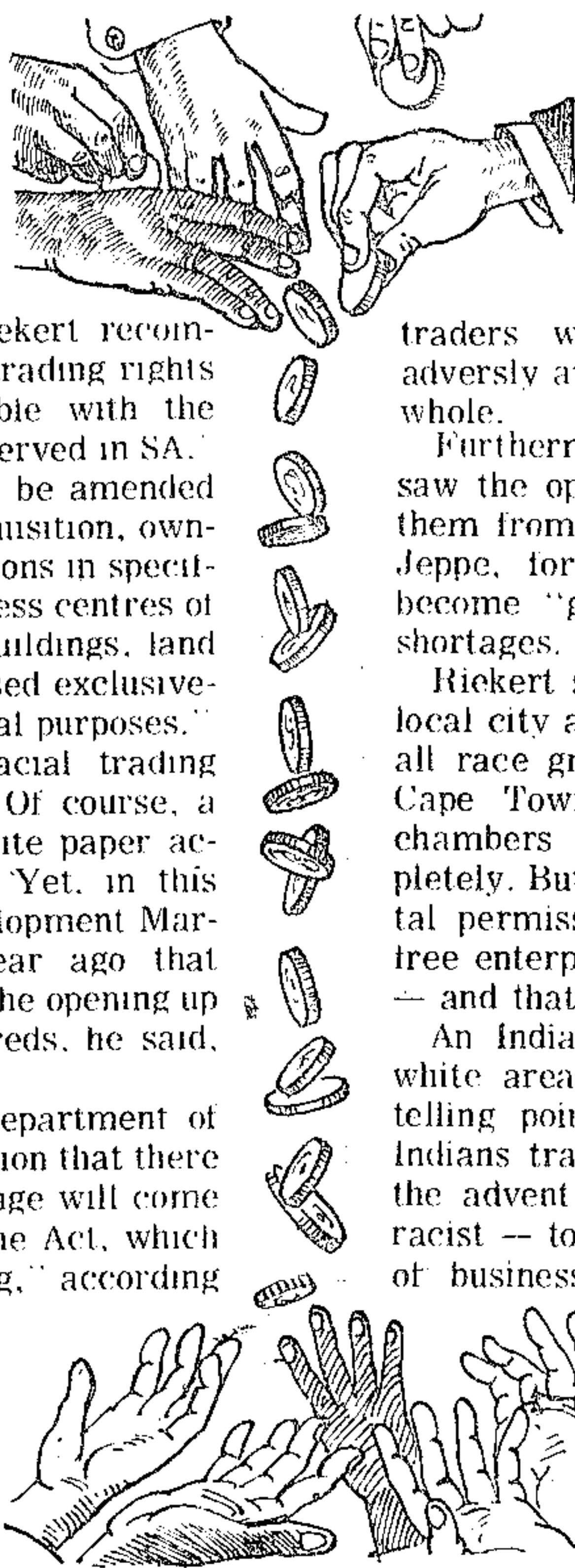
Furthermore, in Johannesburg, community leaders saw the open zone "concessions" as a ruse to evict them from the "white" city area. In Fordsburg and Jeppe, for example, Asian residential areas have become "grey areas" at a time of acute housing shortages.

Riekert suggested that the law be changed so that local city authorities be given the discretion to let in all race groups for commercial purposes. Both the Cape Town and Johannesburg municipalities and chambers of commerce opted for opening up completely. But when the authorities went for governmental permission they were shot down. "Pockets" of free enterprise are all that will be allowed, it seems — and that makes nonsense of the concept.

An Indian businessman who has "survived" in a white area — courtesy of Section 19 — makes the telling point that there are relatively many more Indians trading in "white" CBDs today than before the advent of the GAA. Its intention was blatantly racist — to force Asian traders out of the CBDs, out of business itself, and even out of the country.

Fortunately, this has failed.

What Pretoria needs to do right now is to recognise that, like the Immorality Act and the sports policy, the Act has failed. And, from that recognition, to open the CBDs entirely.



Sta 16/6/81  
Probe into

## District 6, Pageview 80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Written memoranda on the group character of District Six in Cape Town and Pageview in Johannesburg were invited yesterday by the planning committee of the President's Council.

The chairman of the committee, Mr A J Raubenheimer said in a statement the memoranda would be received not later than Monday, July 27.

### VISIT

Mr Raubenheimer said the joint committee appointed by the chairman of the President's Council would visit Pageview, Lenasia and other Indian and coloured areas in co-operation with the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services on Tuesday, June 23.

The cases of District Six and Pageview would as far as possible, be concluded before the Group Areas Act would be attended to.

103. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647.

104. Webster, op. cit., p. 57; Holt, op. cit., p. 134.

105. Webster, op. cit., p. 57; Holt, op. cit., p. 133.

106. Webster, op. cit., p. 57; Miller, op. cit., p. 6; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 382-384; H.R.D., In Memoriam: Edgar Hartley Kettle 1882-1936, Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology, V. XLIV, No. 2, 1937, pp. 493-504, p. 499; Steele, op. cit., p. 34.

107. Miller, op. cit., pp. 6-7; Holt, op. cit., pp. 26, 138-141.

108. Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647; Steele, op. cit., p. 28; Miller, op. cit., pp. 9, 11-12.

109. Miller, op. cit., p. 12; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647.

110. Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 387-388; Robbins, op. cit., p. 512; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649. For a detailed description of the interstitial tissue of the lungs, see Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.

126. West, op. cit., p. 126; Bouhuys and Gee, in Thorn et al, op. cit., p. 1381.

127. Ziskind et al, op. cit., pp. 644, 651. See also Bailey, W.C., Howard, M.B., Buechner, H.A., Weill, H., Ichinose, H., and Ziskind, M., 'Silico-Kyocobacterial Disease in Sandblasters', American Review of Respiratory Disease, V. 110, 1974, pp. 115-125.

128. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 123; Steele, op. cit., p. 27; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 392.

129. Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 392; Bouhuys and Gee, op. cit., p. 1380.

130. Webster, op. cit., p. 58.

131. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 652.

132. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 118; Webster, p. 58.

133. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 118.

134. Webster, op. cit., p. 58; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 387.

135. Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 132-133.

System of  
 Star 22/6/81  
 permits to  
 (80)  
 be reviewed  
 — Janson

**Own Correspondent**  
 DURBAN — White, coloured and Asian members of the Planning Committee of the Presidents Council are to deliberate permit regulations with a view to overhauling the entire system.

Working under the mandate of the Government, the multi-racial committee will study the system of permit controls and make recommendations to "streamline and possibly remove areas of conflict," the chairman of the sub-committee, Mr Punt Janson, said.

**DELAYS**

Mr Janson stressed that he could not express an opinion on what areas of the permit system could be axed but he said that the whole system would be reviewed.

"There have been complaints of long delays in giving permission to people applying for permits. We are looking at ways and means of changing this."

**TRANSFERRED**

Mr Janson admitted that often the undesirable delays in issuing permits were due to administrative handling.

Mr Janson hinted that powers presently vested in the central Government could be transferred to provincial or local levels.

Asked if the study would include a fresh look at the Separate Universities Act, Mr Janson said investigations would encompass the entire spectrum of permit applications.

... op. cit., p. 58; assim. Holt, op. cit., pp. 115-125.

pp. 383-389. The restrictive syndrome is discussed below.

113. Ziskind et al, op. cit., pp. 648-649.

119. Webster(a), op. cit., p. 356.

120. Steele, op. cit., p. 26; Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 660; Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 139-146; Steele, op. cit., pp. 20-23. See also Einbrodt, H.J., 'The Influence of Dust Elimination and the Effects on the Development of Pneumoconiosis', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., p. 301.

121. Webster, op. cit., p. 58.

122. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 649.

123. Steele, op. cit., p. 26.

124. Ibid.

125. Ibid; Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 92, 99, 103.

143. Ibid; Robbins, op. cit., p. 512; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 393.

144. Hurwitz, op. cit., pp. 125-126.

145. Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 127.

146. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 652; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, p. 394.

147. Steele, op. cit., p. 27.

147a. Ibid; Robbins, op. cit., p. 415.

148. Ingram, R.H. Jr., 'Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema and Chronic Airways Obstruction' in West et al, (eds.), op. cit., p. 1355. See also Webster, op. cit., p. 24, for a definition of chronic bronchitis. See Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 39, for a definition of emphysema.

80 80 80

# Free enterprise region urged

pharmacist for a consultation, but the pharmacist's role in the total medicare system. The pharmacist will play an important, if minor, role in the total medicare system. The traditional and conservative pharmacist will play an important, if minor, role in the total medicare system.

Africa is to be accelerated the main effort will have to be directed at giving blacks in employment, investment and entrepreneurship.

### BURDEN

'In the case of black business today, there is the huge additional problem which did not apply to the Afrikaner forcing his way into what had been an English-speaking preserve.'

'That is the heavy burden of laws and regulations which stand as obstacles in the way of black business,' he said.

### REVIEWED

Mr Etheredge urged that legislation at all levels that inhibited the growth of free enterprise should be reviewed by a committee composed of senior civil servants, law advisers, academics and business leaders of every race.

'If economic growth over the whole of Southern

project could offer a chance to see what can be achieved 'while the longer process of untangling the legislative web goes on.'

This idea was being thought through by businessmen and could lead to an approach to Government for further consideration.

### PROBLEMS

'There are, of course, many problems in this concept, not in the least being the choice of the first free enterprise region.'

Such a free region could not be one of the larger cities because it would

**Argus Bureau**  
**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The creation of a free enterprise region in South Africa should be considered to show what can be achieved where controls are suspended, the chairman of the Chamber of Mines, Mr D Etheredge, said here yesterday.

He was giving a keynote address at the annual conference of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

Stressing the importance of free enterprise for business development, he said the creation of a free enterprise region as a pilot

... or during their lunch...  
 ... confidence in a wider pharmacist...  
 ... the gentio-urinary area before...  
 ... it they wanted, and such...  
 ... fact and the way a...  
 ... because his role had been...  
 ... tions (so saving their...  
 ... they), by the hospital which...  
 ... the most popular potent...  
 ... osibility of professional

... ined nurse, has played a...  
 ... tially those who used its...  
 ... re to Ocean View, to an...  
 ... is separated by rough sand...  
 ... and no other buildings save...  
 ... them settle in there was...  
 ... sympathetic man, was...  
 ... whom the people slowly...  
 ... ese who had brought many of...  
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 ... in who exhausted themselves...  
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 ... ed with the hospital and...  
 ... le.

... ail are clearly defined...  
 ... dren and preventives...  
 ... nning. The clinic was...  
 ... through poverty alone...  
 ... 1 young children and...  
 ... rained with a situation in...  
 ... ng mothers to go out to...  
 ... ion, ensured that most...  
 ... n regular touch with the...  
 ... ew family moved in, the...  
 ... necessary) and to urge...  
 ... assure of her success is...  
 ... ntial proportion of all...  
 ... w, the children being

... screened at the beginning and end of their primary schooling and the rare...  
 ... cases being vividly followed up. Also, in the last three years of lar...  
 ... service (1975-7) the doctor estimated that 90% of the adult women had...  
 ... attended the family planning clinic and there were good reasons for the...  
 ... other 10%. Unwanted pregnancies were occurring mainly among teenage girls...  
 ... who were able to delegate most of the responsibility for the care of their...  
 ... children on to their mothers.

... Because of the comprehensive nature of its contacts, the clinic provided for...  
 ... many of the poor's air first point of communication with professional medicine...  
 ... As such it was and remains of crucial importance, not only in making referrals...  
 ... to the most competent and immediate services for those in need, but in...  
 ... establishing an attitude of mind in the community operative to successful treat...  
 ... ment. For as long as a consultation of the township doctor is still enough to...  
 ... it physically possible for the woman to travel to the clinic, the...  
 ... regular follow-up, the doctor's care is complete. In fact, the doctor...  
 ... to provide a service which is more comprehensive in many ways today...  
 ... Of their patients, the doctor says, 'I have seen the township from a...  
 ... local surgeries and from first-hand they do not get you out unless it...  
 ... is really necessary, and they feel a sense of relief for the most part.' On their side...  
 ... the patients are well defined expectations of their medical practitioners both...  
 ... in townships and in the city. They are not unsympathetic to human...  
 ... failing and error, but their other expectations are high.

... Because of the close family ties which prevail everywhere together in the...  
 ... township, the efficient use of a consultant's skills and the clinic service for...  
 ... the children, the assessment of the patient is probably accurate. 'They're a...  
 ... pretty healthy lot in Ocean View. Sexuality is a problem, but infestation is...  
 ... rare and a neglected (as compared to a wealthy city) child is hardly ever...  
 ... seen in the township.

... The effectiveness of the clinic and its links with the hospital services has...  
 ... virtually eliminated the final para-professional role relevant to the town...  
 ... ship - that of the mid-wife. Although some mid-wives had had a full medical...  
 ... training, most of those mentioned in interviews and discussions appear to have...  
 ... had little to do with their colleagues beyond their annual visit to welcome the...  
 ... stock. Most women seem to have had their recent babies in hospital rather...  
 ... than at home in Ocean View, and with the clinic handling ante- and post-natal...  
 ... care, the call for the midwife has virtually vanished.

### Part 3. The Professionals.

... Homely wisdom and practical medicine through the clinic cannot keep all its...  
 ... at bay, and the services of the doctors in and beyond Ocean View are sought...  
 ... generally, as has been observed, only when really necessary. Two doctors have...  
 ... surgeries in Ocean View which they normally attend for an hour each morning...  
 ... and each afternoon. In addition to making such house calls as are necessary in...  
 ... the township and visiting their patients at False Bay Hospital. Each however...  
 ... conducts surgeries in two other centres and neither lives within five miles of...  
 ... the township. During the first few years of the township's existence there...  
 ... was often no telephone accessible and in working order over the weekends, which...  
 ... added to the sense of isolation from professional attention.

... There are several private practitioners, including the district surgeon, active...  
 ... in Fish Hoek. Five have a number of patients from Ocean View as "regulars"...  
 ... but only one has a substantial clientele. It takes time and money to get to...  
 ... their surgeries from Ocean View, unless one is combining a trip to the doctor...  
 ... with a journey to work or to shop.

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund for the Building Industry Book Prizes

For the best student in a year of study of the degree course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

**Group Areas to be Probed**

By Yusuf Nazeer  
The Government has given the President's Council the go-ahead to investigate how the Group Areas Act has been applied in Pageview, Johannesburg and Cape Town's District Six — and what

effect it has had on the people who lived there — it was disclosed yesterday. Mr Salim Abram-Mayet, former executive member of the South African Indian Council and chief whip on the Reform Party, who is now on the

President's Council, said the investigation would be in two phases. "The planning committee in the President's Council has already set in motion phase one, which calls for us to investigate the implications of the

Group Areas Act on communities, particularly in Pageview and District Six," he said. "The second phase will be an in-depth study of the application and implications of the Act in general."

"Initially, the investigation was to have covered only District Six. But I told the Government that Pageview was a highly emotive issue and investigation into the Act's implication in the area merited special attention."

Mr Abram-Mayet also discounted reports that some wealthy Indians were trying to influence certain President's Council members to pressure the Government into giving Pageview to rich Indian consortiums for development into a luxury Indian "Houghton."

"I have not been in touch with any wealthy members of the Indian community in connection with Pageview other than the chairman of the Pageview Residents' Committee, which represents the ordinary man in the street," said Mr Abram-Mayet.

The President's Council was now collecting data and memoranda from residents and civic bodies, he said, and an interim report would be drawn up for presentation to the Government.

It is also learnt reliably that Indian and coloured members of the President's Council have made it clear to the Government that the Group Areas Act is "standing in the way" of free enterprise.

It has led to businessmen paying thousands of rands to secure businesses under nominees in group areas which preclude one race from trading freely with another.

dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

BUILDING

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize  
For the best student

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel  
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize  
For the best student Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog  
For the best final year

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize  
For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

**Group Areas Call is insensitive - Indian leader**

By calling on the President's Council to probe the implications of the Group Areas Act, the Government was pretending that it did not know how seriously this law affected all the victims it had uprooted, an Indian leader charged today.

Civic and political spokesman Dr R. A. M. Salojee was commenting on the report in The Star yesterday that the Government has given the President's Council the go-ahead to investigate the impact of the Group Areas Act on District Six and Pageview communities.

"For the Government and President's Council members to now pretend that they are really unaware of the negative implications this diabolical Act has had on all those people who suffered under it, is the height of insensitivity to these people," Dr Salojee said.

"Victims of the Act consider it heartless of the State to give the impression that this law is an unknown quantity to those who perpetrate it," he added.

Dr Salojee said the so-called investigation in District Six and Pageview was "clearly a red herring to give a modicum of credibility" to the Indian and coloured President's Council members.

He said for the President's Council to want data, memoranda and reports on the way Group Areas had been instituted and the effects it had had on the people was a display of "malicious insensitivity" and a futile exercise. All this information had repeatedly been given to the Government over the years by numerous civic, political, social welfare and other bodies.

"Once again, this clearly underlines our firm conviction that all these bodies which the Government creates for us, the latest being the President's Council, are merely ploys to delay effective action needed to resolve the fundamental issues of racial discrimination," he said.

# Indian group offers to help Nafcoc

RDM 18/7/77  
 30

By SEAN O'CONNOR  
 City Editor

AN INDIAN financial and business institution which was refused permission last year to open offices in Johannesburg's "white" central business district, offered yesterday to help a black organisation thwarted by the same problem.

The institution is willing to lease part of its temporary offices in Fordsburg to the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), which has been refused permission by the Government to rent offices in the CBD.

The managing director of Corporate Financial and Investment Institution, Ltd., Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said yesterday his group would be "delighted" to assist Nafcoc.

The Government's decision on Nafcoc's application was received by the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA). The notification was from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison.

According to the Government, the granting of permission to Nafcoc to rent offices in the CBD would be contrary to official policy.

The president of Nafcoc, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, has described the Government's decision as "shocking", adding that it was "a deviation from the positive spirit of Dr Koornhof".

Last July, Corporate Financial and Investment Institution Ltd applied to the Department of Community Development to lease the 10th floor of the Glencairn building on the corner of Market and Eloff streets.

The letting agents approved the application, but in August the Department of Community Development rejected it.

Mr Kharsany said yesterday that although his group had signed a five-year lease on its temporary offices in the AEL Centre in Fordsburg, it was still trying at "Cabinet level" to get permission to move into the CBD.

Mr Kharsany said the group would lease part of its office space to Nafcoc, "presuming that the Government does not object to the organisation having its offices in Fordsburg".

The CBDA, which, with the Jo-

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

(Continued)

SURVEYING

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, has campaigned to open the city's CBD to trade, industry and professions of all races, is to persist in trying to have Nafcoc's application approved.

QUAN

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 best student in the

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A lease may be defined as "an agreement conveying the right to use assets for a stated period of time in return for a series of payments by the lessee to the lessor". Ownership of the asset vests in the lessor, while possession and use of the asset rests with the lessee. A lease is therefore a means of acquiring the use of an asset, with all the benefits deriving from it, without the necessity of finding the purchase price to acquire outright ownership of the asset. As it is the use which is made of an asset which generates profit, rather than the mere fact of ownership, it will be

flexibility of assets. popularity in ownership has raised asset and lessee. urgent for attention to lessees, significant number of lessees, as affected as at the Accounting an Exposure Draft similar vein, the accounting de between leases. term in nature, not intended

Restaurants: *ad hoc* permits/permission

35. Mr. D. J. DALENG asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether applications for *ad hoc* permits or permission to admit persons, other than Whites, as patrons of licensed restaurants in White group areas in the (a) Johannesburg, (b) Sandton, (c) Kempton Park, (d) Pretoria, (e) Durban, (f) Port Elizabeth and (g) Cape Town areas were received in 1980; if so, (i) who was the applicant and (ii) in respect of which restaurant was the application made, in each case;
- (2) whether any of the applications were refused: if so, (a) which applications and (b) for what reasons?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes. Statistics of such applications are not readily available because in most cases applications are being made telephonically and are not classified on a regional, city or town basis.
- (2) Yes. Every application is considered on its merits and few applications are refused. It is not policy to furnish reasons for the refusal of applications. In this regard attention is invited to the provisions of section 19 of the Liquor Act, 1977.

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Baldaeus was informed that they had in 1663 and 1664, respectively, consulted Commissioner Overwater and the Rev. Petrus Caster and were instructed that if slave owners took the responsibility of providing the children of their slaves with a Christian education, these children were entitled to be baptised. The Politiekeraad resolved that the child whom he had refused should be baptised the following Sunday.<sup>33</sup> Then, too, it was a condition for Company slaves to be baptised before they were<sup>34</sup> manumitted.

The Politiekeraad was not the only political structure bearing an influence on the Cape Muslims during the early years of the history of Cape Town. In 1657, the Burgheraad was established. In 1796, it became the Burgher Senate and during the Batavian Republic, 1803 to 1806, it was known as de Raad der Gemeente, changing its name again to the Burgher Senate with the second British occupation.<sup>35</sup> It was this body which evolved eventually into the Municipality of Cape Town.

As the name implies, membership of the Burgheraad was open only to burghers or citizens and free Christians. All powers over all matters were thus no longer allocated to the Burgheraad, nor were they allocated to the burghership status. This in further by the gratuitously se Their involvement ship, in the se sided. This be the fire brigad which they endu disregarded by

WEDNESDAY.  
it has been extended to include possible amendments to the Group Areas Act, 1966.

The hon. member is referred to my reply on 12 March 1981 to his Question No. 5 when I pointed out that the possible withdrawal of the proclamation in question, as well as other related proclamations was being investigated in depth. The investigation could not yet be finalised as

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Whether the proclamation under the Group Areas Act requiring an employer to obtain a permit for the employment of non-Whites in White group areas has been withdrawn; if not, why not; if so, when?

Group Areas Act  
1970  
10. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

The Cape Muslims probably became involved in the fire brigade of

Association was its first ever Conference held in the Cape Town City Hall in June, 1925. This study will attempt to place this Conference, hailed by the Cape Times as "the first Muslim Conference in South Africa",<sup>18</sup> in its historical perspective.

The Cape Muslims and the Cape Political Milieu

a) From Company Rule to Ordinance 50

No strong colour prejudices existed with the early white settlers,<sup>19</sup> nor was a strong colour bar evident.<sup>20</sup> The first two marriages at the Cape were between manumitted slave women and white colonists.<sup>21</sup> Then there was also the famous marriage of Pieter van Meerhoff and the Khoi woman, Eva.<sup>22</sup> The first school at the Cape had a definite multi-racial character<sup>23</sup> and even land grants to free blacks were made adjacent to land of whites.<sup>24</sup> But by the early nineteenth century, the institutions of serfdom and slavery had created for the whites a tradition of racial discrimination. They came to regard their white skin as a symbol of equality and a dark skin that of inferiority. The dark skinned person was reasonably treated, provided he "kept in his place".<sup>25</sup>

Apart from the feudal system, seen in terms of white slave owner and black slave, and a lack of racial prejudice between the white colonist and the free black in Cape Town's early history, definite evidence

framework of the historic statutes which were not Dutch as a result East Asia were not colonies.<sup>27</sup>

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Citizens of the Republic of China may apply to any school for admission of their children.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of National Education)

Whether citizens of the Republic of China who have taken up temporary residence in the Republic of South Africa are free to send their children to any school; if not, to which schools may they send their children?

Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of National Education:

Citizens of Republic of China

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Hans 4 Group Areas Act: sports facilities  
103. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of National Education:

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Whether any restrictions exist in terms of the Group Areas Act in regard to the use of (a) private, (b) municipal and (c) state-owned sports facilities by members of all race groups; if so, what are the restrictions in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The restrictions concerned are fully discussed in the Report of the Committee for Legal Matters of the Human Sciences Research Council's Sports Investigation, published in September 1930. I also wish to draw the hon. member's attention to a press statement which I made in May 1931 announcing the Government's intention to introduce legislation amending the Group Areas Act, 1966, so as to remove its restrictions in respect of the use of sports

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the practice of Islam evolved at the Cape. One can cite the resolution which allowed married Christian slaves the privilege of special quarters in ... lodge being extended to non-married,<sup>30</sup> as an example. Even the 1777 decision of male slaves Christian slaves<sup>31</sup> had ... Islam in Cape Town.<sup>32</sup>

AUGUST 1981  
facilities, an effect which has already been achieved administratively

Not all of the resolutions of the Politiekeraad were positively inclined towards Islam. The Politiekeraad had a definite commitment to the Calvinistic tenor of the Statutes of India. This commitment in turn had a restrictive implication for the spread of Islam. The baptism of slave children, for instance, was enthusiastically encouraged, curtailing, therefore, the possibility of these children becoming Muslim. Hence, when the Rev. Phillipus Baldaeus visited the Cape in 1666, en route from the East, he was given the honour to baptise children. When, on Sunday 21st March, 1666, a slave mother brought her child to be baptised, he refused, remonstrating with the officials present that they were disregarding the holiness of the sacrament, as the mother was not Christian.

This infuriated the Commander, Wagenaer, who, on the following day, summoned a meeting of the Politiekeraad. After the meeting,

Further, not only did they have to draw the fire engine to and

from fires in Cape Town, but also present themselves, with

their machines, for inspection at 6.00 a.m. on the second Monday

of every month for a two hour inspection. Non-attendance or

neglect of their machines were punishable by corporal punishment

or imprisonment. As seen, they were not paid; but neither were

they provided with uniforms. Only after 1828, were they

supposed to be paid and then, too, the remuneration they re-

ceived was a mere pittance - in 1840, £150 was set aside for

their annual remuneration while the sole white superintendent

received £75 a year.<sup>43</sup> With the passing of Ordinance 50 of

1828, they were to be relieved of this service.<sup>44</sup> No alterna-

tive measure was instituted and thus the Cape Muslims continued

to man the fire brigade until 1894.

Evidence of discrimination against the Cape Muslims could also

be detected in their exclusion from the Ratemag and the Burgher-

way and the treatment they received from these bodies. They

were excluded for, "though not born in slavery, have not been

born in wedlock".<sup>45</sup> Muslim marriages at the Cape were not re-

cognised and their offspring regarded as illegitimate.<sup>46</sup>

The duties of the Ratemag, which was part of the Burgherway,

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WEDNESDAY, 20

(2) whether these houses will be sold to such occupiers; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, the matter is still under consideration.

(2) Falls away.

Selling of houses to Blacks  
12/15/71  
9. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:  
(1) Whether his Department is giving or has given consideration to selling, at their historical cost, houses erected with funds from his Department to the legal Black occupiers; if so,

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recent quote gives a cost per work station in the region of R20 000 for a pilot project consisting of only 5 work stations. If the system were to be expanded to 80 work stations the average cost per work station would be reduced to approximately R6000.

The last option is use of the UNIVAC mainframe computer. At present there are approximately 50 video-display terminals connected to the UNIVAC, and each one of these can be used for word processing. So why all the preceding discussion? For four reasons - these terminals are very heavily utilized already for about 22 weeks of each year, the terminals are not located at the user's work place, the terminal response time is slow because of bottlenecks which can be overcome only by acquiring extra hardware, and the level of convenience for word processing is not acceptable at the moment. There is only one solution to the first three problems. Extra terminals and equipment will have to be purchased. At a current cost in the region of R1200 per terminal this is far more attractive than either micros or word processors. At present these terminals can direct printed output to any one of three high speed line printers which produce only upper case characters, to a queue for duo case printing or to a queue high quality low speed printer (which produced this issue of @DEBUG). Although this arrangement may be acceptable for some word processing work stations, others will require a low cost 'draft' printer (approx. R1500), while yet others will require a 'letter quality' printer (approx. R4000). This presents a difficulty in the short term due to a software problem which causes characters to be lost when a relatively low speed printer is used.

The fourth problem with using the UNIVAC for text handling is that the existing text handling software (@DOC, @CTS, @ED) is not particularly convenient to use as it was not designed specifically for text handling. The greatest problem at present is the lack of screen based editing for asynchronous terminals. UNIVAC have announced a new editor which may alleviate this problem significantly. The Computing Service intends to investigate text formatting programs with a view to replacing @DOC. This approach is not ideal as it does separate the phases of document creation and formatting (justification, page breaks, table of contents, index, etc.). However it is expedient as a temporary solution until specifically designed text processing software is available for the UNIVAC.

The choice of which of these four approaches to follow must be governed to a large extent by cost considerations. The question which must be answered is: given a certain amount of money, which approach will yield the most favourable results? Unfortunately there is no way to avoid spending the money in the first place.

We can turn now to the current status of word processing at UCT. At the time of writing, different stand-alone word processors have been purchased by two departments. A close watch will be kept to determine how well these systems perform. The Computing Service has accepted that one of the microcomputers of the envisaged pilot study (see article 'THE MIGHTY MICRO') should be available for word processing on a trial basis. It has also been accepted that five terminals out of the next word processing work Sub-committee is investigating UCT. Initial projects phototypesetter in the printing the central administration. Investigations should contact Ellis at the Department of Computing Service. Reference: [1] Committee University 1980.

### Dates set for SAIC elections

The first election for the South African Indian Council will take place on November 4 and nomination day will be September 28, the office of the Director-General of Internal Affairs has announced.

A proclamation by the State President will be published on September 4 giving the names and addresses of returning officers. — Sapa.

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... translated version.

... written reply:

Restaurants: permits

Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any applications for permits or permission to admit persons, other than Whites, as patrons of restaurants

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in White group areas in the (a) Johannesburg North, (b) Sandton and (c) Kempton Park areas were received in 1930; if so, (i) who was the applicant and (ii) in respect of which restaurant was the application made, in each case;

(2) whether any of the applications were refused; if so, (a) which applications and (b) for what reasons?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, two applications were received but I do not consider it desirable to release the names of the applicants or the restaurants.

(2)(a) and (b) One application was refused. Each application is considered on merit with due regard to local circumstances including the need for such facilities and possible racial friction. The application which was refused did not comply with these general criteria.

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# Future of CRC CT. 5/9/81 (80) building for debate

## Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Government plans for the former Coloured Persons Representative Council (CRC) building are expected to be examined when the political future of the coloured people is debated in Parliament next week.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) and one of the opposition spokesmen on the coloured people, has tabled a series of questions about the building in the past two weeks.

The information gleaned is likely to be used in the three-day debate on the portfolio of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, which starts on Tuesday.

Mr Heunis has told Mr Hulley that the CRC building is not being used, that there are as yet no plans for its use, but that it is being maintained.

Mr Heunis has also said coloured people are still required by law to register as voters for the now-defunct CRC because the provisions of the 1964 act setting it up are still in force.

It was essential that the voters roll be kept as up to date as possible "for any purpose for which it may be required", he stated.

The CRC was dissolved on March 31 last year. The government then enacted legislation providing for the establishment of a new all-nominated Coloured Persons Council (CPC).

Although the then Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, actively canvassed support for the CPC, and said the 30 names would be announced by the end of April last year, nothing has so far come of it.

The CPC was to have functioned until April 1, 1982.

Group Areas Act

80

112. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development.

House 6 C. 303 7/9/81

(a) How many families in each race group in each province were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement and (b) what is the estimated number of families remaining to be moved?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	White	Coloured	Indian
(a) Cape Province .....	757	61 119	2 774
Transvaal .....	688	11 186	10 911
Free State .....	None	2 300	None
Natal .....	814	3 588	23 227
(b) Cape Province .....	86	5 200	797
Transvaal .....	None	1 678	1 847
Free State .....	41	None	None
Natal .....	5	711	1 928

The hon. member's attention is directed to the fact that more than 90% of the families involved formerly lived under such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their rehousing can hardly be termed removals from "houses". Better dwelling units were provided in each case.



# Another 12 000 families face Group Areas axe

PDM 8/9/81

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Political Staff

MORE than 12 000 families — 99% of them coloured and Indian — still have to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act.

A total of 117 364 families, 98,1% of them black, have been moved in terms of the law which was one of the first race measures of the Government after it came to power in 1948.

In Parliament yesterday, Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, said 2 259 white families, 78 193 coloured families and 36 912 Indian families had already been moved in terms of the law.

Most of the coloured families — 61 119 — were in the Cape while most of the Indian families — 36 912 — were in Natal.

Mr Kotze said 132 white families, 7 589 coloured families and 4 572 Indian families still had to be moved.

Mr Kotze said more than 90% of the families involved formerly lived under such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their rehousing can hardly be termed removals from houses. "Better dwelling units were provided in each case," Mr Kotze said.

CT. 9/9/81  
(80)  
**'Like  
trying to  
fly a lead  
balloon'**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —**

The time had come to accept that coloured management committees and proposed separate managements had failed utterly to be accepted by the people they had to serve, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said yesterday.

He said during the Internal Affairs Vote debate that no municipality could become viable unless it was supported by the community or desired by the community.

"If they resist its very creation, you will never get established successfully. Far less so if the rates revenue to give it hope of financial survival, does not exist.

"Clearly, trying to pursue this policy is like trying to fly a lead balloon.

"The time has come to accept that representation is the democratic right of everybody who pays taxes.

"The coloured community should be treated like anybody else who pays rates.

"They also share our languages, they share our cultures and our cities and our towns and their labour and their skills and their pay packets have helped to build our municipalities, and they should be given their just representation on existing municipalities immediately as a birthright.

"Direct representation on the same basis as all other rate-payers is the only way to enlist the co-operation of this community in the local government process.

"And they utterly refuse to accept second class status in the land of their birth and I do not blame them because I also would not accept it.

"A durable system of government without the co-operation of the people who must live under the system is not possible," Mr Hulley said.

— Sapa

# Appeal to scrap Group Areas Act

4. CONSOLIDATED

The carrying value of investments, thus the respective aggregate mark respectively, Companies Act.

THE 'Lebowa Government' would make urgent representations to the South African Government to scrap the Group Areas Act, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts airport on his return from an extended business visit to Europe and Israel, he said he had been given "a positive assurance" by six industrialists from Portugal, Spain and Israel that they were willing to come to Lebowa and start development projects in the homeland.

However, they had made it clear they would wish to be as near as possible to these projects.

Because the projects were to be started in either Seshego or LebowaKgommo this would entail having foreign industrialists living in the homeland.

"I find the Group Areas Act a sore point in the economic development of South Africa. I am going to ask the South African Government, as a matter of urgency, to repeal this act," he said. *Similar letters*

The Chief Minister said it was "ridiculous" to talk about an independent black state.

"There is no independent homeland in South Africa. These areas are merely regional administrations," Dr Phatudi said.

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The actual carrying value will comprise the cost of the investments, any premium or N.D.R. at acquisition, the investor's share of equity accounted earnings reduced by any write downs and any inter-group indebtedness. The reader should note that while inter-company profits are removed in the consolidated income statement, there is no set-off of inter-company balances in the balance sheet, thus any inter-company indebtedness would form part of the carrying value. As mentioned earlier, if the premium on acquisition is amortized, the separate disclosure thereof is warranted, if the income statement and balance sheet are to remain articulated. Disclosure of the above could take the following form.

# Indians 'exploited'

ATGus 11/9/81 80 70

THE Minister (Mr Heunis) should give serious thought to appointing a commission or a departmental committee to inquire into the extent Indian businessmen were being exploited through the nominee system.

The inquiry was called for by Mr J J Niemann (NP, Kimberley South) during discussion on the Internal Affairs vote.

In terms of this system, he said, Indian businessmen were forced to use the names of 'blood-sucking whites' to establish businesses in white areas.

Describing this system as one of the greatest

stumbling blocks to peaceful co-existence, he said Indian businessmen must revolt within themselves when they had to pay whites for this privilege.

'We are inevitably making thieves out of Indian businessmen and nothing more than exploiters out of whites.'

The nominee system was driving Indian businessmen into the hands of those who did not seek a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems. It also led to the total rejection of whites.

'I wish to make a serious appeal to the

Minister for the investigation of this entire system to see to what extent Indian businessmen are being exploited,' he said.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said he was fully aware of the problems Indian businessmen were experiencing because of the proxy or nominee systems.

The Indian community had done very well for themselves but not at South Africa's expense.

'They are very patriotic and loyal and will defend our cause at every possible opportunity,' he said.  
— Sapa.

Friday, September 11, 1931

# Nat appeal to protect Indian traders

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis should give serious thought to the appointment of a commission or a departmental committee to inquire into the extent Indian businessmen were being exploited through the "nominee system".

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"We are inevitably making thieves out of Indian businessmen and nothing more than exploiters out of whites."

The nominee system was driving Indian businessmen into the hands of those who did not seek a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems. It also led to the total rejection of whites.

When, at the end of each month, a businessman had to pay an amount of money to a white in order to continue doing business, it led a bitter taste in his mouth.

"I wish to make a serious appeal to the Minister for the investigation of this entire system by a commission of inquiry or a departmental committee to see to what extent Indian businessmen are being exploited."

"I am certain that when this investigation is completed we will find to what extent they are being exploited."

Mr. Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said he was fully aware of the problems

Indian businessmen were experiencing because of the prevalence of nominee systems.

The Indian community had done very well for themselves but not at South Africa's expense.

"They are very patriotic and loyal and will defend our cause at every possible opportunity."

Members of the Indian community, Mr. Miller said, should be absorbed into the armed forces to a greater degree.

"Unemployment among the Indian community is very high and they will welcome an alternative avenue of employment."

He was certain that with

the new constitutional dispensation it would be found that the Indian community was prepared to cooperate closely with the white, coloured and black communities.

Mr. Val Yelver (NP Kilspriver) said he fully endorsed what Mr. Miller had said.

"I think that in their hearts they (the Indian community) know that their potential development, human freedom and political rights far exceed those of any other community anywhere. Even in Britain the Indian community does not feel happy about their position."

— Sapa

PROBLEMS IN

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A variety of problems arise classified into four categories

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1. CULTURAL

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# Move to consolidation

MR KOTZE said yesterday he was looking into the consolidation of communities and it was no longer necessary to move large groups of people. Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Kotze said more plots were also being

made available to whites and coloureds for erecting houses. 'We are trying our utmost to get the private sector involved in the supply of accommodation and we have noticed increased

interest from that sector of late. Mr Kotze appealed to building societies and banks to come forward and assist with housing for non-whites. He felt the State was doing its share in this regard. — Sapa.

information from people products, brands, subjects as the

primary source of inputs for marketing intelligence gives rise to people problems for the researcher. Attitudes, perception, ethnic codes, outlooks and hopes to name but a few, can differ radically from country to country. This complicates things for the researcher who would prefer a tidy uniformity for easier manageability and efficiency as well as providing the economies of scale. The cultural differences can be broadly categorised as:

(a) Language

(b) Social organisation

(c) Response obtainance.

# Action

Angus

# against

16/9/81

# illegal

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# tenants

LEGISLATION would be introduced in Parliament next year to deal more effectively with illegal occupation of accommodation in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, he said illegal occupants of flats and houses were being exploited in Johannesburg and, if necessary, he would place such dwellings under rent control to put a stop to such practices.

The illegal occupation by certain non-white groups in white residential areas, especially in Johannesburg, had received much attention during the past year.

#### SYMPATHETIC

The department had endeavoured to react as sympathetically as possible under the circumstances, but this practice was in direct contradiction to the Government's policy of separate residential areas for the various groups.

Such practices could not be allowed and an Appeal Court finding had ruled that the Department of Community Development had been fully justified in evicting such illegal occupants without providing alternative accommodation.

The department had tried to act as reasonably as possible but had found that there was a group which did not want to cooperate.

Mr Kotze said legal proceedings were time-consuming. After careful consideration, 'the Government has come to the conclusion that it has no alternative but to place legislation before Parliament which will enable the department to deal with illegal occupation more effectively.' — Sapa.



# Parliament

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## Group Areas Act in line for updating

*Angus*  
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Perspectives

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(b) Compare  
Revolutionary  
(FWC) paying  
community issues

**Parliamentary Staff**  
DURING the next session of Parliament some amendments will be made to the Group Areas Act to bring it in line with changes in legislation on sport and liquor.

This was announced in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, during the debate on his vote.

The subject of the Group Areas Act was raised earlier in the debate by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point), who said a new term 'crowding out' (verdringing) had been coined to justify the Act. This indicated a surprising return to a verkramppte attitude.

**CINEMAS**  
Mr Eglin said he had on an occasion asked the Minister to open cinemas to all races, but had been told this was against Government policy.

He could not understand how all races could shop together and eat together in restaurants, but not go to the cinema together.

Mr Eglin asked the Minister when he would alter the law prohibiting non-white managers from taking charge of white employees.

He also wanted to know when central business districts in cities would be opened for trading on a general basis.

Replying, Mr Kotze said the Group Areas Act was 'difficult' and the Government was well aware of its 'sharp edges'. Great care was taken with its application.

The Act could, however, not simply be 'tossed overboard' — it stood at the heart of the Government's policy of providing separate residential areas for the various population groups. It was a necessary piece of legislation, without which there would be chaos.

'My department and I are quite prepared — and in fact intend — having the Act investigated by independent outsiders so that necessary amendments can be made,' he said.

The Act was a very complex one and was also being studied by the President's Council. Changes were necessary, but it would be presumptuous to make suggestions while the President's Council was deliberating on the subject.

Interim changes would be made, especially in sport and liquor, and a start would be made during the next session.

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Johann Maree

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4. 'What I find so objectionable as well as invalid in the Marxist view is its implicit contempt for "pure and simple" trade unionism. Trade unions, by doggedly sticking to their immediate ends and refusing to be captured and exploited by any political party, have gradually transformed society. Only not according to the sacred texts or the dialectical laws! That they may be right in preferring reform to revolution and unity to discord never crosses the mind of those whose theory tells them all the answers.' (Allan Flanders)

Assess this assertion of Flanders, paying special attention to Perry Anderson's writing, and drawing on your knowledge of the sociology of trade unions and industrial relations.

SECTION B: . . . . .



# Eviction plan may stir race tension

Star 16/9/81

Chief Reporter SO PK

Government threats of tougher action against illegal coloured and Indian residents in white areas could have a devastating effect on race relations.

This has emerged from comments on yesterday's announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, that tough legislation would be introduced early next year to clamp down on other races living illegally in white areas.

Mr Kotze accused the Johannesburg group, Actstop — which aids families threatened with eviction — of helping "wilful" people to challenge the law.

There is wide speculation that the new law could entail by-passing the courts in ejecting illegal residents.

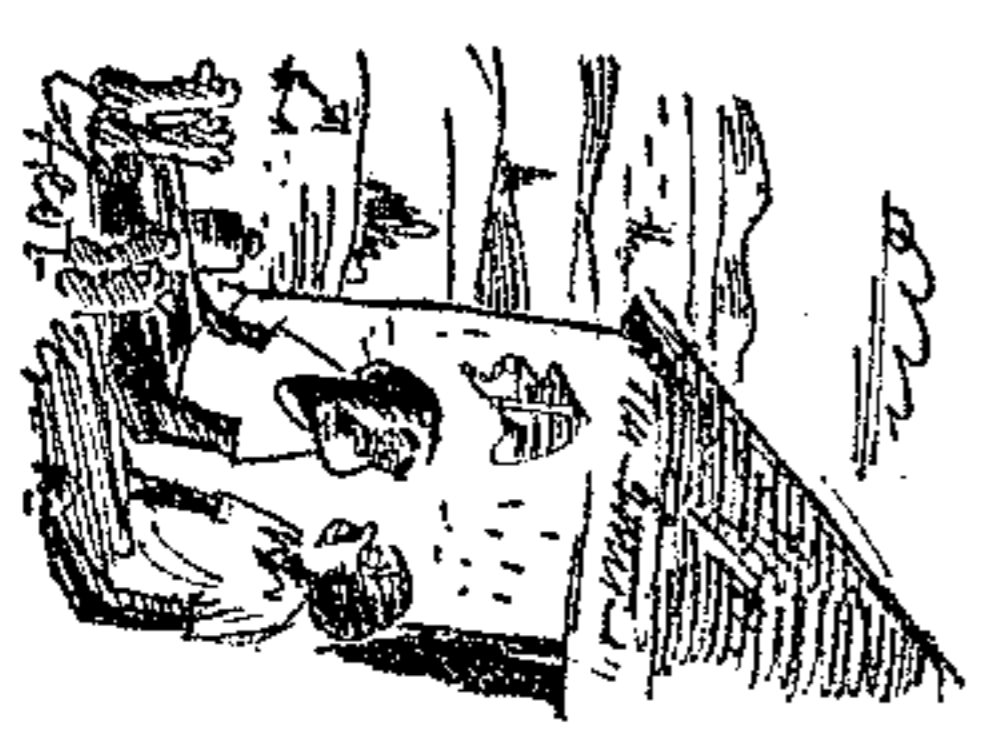
The latest threat comes after right-wing Nationalist MPs, including Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe, and Mr S P Barnard, MP for Langlaagte, had asked Mr Kotze for stronger government action, earlier this year.

The new government stand also has a bearing on next year's municipal elections in which the Herstigte Nasionale Party stands a strong chance of capturing Johannesburg wards such as Mayfair where there had been a white backlash against other races in the suburb. Mr Cassim Saloojee,



MR S F KOTZE

**BY GEORGE**



"Things could be worse — we could be coloured and living in Hillbrow."

UOST

# Law will streamline removal of illegals

THE ASSEMBLY — Legislation would be introduced in Parliament next year to deal more effectively with illegal occupation of accommodation in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote he said illegal occupation by certain black groups in white residential areas, especially in Johannesburg, had received much attention during the past year.

The department had endeavoured to react sympathetically but this practice was in direct contradiction to the Government's policy of separate residential areas.

Such practices could not be allowed and the Appeal Court had ruled that the Department of Community Development had been justified in evicting such illegal occupants without providing alternative accommodation.

## REASONABLE

The department had tried to act as reasonably as possible but had found that there was a group which did not want to co-operate.

In order to implement the Appeal Court judgment the department had instituted legal proceedings against people who continued to illegally occupy dwellings.

Mr Kotze said legal proceedings were time consuming and that "the Government has no alternative but to place legislation before Parliament which will enable the department to deal with illegal occupation more effectively.

"It is my intention to place such draft legislation before Parliament early next year.

"This will ensure that racial friction generated by illegal occupation can be effectively dealt with at an early stage," Mr Kotze said. — Sapa.

● See Page 7.

chairman that a law by-passing the courts would have a devastating effect on race relations.

"Thousands of people will become homeless and this will create bitterness the country cannot afford," he said.

Mr Saloojee said people living illegally in white areas had no other homes and were acting in sheer desperation to obtain shelter.

Mr Saloojee said there had not been a single incident of friction due to other races living in white areas, although Nationalist politicians tried to "stir things up."

He said Actstop had succeeded in protecting people from intimidation such as "midnight knocks on the door" and constant harassing.

## No Nyangas

Mr Sam Moss, MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, said: "I don't want any Nyangas in Johannesburg in which people are dispossessed of their homes."

Mrs Molly Kopel, PFP councillor for part of Mayfair called Mr Kotze's announcement "criminally irresponsible."

She warned that mass evictions would lead to a squatter problem in the centre of Johannesburg, with people camping on pavements.

Mr Alf Widman, Opposition MP for Hillbrow, expressed disappointment that the announcement had come from Mr Kotze, normally one of the more verlig Ministers.

He said the Government appeared to be bowing to pressure from verkrampies such as Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe, who pressurised it into tougher action.

Mr S P Barnard, one of the Nationalist MPs who put pressure on Mr Kotze, said he was happy with the announcement.

He said he and Mr van der Merwe had asked for a law to prevent illegal residents making the courts ineffective.

Mr Barnard said that many coloured and Indian people paid higher rents, causing whites to be ejected. He proposed that rent control be imposed on all buildings with illegal tenants to prevent whites being ejected in favour of higher-paying Indian or coloured people.

Mr Barnard was adamant that there had been race friction in Mayfair, which falls in his Langlaagte seat.

# Tough new Group Areas clampdown

16/9/82  
RDM  
50

By HELEN ZILLE

**TOUGH** legislation will be introduced early next year to clamp down on coloureds and Indians living illegally in white areas, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced yesterday.

In Johannesburg alone, as many as 10 000 people unable to find accommodation in their own group areas could be affected.

Mr Kotze gave no details of the proposed legislation, but told Parliament it was aimed at overcoming the "time-consuming" legal proceedings needed at present to evict people living in white areas in contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Informed speculation is that the legislation will involve an amendment to the Group Areas Act enabling the authorities to evict coloureds and Indians from dwellings in white areas without a court order — required under existing legislation.

## Actstop accused

In a hard-hitting speech, Mr Kotze homed in on the Johannesburg suburbs of Hillbrow, Jeppe and Mayfair, estimating between 8 000 and 10 000 coloured and Indian people could be living in these areas illegally.

He also hit out at the Johannesburg-based group Actstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions), formed to fight Group Areas evictions in the courts.

He accused Actstop of helping "wilful" people to "challenge the law".

He said his department would press ahead with legal proceedings against people who continued to illegally occupy dwellings in white group areas.

"However, as legal proceedings are time-consuming, which inevitably enables wilful persons to employ a number of delaying tactics, the Government has after careful consid-

eration of the matter come to the conclusion that it has no alternative but to place legislation before Parliament which will enable the department to deal with illegal occupation more effectively at an early stage," Mr Kotze said.

He also warned "unscrupulous landlords" against "cruelly exploiting" illegal occupants of flats and houses in Johannesburg through excessive rentals.

"This intolerable practice cannot be condoned and although I do not wish to unnecessarily extend rent control, I will not hesitate to place such blocks of flats or dwelling units under rent control.

## Vacate

"I trust that landlords, particularly in Johannesburg, will, in their own interest, take heed of this warning and ensure that illegal occupants of their properties in white group areas vacate immediately, and stop this unscrupulous exploitation which invariably follows."

Mr Colin Eglin, Opposition spokesman on community development, commented that although Mr Kotze had given no details, it seemed the measure would enable the Government to

bypass the courts in the eviction process.

The Government should scrap the Group Areas Act, not tighten the screw of apartheid, he said.

Mr Kotze told Parliament earlier the Group Areas Act was a foundation stone of National Party policy.

However, certain aspects would be amended, in order to bring the Act in line with the proposed changes to the liquor laws, in the interests of the "normalisation" of sport.

## Challenge

He was prepared to allow "independent outsiders" to look at the law with a view to possible amendments.

However, the President's Council was at present investigating the matter.

**CHRIS FREIMOND** reports that the chairman of Actstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said last night that his organisation had at no time attempted to abuse the process of law.

"In challenging the Group Areas Act in court, Actstop lawyers have followed the highest traditions of the law," he said.

Government moves to bypass the courts in the manner announced by Mr Kotze indicated a lack of confidence in the courts, Mr Saloojee said.

"To look at the problem properly the Government should look at the provision of adequate housing for coloureds and Asians."

**ANNE SACKS** reports that Johannesburg city councillors, whose wards are partly occupied by coloureds and Indians, have condemned Mr Kotze's plan as "irresponsible and crazy" in the light of the critical housing shortage.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING  
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

DATE	LECTURE NO. TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER					

clamp down on coloureds and Indians living illegally in white areas, a move which could affect as many as 10 000 people in Johannesburg alone.

14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13, 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)	The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26	-	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
						T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9

**EVICTION LAWS** <sup>80</sup>  
Minister of Community Development Pen Kotze announces that tough legislation will be introduced early next year to

FM 19/9/81

REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

**Heunis appeals to provincial councils on race reform**

# Local ~~govt~~ role for coloureds and Indians

Mercury Correspondent

**BLOEMFONTEIN**—The Government is making a strong attempt to persuade provincial council leaders to accept future initiatives to draw coloureds and Indians into decision-making at local government levels.

In a speech to the Administrators' conference in Bloemfontein yesterday, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, made it clear that constitutional reform would begin at local government levels and appealed to leaders of the existing provincial councils to support such developments.

Emphasising that an important aim

of constitutional change was to assure coloured and Indian populations an effective role in decision-making, Mr Heunis told the leading provincial councillors: 'I would like to appeal to you not to take a stand that implies that there should be no change at your level of government.'

One of the biggest problems faced by Government constitutional planners is the expected resistance of existing provincial councils to proposals for far-reaching changes at local and regional levels of government.

It is widely accepted that the Government plans to introduce constitutional change by devolving more powers to local authorities and draw-

ing coloureds and Indians into some form of joint decision-making with existing white structures.

However, resistance by powerful white bodies, such as the Transvaal Municipal Association, threatens to be one of the most difficult stumbling blocks to overcome.

In his speech yesterday, Mr Heunis made it clear that the coloured community in particular was living in a political vacuum and this had to be corrected.

'It is a fact that the participation of brown and Asian population groups in local government is inefficient and ineffective. That at provincial level they have no participation and that as far

as the brown population is concerned, they live in a political vacuum and are consequently not involved in the decision making process,' Mr Heunis said. The acceptance of this required an analysis of the various levels of government 'with a view to deciding how effective participation can be assured.'

The Transvaal Municipal Association has already come out against any far-reaching proposals for joint decision-making at local government level and if provincial councils took the same line, it would make reform at local and regional levels of government extremely difficult to implement.

~~NY~~ NY 24/9/81

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# New plea on joint decision-making in local govt

Political Staff

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changes at local and regional levels of government.

It is widely accepted that the government plans to introduce constitutional change by devolving more powers to local authorities and drawing coloured and Indian people into some form of joint decision making with existing white structures.

However, resistance by powerful white bodies, such as the Transvaal Municipal Association, threatens to be one of the most difficult stumbling blocks to overcome.

This is particularly the case because there is growing speculation that existing provincial councils will eventually be phased out altogether and be replaced by regional councils in which whites will not have sole control.

In his speech yesterday, Mr Heunis made it clear that the coloured community in particular was living in a political vacuum and this had to be corrected.

"It is a fact that the participation of brown and

Asian population groups in local government is inefficient and ineffective: That at provincial level they have no participation: And that as far as the brown population is concerned, they live in a political vacuum and are consequently not involved in the decision-making process," Mr Heunis said.

Mr Heunis said the acceptance of this required an analysis of the various levels of government "with a view to deciding how effective participation can be as-

sured". This is a clear pointer to proposals at present before the President's Council to draw coloured and Indian people into the decision-making process at local government levels.

The Transvaal Municipal Association has already come out against any far-reaching proposals for joint decision-making at local government level and if provincial councils took the same line, it would make reform at local and regional levels of government extremely difficult to implement.

## GROUP AREAS ACT

### Tightening up

FM 25/9/81

80

Just as 150 coloured and Indian "illegals" were having their cases under the Group Areas Act (GAA) remanded for the third time in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court last week, Community Development Minister Pen Kotze announced in Parliament that legislation will be tightened next session to facilitate their eviction from areas designated white under the Act.

Kotze himself estimated that between

7 000 and 10 000 people in the Johannesburg city area could be affected.

Details of the tough new legislation were not given, although it is widely thought that a way will be found to elude the time-consuming litigation which has caused these cases to drag on. But the need to provide alternative accommodation in the racially separate residential areas remains. The waiting list for coloureds in Johannesburg, for example, is over 7 000. In the pipeline are only 1 070 units.

Professor John Dugard, head of the Wits University Centre for Applied Legal Stud-

ies, says that if tougher legislation is introduced, the President's Council will be unable to accept it and at the same time continue its attempts to reform discriminatory laws.

Cassim Saloojee, chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), defended the organisation's role in assisting the so-called "squatters," which Kotze had attacked as "wilful" aid to people challenging the law. "At no stage has Actstop abused the process of the courts," said Saloojee. "We have endeavoured to defend these people in line with the best traditions of Roman-Dutch law — for example, on necessity, because there is no accommodation for them in their own areas... These basic defences hardly constitute an attempt to find loopholes." He added that literally thousands would become homeless if the proposed amendments become law. The housing backlog for Indians in Johannesburg is around 5 000, yet the Department of Community Development is "nowhere near meeting the need."

According to Saloojee, government is using black people as a political football in the wake of the current rightwing resurgence.

Reacting to the President's Council's recommendation that parts of Pageview and District Six be returned to Indians and coloureds respectively, Saloojee said: "We would welcome any move to allow blacks to live in the central city areas."

# 86 stand in SAIC election

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The first general election for the South African Indian Council in its 17-year history will be contested by 86 candidates on November 4.

Nomination courts sat in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape yesterday to accept nominations for 40 constituencies.

A significant aspect of the nominations was that 61 of the candidates will stand as independents.

The Democratic Party (DP) nominated 19 candidates and the National Federal Party (NFP) five.

Although the Reform Party (RP) decided not to contest the election, a rebel member, Mr George Thayer, who disagreed with the decision, was nominated on an RP ticket.

Six candidates were unopposed.

Three nominations accepted for the Electoral Division of Rylands were: Mr Cassim Gaffoor, Mr Abdul Mohamed and Mr Hassan Osman.

There were two withdrawals, Mr Mohamed Parker and Mr Ali Ganie.

Mr Parker, who is chairman of the Rylands' Management Committee, commented: "I have withdrawn in favour of the young blood. I have stood down to open a path for them."

Candidates nominated for the North Western Cape were Mr Osman Hassan and Mr Basil Dedadasen Sagathavan.

In the 10 Transvaal constituencies 21 candidates were nominated.

In Natal there were 60 nominations for 27 seats.

Reacting to the nominations, the deputy-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Rashid Saloojee, said the candidates in the Transvaal came as no surprise.

He said they were generally people who sympathized with the government and supported state-created institutions and systems.

In the Transvaal, the following men were nominated: Fordsburg: Nanubhi Desai, Ismail Mayet. Lenasia East: Abdus-Samad Abdul-Kader, Faiz Khan. Lenasia Central: Abdoolhack (Abe) Choorara, Wolaganatha (Dinkie) Pillay. Lenasia West: Ismail Dawood, Manilal Jhina, Chinsammy (Dennis) Pillay.

Laudium: Ebrahim Abramjee (unopposed). Vaal River: Ismail Dasoo (unopposed). Actonville: Angad Badal, Ismail Teladia, Ebrahim Lambat. Midrand: Abdus Kahn, Sutehudhanundhan Govinder, Subhrey Collakoppen. Eastern Transvaal: Ahmed Arbee, Achmet Ebrahim, Mahomed Pilodia. North-Western Transvaal: A S Akoob (unopposed).

Other nominations received last night were: North-East Natal: Hassim Hassim (DP), Soobramoney Naicker, Phoenix: Lalchand Munasur (DP), Chocklingum Murugan, Diloo Ramckurran, Verulam: Ram Bangtu, Cassim Mahomedy, Thungavulu Pillay (DP). Natal Midlands: Rabindranath Bheekie, Sinthal Ramiah (DP), Dawood Vahed, Tongaat: Krishna Desai (DP), Ramcharitar Mohangi (NFP), Govinden Naidoo, Montford: Mahomed Limalia, Pali Thambiran, Isipingo: Nizam Khan, Hassiem Mahomed, Reservoir Hills: John Iyman (DP), Manilal Naranjee, Moorcross: Mahomed Baig (NFP), Samaj Singh, Natal North Coast: Warantuk Jumua (NFP), Madwoe Singh (DP), Javenside: Monalal Bandullala, Vedanayaham Sigamoney, Merebank: Khedu Laloo (DP), Abdool Seedat (NFP), Clare Estate: Ramanand Sitharam, (unopposed), Stanger: Yunus Moolla (unopposed), Chatsworth Central: George Thayer (RP), Nunkumar Rajaram (DP), Arena Park: Amichand Rajbansi, E Ranjit (DP), Durban Bay: J B Patel (DP), H V Maharajh (NFP), Isipingo: Nizam Khan, Hassiem Mahomed, Cavendish: Palanisamy Devan, Mahomed Nabee, Glenview: T V Padayachee (DP), Kasaval Chetty, Ramcharithan Panday, H K Singh, Havenside: M Bandulalla, Hutton Sigamoney, Red Hill: Baldeo Dookie, Aniroop Singh, Shallockross: Ismail Patel, N Sookayee, Springfield: M Mohanlall, P Murugan (DP), Sydenham: A G Joosab, Abdulla Khan (DP), Umzinto: Ahmed Ally, Y M Belim, R A Govender, Allandale: Essa Mahomed, Perumal Nadaseh (DP), South Natal: Mahmomed Desai (DP), Harichander Rampersadh.



# 'Repeal these laws'

NM

1/10/81

~~12/11~~  
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BLOEMFONTEIN—All acts of removal such as in District Six and Pageview should, where practical and possible, be reversed, the Deputy State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said here last night.

Mr Schlebusch, ex-officio chairman of the President's Council, said the repeal of laws which showed a negative race differentiation balance should be 'fearlessly considered'.

He was addressing the Federation of Rapportryers and said the one non-negotiable in the constitutional search of the President's Council was the broad principle of the retention of the identity of each population group.

'But once the non-negotiable has been established, we have to take an honest and sober look at the following:

'Reasonable and meaningful accommodation for everyone in political structures; and

'Objective and sober analysis of all laws that contain elements of differentiation and the establishment of the debit and credit sides of such laws.

'If the balance is a debit then the amendment or repeal of such laws must be fearlessly considered,' he said.

## Removals

Finally 'the redress of deeds, however sincere their intent, that led to removals,' had to be looked at. This had to be done wherever practical and possible while radical claims should be ignored.

The recent recommendations of the President's Council affecting District Six and Pageview had to be seen in this light, Mr Schlebusch said.

He could not anticipate the President's Council's decisions on a new constitutional dispensation.

'But I can assure you that it will not be cosmetic and you must prepare yourselves, as far as the President's Council's recommendations are concerned, for remarkable changes to the status quo,' he said.

## Guidelines

As far as he was concerned there had to be certain guidelines for the determination and implementation of a new constitutional deal:

The present or revised constitutional structures should be accepted as a point of departure;

A process of evolutionary change had to be established. Constitutional change had to meet legitimate political aspirations;

Evolutionary change should not be too rapid nor too slow;

Stability, order and peace was of primary importance; and

At all times a system of effective government had to be maintained.

'My view is that neither the far Left nor the far Right will succeed in taking over the Government in the future but that a steadily growing number of realistic and moderate people will guide us toward a great future.' — (Sapa)

# Removals: Schlebusch signals an about-turn

RPM 1-10-81

22/80

ALL acts of removal like those in District Six and Pageview should, where practical and possible, be reversed, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Deputy State President and chairman of the President's Council, said last night.

Mr Schlebusch told the Federation of Rapportryers Corps in Bloemfontein that although he could not anticipate the constitutional proposals of the President's Council, people must prepare for recommendations of "remarkable changes" in the status quo.

He said the single non-negotiable principle in the constitutional search of the President's Council was the broad principle of the retention of the identity of each population group.

"But once the non-negotiable has been established, we have to take an honest and sober look at the following:

- Reasonable and meaningful accommodation for everyone in political structures;
- Objective and sober analysis of all laws that contain elements of differentiation and the establishment of the debit and credit sides of such laws.

## Redress

"If the balance is a debit then the amendment or repeal of such laws must be fearlessly considered," he said.

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The recent recommendations of the President's Council affecting District Six and Pageview had to be seen in this light, Mr Schlebusch said.

He could not anticipate the decisions of the President's Council on a new constitutional dispensation, he said, but added: "I can assure you that it will not be cosmetic and you must prepare yourselves, as far as the President's Council's recommendations are concerned, for remarkable changes to the status quo."

He listed guidelines for the determination and implementation of a new constitutional deal including:

## Aspirations

- Acceptance of the present or revised constitutional structures as a point of departure;
- Establishment of a process of evolutionary change — constitutional change had to meet legitimate political aspirations;
- Maintenance of stability, order and peace as a matter of primary importance; and
- Maintenance of a system of effective government at all times.

"My view is that neither the Far Left nor the Far Right will succeed in taking over the Government in the future, but that a steadily growing number of realistic and moderate people will guide us toward a great future," Mr Schlebusch said. — Sapa.

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1/10/81

MAN 10 6/10/81  
Houses/housing units demolished (80)  
SC 626-7  
318. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the  
Minister of Community Development:

How many houses or housing units were demolished by or on behalf of his Department in each province in respect of each race group during each of the latest five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Demolitions by or on behalf of the Department are done almost exclusively in designated urban renewal areas after thorough investigation and on advice of a State Committee comprising representatives of the Department, provincial and local authorities and all other interested bodies.

By far the majority of the improvements demolished in these areas were in such a dilapidated condition that they did not comply with the definition of a house or housing unit. In addition, the application

TUESDAY, 6 C

627

of sound planning principles also necessitates the demolition of buildings in specific circumstances.

Figures regarding demolitions are not kept and to obtain them would be an extensive task which cannot be justified in the light of the manpower shortage, heavy work loads, the time it would consume as well as the fact that data collected could hardly be of any use.

# The objection must?

The objection must? ... of ... and ...

... of ... and ...

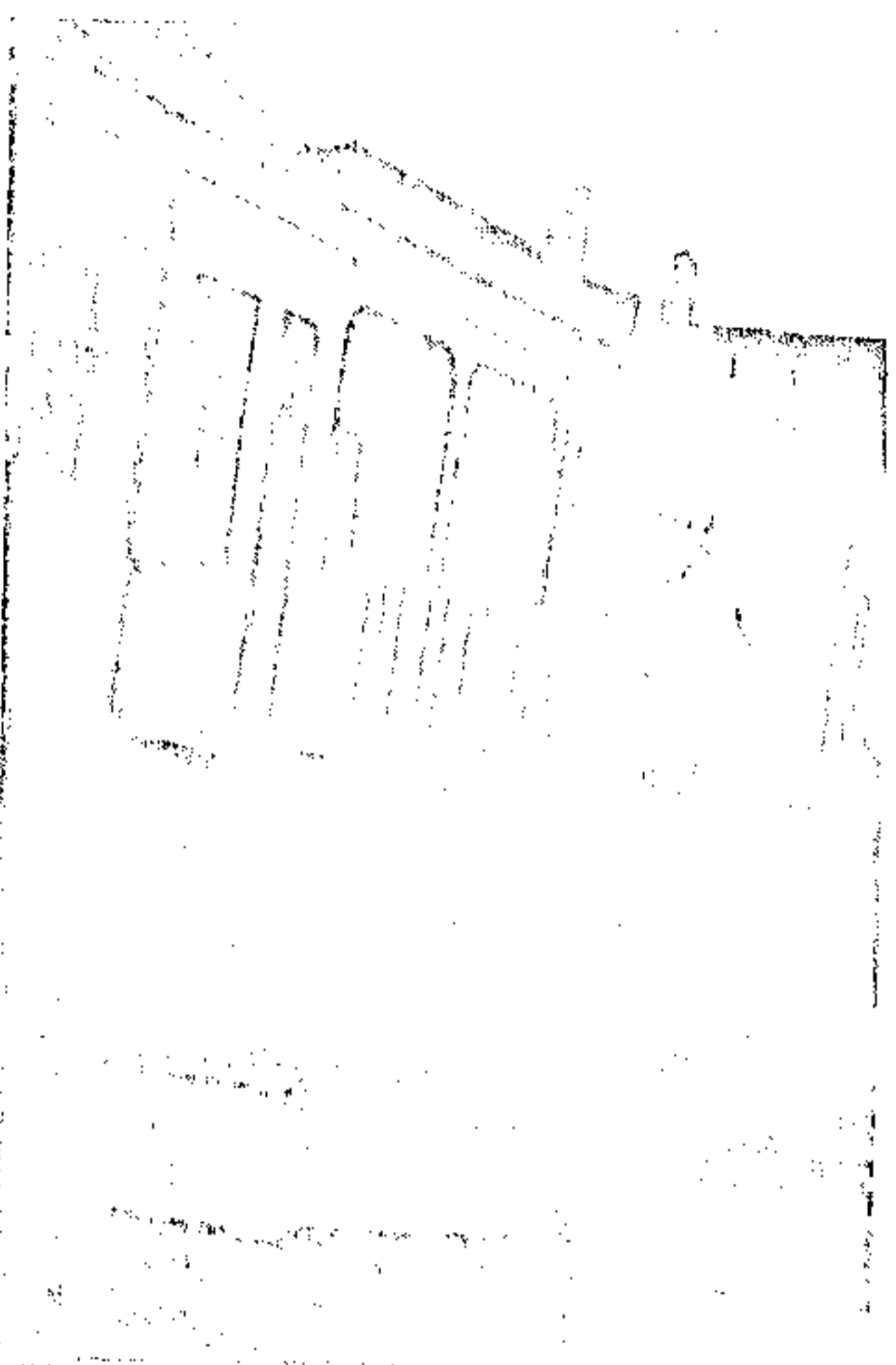


Diagram illustrating the layout of the building and surrounding area.

The Verwoerdian ideologues who drafted the Group Areas (GA) Act wrapped the procedure in requirements for inquiries and private submissions that allow ample room for verkrampte pressure groups to manoeuvre.

Which may be why government has not yet responded to the PC recommendation although there are signs it will make an announcement within the next few weeks.

It is a weakness of the Constitution Fifth Amendment Act, which set up the PC, that it lays down no time limit for response to the PC's advice. In fact, no response is required at all — the government is simply bound to table the advice in Parliament.

Assuming government responds positively, but with qualifications, to the PC's recommendation, as expected, it then runs into the requirements of the GA Act.

It first has to decide the boundaries of the areas to be proclaimed (or deproclaimed). But having done that, government cannot simply issue a proclamation to the desired affect.

Section 32 (1) of the GA Act prohibits the Minister (of Community Development) from issuing, withdrawing or amending a proclamation in terms of the relevant section of the Act unless he has first "considered a report" made by the Group Areas Board in terms of Section five of the Act.

And Section five requires the board to enquire not merely into the technicalities of

caucus — possibly with results even more dire than accepting embarrassment during the proclamation procedure.

So far, rightwingers have held off raising Cain about the PC recommendation on the ground that at least it meets official NP policy by prescribing separate areas for the different races.

But the Right is still not happy and can be expected to try to trade its acquiescence for reformist concessions in other areas. If it doesn't get them, it will be in a position to make trouble.

the matter, but into "the desirability or otherwise of issuing, amending or withdrawing" the relevant proclamation.

In other words, the board — never previously known for its liberal approach — is required to repeat the exercise already carried out by the PC, with a result presumably by then accepted by government, and it could possibly come to a different conclusion. However, as the board operates in the framework of government policy, this is

unlikely.

Government is not bound by the board's conclusion, but a contradictory or qualified report could be highly embarrassing in the event of a rightwing revolt against returning District Six and Pageview to the coloured and Asian communities.

Equally embarrassing could be any rightwing demonstration or campaign centred round the board's enquiry. The GA Board is required to advertise the intended proclamation and invite "all persons who have an interest therein" to make representations in writing in connection with the matter.

If the right wing decides to make an issue of the PC recommendation, "all persons who have an interest therein" could be interpreted as including all members and supporters of the HNP and other rightwing groups, plus any Nationalists who oppose the PC's move.

This could give the Right an opportunity for a stunning demonstration against "liberalising" elements in government — which may be why government is matching the possible return of District Six and Pageview with talk about "toughening" other Group Areas enforcement.

Of course a possible route around the requirements of the GA Act would be simply to change the Act. Such a transparent political ploy, however, would be bound to rouse the anger of rightwing members of the NP

## SPORTS CLUBS

### A blind eye?

FM 16/10/81



The controversy surrounding the admission of blacks to private clubs comes down to the fact that racial discrimination has both a legal and a social framework. The tussle between the Wanderers Club's Kelsey Stuart and Minister of National Education, Gerrit Viljoen, highlights this.

Through international pressure and the awareness that "normal" sport cannot be possible when social contact is restricted, Pretoria has gradually provided loopholes for clubs to accept blacks without infringing statutes. Exemptions and the granting of "international" status have relaxed restrictions.

But the Group Areas, Urban Areas Consolidation, Separate Amenities and Liquor Acts remain on the books to inhibit full social contact. And this, according to Stuart, is the nub of the matter. Clubs cannot accord full and meaningful membership in the face of these laws, he contends. Stuart was a member of the Human Sciences Research

Council (HSRC) investigation of apartheid in sport which recommended the amendment of these Acts. Government, however, has not yet acted.

Some clubs have applied for exemptions and international status and have accordingly accepted blacks as members. Indeed, the blanket exemption provided by government early this year has simplified the matter, apparently shifting the onus to circumvent social apartheid to the clubs themselves.

The legalistic position adopted by Stuart cannot be easily construed as "hiding behind" the law, as Pick n Pay's Raymond Ackerman has charged. There was consensus among lawyers approached by the FM that exemptions are a poor way of overriding apartheid. "Exemption is a privilege and there is not sufficient protection, though it can be used as a defence if a prosecution arises," said a black attorney at the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies. "The danger," he added, "is that they can be revoked at any time. Everything is at the discretion of the Minister. In principle we should not endorse these exemptions, but in practical terms they must be exploited."

Black lawyers, for example, operated in "white" towns through exemptions and "there are many instances of this happening."

Another attorney agreed that proclamations barring blacks are still in force except

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# Business whites get an 'open city' call

By Yussuf Nazeer

Top white businessmen, meeting the Prime Minister next month, must make a concerted effort to get the Government to scrap racial discrimination and allow the black professional sector to occupy offices in the city, a leading Indian company director who has been invited by the Premier to the business summit, says.

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of the Corporate Group, crammed into limited premises in overcrowded Fordsburg, Johannesburg, has been trying for several years to get larger offices in the central business district.

His applications to the Department of Community Development — the latest at

Cabinet level — have been unsuccessful. The Group Areas Act, says Mr Kharsany, stands in his way and that of scores of other Indian, African and coloured business and professional men.

Fordsburg had only two limited centres for offices — the Oriental Plaza and the AEL Centre — which were fully occupied with no space for expansion.

Scores of other professional men were in shabby, make-shift premises in the area. Some were forced to operate from their homes under frustrating conditions, Mr Kharsany said.

He said the situation was intolerable and disgraceful, especially where impressions were given that free enterprise in this country was open to all enterprising businessmen.

The Premier has invited Mr Kharsany along with other leading businessmen, industrialists, financiers and free enterprise developers to a business summit in Cape Town on November 12 for follow-up talks to the 1979 Carlton business conference.

The PM told Mr Kharsany in his invitation that this business get-together would, among other things, "reflect on the progress of the past two years" with a view to planning "further for the future of our country."

Mr Kharsany said he hoped this planning would consider the setbacks and frustrations being experienced by the black enterprise sector due to the colour bar laws.

## FUTURE

It would be ironic, he added, for black businessmen to plan along with the Government "further for the future of our country" if racial discrimination continued to operate against the black business and professional sector.

He spoke of the "ridiculous situation" currently prevailing in the central business district.

"While Indian, coloured and African professional and the business men cannot freely occupy blocks of offices in the CBD, hundreds of black professional and other commercially trained personnel are being employed by white companies to run their district and branch offices in white premises.

"Entire floors in white business city blocks are totally manned by blacks from managers down to the switchboard operator and reception and public

relations girl," he said. "If this is allowed to white companies, why can't black companies also operate freely?"

He said it was imperative that free trade be conducted without racial discrimination. He refused to conduct his business under a nominee situation or under false pretences.

Although top white businessmen had asked the Government to scrap the colour bar, he did not think a truly concerted effort was being made to urge the significance of this on the Government, Mr Kharsany said.

# Indian, coloured areas won't be returned

RDM 24/10/81  
Political Staff (80)

THE Government has rejected major recommendations made by the President's Council for the return of Pageview and District Six to Indians and coloureds.

The Government has rejected almost entirely the Council's recommendation that Cape Town's District Six be given back to the coloured people: it offers them only a fraction of the area and insists that a planned all-white technikon go ahead.

It has also rejected the recommendation to give Pageview, in Johannesburg, to the Indian community but has compromised by offering a larger adjoining area.

## Attitude

The Government has, however, agreed to an investigation into the whole of the Group Areas Act, but from the starting point that there should be separate residential areas for separate race groups.

The Government's attitude was spelt out last night by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

On the investigation into the Group Areas Act and other legislation, Mr Kotze said that a technical committee, headed by a judge, would be appointed and that the members would be announced soon.

Its terms of reference would include investigation of the Group Areas Act, the Slums Act, Separate Amenities Act, Community Development Act and the Housing Act "with a view to making recommendations about amendments, adjustments, consolidation, rationalisation and streamlining those laws in the light of identifiable shortcomings, friction points and anomalies in applying and carrying out those laws".

## Contrast

Mr Kotze said the Government accepted the Council's recommendation that the Group Areas Board should investigate the possible inclusion "of the largest part possible" of District Six into an already existing coloured area.

In contrast to the Council's view that an alternative site could be found for the proposed technikon, Mr Kotze said the scheme would have to go ahead for "various factors."

"Because of the advanced stage of re-development of the area the whole of Zonnebloem

cannot be advertised for re-proclamation," said Mr Kotze.

The Government also accepted the Council's recommendation that consideration be given to the establishment of an Indian group area in central Johannesburg.

The area which was being considered was Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and a part of Newtown, west of the north-south freeway.

## Planning

"Thousands of Indians are already in this area in which established businesses, schools and cultural and religious facilities already exist," said Mr Kotze.

"After thorough consideration it was decided that because of planning considerations it would be in the interests of all parties that Pageview be excluded from this area.

"The white communities of Mayfair and Vrededorp will therefore not be affected," said Mr Kotze.

The Government's announcement is bound to affect the credibility of the President's Council. It might also lead to strong pressure on Indian and coloured members to resign from the Council.

While Government supporters are expected to defend the findings and to point to the Council's recommendation that "the largest possible portion" and not "all" of District Six should be made into a coloured area, it will be pointed out in reply that the Government has accepted that only a minor part should be a coloured area.

The Government's attitude is likely to be interpreted as window-dressing, particularly in the light of the Council's finding that if the area was given to any group to the exclusion of coloureds it could have far-reaching consequences for race relations.

# Probe into Group Areas effects will continue

THE President's Council will continue to investigate the "principles and implementation" of the Group Areas Act despite the shock Government decision on District Six and Pageview, according to Mr Braam Raubenheimer, the man who is heading the probe.

Although the Government failed to respond to a recommendation that the joint committee of the council should continue its investigation into the principles and implementation of the Act, Mr Raubenheimer said the investigation would continue.

Mr Raubenheimer is the chairman of

the President's Council planning committee and was joint chairman with Mr Punt Janson of the committee appointed to investigate the Group Areas Act with particular reference to Pageview and District Six.

He said he did not regard it necessary for the Government to approve the continuation of the investigation.

"As far as I am concerned we will go ahead and bring out a report when we have finished the investigation.

"The Coloured and Asian members of the council did not have a say in the formulation of the Act and therefore it is

only proper that we should consider the law in its entirety," he said.

He said it had been decided to recommend that the Government appoint a committee headed by a judge to look into the practical aspects of the Act and other related laws so possible amendments to the Act would not be held up by the President's Council investigation which was of a more fundamental nature.

"We didn't want the Government to be able to say that it was waiting for the President's Council before it could consider amendments to the Act.

"We recommended the appointment of

a committee rather than a commission which would have made the matter sub judice and thereby delayed the continuing investigation into the Group Areas Act by the President's Council.

"The Government has accepted the appointment of such a committee and will therefore be able to go ahead with its business in this regard," Mr Raubenheimer said.

He said he regarded the Government's acceptance of the recommendation to establish an Indian group area in central Johannesburg as a "substantial achievement".

## Govt decision in line with one-man minority's ideas

EXPRESS 25-10-81

80

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

### WHAT the council recommended — and what was accepted . . .

THE Government's shock decision on Pageview and District Six accords almost exactly with the one-man minority recommendations of President's Councillor Mr Fanie Herman — formerly a prominent member of the Right-wing of the National Party and confidant of the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Mr Herman took a lone, defiant stand against the President's Council proposals when the 23-person joint committee investigating Pageview and District Six reported to the full council last month.

Formerly MP for Potgietersrus, Mr Herman was the only member of the committee to sign a minority report and the only member of the 60-person council to vote against the proposals.

Mr Herman opposed the inclusion of Pageview in a proposed Indian group area in central Johannesburg, but supported the formation of such an area.

He opposed the abandoning of the plan to site the Cape Technikon in District Six and recommended that the status quo relating to District Six should be maintained.

With the exception of the proposed deproclamation of a small area of District Six (less than one fifth of the total area), all Mr Herman's recommendations have been implemented by the Government.

The Government's decision — which amounts to a rejection of the first recommendations to come from the President's Council — has been greeted with shock by council members, Col-

- The whole of Pageview — or a portion as dictated by planning considerations — should form part of a Indian group area.  
RESPONSE: Proposal rejected for "planning reasons". Accepted — an Indian group area incorporating Fordsburg, Burghersdorp, part of Newtown. Total area more than four times the size of Pageview.
- District Six — or the largest possible portion thereof — should form the core of a larger Coloured area in central Cape Town.  
RESPONSE: Government says it accepts recommendation, but announces that an area only one-fifth of District Six be deproclaimed.
- Different location for proposed Cape Technikon.  
RESPONSE: Rejected for "several factors."
- The council's joint committee should continue investigation into the principles and implementation of the Group Areas Act.  
RESPONSE: No comment. President's Council will continue its investigation.
- A committee should be formed under a judge to investigate the Act.  
RESPONSE: The Government will appoint a committee with a judge as chairman but it will be a "technical" committee to work within the framework of the policy of separate residential areas.

oured and Indian political and community leaders and Opposition politicians.

At the same time, the decision has been warmly welcomed in verkrampste Nationalist circles and is seen as a triumph for the party's Right-wing.

Mr Herman told the Sunday Express he was satisfied with the Government decision and quite content to abide by it.

The leader of the PFP, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, told the Sunday Express the Government decision would present "very severe problems" for the President's Council.

"One almost feels that the Government may as well prescribe the council's terms of reference in the greatest detail and stop wasting time and taxpayers' money," Dr Slabbert said.

A Durban member of the council, Mr M Rajab, said: "I am absolutely shattered that what I considered to be a very minor recommendation has not been

accepted in toto."

A Cape Town member of the Council, Dr G Mohamed, who was the only member of the council to criticise the original proposals on the grounds that they were an extension of the racist Group Areas Act, slammed the decision as a "misdirected bluff".

"If the Government thinks it can bluff the tens of thousands of people uprooted by its Group Areas policy, then it is completely and utterly misdirected.

"One simply cannot squeeze all the homeless so-called Coloured people into the area now allocated for them.

"I believe the Government decision was a bureaucratic one."

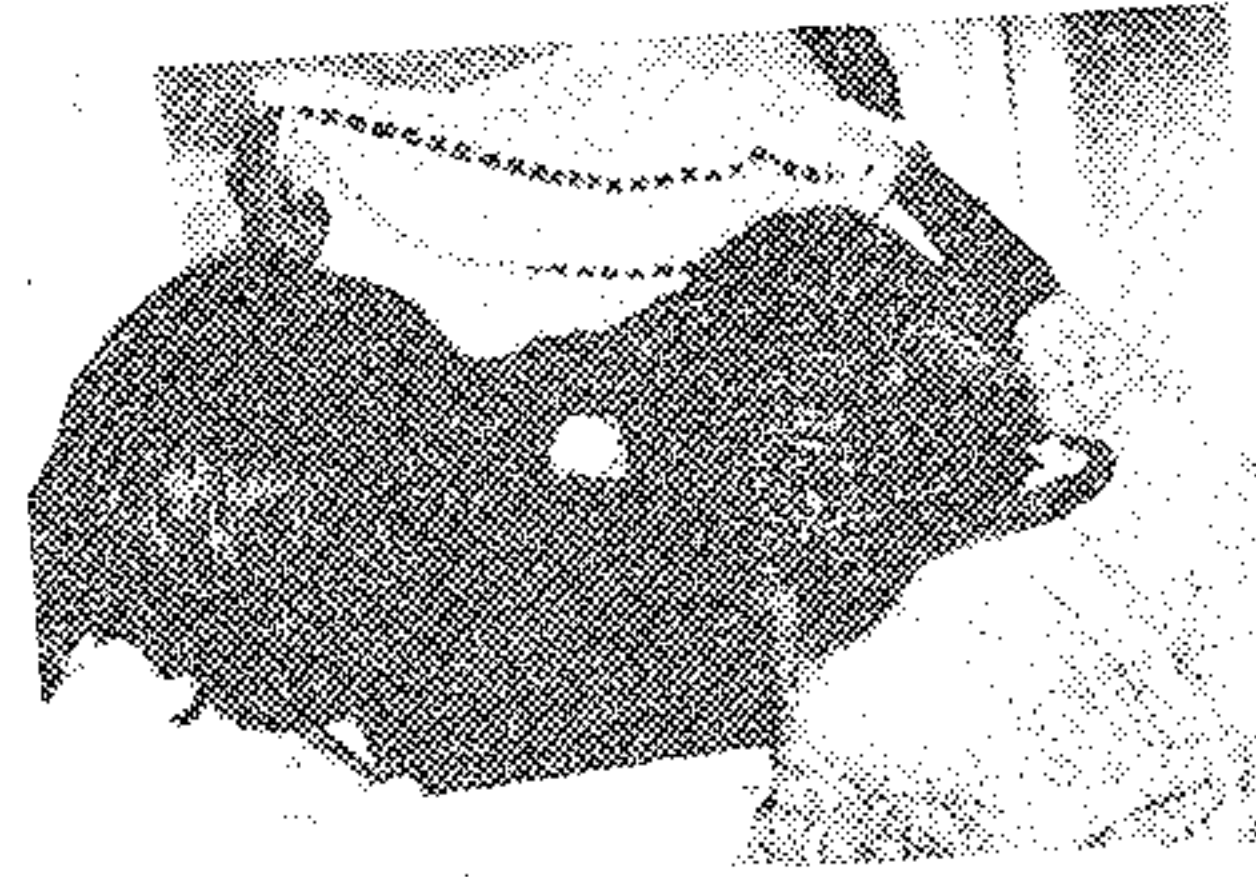


# EXPRESSSCOPE

# LOOKS AT THE FRIGHTENED AND GLOOMY

EXPRESS 25.10.81 (50)

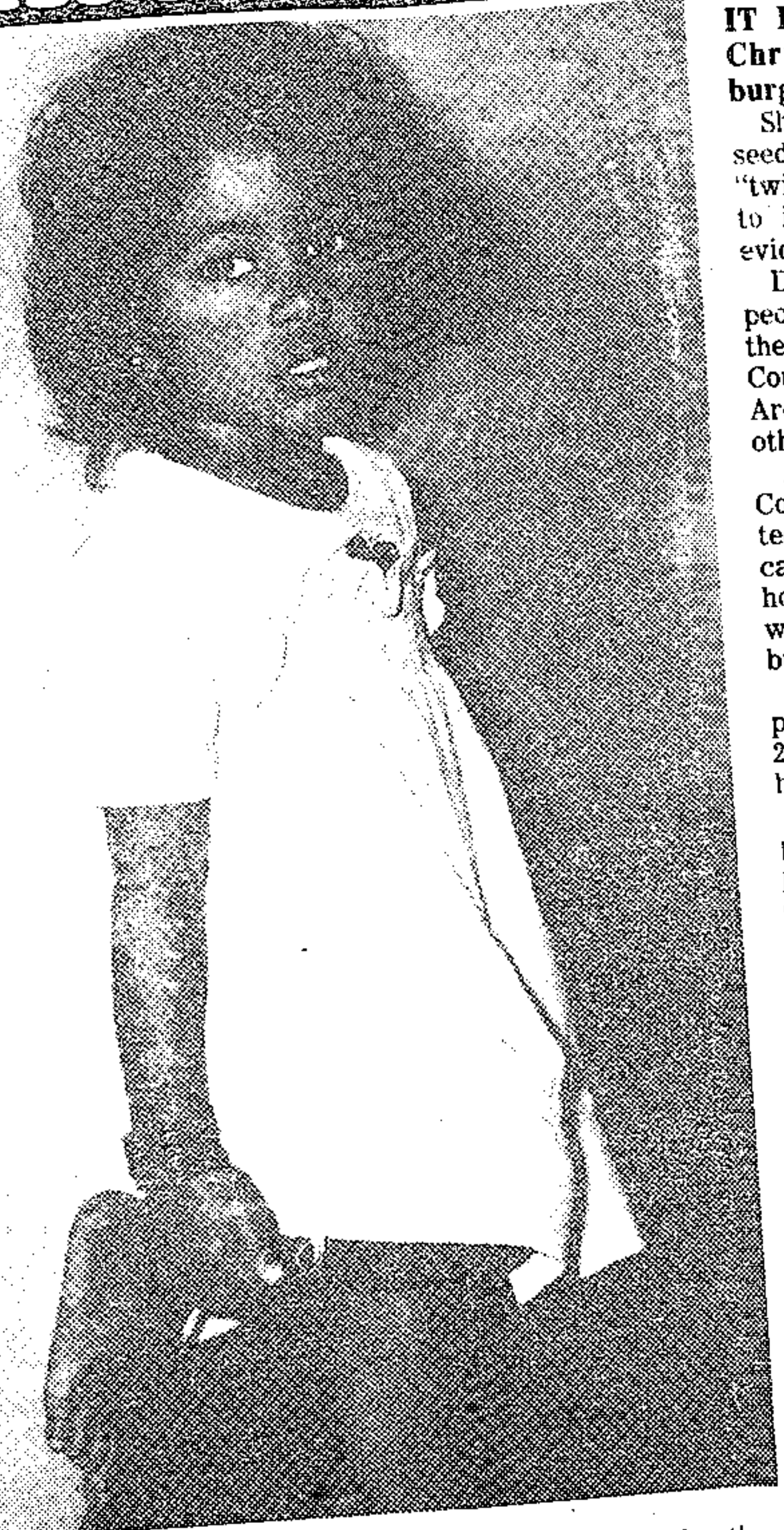
# 'We are



• Worried about the Group Areas Squad.

# the

# hunted



● Amanda ... a five-year-old beauty who lives in the shadow of the Group Areas Act.  
Pictures: HORACE POTTER and DENIS FARRELL

IT IS going to be a great Christmas for Johannesburg's 20 000 "illegals".

Shut inside squalid flats in seedy suburbs, the only gift the "twilight" people look forward to is the increased threat of eviction.

During the past 10 days four people have been found guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of contravening the Group Areas Act — more than 100 others have yet to appear.

And figures released by the Coloured Management Committee reveal there are 4 903 applicants on the waiting list for homes in their Group Areas while only 1 070 homes are to be built.

So, with an average of five people to each family, at least 20 000 are short of "legal" homes.

This week the Sunday Express ventured into a world of peeling-paint, drawn curtains, dripping taps, peep-holes and flat blocks of almost Victorian misery.

The flats occupied by the "illegals" are usually blocks that have fallen into disrepair and are not wanted by Whites.

Most are shadowy and dank. But they have a charm which emanates from the people who populate them.

Children chase up and down every stairway, colourful laundry hangs from balconies, and the smell of spicy foods fills the air.

This does not mean that the people who live there are as gay as their washing — in every building we encountered people who, when asked if they lived in the flats, hurriedly whispered: "No, I'm just visiting a friend". People live in fear of a White face and, unless you are known, the door will never be opened to you.

"White faces in these blocks can only mean one thing — the police's Group Areas Squad," one Indian tenant told me.

"You never know who the policemen are. So, rather than risk letting the cops into your flat, you just stay quiet when someone with a White face knocks on your door."

The housing shortage and the Group Areas Act first came to the forefront in 1977 when a se-

By  
**CHRISTINA  
PRETORIUS**

• The names in this story are fictitious — the story is true



vere police crackdown left at least 600 people with summonses to appear in court.

This week Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said he found the prosecution of a Coloured woman for living in a flat in a White area to be "particularly hurtful".

"Cases like this make us feel very sorry and we (the Government) are determined to move away from hurtful discrimination.

"But the law must be maintained," he said.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions), an organisation committed to getting "illegals" a fair deal in court,

told me of the reasons for the housing shortage.

"When the Group Areas Act came into being people were forcibly removed from their homes in Newlands, Martindale and Jeppe, and made to settle in Lenasia.

"The number of houses in Lenasia did not increase with the population explosion and people just had to start moving back into the city where they were considered to be illegal."

Mr Saloojee said: "I have never heard of any country in the world where the Government brings a housing shortage upon itself — where it throws people out of homes they already have.

"The only solution to the present crisis is to allow people to

stay where they are until enough houses have been built."

The names of the "illegal's" blocks are well-known. Orion House, Ivanhoe, Branksome Towers, Naran Court and Pomonu Court are just some.

There are scores of buildings and hundreds of flats occupied by families facing the threat of arrest and eviction every day.

Devi Pillay is a 23-year-old clerk who lives in a two-roomed flat in Hillbrow.

She arrived in Johannesburg from Durban in 1977 and found a flat in a block called The Claridges. Twice during her first month she was visited by the Group Areas Squad.

"But I didn't open the door to them. I was terrified of what they might do to me.

"I was so terrified that I didn't leave the flat for three days. I grew almost paranoid — every time there was a sound outside the door I thought it was the police," Devi said.

"All the time I was in that flat I never once used the kitchen — because it had a window adjacent to the front door and I was scared the police might hear me.

"To spend every minute of

# LIVES OF THE 'ILLEGAL' PEOPLE BESET BY THE GROUP AREAS ACT

She lived in peace for 56 years  
and then they sent for her ...

S. EXPRESS  
25-10-81  
80

LAST week Mrs Bibi Mahommed underwent a "cruel and unusual torture" when she appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of contravening the Group Areas Act.

Mrs Mahommed, who had lived in a flat in Kerk Street for 56 years, was fined R50 or 25 days.

On Friday Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, explained to the Sunday Express the unusual form of "personal violation" Mrs Mahommed suffered by appearing in the court.

"Being a devout Muslim Mrs Mahommed covers her body completely and veils her hair and face.

"When the Group Areas Squad visited her at her flat on September 21, 1979 she asked them to return later and to

speak to her husband," said Mr Saloojee.

"Rather than doing this they served her with a summons and she had to appear in court this week.

"It was exceptionally cruel to expect Mrs Mahommed to answer questions put to her by strange men in court. As a Muslim woman she is required by her religion not to associate with strange men," said Mr Saloojee.

"Mrs Mahommed is virtually a broken woman — from having no problems other than tending her 12 children and her husband and praying, she was thrust into a foreign situation.

"She feels she has failed her religion completely," said Mr Saloojee.

# ones. . .

your life knowing yourself a criminal is sheer hell — it is an inhuman way of life."

Devi also said she was unable to furnish and decorate her flat in the way she would like.

"You never know when you are likely to be picked up by the police and if you are, what do you do with your furniture?"

"So most of us manage with the bare essentials — a bed or a mattress, a table and a wardrobe."

Running upstairs to your flat after dark, not being able to switch on the hall light, bathing in the dark, being terrified that everytime you flush the toilet someone will hear — that is the life of the Johannesburg "illegal".

The lease to Devi's flat, like many others, is held by a "nominee" — a White friend who does not mind taking on the responsibility and risk of a flat.

Leslie Cohn, 28, is one compassionate White woman who feels it is her duty as a friend to act as a nominee.

She has "at least three flats" in her name at present.

"It's very simple. My friends have nowhere to live and if, by signing a piece of paper, I give them a roof over their heads, then I'll do it.

"We are in a situation where the Government allows immigrants to enter the country and provides them with accommodation over and above citizens of South Africa," she said.

"You are not looking at 20 000 people who are 'playing White' in the big city, you are looking at families who genuinely do not have anywhere to go.

"If they did none of this would be happening.

"Something's got to be done and that is why I act as a nominee for my friends."

Dr Selma Browde, a Johannesburg city councillor, was one of the founding members of Actstop.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, regularly accuses the organisation of helping "wilful" people to "challenge the law". Dr Browde



● Mr Cassim Saloojee  
... chairman of Actstop.

denies this.

"We have never attempted to flout the law. All we ask is that people be allowed to stay where they are until legal accommodation can be found for them.

"There is something very wrong with our courts if people can be fined for the crime of wanting to live.

"We will go on fighting until we get a decent deal for the people who come to us," she said.

Mrs Diana Moses left a three-bedroomed home in Chatsworth, Durban, to follow her husband to Johannesburg. She and her husband now share a one-roomed flatlet in Joubert Park with four other people.

The flat, although badly in need of a coat of paint, is spotless. There are two double beds which are shared by four people — her two grandchildren sleep on the couch.

Mrs Moses said: "We haven't been visited by the squad yet but I heard that two other people who live in the block got into trouble with them.

"Of course I would much prefer to move back to Durban, but there is no work there for my husband. We had no choice but to come to Johannesburg.

"My husband has a good job — he is a buyer for a company — we could afford a nice flat or house somewhere but there are none to be had."

Another problem for the "illegals" is that of exploitation.

Neera Naidoo shares a one-roomed flat in Branksome Towers, Joubert Park, with her sister. They are paying double

the rent a White person pays for the same flat in the same block.

"We pay R80 a month for this flat plus about R17 a month for electricity.

"The Whites in the same block pay R40 and less than R10 for electricity," she said.

"But we are only too happy to be able to find somewhere to live. We don't mind what we pay as long as we have somewhere to live.

"We know we have no rights. We are the hunted ones — the illegals," she said bitterly.

Neera's flat has peeling paint and a broken window.

"In all the time we've lived here nothing has been done about the window."

The sisters installed a peephole and a chain on the flat's front door. There are thick curtains covering the kitchen window which is next to the door.

"We have to be able to see who is outside. It's not only the police we are afraid of, but also of criminals.

"Two girls living alone in a block of flats as horrible as this one are prey to all kinds of nasty people," Neera said.

Billy Govender, another "illegal", is also a victim of exploitation — he pays R150 a month for a flat in Hillbrow which has few amenities.

"There is a constant problem with hot water and once I went for more than a month with a blocked toilet because the caretaker refused to have it fixed.

"They've got us over a barrel. We have no choice but to make do with what we have and not to expect any more," he said.

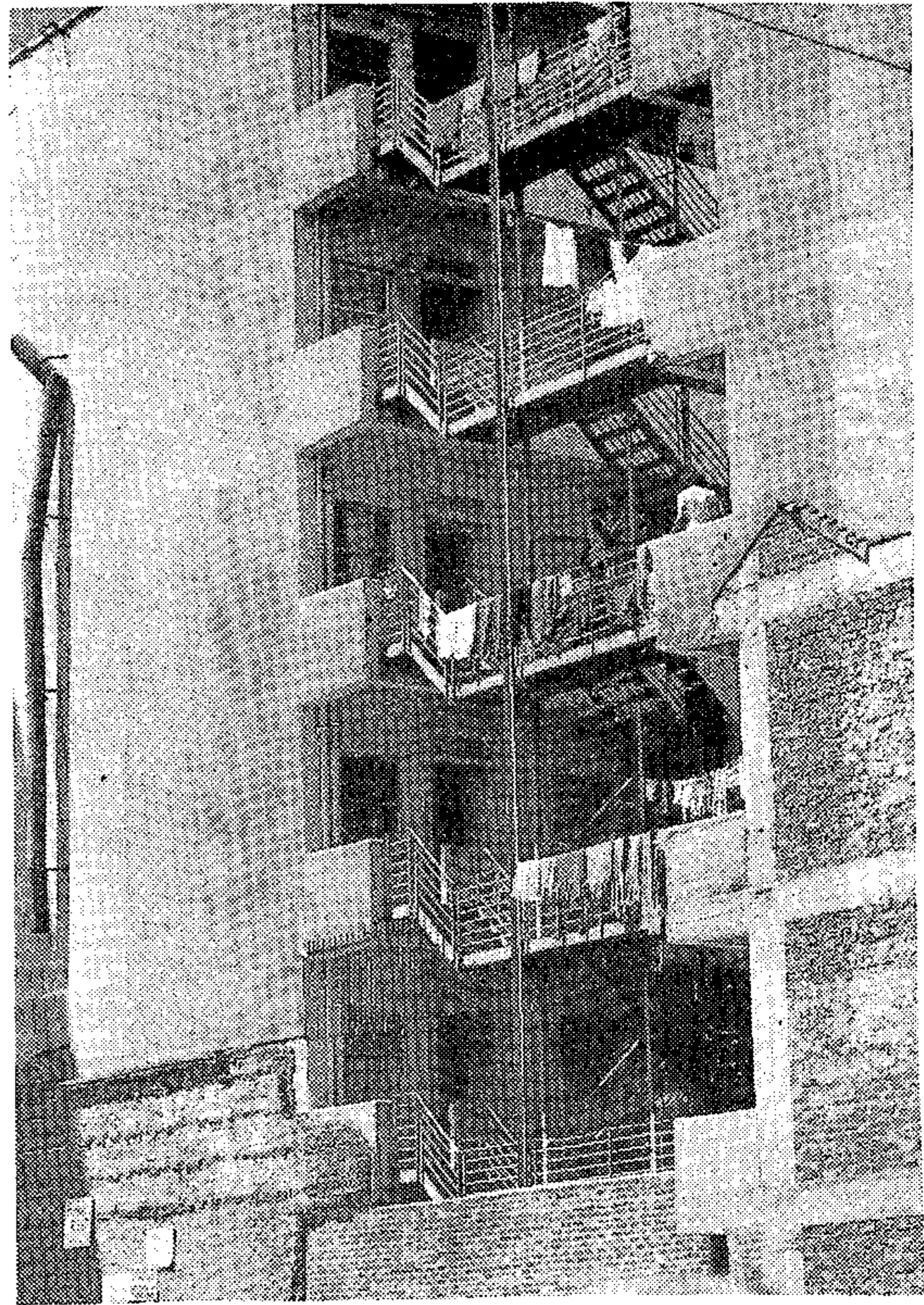
Brigadier Tertius Wium, divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand and in charge of John Vorster Square's Group Areas Squad, admits the problem is "very political".

"It is not our decision to prosecute people.

"The squad only ever acts on complaints and goes out of its way to ensure people are disturbed as little as possible.

"The squad does not have an easy job and we realise the problems involved."

● At Ivanhoe, a block of flats in Joubert Park, colourful laundry hangs from balconies and the smell of spicy foods fills the air. But at least three people from the building are being prosecuted under the Group Areas Act.



# Probe into Group Areas effects will continue

EXPRESS 25.10.87 (87)

SOWETO is not nearly as bad as we think it is — not, at any rate, as seen through the eyes of visiting Welsh choristers.

They were on an unofficial bus tour of the cluster of townships and, listening to them, Soweto seemed more acceptable than usual.

Admittedly the men — travelling incognito because of pressure from the anti-apartheid movements in Britain — didn't see places such as the heart of Zola or the hostels.

And, of course, there was no guide on the bus to explain why an exclusively Black township is necessary.

Those I spoke to, whose views may or may not have been representative of the majority, said things like:

"We have places like this in Wales, you know, tenement houses.

"We also had many areas where you could only get leasehold until quite recently.

"They are better off than many Blacks in Africa. Think of Uganda and look at all this," a retired teacher said gesticulating at the shack-lined horizon.

Either the now-defunct Department of Information did a fine job way back in the days when it junk-pumped the media, or these men, conservative by nature, unquestioningly believe what they see.

"Wouldn't mind that door in my home," said one of the oldest-looking singers. It was a carved wooden front-door which did much to brighten an otherwise ordinary dwelling.

Some of the choristers insisted they could not be named or photographed because the anti-apartheid "bully-boys" might take it out on their families.

Others, like former teacher Eddie Hughes, said: "I am retired now. They can't take my pension away from me. I have always wanted to come to Africa, and here I am, and this is a marvellous country."

"Those men (the bully-boys), they all have beards, and they don't work. I mean why should the White people just hand over this country? They built it after all, and anyway the Blacks arrived in the Cape after the Whites, according to my history books."

The men had asked their hosts, organisers of the Roodepoort Eisteddfod, if they could see Soweto.

"At first they told us it would be too dangerous, but we wanted to go very badly.

"In my mind I have the impression of guns and troops and rioting when I think of Soweto. It

looks quite peaceful and it's not nearly as poor as I thought," said one man who was unwilling to be identified.

"That's a jolly nice house, look at the pretty garden," said one of the few wives travelling with the amiable party. She was talking about a less-than-ordinary home with a miniscule garden and no electricity.

There was smoke belching out of its chimney into a sky less densely polluted than it is during winter.

But the man who fears to have his name published said: "I must say it's a bit different to the White suburbs, isn't it?"

"The thing that strikes me," said this thoughtful singer, a man who has extricated himself from the poverty of his youth in Wales, "is that if a man works without hope, if a man can't improve himself and get to live

anywhere better than here, then it's not worth working".

We skirted Diepkloof and passed the Regina Mundi church along a route quite different from the daily tour organised by the West Rand Administration Board.

The choir waved at smiling children who waved back at them. A few sullen workers stopped their tasks to look at the men in the bus.

Schoolgirls giggled shyly as we passed, and for all the world it seemed as if the population of Soweto was feeling fine.

After they had taken a few frames of the view, the men in the bus put their cameras away.

"It's not really worth taking many pictures, it all looks much the same everywhere, doesn't it?" said Mr Hughes.

No-one asked why South Africa has Sowetos, nor did any-

one seem to realise that many of the children were unattended because their mothers were at work in White Johannesburg.

They didn't register when we passed houses painted with slogans in support of the banned African National Congress, or with other angry statements: "We must not kneel down to White power" or "Don't pay rents".

Some of these men have suffered to come to South Africa, hence the secrecy of the real identities of many of the "Mr Joneses".

The existence of the choirs they normally belong to has been threatened and some are worried about their families, but many are proud to be here.

It cost the men about R180 each to come to South Africa to sing at the Roodepoort Eisteddfod and other concerts round the country.

The rest was paid by the Friends of the Springbok Foundation which was established last month by travel agent, Stuart Weaving. The block air booking was handled by his travel company in Britain.

This is the first project the foundation has tackled, but there are plans to bring sports teams, school children and families to South Africa, so they can see for themselves — and, in the words of Mr Weaving — learn firsthand that this country is misrepresented in the media.

CT 27/10/81

# Indian council crisis: Urgent appeal to Botha

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The fate of the SA Indian Council hung in the balance last night and could depend on the Prime Minister's response to an urgent request to reverse the government's decision on Pageview.

The SAIC executive committee (Exco) made the request in a telex to Mr P W Botha yesterday and is awaiting a reply.

It asked Mr Botha to reverse the cabinet decision not to give back Pageview and District Six to the Indian and coloured communities, and also to meet with the Exco urgently to discuss the issue.

A meeting scheduled for yesterday of nine Transvaal members of the SAIC was postponed until the government's response to the Exco request was known.

It is reliably understood

that the nine members would have been asked at the meeting to resign from the SAIC and to withdraw as election candidates.

It is possible that the wave of protest from the Indian community following the Pageview decision and the harm it is likely to do to the elections next Wednesday will be discussed at today's weekly cabinet meeting in Cape Town.

At least five candidates, two of them from Cape Town, have pulled out of the election.

Mr Cassiem Gaffoor and Mr Osman Hassan issued a joint statement in Cape Town yesterday which read: "The message coming through to us is that the people are not really interested in ethnic representation, but want a share in the decision-making machinery via non-racial representation in the central

parliament."

They said the government's decision on District Six had "caused us to reconsider our stand completely and we now find that it would be morally wrong to carry on with this campaign".

"If this is the sort of reaction that we can expect from the government, then there is very little reason to hope that the SAIC can actually achieve something at grass-roots level.

"The credibility of the President's Council is already being compromised. What price the credibility of the people who serve in the SAIC?"

The two men said they were "prepared to work for meaningful change outside



To page 2



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From page

the obvious limitations of the SAIC".

At least one SAIC member, Mr Ismail Mayet, who was a candidate for Fordsburg, Johannesburg, has resigned from the council and withdrawn from the election.

Two other candidates — one in Isipingo, Natal — have also withdrawn. Mr Dennis Pillay, a member of the SAIC and a candidate for Lenasia West, gave health reasons for his decision to withdraw.

Meanwhile, the leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said that while he had not resigned from the SAIC or withdrawn as the unopposed candidate in Laudium, Pretoria, the whole question of resignations and withdrawals would be debated at a meeting of SAIC members after the government's reply to the Exco telex.

The executive chairman of the SAIC, Mr J B Patel, said in the telegram to the Prime Minister that Mr Botha had aroused great expectations and hope in many people two years ago when he had warned whites of the need for change — and also through his creation of the President's Council.

# Council's dissenter keeps options open

RYM 27/11/81 Mail Correspondent

A CAPE TOWN medical practitioner, Dr Ghoesain Mohamed, a Cape Town medical practitioner and member of the President's Council, warned his 59 Council colleagues on September 16 that their recommendations on Pageview and District Six would perpetuate "the evils of the Group Areas Act".

On Friday, the Government rejected the bulk of the Council's recommendations to return Pageview to Johannesburg's Indian community and District Six to Cape Town's coloureds.

Today, Dr Mohamed is keeping his options open as far as resigning from the body is concerned. He said yesterday he would not resign after the Government's "partial" rejection of the first set of recommendations to be made by the Council.

But he stressed that rejection of the proposals was a "reflection of the Government's ignorance of the true aspirations of people who are not white".

"At this stage I do not think I will resign. I have threatened to resign before, but I did qualify that by saying I was keeping my options open.

"I am reviewing my position from time to time."

He said that he opposed the Council's recommendations on District Six and Pageview on the grounds that they were couched in terms of acceptance of the principle of racially separate residential areas — implicit in the Group Areas Act.

"But that does not exclude me from being a member of the President's Council," he added.

"I do not think one should view the partial jettisoning of the Council's proposals in isolation. I think one should look at the question in its totality.

## Objectives

"What are the objectives of the President's Council? To work out a constitutional dispensation for all the people of South Africa.

"I would like to be party to the drafting of the final constitutional recommendations — and there is no way I can be part of it outside the Council."

He said that opposition MPs had not resigned from Parliament on the grounds of repeated rejection by the Government of their proposals.

"Why must we resign? We have a role to play in the Council, even though we cannot equate ourselves with the opposition.

"The Government has the power to legislate and we on the Council fulfil a purely advisory role.

"It is up to the Government to

# Academic questions official action

RDM  
15/11/81 Mail Reporter

A LAW academic said in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that the validity of a Group Areas Act proclamation should be challenged on the grounds that it was implemented in bad faith by the authorities concerned.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of Witwatersrand, was speaking in the defence of Mr Melvyn Grauville Israel, 40, who has been charged with illegal occupation of premises in Hillbrow.

The State alleges that Mr Israel occupied a flat in Georgeson Mansions, Twist Street, from September 1 until November 12 this year. He is charged in terms of the Group Areas Act of 1966.

## Not guilty

Mr Israel pleaded not guilty to the charge on the grounds that the proclamation was invalid because it was unreasonable in its application and was therefore ultra vires. He also claimed he acted out of necessity and therefore did not act unlawfully.

In Mr Israel's defence, Prof Dugard said the proclamation should be "challenged on the grounds that it was implemented in bad faith by the authorities, therefore making it invalid".

The prosecutor, Mr G Calitz, argued that the matter had been disposed of by the Appellate Division in the State versus Werner, 1980.

Prof Dugard replied that the Appellate Division had not considered the question of "bad faith" in the Werner case and the issue was therefore open.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, referred the matter to the Supreme Court.

A trial date will be set on November 26.

# Judge to head inquiry into Group Areas Act

CAPE TIMES 17/11/81 (80)

## Political Correspondent

A JUDGE has been appointed to head a four-man committee which will investigate the Group Areas Act and related legislation.

The appointment, announced by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, drew immediate opposition criticism that the committee's composition and terms of reference were further proof that the government intended no real reforms.

The opposition spokesman on community development, Mr Colin Eglin, said the committee was all-white and included no private sector representative. He called on the government instead to repeal the Group Areas Act.

Mr Kotze announced that the committee is to be chaired by Mr Justice Jan Strydom. Its other members are Mr S W van Wyk, chairman of the Group Areas Board and Mr G F Smalberger, retired Chief State Law Adviser, while the secretary is Mr P D McEnery, chief director of the Department of Community Development.

The appointment follows a recommendation by the President's Council that a technical committee, under a judge familiar with the Group Areas Act, be appointed to investigate the Act and related legislation. This was accepted by the government



Mr Pen Kotze

when it turned down the recommendation that Pageview and most of District Six be returned to the Indian and coloured people respectively.

Mr Kotze said the committee's terms of reference had been framed "in the acceptance and maintenance of the principle that the South African community can best be ordained and served on a basis of the traditional way of life of residential separation according to the principles of healthy, orderly community formation and development and without detracting from the existence of own townships, own urban and rural areas and own community life for the various population groups".

The committee would inquire into the Group Areas Act and related acts such as the Slums Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Commun-

ity Development Act, the Housing Act, proclamations and regulations issued in terms of the Acts and related ordinances.

Its investigation would be "with a view to the recommendation of amendments/adaptations/consolidation/rationalization and streamlining of these Acts in the light of identifiable deficiencies, problems, areas of friction and discrepancies in relation to the implementation of the aforementioned laws".

Mr Eglin said the committee's terms of reference were based on outdated Nationalist principles when South Africa should be doing all it could to move away from apartheid and discrimination.

"South Africa doesn't need to find a way of streamlining the Group Areas Act or of modernizing apartheid. What it needs is to scrap one of the cruellest Acts the Nationalists have put on the statute book.

"To make matters worse, the committee does not include a single coloured, Indian or black South African, nor is there any sign of a representative of the private sector.

"Here is yet another opportunity wasted by a government which seems to be immobilized by fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the verkramptes in its own ranks," Mr Eglin said.

# Group Areas inquiry slammed

STAR 17/11/81

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By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

Restrictive terms of reference for the Government's committee of inquiry into the Group Areas Act today drew sharp criticism from black and white politicians.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha's publicity secretary and a potential future mayor of Soweto, dismissed the committee as irrelevant.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Jan Strydom, a Supreme Court judge, has been told to look into the Group Areas and other related acts within the principles of "residential separation" or apartheid.

Mr Thula said: "The committee is irrelevant to us because it is completely white.

"This is my comment, and that says it all."

Mr Ismail Mayet, newly elected and newly resigned member of the South African Indian Council, said: "This committee is one of the main reasons I resigned."

He said asking a committee to investigate the Group Areas Act but not to touch the pillars of apartheid was a contradiction in terms.

"There are voluntary group areas all over the world; even in Johannesburg Italians seem to gravitate towards Orange Grove and Portuguese people go to La Rochelle.

"The last thing we need in the country now is enforced separation.

"Besides, if they are serious, there are eminent legal brains in all race

groups so why is this committee exclusively white?"

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said the terms of reference of the committee "do not fill me with enthusiasm that there will be fundamental changes."

He said it seemed this was an attempt to remove the more obvious of the blatantly hurtful aspects of the Act's implementation while leaving its main thrust — segregation — intact.

"I hope I am wrong," he added.

"But one would have believed that the committee should at least have included coloured people and Indians as they have been the main victims of implementation of the Act."

The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said committees of inquiry were a waste of State money, intelligence, time and manpower.

"If an Act is evil and wrong and does more harm than good it should be scrapped — we don't need yet another committee to tell us that.

"The total black community is tired of these committees and commissions. We've had so many that have rejected apartheid that we don't need any more.

"The tradition in South Africa has been one of unity, not separation as they say, that is just a racist 'herrenvolk' ideology which was introduced and is foreign," Mr Hendrickse said.

● Page 9: Kotze names areas probe.

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# Group Areas probe slammed

ARGUS-17/11/81  
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Political Correspondent

THE Government's appointment of an all-white committee consisting mainly of officials to investigate the provisions of the Group Areas Act and related legislation was sharply criticised today.

The criticism came from Mr Colin Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on community development matters, who said the step had again shown that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had no intention of making any real reform.

'While South Africa should be moving away from apartheid and discrimination, the Government has appointed a committee with terms of reference which are in fact based on these old Nationalist principles.'

## MEMBERS

The chairman of the technical committee which has been announced by the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, is Mr Justice J Strydom.

The members are Mr S W van Wyk, chairman of the Group Areas Board, and Mr G F Smalberger, retired chief State law adviser.

The secretary is Mr P D McEnery, chief director of the Department of Community Development.

The committee follows a recommendation made by the President's Council at the time when it announced its findings on District Six and Pageview.

## OTHER ACTS

Apart from the Group Areas Act the committee will also investigate Acts such as the Slums Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Community Development Act, the Housing Act and proclamations and regulations in terms of such legislation.

It will also give attention to related ordinances 'with a view to the recommendation of amendments, adaptations, consolidation, rationalisation and streamlining of these Acts in the light of identifiable

deficiencies, problems, areas of friction and discrepancies in relation to the implementation of these Acts.'

Mr Kotze said the committee's terms of reference were an indication of 'the acceptance and maintenance of the principle that the South African community can best be ordered and served on a basis of the traditional way of life of residential separation according to the principles of healthy, orderly community formation and development without detracting from the existence of own townships, own urban and rural areas and own community life for the various population groups.'

## OUTDATED

Mr Eglin said the terms of reference were based on outdated Nationalist principles.

'South Africa does not need to find a way of streamlining the Group Areas Act or of modernising apartheid.'

'What it needs is to scrap one of the cruellest Acts the Nationalists have put on the statute book.'

'To make things worse the committee does not include a single coloured, Indian or black South African, nor is there any sign of a representative of the private sector.'

Mr Kotze said through his private secretary today that, strictly speaking, there were no officials on the committee. The only ordinary official was the secretary.

He declined to comment on the fact that all the members were white.

# Group Areas committee hamstrung

rdm  
18/11/81  
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By CHRIS FREIMOND

**BOTH** the terms of reference and the composition of the committee appointed to investigate the Group Areas Act and related legislation showed clearly the Prime Minister had no intention of making real reforms, the Opposition spokesman on Community Development, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

When the Government should be moving away from apartheid and discrimination it had appointed a committee whose terms of reference were tied to these two outdated principles, he said.

"South Africa doesn't need to find a way to streamline the Group Areas Act or modernise apartheid. What it does need is to scrap one of the cruellest Acts the National Party has put on the statute book," Mr Eglin said.

To make matters worse the committee did not include a single black, coloured or Indian South African or a representative of the private sector.

"Here is another wasted opportunity by a Government that seems to be immobilised by the fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the verkrampes in its own ranks," he said.

## Separation

The committee, headed by Mr Justice Jan Strydom, has been asked to undertake its investigation "in the acceptance and maintenance of the principle that the South African community can best be ordained and served on a basis of the traditional way of life or residential separation".

The appointment of the committee stems from a recommendation of the President's Council earlier this year that a judicial inquiry be launched into the Group Areas Act and related laws.

The PFP spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the committee was hamstrung by its terms of reference.

"The Group Areas Act has already affected over 500 000 people, and I see no hope of an end to the miseries it has caused emerging from this committee," she said.



**MR COLIN EGLIN**  
"one of the cruellest Acts"

The laws being examined by the committee should be scrapped because they were inherently bad and there was nothing that could be done to improve their implementation, Mrs Suzman said.

The chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SA Indian Council committee, Dr Essop Jassat, said the committee could do no more than "file off the splinters and harsh edges" from the Group Areas Act.

## Problems

No meaningful change could be brought about by working with the accepted Group Areas system, he said.

A spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, Mr Soni Hari, said the committee's terms of reference would not allow it to address itself to the real problems facing South Africa's various communities.

Sooner or later the Government would have to realise that the Group Areas Act and related laws were not the answer to the massive and increasing housing crisis, he said.

12

LIQUOR LAW FM 24/11/81  
**Closing the bar**

In January, Commerce and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers proudly released draft legislation to allow all hotels and bars to serve any race at their own discretion. This major verligte initiative, announced at a special press conference, seems to have resulted in a frantic back-pedal which went largely unremarked.

De Villiers' proposed legislation was not without conditions. Basically, he proposed that all hotels, bars and restaurants could apply for permits to serve anyone at their discretion, but that conditions could be imposed and permits withdrawn at any time.

Unfortunately little of the reforming content of the original draft made it into the Act that Parliament eventually passed.

When the Liquor Amendment Bill came before the recent session of Parliament it contained no mention of bars and hotels. It did, however, give restaurants the right to apply for permits to serve all races.

It also exempted sports clubs from all racial provisions. Both opposition parties, rightly, welcomed the measure while criticising remaining restrictions. Neither chose to nail De Villiers to the cross of his original draft Bill.

The Progressive Federal Party's liquor spokesman, Dave Dalling, called on government to allow hotels, bars and restaurants "total discretion" on whom to admit. This week he told the FM that government should also remove the "insulting" conditions customarily applied when granting international status to hotels.

Why did De Villiers back off from the original draft? Sadly, it seems another case of a well-meant verligte proposal being withdrawn in the face of rightwing hostility — in this case a measure that must have been approved by the Cabinet.

Is the proposal permanently dead? Perhaps not. It was never formally before Parliament, simply being released for comment and submissions. And although De Villiers has missed his original deadline (he said it would be submitted to the last session of Parliament) it could be revived at a more favourable moment.

The FM hopes it will be. The draft Bill was one of the few positive signs that government was in earnest in its professions of moving away from "unnecessary" discrimination.

Johannesburg.

Kotze named the committee chairman, Justice Jan Strydom, in a statement last Monday. He will be bound by "the acceptance and maintenance of the principle that the South African community can best be served on a basis of the traditional way of life, or residential separation according to the principle of healthy orderly community formation and development, and without detracting from the existence of own townships, own urban and rural areas and own community life for the various population groups."

Apart from the GAA, other Acts such as the Slums, Separate Amenities, Community Development and Housing Acts will be examined "with a view to making recommendations about amendments, adjustments, consolidation, rationalisation and streamlining those laws in the light of identifiable shortcomings, friction points and anomalies in applying and carrying out those laws."

Members of the committee are: Group Areas Board chairman, S W van Wyk; retired chief state law adviser, G F Smallberger; and chief director of the Department of Community Development, P D McEnery — secretary of the committee.

President's Councillor Lofty Adams told the *FM* he was "disappointed that the com-

mittee is to examine the GAA within the confines of the same Act. And its composition excludes the people (coloureds and Indians) most concerned . . . It nullifies the very concept of an investigation." Adams said he was under the impression that the PC had in mind an investigation "with a view to abolishing the Act" when it recommended a committee of inquiry.

Labour Party leader, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said: "A committee to look into the GAA is a waste of time, money and manpower since most South Africans call for the repeal of the Act. By its very terms of reference it destroys the sense of such an investigation." Hendrickse added that "traditional togetherness" characterised SA until the National Party came to power in 1948. It is, moreover, the right of the individual to live in the area of his choice, said Hendrickse.

Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop — which assists GAA victims — said the "committee of bureaucrats" can have no meaning for change since its principles were the separation of the races. Nor was there any meaningful participation by the people directly affected. "Many black people are beginning to believe that these committees and commissions are merely a way of shelving issues. Often in the past, recommenda-

tions with any meaning have simply been knocked out."

Meanwhile, prosecutions in terms of the GAA continue in Johannesburg. This week, community leaders saw the news that government intends building houses for about 200 white families in Pageview as adding insult to the injury of enforced removals from the beleaguered, traditionally Indian area.

## GROUP AREAS

### A sour start

80  
FM 20/11/81

A critical outcry has greeted the composition and investigative framework of the technical committee set up by government this week to look into the Group Areas Act (GAA). The most contentious issues are the committee's all-white, government servant membership and its prescribed limits.

The committee is a result of the largely rejected, first-ever proposals of the advisory President's Council (PC) on Pageview and District Six last month (*Current Affairs* November 11). Its terms of reference — to "streamline" the Act — were in fact foreshadowed by Community Development Minister Pen Kotze, who served notice in Parliament in September that legislation would be tightened next session to ease the eviction of "illegals" residing in "white"

**COMMITTEE REJECTED** ~~8a~~  
The commission of inquiry into the  
Group Areas Act under the chairmanship  
of Justice Jan Snyman is rejected by  
black leaders as irrelevant because it  
consists of whites only and accepts the  
principle of separate living areas for  
different races. ~~FM 20/1/61~~

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# New snags for Group Areas Act inquiry

STAR  
23/11/81  
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By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's latest investigation into the Group Areas Act — already under fire from black and white politicians — has sparked two more controversies before it starts.

One is the disclosure of a legal row about some of the Supreme Court judgments of Mr Justice Jan Strydom, who has been appointed chairman of the Group Areas Committee, while on the SWA/Namibian Bench.

Judge Strydom has since been transferred to the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court.

Apart from this disclosure, the investigating committee has been criticised for being all white by the President's Council which called for its appointment.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, said there was widespread dissatisfaction in the council over the investigating committee.

The council's joint committee has decided to make fresh representations to the Government because the Group Areas Act, cornerstone of apartheid, affects coloured people and Indians more than whites.

Mr Kotze, Minister of Community Development, said today that it was unseemly to criticise a judge who was respected by virtue of his office.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that the Windhoek Bar Council will not criticise in retrospect any judgments by Mr Justice Strydom.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, chairman of the Windhoek Bar Council confirmed today that his council had raised the principle of

criticising the professional conduct of judges at the annual meeting of the General Bar Council in Port Elizabeth in September.

Mr O'Linn said that the council would not consider matters which had occurred in the past but, should the occasion arise, would regard it as its right to criticise in exceptional circumstances.

He said that, if this right were to be misused, it could lead not only to the lowering of esteem of the Bench but also of the Bar.

Mr O'Linn confirmed that the council had considered the question of open criticism of the professional conduct of judges after newspaper editorials and public criticism of some of Mr Justice Strydom's judgments during his eight years on the Windhoek Bench.

These included the death sentence on Markus Mateka for aiding terrorists. Earlier this year Kateka's sentence was commuted to 17 years' imprisonment on appeal.

The Kateka case sparked international criticism of the judgment and claims that the judge was unduly harsh on crimes committed by blacks against whites.

A later case in which three SWA Electricity Corporation security guards assaulted a black man, who later died in hospital, brought fines and suspended sentences from Mr Justice Strydom.

Later this case was cited as an example of the judge's leniency towards crimes by whites against blacks.

An editorial in a Windhoek newspaper criticised the Bar Council for its "thunderous silence" on the issue.

# Controversy

## over 'areas'

## probe man

Argus 23/11/81

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### Political Staff

THE Government's new investigation into the Group Areas Act — already attacked by both black and white politicians — has been hit by two fresh controversies which threaten to wreck it before it gets off the ground.

Some details of the 'amazing' background of its chairman, Mr Justice Jan Strydom, were disclosed at the weekend, including a legal row about some of the Supreme Court judge's judgments.

Mr Strydom was interned at Koffiefontein with Mr John Vorster, his appointment to the Bar was opposed, and the Windhoek Bar Council has been concerned about his allegedly lenient judgments against whites compared to severe judgments against blacks.

### TRANSFERRED

Mr Strydom has now been transferred to the Transvaal division of the Supreme court.

Besides these disclosures, the investigating committee has been criticised for its all-white make-up by the very body which called for its appointment, the President's Council.

According to the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, there is 'widespread dissatisfaction' in the council about the investigating committee.

The council's joint committee has decided to make fresh representations to the Government, especially because the Group Areas Act, cornerstone of apartheid, affects coloured and Indian people even more than whites.

### UNSEEMLY

Commenting on the new controversies, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said today it was unseemly to make comments about a judge who is respected by virtue of his very office.

Other than that Mr Kotze had no comment to make.

The disclosures about Mr Justice Strydom's past were made by the Sunday Express.

Mr Strydom was said to have an 'amazing background' before his appointment last week to head the committee investigating the Group Areas Act.

### JUDGMENTS

According to the newspaper, he was recently the subject of an investigation by the Windhoek Bar Council after a public controversy over a number of judgments involving right-wing whites.

At the time of his appointment, the Bar Council was considering whether to take the rare step of publicly criticising a judge.

According to the newspaper's sources, considerable pressure was brought to bear through the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, to have the judge transferred from the SWA division of the Supreme Court.

In one case the death sentence passed by Judge Strydom on a black man for aiding and abetting the terrorist cause was commuted on appeal and in another, where a member of a white anti-terrorist squad shot and killed a waiter, the culprit was sentenced to six years in jail, three of them suspended.

### DETENTION

Mr Strydom has been on the Windhoek Bench for eight years after serving at the Pretoria Bar for 23 years after his application for admission was unsuccessfully opposed in 1951.

Mr Kowie Marais represented him in the admission case.

Mr Strydom was detained in Ganspan in 1941 after allegations that he had crossed the border into Mozambique illegally.

In November 1941 he was transferred to Koffiefontein where he remained until he escaped in 1943.



die jongste kieserslys van die besproeiingsdistrik verteenwoordig ten gunste van die afskaffing van sodanige besproeiingsdistrik stem;

En nademaal die kiesers van die Rooirivierbesproeiingsdistrik op 'n spesiale vergadering met 'n meerderheidstem ten gunste van die afskaffing van die Rooirivierbesproeiingsdistrik gestem het;

En nademaal die bepalings van genoemde Wet met betrekking tot sodanige afskaffing van 'n besproeiingsdistrik nagekom is;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by genoemde artikel 78 (1) (b), hierby verklaar dat die Rooirivierbesproeiingsdistrik, afdeling Uniondale, Kaaprovinsie, soos ingestel by Proklamasie 184 van 1950, afgeskaf word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

irrigation district representing a majority of votes, according to the latest voters' list for that irrigation district, vote for the disestablishment of the irrigation district;

And whereas the voters of the Poni River Irrigation District have, at a special meeting, voted with a majority of votes for the disestablishment of the Poni River Irrigation District;

And whereas the provisions of the said Act in respect of such disestablishment of an irrigation district have been complied with;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the said section 78 (1) (b), I hereby declare that the Poni River Irrigation District, District of Uniondale, Cape Province, as established by Proclamation 184 of 1950, shall be disestablished.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

No. 240, 1931

HERROEPING VAN DIE VERBOD VAN KREDIET AAN NATURELLE PROKLAMASIE, 1927 (PROKLAMASIE 18 VAN 1927) (SUIDWES-AFRIKA), VIR SOVER DIT OP WALVISBAAI VAN TOEPASSING IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1953 (Wet 39 van 1953), herroep ek hierby die Verbod van Krediet aan Naturelle Proklamasie, 1927 (Proklamasie 18 van 1927) (Suidwes-Afrika), vir sover dit op Walvisbaai van toepassing is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. 240, 1931

REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITION OF CREDIT TO NATIVES PROCLAMATION, 1927 (PROCLAMATION 18 OF 1927) (SOUTHWEST AFRICA), IN SO FAR AS IT IS APPLICABLE TO WALVIS BAY

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 33 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1953 (Act 39 of 1953), I hereby repeal the Prohibition of Credit to Natives Proclamation, 1927 (Proclamation 18 of 1927) (South West Africa), in so far as it is applicable to Walvis Bay.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. 241, 1931

VERKLARING VAN 'N ADMINISTRASIEBAAID AS 'N STATUTÊRE LIGGAAM VIR DOELBINDES VAN DIE WET OP GROEPSBEDRIFE, 1966 (WET 36 VAN 1966)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (1) (b) (ii) van die Wet op Groepbedrife, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat 'n administrasiebaaid ingestel onder artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Bedrife, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), 'n statutêre liggaam is vir die doeleinde van genoemde Wet.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. 241, 1931

DECLARATION OF AN ADMINISTRATION BOARD AS A STATUTORY BODY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE GROUPS ACT, 1966 (ACT 36 OF 1966)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (1) (b) (ii) of the Groups Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that an administration board established by section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), shall be a statutory body for the purposes of the first mentioned Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

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GENERAL NEWS

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Star 20/12/71

# Coloureds Will 'Use' Management Committees

Own Correspondent

CAPETOWN — The Labour Party yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to management committees but found that "participation in these institutions need not be detrimental to the quest for full citizenship."

This was outlined in a report unanimously adopted yesterday at the party's 16th annual conference.

The report was drawn up by a committee which investigated a code of conduct for Labour Party members serving on management committees.

Mr. Joe Rabie, an executive member, said management committees differed from the President's Council because they were in touch with the daily lives of the people.

"We must prevent bankrupt areas from being de-

clared municipalities and I would only support withdrawal from management committees if they were totally destroyed like the Coloured Representative Council was destroyed," he said.

The committee's report said it was accepted that a system of local government was developed by the Government to maintain the denial of full citizenship right to black

people.

"It is further understood that the aims of the creators of this system can be defeated if all the members of the party who serve on management committees are prepared to exploit the system for the gain of the party. By effective leadership on our part the cost to the proponents of apartheid and apartheid systems for the maintenance

of an oppressive ideology can be made so exorbitant as to be prohibitive."

Among the clauses of the code of conduct accepted by the conference was that party members would use management committees for the political benefit of the party and would not co-operate with local authorities in a manner that served to entrench the current system of local government.

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1982

JAN. - DEC.

# Use 99-year plan, blacks advised

By J S MOJAPELO

THE Government was not at present considering the extension of freehold rights to blacks in "white areas", the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has told the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

Instead, Government policy was in favour of granting individual freehold rights in the Bantustans, Dr Koornhof told a Nafcoc delegation in November.

The interview with the Minister followed a memorandum submitted to the Government by Nafcoc after its annual conference in July.

In the memorandum, Nafcoc raised the question of freehold rights for blacks in urban areas and the delay in implementing the Riekert Commission recommendations with regard to the creation of open trade zones and the recruitment of labour by black businessmen.

Dr Koornhof told the delegation the 99-year leasehold scheme must be utilised to a far greater extent. The scheme was cheaper than freehold tenure but had the same benefits, he said.

He said a new law had been passed to allow whites property ownership in black areas under the 99-year lease scheme to protect white investments in black areas.

## Problems

After Dr Koornhof's response, Nafcoc announced its intention to call a special conference on land policies to discuss the practical problems facing agricultural and economic development in black areas.

Dr Koornhof has pledged his department's co-operation and support for the proposed conference.

On the question of the implementation of the Riekert Commission recommendations, Dr Koornhof told Nafcoc the bulk of the recommendations would be implemented through legislation to be tabled this year.

Dr Koornhof said the Department of Community Development was investigating where open trade areas could be established in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The Minister also said present labour regulations did not bar black businessmen from employing labour from anywhere, but the necessary permission had to be obtained before recruiting labour from "outside".

Nafcoc also told Dr Koornhof that black traders were placed in an unfair position by existing legal restrictions.

ARL 13/1/82

# Ilco's 'OWN COST' homes

Municipal Reporter

CONSTRUCTION giant Ilco Homes is to build 1 350 homes in Mitchell's Plain at its own cost. The land for the project will cost more than R5-million.

Up to now the Cape Town City Council has used National Housing funds to build houses at Mitchell's Plain. Ilco Homes has been a major contractor in the new suburb.

The new deal between the council and Ilco means Ilco will buy two block sites to build the 1 350 houses at a cost

of R5,6-million.

Deductions from the amount for services and other costs borne by the council means that about R2,4-million in cash will change hands.

The Ilco project is expected to boost the availability of homes for home-owners in Mitchell's Plain following cutbacks in Government funds.

The project must still be officially approved by the City Council and the Department of Community Development.

# Budget

Political Staff

**SOUTH AFRICA** will get a 'cut-back budget' this March with millions of rands slashed off Treasury allocations to nearly every State department.

## Copter crash victims named

Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — A South African Air Force helicopter crashed in the Tugela Ferry area yesterday during a dagga operation, killing two policemen and a flight engineer and injuring five people.

Police said the helicopter, an Alouette from 15 Squadron, crashed into thick bush on a mountainside in the remote valley of the Tugela at 5.30 pm.

All the injured were flown to the Addington Hospital.

The names of the dead and injured policemen were released by police headquarters in Pretoria today.

Warrant Officer M P Ngcobo, 43, stationed at Tugela Ferry, and Constable M C Fakude, 26, stationed at Ladysmith, died in the crash.

Sergeant M W Khumalo, 35, Constable J Mbelakane, and Constable B O Gumede of Maritzburg, are in a critical condition in hospital.

Flight Sergeant J Williams of Amanzimtoti was killed and Lieutenant C D Nicolson of 15 Squadron was critically injured.

Increases for white civil servants are likely to be kept down to 10 to 15 percent, with blacks being given a higher percentage increase to bring their scales closer to those of whites.

While there is talk of blacks getting pay rises ranging from 17.5 to 22 percent, the existing wage gap is such that a 10 percent increase for a white worker is often larger than a 22 percent increase for a black worker.

## Biggest

But following yesterday's first Cabinet meeting of the year, Government spokesmen are saying black civil servants will be given their biggest jump yet towards eventual pay parity.

Spending will be cut not only on housing but in most other departments as well.

Exceptions are defence and education, which are to be priorities for the trickle of capital the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is likely to allow into the economy.

The Cabinet is sitting again today and is scheduled to continue sitting tomorrow and possibly Friday.

It appears that a growth rate of only two to three percent is being planned for compared to 8 percent for the boom year of 1980 and an expected 4.5 percent for 1981.

## Gallops

(Continued from Page 1)

Prince doesn't run a place?

Swan Prince went out from 2 to 1 to 5 to 2 in the betting today and Poveros shortened from 3 to 1 to 28 to 10.

● Tote punters in the Peninsula will for the first time be able to bet on a feature double: the Metropolitan Stakes run on Saturday and the Merchant Stakes next Saturday.

Betting on this double will be accepted at all off-course tote facilities during this week and until noon on Saturday.

# Group Areas

## blamed for shortage of housing



Argus 20/1/82

Political Staff

**THE** national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, said today the cutback in State funds for housing would increase South Africa's housing backlog and could lead to a revival of squatter problems.

He expressed dismay at this week's announcement by the Department of Community Development that approved housing projects worth R500-million would be delayed because of a lack of funds.

Mr Curry said one of the prime causes of the present housing crisis in South Africa was the Group Areas Act and the Government's adherence to a policy of enforced racial separation.

## Scrapped out

'We repeat our call to the Government to scrap the Group Areas Act,' Mr Curry said.

Because of the Act, coloured people had limited scope to buy properties, and a great demand for plots had developed in coloured areas.

This had increased the price of property and poorer people were being squeezed out of the property market in those areas.

In some coloured areas in the Peninsula, plots were being sold for between R15 000 and R20 000, he said. In some parts of Addons, for example, plots were more expensive than in the white area because of the demand.

Because of the already big backlog in housing, a further cutback in funds could only lead to an increase in social problems.

'We will have a re-eruption of the squatter situation,' Mr Curry said. 'People are being forced into such a situation because they have nowhere to go.'

## Cost rising

The cutback in funds could bring housing to a standstill at a time when the cost of building materials was continuing to rise, making future housing more and more expensive.

'The State will have to reverse completely its policy on housing and repeal the Group Areas Act,' Mr Curry said.

'No political leader worth his salt will be able to involve himself effectively in political change unless the Government takes these steps.'

## Cost of deficit

In Johannesburg yesterday the director-general of community development, Mr Louis Fouche said that Treasury finance of between R200-million and R700-million was still being awaited for Government housing schemes which had been approved.

Mr Fouche told SABC radio news that an additional R200-million allocated to the national housing fund for 1981/82, had been completely absorbed by schemes already underway.

The Steyn Committee on the financial aspects of private sector involvement in the housing problems of South Africa was also making good progress. Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of an earlier committee which recommended certain steps to ease the housing backlog said. The committee met in Cape Town for a second time this week.

Mr Viljoen said the Government and private enterprise were working closely to delineate the financial implications of private initiative in the field.

The executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Johan van Zyl, said informal development of the site-and-service and self-help variety, was the most cost-efficient way of overcoming the housing backlog.

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## Four girls drown in farm dam

Argus Correspondent

**DURBAN.** — Police divers last night recovered the bodies of four young schoolgirls who drowned in a farm dam near Utrecht, northern Natal.

The children drowned after one fell into the water and the others, in

## Six killed in

# Illegal tenants must go to back of queue

Stu 26/1/82 (80)

**By Michael Tissong**  
Applicants living in their own group areas are given preference to people who apply for housing while living illegally in white group areas, a Department of Community Development spokesman told a Johannesburg district court yesterday.

"The department is still allocating housing to people who applied in 1973," the administrative control officer, Mr Jacobus Harris, said under cross-examination by Mr Paul Benjamin.

"The land is available for building more

houses, but development depends on the availability of funds from the Government," Mr Harris said concerning the eight-year backlog. The Government recently made a R500-million cutback in funds to building development.

Appearing before Mr R D Curle, Shantilal Tribhoran (34) pleaded not guilty to contravening the Group Areas Act.

Mr Curle found him guilty and fined him R100 (or 25 days' jail) conditionally suspended for three years. Tribho-

ran was ordered to vacate his flat before July 31.

The State alleged Tribhoran lived at Pomona Court, Koch Street, Joubert Park, since October 1979. Joubert Park is allocated to the white population group.

The Group Areas Act makes provision for permits to allow disqualified people to live in white group areas. "One permit was granted in 1981. I cannot think of any that was granted in 1980," Mr Harris said.

# Another delay in opening of business areas to all races

S. Post 19/2/82  
Political Correspondent

70  
80

CAPE TOWN — The long-delayed Government decision on open central business districts is now the subject of another inquiry — that of the technical committee set up to investigate the Group Areas Act.

In 1979 the Wiehahn Commission recommended that CBDs be open to all races. The suggestion was widely endorsed by organised commerce in all the major areas.

In January last year, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said in reply to a question that the Government was still considering the proposal but pointed out that a number of areas had been declared Section 19 zones, thereby allowing mixed occupation.

In answer to an identical question today, Mr Kotze repeated the statement he made last year and added the matter was now also the subject of an investigation by the recently-appointed Strydom committee of inquiry into the Group Areas Act.

In his reply today, Mr Kotze confirmed he had received representations from the municipalities of King William's Town, East London, Maritzburg and Port Elizabeth for the opening of CBDs.

Representations had also been received from the South African Indian Council for the opening of all central areas throughout South Africa and especially in Durban and Johannesburg.

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cannot be expected to remain relatively static for even a short duration  
this nature especially since in the nature of things, prices of materials  
You will no doubt appreciate that time is of the essence in a matter of  
stances tend themselves to a consideration of our proposals.  
With reference to your written communication and the discussions subsequent  
thereto, we would deem it a favour if you would advise us whether circum-

RE : PROPOSED CONTRACT NO. 345/790.

Dear Sir,

Wahlberg Construction Ltd.,  
Greenfield West,  
Transvaal 9208

Our ref. 931  
Your ref. 217

Dalfontein Enterprises  
Cobergwood,  
Transvaal 2913  
30th September, 1976

To speed up the signing of a contract the project engineer of Dalfontein Enterprises sent the following letter to the project engineer of Wahlberg Construction Ltd.

( ) JONSON'S POOR LETTER

# 'City whites opposed to mixed areas'

ARGUS  
25/2/82

80

**Argus Correspondent**  
**DURBAN.** — A countrywide poll has shown that whites in Cape Town are opposed to racially mixed residential areas.

Johannesburg was the only city in favour of mixed areas.

The poll also showed that whites in Natal's urban areas were much more conservative about mixed areas than those in the Free State.

The poll conducted by Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa, shows that 31,2 percent of those interviewed are in favour with a further 11,5 percent undecided, and 56,6 percent say they are opposed to the idea.

This means one out of every three White South Africans is in favour of racially mixed residential areas.

However, Durban, Maritzburg and Pretoria people are clearly not in favour.

## CONSTANTIA

The poll was undertaken following the referendum in Constantia by the Progressive Federal Party which showed most residents were in favour of their suburb being mixed.

A spokesman for the survey company who did the poll in which 1000 people were interviewed, said she was not surprised by the Natal figures.

'We have done sociopolitical surveys in the urban areas of Natal before and the people have shown they are conservative,' she said.

## SURPRISED

'A combined Durban and Maritzburg poll showed that only 31,4 percent were in favour, with 50,5 percent totally opposed to the idea.

'A combined Ladysmith, Vryheid and Newcastle survey showed 54,5 percent opposed with 36,4 in favour,' she added.

Bloemfontein and

Welkom had 41,9 percent in favour and 53,2 against.

The spokesman said the survey company had been surprised by the Free State figures and had rechecked these areas.

## MARKED

'The question asked was: "Would you be in favour of or opposed to people of all groups who could afford it, acquiring property in the normal way in your suburb?"

'The difference between the language groups was very marked, with 44,5 percent of the English-speaking people asked in favour and only 19,5 percent of the Afrikaans-speaking people in favour.

'We questioned 533 Afrikaans-speaking residents and 467 English-speaking people.

'The younger people — those from 16 to 24 — and the higher social classes were most in favour,' said the spokesman.

## UNDECIDED

The figures for Johannesburg were 50 percent in favour, 33,6 percent opposed; Cape Town 37,6 percent in favour, 43,8 percent opposed; Port Elizabeth/East London 36,7 and 41,3; Bloemfontein/Welkom 41,9 and 53,2; Durban/Maritzburg 31,4 and 50,5 and Pretoria 14 and 74.

Johannesburg was the only city to signal its attitude clearly with a definite 50 percent in favour and 12,5 percent undecided.

The category 'Afrikaans/both' which included English speakers, indicated a 68,3 percent opposition while the group 'English/other,' including immigrants, were in favour by a narrow majority.

Age group statistics were (yes and no): 16 to 24: 36,9 percent and 46,9 percent; 25 to 34: 30 percent and 58,4 percent; 35 to 49: 26,5 percent and 59,3 percent; 50 years and over: 31,5 percent and 57,5 percent.



Scrap ~~75/8~~ (80)

Group ~~80~~

Areas *D. Dispatch 2/3/72*

Act call

DURBAN — The South African Indian Council yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to demonstrate his sincerity to bring about changes in South Africa by scrapping the Group Areas Act.

Summing up discussions after a lengthy and lively debate — marked by deep-rooted bitterness inflicted by the application of the act — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman, said the Indian Council had pledged its moral support to Mr Botha at "great political risk".

He said it was now Mr Botha's turn to lead the way. "A start should be made in this direction by returning Pageview, a former Indian area in Johannesburg now zoned white, to the Indian community."

Earlier, a Transvaal member, Mr A. E. Arbee, hit out at the government for uprooting settled Indian families from Pageview.

"Indians were the slaves of draconian legislation which demoralised the community and they will never forget the bitterness of being uprooted from Pageview."

He asked the government why Indians were not shown the same degree of mercy displayed towards Polish refugees.  
— DDC.

12/3/82  
**S, says CBDA**  
 district and coloured communities for upgrading South Africa's underdeveloped areas, the CBDA warned that this should not be done by encouraging industrial decentralisation at the expense of the metropolitan areas.

coloured communities for upgrading South Africa's underdeveloped areas, the CBDA warned that this should not be done by encouraging industrial decentralisation at the expense of the metropolitan areas.

These communities have lost the freedom to choose to live close to the city or in a distant suburb, said the report. After praising Government proposals

80 Star  
 12/3/82  
**Group Areas change is 'white man's passport'**

By Tyrone August

The new Group Areas Amendment Bill, which grants sports events and licensed clubs exemption from Group Areas Act restrictions has met with sharp criticism from opponents of the Government.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on sport, Mr Dave Dalling, dismissed it as "a limited advance."

"It creates a situation in which any person can attend any sports meeting or visit any sports club," he said yesterday.

This opened the way to non-racial sport but "as soon as the person leaves the sports club he once again becomes a second-class citizen. The new Bill, although it does aid sportsmen, has no far-reaching political implications."

Mr Dalling said the Urban Areas Act which controls movement in and out of the black urban areas — and the Separate Amenities Act also prevented the total integration of sport.

The secretary of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr M N Pather, strongly rejected the Group Areas Amendment Bill.

"A mere amendment to the Group Areas Act is no real change to sport — let alone to the lives of black people," he said.

"The motive behind the amendment is also questionable. It was not made spontaneously for the benefit of black people, but to use them as the white man's passport to international sport. We therefore refuse to endorse our own exploitation."

The chairman of the Wanderers Club in Johannesburg, Mr Kelsey Stuart — who was involved in a row with the Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, last year about whether sports clubs could legally admit black members — reacted cautiously yesterday.

**Soweto electricity plan on schedule**

Soweto electrification project according to plan, says the Electricity Supply Corporation and Administration Board an Mr John Knoetze.

Allegations that there had further delays in filling the trenches for electrical cables were not true, he said this week.

All the problems had been sorted out, he said.

In October last year it was decided to reopen some trenches to dig up and inspect faulty or damaged cables.

At the time it was said losses would run to millions of rands. During the Christmas recess a concerted effort was made to backfill trenches," Mr Knoetze said.

The consortium handling the project was insured against losses incurred through cable damage.

"It must be remembered that this is a vast project and that there will be problems from time to time.

"Electricity cables, sewerage and stormwater drains are all being installed in the same trenches."

An electricity service for a city of 1.25 million people was being provided in a single project — a world first.

**WAGAR the Horrible** By Dik Browne



Computers are only available from the following Stores...  
 BERG, RANDBURG, JHBG CITY, RAAMFONTEIN AND PRETORIA  
 PACKAGES TO HELP

**'Knit-Inn' to aid needy in Soweto**

The rapid clicking of 100 knitting needles will convert the occupational therapy training department at the Johannesburg Hospital into one blanket square, so it will take up to five people to complete the 50 squares for one blanket," said Miss Denise Swain of the SA

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Staw  
12/3/82

# Group Areas change is 'white man's passport'

By Tyrone August

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# Black Sash wraps up meeting

Mercury Reporter

A WIDE range of social and political issues affecting the majority of people living in South Africa were discussed at the national conference of the Black Sash which ended at the St Thomas Church Hall in Musgrave Road, Durban, yesterday.

During the conference the Black Sash released a number of statements on the issues under consideration:

The De Lange Commission of inquiry into education was established in a climate of wrangling between the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations and the Government on the issue of realistic salary increases in 1980, according to a paper pre-

pared by Mrs. Davidoff of the Transvaal region of the Black Sash.

## Unrealistic

Among other factors surrounding the establishment of the commission were attempts to defuse the black, coloured and Indian reaction to non-equal and non-integrated education and the acute need for more professional and skilled black workers.

The Black Sash said they were therefore of the opinion that it is unrealistic to consider the commissioner's recommendations in the political and economic conditions prevailing in South Africa.

The Black Sash considered that the commission-

emphasised industrial training and labour but not the hopes, aspirations and desires of the majority of South African people... and proposed that the enormous sums spent on subsidising the importation of immigrant workers from overseas to fill the manpower shortage should be rechannelled to upgrade black education.

## Children

A paper prepared by Mrs. Di Bishop, for the Cape Western Region, highlighted the effects of apartheid on black children.

She said that children forced to live in resettlement areas often never knew the security of family life or even their own fathers.

Children subjected to group areas removals and the destruction of their homes, such as children still living in District Six had known only bulldozing and destruction around them.

Is it any surprise that many children and young people subjected to these conditions should have little respect for the property of others? she asked.

## Crime rate

Other symptoms of apartheid manifest in children were the high crime rate brought about by a variety of deprivations and the exploitation of child labour.

In response to the paper the Black Sash issued a

statement condemning the effects of apartheid on black children and the kind of future this Government is preparing for all children in terms of the harassment to which they are subjected. Generalisations of emotionally damaged people are in the making, which is a tragedy for them and for all in the country.

In the field of labour, the Black Sash recommended that the present cost of living required a living wage for all workers of at least R2 an hour.

## Living wage

They resolved to promote, through their contacts with employers and shareholders, the R2 minimum living wage; to indicate their rejection of

exploitative employment practices by supporting appropriate labour action and to ensure that all their own members were aware of the issues involved and to commit themselves to act accordingly as employers.

Other statements released by the Black Sash yesterday condemned capital punishment and the disparity in pensions based on racial discrimination.

At the close of the convention, Sheena Duncan was voted in as the new national president.

Joyce Harris, who had stepped down after being the national president for the past four years, and Jill Wentzel were made vice-presidents.

# Fouche: man who moved masses

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — For more than seven years the man responsible for implementing the Government's dreaded Group Areas Act, the cornerstone of apartheid, has been Mr Louis Fouche.

As Director-General of Community Development, he has been labelled ultra-conservative, verkramp and even heartless.

He has had to implement group removals, Flatten District Six, remove Indians from Pageview.

Mr Fouche has now been retired from this job to take on a new one as part of the Commission for Administration which runs the civil service.

I interviewed him this week and if a single phrase can capture the essence of the man it is "An old-time civil servant."

He is not a tall man and appears a little bent with service, but his eyes remain bright and alert. He picks up any nuance instantly and reacts to questions with an almost defiant honesty.

He is shrewd. He is quick to take offence.

Mr Fouche is big on loyalty and believes in integrity, honesty, diligence, hard work and self-discipline.

He is convinced he has left a monument to good housing in South Africa and reels off impressive statistics to prove it.

"In 1975 the coloured housing shortage was 131 000," he said "And today it is between 40 000 and 50 000.

"If we had been given the necessary funds we would quite possibly have eliminated the shortage altogether."

He takes a hard line on squatters, but says the number of coloured squatters has dropped from 30 000 to fewer than 8 000.

As he chooses words to respond to questions he perceptibly narrows his eyes.

His department now employs about 16 000 civil servants, although in 1974 when he took over as chief the very Commission for Administration he is about to join recommended it be scrapped completely.

The Cabinet rejected this and it is now one of the biggest State departments.

## The Group

## Areas Act

Improves *Sfan*  
19/3/82

## Social Happiness

What does he think of the Group Areas Act?

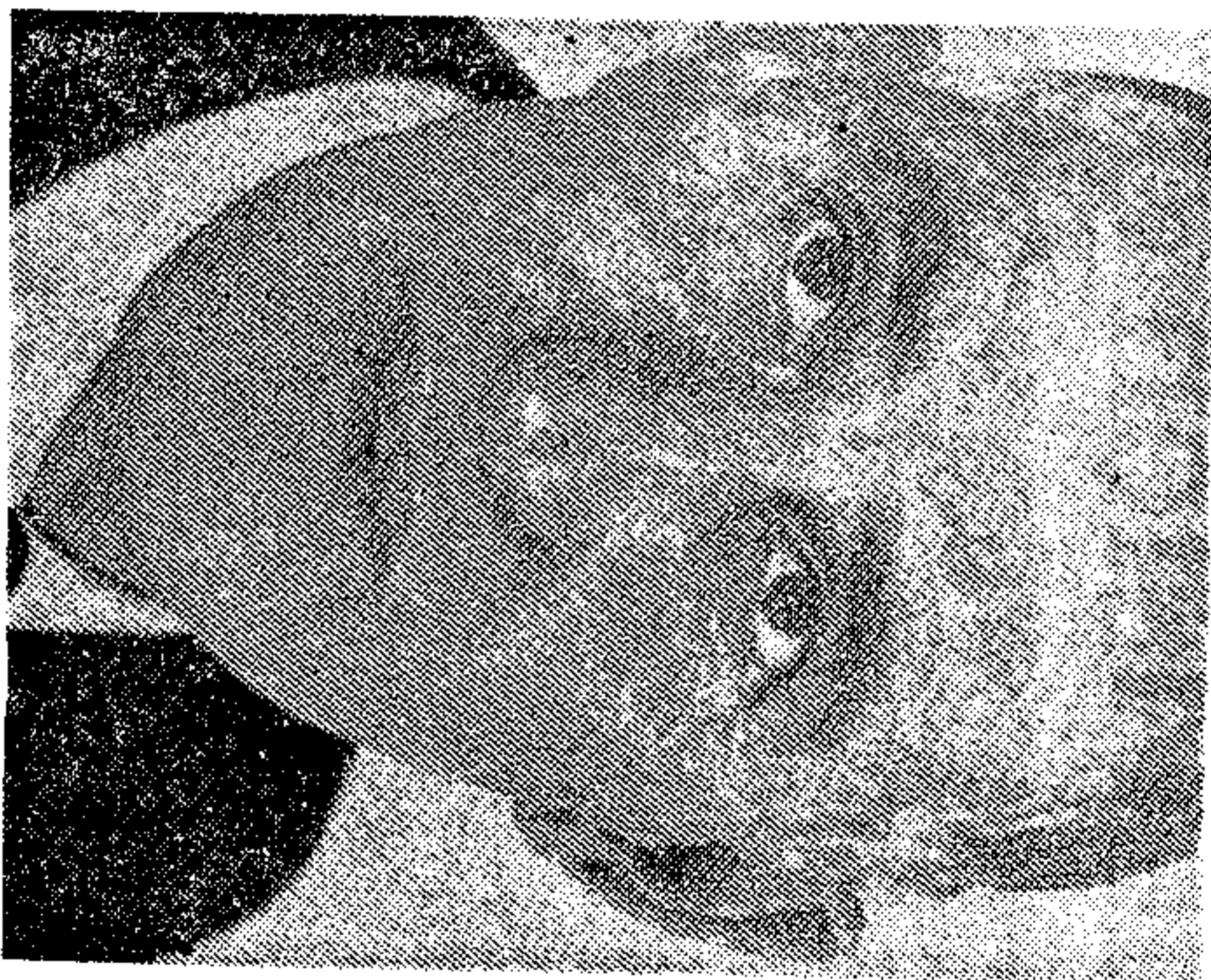
"I can tell you honestly — and I know what I am now saying is controversial — as far as I am concerned the Group Areas Act was one of the Acts in the Statute Book which contributed more towards solving the housing problems for blacks than a whole series of other steps.

"It placed an obligation on the department to provide alternative accommodation before people were moved."

What about District Six and Pageview?

"I was coming to that. These are places which have been cleared up and originally consisted of 90 percent slum housing which could not be called housing really. People taken out of those areas were placed without exception in housing better than that which they left behind.

"Therefore the Group Areas Act has made a tremendous contribution towards providing housing. So, objectively and without political



MR LOUIS FOUCHE

ideology, the Group Areas Act as a social measure improved social happiness and did not make it worse."

And Cato Manor?

"Don't attach me to Cato Manor. But the conditions there were dreadful and you must remember that is where the Indians and blacks attacked one another in 1949."

What about the Chinese restaurateur who a few years ago was not allowed to open a restaurant in Oranjezicht? — how did he feel about decisions like that?

Mr Fouche responded by saying that he had been invited in his official capacity to Taiwan in 1978 and was then awarded a decoration given only to people who had performed outstanding services for overseas Chinese.

Is he a "verkrampte" and very conservative, in line with his image?

"If I now say yes, then they will say I am an Andries Treurnicht man. If I say no, they will

say I am either a P W Botha man or a Prog. "It is difficult to answer, but I am not ashamed to say I value the work I do and have done for the past 23 years, and if you don't believe in what you are doing you should rather not do it at all."

He added: "It is unavoidable that a label of conservatism be placed around my neck because I did the things, like the Group Areas Act, under the Government's separate development policy as it existed then and now... no, I don't want to say as it now exists, but as it has existed over the years.

"The man who carried it out unavoidably gets the stamp of conservatism, but having said that I make no excuses for the act. I have seen how, in the overwhelming majority of cases, people's lives have been breathtakingly improved by the Act."

He points out that most people see the ad hoc implementation of the Act rather than the plan behind it and, while superficially it might seem wrong, the philosophy in his opinion is a good one.

It is a difficult, scientific policy with guidelines and consequences, he says.

Of the Ministers he has worked with his favourites are Mr A H du Plessis, who led the ultra-conservative National Party in South West Africa, and the former State President, Mr C R (Blackie) Swart.

"They had integrity, objectivity and honesty," Mr Fouche said.

What of the accusation that his department is now the biggest landowner in the country?

"This has been done for the benefit of the under-privileged."

He remains implacably opposed to site and service schemes, and says any house whose outside is an affront to community living must eventually present problems.

Mr Fouche is married. Farming is his lifestyle and hobby. He has a game farm and successfully runs a dairy farm in the Transvaal.

For 27 years he has made the twice-yearly move from Pretoria to Cape Town with the Ministry — one thing he is certain not to miss when he joins the Commission for Administration on May 1 and hands over his job to his deputy, Mr P C van Blommestein.

# 'End of separate development' decried

CAPL Times 23/3/82 (86)

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The removal of group areas limitations envisaged by the Group Areas Amendment Bill was a relinquishing of the principle of separate development, Mr Jan Hoon, Conservative Party member for Kuruman, said yesterday.

Mr Hoon attacked the government in the third reading debate on the bill and said that it now "sings in the same choir" as the liberalist Progressive Federal Party.

"This bill assists those who want to establish racially mixed clubs in white residential areas," he said. It gave mine bosses — who were the PFP's supporters — the right to establish mixed clubs for all their workers.

"And what will the minister do then?" he asked.

"The battle of 1982 is the battle between conservatism and liberalism," Mr Hoon said. The bill represented the demolition of conservative values built through the years.

All the opposition parties agreed that the bill represented a break with separate development yet the government was going to vote for it.

"Removing the limitations of the act is a renouncement of the principle of separate development.

"The government is putting it positively that it has changed its standpoint," he said.

The bill removed the right to take action of those who would object to a mixed sports club or gathering in their residential area. The permit system, which made it possible to give effect to objection, was being removed by the bill.

"Sports clubs which used to be reserved for whites have now become every man's property (allemansgoed)," he said.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) confirmed his party's promise that any move towards normalizing society in South Africa would be supported by his party.

There was a pattern of change emerging and every positive adjustment of government policy and

law was attracting opposition.

"It attracts a growing opposition from those who would rather face a future conflict than accept changes," he said.

The conflict to come would escalate and in that conflict the position of the official opposition became more significant.

Mr Kent Durr (NP Maitland) said the bill was not a back door whereby the recommendations of the Riekert Commission could be introduced in South Africa by stealth.

"It is the intention of the government to normalize sport," he said. It had always been government policy that sportsmen regulate their own

affairs and without the bill the permit system would continue.

Permits had given no problems and had been routinely granted.

"It is a natural next step to do away with the permit system and then we have a perfectly normal step in the evolution of our country," he said.

He had no argument with the declared intention of the Conservative Party to seek to attract the support of English speakers but he believed that their tactics with regard to this measure would not help them attract the support of English speakers or anyone else for that matter.



Mr Jan Hoon



Mr Dave Dalling

## Govt 'bringing integration'

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The government was scrapping the Group Areas Act and doing away with influx control, Mr S P Barnard, of the newly-formed Conservative Party said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the third reading of the Group Areas Amendment Bill, he said the more he looked at it, the more he could see that separate development was "absolutely dead" and the government was "bringing in integration".

Mr Barnard said that during debate on another stage of the bill's passage it had been stated that he had watched mixed sport on a Sunday. He strongly denied watching any kind of sport on Sundays and said an apology should be tendered or he would have to consider asking for a Select Committee of the House to test the truth of the statement.

He said the bill, which his party is opposing, would permit non-whites to spend 24 hours a day in white areas providing they were participating in sporting activities and there was no law to remove them. — Sapa

# The Act that undermines security of whites

THE Group Areas Act, originally planned by apartheid's designers to ensure the security of whites, in fact achieves the opposite: it generates so much bitterness that it will inevitably undermine their security.

This is one of the main findings of a new investigation of the Group Areas Act as specifically applied in Cape Town.

It underscores previous findings by investigators, including the Erika Theron Commission, of the enormous bitterness caused by the Act.

The new study, by Professor John Western, a geographer from Temple University in America, says the Act, created by whites for whites,

had given whites a feeling of security.

This arose from the sense that "non-whites", with their problems like higher crime rates and lower health standards, had been put at a distance.

"This distancing is also supposed to have lessened the potential for 'friction' and thereby to have 'improved race relations'," he says.

However, Prof Western says it may be easier to argue the converse: "that group areas have worsened race relations and have exacerbated interracial tensions".

In the conclusion to his investigation, contained in a new book "Outcast Cape Town" (Human and Rousseau), Prof Western predicts increasing unrest for the city.

He notes that the Institute of Race Relations in its evidence to the Cillie Commission examining the 1976 riots, declared that "no single Government measure has created greater coloured resentment, sacrifice and sense of injustice" than the Group Areas Act.

Prof Western says the tension and fear that are the products of South African society's structure are

reflected in the urban geography of Cape Town.

The manipulation of this urban geography has, he says, in turn created tension and fear in the society.

"I foresee an increase in tension in Cape Town — an increase in civil unrest and perhaps also in sabotage and in urban guerrilla activity — rendering it a less and less pleasant place to live for all Capetonians...."

## Bleak

"Humanistic geography, among other things, implies looking at the city through the texture of the lives of its inhabitants.

"Seen this way, the astonishing physical beauty of the Cape Peninsula is metamorphosed into a remarkably bleak experience of living for many Capetonians."

In a foreword to the book, Prof Theron, who headed the 1976 inquiry into the problems of the coloured people, says: "One commission of inquiry after the other appointed by the Government has shown that the discriminatory laws, such as, inter alia, the Group Areas Act, are major causes of riots and disturbances.

"To an even greater extent they will continue to be a threat to our safety and security. They will also continue to contribute to the deterioration of relationships between the various population groups."

Prof Western's examination of Cape Town, as an example of a South African apartheid city, begins by noting that before the National Party came to power in 1948 Cape Town was by far the least racially segregated city in Southern Africa and perhaps even in all of sub-Saharan Africa.

"The contrast between Cape Town's past and present is striking and instructive; the city has been transformed. In remaking the city, apartheid has also remade Cape Town's citizens."

In his extensive study of that transformation, he examines in detail the effects of removals of coloured people from Cape Town to settlements further away from the centre; the sentimentality of the coloured people who return

sometimes to see their old homes now "Chelseafied" by trendy whites; the increased travelling their

new locations often involve them in; the politics of fear and insecurity that accompany their new lifestyles, and the efforts by some to "pass for whites" to escape the wrong end of apartheid.

Examining the prospects ahead, Prof Western says that some form of residential segregation according to race and status will continue to exist and, in line with the opinions of people like the Government's recently appointed urbanisation expert, Dr Flip Smit, that shanty towns will remain a feature.

But, he says, that is not to say that the Group Areas Act and its application will not change.

Up to now the advantages of the Act to whites had outweighed the disadvantages.

"It would be naive, then, to anticipate some kind of dismantling of group areas as an attempt at 'liberalisation' from Prime Minister P W Botha's administration.

"On the other hand, it seems equally inappropriate to imagine that the city-scale apartheid plans are totally cemented ideologically, totally rigid blueprints to be carried out at all costs.

By IVOR WILKINS

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**Reservation of Separate Amenities Act**

*Hansard Q. Col. 613 16/4/82*

\*4. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether the Technical Committee referred to in the reply to Question No. 8 on 31 March 1982 has made any progress in its investigation into all aspects of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act; if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is it anticipated that this Committee will submit a report on the said Act?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAND AFFAIRS:

The Technical Committee, which was appointed only on 16 November 1981, is making a study of all the relevant legislation and regulations and is awaiting written memoranda and representations on the matter. At this early stage it is difficult to give a precise indication of when the report will be submitted but it is expected that it will be possible to complete the task by the end of this year.

**Laingsburg flood disaster: amount paid out to farmers**

\*5. Dr. W. D. KOTZE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:



Botha:

80

Areas

Stou  
16/4/82

Act is

beautiful

By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY —  
The Prime Minister, Mr  
P. W. Botha, today de-  
fended the Group Areas  
Act and the removal of  
coloured people from  
District Six.

The Group Areas Act  
was a "beautiful law"  
containing many "beau-  
tiful" characteristics,  
he said.

District Six would  
stand forever as proof  
that the coloured peo-  
ple had been saved from  
being exploited by ruth-  
less Cape Town busi-  
nessmen and others,"  
Mr Botha said.

He was making his  
second major speech in  
the debate on his Bud-  
get vote.

Dealing with ques-  
tions by MPs put dur-  
ing the debate during  
the week Mr Botha  
adopted a conciliatory  
tone.

Although he has at-  
tacked Mr Horace van  
Rensburg (PFP, Bryans-  
ton) repeatedly in the  
past for being "unman-  
nerly" with interjec-  
tions. Mr Botha today  
replied to him at some  
length.

"You asked me what  
I have done for colour-  
ed people? Let me tell  
you."

He went on to list  
To Page 3, Col 6

# 'Diabolical law took away homes'

w/c Mrs 17/4/82 (80)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Strong reaction has come from the coloured community over the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament yesterday that the Group Areas Act had 'saved' the coloured people in District Six.

The consensus is that the Act has brought mis-

ery and destruction to the coloured community along with other black people rather than saved them.

The Labour Party which represents a wide spectrum of coloured opinion in South Africa said it was disturbing that the Prime Minister was trying to justify an immoral law which had destroyed the lives of thousands of people.

The Labour Party the Rev Alan Hendrickse said Mr Botha's statement was attempting to justify an act responsible for 'dispossession and theft.'

'INSULT'

'It was also an insult to our intelligence for Mr Botha to blame outside agencies for the failure of the Act and the Coloured Representative Council. The people did not want the CRC; nor do they

want the Group Areas Act,' said Mr Hendrickse. Mr Ralph Peffer, of the Johannesburg Management Committee, said he failed to see the logic in the Prime Minister's statement that the Act was a 'beautiful law' which had saved the coloured people from being exploited by ruthless businessmen.

I was living with thousands of other people in Albertsville, Johannes-

burg. My family and I were not being exploited by anyone. We owned our own property at the time. It was the Group Areas Act which came along and exploited us. It stole our property away,' said Mr Peffer.

Any exploitation by ruthless landlords or businessmen of tenants was due to the Group Areas Act, Mr Peffer added. 'This diabolical ruthless act took people's homes away while it could not provide them with adequate alternative homes, thus allowing the unscrupulous to exploit the homeless,' he said.

Civic leader and community worker Mr Albie Pop said the Group Areas Act was 'one of the main pillars of apartheid' which saved no one. Because of the act, thousands of people were still without homes.

# BRITAIN LOOKING FOR FIGHT-CLAM

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON. — There are red faces on both sides of the Atlantic this weekend over the publication of President Reagan's alleged remark that the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was looking for a fight with Argentina 'to save face'.

The remark — leaked by an American columnist, Jack Anderson — is said to have been made during a telephone conversation between Mr Reagan and his Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig.

But President Galtieri of Argentina could have found little to comfort him in the alleged exchange. Mr Haig told him in no uncertain terms that the United States would side with Britain.

Sapa-Reuter reports that Mrs Thatcher has retired to her official country residence to await word from Buenos Aires.



According to the transcript, the President indi-

...the President indi-

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BIGGEST DISCOUNT

THE

# sale

OF

PERSIAN CARPETS

e.g. BELOUCH

WAS R475

NOW R356

NOW ON AT

**Benzahot**  
PERSIAN CARPET  
50 SHOTTMARKET ST. GREENMARKET  
PHONE 22 0467

# LOOK

BLUE ROUTE HAS DONE IT

PRICES SLASH!

NEW BATTER  
WILLARD

610 CHEV, PEUGEOT, FIAT,

DATSUN, MAZDA

615 TOYOTA, MAZDA

OUDTSHOORN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said on Saturday that he had no further political ambitions in South Africa and wanted only to see that each population group was allotted a fair place in South Africa in order to secure the future in a dangerous world.

Mr Botha was addressing a public meeting attended by more than 1000 people in the De Jager Sports Centre here.

He said he had chosen the road of peace and negotiation as Prime Minister because he wanted to ensure that the backs of South African soldiers and police were covered while they defended the borders.

He would not slap away the hand of friendship offered him by two bishops leading more than eight million black Christians in the country.

This was not the time to divide the Afrikaner or chase them apart simply because certain politicians had grievances for which he could not be held responsible, he said.

# PM: Hope of place for all

There were several realities which could not be escaped and which any Government who wished to rule South Africa had to reckon with.

One of these was the fact that there were urban blacks around cities such as Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg and Pretoria where they were needed in factories and in their daily labour.

'But they are people and are entitled to humane treatment,' Mr Botha said. It was for this reason that the Government was engaged in a programme in Soweto and other societies to create systems of self government.

The National Party Government policies since the time of Dr Malan had made it impossible to create a national homeland for coloured people, Mr Botha said.

Another South African reality was that blacks had opportunities to express political rights but the coloured and Indian population had none.

'All I ask for South Africa is to help establish instruments to provide a political home for these people.' He challenged those who had rejected joint decision-making and responsible principles as contained in the 1977 constitution proposals of the Government to offer an alternative. — Sapa.

ARGWJ  
19/4/82

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ARGUS 21/4/82

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# CPMA voters' roll proposal

**Municipal Reporter**  
 EAST LONDON. — Cape Province Municipal Association president, Dr T G Schlebusch, said today that the association had not advocated a 'common' voters' roll for white, coloured and Asians in the Cape.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Association Dr Schlebusch said by way of explanation that what the CPMA had recommended was a voters' roll for each ward with uniform voting rights and that owners

and occupiers, irrespective of their racial groups, be enrolled as voters.

However, the overall effect of the association's recommendations would be virtually a single voters' roll for all races.

● See Pages 7 and 19.

# Abolition of town apartheid called for

Municipal Reporter

EAST LONDON. — The relaxation of aspects of the Group Areas Act, including its abolition in certain areas, has been accepted by the Cape Province Municipal Association at its 75th annual congress here.

In one of the most significant days in the CPMA's 75-year history yesterday it recommended almost unanimously an end to almost all apartheid at municipal level, including a common voters' roll for white, coloured and Asians.

The CPMA has recommended that the Group Areas Act be abolished in certain areas to allow the more affluent members of the Asian and coloured communities to have homes together with whites. The CPMA also called for the more indulgent use of the permit system in the Group Areas Act.

Included in the proposed constitutional changes accepted by the congress, which represented more than 140 municipalities, is the abolition of the coloured management committee system and the inclusion of all property owners and occupiers on a single municipal voters' roll.

## CAR LICENCES

It also recommends that, for the present, separate residential areas — provided they are fairly allocated — should remain to avoid friction between racial groups.

The association has also recommended that the training of local government officials of all races receive the urgent attention of the Government and the question of 'in-service' training be emphasised.

The congress also agreed that municipalities would take over the registration of motor vehicles, a function at present handled by Receivers of Revenue.

The province had asked municipalities to take over both the registration and re-registration of vehicles in an effort to give local authorities some extra revenue. They will be able to charge R4 for each registration and this money will be used to swell municipal coffers.

The congress yesterday agreed to the province's request. The R4 fee will be reviewed after six months.

Post Offices will continue to handle the annual renewal of vehicle licences.

● See Page 19.

## GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [**                    **]** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

## ACT

To amend the Group Areas Act, 1966, so as to provide that the Small Business Development Corporation, Limited, and certain companies shall not, in relation to immovable property, land or premises in any area to which the said Act applies, be considered to be disqualified persons or disqualified companies; to exclude certain persons from the application of certain provisions of that Act or of certain proclamations issued thereunder; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 26 March 1982.)

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

1. Section 1 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, is hereby amended—
- 5 (a) by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection:
- “**(5) [A company of the shares of which the majority is held by—**
- 10 (a) **the Coloured Development Corporation, Limited, established by section 2 of the Coloured Development Corporation Act, 1962 (Act No. 4 of 1962)]**
- (a) The Small Business Development Corporation, Limited, contemplated in the Small Business Development Act, 1981 (Act No. 112 of 1981); or
- 15 (b) a company [all the shares of which are] wherein a controlling interest is held by—
- (i) the said Corporation;
- (ii) another company all the shares of which are held by the said Corporation;
- 20 **[(c)](iii) the said Corporation and any such other company;**
- [(d)](iv) the said Corporation and any such other company and [members of the coloured group] any person (including a company) who is not a disqualified person or a disqualified company in relation to the immovable property, land or premises concerned;**
- 25 **[(e)] (v) the said Corporation and [such members] any such person; or**
- 30 **[(f)](vi) any such other company and [such members] any such person,**

Amendment of section 1 of Act 36 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 69 of 1969, section 1 of Act 83 of 1972, section 1 of Act 72 of 1974, section 1 of Act 22 of 1975 and section 1 of Act 43 of 1978.

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Lynn test ser  
Debs Box

Cape Times 22/4/82

# Exclusion of blacks 'weakens' CPMA plan

80 187 262  
Municipal Reporter

THE call by the conservative Cape Province Municipal Association to give coloured and Indian ratepayers a municipal vote was yesterday seen as "a breakthrough" but grave reservations were expressed on the exclusion of blacks.

City and Provincial Councillor Mr Herbert Hirsch said the general trend in the thinking of the CPMA favouring a form of power-sharing was "on the face of it" an encouraging breakthrough although it fell short of what was necessary.

The concept of a single voters' roll for whites, coloured people and Indians, and the abolition of the management committee system, opened up a new area of debate and negotiation, he said.

However, the major and possibly fatal weakness of the CPMA's proposals — to go to the President's Council — was the exclusion of blacks.

"I am cynical regarding the proposed right of any

community or minority group to form its own municipality. While on the face of it this may appear to be their democratic right, it actually provides the opportunity for the retention of unjust privileges and maintenance of apartheid."

In the end, he said, the CPMA and all South Africans would have to accept reality which was joint decision-making and power-sharing.

Legislation such as the Group Areas Act would have to be repealed, not amended or relaxed as the CPMA had requested.

The exclusion of blacks also concerned another Provincial Councillor, Mr Jan van Eck, who said it would only "change the nature of the conflict".

The CPMA's proposals were a great step forward and would have been unheard-of a few years ago.

The call for management committees to be abolished underlined the fact that they had never worked. Black people, he said, had community councils which also did not work and should be scrapped.

# 'Agitators oppose single roll'

Municipal Reporter

EAST LONDON. — Opposition to equal municipal status for whites, coloured and Asians is the result of confusion sown by a few agitators, Dr T G Schlebusch says.

Dr Schlebusch, president of the Cape Province Municipal Association, piloted the far-reaching proposals for equal status through the association.

He said at the end of its annual congress yesterday that he had expected some opposition to the power-sharing plan, which was probably the most important decision taken by the CPMA in its 75-year history.

He denied allegations that his efforts had been politically motivated.

## 'NO PLACE'

'I believe there is no place for politics in the CPMA.

'That's why I don't mind these people turning their anger on me. Rather than cause a split in the association on such a vital issue'.

Dr Schlebusch has been under constant attack during the congress by the deputy mayor of Hanover, Mr B A Zurnamer, who has criticised his refusal to allow Hanover to challenge the CPMA's power-sharing recommendations.

Dr Schlebusch said the CPMA would be prepared to act immediately when the discussion of the President's Council on local and regional government was published next month.

## RE-ELECTED

'If its proposals differ radically from our thinking, I will not hesitate to call a special congress of the association.'

Dr Schlebusch, who was re-elected for his sixth term as president, said another congress milestone was its decision to go into its responsibilities under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

'Local government is going to have to deal with trade unions in future, and some form of collective bargaining for municipalities will become essential.'



X Hansard Q. Col. 697-698 /  
Black areas scheduled to become White areas  
80 142 2011 23/4/82  
252. MR. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black areas are still scheduled to become White areas. (b) what is the surface area of each such area and (c) what is the number of persons involved in each case;
- (2) whether compensatory land has been (a) purchased and (b) proposed for purchasing in respect of each Black rural area scheduled to become a White area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a), (b) and (c) Approximately 75 areas are still scheduled to become White areas in terms of the consolidation plans already approved. Due to the fact that the final consolidation reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still being awaited, it is not considered ad-

3 APRIL 1982

698

visable to furnish the required information. The final recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development could have an influence on existing decisions

(2)(a) and (b) Certain land has already been acquired while certain areas are still in the process of being acquired. This matter can, however, also only be finalized after the final reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered.

# Areas act 'vicious'

80 By Nazeem Howa <sup>C. Neraid</sup> 24/4/82

THE Group Areas Act is a vicious law which has no respect for the dignity and aspirations of the black man. That is the view of Mr Wilfred Rhodes, chairman of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac).

He was responding to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's statement in Parliament, on Friday, that the Group Areas Act was a 'beautiful law' containing many 'beautiful' characteristics.

Mr Botha also said that District Six would

stand forever as proof that the 'coloured' people had been saved from being exploited by ruthless Cape Town businessmen and others.

'I lived in District Six for most of my life and, if he says that people were saved from exploitation there, then what is being done to them now?

## AFFORD

'They are being forced to live in areas where they cannot afford to live,' he said.

Mr Rhodes also said that people were being

charged exorbitant rents.

At present Cahac is involved in a battle against rent increases.

● A member of the Lotus River/Grassy Park Ratepayers' Association, who did not wish to be named, said that the Prime Minister was trying to win the favour of the blacks.

'How can the Act be beautiful if it shunts people around and forces people to live in areas without any choice,' the spokesman said.

● Residents of District Six used to be like one big

happy family, but now they have been moved all over the Peninsula — some of them to places where they do not want to live. I know of one lady who now lives in a maisonette in Belhar. She is over 80 years old and is supposed to attend hospital once a month. Because she cannot get down the steps in the maisonette, she does not attend hospital. And this because of the "beautiful Act."

● The secretary of the Mitchells Plain Ministers' Fraternal,

the Rev Wilfred Abrahams, said that forced removals, as are carried out under the Group Areas Act, can never be conducive to a healthy community.

'It is all right for the Prime Minister to say that but I work in the community and I know how people feel. I can assure the Prime Minister that the black community is completely opposed to the Group Areas Act. They feel that it is one of the most vicious Acts,' he said.

# THE CPMA TAKES ONE GIANT STEP

AREAS 20/4/82

By  
**PETER GOOSEN**

**The Argus  
Municipal Reporter**

WHATEVER the President's Council and the Government decide about a new dispensation for local and regional government, it will be to the lasting credit of the Cape's municipalities that they chose to recommend the road of equality for white, coloured and Asian.

The Cape Province Municipal Association's historic decision in East London last week for equal status for property owners and occupiers in a multi-racial municipal council is believed to go further than the stand taken by the other provinces. This is borne out by the fact that the United Municipal Executive, which represents ALL the provinces, would not reach unanimity on this vital issue.

The CPMA, which represents all Cape municipalities, accepted the proposals made by its executive almost unanimously — proposals which only a few years ago would have been unthinkable.

The CPMA, dominated to a large extent by conservative platteland municipalities, for a long time refused to even consider anything but separate municipalities for each race group. It is due to the effects of people like Queenstown dentist, Dr T J Schlebusch (who has just begun his sixth term as CPMA president) that they managed to pilot the new dispensation proposal to almost unanimous acceptance.

Basically, the CPMA advocates the abolition of management committees and a single town or city council for all. The council would be elected on the basis of a voters roll for each ward. Coloured and Asian areas would be included in new wards.

Although the association stopped short of suggesting the abolition of Group Areas it had advocated relaxing Group Areas enough to allow the establishment of some "open" suburbs where well-to-do coloured and Asians could live side-by-side with whites.

It was fitting that when these decisions were made last week, representatives of the Association of Management Committees and the Transkei Municipal Association were present for the first time. Also attending for the first time, with full membership status, was the coloured municipality of Pacaltsdorp.

The most important lesson to be learnt from the CPMA's decision on non-racial municipalities is that if Cape Town and city councils were elected on a political basis, this accord would probably not have been possible.

Non-political councils have been championed by successive CPMA executives for many years and in spite of tremendous pressures they have managed to stay off the road taken by the Transvaal and experience the sort of chaos that can result from politically elected councils as in the recent Johannesburg debacle.

The CPMA has made it clear that it firmly believes, this form of multi-racial authority is the answer for the future and it is poised to take strong concerted action if the President's Council and the Government do not see eye-to-eye with it next month.

Info

Officials: Secretary: M. 2000

Johannesburg

Address: P.O. Box 2040

Year	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				7 186
1971				7 493
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

# Group Areas — chickens are coming home to roost'

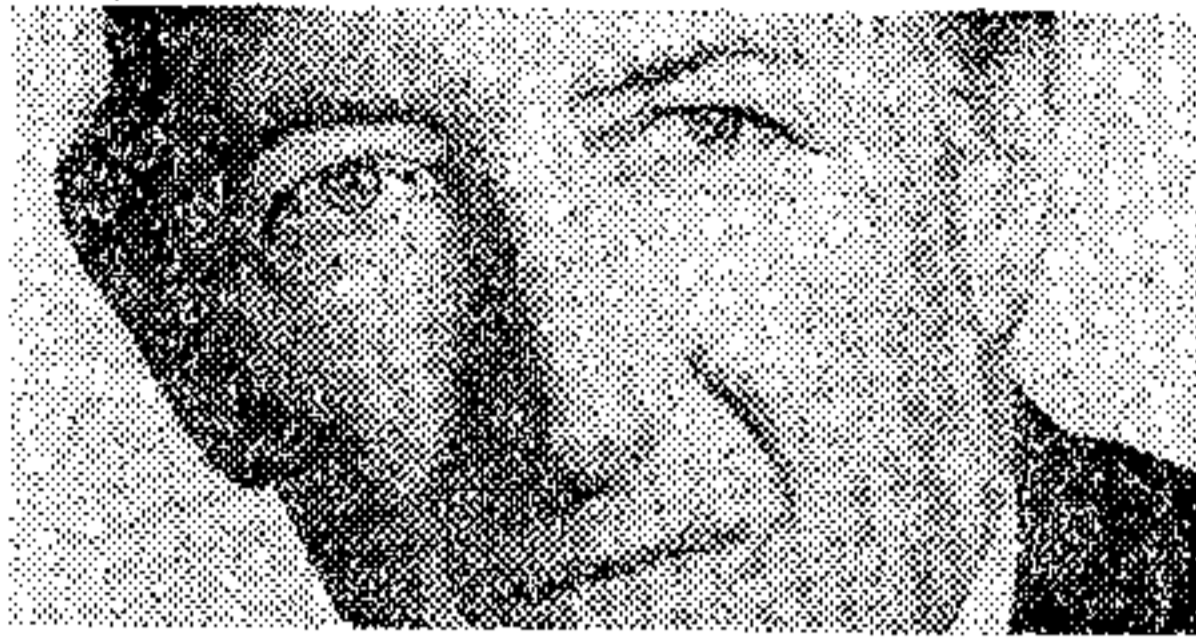
ARBUS 29/4/82 (80)

**Parliamentary Staff**  
SOUTH AFRICA was paying the price of the Government's separate development policy under which coloureds and Indians were moved to areas far away from their employment, the Assembly was told last night.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) said Government policy, such as that formulated in the Group Areas Act, was largely responsible for certain increased transport costs affecting people who had been moved.

"This is a case of the chickens coming home to roost," he said.

Mr Swart was speaking in the second-reading debate on the Transport Services for Coloured Persons and Indians Amendment Bill, which



Mr Ray Swart

was opposed by both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party.

He said the Bill would give the Minister of Transport the power to decide on the amount to be paid by employers towards transport costs of their employees, including domestic servants.

Mr G S Bartlett (NRP, Amanzimtoti) said that

previously the Minister had to ask Parliament for any increase in the transport levy.

Now the Minister was asking for a "blank cheque".

Another reason for the NRP's opposition to the Bill was that it provided for a form of selective taxation under which a particular group, namely employers, was being taxed.

Dr P J Welgemoed (NP nominated) rejected the argument that apartheid was a cause of increased transport costs for many people.

He said that in cities such as London and Paris employers and the State also had to contribute towards bus fare subsidies.

Dr Welgemoed suggested that passengers should in future be made to pay their rightful share of these costs.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, also rejected the opposition arguments.

The Conservative Party voted on the side of the Government in a division. The PFP and the NRP voted against the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time.

Membership				Year
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
				1970
				1971
				1972
				1973
		156		1974
				1975
				1976
				1977
				1978
				1979
				1980

# Group Areas Act removals

Cape Times 5/5/82 (80)

Political Correspondent

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The Group Areas Act has granted the white population group greater privilege and caused them less disruption than any other group.

This emerges from statistics given by the outgoing Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, in his department's annual report tabled yesterday.

Up to September 30 last year, 774 603ha had been proclaimed white group areas, 94 729ha proclaimed coloured group areas and 48 550ha proclaimed Indian group areas.

"An inevitable result of the establishment of separate residential areas is the resettlement of disqualified persons in their own residential areas," Mr Fouche said.

Up to September 30 last year, 2 013 white, 34 135 Indian and 73 392 coloured families had been resettled.

The vast majority of families resettled had lived in slum and overcrowded conditions and had been resettled in communities where they had proper housing at reasonable prices and with community facilities.

Dealing with District Six in particular, Mr Fouche said the coloured families moved since it was declared a white group area had all been

provided with alternative accommodation which was "almost without exception" better than that they had vacated.

"Of the 10 465 coloured families who previously lived in District Six, all but 20 have been rehoused *inter alia* in the newly developed residential areas of Belhar and Mitchell's Plain."

The report, dated September last year, said the remaining 20 families should have been rehoused by the end of October 1981.

Mr Fouche said the building programme in Mitchell's Plain was progressing satisfactorily.

"Contracts for the erection of a further 10 400 dwelling units have already been awarded whilst the erection of a further 8 000 units is being planned."

The report also said "substantial success" had been achieved in rehousing squatter families, particularly in the Western Cape.

"The problem has almost been overcome in the municipal area of Cape Town. The remaining families in this area will probably be rehoused during 1982."

The report showed that of the 30 103 squatter huts registered in Cape Town, 18 936 had been demolished since 1975 and a further 11 167 remained to be demolished.

(Natal)

African Garment Workers  
African Leather Workers  
African Trunk & Box Workers  
Black Allied Workers Union  
Garment Workers Industrial  
Garment Workers Union  
Garment Workers Union  
General Workers Union  
General Workers Union  
National Union of Clothing  
National Union of Leather  
National Union of Textiles  
South African Allied Workers  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers  
Tailoring Workers, Dress  
Tanning, Footwear and  
Textile Workers Industrial  
Textile Workers Union  
Transvaal Leather and  
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial  
Wood & Wood Products  
National Union of Furniture  
Paper, Wood and Allied  
South African Allied  
Paper & Paper Products  
Amalgamated Engineers  
Media Workers Association  
Paper, Wood & Allied  
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron  
S.A. Electrical Workers  
S.A. Society of Journalists  
S.A. Typographical Union  
South African Allied

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers

African Tobacco Workers Union

Tobacco

Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union

Western Province Sweet Workers Union

S.A. Electrical Workers Association

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders

South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Sugar Industry Employees Union

Sweet Workers Union

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)

Cape Times 10/5/82 (80)

# Call on PM to scrap Group Areas Act

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Delegates to the National Symposium for Peace in Port Elizabeth on Saturday are to send a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today urging the abolition of the group Areas Act, the Black Trust Act and the Black Land Act.

A statement released yesterday says these Acts "inhibit any long-term solution to the housing problem and prevent the achievement of a normal housing process. This includes the granting of freehold tenure, open residential areas and the acceptance that urbanization is an inevitable process."

They further resolved that influx control be lifted and opposed all forms of forced removals.

## Delegates

Delegates from Women for Peace in Johannesburg, Women for Peaceful Change Now in Durban, the Woman's Movement for Peace in Cape Town

and People for Peace in Port Elizabeth attended the symposium, held at the Union Congregational Church in Parkside.

Speakers from all walks of life presented papers on the housing crisis in South Africa, how it affected various groups and what years of neglect and unfair legislation had done to worsen the crisis.

One of the last inhabitants of District Six in Cape Town, Mrs Naas Ebrahim, spoke about the destruction of the area which was declared a sium in 1966 and rezoned for white occupation.

Her talk was illustrated by slides on the destruction of the area.

## 'Drop of blood'

"For every brick that falls, a drop of blood goes astray," she said. "A historic part of Cape Town, a warm, close-knit community has been needlessly destroyed."

Mrs Ebrahim told of the "black day" 15 years ago when the area was declared "white".

She said people sobbed and cried in the streets and said 'not over our dead bodies. Not in a million years will they destroy District Six'. But the people had no say. They lost their identities, their heritage, the place where many of their families had lived for generations.

Mrs Ebrahim leaves shortly for the United States and Canada, where she will address various organizations on the fate of District Six.

## 'Lip service'

Mr Andrew Savage, MP for Walmer, told the symposium that the government was merely paying lip service when it said housing was a major priority second only to defence.

Government expenditure on defence last year was R2 500-million. In the same year only R47-million was spent on housing. The excuse for lack of housing funds was always that there was not enough money available, he said.

Commercial, East London

Catering and

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Society of Woodworkers

CONSTRUCTION

Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

General Workers Union

Escom Workers Association

Escom Salaried Staff Association

Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association

Cape Town Gas Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

S.A. Diamond Workers Union

S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians

Optical Workers Union

Jewelers and Goldsmiths Union

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa

Other

Sweet Workers  
Sweet Workers  
Sugar Industry  
South African  
S.A. Boilemaka  
S.A. Electrical  
Western Provin  
Witwatersrand  
Witwatersrand

### Tobacco

African Tobacco  
National Union  
Rustenburg Tab

### Textiles, Cloth

African Garment  
African Leather  
African Trunk &  
Black Allied Wo  
Garment Workers  
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S.A. Electrical Workers Association  
S.A. Society of Journalists  
S.A. Typographical Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

# Don't tinker with Areas Act — scrap it, says Theron

w/EPARGUS  
15/5/82

80

alders

By Tos Wentzel  
Political  
Correspondent

BAD LAWS cannot be tinkered with and must simply be scrapped, says Dr Erika Theron, expressing disappointment at the President's Council's Group Areas report.

The council's planning and community relations committees have suggested some minor technical adjustments in the Group Areas Act's application. But they have decided it is not "opportune" to have it scrapped at this stage.

Instead, the committees want the Act consolidated into a Planning and Development of Communities Act with other existing Acts such as the Slums Act and the Community Development Act.

In the seventies, Dr Theron was chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Coloured People. It proposed constitutional reform to replace the present Westminster system.

#### INSENSITIVE

"Some of the Act's machinery is being slightly changed and possibly improved, but the principle remains," Dr Theron said.

"There will possibly still be problems created by this for the implementation of the council's proposals for local government.

"Now we are still awaiting the findings of a technical committee under Mr Justice Snyman to see if there will again be



Dr Erika Theron

further adaptations of the Act.

"Can one be so unrealistic and insensitive to think that this legislation can be improved by structural changes?

"Bad legislation cannot be improved by tinkering with it. It must simply be revoked."

Referring to the council's first proposals for constitutional reform she said: "It fills one with hope for the future because the inclusion of the coloured and Indian people at the highest management level is a clear breaking away from discrimination.

"It is admittedly a junior partnership which is being offered them, but I hope the coloured people will consider it favourably.

"These proposals will become clearer in the future as they are talked about, especially by the experts," Dr Theron said.

Steelworkers, Shipbuilders & Welders

# Black 'right' to home ownership

AR6us 18/5/82 (80) (839) (540) (12) (12)

Provincial Staff

THE right of blacks to home ownership had to be recognised in any "free enterprise society" with its political consequences, Mr Geoff Everingham (PFP Pinelands) said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

"It is not the free enterprise system which is oppressing the black people of this country. Rather, it is the manner in which the system has been manipulated by the National Party," Mr Everingham, chief opposition spokesman on finances, said in the budget debate.

Mr Everingham said Provincial Administration to be recognised immediately, "together with the political consequences of accepting the permanence of an urban black population which has no interest in the homelands."

Mr Everingham moved the Opposition amendment to approve the Cape budget for 1982-83, the blacks.

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Mr Everingham moved the Opposition amendment to approve the Cape budget for 1982-83, the blacks.



## ~~TAKEOVER~~ WAIT 80

FM 21/5/82

The Group Areas Board has still to approve the takeover of Indian-owned City Metal Products by building and hardware supplier Boumat.

The R1,7m takeover is unusual in that it has given a white-owned company an 80% share in an Indian concern operating in an Indian area.

The company is located in Isipingo, Natal, and manufactures custom-built stainless steel items for the building trade as well as hollow-ware.

The Moodliar family and associates who are the principle shareholders in City Metal Products will retain a 20% share in the operation, and Vadivaloo Moodliar is to continue as managing director.



**City Metal's Moodliar ... still at the helm**

MONDAY, 24 MAY 1982

#Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

80) *Hansard CP Vol. 889-890*  
Group Areas Act: persons moved

492. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in each province

(1) (a)

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
Cape Province	757	62 790	2 881
Transvaal	668	11 305	11 427
Orange Free State	None	2 300	None
Natal	817	3 658	24 164

(b) The number of persons involved are not kept.

The hon. member's attention is directed to the fact that more than 90% of the families

since were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement up to 31 December 1981;

(2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of the said Act during this period and (b) remained to be moved from business premises in terms of the said Act as at 31 December 1981?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(2) (a)

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
Cape Province	3	86	355
Transvaal	32	81	1 521
Orange Free State	None	None	None
Natal	19	11	551

(b) It is not the policy to compel traders to resettle merely on the grounds that they are disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act 1966. There are, however, 15 disqualified traders in Natal and 1 in the Transvaal who are due to be resettled because in certain instances the provision of alternative business accommodation has already reached an advanced stage and it would lead to fruitless expenditure being incurred should such accommodation not be utilized, and in other instances their resettlement is being reviewed.

position of 91 of 175 traders in the Transvaal who are due to be resettled is being reviewed.

AKGUS 25/5/82

# Scrap cruel Group Areas Act, says Eglin



Mr Colin Eglin

**Political Staff**

MR Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party national chairman, today called for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act which had been shown to be an "ugly, racist piece of legislation."

Mr Eglin was commenting on information given on the removal of people under the Act by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development.

Mr Kotze said in a written reply to a question asked by Mr Eglin that 80 053 coloured families, 38 472 Indian families and 2 242 white families had been moved since the inception of the Act.

Mr Kotze said figures on the number of people involved were not kept.

**DISCRIMINATORY**

Mr Eglin said that the figures clearly showed that the Act was used in a discriminatory manner with 17 times more Indian families being moved than whites and 36 times more coloured families than whites being moved.

Working on population ratios, Mr Eglin said it amounted to one in every five coloured people being moved under the Act, one in every six Indians and one in every 450 whites.

"In spite of this the President's Council has recommended that the Group Areas Act should not be scrapped. As far as the PFP is concerned the Act should be scrapped in its entirety."

Commercial, Catering and Allied Worker East London Liquor & Catering Trades E

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General Workers Union

Escom Workers Association

Escom Salaried Staff Association

Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salari

Cape Town Gas Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

S.A. Diamond Workers Union

S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians

Optical Workers Union

Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa

Other

Students'  
call to <sup>ARBUS</sup> <sup>15/6/82</sup>  
~~ST~~ ~~763~~  
'ostracise  
oppressors'

AGAINST the background of today's controversial Rylands Management Committee elections, the South African Students Association has called on black organisations and concerned individuals to "excommunicate" those involved in management committees.

Last week a civic association representing residents of Rylands Estate urged residents not to take part in the elections for five vacant seats on the Rylands Management Committee.

In response to this a candidate for the election called on leaders to use the channels provided by the Government.

#### OSTRACISE

A statement released by South African Students Association requests "all authentic black organisations, groups and associations and ethical concerned individuals to:

- "Excommunicate those involved in the management committees.
- "Ostracise all those related to or involved in the institutions of oppression.

"The management committee was created by the ruling systems to divide and control people within the confines of exploitation," the statement said.

"Thus the people who are involved in the management committees maintain the machinery of oppression."

# Assocom pleads for free areas

ARGUS  
23/7/82  
80

THE Western Cape regional congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce yesterday urged immediate Government action to create free trade areas.

It also urged the Government to eliminate labour preference policies and to remove racial controls on cinemas, restaurants and theatres.

The three motions, introduced by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, called on the Government to:

- Immediately empower municipal authorities, affected management committees and community councils to declare free trade areas within their respective areas and for the Group Areas Act to be amended accordingly.

- Amend labour regulations to allow qualified black residents in the Western Cape to be

employed without the present restrictions applicable to them under the coloured labour preference policy.

- Free owners of cinemas, theatres and restaurants from statutory and administrative controls over the clientele they may wish to cater for.

Introducing the motion on free trade areas, Mr Tony Silberberg said existing prohibitions on business premises in the major commercial areas restricted by members of all population groups from sharing fully in the economic development of the country.

"This acts as a brake on the private enterprise system and denies opportunities to black and brown businessmen to acquire additional management and executive training, and prevents the formation of inter racial partnerships," he said.

THE South African market was not "free" enough to function satisfactorily, the Western Cape regional congress of Assocom heard yesterday.

Mr M C O'Dowd, alternate director and manager of the Anglo American Corporation and chairman of the Free Market Foundation of Southern Africa, said there were two main interferences in the market — one feudal and the other "rhetoric socialist."

"The feudal survives in South Africa through overtly racist legislation, such as job reservation in all its forms, restrictions on the access of black people to property and restrictions on the free movement of black people," he said.

## THEORIES

"The restriction of access of blacks to property for business purposes is an extremely serious derogation from free enterprise.

"It goes substantially further even than can be justified on the theories of separate development, for blacks have no adequate access to business

# 'Feudal' brake on SA market

premises even in separate areas."

Mr O'Dowd said the restrictions on the freedom of movement of potential workers were imposed not only at the expense of those workers, but also at the expense of those who would employ them.

"It is indeed a very interesting question whether in the longer term these kinds of restrictions benefit anybody, for they consist very largely in the sacrifice of an unquantified but unlimited potential for growth for the sake of the short-term security of a few people."

# NGK editor: We must be realistic

Argus 30/7/82

80

Argus Religion Reporter

THE Rev G S J Moller, editor of Die Kerkbode and Cape Moderator of the NGK, in an editorial article this week denied that "irreconcilability is elevated to a principle of society" in South Africa. Again attacking the open letter by 123 church-

men calling for a new deal in South Africa with reconciliation between all groups, in terms of Scripture, Mr Moller said that only about 40 serving ministers of the white Ned Geref Kerk's 1 600 ministers had signed the letter.

Defending certain apartheid laws, he said: "In a multinational situation such as in South Africa, it is understandable that for the orderly co-existence of the different groups measures for which must be taken for which biblical grounds cannot be advanced, in so many words."

Regarding enforced removals, the disruption of marital and family life, too little expenditure on black education, low wages and bad housing for blacks, Mr Moller said that although these problems filled one with passion, "we must be realistic."

Practical and financial reasons and the numerical difference between white and non-white all played a part, he said. And on the opening of all NGK church doors to all races, Mr Moller said this was "already the policy of our church — naturally, where neces-

sary, with approval of the local church council." He said it was a pity the open letter should appear at a time when the Government was working on a new constitutional system, and an extremely important NGK national synod was due to be held.

91643 30/7/82

# Group Areas 'unacceptable'

80

**Religion Reporter**  
THE Group Areas and Mixed Marriages Acts are "unacceptable politically" in the light of the Bible, says Dr Willem Nicol, one of the 123 members of the Dutch Reformed Churches who signed the recent open letter.

Dr Nicol, minister to students at the University of Pretoria and minister of the Universiteitsoord congregation, said in reply to questions by Mr Johannes Froneman of Die Kerkbode that politics and religion could not be separated.

The interview is on the front page of the magazine.

Dr Nicol said the open letter contained nothing new. It set out the "old truths" in a clear, contemporary style.

### AUTHENTIC

"That the Scriptures must be applied directly to politics is also authentically Reformed," he said.

The letter did not create differences between sections of the NGK, but made people more aware of the latent polarisation in the NGK.

Dr Nicol was asked the significance of the letter's statement that "a system

in which irreconcilability is elevated to a principle of society, and the various parts of the population are estranged from one another, is unacceptable".

He said: "Some people have understood the reference to the 'system' as the whole present policy of the Government. However, that is not what stands in the letter.

"Numerous elements of present policy are a quiet acknowledgement that the original apartheid policy was partially wrong.

"What is rejected in this letter is the original apartheid ideal and attitude to life, in which the fundamental irreconcilability of people played a basic role".

Dr Nicol was also asked about a passage saying that "the laws which have become symbols of this estrangement, including the laws on mixed marriages, race classification and group areas, cannot be defended by the Bible".

He said: "The letter means that the laws as they now appear in the Statute Book and as now implemented are wrong in the light of the Scripture.

Cape Times 31/7/82

# Ethnic municipalities problems foreseen

Staff Reporter  
TAMPERING with the system of local government by creating artificial municipalities out of group areas to accommodate ethnicity would create more problems than it would solve, Mr Les du Preez, said yesterday.

Mr Du Preez, a member

of the President's Council, was addressing a South African Institute of Public Administration symposium on the PC's constitutional proposals and local government at the Civic Centre yesterday.

The importance of local government could not be

over-emphasized, he said.

The government could not afford to cut out new areas simply because the majority of people in the area was not white in an attempt to take pressure off the central government. This would be "pure madness".

He said that the PC's recommendations had raised the expectations of the coloured people but he feared that they would receive a "sharp setback".

What South Africa needed was a system that reflected the multi-racial character of the country and at the same time flexible enough to withstand the enormous pressures that it would be subjected to.

The system would have to be arranged to "prevent an unsophisticated group from taking over" and the lowering of standards that could result, while at the same time the system should not be discriminatory.

Now was the time to educate all people in the value of democracy so that when the whites became — as the coloured and Indian groups were — a dwindling minority, they could be secure in the knowledge that others respected democratic principles.

## Evans backs PC on local govt

Staff Reporter

THE President's Council was correct in saying that local government was a constitutional "cornerstone", the Town Clerk, Dr Stan Evans, said yesterday.

Addressing the South African Institute of Public Administration symposium on the President's Council recommendations, Dr Evans agreed with the PC that it was in local government that there was the maximum opportunity for local choices and priorities.

He said: "The democratic participative grassroots thrust is downwards to smaller identifiable and accessible units of local government while the scale-economy and large-scale efficiency thrust is upwards to regional bodies with larger service areas.

"To meet the needs of all communities — and we must recognize in South Africa that some communities are or will be recent arrivals to the exercise of a franchise and may want to exercise it fully for some time to come — we shall have to find the most suitable balance, but not necessarily the same rigid pattern for all parts of the country," he said.

Dr Evans added that "we may well have to be prepared to give up some 'benefits' or 'advantages' we presently have in favour of others for the broader community or the longer term".



# 73392 coloured families resettled under Group Areas

ARGUS  
5/5/82  
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**Political Correspondent**  
UP to September 1981, 2013 white, 73392 coloured and 34135 Indian families were resettled in terms of the Group Areas Act, according to the latest report of the Department of Community Development.

From October 1980 to September 1981 62 white, 2583 coloured and 1201 Indian families were moved.

The report says an inevitable result of the establishment of separate residential areas was the resettlement of disqualified persons in their own residential areas.

"Areas are assigned with due regard to the extent of possible uprooting and everything possible is done to avoid unnecessary uprooting," the report says.

"The vast majority of

families resettled lived in slums and under appallingly overcrowded conditions in areas where often none or very few community facilities existed and where rent exploitation was commonplace."

They were resettled in communities where proper housing at reasonable prices was provided for them, ownership was strongly encouraged and necessary community facilities were provided.

# PC votes to retain Areas Act

AR 645 20/5/82

80

## Political Staff

THE Group Areas Act itself contained no discrimination which she could find, Mrs Margaret Lessing, director of the Women's Bureau of South Africa, told the President's Council yesterday. But, she added, there was discrimination in the manner in which the Act was applied.

She was one of a huge majority of the council who voted yesterday in support of a recommendation by the human relations and planning committees of the council that the Group Areas Act be retained, with changes to the manner in which it was applied.

Mr S B Mentor, a coloured member of the council, said there could be no doubt that the Act discriminated against people of colour by denying them the free choice of where to live. There were other negative aspects, too, and these might well outweigh the positive aspects, but the positive aspects could not be ignored.

## SUFFERING

Another coloured member, Mr P T Saunders, said he was opposed to the principle of the Act, which had caused great suffering to his people. Nevertheless, he supported the recommendation that it be retained, though with changes to the manner in which it was applied.

The Griqua leader, Mr A S le Fleur, described the Group Areas Act as "the key to the future

economic advancement of the coloured people" but conceded that in the past it had caused great suffering.

## DISTRICT SIX

The former National Party MP for Piketberg, Mr Nic Treurnicht, criticised the Government's rejection of the President's Council recommendation that District Six be restored to the coloured people, but said that while he wished the Group Areas Act could be scrapped, it would probably not be possible to regulate South African society without it.

An Indian member, Mr Ismail Kathrada, called for the unqualified scrapping of the Group Areas Act, saying: "We just do not need it any more."

# Apartheid is more entrenched than before — Anglican

ARGUS 20/9/82

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## Religion Reporter

APARTHEID was not "dead", as claimed at Cabinet level in 1979, but was still being rigidly enforced, the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church was told at the weekend.

Opening a discussion on apartheid, the chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, Mr Matt Esau, said apartheid and racism were more entrenched than before and the proposed constitutional changes would give greater permanence to the system.

"White racism is being maintained by escalating violence and oppression," Mr Esau said.

The "adapt or die" statement of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the "apartheid is dead" statement of the Minister of Co-operation

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had been seen in 1979 as signs of hope.

## ENTRENCHED

"But when we look at the state of South African society today we witness an apartheid more entrenched than ever before."

Mr Esau said the Group Areas Act, continued uprooting and relocation of black people, influx control and increasing security legislation were among the entrenching factors.

"The ruthlessness in enforcing apartheid is accompanied by an alarming increase in militarism. The defence budget seems to receive top priority over subsidies for bread and other basic food commodities."

In the apartheid system, rampant black un-

employment, an acute shortage of skilled manpower and the sharply rising cost of living all added fuel to an already explosive situation.

The Prime Minister's constitutional proposals appeared to entrench the system still further. Not only would the proposed executive President be elected by a white majority in an electoral college, but only the majority parties would take part in that election.

## RIGHTS

The President would be above Parliament and vested with enormous power. With political power removed from Parliament, the inclusion of Indians or coloured people in Parliament would be meaningless.

All tiers of the new system were based on race. And for the new system to succeed, 70

percent of the population, who were African, would have to be satisfied with no say in the Government. They were to exercise their rights in the homelands.

"The community response has been outright rejection of the President's Council and its proposals as another form of oppression. By 'community' I am referring to those people who suffer in areas to which they have been moved, who are suffering from the increasing cost of rent, electricity, food and bread, bus fares and general sales tax."

Mr Esau said the Church had to be seen opposing apartheid. The Church had to emphasise the call for a national convention, for decent housing and for free and non-racial education.

(News by B Stuart 122, St George's Street, Cape Town)

## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

## WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Synod to debate Group Areas and Immorality Acts

AKGAS 27/9/82

80

## Religion Reporter

THE Sendingkerk synod will have strongly-worded motions on apartheid legislation before it later this week in the light of the ethical demands of Christianity.

The Group Areas Act, Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act, all rejected by the Sendingkerk, will probably be debated when synodical commissions present their reports.

A motion calling on the Sendingkerk not to apply for permits under the Group Areas Act because the Act was sinful, has already been introduced.

The motion arose from a legal requirement on the church to seek a permit for one of its ministers to live in a manse in the "white area" of Vredenburg Saldanha.

The Rev A J Esterhuysen of Saldanha Bay introduced a motion recalling that the 1978 synod rejected the Group Areas Act as unscriptural. He said synod should support church councils whose obedience to scripture led them to refuse to apply for residential permits.

Synod asked Mr Esterhuysen to bring his motion forward when the report of the church's commission on ecumenical affairs was discussed.

The Moderamen told synod it raised the issue last year with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the then Minister of the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch.

During that interview the Moderamen of the Sendingkerk asked:

● That no further removals of families should take place from District Six;

● That District Six should be seen as the traditional residential area of the coloured and Malay community and should be made available to this community for development;

● That any portion of District Six set aside as a business area should be open to occupation by all races.

The Sendingkerk Moderamen also asked the Prime Minister to rescind the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

Subsequently, it was invited to join the Anglican Church in new approaches to the Government for the removal of both pieces of legislation.

Rom 28/9/72

# Priests defiant on mixing law

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

SOUTHERN African Catholic priests have recommended to bishops that they encourage a policy of black and white priests sharing accommodation to foster a better understanding of each other.

The decision, taken earlier this month by the Southern African Council of Priests (SACP) at its annual meeting, is directly in conflict with the Group Areas Act which forbids whites and blacks to live in the same area.

And if the recommendation by the consultative body of the church is accepted by the Southern African Bishops' Conference at its next meeting in October, it could further strain relations between the Government and the church.

Father Emil Blaser, former secretary of the SACP, said yesterday Catholic priests realised the decision was in contravention of the Group Areas Act, but believed it was in the interests of Christian principles that they should come to know one another better, even if

this meant breaking the law.

He said that whites living in black areas and vice versa were "nothing new" for a number of priests had been doing so for some time — without Government permission.

A spokesman for the Southern African Bishops' Conference said yesterday the issue would have to be discussed by the bishops' conference before it could become official policy.

It has been reported in the latest edition of the Southern Cross, official mouthpiece of the Catholic Church in Southern Africa, that other recommendations which will be put to the bishops for consideration are that the bishops be requested to:

- Speak out more often and strongly against measures weighing on the poor, such as the recent bread price increase;
- Press for repeal of SA's law forbidding interracial marriage; and
- Encourage parents to help instruct their children in the faith.

CAPE TIMES 10/11/82

# Man to write exam in kitchen again?

Staff Reporter

A COLOURED school principal who had to write a University of South Africa examination in the kitchen of the Clanwilliam Ned Geref church, may have to sit there again today when he writes a second paper.

The Rev Gideon Boshoff, who separated Mr Johannes Joorst from three white candidates writing examinations in the church last week, was quoted in the Burger yesterday as saying he would make the same arrangements for Mr Joorst to write the second paper of an Afrikaans-Nederlands examination today.

## 'Right is right'

"I cannot let myself be frightened off by his threatening attitude.

"What is right is right and what is just is just. If I change now, there will be a stigma attached to me," Mr Boshoff said.

However, if it was cold today, the kitchen would be too cold for Mr Joorst and other arrangements would be made, he said.

Mr Boshoff could not be contacted at the church or rectory throughout yesterday afternoon.

Mr Joorst, principal of the Eselbank Primary School near Clanwilliam, is currently reading for a BA degree by correspondence.

Neither Unisa's local representative, Mr EJJ Olivier, nor the vice-rector, Professor Frans van den Bogaerde, could be reached yesterday to ascertain what arrangements had been made for Mr Joorst.

Mr Joorst said he felt "very humiliated" by last week's incident and hoped it would not be repeated today.

Mr Boshoff also told the Burger someone had telephoned him from Johannesburg to ask whether he realized how much damage he had caused South Africa.

"However, it is not I, but Mr Joorst who is damaging South Africa. Why did he go and tell it to the newspapers?"

10/11/82

# Plan on Indian shops complete

By David Breier, Chief Reporter

The Government has almost completed its controversial plan to move Indian businessmen into separate shopping centres. A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said in Pretoria it regarded the task as practically complete. Indian complexes in Roodepoort and Germiston were being planned, he said. The department was considering making land available to Indian entrepreneurs instead of building shops itself.

## DELAYING

He said lack of funds was delaying the proposed new Indian business complex in Potgietersrus, but for the rest, the programme was complete. The department has built more than 50 business centres in the country for all races — 28 being for Transvaal Indians.

By far the largest is the R16.2 million in Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg, which was built in the 1970s and which would cost far more at today's building costs. The spokesman said the department intended selling shops to existing shopkeepers in the cities and smaller rural centres under the Sectional Titles Act.

## CHOICE

He said shops would be sold only to existing shopkeepers who would be given a choice of whether to buy or continue renting. If shopkeepers chose not to buy, their shops would be sold to anyone else and they would be able to continue renting them. The department maintains that with few exceptions, the Indian business complexes are commercially successful, but Indian community leaders deny this, saying some centres are unsuccessful and bankruptcies have resulted.

See Page 11.

- Ceteris Paribus
- Price
- Function
- Inferior Good
- Substitutes
- Complements
- Perfect Competition
- 'Rise' in Demand (or Supply)
- 'Increase in Quantity Demanded' (Q)
- Equilibrium
- Maximum Price
- Minimum Price
- Rent Control
- Minimum Wages Legislation
- International Trade
- Transport Costs
- Tariff
- Economic Rent.

# Areas Act 'diabolical' — Russell

ARGUMENT 19/11/82 (20) (80)

Religion Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — The coloured community of the Cape had suffered more than any other population group under the Group Areas Act, the Most Rev Philip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town, said last night.

Delivering his Charge in opening the Anglican Synod, he described the Group Areas Act as "truly diabolical", affecting the coloured community most severely, just as re-settlements affected black people most.

"Prior to the Group Areas Act, there was a sort of cheerful cheek-by-jowliness in the Western Province which I do not think was repeated anywhere else.

### Forced out

"Folk were then forced to leave family homes, occupied sometimes for three or more generations, and made to move sometimes two or three times before finally being able to settle down."

Archbishop Russell said many coloured people still occupied in their old homes.

They had to be told that they had to leave their homes and that they would be able to find a new home. He said that many of these people will say where they are going to worship.

In this context, it was easy to see how the proposed division of the Cape Town diocese would be regarded as a sort of extension of the Act.

He said that the Cape diocese would become a very anxious diocese for the next few years.

He was setting up a diocese to extend to the north of the Cape diocese of the South Africa.

If for any reason the diocese would be established as a new Metropolitan diocese from the Cape diocese, it must be so.



With the exception of the Group Areas Act, non-representation in Parliament was singled out by coloured and Indian respondents to a Human Sciences Research Council survey as the statutory measure which grieved them the most, according to a preliminary report on the survey.

Altogether 2 350 whites, coloured people and Indians were involved in the survey, on people's perception of the Government's initiatives for constitutional reform.

Those surveyed broadly represent the country's urban concentrations.

Questions put to the coloured and Indian respondents only, showed that 58 percent of coloured people and 45 percent of Indians believed their chances of obtaining equal political rights with whites were

# 'Group Areas Act hurts most'

Sta 20/12/82

improved by their supporting recommendations such as those of the President's Council.

Twenty-two and 31 percent indicated that their chances were not improved by their supporting such recommendations, while the rest were uncertain.

"It should be noted that the 22 percent of the coloured people and the 31 percent of the Indians who felt their chances of obtaining equal political rights with whites were not improved by their support did not indicate that they would reject the recommendations," the report said.

"Only 15 percent of the coloured respondents and 16 percent of the Indians believed that the recommendations of the President's Council held no benefits for their population groups.

"The definite response of the Indians revealed that 42 percent saw benefits in the recommendations, while 20 percent believed they held no benefit," the report said.

"About three out of every 10 Indians and four out of every 10 coloured people felt that the recommenda-

tions would not necessarily give rise to a move away from apartheid."

The report said almost 80 percent of the coloured respondents and 70 percent of the Indians felt the President's Council recommendations would at least in part ensure a better future for their children.

Asked to state their most pressing and immediate needs, they underscored the high premium placed on better job and occupational opportunities, better educational facilities and better housing.

"Judging by the re-

sponds pattern, these two groups were not caused the most personal grief by Acts such as the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Population Registration Act and the question of separate schools, but rather by the Group Areas Act (40 and 37 percent respectively) and the fact that they did not enjoy direct parliamentary representation (29 and 20 percent respectively)," the report said.

"Fewer than four percent of both respondent groups said participation in protest actions was the most effective way of improving their lot."

Thirty-three percent of the coloured respondents and 52 percent of the Indians nevertheless felt that a form of active non-violent protest could be instrumental in obtaining equal political rights.

"It appears that, with the exception of the Group Areas Act, non-representation in Parliament was singled out by both groups as the statutory measure which personally grieved them the most. "Only 3 percent of the Coloured respondents and 6 percent of the Indians held the view that they could best improve their lot through greater participation in party political activities in their own circle."

## Protest is seen as paying

More than half the whites questioned in a Human Sciences Research Council attitude survey on perception of socio-political change agreed that coloured people and Indians would regard the President's Council's proposals as proof that protest actions paid off.

Fifty-two percent of Whites felt that way, said the HSRC's preliminary report on the survey.

Eighty-four percent of coloured and 80 percent of Indian respondents felt the same in the sample of 2 350 whites, coloured people and Indians from urban centres.

"Sixty percent of whites said the proposals could arouse hopes among the coloured people and Indians which would place white interests under increasing pressure," the report said.

"This point of view was rejected by 29 percent of the respondents while 11 percent were uncertain or did not voice an opinion."

A considerable proportion of each of the three population groups believed the proposals would not enable the proposed executive state president to rule as a dictator. Only the Indians had a majority (55 percent) opinion that he would be able to do so.

Among white and coloured respondents 67 percent and 61 percent respectively believed the proposals did not make a dictatorial style of government possible.

About 45 percent of whites, 52 percent of coloured respondents and 62 percent of the Indians accepted that the proposals meant a coloured or Indian person could become executive state president.

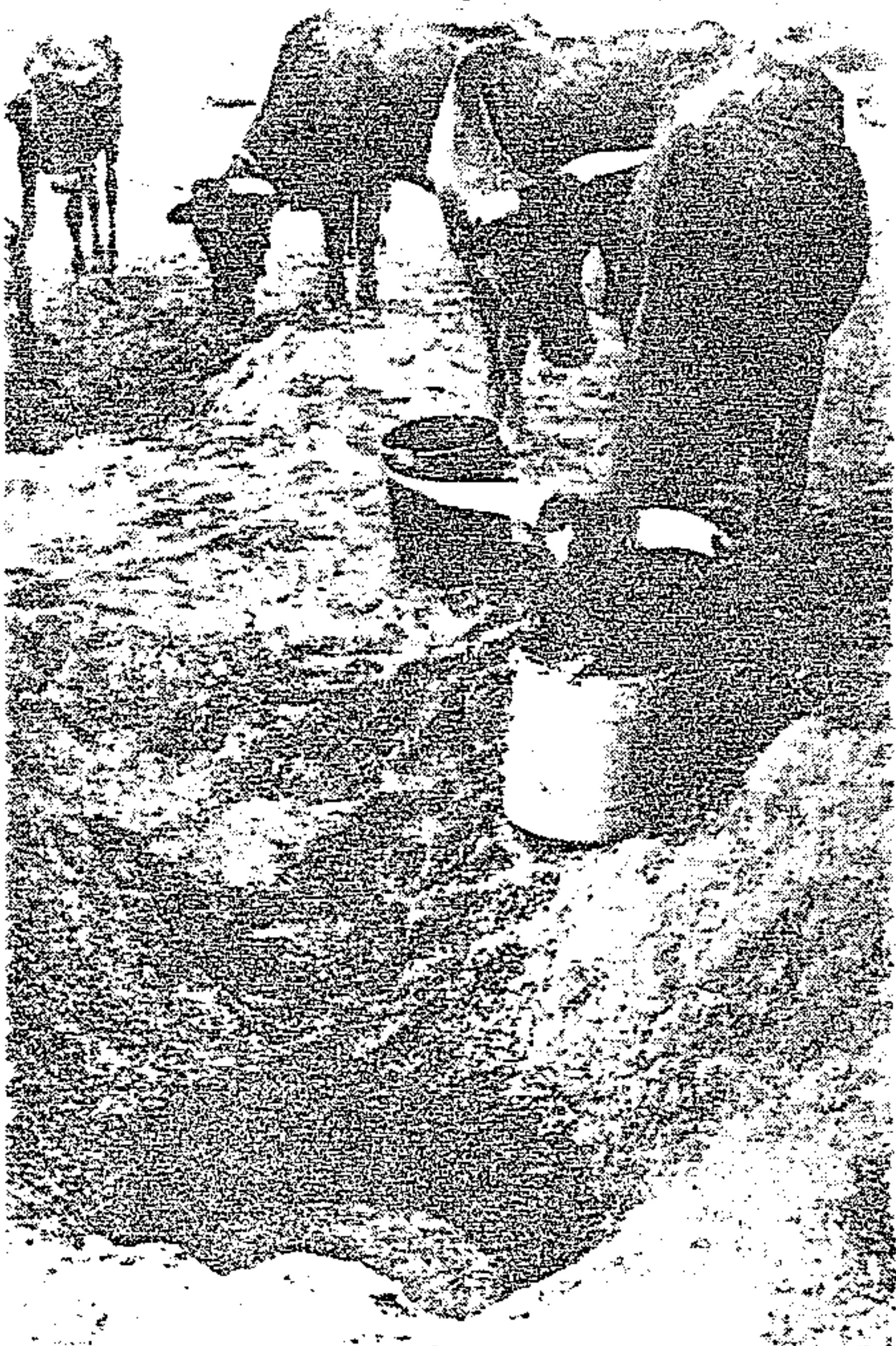
Seventy-four percent of white and 65 percent of coloured or Indian respondents believed that colour would play a less important role if the council's proposals became a reality.—Sapa.

GROUP AREAS GENERAL  
CARE

1983

JAN. — DEC.

# is on ther



Some- man ara- sanens village dug a hole in a river bed to get water but she was pushed away from her filled bucket by some thirsty cows. ● Picture by Alf Kumalo

## icken farmers g bankruptcy

the farmers' financial burden. A spokesman for the National Maize Producers' Organisation said today that 15 percent of the country's crop had been destroyed and if no rain fell within the next week this figure could soar. A South African Agricultural Union spokesman said State subsidies have already been damaged or are just wilting in the heat. Temperatures in the Transvaal today were expected to equal those of the past week. The expected maximum for Johannesburg was 32 deg C and in Pretoria the temperature was climbing to 34 deg C. Nelspruit was heading for a temperature of

## Labour's target is Group Areas Act

8D Star 11/1/83  
By Anthony Dugan

The Labour Party will use its new power lever to try to negotiate Government concessions on the Group Areas Act, mainly in respect of the estimated 8 000 black people living illegally in Johannesburg's white flatland and suburbs.

In an interview yesterday the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader, indicated that issues arising from the application of the Group Areas Act would be high on the agenda in early meetings between his party and Government leaders.

### SUSPEND

"We will be asking the Government to stop all further proclamations of group areas and to suspend prosecutions under the Act," Mr Hendrickse said. The first meeting with Government leaders will be held next month and these issues could well be discussed then, he added.

The Government had steadfastly refused to suspend the Group Areas Act, but the Labour Party would now take up a negotiating stance on issues of its implementation, according to Mr Hendrickse.

The Labour Party is now in a strong negotiating position as a result of its willingness to test the Government's new constitutional arrangement, and a determined effort to use its muscle on behalf of blacks who move into "white" areas to escape the housing shortage could have dramatic implications in Johannesburg.

### EVICTION

According to Actstop, a community body assisting blacks prosecuted for living in "white" areas, there are now between 8 000 and 12 000 coloured people, Indians and blacks living illegally in Johannesburg flats and houses.

A Supreme Court decision last month, which effectively ruled that people convicted under the Group Areas Act should

## Schoolboy held for brutal attack

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A schoolboy has been ordered to be detained indefinitely for stabbing and sexually assaulting a teacher.

The 15-year-old boy tried to strangle the woman teacher with a handkerchief, he indecently assaulted her and stabbed her 19 times in the stomach.

After the attack he locked the 44-year-old music teacher in a storeroom where other teachers heard her cries for help an hour later, the Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

The boy was convicted of wounding with intent, indecent assault and robbing the teacher of R27.

The judge said he could find no reasonable explanation for the attack. He said the boy may be released once the authorities are satisfied he was safe to be freed.

### The way to a new you...



A new year lies ahead... the perfect moment to start thinking about a new you — a new look, new projects, a new fitness drive, new courses. For hundreds of ideas on how to improve body, mind and spirit, see

**TODAY!**

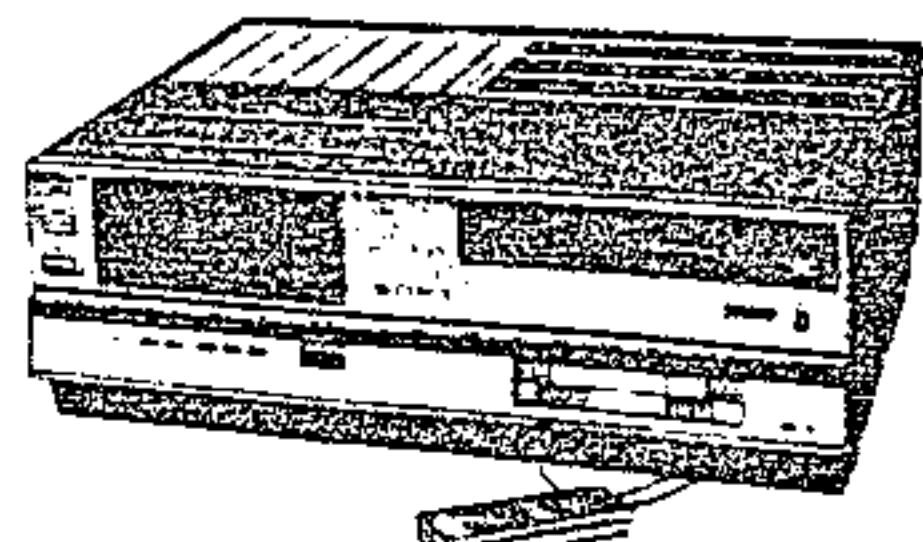
### The Bookie's Bet

The Bookie's Bets for tomorrow Newmarket are: Best Each fourth race, and Best Each PRIDE in the

# MODERN RADIO

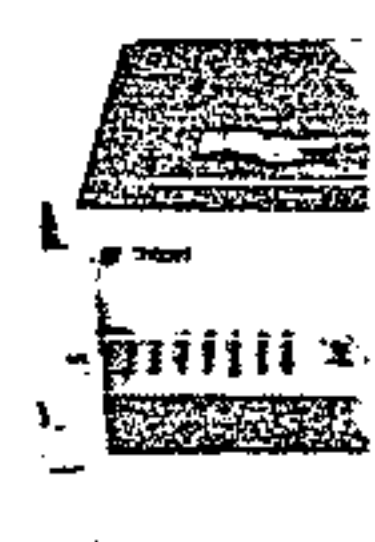
## The One Stop Video

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FREE TV VIDE...  
FREE CORDLES...  
FREE MOVIES...  
R170 dep. month (2 years to pay)



...ern Transvaal some-  
...vival between human  
...e Masemola of Mara-  
...sanens village dug a hole in a river bed to get water  
...but she was pushed away from her filled bucket by  
...some thirsty cows. ● Picture by Alf Kumalo

# It-stricken farmers facing bankruptcy

operatives about the  
t effective relief  
sures.  
farmers are worried  
their debts continue to  
ease.  
debtedness to the  
d Bank now tops  
0 million, three per-  
of which is arrears.  
ore than R1 200 mil-  
s currently owed by  
ners to the co-opera-  
s  
ore than R700 million  
is arrears.  
nother R400 million  
ed to commercial  
ks further increases

the farmers' financial  
burden.  
A spokesman for the  
National Maize Pro-  
ducers' Organisation said  
today that 15 percent of  
the country's crop had  
been destroyed and if no  
rain fell within the next  
week this figure could  
soar.  
A South African Agricul-  
tural Union spokesman  
said State subsidies  
might not be the answer  
to the farmers' plight.  
"What must be estab-  
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have already been da-  
maged or are just wilting  
in the heat."  
Temperatures in the  
Transvaal today were ex-  
pected to equal those of  
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The expected maxi-  
mum for Johannesburg  
was 32 deg C and in Pre-  
toria the temperature  
was climbing to 34 deg C.  
Nelspruit was heading  
for a temperature of  
36 deg C while in Messina  
and Skukuza tempera-  
tures topped 40 deg C.  
A spokesman for the  
Pretoria Weather Bureau  
said an expected high-  
pressure area along the  
Natal coast tomorrow  
could bring some cooler  
air over the Eastern  
Transvaal.  
No relief in the form of  
rain could be expected,  
he said.  
● See Page 19.

## ran away with him

At the Station Hotel, Roodepoort,  
Mr G J P Scheepers (44), of Rosabil  
Court, Hillbrow, told ambulancemen he  
had a heart condition.  
When a fight broke out in the room  
he was in he did not want to get in-  
volved so he dashed out of a door.

...use the new power level  
to try to negotiate Gov-  
ernment concessions on  
the Group Areas Act,  
mainly in respect of the  
estimated 8 000 black peo-  
ple living illegally in  
Johannesburg's white  
flatland and suburbs.  
In an interview yester-  
day the Rev Allan Hen-  
drickse, Labour Party  
leader, indicated that  
issues arising from the  
application of the Group  
Areas Act would be high  
on the agenda in early  
meetings between his  
party and Government  
leaders.

### SUSPEND

"We will be asking the  
Government to stop all  
further proclamations of  
group areas and to sus-  
pend prosecutions under  
the Act," Mr Hendrickse  
said. The first meeting  
with Government leaders  
will be held next month  
and these issues could  
well be discussed then, he  
added.

The Government had  
steadfastly refused to  
suspend the Group Areas  
Act, but the Labour  
Party would now take up  
a negotiating stance on  
issues of its implementa-  
tion, according to Mr  
Hendrickse.

The Labour Party is  
now in a strong negotiat-  
ing position as a result of  
its willingness to test the  
Government's new consti-  
tutional arrangement,  
and a determined effort  
to use its muscle on be-  
half of blacks who move  
into "white" areas to es-  
cape the housing short-  
age could have dramatic  
implications in Johannes-  
burg.

### EVICTION

According to Actstop, a  
community body assist-  
ing blacks prosecuted for  
living in "white" areas,  
there are now between  
8 000 and 12 000 coloured  
people, Indians and  
blacks living illegally in  
Johannesburg flats and  
houses.

A Supreme Court deci-  
sion last month, which ef-  
fectively ruled that peo-  
ple convicted under the  
Group Areas Act should  
not be automatically  
evicted as part of their  
sentence, has partly re-  
moved the shadow hang-  
ing over those facing  
eviction from their  
homes because of prose-  
cutions under the Act.

But, says Mr Cassim  
Saloojee, chairman of  
Actstop, this court ruling  
has in some ways made it  
more difficult to fight  
evictions. "Now landlords  
● To Page 2 Col 4.

Crown Court was told yesterday.  
The boy was convicted of wounding  
indecent assault and robbing the teacher.  
The judge said he could find no rea-  
son for the attack. He said the boy  
leased once the authorities are satisfied  
to be freed.

## Labour looks at Areas Act

▶ from page 1

have begun issuing their  
own eviction notices to  
black tenants — a move  
which we believe is the  
result of pressure from  
the authorities who see  
the Supreme Court ruling  
as closing one door."

Mr Saloojee said he  
knew of 30 families af-  
fected by such a notice in  
one Johannesburg block.  
Similar action had re-  
cently been taken against  
black tenants in three  
other blocks. "We believe  
the Government is pursu-  
ing the segregation of liv-  
ing areas as relentlessly  
as ever."

### EMPLOYMENT

He added that the flow  
of coloured and Indian  
people to Johannesburg  
was continuing unabated  
because the recession had  
driven them from other  
parts of the country to  
seek employment.

According to communi-  
ty leaders, more than  
10 000 families are wait-  
ing for houses in Johan-  
nesburg's coloured and  
Indian areas.

Giving evidence in a  
Group Areas case a year  
ago, an official of the De-  
partment of Community  
Development said that  
the accommodation back-  
log was such that houses  
were only then being al-  
located to coloured and  
Indian families who had  
applied nine years ear-  
lier.

● Mr Jac Rabie, chair-  
man of the Labour Party  
in the Transvaal, has  
called on his vice-chair-  
man, Mr Mahomed Dan-  
gor, to reconsider his de-

Mr Dangor, along with  
several other prominent  
coloured leaders, quit the  
Labour Party after its  
decision to take part in  
the new constitutional  
dispensation.

Mr Rabie said it ap-  
peared to him that  
pressure had been exert-  
ed on Mr Dangor to quit.  
Mr Dangor could not be  
reached for comment be-  
cause he is abroad.

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# Labour bid to ease Areas Act

AREAS  
12/1/03  
20

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Labour Party will use its new power lever to try to negotiate Government concessions on the Group Areas Act. Its main target will be the estimated 8 000 black people living illegally in Johannesburg's white flatland and suburbs.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, the Labour Party leader, indicated in an interview that issues arising from the application of the Group Areas Act would be high on the agenda in early meetings between the party and Government leaders.

## New talks

"We will be asking the Government to stop all further proclamations of new group areas and to suspend prosecutions under the Act," Mr Hendrickse said. The first meeting with Government leaders will be next month and these issues could well be discussed then, he added.

A serious effort by the Labour Party — now in a strong negotiating position following its willingness to test the Government's new constitutional arrangement — to use its muscle on behalf of blacks who move into "white" areas to escape the housing shortage could have dramatic implications in Johannesburg.

## More difficult

A Supreme Court decision last month, which effectively ruled that people convicted under the Group Areas Act should not be automatically evicted as part of their sentence, removed part of the shadow hanging over the hundreds of people now facing eviction from their homes because of prosecutions under the Act.



The Rev Allan Hendrickse

But, says Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, this court ruling has in some ways made it more difficult to fight evictions. "Now landlords have started to issue their own eviction notices to black tenants — a move which we believe is the result of pressure from the authorities who see the Supreme Court ruling as closing one door."

## Recession

Mr Saloojee said the flow of coloured and Indian people to Johannesburg was continuing because of the way the recession was biting in other parts of the country.

According to community leaders more than 10 000 families are waiting for houses in Johannesburg's coloured and Indian areas.

Meanwhile Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Labour Party in the Transvaal, has called on his vice-chairman, Mr Mahomed Dangor, to reconsider his decision to quit the party. Mr Dangor, with several other prominent coloured leaders, quit the Labour Party after its decision to take part in the new constitutional dispensation.



EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question in the order in which it has five columns (2) and

~~1735/14/127/13/13~~

The Cape Times, Monday, January 24, 1983 11

# Big black housing sale likely

**Own Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The government is expected to announce soon that it has agreed in principle to the mass sale of existing Administration Board housing to black tenants.

Mr Peter Richardson, president of the Association of Building Societies, told a press lunch last week: "We do not know officially, but we understand that it has been approved."

"The matter has been with the cabinet for 15 months and we are just waiting announcement of a decision in principle."

Asked to comment, Mr P D McEnery, Deputy Director-General of Community Development, said the government was "giving attention" to the sale of rented accommodation to tenants, not only of black housing,

but also of white, coloured and Indian rented accommodation.

The matter had not yet been finalized and any announcements would come from the Ministers of Community Development and of Co-operation and Development.

Mr McEnery pointed out that after the recommendations of the 1981 Viljoen Committee into Soweto's housing crisis had been accepted in principle by the cabinet, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had said steps would be taken to sell existing housing stock in urban areas to black residents.

Coloured tenants have already been given an option by the Johannesburg municipality to buy their houses — or face a steep increase in rent.

External
(3)

Date.....

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.).....

Subject.....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

### WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

80  
Non-Whites in White group areas  
Hansard Q. Col. 4-5  
2/2/83  
\*5. Mr. S. P. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether any charges in connection with the presence of non-Whites in White group areas were laid with the South African Police in the latest specified period of 12 months for

WEDNESDAY, 2

5

which figures are available; if so, how many charges;

- (2) whether the Police have investigated the charges; if so,
- (3) whether the investigations have been completed; if so,
- (4) whether prosecutions have been instituted as a result of the investigations; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, 885 for the period January to December 1982.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes, a number of these investigations has been completed.
- (4) Yes.

11/2/83  
Non-Whites residing in White group areas

80 Howard Q. Col. 97  
9. Mr. S. P. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians on (i) 30 June 1982 and (ii) 31 December 1982 resided in White Group areas in (aa) Pretoria, (bb) Johannesburg, (cc) Cape Town, (dd) Durban, (ee) Port Elizabeth and (ff) Bloemfontein in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to combat this situation; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when; if not,
- (3) whether any action is contemplated in this regard; if not, why not; if so, when?



~~80~~ Hansard, Q. Col. 128  
Technical Committee of Inquiry into the  
Group Areas Act and Related Legislation

16/2/83  
\*7. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the  
Minister of Community Development:

Whether the Technical Committee of  
Inquiry into the Group Areas Act and Re-  
lated Legislation has completed its investi-  
gations; if not, when is it expected that the  
investigations will be completed?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT:

The Technical Committee has not yet  
completed its investigation and it is there-  
fore at this stage very difficult to give an  
indication as to when it will be completed.  
It is however expected that the investiga-  
tion will possibly be completed during the  
second half of this year.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, aris-  
ing out of the hon. the Minister's reply, may  
we assume that the main remaining area of  
investigation of that committee is the Reser-  
vation of Separate Amenities Act and the  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act? Is  
that correct?

The MINISTER: No, that is not so.

80) ~~287~~ Hansard  
Reservation of Separate Amenities Act  
Q. Col. 186 - 187 18/2/83  
\*5. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether the Technical Committee referred to in the reply to Question No. 8 on 31 March 1982 and Question 4 on 16 April 1982 has made any progress in its investigation into all aspects of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act; if so, what progress;
- (2) whether such Committee has submitted a report on its findings; if not, when is it anticipated that the Committee will submit a report; if so.
- (3) whether such report will be (a) made public and (b) laid upon the Table;
- (4) whether it is envisaged that action

---

will be taken this year pursuant to the findings contained in such report; if so, what action?

\*20. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ.—Reply standing over.

*ESB* *Howard* 18/2/83  
Technikons: students  
Q. 61/195

\*21. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many (a) full-time and (b) part-time students were enrolled at technikons for Blacks as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) Mabopane East..... 586  
Shikoane Madala..... 1891  
Edendale..... 1182  
Mangosuthu..... 2483  
Total..... 1 141

(b) None.

Notes

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Although not full-fledged technikons, the said technical colleges offer technical training in certain study directions.  
<sup>3</sup> This technikon falls under KwaZulu.

Statistics for March 1982.

*Howard* Q. 61. 195  
Student teachers: bursaries  
18/2/83

\*22. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many bursaries were granted by his Department to Black student teachers in 1982 and (b) what was the total amount granted in that year?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 3 157.

(b) R908 900.00.

*ESB* *Howard* 18/2/83  
Technikons Q. 61. 196

\*23. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many technikons for Blacks are there in South Africa, (b) where are they located and (c) how many students can they accommodate?

(a) 2.

(b) At Soshanguve and Umlazi.

(c) The Mabopane East Technikon in Soshanguve can accommodate approximately 1 000 students at present and will accommodate approximately 5 000 students per year on a rotation system after completion.

The Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi can accommodate approximately 500 students per year on a rotation system.

International airports: duty-free shops

\*24. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether goods sold at duty-free shops at international airports in the Republic are subject to payment of general sales tax?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE AND OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Finance):  
Yes.

Uniform taxation system

\*25. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he intends to introduce legis-

lation during the current session of Parliament to tax all individuals in the Republic on the basis of a uniform system of taxation under one tax authority; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE AND OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Finance):

I shall be dealing with this matter in my Budget Speech next month.

*ESB* *Howard* 18/2/83  
Coloured managers in White areas  
Q. 61. 197

\*26. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any officials of his Department have informed employers that action would be taken against them in the event of their employing Coloured managers in businesses situated in proclaimed White areas; if so, in what towns have these warnings been issued;

(2) whether any action has been taken subsequent to such warning; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) No.

*ESB* *Howard* Q. 61. 197  
Black children: admission to schools  
18/2/83

\*27. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether his Department has conducted a census to establish the number of Black children who are unable to gain admission to schools; if so, what was the result of such census?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No.

Government stock

\*28. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the Government intends redeeming the R30 653 746 in Government stock held by farmers bought out under the consolidation scheme, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 3 on 11 February 1983; if so, (a) when and (b) what provision has been made for the payment thereof?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

The matter is still being investigated and no decisive reply can be furnished at this stage.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

*ESB* *Howard*  
Anchovy/pilchard/pelagic fish  
Q. 61. 198 - 199

\*29. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

How many tonnes of (a) anchovy and pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish had been landed during the current fishing season as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(a) 28 475 metric tons for the period 1 January 1983 to 13 February 1983.

(b) 25 673 metric tons for the period 1 January 1983 to 13 February 1983.

Fish meal

\*30. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

What was the (a) national consumption, and (b) level of imports, in tonnes, of fish meal in 1982?

MONDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

80 Hansard Q.601.  
Group Areas Act 21/2/83 233 - 234

38. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many families in each race group in each province (a) were mov-

ed from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement up to 31 December 1982 and (b) remained to be moved as at that date;

(2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement up to 31 December 1982 and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	White	Coloured	Indian
(1) (a)			
Cape Province .....	780	64 489	2 965
Transvaal .....	688	11 434	11 606
Orange Free State .....	None	2 300	None
Natal .....	817	3 725	24 914
(b)			
Cape Province .....	69	3 172	688
Transvaal .....	—	1 463	1 465
Orange Free State .....	31	—	—
Natal .....	—	529	1 659
(2) (a)			
Cape Province .....	3	88	300
Transvaal .....	32	81	1 541
Orange Free State .....	None	None	None
Natal .....	19	11	576

(b) In terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966 there are still 328 traders in Natal. 14 in the Transvaal and 589 in the Cape Province that can be classified as disqualified persons. The relevant traders will not necessarily all be resettled and for the present attention is only being given to the provision of alternative business premises or serviced sites for the traders who, due to urban renewal projects, new capital works or the clearance of unhygienic and slum conditions have to be moved.

# leads removals

**Political Correspondent**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— Coloured families and Indian businessmen have been hardest hit by forced removals in terms of the Group Areas Act. This emerges from figures given to Parliament

have been more seriously affected. More than 90 percent of all people moved from business premises were Indian, while the 1 541 Indian businessmen moved in the Transvaal account for 62 percent of the nationwide total.

White families made up 2 percent of the total moved and 1,1 percent of those who still had to be moved. White businessmen are only two percent of those who have had to leave their business premises.

From the introduction of the Group Areas Act to the end of last year, altogether 123 718 families were moved. Of these 2 285 (2 percent) were white, 81 948 (66 percent) were coloured and 39 485 (32 percent) were Indian.

A further 9 056 families have still to be moved — 100 (1,1 percent) of them white, 5 164 (57 percent) coloured and 3 792 (41,9 percent) Indian.

## 'Disqualified'

By the end of last year, 2 741 businessmen had to leave business premises. Of these, 54 (2 percent) were white, 180 (6,5 percent) coloured and 2 507 (91,5 percent) Indian.

Mr Kotze said a further 328 traders in Natal, 14 in the Transvaal and 598 in the Cape could be classified as "disqualified persons" in terms of the Group Areas Act. Not all would necessarily be resettled.



**Mr Pen Kotze**

yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze. Replying to a question tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), he detailed removals since the inception of the Act and the number still planned.

The figures show that coloured families account for 66 percent of white, coloured and Indian families moved since the act was introduced. Coloured families in the Cape alone make up 52 percent of removals throughout the country.

Indian families comprised 32 percent of residential-area removals, but Indian businessmen

~~211~~ ~~32~~ ~~60~~ (80)

Black owners of farms/small holdings

Hansard Q. Col. 555  
353. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether there are any Black owners of (a) farms and (b) small holdings in the Republic outside (i) the national states and (ii) areas scheduled for reversion to White ownership; if so,
- (2) (a) how many such owners are there in each category and (b) (i) what is the area of land involved and (ii) where is such land situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) Yes.  
(b) (i) and (ii) Yes.
- (2) (a) (i) and (ii) The required particulars are not readily available.  
(b) (i) and (ii) and it is not being kept in the form of a special register. A considerable volume of work will have to be undertaken to ascertain the particulars in the various Deeds Offices.

# A gentleman of the Brandwag <sup>80</sup>

REVELATIONS recently made about the wartime activities of a former commandant-general of the pro-Nazi Ossewa Brandwag (OB), the late Dr J F J "Hans" van Rensburg, have trained the spotlight on one of South Africa's stormiest, most fascinating and enigmatic personalities.

And within the context of these revelations, I am now able — 21 years after the event — also to reveal hitherto unpublished facts about a then-confidential interview with the man who was once South Africa's much-hated "Stormjaer Number One".

In the new book "For Volk and Führer," author Hans Strydom discloses that it was Dr Hans van Rensburg who, in spite of his strong opposition to South Africa's role in the war, warned the then Prime Minister, General Jan Smuts, of Nazi-trained Robey Leibbrandt's mission to assassinate him.

The facts I can now reveal concern Hans van Rensburg's disenchantment over his key role in the implementation of the Group Areas Act, with which — for some years after his resignation from the OB — he was intimately associated as chairman of the Western Cape Committee of the Group Areas Board.

As one of the reporters who covered a succession of sittings of the Van Rensburg committee in different parts of the Western Cape, I came to know Hans van Rensburg, an ardent Nationalist, quite well in those years.

At place after place — the more memorable of them being Simonstown and Caledon — Dr van Rensburg and his committee had to hear evidence from objectors to advertised proposals to remove coloured, Asian and black people from homes and from areas they had occupied, in some cases, for generations.

Time after time, one found oneself having to record tearful scenes in which (as in the case of a Malay tailor who had outfitted admirals and other naval officers from his third-generation shop in St George's Street, Simonstown) a succession of long-established citizens pleaded to be allowed to continue being an integral part of the community.

And in the end one sensed, from Dr van Rensburg's reactions and his off-the-record remarks, that he was becoming increasingly disillusioned, saddened and dispirited in his allotted task. The portents were that he had had enough.

Then, early in 1962, it was disclosed that Dr van Rensburg had suddenly resigned from the Group Areas Board after "serious differences of opinion" over the administration of the Group Areas Act between some of the board members and the then Minister of Coloured Affairs, Community Development and Housing, Mr P W Botha.

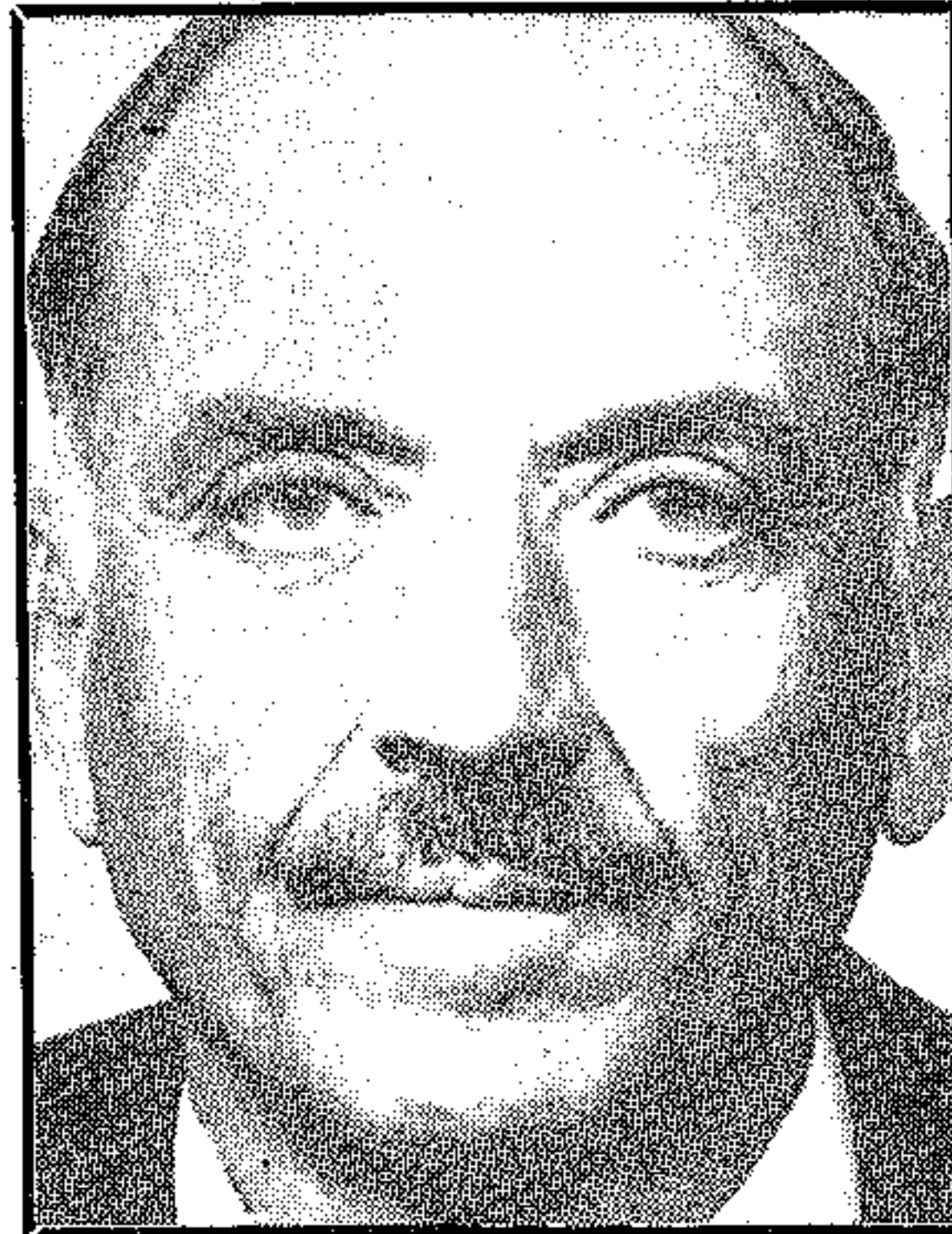
The reasons for these "differences" were never revealed, either by Dr van Rensburg or by the Government.

But on February 21 1962, I called on Dr van Rensburg when he made a flying visit to Cape Town to attend a Sanlam board meeting and asked if he could tell me the reasons for his sudden resignation?

After making it clear that we were speaking in confidence, Hans van Rensburg said:

"Williams, you have seen and you have heard what I have been seeing and hearing these last few years (a reference to the Group Areas hearings) ... and you will understand me when I tell you that a man can take just so much.

"I got out because I could not, with any



"HANS" VAN RENSBURG ... Group Areas activities against the grain.

By Roger Williams  
in Cape Town

conscience, go on doing what I was supposed to be doing.

"More and more, I found it was going against the grain for me. All those people ... you know what I mean. You've written about them.

"You have come to know me by now, so you won't have any difficulty, I'm sure, in seeing why I had to quit ..."

Dr van Rensburg died four years later of a heart-attack at Melkbosstrand, near Cape Town. He was 68.

With his Hitlerite, jackboot image in the Second World War, Hans van Rensburg was a much-feared and hated man because of his German sympathies and because of the OB's leading role in internal dissension in South Africa, and because of its terrorist activities ... activities of which he said he personally disapproved.

But the Hans van Rensburg one met in the post-war years did not fit this image at all. Tall, erect and soft-spoken, he came across as an urbane, erudite and cultured man with no bitterness in his makeup.

Ever-friendly and courteous, he had an engaging personality and he struck one as an essentially honest man, however wrong he may have been in his beliefs and in the course he had chosen in the war years.

The holder of a Stellenbosch doctorate in law, Hans van Rensburg was a brilliant scholar who, at the age of 30, was appointed private secretary to Tielman Roos, then Minister of Justice.

He became Secretary for Justice soon after this, and in 1936 was appointed by General Hertzog as Administrator of the Free State.

He was at one time Colonel of the Pretoria Regiment (Princess Alice's Own) and at the outbreak of the Second World War he was honorary colonel of the Free State Brigade.

Then the career of Hans van Rensburg took a sharp turn ... a turn he may have regretted taking in later life. Occasional asides certainly left one with this impression.

X  
80 Hansard 28/3/83  
Group Areas Act  
Q. 61, 828 - 829  
633. Mr. A. F. FOUCHÉ asked the Minister of Community Development:†

How many areas (a) have been proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, No. 36 of 1966, and (b) are still under consideration?

29

TUESDAY, 29

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 27.
- (b) 11.

**Group Areas Act**

644. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since February 1982; if so, (a) in which municipal areas and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes.
- (a) Potchefstroom;  
Cape Town;  
Springs.
  - (b) 19 May 1982;  
1 October 1982;  
29 October 1982.



THURSDAY, 31 MARCH 1983

†Indicates translated version

For written reply: *80* *Hewson*  
*31/3/83* *Q. Col. 911-912*  
Technical Committee to inquire into Group  
Areas Act and related Acts

499. Mr. M. A. TARR asked ask the Minister of Community Development:



Whether the Technical Committee appointed by his Department to inquire into the Group Areas Act and related Acts has been instructed to enter into negotiations with the (a) Cape, (b) Natal and (c) Transvaal Provincial Administrations in order to repeal or amend Ordinances (i) No. 20 of 1955 (Cape), (ii) No. 37 of 1967 (Natal) and (iii) No. 8 of 1958 (Transvaal) with a view to removing obstacles in the way of normal sport?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Although the Technical Committee's terms of references include related ordinances, no specific instructions were issued to negotiate with the Provincial Administrations mentioned.

# Call to open trading areas to all races

16/4/83 (28) (80) E. Post

BLACK businessmen should be free to run their businesses without restriction in the major ("white") commercial centres of the Border region, say Border businessmen.

And ultimately the same freedom should be extended to white businessmen, who should be permitted to operate in black areas.

Meeting in King William's Town this week under the umbrella of a regional congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), business delegates debated a motion calling for the creation of "free trade areas" in which restrictive provisions of the Group Areas Act would be frozen.

Proposed by the congress

hosts, the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, the motion noted that "existing prohibitions on the ownership or occupation by disqualified (black) persons of business premises in the major commercial centres of larger towns:

- "Restrict the full participation by members of all population groups in the economic development of the country.

- "Deny full opportunity to non-white businessmen to acquire additional management skills.

- "Discourage the formation of inter-racial partnerships.

- "Act as a brake on the private enterprise system in South Africa.

"Congress urges that municipal authorities, affected management committees and community councils be empowered to declare free trade areas within their respective areas of jurisdiction and that the Group Areas Act be amended accordingly at the earliest opportunity."

Proposing the motion, Mr Stuart Boucher pointed out the Riekert Commission had recommended that the Group Areas Act (1966) be amended effectively to allow black, coloured and Asian businessmen the right to operate in a commercial centre "provided that the institution of such areas shall not be refused by the Minister concerned and if a formal request has been received from a local authority (including a management committee and a consultative committee in

Indian and coloured group areas)".

"The chamber believes the approach adopted by the Riekert Commission is a sound one in the present circumstances," said Mr Boucher.

"Provided, however, that the areas so opened are not excessively restricted and cover a general trading area."

In a White Paper submitted to Parliament by the Department of the Prime Minister, added Mr Boucher, it is stated that the Government intended to amend the Group Areas Act so that areas available for occupation by all population groups can be designated in any proclaimed group area for business, commercial or professional purposes provided that such a step would not depress land values and lead to residential mixing.

Committee of Inquiry into the Group Areas  
Act and Other Acts 20/4/83

80 Howard Q. Col. 1031-1032  
\*30. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether he has received a report from the Committee of Inquiry into the Group Areas Act and Other Acts; if not, when is it anticipated that the said Committee will complete its report; if so,
- (2) whether the contents of the report will be made public;
- (3) whether the Government intends taking any action in consequence of the report; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:



20 APRIL 1983

1032

(1) The Technical Committee has not yet completed its investigation and it is therefore at this stage very difficult to give an indication as to when it will be completed. It is however expected that the investigation will possibly be completed during the second half of this year;

(2) and (3) the release of the contents of the report as well as steps emanating from it will be considered after the report has been received and studied.

Questions standing over from Friday, 15 April 1983:

Give more land to blacks,

By JOHN MOJAPELO  
Pretoria Bureau

VERY little land had been exempted from the Group Areas Act restrictions for black industrial advancement since the conference of top businessmen at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, in 1979, Mr Don MacRobert, managing director of "Get-Ahead" — the recently launched Soweto company

yesterday. Speaking at a function of the Licensing Executive Society at the Johannesburg Country Club, Mr MacRobert said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had indicated at the conference acceptance by the Government of the Riekert Commission proposals recommending the opening of areas for black industry and business.

"Since then, very little has been exempted from the Group Areas Act, for these purposes. I therefore reiterate the call for more ground to be made available for black industrial advancement," Mr MacRobert said.

He said while several countries had control conditions and restrictions, they did not enforce them as stringently as did South Africa.

"For this reason, foreign licensors are often surprised by and suspicious of the control exercised by the Department of Industries," Mr MacRobert said.

He said it was imperative that the licensee ensured that a prospective licensor was made fully aware of the situation at the outset and before negotiation had progressed beyond the initial stages.

Mr MacRobert said black representative bodies in industry and commerce in South Africa had indicated they were anxious to enter into fields of manufacturing and industry.

"They can no longer be simply regarded as being purveyors of goods made by others. They would like to become part of the main stream of the economy which, it is believed, is the manufacturing sector," he said.

Mr MacRobert said there was a great need for the transfer of technology and know-how to blacks. He said there was a need for an active effort to lay aside industrial ground for the use of industries owned and controlled by blacks.

"This is something which must not be left to the administration of individual administration boards, or left to the efforts of concerns like the Small Businessmen's Development Corporation. Rather, it should enjoy a high priority with the Government," Mr MacRobert said.

80  
28/11/83  
WJM

80

Housands G. 61, 1264 -  
Group areas 1265

11/5/83

776. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many group areas for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation had been proclaimed in the Republic as at 31 December 1982;
- (2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 417



1265

FRIDAY

(b) 312.

(c) 115.

(2) (a) 775 054 ha.

(b) 98 420 ha

(c) 49 436 ha.

**Newspaper Press Union: agreements**

794. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether any agreements between him, his Department or any departmental agency under his jurisdiction and the Newspaper Press Union are in existence; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the subject matter of each such agreement?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

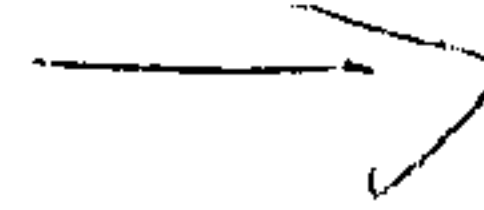
No. (a) and (b) fall away

(80) Hansard 2/5/83  
Group Areas Act  
Q. Col. 1166-1167  
756. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Community Development:†

- (1) Whether any applications for the establishment of open areas for trading by all races under section 19 of the Group Areas Act, No. 36 of 1966, were received in 1982; if so, how many of these applications were (a) received, (b) approved and (c) rejected;
- (2) (a) how many such areas are there at present and (b) in which city or town is each of these areas situated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

7



1167

TUESDAY.

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) One.
  - (b) and (c) the application is still under consideration.
- (2) (a) 26.
  - (b) Colenso;  
Delmas;  
Durban (Two areas);  
East London;  
Elsburg;  
Johannesburg (two areas);  
Kimberley (two areas);  
Krugersdorp;  
Ladysmith;  
Nancefield;  
Nelspruit;  
Newcastle;  
Port Elizabeth (two areas);  
Port Shepstone;  
Pietersburg;  
Potchefstroom;  
Pretoria;  
Roodepoort;  
Springs;  
Vryburg;  
Warrenton;  
Woodstock/Salt River.

80 Hausard 8/6/83  
Group Areas Act  
Q. Col. 1503 -  
867. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons living in Woodstock were charged with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act (i) in each calendar year from 1976 to 1982 and (ii) from 1 January 1983 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i) 1976	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	53	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	2	-
(ii) 1983-01-01 to 1983-04-30	-	-	-

# First steps towards SA white homeland

ARGUS 15/6/83

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Vereniging van Oranjewerkers has taken the first concrete steps to make its dream of an exclusively white homeland come true.

The organisation was established a year ago under the management of Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, son of the former Prime Minister.

The chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Professor Carel Boshoff, was one of its founder members.

The present chairman, Dr Chris Jooste, is editor of the Conservative Party mouthpiece, Die Patriot.

Another prominent member is the former Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk.

## Fund set up

The organisation celebrated its birthday at the Voortrekker Monument restaurant last week by establishing a fund to acquire land for the development of the proposed homeland.

A sum of R25 000, as well as the proceeds of "a number of stop orders" has been deposited into the fund, Mr Verwoerd said.

It will be known officially as the Afrikaner bou-  
ons-land-deur-werkfonds (Afrikaner build-our-land-  
through-work fund). The abbreviated title is the Afri-  
kaner Bouwerkfonds.

## Three regions

The necessary land would be acquired in one of three regions which the organisation regards as suitable for the development of the homeland, Mr Verwoerd said.

No blacks will be allowed to live or work on the land.

The organisation's aim is to develop the white homeland from exclusively white key points in three regions:

- A semi-circular region about 100 km from Johannesburg, starting at Potchefstroom and ending at Witbank.
- A region encircling the P K le Roux and Verwoerd Dams in the southern Free State.
- A region in the Southern Cape including Still Bay, Mossel Bay, Plettenberg Bay and Cape St Francis.



# Undivided education a high priority

ARKUS  
16/6/83  
80

Education Reporter

IMPLEMENTATION of an undivided education system is a high priority and a pre-requisite for a non-racist South African society, the conference of the Cape Teachers Professional Association has been told.

Mr D A Piedt, of Oudtshoorn, told the conference in Worcester yesterday that the "fanatical" emphasis placed on ethnicity in the education system made the task of education incredibly difficult.

"This kind of political approach to an education system leads to endless problems."

The need for building schools in coloured areas would not be as desperate if half-empty white schools could accommodate black and coloured pupils.

As long as the "hated" Group Areas Act was implemented, the serious accommodation problem in black schools would remain unsolved.

## NO CHOICE

On May 4, the Minister of National Education told a meeting of the Urban Foundation that the Government did not recognise the principle of free association because it was in conflict with the white electorate.

"Furthermore, the Minister believes an open education system would not solve the problem.

"These statements by politicians in the educational set-up go completely against the grain of all the long-term goals of the CTPA, and leave us with no other choice than to reject it completely."

Mr Piedt said teachers should strongly recommend to the Government that they had a vital role to play in helping to solve some of the fundamental political problems that threatened peaceful change.

"It is a great pity that the Government made the recommendations of the De Lange commission subsidiary to party political goals."

## 'Better farm schools needed'

Education Reporter

FARM schools are in drastic need of improvement, delegates to the Cape Teachers Professional Association conference in Worcester have been told.

Speakers at the conference suggested yesterday that groups of schools be combined so that teachers, facilities and accommodation could be centralised to improve the standard of education.

Boarding schools should be set up at the centralised schools and pupils should be bussed from nearby farms, Mr C J Scholtz, principal of Walvis Bay Senior Secondary School, said.

## HANDICAP

Mr D A Piedt, a member of the Oudtshoorn delegation, said about 90 percent of farm school pupils progressed only to the final standard offered by the farm school.

"As a result of the bad socio-economic circumstances in which the farm school child lives and grows up, it is possible that many of these students have a handicap with regard to their knowledge, language ability and general intellectual development.

"They are possibly not as enthusiastic and motivated as they could be. But that does not mean that the damage that is done to them daily cannot be repaired."

He said the potential of a great number of children was lost through the farm school system.

MONDAY, 20 JUNE 1983

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply

80

White group areas: Coloured/Black

20/6/83 managers Hansen

Q. 281, 1605

912. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any applications for permits for Coloured and Black managers to work in White group areas were received by his Department in the latest specified three years for which figures are available; if so, how many were (a) received and (b) granted in each such year;

(2) whether any such applications were refused; if so, (a) how many in each such year and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a)	1980	1981	1982
Coloured	3	2	3
Black	—	1	—
(b)	1980	1981	1982
Coloured	2	2	3
Black	—	1	—

(2) Yes:

(a) one refused in 1980:

(b) the merits of the case were of such a nature that the application could not be approved.

Randburg/Sandton: funds

933. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department received

any applications for funds from (a) the Randburg municipality, (b) the Sandton municipality and (c) any organization in the (i) Randburg and (ii) Sandton area in 1982; if so,

(2) (a) what funds, (b) for what purpose, and (c) with what result, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes;

(c) (i) and (ii) no;

(2) (a) refund on salaries;

(b) the appointment of two health inspectors at Randburg Municipality and three health inspectors at Sandton Municipality;

(c) the applications were granted.

Greytown: automatic telephone exchange

986. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Post and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 613 on 18 May 1982, it is still the intention to complete the automatic telephone exchange for the Greytown area early in 1985; if not, when is it now expected to be completed;

(2) (a) how many posts for switchboard operators are there in the Greytown telephone exchange at present and (b) how many of these posts are filled by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloured persons, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks;

(3) (a) how many telephone subscribers are served by this telephone exchange and (b) how many applications for telephones were outstanding as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

CAPE Times 22/6/83

# Call on govt to ease restrictions on traders

Staff Reporter

COMPLETE freedom in the choice of a place to work and live was essential for the success of the free enterprise system, Dr C J Human, the chairman of Federale Volksbeleggings, told the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council yesterday.

Addressing the com-

mittee on measures that restrict the effective functioning of a free market-orientated system, Dr Human said restrictions on the movement of entrepreneurs hampered the economic development of South Africa.

He said the government should take urgent steps to ease restrictions on the free move-

ment of certain sections of the community.

Entrepreneurs should not be forced to leave their informal structures for more sophisticated premises just because more improved facilities had become available, he said.

Many entrepreneurs who later became successful business men started as vendors under fairly primitive conditions.

Dr Human called for the establishment of a watchdog committee to study the thrust of State-aided organizations, such as Sasol, into private enterprise.

## Confine activities

These organizations should confine their activities to the manufacture of raw materials only and should not market finished products directly to the consumer market.

Referring to the dumping of overseas products in South Africa, Dr Human said the South African electronic industry could not hope to compete with the uncontrolled import of electronic parts from other countries and only the continued implementation of control would save the industry.

Turning his attention to ways in which allowance could be made for the less sophisticated consumer, Dr Human said school children should learn the essentials of free market philosophy from a very early age. The consumers of the future should be taught the rudiments of budget control and the evaluation of goods.

## Understanding

He said the State could do a great deal to help the less sophisticated consumer to a better understanding of the free market system. Such an understanding would be vital in an economic upturn and the "consumer explosion" which was expected to follow in its wake.

The media and in particular consumer magazines played an important part in the development of consumer awareness.

# Amenities

## — a thorny study

ARGUS 24/6/83

### Rock 'explosion'

(Contd from Page 1)

hit. The outer wall of the house was almost completely demolished, and large cracks penetrated deep into the house along the interior walls.

Mr Thelander estimated the damage at about R25 000, and looked worriedly up at the mud and rocks exposed by the fall, and at the rain still pouring down.

Engineers and insurance assessors will examine the house today to analyse the damage.

### Soccer, rugby games cancelled

Staff Reporter

ALL tomorrow's Western Province Football Association matches throughout the Peninsula from the Premier Division down have been postponed because of unplayable fields.

Two senior rugby matches scheduled for this evening, between Deference and Hamiltons and Bellville and Union Milnerton, have also been cancelled.

### Brother of jockey dies

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Kenneth Macaskill, the brother of jockey Freddie Macaskill, has been found dead at his home in Alberton.

Police said Mr Macaskill, 34, of Michelle Avenue, Randhart, was found in a gas filled-car in the garage at his home.

No crime is suspected.

Staff Reporter

THE PRESIDENT'S Council is to embark on a wide-ranging study of one of South Africa's thorniest issues: the sharing and distribution of amenities.

But the Progressive Federal Party has questioned the qualifications of the President's Council to conduct an investigation of this magnitude.

The terms of reference given council's Community Relations Committee are so wide that they appear to cover every amenity from beaches and sport facilities to cinemas and toilets.

### Cornerstones

This investigation is likely to be concerned directly with laws such as the Separate Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act which form cornerstones of apartheid.

In terms of the mandate given to the President's Council, it will advise the State President on "the principles in respect of the provision of amenities for all races in towns, cities and on the open road".

This brief does not specify that public amenities only are involved and it could therefore cover privately-owned facilities as well.

The committee has asked the public to submit information and comment on issues such as rights of admission

and the control of amenities.

It will also investigate aspects such as financing of and the need for amenities.

The committee will also look at the siting of amenities and their proportional distribution and provision among various population groups for whom inadequate or no provision is made.

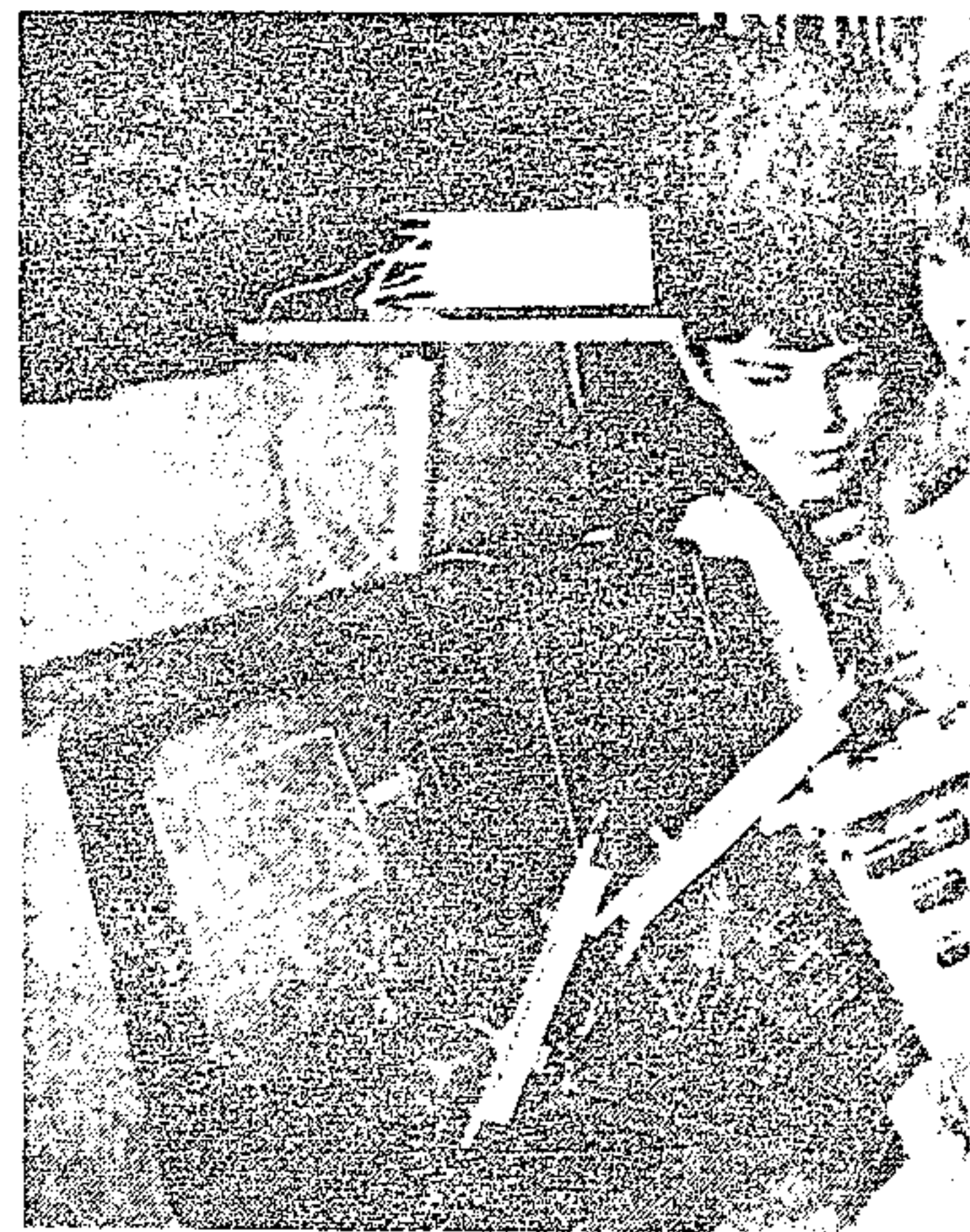
The public has been invited to submit memoranda as soon as possible with a deadline of August 15, to the secretary of the President's Council at PO Box 3601, Cape Town, 8000.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the PFP spokesman on internal affairs, said: "Why the President's Council? There is no reason to believe the council is particularly suited from the point of view of the awareness of the needs of different communities."

He said bodies such as a select committee of Parliament, the United Municipal Executive or the Human Sciences Research Council would be more suitable.

"The brief is so muddled and so wide it is impossible to do justice to it. It requires more clarity," he said.

Mr van der Merwe said the August 15 deadline for evidence was too soon for proper research to be conducted by those wishing to submit memoranda.



A HANDFUL of circuits tells the con first computer exhibition, is being h Among visitors were, from left, And Elder a

## Education institu be bettered, says

Staff Reporter

UNLESS there was opportunity for all Southern Africa will not have the people with the skills and values it will need to take it safely and peacefully into the next century, said Dr Stuart Saunders, Vice-Chancellor and principal of UCT.

Speaking at the mid-year graduation ceremony today, he said this did not however, demand a "proliferation of universities".

"It demands a strengthening of existing institutions, primary schools, secondary schools and tertiary institutions — technikons and training colleges as well as universities."

### MERIT

Each, he said, "must admit students on merit and on no other criterion".

Earlier in his address Dr Saunders said UCT's stand on the "so-called quota clause" — clause nine of the Universities Amendment Bill — was

"unambiguous. The clause represents a progressive legislation which institutes apartheid."

"Any legislative manoeuvre that keeps people apart, especially youth on university campuses, is an impediment to progress and present and future peace," Dr Saunders said in his address.

on graduation at UCT.

### AWARDS

University fellow were awarded to people today.

They were awarded Professor G M Bran the Department of Biology, Professor La Crowson of the Department of Music, Prof D J Webb of the Department of Political Science and Professor Fra Wilson, who heads the established South African Labour and Development Research Unit at University.

Distinguished tea awards were made.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b)

White	Coloured	Indian
2 285	81 948	39 185

The Group Areas Act No. 41 of 1950 was repealed by Act 77 of 1957 which in turn was repealed by Act 36 of 1966. The figures above include resettlement in terms of all three the mentioned Acts until 31 December 1982. Separate figures are not available. More than 90% of the persons involved formerly lived in such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their rehousing can hardly be termed removals from ideal housing circumstances.

**Group Areas Act**

968. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many group areas other than those referred to in his reply to Question No. 776 on 11 May 1983 had been proclaimed for each population group since the enactment of the Group Areas Act, No. 41 of 1950, up to 31 December 1982;
- (2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 1 for Chinese.
- (2) Whites ..... 775 054 ha  
 Coloureds ..... 98 420 ha  
 Indians ..... 49 436 ha  
 Chinese ..... 259 ha

For the information of the hon. member, I wish to state that the Group Areas Act, No. 41 of 1950 was repealed by Act 77 of 1957 which in turn was repealed by Act 36 of 1966.

X

X

*[Handwritten scribbles and marks]*

Group Areas Act 24/6/83  
 Hansard Q. Col. 1684  
 967. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many families in each race group had been moved in terms of the (a) Group Areas Act, No. 41 of 1950, and (b) Group Areas Act, No. 36 of 1966, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

→

# Free trade zones still awaited

CAPE TIMES 7/7/83

SD

By JANE ARBOUS  
Political Reporter

DR SAM Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, yesterday called for government intervention to speed up the entry of black businessmen into white central business districts.

Addressing 800 delegates at the chamber's 19th annual congress in the Good Hope Centre, he said the issue had been raised repeatedly with the government.

Dr Motsuenyane accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of allowing the rules of free enterprise to operate only where he knew competition weighed heavily against blacks.

## Group Areas Act

The chamber was still waiting for the creation of "free trade zones" as proposed by the Riekert Commission several years ago.

As a temporary measure, black businessmen could apply to occupy a building in a white district in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act. But chamber members had found that allocated areas were either too small or already occupied by white and Asian traders. Management of the chamber itself was hampered by the Act.

Regarding the chamber's plea for African Bank branches and other institutions to be allowed into central business districts, Dr Motsuenyane said Dr Koornhof had told the chamber that white institutions were allowed in black areas "with the sole purpose of providing needed facilities to blacks".

Dr Koornhof added that such assistance by blacks in white areas was "not required" and there was no justifica-



tion in demanding a return. As soon as blacks were able to provide facilities to their people, his department would stop granting whites permission.

From a business point of view the chamber disagreed totally with Dr Koornhof that white institutions in black areas operated "for the altruistic purpose of providing facilities to blacks".

"As profit-orientated organizations, they must be there primarily to do business and make profits."

## Black advancement

Lack of capital and know-how in black areas were too often used as a lame excuse to shield uneven-handedness in South Africa's policies, he said.

Although the chamber appreciated positive government measures, it remained strongly opposed to those policies and laws which for political reasons inhibited black economic advancement.

Dr Motsuenyane said the Group Areas Act and other racial laws were the biggest obstacles and contradictions to free enterprise.

These policies had interfered with the smooth operation of market forces and the black business community would have to be protected for a long time, the president of the chamber said.

"Entry of black businessmen into the Section 19 areas should therefore be accelerated and facilitated by some government intervention."

# Plea to let black traders into cities

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), yesterday called for Government intervention to speed up the entry of black businessmen into white central business districts.

Addressing 800 delegates in the Good Hope Centre during Nafcoc's 19th annual congress, Dr Motsuenyane accused Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, of allowing the rules of free enterprise to operate only where he knew that the competition weighed heavily against disadvantaged blacks.

The issue of opening central business districts to black entrepreneurs had been raised repeatedly with the Government, he said.

The Chamber was still waiting for the creation of "free trade zones" as proposed by the Riekert Commission several years ago. As a temporary mea-

sure, black businessmen could apply to occupy a building in a white district in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

However, Chamber members had found that the allocated areas were either too small or already occupied by white and Indian traders.

With regard to the Chamber's plea for African Bank branches and other institutions to be allowed into central business districts, Dr Motsuenyane said Dr Koornhof had told them that white financial institutions were allowed in black urban areas "with the sole purpose of providing needed facilities to blacks".

Dr Koornhof added that such assistance by blacks in white areas was "not required" and there was no justification for demanding a *quid pro quo* in this respect. As soon as blacks were able to provide facilities to their own people, his department would stop granting permission to whites.

Dr Motsuenyane said that from a purely business point of view, the Cham-

ber totally disagreed with Dr Koornhof that white institutions in black areas operated "for the altruistic purpose of providing facilities to blacks."

"As profit-orientated organisations, they must primarily be there to do business and make profits," he said.

Professor Francis Wilson, dean of the faculty of economics at the University of Cape Town, told delegates at the conference that the political policies of the Government were "economically destructive".

Prof Wilson said aspects of Government policy, such as the smashing of rural communities in the drive to resettle certain racial groups, were a prime cause of poverty.

"We do not have the financial resources to afford resettlement, apart from any moral or social objections. It is economically destructive," he said.

In a hard hitting speech, he lashed the migratory labour system, blaming it for much of the national poverty.

"The migratory labour system is the root of the problem, and that is what we must change," he told his audience.

80  
3  
RDM  
7/7/85

# Black business warns Govt Race laws restricting trade

Political 80  
Correspondent

THE Government was warned this week: race laws interfered with and contradicted free enterprise.

The warning came from the National African Chamber of Commerce, (Nafcoc) at its 19th Congress in Cape Town.

Nafcoc, regarded as a conservative body which co-operates with the Government, also warned that the "short-sighted and ill-planned" new constitution would generate "confusion and social conflict".

These warnings were highlighted by the fact that most of the 800 congress delegates were technically breaking the law — because they had spent more than 72 hours in Cape Town without permission of the administration board.

## Heartless

In a hard-hitting address Nafcoc president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, said blacks often perceived free enterprise "as a heartless, exploitive system which has helped enrich a few people at the expense of the majority".

He said: "The existing restrictions and limitations imposed on land ownership by blacks in terms of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 effectively preclude blacks from the free enterprise system and this exclusion poses a long term danger for the survival of the free enterprise system itself.

"Our organisation remains strongly opposed to those policies and laws which for political rather than business reasons inhibit black economic advancement.

"The Group Areas Act and other laws like it, which sanction discrimination based on colour and racial considerations only are the greatest contradictions and obstacles of free enterprise."

Mr Motsuenyane pointed out there had been repeated calls by his organisation for central business districts in South Africa to be opened to entrepreneurs of all races.

"We totally disagree that white institutions which operate in the black urban areas do so mainly for the altruistic

purpose of providing "needed facilities to blacks".

"The greatest weakness in the South African version of free enterprise lies in the tendency of the Government to want to compartmentalise business into racial or ethnic components.

"The extent of black

10/7/83  
resentment of the offensive policy which makes black citizens foreigners in the country and arrogates to the Government powers to deprive the black person of the democratic right to choose where she or he would like to live or belong has been conveyed to the Government by us.

"It should have been abundantly clear by now, that any attempt to isolate the Black people or deny them legitimate fundamental rights in any part of South Africa is a dangerous exercise which creates and perpetuates unnecessary racial conflict in South Africa."



## for signing Naas

cies of the South African Government".

"Mr Botha does not represent the South African Government. He came to the United States to compete as an individual athlete, the same as thousands of South African citizens who live and work in the United States."

In a letter to one of the groups, the Washington Office on Africa, Mr Landry said that Botha "is no different from

South African golfers such as Gary Player or South African tennis players such as Johan Kriek and Kevin Curren, who have competed for many years in the US".

He also pointed out that scores of black South Africans, such as the track star Sydney Maree and the soccer star Jomo Sono of the New York Cosmos, had enjoyed success as students and athletes in the US in the past 20 years.



lds onto Mexican attorney Victor Luna as his new wife Sally Hay, right, in Taylor's cafe in New York after a performance by on, twice married to Miss Taylor, was mar-Hay on July 2.

## 714 verses to go

to raise funds for a group which promises "more exciting music" at its autumn arts festival.

Concert-goers were sponsored by the hour to listen to the monotony.

Wearing a 19th century frock coat with a button-hole carnation, Mr Fish said: "I'm finding it impossible to learn by heart. I still keep having

to look at the music all the time."

Supporters cheered quietly as he clocked the 100th repeat.

"Originally, I thought I could play the whole work myself, but I chickened out. Dawn is a good musician and I hope this doesn't put her off her studies," he said. — Sapa-AP.

# Arms of SA labour 'tied' — Relly

Staff Reporter

FREE market forces could not be expected to work effectively if labour had its arms tied behind its back, according to the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly.

In his annual statement Mr Relly said it would be "self-destructive" to throw open South African industry to international competition while the productivity of our own labour force continued to be impaired by a wide range of restrictions and a failure to provide adequate support and incentive.

"The South African economy is at a stage of evolution where the growth of black earnings is not only not at the expense of white, but where there can be little real growth in white earnings without further material gains in black.

"The essential point is that the rates at which both move up is partly a function of productivity — in other words the wise and proper development of our human resources."

### Deleterious

Mr Relly said formal restrictions on the mobility of black labour were deleterious to productivity.

So too were the informal restrictions on the mobility of Indian and coloured workers, where lack of housing made it impossible for them to

offer their skills in the best market.

"Thus the Group Areas Act becomes, in effect, a form of influx control further restricting labour mobility, individual advancement and economic growth."

### Shrank

The Government had taken some steps towards allowing black people to compete in industrial society, but it shrank from allowing them to enjoy the fruits of their labour and improve their life-styles.

"Increasing opportunity for personal industrial success must be accompanied by demonstrable social success within the totality of South African society, unencumbered by the restrictions of the Group Areas Act and the inhibiting psychology which flows from it."

"If we can get on with this task, difficult and complex though it is, I see no reason why South Africa should not be capable of competing effectively with international industry both at home and abroad," Mr Relly said.

## 'Avoid strife' — warning by NGK

Religion Reporter

THE Ned Geref Kerk leadership has deplored "the sin of fraternal strife, bitterness and possible schism" among Afrikaners.

The NGK executive committee referred specifically to the Government's constitutional proposals as the subject of Afrikaner division.

The church, whose propagation of the apartheid doctrine resulted in its suspension from the World Alliance of Reformed Churches last year, has not referred to divisions in other population groups.

### ACT

But it has called on its members to act against divisions within Afrikanerdom.

Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NGK, today carried a front page report headed Vermyn Broedertwis en Bitterheid (Avoid Fraternal Strife and Bitterness), containing the text of a statement by the NGK national executive.

"The executive committee of the General Moderamen notes with concern the serious problems and divisions in the ranks of the Afrikaner people about the Government's Constitution Bill.

### CAMPS

"Although the church may not be directly involved in the conflict, which is taking place at the political level, it is

# ee, Comitee,

## HOUSING

# 'Millions' set aside to aid black home-owners

ARGUS 14/7/83

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — The building society movement has confirmed that tens of millions of rands have been set aside to ensure the success of the Government scheme to sell 500 000 State-owned houses to low-income families of all races.

The "super-sale" of homes has begun. Mr Tim Hart, executive director of the Association of Building Societies, said that all the major societies had volunteered to contribute to the vast cash pool, which will allow black families in particular to take advantage of discounts that can slash as much as 40 percent from the prices of homes on offer if cash or mortgages can be arranged.

The UBS alone has earmarked R100-million to help tenants to go ahead with purchases.

"We are satisfied that the houses, though austere, are perfectly acceptable as security," said Mr Philip Scales, chairman of the society.

The cash reservoir was disclosed as the first sales were confirmed in the programme to sell 350 000 houses in the black townships and 150 000 more State-owned houses occupied by low-income whites, coloured and Indians.

## Wages limit

The super-sale, being run by the Departments of Community Development and Co-operation and Development, is open to all families with incomes under R800 a month.

Sales in Soweto, where many of the first 40 000 houses in the scheme will be offered at about R1 400, are expected to start next week.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce

has alerted its 20 000 company members throughout the country to stand by to assist employees where possible.

Mr Vincent Brett, secretary of Assocom's manpower committee, said he would meet Mr Johan Kruger, the Department of Community Development co-ordinator of the selling programme, in the next few days to be briefed on final details.

Mrs Freda Gowie, secretary of the manpower committee at the Federated Chamber of Industries, said the FCI was scheduled to be briefed by Mr Kruger on August 2 on how the private sector was invited to assist.

"Many firms do not want to move in on building societies' territory by offering to finance house-buying by employees," she said, "but there may well be scope for bigger companies to offer guar-

antees so that home purchases can go ahead."

However, the full launch of the supersale is being hampered by the vast amount of paperwork required.

At least 1 000 local authorities and 312 black community councils will be involved in the sale of houses.

## Statistics

So far only between 100 and 150 local authorities have submitted statistics of homes available for sale in their areas.

Of roughly 350 000 black houses that will be available for sale about half have been or are in the process of being surveyed.

A spokesman for the Central Transvaal Administration Board said after a meeting in Pretoria: "We have had a lot of problems with this housing sale, but it seems we might be seeing some

light following a meeting earlier this week."

The survey of Pretoria's black townships of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville may take long as two years to complete. Mr Thys Wilsnach, director of the Johannesburg City Council's housing division, said that Johannesburg had 450 white houses and about 3 000 coloured houses for sale. In the first seven days of July, 29 coloured houses were sold.

A council member of the SA Institute of Land Surveyors said that 52 surveyors were surveying 52 000 stands in four of the biggest East Rand townships. All Pretoria township stands and 10 000 in the Orange-Vaal area had also been contracted for surveying.

Altogether, about 100 000 erven in black areas countrywide are under contract to be surveyed.

# Black local rights Bill now official

Argus 29/7/83

80  
224  
227

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Black Local Authorities Bill which provides for extensive local government rights for blacks, was promulgated in today's Government Gazette.

## Soft drinks: Pledge on prices

Staff Reporter

SOFT drink manufacturers, supermarkets and cafe owners in the Western Cape today undertook not to increase the price of soft drinks and fruit juices following the abolition of price control today.

Mr Richard Vote, executive general manager of Pepsi Cola in Cape Town, which controls distribution as far as Bloemfontein, said no price increases were envisaged.

Mr John Barry, general manager of Pick 'n Pay in the Western Cape, said: "We sell at prices well below the gazetted maximums and we plan no changes."

### UNAWARE

He said this was because of intense competition in the supermarket industry.

A number of cafe owners approached were unaware of today's abolition of price control.

Mr Edmundo de Castro, a Southfield cafe owner, said he would adhere to the present price.

Mr Mal Richards, another Southfield cafe owner, likewise undertook to keep current prices.

Mr S Mallaji, an Elsie's River cafe owner, said he would first consult the manufacturers, but said competition was too intense to risk increasing prices.

The previously gazetted prices for soft drinks, which now fall away, were:

- 175 ml (bar size) — 18c plus 15c deposit.
- 300 ml — 21c plus 15c deposit.
- 500 ml — 28c plus 15c deposit.
- 750 ml — 38c plus 15c deposit.
- A litre — 52c plus 30c deposit.
- 1,5 litre — 75c plus 40c deposit (the deposit was recently raised from 30c).
- Cans — 38c.

Fruit juice prices depend on the percentage of natural fruit juice in the product.

## Pupils still boycott classes

Education Reporter

THE 600 Mountview Senior secondary pupils have boycotted classes for the fifth consecutive day over the expulsion of four Standard 9 pupils.

A meeting of more than 300 parents and pupils last night called for the unconditional re-instatement of the four expelled pupils and for the

immediate resignation of the principal, Mr P P Snyders.

Student speakers at the meeting, which was called by pupils to inform parents of grievances, suggested pupils should continue boycotting until their demands were met.

The meeting decided to call for the election of a new school committee.

The Bill places urban black local government on a similar footing to white local authorities, thereby scrapping some discriminatory aspects of black local government.

It is virtually on par with the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance which regulates white municipalities, and gives real power to black authorities.

### Significant

Some of the more significant aspects of the Bill are:

- It removes much of the Minister of Co-operation and Development's direct control of urban black local government.
- It allows black local authorities to own land in their areas — like their white counterparts.
- It gives voting rights to blacks who are lawfully in urban areas and have been so for a period of more than 12 months.
- Community councils will cease to exist and the new dispensation will come into effect with the election of town and village councils.

### Crucial aspect

A crucial aspect of the new deal remains unresolved. The financing of urban black local authorities was left hanging by the Bill because the issue of local government financing — black and white — is still under scrutiny by the President's Council and the Croeser Committee.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has already announced that community council elections are scheduled for November this year.

The Government Gazette announced today that the Bill will come into effect on Monday.

## Pigeon conquered Atlantic

LONDON. — It appears that a pigeon thought to have made a "record-breaking flight" across the Atlantic may have crossed in style on the royal yacht, Britannia.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said today it is likely that the bird sailed to

Halifax, Nova Scotia on the yacht last month.

Its owner, Mr J. J. Chester, sent it on a flight from a small town in England. Earlier reports suggested it somehow strayed and flew to Canada.



MICHAEL Taylor, 16, being welcomed by his mother, Mrs Kathy Taylor, left, and his brother, 12th Green and S.

## Foundling Lize may be cared for in white home

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — If it is impossible to racially classify Pretoria foundling, Liza Venter, she will be placed in the care of a white family.

But if she is later found to be coloured she will be placed in the care of a coloured family, a senior social worker from the Pretoria Child Welfare Society says.

"It all depends on the Department of Internal Affairs," said Mrs Linda Nell. "She must be classified before she can be adopted."

If it were not possible to classify Lize at this stage she would be

placed in the care of a white family.

"If in the future she is classified coloured she will be removed from that home and replaced in a coloured one."

An internationally acclaimed human biologist and physical anthropologist has criticised attempts to classify Lize Venter's race by a strand of hair as "totally unscientific and invalid".

Professor Phillip Tobias, head of the department of anatomy at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that the features of a single hair, or even of several hairs, could not unequivocally reveal the biological or racial affinities of Lize Venter.

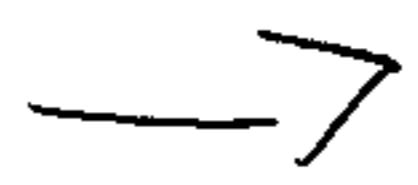
~~204~~ (80) ~~204~~ Hansard  
Flats: Black employees

\*19. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:  
Q. Col. 2040 2/9/83

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 31 on 16 February 1983, he has received any representations concerning the formulae in respect of Black employees in blocks of flats; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) his response to each of these representations;
- (2) whether he intends to effect changes to these formulae; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what changes?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) (a) Various instances.
- (b) (i) The requests were that the formulae be revised with a view to accommodating more *bona fide* domestic servants on flat premises.
- (ii) I instructed that proposals regarding the revision of the formulae be submitted to me by the Department of Co-operation and Development for consideration.



2041

FRIDAY, 2 SEPT

- (2) (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, will he tell us when he expects finality in this matter? It has been dragging on now for many months. As he is aware, a number of employers in this free enterprise society are put to great inconvenience by having permits withdrawn and then having to submit applications to the Administration Board, accompanied by medical certificates, to say why they require a domestic to live on the premises.

(80) Hansard 7/9/83  
Group Areas Act  
Q. 2058

15. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian families in each province were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act in 1982?

2059

WEDNESDAY, 7

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Community Development):

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Cape Province . . . .	23	1 699	84
Transvaal . . . . .	None	129	179
Orange Free State	None	None	None
Natal . . . . .	None	67	750

The hon. member should bear in mind that more than 90% of the persons involved formerly lived in such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their rehousing can hardly be termed removals from ideal housing circumstances. Better dwellings were provided in each case.

†Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, when decisions concerning removals of this nature are taken in future, can he tell us whether it will be considered an own affair or a general affair? [Interjections.]

Unions:  
Group  
E. Post  
Areas  
Act 29/9/83

## must go

By CLAIRE  
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

TRADE union representatives from all over South Africa today voted unanimously in Port Elizabeth to urge the Government to abolish the Group Areas Act.

Mr Norman Daniel, secretary of the Textile Workers Industrial Union, introduced the motion to the annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) on the grounds that the Act inhibited and undermined the principles of the free enterprise system.

He said his mixed union was no longer able to hire its union office in Uitenhage because the Department of Community Development had threatened them with prosecution if they did not vacate it.

"Yet the landlord is happy with us and I have appealed to the Minister because we have nowhere else to go."

Mr Gert van der Walt, of the African Transport Workers Union, said this presented many practical problems in East London where they could not find a single place to hold a meeting for members of all races and permits took a long time to obtain.

Mr A M Mokoka, of the SA Bank Employees Union, said legislation had been relaxed, allowing blacks to form companies in partnership with people of other racial groups.

But the Group Areas Act still prevented the company operating in most central business districts which were "white" areas.

He said banks could not finance a business in white central business districts if most of the directors were not white.

● See Pages 3 and 5



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

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THE CHALLENGE TO FREE ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH AFRICA

AMBASSADOR HERMAN W. NICKEL  
ADDRESS TO WORLD BUSINESS COUNCIL  
CAPE TOWN, OCTOBER 14, 1983

Cape Town  
Second Floor  
Scott's Building  
10 Plain Street  
Cape Town 800  
Tel. 21-4266

Johannesburg  
Third Floor  
111 Commissioner Street  
Johannesburg 2001  
Tel. 29-3451

Durban  
6 Durban Bay House  
Durban Bay Passage  
Durban 401  
Tel. 31-1661  
Tel. 31-1431

Pretoria  
Inland House  
325 Pretorius Street  
Pretoria 008  
Tel. 28-4266

Let me first say what a privilege and pleasure it is for me to have the opportunity to address this distinguished gathering and to be included in such an eminent group of speakers. When your President called on me last year to talk over the planning of this conference, I encouraged your group to come to Cape Town, and I am glad that you went through with your plans.

Having just returned to South Africa from consultations in the United States, I was impressed once more by the fact that almost anything connected with this country stirs up controversy and emotion. Part of the reason for this is that so few Americans actually know this country. I believe that there is no better way to learn about a place than to actually visit it. Of course, this does not mean that all criticism will then fall away, but at least your judgments will incorporate an understanding of the complexities of the South Africans situation and will not simply be based on sterile stereotypes and cliches. People-to-people contact, by contrast, allows real two-way communication and attitudes based on experience, and exposure to a wide range of South African views.

And Cape Town holds a very special attraction. I think you will agree with me that it is one of the world's most beautiful and hospitable cities.

But there is another reason why I believe it is particularly apt that the World Business Council should be meeting here. You have come here as successful representatives of our system of free enterprise. Though all of us may agree that free enterprise has not produced utopia, it has proven to have an inherent capacity to correct tendencies towards excess and to respond positively to new challenges. Above all, it has proven that, like no other system, it can unlock human talent and creativity to create the wealth and the economic growth that is so crucial to the solution of social problems. Without growth, social policy becomes a dreary zero-sum game in which one man's gain is another man's loss. The U.S., the world's foremost free enterprise economy, is now beginning to lead the world out of a prolonged and deep recession. To most of us, this is a demonstration of the resilience and adaptability of our economic system.

As you look around in this country, in this city, and indeed this brand-new hotel and convention center, you will no doubt be impressed by the accomplishments of South African business. Certainly, they compare very well with the dismal record of socialist experiments elsewhere on this continent. Yet, there is no basis for complacency about the future of the free enterprise system in South Africa. Indeed, I can hardly think of another country where it faces more serious attacks and challenges.



Coming from abroad, many of you are probably familiar with the highly ideological line pursued by activists in the boycott and anti-investment lobby who like to present free enterprise and the apartheid system as partners in crime. As they would have it, apartheid is the ultimate form of capitalist exploitation. In such a system, it is only the rich, the exploiters, who get richer, while the exploited, the poor, get poorer. By that warped logic, of course, all foreign investment can only undergird the system.

Now it is no great feat to demonstrate the wrong-headedness of this analysis. For one thing, the ideologues have got their history wrong. The real political support for apartheid came not from South African entrepreneurs, but from poor whites in the rural areas or only recently arrived in the urban centers. Until Prime Minister Botha convened the Carlton Conference in 1979 the relationship between the business community and the ruling party was characterized by a good deal of mutual suspicion and, indeed, hostility. It is no accident that the country's most powerful and prominent "capitalist," from the very outset, was an outspoken critic of the apartheid system. (I am speaking, of course, of Harry Oppenheimer, who, though retired, still remains the elder statesman of the South African business community.)

Just as significantly, the figures refute the notion that blacks have not benefited from the country's economic growth. Not only have black wages been rising, they have been rising at a faster rate than white wages, and the gap between white and black wages has been narrowing steadily. In the Seventies the black share of personal incomes moved from 22 percent to 29 percent of the total. Before too long, the greater part of this country's consumer market will be black.

The growth of the South African economy, and especially its industrial sector, has also been accompanied by the advance of blacks from unskilled into semi-skilled and skilled jobs. During the Seventies, the percentage of blacks in technical fields moved from less than five percent to more than seven, while black professionals increased from 10 to over 18 percent of the total. Just about everyone in South Africa -- except perhaps those with a nostalgia for the past -- recognizes that without the growing participation of blacks -- at all levels -- the future of the South African economy is doomed.

One doesn't have to be a Marxist economic determinist to understand that the dramatic and inexorable growth in black economic power is bound to have profound consequences for the country's socio-political system -- if only to dramatize the contradiction between the economic and the political realities and thereby increase the pressure for some kind of resolution between the two.

In no other sector has this process of resolution produced more significant changes than in the field of industrial relations.

Legislatively imposed job reservation, reserving certain positions to whites, has been scrapped. Most importantly, the Government in 1979 explicitly accorded black labor full rights to organize. Since that time, some 500,000 black South Africans have been organized. The Government, employers, and the black workers themselves are now going through a difficult period of adjustment to this new system. There have been and will continue to be serious disruptions in industrial relations as all the parties involved move along the learning curve. Fruitful and harmonious industrial relations can probably not be achieved without disruption and frustration by all at some time or another along the way. But quite clearly, the right to organize for collective bargaining is part and parcel of a free economy and a free society. How a totalitarian, socialist system deals with the problem can best be gleaned from the example of Poland.

And yet, I would be deceiving you if I implied that the role which the dynamic of industrial growth has been playing in bringing about change in this country were widely appreciated by the majority of the people of this country. With the notable exception of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the word "capitalism" is used as an invective by most of the spokesmen of black aspirations in this country. However unjustly and mistakenly, "capitalism" is perceived as part and parcel of an unacceptable status quo. However lamentable, this is not surprising. It is a universal truth that people are not likely to see the benefits of a system unless they feel they have an equal stake in it.

This defines the challenge to free enterprise in South Africa. Can one really be surprised when blacks do not appreciate the advantages of the free market economy when part of the system -- the free movement of labor -- is denied to them and their families? Can one blame the black shopkeeper when trading license conditions restrict the geographical access to his potential clientele? The right of occupants of previously state-owned township houses to purchase 99-year leases represents a great step forward, but racially based land tenure laws still circumscribe the ability of many to borrow finance against immovable property.

Is it any wonder that many of those South Africans subject to these special rules of the game are not wildly enthusiastic about the way it is played? The danger is that many may want a different economic ball park altogether rather than await the day when the rules of free enterprise are applied equally to all.

Fortunately, the dimensions and the crucial importance of this problem are well understood by the enlightened business leaders in this country. In the words of Harry Oppenheimer, "The maintenance and expansion of our economic system on the basis of black initiative just as much as white, is vitally necessary in order to raise living standards and preserve social peace." Gavin Relly, Mr. Oppenheimer's successor at Anglo-American, recently had this to say, "whatever our past mistakes there is now widespread understanding that we can no longer afford to be held back by policies that serve only the narrowest of sectional interests. We cannot allow the free enterprise system to be honored more in the breach than the observance."

There have been actions to match the words. The private sector and the Government have joined together to establish the Small Business Development Corporation, which is chartered to extend loans, training, counseling services and even business premises to the small business people of this country of all racial groups. In just two years of existence, the Small Business Development Corporation has aided some 1,000 individual entrepreneurs, creating about 18,000 jobs in the process. The Small Business Development Corporation program extends down to the smallest of businesses in the informal sector, in which an emerging businessman may borrow a mini-loan of up to 1,000 rand. It is often true that the most dynamic and creative sector of any economy consists of small businesses which may be responsible for a number of new jobs created and a contribution to national wealth that is startling considering their ostensible resources. While the Government subsidizes the Council for the Promotion of Small Businesses, the private sector by itself established and supports the Urban Foundation, a private sector sponsored organization founded to assist urban black South Africans in education, housing, and other community development activities. Individual large enterprises are also running such services of their own.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that American private business is making a truly impressive effort in South Africa as well. The 146 signatories of the Sullivan Code of fair employment principles, who employ some 90,000 South Africans, devoted more than three million dollars to employee training in 1982. The Sullivan Code companies also contributed over ten million dollars to assist disadvantaged communities in this country. The membership of the American Chamber of Commerce here, among its other worthwhile endeavors, has endowed and supports the highly regarded Pace Technical School in Soweto, the large black township near Johannesburg. I could go on with an almost interminable list of scholarship and adopt-a-school programs, consulting services, financial assistance schemes and so forth that are supported by private South African and American companies.

This evidence that the business community is in fact in the forefront of efforts at evolutionary, constructive reform in South Africa should be enough to refute those who still claim that business is aligned with apartheid. The simple fact is that racial discrimination in any form is incompatible with the ethos and interests of the free enterprise system.

Our own Administration, I am pleased to say, has decided to play its part. Just the other day, on September 30, there was a signing ceremony in my office in Pretoria establishing a three million dollar four year program to help the development of black entrepreneurship. Dr. Sam Motsuenyane, the President of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, signed the grant aid document on behalf of his organization. The purpose of this program is to assist NAFCCOC in the expansion of its existing training and consulting services extended to small black business people and industrialists in South Africa. In this way our Government will contribute to the success of the present 100,000 or so small -- often tiny -- black businesses in South Africa. The program should also encourage potential entrepreneurs to try their skills and their luck. Our intention is to assist these people more effectively in the single economy that is South Africa.

While we are helping black entrepreneurs to take part in the market economy, we also are offering black unions assistance in developing their collective bargaining skills through the African-American Labor Center.

But none of these efforts are likely to succeed in the long run unless growth of the South African economy somehow manages to keep up with the anticipated population growth.

Currently there are 29 million people, of whom 4.5 million are white, 2.5 million so-called colored, nearly a million Indian and 21 million black. By the end of this century, just 17 years from now, this population will have increased to 40 million, of which 30 million will be black, 4 million "colored," over one million Indian, and 5 million white. By the end of the century, this means that African blacks will make up 75 percent, and that the proportion of the white population will have dropped from about 18 to 12.7 percent.

These figures speak a compelling language and carry far-reaching implications. It is estimated that a real annual average growth rate in the neighborhood of six percent is needed if South Africa is to provide enough job opportunities to absorb the annual increase of new entrants into its labor force.

These estimates point to a major challenge to this country's private sector and Government. As you know, this country is still in the grip of a serious recession which has stopped growth. Real black unemployment probably stands at 30 percent or so -- but white unemployment still is so small, by the standards of industrialized countries -- i.e. two percent -- as to be negligible.

These figures demonstrate that the vital matter of adequate growth is not just a question of capital -- important as that may be -- but, above all, a question of the availability of sufficient skilled manpower. Even during the current recession, there ironically remains a shortage of high level manpower in the economy while the oversupply of relatively unskilled labor is reflected in the disturbing unemployment data.

Education and training for black South Africans has thus become a desperate necessity. The awakening of the South African Government to this challenge was demonstrated last week in an eloquent speech by the Minister of Education, Gerrit Viljoen. "Unless we have a dramatic increase in educational opportunities for those sections of the population whose education systems are not yet fully developed, the engines of our national economic growth and development will grind to halt for lack of trained manpower to drive them," he warned. And he pointed out that the skills shortage is also one of the major reasons behind the country's high inflation rate.

The fact that the budget of the Department of Education and Training has grown by 1,343 percent from 1970 to 1980 and that total allocations for education (3,410 million rand or 16.1 percent of the national budget) now exceed the 3,093 million rand allocated for defense is testimony to the new awareness of the problem. Yet past neglect in the quantity and quality of teachers is now hindering progress. Unless that progress is made, the grim prospect is the steady increase in people who will feel that they have little stake in the system.

The present general acceptance of the capitalist, free market order in the West appears to me based far more, if not exclusively, on performance than on any intellectual underpinnings. What I am suggesting is that if it is to be endorsed by the majority of the South African people, here too, that endorsement will have to be merited by the observable facts of real life. To gain and hold adherents, this economy will have to "deliver the goods" -- not only greater national prosperity but broader enjoyment of the prosperity that this country can produce. Unless it does so, one of this country's business leaders, Barlow Rand Chairman Mike Roshold has warned, "There is a very grave danger that it will in fact be rejected by the

majority group, unless it perceives itself, over a reasonable time, to share of the fruits of the system. And if it does not so perceive itself, the probability is that the group will turn to the apparent and superficial joys of a more socialist system." To which I would only add that this socialist alternative would surely fail in producing the growth which this country so desperately needs. For the so-called socialist camp has been notable in sharing the poverty of its failings, not in promoting economic prosperity.

I have tried to outline the dangers -- and the opportunity of the free market system in South Africa. It will not now be long before this economy climbs out of recession and resumes vigorous growth. How long it will continue to do so will depend on the degree to which the people of South Africa share in the results.

I submit that the Western world has a major stake in this drama. It would be tragic if by washing its hands of the problem or by ill-conceived measures to slow the growth of this economy it hastened an outcome that would clearly not be in its interests -- and clearly not in the interest of the people of this country. Pontius Pilate may have managed to keep his hands clean. But history does not remember him as a moral hero.

Thank you.

CARE TALKS 15/10/83

(80)

# Housing reform 'essential'

**Municipal Reporter**

HOUSING reform is essential if South Africa is to meet its critical housing need — particularly in the area of low-income housing, according to Mr J H Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation.

Addressing a Bloemfontein housing conference, Mr Steyn said the resolution of the housing backlog was not merely dependent on how much money the public or private sectors allocated to housing.

It was "critically dependent" on the reform of the institutions and structures which controlled, regulated and supported the provision of housing.

Much housing reform had already been achieved, but there were still barriers to be overcome before the individual and business sectors fulfilled their potential role in providing low-income housing.

There would have to be a lowering of standards in what was considered to be legally-acceptable housing, he said. The government's traditional response to the affordability of houses had been to pro-

vide subsidized finance, but this had failed to provide enough finance.

Major problems still related to the inadequate supply of serviced land and lack of access to cost-effective, commercially-provided housing services.

The non-availability of commercial services on a supply-and-demand basis in coloured, Indian and black areas was a by-product of public sector domination in housing supply.

Effective private enterprise involvement in housing depended to a large degree on a positive role being played by local government. This was severely limited by inappropriate administrative procedures in black, coloured and Indian local authorities.

For various reasons, it was cumbersome and expensive for the private sector to undertake housing projects in these areas.

Many public sector officials saw the business sector as "rapacious" and "unscrupulous". These views were essentially paternalistic and limited access to essential commercial housing services, he said.

THE Labour Party may reverse its decision to participate in the government's new dispensation following the tough threats by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, to tighten up the Group Areas Act, according to the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

Mr Hendrickse today called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene in the matter of Group Areas removals, and said utterances like those of Mr Kotze yesterday "sabotaged" the attempts against large odds and opposition to establish goodwill and build bridges.

"They are estranging people who are trying to find solutions, and whatever happens must therefore be their responsibility," he said.

"If there is one thing in Government policy that has hurt coloured people most it is this question of the dispossession and removal of 100 000 families in terms of the Group Areas Act.

"They are now adding insult to injury. If this is the atmosphere being created by the Government then they must decide on whether their priority is the welfare of South Africa as a whole, or to satisfy one particular constituency.

"It was the Group Areas Act that caused the housing shortages, and people must therefore be allowed to live wherever they can find accommodation," Mr Hendrickse said.

Mr David Curry, president of the Association of Management Committees (Assomac), which is crucially involved with housing, warned that a counter-reaction in the coloured community would follow this new stance by the Government.

"If the Group Areas bug sticks out its head again, then our people will not see it as reform, since this Act

# Hardline threat on Group Areas Act angers party leader

is central to our problem."

Mr Curry said people did not break the law voluntarily, but because there was a housing shortage "and it's the Group Areas Act that has caused this shortage".

Mr Kotze yesterday told Indians living in the white Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair that they must leave the suburb immediately or face the consequences of "drastic" legislation.

He added that the Government had no intention of finding alternative homes for these people. "They didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back to where they came from," he said.

Mr Kotze and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, visited the area yesterday at the invitation of the Langlaagte and Jeppe NP electoral divisions, and it is widely believed the subsequent threat was partly made to woo the large numbers of right-wing voters in these conservative strongholds.

Mr Kotze said, inter alia: "Legislation will be intro-



Rev A HENDRICKSE ... what is priority?

duced during the next session of Parliament which will relentlessly deal with all offenders, but particularly with owners who allow their properties to be misused for the purposes of exploitation and illegal occupation."

● Raymond Hill reports that Mr Chottu Karsan, chairman of the Uitenhage Indian Management Committee, today described the Minister's behaviour as "pettiness".

"It seems to me the Gov-

By JOHANN POTGIETER, Political Correspondent

80 #A E. Post

18/10/73

# ON 'NEW DEAL'

# Labour's return

ernment wants the white voters to vote for them in the referendum on November 2 and that is why they are doing this to Indians and coloureds living in places like Mayfair," he said.

Mr Raman Bhana, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Indian Management Committee, told the Evening Post: "Particularly in a time like this, when the Government is expecting Indians and coloureds to participate in the process of reform, Mr Kotze's timing of his statement is not becoming of his status."

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the South African Indian Council, said the Government would have to evict Indians from the SAIG and the proposed new Indian chamber in Parliament before they evicted them from areas like Mayfair.

● Sapa reports from Cape Town that Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point, last night said this new threat demonstrated the NP's rightward shift in view of the coming referendum, and provided ample proof that the Government was not interested in genuine reform.

(Reports by J G Potgieter and R Hill, both of 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth, and J Arbons, of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● Editorial comment



# Labour Party threatens to quit

By JANE ARBOUS  
Political Reporter

**THE Labour Party threatened yesterday to pull out of the new constitutional system if the government tightened up the Group Areas Act.**

In the wake of a statement proposing more apartheid legislation by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, the Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned that conservative white voters were being appeased at the cost of coloured people.

Mr Kotze said on Monday that additional legislation would be introduced next year providing for action against transgressors of the Group Areas Act. He was speaking after a visit to the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair,

where coloured people and Indians have been living in the white residential area — a Conservative Party seat.

With only two weeks to go before the referendum, Mr Kotze's uncompromising statement is regarded as certain to weaken reformist support for the new constitution. The Labour Party itself — under heavy pressure to withdraw its backing — sees such action as sabotaging its efforts to "build bridges".

The South African Indian Council described Mr Kotze's statement as "vote-

catching" and its executive chairman, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said Mr Kotze would have to first evict the council before evicting any Indian family from Mayfair.

Mr Hendrickse warned the government from his Uitenhage home yesterday that it was more important for the coloured people to be pacified and accommodated than conservative white voters.

Right-wing voters would not support the new plan in any case, he said, so Mr Kotze's appeasement was no investment for the government, "rather a loss for us".

## Call on PM

Calling on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene, Mr Hendrickse said only Mr Botha could clarify the government's stand on the Group Areas Act. Once Mr Botha had made his position clear, and depending on what it was, the Labour Party leadership would meet and review its decision.

Approached by the Cape Times, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said last night that Mr Botha declined to comment.

Mr Hendrickse said that although the Labour Party had rejected the constitution as it stood, it had agreed to participate in the proposed system because it

To Page 4



## Referendum and politics

From page 1

believed in the "politics of persuasion".

Mr Kotze's action would "preclude" the party from using this tactic in its attempts to get hated race laws such as the Group Areas Act scrapped.

Mr Hendrickse expressed disappointment that the government lacked "greater appreciation" for the difficulties of the coloured people.

Also reacting to Mr Kotze's "heavy-handed" statement, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said he would not be surprised if Mr Kotze had been acting on instructions from Mr Botha, who had been questioned closely "on this very issue" at a Transvaal meeting last week.

"It will be interesting to see if Mr Botha has the courage to repudiate publicly one of his ministers.

"The National Party cannot have its cake and eat it. Either it is com-

mitted to genuine reform or it is committed to white domination and black discrimination.

"A firm choice is long overdue."

### 'Fear and anger'

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that Mr Kotze's shock warning has triggered fear and anger among the Mayfair Indian community.

Indian leaders hit out at Mr Kotze's statement, branding it "ruthless", "callous" and "cruel".

Actstop, the body committed to helping the homeless through law courts to prevent evictions, said:

"The minister knows that 10 000 coloured and Indian families are on the waiting list for homes in the Johannesburg area, and those who live in the so-called white areas have nowhere else to go.

"To suggest that they can find accommodation in their group areas is both irresponsible and callous in the extreme."

(Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town, and M Eorwine, Old Mutual Bldg, Harrison St, Johannesburg.)

Cape Times  
19/10/83

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# The Cape Times

## Comment

CAPE Times 19/10/83 (80) ~~2014~~  
**The mask comes off**

ANY residual doubts about the way things will go under the new constitution have been demolished by Mr Pen Kotze. This has been done with the cool, clinical insensitivity that only a generation of apartheid can foster. Grossly insulting the very people his government is trying to lure into a new constitution, the Minister of Community Development has told Indians living in the "white" suburb of Mayfair, Johannesburg, to get out immediately. He has gone further, promising "relentless" legislation next session. As if the byzantine Group Areas Act, a cornerstone of the new constitution, were not relentless enough!

Mr Kotze has gone even further. He has made it plain that the government does not intend finding Mayfair's Indians alternative homes. His reported words on Monday were chilling: "These people didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back to where they came from." Mr Kotze is the MP for Parow. He is presumably not unmindful of the fact that there are numbers of white people who have come to Parow in large numbers, people who did not previously live in the sky. Just let him try telling them to "go back to where they came from". He would rapidly be the ex-MP for Parow, with the possible benefit of knowing how Mayfair's Indians feel.

As with Crossroads, when ministers utter disgraceful and reckless language about clearing people out for racist reasons, their words are not to be taken lightly. They cannot be shrugged off as meaningless gestures to the right wing. They are heeded and acted upon by the swollen corps of civil servants who do the ministers' bidding. They produce harassment and raids that strike at the fabric of society.

There is still a shrinking group of well-meaning people who have not seen the indelible link between the costly new constitution and apartheid. Or, if they do, they blind themselves to it. The new constitution is posited on apartheid. And apartheid means the sort of rank insult to people of colour that Mr Kotze administered in the ominous company of the Minister of Law and Order in a ministerial posse to Mayfair whistled up by local Nationalists fearing the right wing. The country saw the ugly face of the National Party. It saw the new constitution with the mask ripped off.

● As Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said at his Rondebosch meeting the same day, a "yes" referendum vote will be a mandate to implement apartheid. Is that what South Africa wants or needs?

# 100 lawyers ready to fight race evictions

By Michael Chester

A nation-wide call went out today for a volunteer corps of nearly 100 lawyers to stand by to prepare legal opposition to a possible wave of eviction orders on thousands of Indian and coloured families living in metropolitan white areas.

The move coincided with police confirmation that at least 100 dossiers on so-called "illegal" families in Johannesburg had been sent to the Attorney General, who will now consider whether to trigger removals.

The chances of a new swoop on Indian and coloured families who have crossed the colour line to find homes have emerged following a tour of Mayfair by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

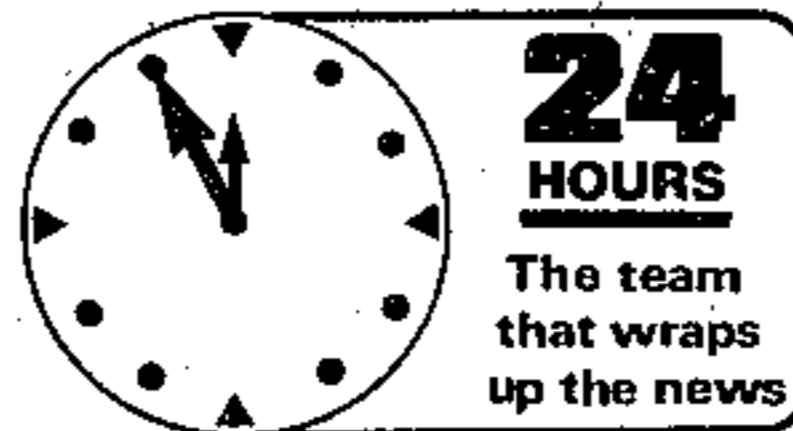
Mr Kotze warned Indians and coloured people to leave white areas immediately and disclosed that the government had decided to "introduce drastic measures to rectify the position" and that new legislation was to be proposed in the next parliamentary session.

Political storm clouds gathered when a report in The Citizen today revealed that the ultra right-wing Conservative Party claimed credit for influencing the Government to act against the so-called illegals.

The warning to the "illegals" has already become enmeshed in issues under debate ahead of the November 2 Referendum on constitutional reform.

The alert to scores of lawyers was sent out by Actstop, the organisation created about four years ago with the specific aim of providing legal counter-action to block the eviction of Indian and coloured families under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman, said at least 90 attorneys and advocates had pledged free legal services to Actstop to protect families threatened with re-



moval. The team was drawn from all race groups.

It had been decided to make immediate contact with them following an emergency meeting of the action group last night.

"We are prepared to fight any eviction orders as far as the Supreme Court and on to the Court of Appeal if necessary," he said. "It's monstrous that the issue has been resurrected at a moment when all had appeared to be calm and peaceful."

He estimated that between 6 000 and 8 000 Indians and coloured families were threatened with eviction in the inner-zone of Johannesburg alone.

They were concentrated mainly in Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park and Mayfair.

The total swelled to about 14 000 for the municipal area as a whole.

"The tragedy is that the Government fully realises that these families have no hope of finding alternative accommodation.

"What makes the tragedy worse is that the new threat of evictions has clearly been raised as a vote-catcher to placate the political extreme Right wing.

"We have been trapped in a political battle in which there seems little regard for the plight of thousands of families finding themselves homeless if the prize is success at the Referendum polls."

● See Page 11, World section.

# Lawyers stand by to fight wave of evictions

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A nationwide alert went out today to a volunteer corps of nearly 100 lawyers to stand by to prepare legal opposition to a possible wave of eviction orders on thousands of Indian and coloured families living in metropolitan white areas.

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## "DRASTIC MEASURES"

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"We are prepared to fight any eviction orders as far as the Supreme Court and on to the Court of Appeal if necessary," he said. "It's monstrous that the issue has been resurrected at a moment when all had appeared to be calm and peaceful."

# Group Areas row: Labour to go to PW

Political Staff

THE Labour Party plans to go direct to the Prime Minister in a bid to sort out the row flaring round the status of coloured and Indian people living in "white" areas of Johannesburg.

This is the latest move in the storm precipitated when the Minister of Community Development was reported as threatening "drastic measures" to evict such people — who, community leaders say, have nowhere else to live.

Harsh implementation of the Group Areas Act may lead the Labour Party to reconsider its willingness to go along with the Government's proposed new constitution.

The Government acted swiftly to try to soothe ruffled feelings.

The Minister, Mr Pen Kotze, regards the matter as a misunderstanding and says the coloured and Indian leaders had not seen copies of his statement when they reacted to reports about it.

He has already been in touch with Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the SA Indian Council.

## "Still concerned"

Mr Hendrickse said today: "Mr Kotze telephoned me and

## On the trail of Swapo saboteurs

RUNDU — Security forces in Kavango in northern SWA/Namibia are tracking four Swapo insurgents who blew up a power line 60km south of here, according to an authoritative source.

The guerrillas sabotaged the line last night, leaving Rundu without electricity for several hours.

Security forces picked up the tracks of four insurgents. — Sapa.

## Curfew in Grenada after shooting of Prime Minister

BRIDGETOWN. — Grenada's army enforced a round-

## Phillips: I feared Pieter would shoot me

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Miss Charmaine Helen Phillips said in an earlier statement to the police, read out in the Supreme Court here today, that her lover, Mr Pieter David Louis Grundlingh, threatened to shoot her and her baby if she did not accompany him while they were on the run.

Miss Phillips, 20, said in her statement that Mr Grundlingh, 36, shot and killed three men.

Miss Phillips and Mr Grundlingh are appearing before Mr Justice Milne and two assessors on four counts of murder, in connection with the deaths of Mr Gerald Meyer, Mr Vernon Swart, Mr Barend Greyvensteyn and Mr Martin Mofosi. They are charged with four counts of robbing the four men.

They are also charged with the theft of R60 from Mr Mofosi and two counts of fraud.

### WRESTLING

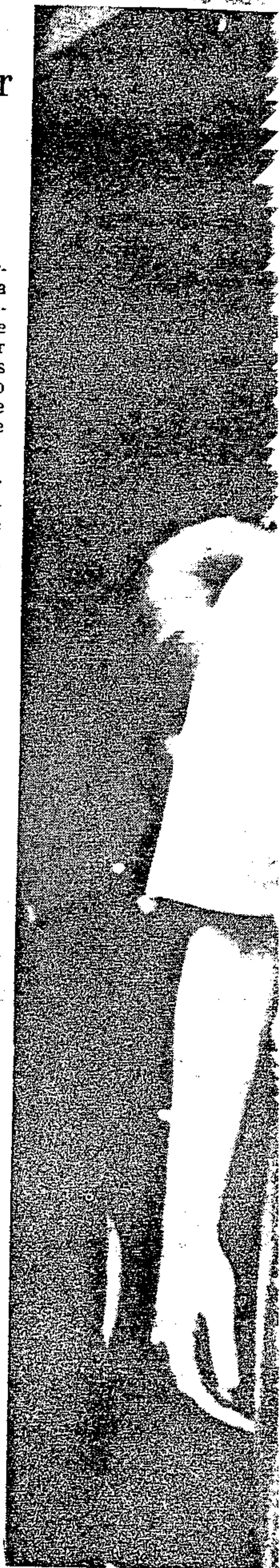
According to a second statement, made to a Bloemfontein magistrate, Mr J C Coetzee, Miss Phillips confessed to shooting Mr Mofosi near Bloemfontein, the court was told today. She said she shot him while he was wrestling with Mr Grundlingh as Mr Grundlingh tried to rob him. She did not remember how many shots she fired.

Her defence counsel, Mr Dawie de Villiers, said not all these statements were the truth and Miss Phillips would later tell the court why.

Lieutenant B Niewoudt, of the South African Police, Soweto, giving evidence here today, said Miss Phillips made the first statement to him shortly after she and her lover were arrested in July.

Miss Phillips stated that she and Mr Grundlingh had lived as man and wife in various places for some time. Mr Grundlingh had often assaulted her, particularly when he drank. She was staying with her brother in Vryheid when Mr Grundlingh came to fetch her.

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)



Miss Charmaine

What Baby traff

## Political Staff

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### "Still concerned"

Mr Hendrickse said today: "Mr Kotze telephoned me and sent me the text of his statement, but we are still concerned about his attitudes.

"We will approach the Prime Minister officially to state our feelings, and we may request a meeting."

He said that only 10 days ago, the party's national executive "while rejecting the racially based Constitution Bill" reaffirmed its decision to participate in the new dispensation.

But the Minister's statement had complicated matters for the party, and the issue could not be left there.

The Natal Region of the party has already called for a rethink, although Mr Hendrickse said differences within the party were "not a problem".

Mr Kotze said that if any coloured or Indian leaders wanted to see him, he would be only too happy to accommodate them.

### White landlords

He said any legislative steps would be aimed primarily at white landlords who have been exploiting non-white people.

Meanwhile, officials of the United Democratic Front said it was time people realised that, by saying Yes, they were saying Yes to apartheid and the Group Areas Act.

However, Mr Hendrickse said he was still hoping for a Yes outcome. "Without a white Yes, we will have nothing at all to build on".

(News by A I Meyerowitz, 218 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

## On the trail of Swapo saboteurs

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(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

# Curfew in Grenada after shooting of Prime Minister

BRIDGETOWN. — Grenada's army enforced a round-the-clock curfew today after killing the left-wing Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, three of his Cabinet Ministers and two union leaders, a spokesman for the armed forces said.

The spokesman said the forces had taken power and that violators of the curfew would be shot on sight.

Earlier the spokesman said Mr Bishop, 39, and his colleagues were shot yesterday while firing at soldiers soon after the Prime Minister was freed from house arrest by thousands of supporters.

The Barbados Prime Minister, Mr Tom Adams, said the new rulers of Grenada, an island north of Trinidad, were "disgusting murderers".

Mr Bishop had been confined to his home in St George, the capital, in a dispute with hardline Marxist members of the central committee of the revolutionary New Jewel Movement (NJM) he co-founded 10 years ago.

Mr Bishop and the NJM seized power in a bloodless coup against the right-wing Prime Minister, Mr Eric Gairy, in March, 1979.

Mr Bishop's supporters "physically lifted" him to freedom yesterday, said his Press secretary, Mr Don Rojas.

A jubilant crowd of up to 15 000 people, about a 10th of the population of the former British colony, paraded him in triumph to a central square where he was expected to speak to them, according to reports telephoned to Barbados.

### FIRED INTO THE CROWD

Civilian witnesses said troops pulled up in trucks, fired into the crowd, which scattered, and led Mr Bishop away with his hands above his head.

But army commander General Hudson Austin said Mr Bishop and his group were swept by the crowd into Fort Rupert, the army headquarters.

A company of troops was sent to try to reason with Mr Bishop, but he and his group fired at the soldiers, forcing them to shoot back.

Those also killed were the Foreign Minister, Mr Unison Whiteman, Housing Minister Mr Norris Bain, Education Minister Mrs Jacqueline Creft and union leaders Mr Vincent Noel and Mr Fitzroy Bain. — Sapa-Reuter.



Prime Minister Mau

M. Bishop for R7 million for throw.

# ON GOVT'S NEW deal

# Labour divided

CAPL TIMES 20/10/83



By JANE ARBOUS  
Political Reporter

**THE** Natal leadership of the Labour Party yesterday gave an ultimatum to the party — pull out of the new constitutional system or face a split.

The Natal leader, Mr Albie Stowman, said the government threat to enforce the Group Areas Act more strictly had pulled the rug from under the party's feet in its attempts to sell the new system to the coloured community.

In a frank and hard-hitting interview, Mr Stowman tore apart the facade of party unity on its decision to go into the system in spite of its rejection of the actual constitution.

Serious divisions of opinion on whether or not to participate had existed from the start at both grassroots and leadership levels, he said.

Its public united front on the decision to go into the new system had been possible only because of the respect members held for the "persuasive" national leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse.

The remarks by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, on Monday that more apartheid legislation was to be introduced had already generated demands from members to have their fears allayed about the party's decision.

Till now the party's response to contradictory statements by government ministers had been low-keyed. However, the threat of drastic

laws to evict thousands of coloured people and Indians living in white areas because of the housing shortage had placed the party in an "invidious" position, Mr Stowman said.

He made it clear that he had changed his mind over his qualified support for the proposals.

"We want to know just what we are supporting. Is the party supporting a fair deal or is it bluffing the people?"

## Urgent meeting

Confident of full backing by his executive, Mr Stowman said he would ask Mr Hendrickse today or tomorrow for an urgent meeting of the national executive to review its stand. Unless Mr Hendrickse gave good reasons for going in, "anything could happen ... including a split".

However, he believed that Mr Hendrickse would be convinced of the impossibility of participating in the light of Mr Kotze's statements.

Last night, Mr Hendrickse, who said earlier this week that the party might have to review its decision following Mr Kotze's remarks, declined to comment till he had heard from Mr Stowman.

Only two weeks ago, the national executive

met to reaffirm its decision to participate.

Mr Stowman said Labour Party strategy changed from day to day to suit the situation.

"If there is need to differ, then we'll have to thrash it out."

Commenting on the demand for a special meeting, the Transvaal leader, Mr Jac Rabie, said it might "clear the air" but achieve little.

The party's national secretary, Mr Fred Peters, agreed, but said that a decision to pull out could be taken only at the party's annual congress in January in Port Elizabeth.

A special congress before then would not achieve anything, as few members would be able to attend at short notice, he said. A decision taken on this basis would not be representative.

Mr Hendrickse's response is likely to depend on what reassurances he gets from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who said through a spokesman yesterday that if Mr Hendrickse was unhappy with Mr Kotze's statements, he had to use the usual liaison machinery.

The party is still reeling from the blow of the resignation of its national chairman, Mr David Curry — its strongman and leading campaigner in justifying its decision to participate in the new system.

Although Mr Curry gave pressures of work as his reason for resigning, speculation is that the growing friction within the party was responsible.

(Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● Curry: Group Areas Act 'biggest threat', page 4

● Govt proposals hit new snags, page 4

● Kotze: 'My door is open', page 4

# Peace bid by Kotze rebuffed

Cape Times 21/10/83  
80  
3000A

By JANE ARBOUS  
Political Reporter

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, flew to Cape Town yesterday in an attempt to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for talks on the group areas row.

Mr Hendrickse also rebuffed attempts by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to woo coloured and Indian leaders after his statement threatening to introduce drastic measures to prevent coloured people and Indians from living in white areas.

Interviewed at the party's headquarters in Athlone, Mr Hendrickse, who is based in Uitenhage, said he had been unable to arrange an immediate meeting with Mr Botha, who will be in Cape Town later today to address a "yes" vote referendum rally.

## PCP turn

However, negotiations were continuing and Mr Hendrickse said he was confident of talks soon on Mr Kotze's statement.

In another development yesterday, the People's Congress Party (PCP) said last night that it was considering asking for a meeting as well.

The PCP, which was formed a year ago, defeated four Labour Party candidates in Wednesday's management committee by-election in Knysna — a rural area where the Labour Party has claimed strong support.

The Labour Party decision to participate in the new constitutional system — and the future of the party itself — may well hinge on the outcome of discussions with Mr Botha to sort out the row.

## 'Unhappy'

Confirming that Mr Kotze had sent him a copy of his comments in an attempt to sort out "misunderstanding", Mr Hendrickse said there was no "misunderstanding" and the party was deeply unhappy about everything Mr Kotze had said.

Mr Kotze offered to meet the leaders, but Mr

Hendrickse ruled out the possibility of discussions with the minister, saying only Mr Botha could clarify the government's position on the Group Areas Act.

He also ruled out the possibility of a special meeting of the party's national executive to review its decision to participate in the new deal. The party has rejected the actual constitution.

A change in the party's stand could be decided only at the party's congress in Port Elizabeth in January, he said.

## Natal

Upset by newspaper reports that Mr Kotze's statements had further widened divisions within the party, Mr Hendrickse said support for the party had never been so strong.

"Every political party has its differences, but in fairness to us, we have never been as well supported and organized as we are now."

Referring to reports that the Natal region had called for a rethink, he said the Natal chairman, Mr Albie Stowman, had contacted him to pledge support for his leadership and to say that his statements to the press had been "miscontrued".

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To Page 4

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# Assocom backing for all-race trading

21/10/83  
77080

**Industrial Editor**

LEGAL obstacles to black entrepreneurs must be removed to gain maximum benefit from free enterprise, said Mr Neville Davies, of Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, at the annual congress in Pretoria of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

His resolution urging the Government to open up immediately white central business districts to all races was approved.

He called for the repeal of legislation prohibiting the employment of non-white managers in white-owned businesses in white urban areas.

"The credibility of business is at stake on this issue because we

are without proof that free enterprise is working properly. We have yet to convince blacks that it works in their favour."

Incorporation of blacks into the free-enterprise system was, however, a prerequisite to the attainment of economic growth goals. The Government had to remove legal obstructions in the path of economic development. The alternative was that socialism might become more attractive to the population as a re-distributor of wealth.

Black trading should be phased in with white CBDs. It would not be a smooth transition, but free enterprise had to be seen to be working.

# PM backs Pen Kotze

CAPE TIMES (80) (87)

22/10/83 (20/10/83)

By MICHAEL ACOTT

**THE PRIME Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night gave full backing to his controversial Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.**

Mr Kotze was chairman of a mass Nationalist meeting which attracted nearly 2 500 people to the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood.

The Prime Minister did not refer explicitly to the controversy Mr Kotze has unleashed by promising action against coloured and Indian tenants living in white areas of Mayfair in Johannesburg.

Coloured and Indian leaders willing to participate in the proposed new constitution have expressed strong reservations about the planned tightening of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Botha's praise for Mr Kotze came when he detailed government achievements in the provision of housing.

"I want to refer with honour to Mr Pen Kotze and what he has done in spite of the attacks on him," he said.

Mr Botha also said that in spite of the opposition outcry against separate group areas, these areas were the secret desire of every population group, including coloured and Indian people.

"In their heart of hearts all these groups want these residential areas of their own."

No coloured community would allow Indian or black people to "dominate" their residential areas.

"Will the coloureds of Mitchells Plain or Atlantis vote to throw them open, to be dominated by other groups. I tell you it won't happen."

Once the constitution had been endorsed by white voters, coloured and Indian opinion would be tested through referendums, general elections, or both.

Mr Botha rejected criticism that there had been no reform in South Africa. The proposed constitution was imperfect and had its weaknesses, but it was not designed to remain unchanged. It also placed no limitations on the constitutional progress of black people.

Emphasizing the separatist nature of the new constitution, he said the government was proposing three separate houses to which three population groups with separate voters' rolls would elect their own representatives.

"We are not proposing a joint house in which whites, coloureds and Indians will sit together."

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● More reports, page 4

**Politics . . . Referendum . . . Politics**

# SAIC call for end to evictions

*Cape Times 22/10/83 (80) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)*

Political Staff

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the SA Indian Council (SAIC), yesterday asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, at which he plans to demand a freeze on all evictions under the Group Areas Act.

And the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had agreed to meet him to discuss the continuing row over the Group Areas Act. The top-level meeting, the date of which is still to be fixed, will include Mr Kotze and Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Inter-

nal Affairs.

Mr Rajbansi said last night that he had sent a request to meet Mr Kotze, who began this week's row over the Group Areas Act with a threat this week to take "drastic measures" against coloured people and Indians living illegally in "white" areas.

Mr Rajbansi said that if Mr Kotze did not meet

his demand, "they will meet our wrath".

"They will have to evict us from the Indian chamber of parliament, before they carry out any evictions," he said.

Mr Rajbansi said Mr Kotze had phoned him and asked him to read the full statement he made on this issue on Monday. The executive committee of the SAIC had studied it and was still not satisfied.

● Sapa reports that at a public meeting in Ladysmith, NRP leader Mr Vause Raw yesterday condemned Mr Kotze's group areas statement as "blundering" and "stupid".

● Mr Kotze, had "let the cat out of the bag" with his recent statement about coloureds and Indians in the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair.

This was said in Richards Bay last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-zulu, at a meeting of the South African Black Alliance, of which he is chairman.

Chief Buthelezi said that after Mr Kotze's disclosures, no white voters could say they did not know what they were voting for.

He said the statement was "political manna" for those who had repeatedly pointed out the "fraudulence of the involvement of our coloured and Indian brothers in the tricameral parliamentary system".

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Hendrickse should pull out of the tricameral arrangement.

(Report by Anton Harber, Main Street, Johannesburg, Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town, Nagoor Bissetty, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban and G Smith, 627 Mutual Building, Harrison St, Johannesburg.)

## Will PFP take part in new deal, asks PM

Political Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asked the PFP last night whether it would be prepared to participate in the new constitution if it was accepted on November 2 and implemented.

Addressing about 2 500 people at a "yes" vote referendum rally in Goodwood, Mr Botha said the PFP described the constitution as "bad" and "a miserable attempt to push this

miserable document down the throats of the people".

Mr Botha said: "If you (the PFP) take part in the new constitution, you are going to take part in a bad miserable structure.

"But secondly, if it's so bad, so objectionable, where is your alternative? . . . Because up till now your alternative is a big vacuum."

Mr Botha asked: "If it is 'yes' on November 2 and we start instituting this new constitution, are you going to serve under it or not?"

Referring to people who were threatening violence if the new system was implemented, Mr Botha said he wanted to issue a warning.

"I don't want conflict in South Africa. I'm doing my utmost to avoid conflict. I don't want confrontation . . . because it is not in the interests of South Africa."

"But if certain elements backed by irresponsible people think they can frighten us or threaten us, I want to tell them — I'm not impressed with people who shout at me.

"Don't try it. I plead with you, don't try it."

(Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

# NGK Commission challenges apartheid

ARGUS 26/10/83

By BRIAN STUART  
Religion Reporter

APARTHEID as a political policy cannot be defended unless it has the willing support of those affected by it, says the Commission for Racial Affairs of the Ned Geref Kerk in the Western Cape.

The historic report of the commission, after 40 years of formal support for apartheid by the white NGK, noted that "separate but equal" did not work in practice.

It told the synod: "It is... absolutely necessary that the NGK clearly dissociates itself from any attempt to justify apartheid/separate development theologically, as if it were, in an absolute sense, the will of God."

## Campaigner

The commission said: "The NGK must be a campaigner for the acceptance and protection of the worthiness of every person in this country."

"This should not be strange to the NGK, for the NGK never intended anything by its support for the idea of separate development, except that it would offer an equal opportunity — at least in the abstract — to all groups and people to achieve their rightful development."

"But experience has taught us that it is not so simple. In practice 'separate' and 'equal' are virtually always mutually exclusive."

The Western Cape synod yesterday noted the contents of the report and stated: "Synod supports the spirit of the guidelines indicated (in this report) and asks the General Moderamen to take them into serious consideration in its continued deliberations."

Meeting under the chairmanship of Professor P A Verhoek, a Stellenbosch theologian, the commission analysed last year's decisions by the Ned Geref Sendingkerk that apartheid was a heresy and the accusation that the white NGK had elevated apartheid to a pseudo-religion.

The commission noted that the Sendingkerk spoke with experience of apartheid as seen by black and brown people, who described it as "oppression, humiliation, discrimination, rejection and injustice".

On the other hand, the NGK spoke from a position in which white society saw apartheid as an instrument for "protecting its security, identity and privileged position".

The commission said the NGK should study the effects of apartheid on black and brown communities.

"The crux of the issue is the question... whether the NGK will be prepared clearly and without reservations to condemn and oppose apartheid as racial discrimination."

Analysing the history of apartheid, it said the NGK had given theological justification to apartheid — "a purely political policy" — before the National Party came to power. As a result, it was now accused of heresy.

The commission said: "The impression that apartheid/separate development has become a sort of faith — and therefore an ideology or a pseudo-gospel — is largely related to the theological justification of this system by the NGK."

"Undoubtedly, the NGK would answer that it was never its intention to give this sort of status to apartheid, but that it was merely considering the ethical tenability of this policy."

## Found grounds

"However, the problem is that the NGK has done more than simply confirm that 'a' policy of separate development could be ethically tenable under certain conditions and with the consent of all parties."

"Even before the National Party gained power the NGK had already investigated scriptural grounds for apartheid. It held there were indeed grounds for the maintenance of the differentiation of nations as recognisably the will of God."

(News by B Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

# Cape NGK Synod call to end <sup>ARGUS</sup> all discrimination <sup>26/10/83</sup>

By BRIAN STUART  
Religion Reporter

THE Western Cape Synod of the Ned Geref-Kerk has called on its members to end all discrimination against anybody on grounds of race or colour — including attendance at church services.

In the short space of two hours late yesterday afternoon, the synod accepted in principle:

● The "guidelines" of a report stating that the Ned Geref Kerk should dissociate itself from any theological justification for apartheid.

● That NGK religious services should always be open to all people.

● That membership of a congregation should be determined by religious confession alone, and in accordance with church regulations, regardless of race or colour.

Summing up the afternoon's debate, Professor P A Verhoef, a Stellenbosch theologian, said: "We may close church doors to nobody — to no sinner, no matter what his sin, and to no person, no matter what his colour."

Only one dissenting voice was heard. Mr C J Swart, an elder of Parow Valley West congregation, said the NGK would split on the issue of "mixed worship".

"That we should be open to all is so obvious it should not be necessary for synod to discuss it," said the Rev T J E Koornhof of Pinelands.

The synod endorsed a motion by the Rev Tobie de Clercq of Stellenbosch Moedergemeente and the Rev Kobus van der Westhuizen of Grootte Kerk, Cape Town: "Synod calls on members to avoid any attitude or behaviour which would in any way discriminate against people on the grounds of race or colour."

## SYNOD DECISION

In regard to attendance at NGK services, the synod decision, which will be forwarded as a motion to the General Synod of the NGK, reads:

"Church councils must ensure that no person who in good faith wishes to worship — regardless of language or racial group — will be prevented from attending a service.

"Any decision (by a church council) which prevents such worshipping together conflicts with the spirit of the decisions of the General Synod and is decidedly in conflict with the Word of God.

"Synod makes a serious call on church councils where such decisions are still in force to rescind them immediately for the sake of the honour of God and in the interests of His Kingdom.

"Therefore, Synod declares that the religious services of all congregations of the Ned Geref Kerk are open to anybody who wishes to worship God in spirit and in truth at any time, regardless of race or colour."

(News by Brian Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

● NGK Commission challenges apartheid —  
page 3.

## Sendingkerk greeted move with 'joy'

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Ned Geref Sendingkerk, greatest opponent of the NGK's "whites only" stand, is "overwhelmingly grateful" to the Western Cape synod for slamming separate worship.

"This move will be greeted with joy in my church," said the Rev Sakkie Mentor, Moderator of the Sendingkerk.

Professor Johan Heyns, Moderator of the Northern Transvaal synod, said he agreed with the decision, stating no one could be barred from a church on grounds of race or language.

### "CLARIFY"

The move met with a less enthusiastic response from the top structure of the church.

Dr Pierre Rossouw, chief ecumenical affairs and information officer of the NGK, said the Western Cape synod could send its decision to a standing committee which had the power to "clarify the practical aspects of a decision taken in principle".

The Cape synod was "only reiterating" what the General Synod had said.

While the General Synod has said that all may worship in the same church, the actual decision had always been left to individual church councils.

## 'Religious apartheid hurts most'

Religion Reporter

THE "most painful" aspect of apartheid for black and brown reformed Christians was the creation by the Ned Geref Kerk of "separate churches for separate race groups", the church's synod has been told.

The Commission for Racial Affairs of the Ned Geref Kerk's Western Cape synod said yesterday that coloured people had never seen themselves as a "separate" people.

The black population had not been organised into a separate church for each different group, but all had been lumped into one "black" church.

(News by B Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

# Kotze says row is just 'hysteria'

Cape Times 26/10/83 (80) (367)

## Political Reporter

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, last night accused his critics of inciting hysteria and of failing to acknowledge the careful handling of cases under the Group Areas Act.

Replying to a question on the Group Areas Act at a referendum meeting in Parow, Mr Kotze said the "hysteria" over his statement on coloured people and Indians living illegally in Mayfair had been mainly in the English press.

## Votes

In an earlier speech to about 250 people at the meeting, Mr Kotze did not refer to the controversy which most observers believe has cost the government votes in the coming referendum.

He repeatedly accused opposition newspapers of hysteria when the issue was raised by a questioner.

Referring to the English press, he said: "Even they will have to admit that there was never a time when the Act was applied with so much circumspection (omsigtigheid)."

"The hysteria of chiefly the English press is not because they have so much love for the coloured people but because they want to keep the coloureds out of the new dispensation."

Mr Kotze said nothing positive was said about allowing coloured people to stay in areas such as Kalk Bay, Maitland Village, Helderberg and Kleinmond.

Neither was credit given to the department for giving housing to 30 000 squatters in the Peninsula or to the fact that its administration was always carefully considered.

Mr Kotze said it had been said over the years that the Act had "sharp

corners". As a result, a committee was appointed to investigate it.

Changes could be still made to aspects of the Act, but not to the principles. This would ensure good-neighbourliness.

## Integration

● Another cabinet minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, told the meeting that critics of the new constitution said it would lead to integration.

The essence of integration, he said, was that the differences between people were removed and they were accommodated uniformly on an individual basis in the political dispensation.

Integration, however, was impossible with the new constitution because it was based on group interests and representation.

(Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

# Pen Kotze

invited to

*S. Post*  
'throw out'

*27/10/83*  
squatters

By STEPHEN ROWLES, Municipal Reporter

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, was last night thanked for threatening to throw Indians and coloureds out of Mayfair in Johannesburg and invited to the come to Eastern Cape to "throw out some people" from the Dias Divisional council area.

At a meeting of the Dias Ward 2 Ratepayer's Association last night it was decided to send a letter of congratulation to Mr Kotze and ask him to deal with squatters in the Dias area. Several speakers complained that the squatter problem remained unresolved.

It was also alleged that people of "other races" were acquiring property in the rural areas.

The vice-chairman, Mr V Roux, claimed blacks were "clubbing" together and getting whites to buy land for them.

The association also decided to write to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman and the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, complaining about high rates and wasteful spending by the divisional council.

The chairman, Mr Roger Flanagan, appealed to the authorities to do away with the divisional council system.

He said the recently established Greenbushes fire station was a complete waste of money with seven firemen sitting there and doing absolutely nothing.

A member, Mr Louis Nel, said not one day went by without the council advertising in the Press either to buy something or to hire additional staff.

"They even have an area planner who does nothing and now they want to employ someone to help him do nothing," he said.

It was also decided to ask the Director of Local Government, Mr J W A E Walters, or the MEC for Local Government, Mr Hernus Kriel, to receive a deputation from the association, when visiting Port Elizabeth, to clarify the property valuation system.

In a letter, Mr R Clarke asked if the increased council rates were a move to force farmers living near cities off the land.

● Opposition was also expressed to a proposed water reticulation system for the Greenbushes sub-divided estates. The vice-chairman, Mr V Roux, said most residents had their own water supply and the estimated cost of R20 a month for each of the 117 plots was too high.

● It was also decided to object to a council decision to demolish the sea wall of the Seaview tidal pool.



ARGUS 27/10/83  
Kotze (80) asked to evict EP squatters

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, was last night thanked for threatening to throw Indians and coloured people out of Mayfair and invited to the Eastern Cape to "throw out some people" from the Dias Divisional Council area.

At a meeting of the Dias Ward 2 Ratepayers' Association it was decided to send a letter of congratulation to Mr Kotze and to ask him to deal with squatters in the area.

Several speakers complained that the squatter problem remained unresolved.

#### "CLUBBING"

The vice-chairman, Mr V Roux, claimed blacks were "clubbing" together and getting whites to buy land for them.

The association also decided to write to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, alleging high rates and wasteful spending by the Divisional Council.

(News by K Vernon, ABC Standard Bank Building, Main Street, Port Elizabeth).

FM 28/10/83

current affairs

POLITICS

# Labour plays it cool

~~80~~ 80

Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse says he is in no hurry to see PM P W Botha and his Cabinet colleagues F W de Klerk and Pen Kotze about threatened new Group Areas legislation.

He informs the *FM*, however, that he wants the meeting before Labour's next congress, in Port Elizabeth, from January 3-5, when Kotze's Mayfair statement will be discussed. He sees no need to press for a meeting before November 2 — "because this issue has nothing to do with the referendum for whites."

Government will be relieved to hear this for two reasons. It leaves Kotze's threatening statement hanging in the air to appease wavering rightwingers who may have suspected the NP was going soft on separation.

But, for doubting reformists, torn between taking "a step in the right direction" and "going back to the drawing board," it holds out the prospect that a suitably damp palliative can be worked out between Hendrickse and the ministers.

Government and the Labour Party need each other — as a kind of certificate of respectability. Participation of Labour in the new constitution is vital to the outward appearance of the Second Republic. Having a mind to what Labour used to be — fractious, militant, angry and most unco-operative — its decision to bury the hatchet conditionally and try to reform the constitution from within looks remarkably like the start of a process of national reconciliation. Labour's Eshowe decision to go along

with the new deal and get out of the SA Black Alliance provided government's plans with an element of legitimacy it sorely needed.

At the same time Labour's fortunes went into sharp decline. In the western Cape the party has shed much support. Some estimates, based on recent management committee elections in the Cape, maintain that the party would be hard-pressed to attract even 5% support in an electoral contest of any kind. The rise of new political groupings such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the National Forum Committee has further devalued Labour's standing.

Hendrickse denies that Labour is in decline. He informs the *FM* that 26 new bran-



Labour's Hendrickse ... in need of a political coup

ches of the party have been established in the past three months: 16 in Transvaal, five in the western Cape ("where we are supposed to be weak") and five in the eastern Cape. "There are many misconceptions about what is happening in the Labour Party," he says. He refuses to discuss the resignation of national chairman David Curry but claims Labour's leadership has never been stronger.

Even so, the party badly needs a political coup of some kind. The NP's rightwing campaign during the run-up to the referendum has undermined Labour's stated reason for going into the constitution. Kotze's Mayfair threat was a shattering blow to coloured and Indian "moderates" because it vindicated the most pessimistic forecasts of what life would be like under the NP in a new dispensation.

Now there is talk that Labour may have to reconsider its position in the new constitution, unless firm assurances are forthcoming that brutal excesses under the Group Areas Act will be moderated. To restore Labour's legitimacy, government

"owes" the party a highly visible concession — which Labour could wave about like a banner as an example of what can be wrought by working for "reform from within."

## GARNERING THE 'JAs'

Colours are confusing for Minister of Community Development "Pen" Stephanus Francois Kotze. Literally so: friends say he is colour blind, though he won't admit it, and he apparently seeks reassurances from those close to him even when buying a new shirt. However, when it comes to shades of brown and white as laid down in the Group Areas Act, his vision is far clearer.

Kotze's announcement last week about an imminent tightening up of the Act, coupled with a tasteless comment on the putative origins of Indians, was insensitive, to say the least. Most view this as a naked election ploy to garner "Ja" votes in conservative Mayfair and elsewhere. However, not unlike other National Party (NP) luminaries such as Lapa ("R20 a month") Munnik before him, he probably succeeded only in angering people government really wants on its side. In this case, the coloured and Indian communities.

Not all see it that way. One of his employees told the *FM* that Kotze is a "compassionate and understanding person whom we trust. We regard him as a father who is interested in our problems and welfare and listens when we confide in him."

One source close to him explains the man's background: "Kotze came up through the ranks as a party organiser. First he was NP organiser for the Cape Province, then sat in the Provincial Council till he won his seat in Parliament. He is a political 'pro' — a pragmatist who is prepared to crack the party whip when he thinks it's in the party's interests.

"He is a combination of a humane man who understands people and their problems while also being a tough politician. Providing the party won't be em-

barrassed, he is prepared to take an easy line on human issues. But he is equally prepared to reinforce the party line with tough political action if he thinks it's required. At present he's playing referendum politics, not ideological politics."

Chief whip of the NP from 1974-78, Kotze then became Deputy Minister of Planning and the Environment; Deputy Minister of the Interior and Community Development; then Deputy Minister of the Interior, Community Development and Coloured Affairs. He has always been seen as a "P W man," and no one was surprised when he was brought into the Cabinet along with Magnus Malan, Gerrit Viljoen and Dawie de Villiers in



Kotze ... not so colour-blind

the 1980 Cabinet reshuffle to take over the delicate Community Development portfolio from Marais Steyn, who was packed off to London.

Subsequently, he is said to have "humanised" the department. And there are some positive signs. His appreciation of the benefits of home-ownership and his more realistic approach to self-help housing strategies puts him light years ahead of his *verkramp* predecessors.

Kotze (61) has represented Parow as NP Member of Parliament since April 1958, and was recently honoured with the freedom of the town. He was born and grew up in Piketberg and still talks with a "Kaaapenaar brei." Few can compete with the way he rolls his "rrrrs."

He never went to university — but has completed correspondence courses in social science and politics. His broad spectrum of interests has enabled him to chair a number of parliamentary study groups under the aegis of departments like Internal affairs, Community Development, and Transport. He has also acted as vice-chairman of Labour, Railways, and Harbour study groups.

Some say he still looks like a rugby flank, and he's been president of the Northern Rugby Football club for more years than he would care to remember. But these days his chief sporting interest is bowls, which he plays every weekend with his wife Anna, to whom he has been married for 36 years.

In the present pre-referendum heat, he is putting in an 18-hour day and not getting too much sleep.

But basically he's a family man who likes to spend as much time as possible with his wife, three married sons and daughter and their eight grandchildren.

# Whose heart, Mr Botha?



Mr Cassim Adams:  
"We're used to living  
among our own."



Mr Kenneth Mat-  
thews: "We must get  
rid of Group Areas."



Mr Basil Rorich: "The  
Group Areas Act is a  
tragedy."



Miss Nazeema Hen-  
dricks: "All human;  
should live together."



Miss Denise Matthys:  
"They should abolish  
the Group Areas Act."



Mr Marcel da Silva:  
"There is no need for  
a law."



Miss Colleen Fick:  
"People should com-  
municate."

## Rare to find coloured people who agree with PW's sentiments

AR6us  
28/10/83  
(80)

### Staff Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, says coloured people, "in their heart of hearts", want separate residential areas of their own. But a snap random survey of coloured people in Cape Town shows Mr Botha may have been following his own heart when he said it.

It is rare to find a member of the coloured community prepared to applaud Mr Botha's view, although some do agree.

Mr Cassim Adams, 25, a Mitchell's Plain father who works as a clerk in the city, said: "If we all lived together we would feel uncom-

fortable because we are used to living with our own people."

Mr Kenneth Matthews, 29, a bricklayer and plasterer from Mitchell's Plain, said the group areas policy had led to suffering because people had been forced from District 6 to live far away. The Group Areas Act should be abolished.

### Personality

Taxi driver Mr Basil Rorich, 55, of Woodstock, which is a mixed area, said he had a German grandfather and had white cousins living in Cape Town.

The Group Areas Act was a "tragedy" and had to be abolished. "Character and personality should count.

There are bad people among all races," he said.

Miss Nazeema Hendricks, 21, a saleswoman from Mitchell's Plain, said: "We are all human and we should all live together."

Miss Denise Matthys, 22, a social worker from Athlone, said the group areas policy effectively created coloured homelands, just as the Government had created black homelands. The Group Areas Act should be abolished, she said.

### Cosmopolitan

Mr Marcel da Silva, 29, an assistant administration manager from Wynberg who previously lived in Doornfontein, Johannesburg, said

he used to play with Italian, German, Portuguese and Afrikaans children in the parks of Doornfontein, which used to be cosmopolitan.

People in general preferred to live among their own, but there was no need for a law to force them to do so," he said.

Miss Colleen Fick, 25, a saleswoman who lives in Woodstock, said people should be allowed to live together to enable them to communicate.

One notable aspect of the survey was the restraint with which people dealt with the subject. Not a rude word about Mr Botha's statement was uttered.

(News by D Breier, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

# Woman tells of 'heartbreak' removals

CAPE TIMES 29/10/83 (80)

Political Correspondent

A COLOURED woman told two white politicians yesterday that neither of them could appreciate the full heartbreak of Group Areas Act removals.

The woman, who did not give her name, was the first questioner at a referendum debate between Dr Alex Boraine of the Progressive Federal Party and Mr Claude van Wyk of the New Republic Party.

She asked whether the proposed constitution would allow coloured

people to marry whom they liked, go where they liked and live where they liked.

Neither Dr Boraine nor Mr Van Wyk, as white people, could truly appreciate the effects of the Group Areas Act.

"We know what it is like to build a house with our own hands and then to be thrown out to a place like Grassy Park," she said.

Mr Van Wyk replied that the proposed constitution would bring coloured and Asian people into bargaining

positions in Parliament and the Cabinet.

"I believe that, as soon as this constitution starts working, coloureds and Asians will start fighting to remove laws like the Group Areas Act and the Mixed Marriages Act."

Dr Boraine countered that, however much these people may want discriminatory laws removed, the government had stated clearly that the Group Areas Act would not only remain but would be tightened.

"The constitution is

nothing but a fraud and a continuation of apartheid.

"Even if 100 percent of the coloured and Indian chambers vote against the Group Areas Act or any other act, the will of the white majority party will rule."

The two politicians also disagreed about reform and the rule of law during the debate, held at the Good Hope Centre as part of the Women's Fair and attended by about 60 people.

Mr Van Wyk said the proposed constitution

was a vehicle for reform and should be supported. He also contended that the rule of law would not "go overboard" in the new system, but would be enshrined in it.

Dr Boraine said the constitution had been designed by Nationalists for Nationalists to perpetuate Nationalist policies. The rule of law no longer operated in South Africa with laws allowing for arbitrary banings and detentions.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

# Operate in your own area, black bank told



● African Bank's Mr. Moses Maubane. 30/10/83  
 Picture: Herbert Mabuza  
 S. E. M. S. D.  
 The black-owned African Bank is angry that white-owned banking institutions are permitted to trade in black areas but it may not do so in white areas.

Mr. Moses Maubane, the bank's manager and chief executive, said his bank had tried for more than two years to get permission to trade in white central business districts.

"As a bank subject to the same financial restrictions as other financial institutions, we feel we should be able to operate on the same footing," he said.

Authorities with whom the bank dealt had been positive but the bank's appeals had been unsuccessful.

"In fact we are back to square one," Mr. Maubane said.

He criticised "the double standards" being used against his bank.

"Free enterprise seems to be a privilege of a chosen few and this is very serious criticism," he said.

This week the Department of Co-operation and Development put paid to any ideas of the bank operating in white areas.

It said in a statement: "At present there is no indication that there will be any change of policy as it is the contention that black businesses are there for the benefit of the black communities and they should be sited in close proximity to these people".

Mr. Maubane said the African Bank was greatly disadvantaged by the restriction because "the bulk of our customers and people with in-

**What's mine is mine: What's yours is ... well, also mine**

By LAUREN GOWER

vestment funds are actually working and shopping in the white CBDs".

"We lose an important slice of our business to our competitors. And while the African Bank can offer clients certain benefits and may be attractive for ideological and psychological reasons, banking is essentially a matter of convenience," he said.

The department says it is policy for black businesses to be sited in areas set aside for black occupation, "for example in the national states and towns for members of black communities".

"In addition, these businesses may be sited in areas proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act as areas in which members of different communities may trade," a spokesman for the department said.

He said there had been exceptions in one or two cases "in that branch offices of the black bank have been allowed to open in other areas".

Mr. Maubane said the mini-branches of the African Bank which had opened were severely restricted in the services they were allowed to offer.

He said another aspect of the group areas restrictions on black businessmen was the row raging over whether white businessmen should be allowed into the planned Soweto CBD.

"If it is to be made plausible, blacks should be allowed into the white CBD before we think of letting whites into the township," he said.

Mr. Maubane said the white CBDs already had 80% of black spending power.

"If the whites are allowed into Soweto as well then they will have access to the remaining 20%."

● The assets of African Bank — only R8-million in 1978 — totalled R20-million last year.

# 'Many forced to break law to survive'

ARGW

10/11/83



Staff Reporter

THREE quarters of the people in South Africa have to break the law to survive, according to Cape Town criminologist Mrs Mana Slabbert.

Mrs Slabbert was speaking at a function today organised by the Cape Town executive committee of the Union of Jewish Women.

Mrs Slabbert and four others were named the union's women personalities of the year.

## Families

She said the Group Areas Act and influx control placed restrictions on three quarters of the South African population and broke up family life. This break-up and its results interested her as a criminologist.

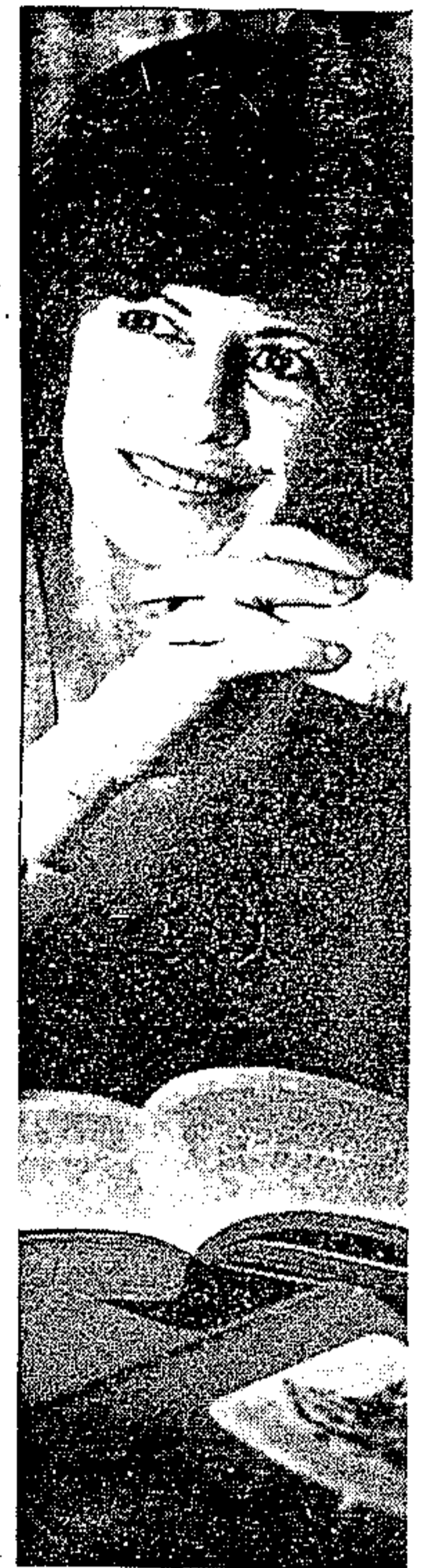
While many people regarded criminals as those responsible for serious crimes such as murder and rape, many became criminals in South Africa because they broke laws such as the Group Areas Act and influx control legislation.

The Group Areas Act had led to the break-up of the extended family which meant young children who no longer had relations to look after them drifted into gangs or state institutions, while influx control also meant families were broken up.

## Potential

Most children were born with potential which should be encouraged, but if their legitimate needs were not realised, they often drifted into crime.

The others named personalities of the year were Moyra Fine for her work in the theatre, Brenda Kreiner for her work in civic affairs, Madeleine van Biljon for her work in journalism and Nosizwa Nyakaya for her work as a nutritionist at Crossroads.



Mrs Mana Slabbert

Mrs Nyakaya said the clinic at Crossroads cared for an average of 350 children at a time from a population of about 23 000.

## Malnutrition

The main problem was malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases such as kwashiorkor, rickets and TB.

Malnutrition and its related diseases often resulted from overcrowding and unemployment as well as desertion by a parent.

She said the number of children cared for always increased during raids because during the destruction of houses and shacks, cooking facilities were often lost.

# Abolish Group Areas Act in business areas — Gavin Relly

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, has called for the abolishment of the Group Areas Act in all industrial and business areas, and for a transitional period of 10 years in which restrictions on white trade in black areas is maintained.

Addressing the 35th anniversary celebration of the Manpower and Management Foundation this week, Mr Relly said the incentive for upward mobility should be fostered and enshrined in legislation.

He said there were five areas which could be concentrated on in the removal of statutory restrictions to upward mobility, freedom of access to occupations, access to education and training, geographical mobility, freedom of enterprise and housing.

A high degree of population mobility was essential for economic

growth, he said.

In the Transvaal, the areas set aside for coloured people and Indians were so inadequate that it was impossible for them to move to industrial areas even if they could afford housing.

Unless provision was made to ensure a constant, adequate and expanding supply of residential land for blacks, the effect would be to impose de facto influx control.

But, whatever was done or not done about the Group Areas Act, it should cease to apply to all business and industrial premises, he said.

But a different principle should apply in black townships because black traders could not be expected to face the competition of whites who had not faced the same disabilities as them in the past.

The existing restrictions on trade in black townships should remain in force for a transitional period of 10 years, he said.

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# Council leaves us out, say residents

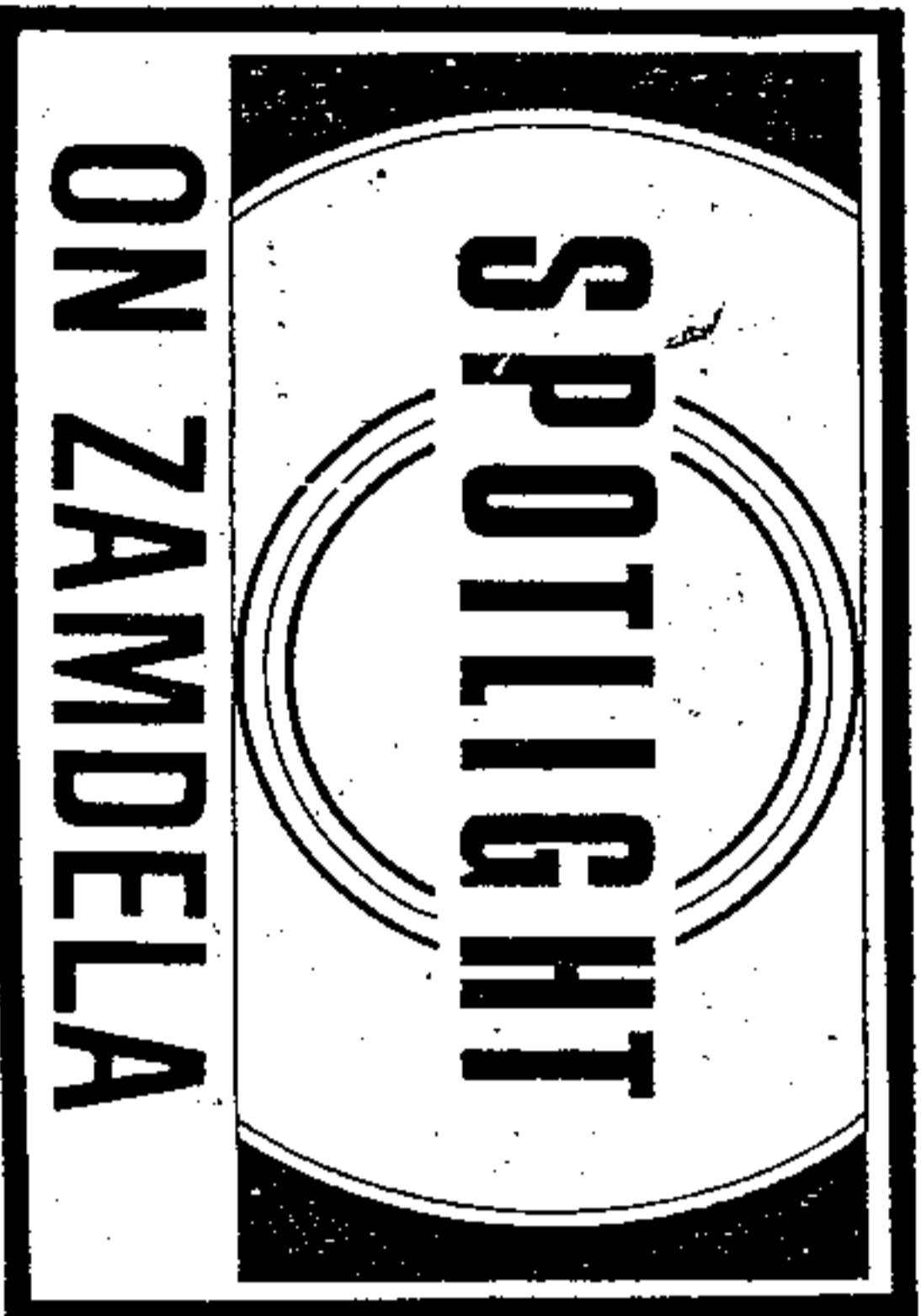
WHEN Zamdela township outside Sasolburg fell under the jurisdiction of the Vaal Triangle Administration Board in 1973, its residents welcomed the move with great jubilation.

The residents of this township lying in the northern Orange Free State had all the reason to celebrate because this meant there was now going to be freer movement for them between their area and the two towns across the Vaal River — Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark.

However, residents who spoke to **Spotlight** during a visit to the township this week said it now appeared to them that people who were benefiting more from that influx control relaxation were those in the Transvaal.

They cited the example that it had come to their notice that it was easy for residents of townships like Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Bopalong and Bophelong to get employment in their town than for them to get jobs in the Transvaal.

By **NKOPANE MAKOBANE**



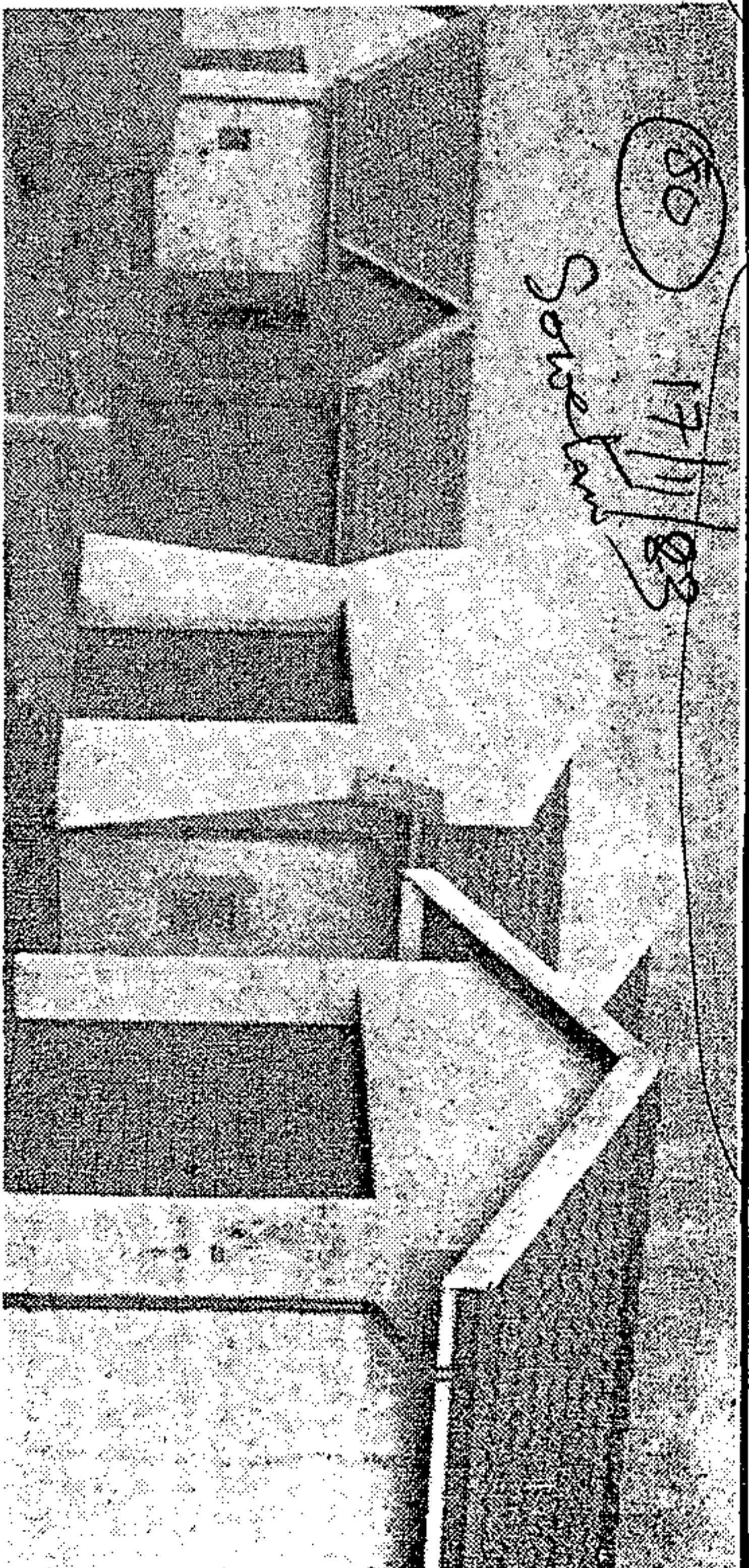
their staff when vacancies became available in their branches. This he said, had happened when a manager of a department store was transferred to Sasolburg.

"In as much as we welcome the free movement between towns, we cannot allow that to be at our expense because we are the people who keep the local branch alive. Admittedly we have large industries but the Transvaal towns too have better facilities," he said.

Another resident said he was unhappy that local businessmen seemed to be getting a raw deal when coming to the allocation of business sites. He said businessmen in the Transvaal seemed to be enjoying preference and this could be attributed to the fact that not a single councillor in the area was sitting on the council's trading committee.

Another resident said his contention that their township was shabbily treated or ignored was strengthened by an article he read in **THE SOWETAN** last week where the chairman of the Vaal Council, Mr. Essau Mahlatsi, was reported to have invited top industrialists in the area to discuss how to raise the standard of life in Vaal townships.

The report said he would meet businessmen at a meeting arranged for the Orange-Vaal Administration



New houses in Zamdela which are being built by companies for their employees.

Board (Ovab) offices at Houkrop on December 8, and mayors invited to attend were those of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark.

"Our suspicions are aroused here by the fact that the mayor of Sasolburg has not been mentioned as invited. We view his commission as another point that we are not accorded the respect we deserve. It is a fact that our town has many prosperous industries.

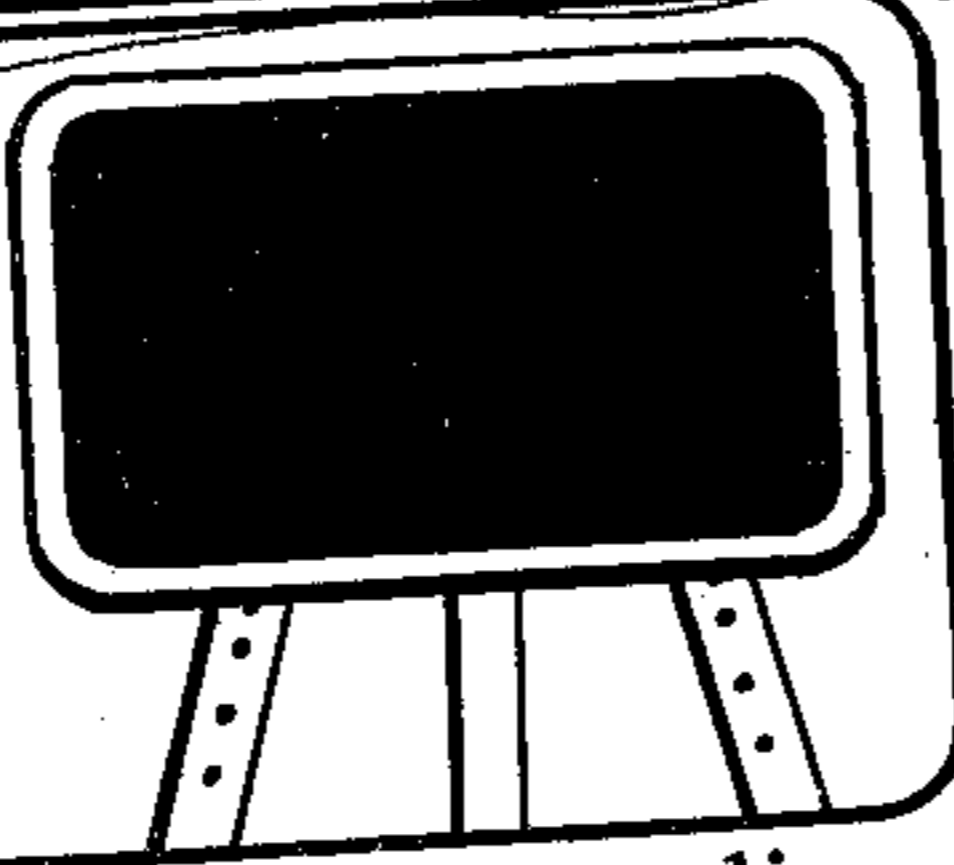
They also grumble that people in Zamdela were forced to demolish their carpools made of corrugated iron whereas those in Sharpeville and Sebokeng were left standing. They see this as a punitive measure against them.

"It is for these reasons that at some meetings held in the township this year, a number of residents mooted that we should break away from the Vaal Council and have our own separate council.

"At a public meeting on October 16, other people's feeling was that we should boycott the coming elections this month. However, we resolved that we will take part in the elections under protest because we feared that if the present councillors do not stand, opportunists may come in and we would be left much worse than we are presently," he said.

(80)

# THE EDUCATION REPORT



# Far from

## Pieces that passeth understanding

**Pretoria Correspondent**  
Reading the Government's White Paper on education is an education in itself.

Some of it is gobbledegook that would baffle even General Alexander Haig.

From one passage it is clear that "an open educational system is characterised by channels for vertical flow and numerous possibilities for horizontal flow in interaction with non-formal education and the world of work".

Further, "it is important to

point out that the distinction between non-formal education and formal education is one of definition which can be changed through re-definition."

Having grasped this, the reader is told: "The provision of education is tending to move towards provision in accordance with norms that have been considered 'normal' in white education."

Free education is defined in part as follows: "By 'free' is not meant entirely free."

The release of the Government's final White Paper on education in Pretoria today is the culmination of three stormy years of research.

The tone of the White Paper suggests that it is the beginning of a solution to the country's education problems.

It is by no means the final answer.

Several important matters, including many relating to black education, a bargaining system to determine teachers' salaries and a system for collecting school fees, have still to be thrashed out.

The White Paper had its roots in the outright rejection of Bantu Education by black pupil riots in 1976, coloured children refusing to go to school in 1980, massive white

teacher resignations, parent dissatisfaction, their lack of say in their children's education and concern that the education system is not equipped to feed surplus qualified workers into a growing economy.

In June 1980 the Commission requested an urgent injection into all aspects of education and the Human Resources Research Council are to do the research.

The Government are to hatch an education policy which would "help realise the potential of all races in the country ... promote economic growth ... improve the quality of life of all South Africans".

An impressive group of top educationists

# the final answer

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chairmanship of the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor J P de Lange, conducted research and drew up a report in a record 12 months.

The report was handed to the Government in July 1981. It was publicly released on 9 October 1981 together with a Government interim memorandum.

It sparked off an immediate controversy.

The Government called for additional comment and set up an education working party to advise the various Ministers of Education.

The working party "smacked of officialdom" said eight members of the De Lange team who issued a strong statement signed by, among others, Professor A N

Boyce, former rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, Mr F Sonn, director of the Peninsula Technikon and Professor A C Nkabinde, principal of the University of Zululand.

The Government had betrayed the spirit of the investigation, they said, and displayed a tragic lack of understanding for the real educational issues.

The Government rejected the concept of one ministry of education right from the start and the idea of integrated schools.

It was accused of showing a commitment to apartheid rather than to equality in the classroom.

During October last year the working party handed over its report to the Minis-

ter of National Education.

It has taken the Government more than a year to consider the recommendations.

According to Professor de Lange, the White Paper released today must be regarded as a start.

"It must be judged on what it implies for further development," he said.

He is convinced that his report was not a labour of love lost to South Africa.

The Government is, however, likely to receive sharply divided reaction to its White Paper.

Blacks have already expressed fears that there would be no single ministry of education, that inequalities would therefore persist and there would be no transformation of black education.

From  
Sheryl Raine  
of The Star's  
Pretoria  
Bureau

## Vocational training's higher status

Serious problems exist in regard to the teaching of maths and the natural sciences in South Africa and the Government has agreed to devise a comprehensive programme to promote the teaching of these subjects.

In its White Paper on education, released in Pretoria today, the Government has asked that urgent attention be given to the teaching of these subjects, the retention of teachers able to teach these subjects and closer links between educators and employers to rationalise the use of scarce manpower.

The Government has also agreed to establish a better balance between academic education and technical or vocational training.

The Government has agreed to make statutory provision for technikons to train teachers particularly in technical subjects where there is a shortage of qualified teachers.

Each education department and the proposed South African Council for Education will co-ordinate non-formal education through advisory bodies.

A bridging period of one or two years aimed at promoting school readiness before basic education is started has been approved.

In future children will be given nine years' education, six in school, and the rest can be provided in the non-formal education sector.

A bridging course will help children to adjust from school to non-formal education or career-oriented training.

## Far-reaching effects in terms of quality and cost

The Government's 48-page White Paper on education is likely to have far-reaching effects on South African education at all levels.

For the first time education for the four main population groups is to be co-ordinated by a number of statutory bodies.

A committee of heads of education, representing the four different education departments, will be established to advise the various Ministers of Education on school education and teacher training.

A central council responsible for setting standards for syllabuses and exams for all races is also planned.

The multiracial South African Council for Education will advise the Minister for General Education Affairs on school education and teacher training.

A universities and technikons advisory council will be established to advise the various race-group Ministers of Education on university and technikon education.

Another body, the Committee on Education Structures, will advise the Minister concerned on salaries, posts, and career structures for teachers of all races.

The various professional teachers' councils for the four races will be represented on a central body which will have the difficult task of achieving uniformity among teachers of all races.

The present Committee of University Principals will continue to exist, but will be expanded to include heads of universities for Indians and coloured people as soon as these universities are given autonomous status.

While blacks have not been granted the recommended observer status on this committee, the Government is looking into a way in which representatives of State universities for blacks can be included.

While coloured, Indian and white technikons have already been represented on a Committee of Technikon Principals, the White Paper makes no promises to black technikons other than "giving attention to ways of including representatives from State technikons for blacks on the committee".

The Government has accepted that the organised teaching profession, should, by law, have a say in education planning.

As far as education at the first level of government is concerned, each House of Parliament will deal with education as its "own affair" — but Parliament as a whole will be responsible for legislation on the general matters such as financing.

At the second level of government each House of Parliament will have to decide on its executive structures for the various race groups.

Black education will remain organised within the regional divisions of the Department of Education and Training.

At the third level of government each population group will be responsible for determining a policy of management for education at local level.

The days of free education are over. The Government is investigating a three-tiered system of financing education, and also looking at an additional system of charging parents levies.

The Government has committed itself to a financial programme to equalise the quality of education for all the races.

But it observes, significantly, that although "the State can be expected to ensure that there are equal opportunities and equal standards for all, it will depend on the community concerned to what extent education of an equal quality does in fact develop from this basis".

# Major overhaul for farm schools: Remedial teaching and libraries

Farm schools, which constitute more than 70 percent of all black schools controlled by the Department of Education and Training, are to get a major overhaul.

The Government announced in its White Paper on education released in Pretoria today that the 500 000 farm school pupils — nearly 33 percent of all pupils in schools controlled by DET — will receive special attention.

Inspectors will be attached solely to farm schools to carry out an upgrading programme which will include remedial teaching and the introduction of a class library scheme.

The provision of more comprehensive and dif-

ferentiated secondary school facilities for farm school pupils is also being investigated in depth.

Farm schools, to date regarded as the "stepchild" of black education, play an important role in supplying education to rural blacks.

"The Government accepts that the standards at farm schools will have to be raised to acceptable levels in many areas," said the White Paper.

"The DET is already applying measures to overcome problems at farm schools. The department subsidises the erection and maintenance of farm schools, controls the salaries of teachers and directs in-service training for these teachers."

## Flexibility in language mediums

Provision will be made in future for more flexibility regarding the language used as mediums of instruction in schools for all races.

The Government's White Paper on education has accepted recommendations made by an education working party regarding the medium of instruction.

As far as white education is concerned the

principle of mother tongue education will remain intact.

Black pupils will in future have a choice of one of the following three options:

- Use of their mother tongue as the medium of instruction during an introductory phase of education and thereafter convert to English or Afrikaans.

- Use of either English

or Afrikaans as the medium of instruction from the beginning of education or for part of the curriculum.

- Use of their mother tongue as the medium of instruction for the duration of their compulsory education.

The Government has also agreed to adopt a more flexible approach to the school-going age of children.

Children, in particular black children involved in programmes to help them to achieve school-readiness, can now be admitted to school at the age of seven.

At present a child who has turned six is normally compelled to enter formal education at the beginning of the ensuing year.

...appears.

# 'All trade strictures should be removed'

E. Post  
6/12/83

JOHANNESBURG — The Furniture Traders' Association of South Africa has called for the removal of all legislation that constricts business and trade.

The association stressed that the Group Areas Act in particular should be amended as it "hampers the economic progress of the country".

The association said all legislation that made it "unnecessarily difficult to start a business, as well as those Acts that create unnecessary costs to the trader" should be examined in the wake of the referendum.

South Africa had a positive future and "therefore all items of legislation that hamper progress and contradict the principles of the private enterprise system for all racial groups, should be removed from the law books", the statement said.

# Business hails all-races plan

By LEN MASEKO  
SOWETO'S business community yesterday greeted with enthusiasm the government's intention to open to all races central business districts from early next year, saying the move was long overdue.

If given the green light, this will mean the beginning of a new era for black businessmen, who for many years have been prohibited by the Group Areas Act from trading in these areas.

## FANTASTIC

According to reports, new legislation to implement the plans has been drafted and has already been referred to the Cabinet for consideration.

Welcoming the move, Soweto Entrepreneur, Mr. Richard Maponya said: "This is really fantastic. We have been

waiting for many years for this to happen. Black businessmen should be allowed to open businesses wherever they

like. We would like to compete with entrepreneurs of other races to gauge our strength." Mr. Moses Maubane,

managing director of the black-controlled Afribank, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the black sector had been

"clamouring" for this for many years, adding that the move was long overdue.

Referring to the recent refusal by the Pietersburg municipality to allow an Afribank branch to be opened in the town, Mr. Maubane said: "We find it totally unfair that other banks should be allowed to operate in the townships, while we are refused permission to open a

branch in town."

Meanwhile the opening of central business districts for free trading could shift the spotlight away from "grey areas" — mixed trading places — which the government said existed. But the National Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), in its investigations, had found that these areas in fact existed but were overcrowded.

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1984

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AKG 8/2/84 (80)

# Clause a 'blot' on Bill

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

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

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

"This is the kind of clause that makes South

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

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

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

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

"They should move voluntarily or if there is

conflict and confrontation, it should be at the request of the local authority," he said.

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

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

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



# Group Area removals stifle US sympathy

Star By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau 10/2/80

WASHINGTON — Given the almost universal condemnation in the United States of apartheid, it is sometimes surprising to find that many white Americans are sympathetic about South Africa's difficulties.

They have had their own race relations traumas. And even now, with a new generation of young blacks who have never experienced the back-of-the-bus discrimination their parents knew, America's race relations remain troubled.

Racism has turned into a problem of the haves and the have-nots. Blacks can live and dine where they wish — if they can afford it.

The problem is that millions cannot. Their income levels are way below those of whites. They see their economic and educational deprivation as a legacy of the racism of the past — and many whites agree.

Though everybody knows what the problem is, nobody has been able to solve it.

So, thoughtful white Americans understand that if they, even with their non-discriminatory laws and desire to give everybody a fair deal, are unable to provide the black minority with an fair slice of the socio-economic pie, it is a hundredfold more difficult for white South Africans.

## SOLUTION

It is not uncommon for South Africans to be approached at parties by Americans who say something like: "Sure wish there was a way for you guys to find a solution to your problems."

Where Americans, even the most sympathetic, really part company with South Africa is over the forced Group Areas removal of blacks.

They cannot comprehend how a government can do such a thing to its own people, simply for ideological reasons.

Recently the South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, told an interviewer that whites, too, were moved from their homes.

To many Americans this is no answer. It merely means some whites are also being treated harshly.

A prominent American told me: "Sure, people are moved out of their homes here. We have plenty of social injustices. But never by the government. It is the government that goes to their rescue.

"But you fellows, you do it in the cause of race. No American can ever see the sense or the justice in that."

## FRANCHISE

He believed that most of South Africa's bleak image in the US came from forced removals.

Raiding into neighbouring countries on pre-emptive strikes could be understood, he said. Withholding of the franchise could be understood, even if it could not be supported. Americans could comprehend the fear of whites who did not want to be swamped.

But breaking up communities, moving people in trucks from homes they had known for generations smacked of the worst kind of totalitarianism.

A congressional source referred to anti-South African legislation soon to come before the Senate.

Among other things, it will ban the sale of Krugerrands here and prevent new American investments in South Africa. The legislation has already been approved by the House of Representatives.

He said: "In the Senate it could go either way. It may pass, it may get dumped. But I will tell you this. If you have another Mogopa-type incident, if you start moving people around again against their will, it will go through the Senate."

# Assocom in call to scrap colour bars

By Michael Chester  
and Jon Qwelane

Faster moves by the Government to dismantle hurdles in the development of black business will be urged by Mr Bill Yeowart, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), in behind-the-scenes talks with Cabinet Ministers and senior advisers in Cape Town next week.

Mr Yeowart will head an Assocom team that will press for high priority to be given to measures to scrap colour bars in the way of black entrepreneurs.

"The development of black business has become critically important", Mr Yeowart said yesterday.

"There are now significant co-operative ventures between the Government and the private sector — such as the creation of the Small Business Development Corporation and the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

"But much more and much faster action is vital.

"If one cannot employ a black manager in a store in a so-called white area, it shows a pathetic aberration that casts a credibility shadow on all the good that has been done and is still being done.

"The same goes for the refusal to permit blacks to own businesses in central business districts

**THE  
NEW  
EGOLI**



"Credibility and confidence are tested not only in the business community as a whole — more seriously it is questioned in the sector of the black community wishing to participate in, and develop, an economy on capitalist lines.

"Too many feet are being dragged. Often it does not need a whole set of new laws — much can be done by a simple stroke of the pen to change senseless regulations".

The treasurer of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), Mr Sy Kutumela, said black businessmen had, over the years, called on the Government to scrap the colour bar in relation to business.

"It is futile for us to operate under the permit system as we do at present. At any rate whites in this country are too few to provide jobs for all the black people.

"As black businessmen we want to provide those jobs and we don't want to be spectators in the game of free enterprise simply because we are ham-

pered by legislation."

Mr Kutumela said that because of the permit system, free enterprise was a joke.

The president of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Vela Kraai, welcomed the initiatives of Assocom.

"Everybody is aware that the business community has long been preparing to scrap discrimination where enterprise is concerned but it is Government red tape and interference that have stood in the way."

Referring to the permit system, he said it was easier for white businessmen to enter the townships and do business while blacks found it difficult to do the same in white areas.

● The silent social revolution that is creating bigger and bigger black economic muscle — and the frustrations caused by socio-political attitudes — is the subject of a special series of articles entitled "The New Egoli", being run by The Star.

The next article in the five-part series appears on Monday

80 Hansard Q 601-304  
Group Areas Act

22/2/84

287. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and  
(c) Indian families in each province were  
moved from their homes in terms of the  
Group Areas Act in 1983?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DE-  
VELOPMENT:

	(a) White	(b) Coloured	(c) Indian
Cape Province	46	680	39
Transvaal . . . .	—	213	122
Natal . . . . .	—	18	246
O.F.S. . . . .	—	—	—

# CBDs to be open to all traders

CAC Tmt's  
25/2/84

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Political Staff

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday agreed to open central business districts for trading by all race groups, and announced that legislation would be prepared based on recommendations that apartheid in business be relaxed — including the desegregation of cinemas, restaurants and hotels.

Speaking in Parliament yesterday the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said he accepted a private members' motion by Mr Brian Page of the New Republic Party calling on the government to open all CBDs for trading by all races.

He also announced that the Strydom Committee, appointed in November, 1981 to investigate the Group Areas Act and related legislation, had reported to the government.

The report — including concept legislation — would be referred to a Select Committee which would be asked to draft legislation based on the report, he said.

## Five laws

The Strydom Committee's report will be released soon. Its main recommendations, Mr Kotze said, were that five laws be repealed and replaced with a new, consolidatory law which, it suggested, be called the Land Affairs Act.

The laws the committee said should be repealed are: the Group Areas Act, the Community Development Act, the Slums Act, the Separate Amenities Act, and Section 28(1) of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The committee recommended wide-ranging changes to conditions of title regarding the ownership and occupation of land and said provision should be made for "free trade areas".



Mr Brian Page

It also suggested that provision be made in the legislation for the implementation of the Rieker Commission's recommendation that all categories of employees be exempted from group areas restrictions, including employees in management and supervisory positions.

If this recommendation is accepted, it could lead to blacks being able to move into management and supervisory roles in what have up to now been exclusively white managed stores and other businesses in "white" areas.

To replace the Separate Amenities Act, the committee recommended that the owners or managers of public places or vehicles be given discretion to decide who to allow access to their premises.

The committee said legislation to keep residential areas racially separate was "indispensable", although it need not necessarily be the type of legislation con-

tained in the Group Areas Act.

The committee also recommended that the onus be placed on property owners to prevent the illegal occupation of residential units by people of a race other than that for which the particular area is designated.

Mr Kotze said it had to be stated clearly that the government had "reservations" with regard to certain of the committee's recommendations and would make these known to the Select Committee.

In a statement last night Mr Page welcomed Mr Kotze's acceptance of his motion that CBDs be opened to all races and said it was "living proof" of what could be achieved through consensus politics.

## 'Opens way'

"The minister's announcement opens the way for full participation by all races in the free enterprise system. The significance of this cannot be over-emphasized," he said.

The chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's community development group, Mr Graham McIntosh, said in a statement that "sadly" the government's view of the committee's report was unclear because of its reservations.

But some of the committee's recommendations appeared to be "welcome and long over-due", he said.

80 Hansard Q. 61-327  
Central business areas  
24/2/84

\*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many applications from non-Whites to (a) buy property, (b) lease premises and (c) trade from premises in the central business area of (i) Johannesburg, (ii) Cape Town, (iii) Port Elizabeth and (iv) Durban were approved by his Department in 1983?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) None.



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- (ii) None.
- (iii) None.
- (iv) 8.
- (b) (i) 1.
- (ii) None.
- (iii) 4.
- (iv) 115.
- (c) (i) 1.
- (ii) None.
- (iii) 6.
- (iv) 47.

# Blacks welcome CBDs decision

W/E ARGUS 25/2/84

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## Weekend Argus Reporter

BLACK traders and businessmen have welcomed, with reservations, the news that the Government has agreed to open the central business districts to all races.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced in Parliament yesterday that central business districts would be open to all race groups.

And a strong call has been made to the Government to "scrap the Group Areas Act totally".

The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Dawood Khan, said the opening of the CBDs was "long overdue".

## Shuffled

However, it was important to do away with the Group Areas Act entirely, he said.

Referring to Group Areas legislation, Mr Khan said people had been shuffled from "pillar to post".

Mr Khan said black traders had not asked for the Group Areas Act, but once it had been imposed, black businessmen were not in favour of

competing with white business in black areas.

The chairman of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, Mr Shabier Seria, said his association had always opposed the system of enforced trading restrictions.

"We will continue to fight any discrimination based on colour, particularly in the free market system," he said.

## "Uprooted"

Mr Seria said the Group Areas Act was "the source of all the problems that have afflicted our people. It is good that the white group is beginning to realise the damage done by Group Areas," he said.

Mr Thomas Mandla, prominent Guguletu businessman and member of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce, said township traders would be "enthused".

## Avenues

"This would open up wide avenues for black entrepreneurs. At present, traders in the township can only sell what people have forgotten to buy in the CBD," he said.

The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has announced it is "extremely pleased".

SOME "grey" residential areas and an opening of central business districts to professional and business people of all race groups are some of the implications of a Government announcement on the Group Areas Act.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, has said there will be a new approach to residential segregation, in that race restrictions will be included in title-deeds. In the "CBDs", race restrictions on trading will be removed.

Official segregation of business undertakings could be scrapped, with owners being allowed to decide for themselves whom they want to include.

Mr Kotze's announcement has been welcomed by Mr Brian Page, MP, the New Republic Party's spokesman on Community Development, who had introduced a motion about CBDs.

Mr Graham McIntosh, the Progressive Federal Party's main spokesman on community development matters, said the recommendation that owners of public places should be able to decide for themselves was a great step forward.

### Possibility

With a plan for racial endorsements in title-deeds the Government, could be trying to move away from present group areas hearings and demarcations.

While the Government was not clear on this point, it appeared that this could lead to more flexible racial demarcations and the development of racial "grey areas" in some cases.

Mr McIntosh said the Opposition remained unhappy about the Government's commitment to retaining a coercive legal principle on racially segregated residential areas.

● Peter Sullivan reports that the Strydom Committee was instructed to investigate the Group Areas Act, Slums Act, Separate Amenities Act, Community Development Act and the Housing Act. Its report has stunning implications. Details include:

● The Group Areas Act is "not indispensable", although a law to enforce residential separation is essential.

● Laws for residential separation should be replaced with a new measure.

● All categories of employees should be exempted from group areas restrictions — which would eliminate the crime of employing the "wrong" race in a specified area.

● The Group Areas Board and Community Development Board should be scrapped and replaced by a Land Affairs Board.

● The reservations in the Separate Amenities Act should be scrapped and an owner or manager of any public premises or public vehicle be allowed to grant or refuse entry or to reserve entry at his own discretion.

● The Slums Act should be scrapped and local authorities made responsible for ensuring that buildings do not contravene health or building regulations.

# Race laws may topple after 'stunning' report

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

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w/c MKAS 25/2/84

COLOURED and Indian leaders have welcomed government plans to open central business-districts to all races.

But they say it should be linked to a law which outlaws race discrimination.

Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, said in Parliament on Friday that the Government had accepted "in principle" recommendations by the Strydom Commission to scrap the Group Areas Act in central trading-areas.

The commission also recommended the desegregation of restaurants, cinemas, hotels and places of entertainment at the discretion of owners.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Labour Party, described Friday's announcement as the beginning of a "movement of change".

"It recognises the democratic right of the individual to practise his business in the area of his own choice," he said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The onus of prohibiting blacks from certain facilities would now shift from the authorities to the owner, he said.

"Now we will see where they stand. Previously some businessmen used government legislation as an excuse.

### Freedom

"Some credit for this move must go to the Labour Party.

"We have used the new bargaining structure to strive for greater freedom of mobility and choice of residence.

"The process of change will not end here — it will continue, with our participation.

"The Government has demonstrated clearly a greater willingness than before to negotiate. It is taking stock of the wishes of the majority of South Africans rather than kowtowing to rightist elements as it has done in the past," Mr Hendrickse said.

Mr Dawood Khan, chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, said the move was "obviously to be welcomed".

# laws' Indians and coloureds welcome open trading

By JEREMY BROOKS, PETER DENNEHY, NORMAN WEST and GEORGE MAHABEER



MR PEN KOTZE Accepted in principle

"But, if and when this comes about, it must be linked to a law that makes racial discrimination a crime as is the case in Britain."

If this were not done, "owners would still be likely to exercise their right of admission on the basis of race".

But in the business sector there was general jubilation as businessmen assessed the new situation.

Mr Nick Enslin, general

manager of CIC Theatres, said: "We would be delighted.

"I'd like the Government to know that any move in this direction would be entirely supported — it is something that we have been trying to do for many years."

Some blacks, however, were worried that any new legislation would give giant white corporations carte blanche to move in and compete directly in their own areas.

The chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, said the move was in the right direction, but he regarded it as purely "cosmetic".

### Real change

"Real change and reform in this country can only be achieved by the complete scrapping of the linchpin of apartheid policy — the entire Group Areas Act," he said.

"We will not be satisfied until influx control and the pass laws have been abolished."

Dr Motlana added that he was worried that an "openhanded" attitude might be adopted, allowing all races to compete with each other in all areas.

"Black businessmen in Soweto, for instance, cannot hope to compete with companies like Pick 'n Pay and OK.

"This is clearly a matter where positive discrimination, or, as the Americans call it, 'affirmative action' is needed."

Indian business and community leaders say the opening of CBDs will merely legalise several companies which up to now have been forced to run clandestine operations.

Mr Ismail Kathrada, member of the President's Council and company director, said: "There are several businesses and properties in both white and black areas in the major cities of South Africa which are owned by businessmen who are forced to hire nominees.

"There is no place in the

South African Constitution for the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act and the Liquor Act," he said.

Professor Bhadra Ranchod, a member of the Town and Regional Planning Committee, said: "It is hoped that a more enlightened policy based on free-market principles and free of discrimination will take the place of the Group Areas Act.

"The repeal of the Act will be a major step forward in the reform process — and the Indian community would welcome it."

Mr David Curry, national president of the Association of Management Committees, which represents about 160 coloured and Indian management committees, said the opening of CBDs was welcomed — "only if it is linked to the total repeal of all the provisions of the Group Areas Act".

### Humiliated

"One is in favour of the desegregation of business premises, but it must apply to all areas, white and black, and there must be a law compelling people to stop being discriminatory.

"If this were not done, I, as a black person, would still run the risk of being humiliated and possibly kicked out of a public place because of the bigotry of the owner," Mr Curry said.

"In future, if a man is going to be allowed to trade in a so-called white area, why can't he be allowed to buy the premises and live in the same area?"



# Border centres favour opening of CBDs

28/2/84

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D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — The government decision to open central business districts (CBD's) to other races has been welcomed by city councils and commercial bodies in the Border area.

The decision, which will enable members of other race groups to trade in what are currently "white" areas, will be implemented subject to a select committee's findings on the Strydom Committee report, due to be published later this year.

Mr Errol Spring, the Mayor of East London, said yesterday that his council welcomed the decision.

"We were approached some time ago by the government to give our opinion on this move and the council gave its whole-hearted support, without reservations, to the proposal," Mr Spring said.

Mr George Orsmond, chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, also welcomed the move.

"Provided that discipline is exercised and people pay their licence fees in the normal way, it will be an excellent thing," Mr Orsmond said.

"East London has been due for a CBD expansion for a long time and provided the demand is there, developers are going to build," he said.

The president of the King William's Town Chamber of Commerce,

Mr S. Boucher, described the decision as "marvelous."

"All the commercial bodies, the municipality and the borough council in King have been trying to open the CBD since 1976. I am sure the motion will be widely welcomed here. Mr Boucher said.

Mr A. S. du Plessis, the chairman of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce, said that his chamber had already applied to open the CBD and the implementation of the proposals could not come quick enough as far as he was concerned.

The recommendations of the Strydom Committee have been welcomed countrywide by city councils, the Association of Chambers of Commerce and other trade organisations.

The government was likely to give local authorities the power to decide whether to open up their CBDs for non-racial trading, according to the chairman of the Johannesburg CBD Association, Mr Nigel Mandy.

Mr Francois Oberholzer, the chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, said, if given the power to decide, his committee's policy would be to allow Indians and Coloureds to buy or rent property to trade in the CBD, but only to live there if they were already established; to allow blacks to

rent property to trade in the CBD, but not to buy, and to prevent whites from trading in black and coloured — but not Indian — areas. Mr Mandy, said he did not expect any immediate big changes.

Many businesses had black managers, some black businesses used whites as fronts, while others had been ignoring restrictions entirely. He said the only immediate difference could be mixed cinema audiences.

The chairman of the Bloemfontein Sakekamer, Mr Berrie van Niekerk, has described the issue as "most momentous" and said he would comment after discussing the recommendation with his executive committee today. The president of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sandy Morrison, described it as evolutionary move that was essential in the light of the new tricameral parliamentary system.

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr R. J. Ironside, said this would represent an important step in implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission which reported in 1978.

The promised changes in legislation, and the opening up of CBD trading for all race groups would be a real gesture of signal importance both within South Africa and internationally. —

DDR- DDC- SAPA

# Indians hit at trade move as 'cosmetic'

Star

28/2/84

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By Yussuf Nazeer

Government plans to open white central business districts to Indians and coloured people — with whites being allowed to trade in coloured and Indian areas — have been strongly rejected by members of the Lenasia Business Association.

Reasons listed by the Johannesburg traders for rejecting the proposal were given as:

- The fact that the plan was discriminatory in that it did not allow for a free enterprise system with unrestricted trading in any white area. The white suburbs and platteland towns where Indian traders were evicted are excluded from the plan.

- Hundreds of Indians were already trading in the CBD under nominees. The only apparent change would be legalising this situation.

- By granting cosmetic concessions to Indians and coloured people in a free enterprise structure while ignoring black businessmen, the Government was destroying goodwill between the three race groups.

- While Indian and coloured businessmen would be allowed into a restricted white trading area, whites on the other hand would enjoy unrestricted trading in a limited Indian-coloured group area — with large supermarkets threatening the survival of the small trader.

Said Mr Ismail Khota, director of the largest furniture outlet in Lenasia: "It is a one-sided deal which we cannot accept. Why should we be restricted to Eloff Street which is already full of Indians under nominee? And why, in a so-called free enterprise structure, are black businessmen barred?"

Mr Iqbal Jassat, director of three business outlets in Lenasia, said: "This is clearly a Government ploy to pull the wool over our eyes so that we will support the new constitution."

Business director Dr Rashid Salojee said: "It is discriminatory, restrictive and in no way makes any radical departures from racism in business. By granting such cosmetic changes to Indian and coloured people with black South Africans left out, the Government is destroying goodwill among blacks, coloured and Indian people."

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## Open CBD plan is just a political ploy — CP

By David Braun,  
Political Reporter

The Government's announcement that it had accepted the opening of central business districts for trading by all races was nothing but a political ploy to get coloured and Indian people to vote in favour of the new constitution, the Conservative Party spokesman on community development, Mr SP Barnard, said yesterday.

"The Government has announced it is in favour of certain recommendations of the Strydom Commission into the Group Areas Act and related legislation, without showing us the commission's report or telling us of the implications.

"Thousands of people now living in the CBDs are worried about their future and about how the new legislation might affect them," said Mr Barnard.

He thought the Government had deliberately timed its announcement to impress Indian and coloured voters so that they would come into the tricameral Parliament.

He challenged the Government to release a full statement and say what would happen to the thousands of people living in the affected CBDs.

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of the Corporate Group of companies — who has tried several times to get permission to open offices in central Johannesburg — said he would like to know if the Government meant to open the entire CBD or whether it would declare only isolated zones for open trading.

"There is also no mention of ownership of properties. Will blacks be allowed to own the properties they can now trade in? Will they be allowed to live in flats above their business premises in the CBDs?"

He welcomed the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, but he feared that the Act's provisions would be "old wine in the new bottle" of the proposed Land Affairs Act.

Mr Kharsany predicted that there would be no rush of blacks to open businesses in the CBDs.

"I believe that those black traders who want to be in the CBD are already there and this legislation is only going to legalise the situation."

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28/2/84

The Star Tuesday

# Black business hits back at about-face

There has been widespread criticism of the latest explanation by the Government that blacks will not, after all, be included in plans to open central business districts (CBDs) to other races.

The National African Federation of Commerce and Industry (Nafcoc), which represents more than 10 000 black traders throughout South Africa, has come out strongly against the Government's plans to exclude blacks.

Yesterday Mr Anton Fuchs, a Department of Community Development spokesman, said that previously when he gave a statement by the Minister, Mr Pen Kotze, that CBDs were to be opened to all population groups, he was referring only to whites, Indian and coloured people.

He said these three groups were governed by the Group Areas Act, but blacks were governed by the Black Urban Areas Act.

Reacting to Mr Fuchs's statement, Dr Sam Molsuanyane, the Nafcoc president, said his organisation was shocked and disappointed at the Government's intention to exclude blacks.

"We view this as blatant discrimination, especially at a time when there is so much talk of a new dispensation for all South Africans."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "We have always been under the impression this so-called 'new dispensation' applies to all South Africans. I had also thought the Strydom Committee's recommendations to

open CBDs to 'all' traders applied to everyone.

"They say barring blacks from trading in the CBDs was done in the 'spirit of the new constitution', but I am actually shocked and dismayed that the Government still believes in this myopic policy. I hope the Government will come to its senses and open not only the CBDs but all areas of South Africa to all South Africans."

The publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, said the move was a "logical conclusion of the so-called new deal.

"This will cause further friction between African businessmen and those of other races. Only

Indians and coloureds who have links with business will survive, so the situation will still be open to exploitation by white businesses.

"This also means the big retail stores will move into coloured and Indian areas and swell up the small businessmen there. In many cases this will be the death-knell for small coloured and Indian businessmen."

On Friday, Mr Kotze accepted a motion asking the Government "to open all defined CBDs for trading by all population groups."

This and other proposed changes to various apartheid laws by the Strydom Committee would be done "in the spirit of the new constitution", said.

*Cape Times 29/2/84 (80) 81*  
**Over 116 000 families 'relocated'**

Political Correspondent  
**THE Strydom Committee** released figures yesterday showing that nearly 30 years of group areas removals have resulted in the "relocation" of more than 116 000 families.

A further 16 000 families remained to be moved as at September 30, 1982, its report said.

In both cases, white families constituted a small minority of the people disrupted by removals because they lived in the "wrong" group area.

Coloured people have been most affected by the removals. The 77 930 coloured families moved constitute some two-thirds of the 116 450 families moved under the Group Areas Act.

A further 36 747 families moved were Indian and only 1 773 were white. Of the 16 110 families still to be moved in 1982, 8 457 were Indian, 7 376 coloured and 187 white.

The report says, however, that the number to be moved includes coloured and Indian fam-

ilies living in black areas, living in disqualified areas under permit or subject to reinvestigation, those where removals will soon be completed such as Lansdowne in Cape Town, and the town of Maclear where alternative housing was under construction.

If these factors were taken into consideration, the "true" number to be removed was 6 711 families, of whom 3 342 were coloured, 3 299 Indian and 70 white.

The report also praises

the R667,3-million spent by the Department of Community Development up to September 1982 in enabling various population groups to develop into "separate and independent socio-economic entities".

It says the Community Development Board has played a magnificent role in the material and spiritual upliftment of communities.

"Monuments of brick, cement and glass have arisen in areas like Schubart Park, Pretoria,

business centres, including the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg, and residential areas like Lenasia and Mitchells Plain."

The breakdown given does not show whether or not the R667-million includes the cost of removals. It does include improvements and demolitions, R66-million in development costs, R130-million in erecting homes and businesses, R111-million in loans to local governments and R29-million in "various activities".

# Areas Act to be replaced by new law

ARGUS  
29/2/84 (80)

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

DRAFT legislation to scrap Bills such as the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act while retaining some of their provisions are contained in the report of a technical committee released by the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze.

The Minister has announced that the draft legislation will be submitted to a parliamentary select committee.

It is not yet clear which provisions the Government will accept as the Minister has stated that the Government has misgivings about some and that it will make these known in the select committee.

The committee, which was under the chairmanship of Mr Justice J J Strydom, makes it clear that it had only dealt with whites, coloured people, Indians and Chinese.

The movements and the ownership and occupation of land by blacks are regulated by other laws.

Two versions of a draft Land Affairs Bill have been drawn up by the committee.

They will also scrap the Slums Act and the Community Development Act.

The terms of reference of the committee were to examine various laws on the basis of "the traditional way of life of residential separation."

It had to identify flaws in existing legislation but with the proviso that the principle of residential separation as contained in the Group Areas Act should be maintained.

Some of the main conclusions of the report and the draft legislation are that:

- Central business districts should be opened up to members of all the race groups the committee dealt with.
- The Group Areas Act is "not indispensable" although a law to enforce residential separation is indispensable.
- Existing laws for residential separation should be withdrawn and replaced with a new law which has a new approach — with the emphasis on title deed registration.

## A Land Affairs Board

- All categories of employees should be exempted from group area restrictions — which ends the criminal element in employing the "wrong" race in an area.
- The Group Areas Board and Community Development Board be scrapped and replaced by a Land Affairs Board.
- The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act be scrapped, and the right given to an owner or manager of any public premises or public vehicle to grant, refuse, or to reserve entry at his own discretion.
- The Slums Act be scrapped, and local authorities made responsible for making sure buildings do not contravene health or building regulations.

The draft legislation also contains provisions to prevent illegal occupation of residential areas by the "wrong" race, but will do so by making the owner of the land responsible for ensuring the law is not broken.

## Parliament and Politics

CAPE Times 29/2/84.

# Severe penalties for landlords

Political Staff

PROPERTY owners who allow "illegal" residential occupation by population groups other than those for which the property is designated face severe penalties — including the possible confiscation of their property — in terms of legislation proposed by the Strydom Committee.

The committee, whose report was released in Cape Town yesterday, investigated the Group Areas Act and related legislation.

In a section of the report dealing with the "prevention of intrusion by disqualified persons" the committee said there was a long-standing need for legislation to prevent people who were "disqualified" from intruding into areas of other population groups.

### Onus on the owner

It recommended that the onus of ensuring that the occupation of property was not in conflict with the law be placed on the owner or his authorized agent.

In draft legislation attached to the report, the committee made provision for the summary eviction — with the use of force if necessary — by a property owner of anyone occupying property in contravention of the law.

A property owner charged with contravening the law will be regarded as having known that the property was illegally occupied until he proves beyond reasonable doubt that he was not aware of that fact.

A person convicted of such an offence can — apart from any sentence passed by the courts — also forfeit his property to the State.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced in Parliament last week that the Strydom Committee's report was to be referred to a parliamentary select committee which would be instructed to draft legislation based on the report.

# Blacks assured access to CBDs

CAPE TIMES 29/2/84

## Political Staff

BLACK people will be able to trade in defined central business districts but under conditions which still have to be determined, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

The conditions for the involvement of black people in defined CBDs would be drawn up after completion of current investigations, he said.

His statement ends speculation that black people would not be allowed to trade in those CBDs which had been opened to all racial groups.

After the announcement last week by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, that defined CBDs would be opened to all races, an official in his department said this decision only applied to coloured and Indian people.

Attempts to get clarity on the issue were unsuccessful and even Mr Brian Page of the NRP — whose call to open the CBD's was accepted by Mr Kotze — said on Monday he was no longer sure of what the minister had meant exactly.

This in turn led to speculation that black people would be excluded from the new dispensation, particularly as black people were excluded from the scope of the Strydom Committee of Inquiry into the Group Areas Act.

## Riekert

Last night, Dr Koornhof said: "In accordance with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission which were accepted by the government, the participation of all population groups in defined central business districts is applicable, but in terms of prescribed conditions.

"Conditions in regard

to the participation of coloureds and Asians are proposed in the report of the Strydom Committee and will be finalized by the parliamentary select committee.

"In regard to black people, for which the Department of Co-operation and Development is responsible, the conditions for participation will be framed in light of investigations currently under way in connection with the conditions for participation."

The Strydom Committee said in its report, released yesterday, that black people were excluded from the scope of its inquiry into the Group Areas Act.

It said "the control of the movement and the ownership and occupation of land by blacks, as far as it is not governed by the provisions of the proposed law, is governed by other law".



Cape Times 29/2/84 (80)

# Desegregation: Owners decide'

Political Staff

OWNERS or managers of public places or public transport should be permitted to decide on whom they allow to use their facilities, the Strydom Committee has recommended after investigating the Group Areas Act and related legislation.

In draft legislation attached to its report, the committee recommended that owners or managers of public facilities be allowed to reserve all or any part of their premises for persons of particular population groups.

It seemed clear that this recommendation could pave the way for desegregated cinemas, hotels and restaurants in major metropolitan areas, while reserving the right for owners of similar facilities in smaller centres to keep them closed to blacks.

● Survivors of mixed marriages or liaisons should be allowed to retain property rights in the area where they had been living, the Strydom Committee also recommended.

This would end the present position where, on the termination of a mixed marriage or liaison, people living in the "wrong" group area revert to their original race classification and lose rights to property owned or occupied during the relationship.

Existing legislation determined that a woman took on the race classification of the man to whom she was married or with whom she was living, unless the man was white.

A white man accepted the race classification of the woman concerned. These reclassifications fell away when the marriage or liaison ended.

# Removals <sup>80</sup> key issue for US Congress

9/11/84  
By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — This week representatives of the United States Senate and House of Representatives meet to decide on extensive sanctions to punish South Africa for its apartheid policies.

Approval of the measures will depend on how the US legislators perceive the progress of racial reform in South Africa.

If convinced that American investment in South Africa contributes to reform, the measures may be defeated.

This is the argument of the Reagan Administration, which is lobbying against sanctions — and the view of influential newspapers such as the Washington Post.

But if persuaded that the reform (movement away from apartheid) is a sham, they will put pressure on South Africa.

Many influential members of the US Congress believe the present SA reform policies are a sham. So do other important people outside Congress, including Mr Walter Mondale, frontrunner in the race for the Democratic Party presidential nomination.

## CRITICAL STAGE

Analysts here agree that the worst thing South Africa could do at this critical stage of the debate would be to proceed with the forced removals of blacks.

Group Areas Act removals have been condemned in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and even conservative Republicans such as Congressman Gerald Solomon of New York have expressed their abhorrence of this law.

More incidents such as the Mogopa removals, widely publicised in the US, could tip the scales against South Africa — if not in the Congress, certainly in city and State legislatures.

The measures to be considered by the House-Senate conference cover:

- A ban on the sale of Krugers in the US.
- A ban on new US investments in South Africa.
- Making the voluntary Sullivan Code of fair employment mandatory for American companies in SA.
- Stopping US bank loans to the SA Government.
- Banning US investment in SA-controlled companies except under certain conditions.

## MEASURES APPROVED

The measures have all ready been approved by the House of Representatives as amendments to the Export Administration Act. This Act has also been approved by the Senate, but without the House-approved amendments.

The purpose of this week's conference is to reconcile the two versions of the Act. Once this is achieved, the legislation will go back to both chambers for ratification and then to President Reagan for signing into law.

House-Senate conferences are occasions for political "horse-trading", and for reflecting political sensitivities.

This year, the presidential election has a tremendous influence on those sensitivities.

The emerging importance of the black vote and the success of the Rev Jesse Jackson in persuading blacks to register, hold bad news for Mr P W Botha.

Mr Jackson has raised the issue of apartheid on every possible occasion and has made it clear that he will demand tough action against South Africa as the price for the black support he commands throughout the US.

The congressmen meeting this week will have to account for their decision to black voters, and to others relying on black votes.

(a) and (b) It will depend on what is laid down in the legislation.

+Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he know that his Department intimated that the exemption in regard to the central business districts will not be applicable to Blacks?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, surely the hon member also knows what the hon Minister of Co-operation and Development has said since then, or does he not know of it?

+Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to point out that the Minister of Co-operation and Development does not have any jurisdiction over central business districts and therefore does not have the authority to speak about the matter. My question to the hon the Minister of Community Development therefore is whether he himself will lay down the conditions in regard to Blacks in the central business districts.

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member should understand properly what the procedure is. The principle of central business districts was accepted years ago. There was the question of how to implement it, and that was referred to the Strydom Committee. The Strydom Committee has suggested certain procedures, and its report has been referred to a select committee. Surely I cannot bind myself in advance as to how it will be applied in practice. Surely I cannot say now already that I accept certain recommendations and do not accept certain other recommendations. The hon member should wait patiently so that the select committee can decide about these matters. The select committee's report will be submitted to the House and then we shall be able to discuss the matter again. As regards that people, it is true that the committee indicated in its report that this Department does not have control over the movement of

Blacks, but the hon the Minister of Co-operation and Development has said there is a committee inquiring into this matter with a view to finding ways and means of applying the principle which has been accepted by the Government, i.e. that Blacks should also participate. That is the position at present.

+Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know whether "all race groups" include Blacks as well.

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, surely the hon member knows what the reply to that is.

+Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: But I am putting the question to you.

+The MINISTER: The fact of the matter is that under certain circumstances facilities are created for all population groups. What that procedure will be still has to be worked out. The central business districts will be established in certain defined areas and Blacks will also be included therein. That is how it has been announced by the hon the Minister of Co-operation and Development until now.

+Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should like to know whether this includes all cities and towns in the Republic.

+The MINISTER: No, and the hon member should not go around with that story of his again.

+Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, on a point of order, is the hon the Minister, in terms of the rules of the House in regard to questions and supplementary

questions, entitled not to reply to a question and to make other remarks?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, surely I can reply to a question in the way I choose to. [Interjections.]

+Mr SPEAKER: Order! I call upon the hon member for Umhlanga.

Mr B W B PAGE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is it not a fact—I ask this in order to have the record correct—that he last Friday accepted my motion in this House in terms of which all defined central business districts will be open for trading by members of all population groups?

+The MINISTER: That is correct.

+Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether Blacks will be allowed not only to trade, but also to own property in the central business districts?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is a matter which is being investigated and controlled by another department.

For written reply:

Official visits

131. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Finance:†

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

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Yes.

(a) and (b)

(c)

(d)

22 September to 12 October 1983

R10 130,17

Attendance at annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank and visits to prominent European bankers.

Handwritten notes: 80, Central business districts: opening 2/3/84, Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether the Government intends opening central business districts in the Republic to all race groups; if so, when; if not, (a) (i) which race group or groups will be excluded and (ii) why and (b) when will these business districts be opened in respect of the other race groups;

(2) whether any restrictions will apply to the opening of these business districts; if so, (a) why and (b) what restrictions?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, as soon as legislation to make it possible is passed by Parliament.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Yes.

# Halt to forced removal for traders

9/3/84

80

Political  
Correspondent

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— After years of forcing coloured and Indian traders out of white business areas, the government has called a halt to the moves and announced that the few “disqualified” businessmen remaining can keep their present businesses.

This follows Group Areas Act evictions up to the end of last year of 2 765 Indian, coloured and white businessmen.

The announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, came in reply to a written parliamentary question tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

“But for a few exceptions, the task of resettlement of traders has been completed,” Mr Kotze said.

“The remaining disqualified traders will be allowed to continue on their present sites, provided they are not required for slum clearance or urban renewal.

“In cases where the department accepts responsibility for the latter task, no trader will be moved unless an alternative site has been offered to him.”

# More families forced to move last year

CAPE TOWN 9/3/84  
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Group Areas Act forced a total of 125 082 families from their homes by the end of last year, while a further 7 473 families still had to be moved at that date.

This information was given by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, yesterday in reply to a written question from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

It shows an increase of 8 632 families moved over the figure for September 1982 given in the recent report of the Strydom committee which investigated the Group Areas Act.

As is the case with every total of group areas removals, coloured people have been hardest hit by the legislation and comprise more than half the people moved and still to be moved.

## 'Condoned squatters'

Mr Kotze's figures showed that 82 859 coloured families had been moved by the end of last year, most of them living in the Cape. The total of Indian families moved was 39 892 and white families 2 331.

There were 4 587 coloured families still to be moved at the end of last year, against 2 541 Indian families and 345 white families.

Mr Kotze said the figures included small groups of condoned squatters who would be moved when alternative housing became available. "In certain instances there are also still small communities who are occupying areas proclaimed for other groups and they wish to move of their own free will."

For written reply:

80 Hansard  
Group areas 16/3/84  
Q. 601. 661

261. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Chinese occupation as at 31 December 1983;
- (2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group at that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 448  
(b) 313  
(c) 116  
(d) 1
- (2) (a) 749 866 ha  
(b) 95 128 ha  
(c) 50 535 ha  
(d) 259 ha.

**Maitland/Van Stadens Rivers: resort**


402. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether his Department has been approached by any persons or bodies in connection with the development of a resort on the coast between the Maitland and Van Stadens Rivers; if so, (a) by which persons or bodies, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the

nature of the development proposed and (ii) his response:

- (2) whether (a) he and (b) the Council for the Environment has approved the proposed development; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what steps have been taken as a result;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) No.  
(a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) and (2) Fall away.
- (3) No. 

PEP wants group critics to testify  
C.M.P. Timb's 23/3/84 80

### Political Correspondent HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Progressive Federal Party has proposed that coloured, Indian and black critics of the Group Areas Act be required to testify before a parliamentary committee examining the Act. Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North) told Parliament yesterday that he would put the proposal on today's order paper. His proposal is to extend the powers of the select committee appointed earlier this month to study the report of an earlier technical committee of inquiry into the Act. While the parliamentary committee can ask for testimony from experts it believes should be consulted, it does not have the power to summon witnesses which Mr McIntosh proposes. In a later statement explaining his action, Mr McIntosh said it might be necessary to subpoena witnesses who could have reservations about giving evidence to a select committee whose task was to streamline instead of repeal the Act. "The Group Areas Act has caused more bitterness and resentment than any other apartheid law in South Africa," he said. "With a new constitution only months away, it seems imperative that representative and effective Indian and coloured people be given to this select committee." "The principles of the Group Areas Act cannot remain sacrosanct. The Council President's report on the free market economy has highlighted." "There is no certainty that the motion will be debated, but the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pieter Kotze, declined to react yesterday before Mr McIntosh's proposal had been put in Parliament."

# PC denial on opening CBDs

CALG Times 24/3/84 (80) ~~20/84~~

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the economics committee of the President's Council, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, has denied that the committee recommended that blacks be given property rights in

central business districts.

Controversy over the interpretation of some of the recommendations contained in the committee's report on the free market system arose when a member of

the council, Mr Fanie Herman, objected to certain paragraphs on the grounds that they encouraged the flooding of white areas by blacks.

Mr Raubenheimer said Mr Herman had misunderstood the recommendations, and that the committee had sought only to have restrictions lifted on the occupation, as opposed to the ownership, of certain CBD areas by blacks.

In his closing speech at the end of the three-day plenary session, Mr Raubenheimer said the committee had recommended that blacks be included in provisions made in the Group Areas Act for section 19 areas where members of other race groups were entitled to occupy business premises.

He said, however, that he personally would welcome the granting of property ownership rights to coloureds and Asians in CBD's, but not to blacks.

The committee's report was accepted unanimously by the council.

After the meeting, an Indian community leader and council member, Mr Salam Abram-Mayet, expressed his disappointment that the committee had not recommended the lifting of ownership restrictions on other race groups in CBDs.

Describing CBDs as "common property", Mr Abram-Mayet said that if all groups were to be able to participate equally in the economic system, they should all be given equal rights in the central trading areas.

The recommendations of the President's Council will be considered by the parliamentary select committee which is currently considering the Strydom Committee's report.

The last session of the council in its present form will begin on May 22.



# Steps for 'timely change

Call Times  
20/3/84

~~20/3/84~~

~~20/3/84~~

80

Staff Reporter

DR WILLEM DE KLERK, editor of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, yesterday suggested the formation of a consultative body representing the authorities and black leaders as one of the steps needed to ensure timely change in South Africa.

In his weekly column Kortom, Dr. De Klerk said it was very clear that South Africa's internal political policy remained "the great stumbling-block for resolution of conflict in the sub-continent".

"We win battles, but we have not yet won the war by a long way," he said.

Major decisions had to be made before peace was achieved, said Dr. De Klerk.

"By major decisions I mean internal political decisions on the place of black people in the South African state."

## Discrimination

Another suggestion he made was that the authorities should draw up a carefully-formulated declaration of intent which would win the country the time needed to ensure change in South Africa which was not too hasty.

Dr De Klerk said the present state of affairs could not be the final solution. Discrimination was not yet sufficiently broken down, the question of citizenship had to be answered and the symbolic offensiveness of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act could not be ignored.

The Group Areas Act had been worn away, but the law still had to be looked at and rewritten after negotiation so that group rights were protected without infringing on the right to free association.

It had to be realized that a political solution was the core issue in South Africa, Dr De Klerk said. The country could not afford to wait for such a solution until priorities such as education, housing and job provision were accommodated.

Dr De Klerk said if change occurred too fast, the risk was that chaos would result, leading to conflict. The effort would be in vain.

Change that was too slow risked creating a nurturing ground for greater radicalism, which would be fed by greater suspicion, dashed expectations, frustration and rage.



# Removals 'realize apartheid dream'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The process of forced removals and reallocations, which has accelerated since the early 1960s, has brought the apartheid "dream" of 10 independent black nation-states close to a realization, according to a recent churches' report on removals.

A joint report of the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic

Bishop's Conference which says that the removals are motivated by political, economic and ideological considerations, has come in the wake of continuous forced removals of many people from the areas they occupied for decades.

## Other races

The churches report that although the vast majority of relocated persons are Africans,

about 600 000 people of other races have had to move in terms of the Group Areas Act since 1950.

According to figures released by the churches, a total of 120 787 coloured, Indian and white families have already been removed.

The churches charge that the Group Areas Act has imposed control countrywide over all inter-racial changes in

ownership and occupation of property not already covered by the 1913 and 1936 Land acts.

"The Act has also empowered the State to decide where members of the different racial groups should live and trade," says the report.

## Instrument

Used in conjunction with the Population Registration Act of 1950, the report claims, the Group

Areas Act became "a prime instrument of mass uprootal and dispossession of coloured and Indian people, some Africans and a small number of whites

"The whole new structure of the government embodied in the 1983 Constitution Act is based on the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, which will inevitably continue to be applied and enforced."

# Group area probe may affect prosecutions

REC-45  
29/2/84  
80

## Staff Reporter

THE report of the Strydom Committee on group areas, which has cast doubt on whether beach apartheid signs are valid, could influence several pending beach apartheid prosecutions in the Cape.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw, said today he would look at the "Desai" case in the light of the Strydom report.

This case involves the prosecution of a Cape Town advocate, Mr Siraj Desai, and six other professional people, for allegedly trespassing on "whites only" Fisherman's Beach in Simon's Town.

It has been referred by the Simon's Town Magistrate's Court to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to proceed with the prosecution.

### A decision

Mr Rossouw said he hoped to reach a decision before March 13, the date to which the hearing was postponed.

Another case involving the alleged trespassing of two coloured students on "whites only" Sunrise Beach at Muizenberg, has also been referred to the Attorney-General.

In its report, the Strydom Committee said beach notices were generally considered valid, but it understood that these consisted of signs which did not demarcate the areas involved.

If this was the case, the committee expressed serious doubts as to whether such notices had any legal force and could lead to the conviction in court of an alleged offender.

● See Page 18.

# R770m 'wasted' on apartheid

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— The government planned to waste nearly R770 million on apartheid this year, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pine-lands) said last night.

He said during the second reading debate on the budget that this showed how far short the budget fell as an instrument of reform.

Apartheid expenditure exceeded the budgets for 10 departments.

"What a transformation there would be in South Africa if the planning of the budget had been undertaken with genuine reform as a number one priority.

"But, tragically, ideology has once again been a determining factor."

Dr Boraine's list of "wasted expenditure" on apartheid included regulating black labour and presence in white areas (R96,6-million), developing black areas towards self-determination (R414,6-million), black citizenship certifi-

## Business

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— Resumption of second reading debate on the budget. — Sapa

cates and identity documents (R6,7-million), population registration (R7,8-million), group areas demarcation and administration (R10,3-million) and industrial decentralization (R232,2-million).

He said abandoning

the apartheid ideology would transform the administration of areas like education. This was at present divided 18 ways between four divisions in government departments, four provincial administrations and 10 homeland governments.

Health was administered separately for four race groups under three government departments and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had promised four budgets in the new Parliament next year.

Dr Boraine said he had no doubt, however, that the single Minister of Finance would be white, keeping final financial power in white hands.

CAA Times 8/5/84 (80)

# Removals cut to 2 056 families

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced yesterday that the government had reduced to 2 056 the number of coloured and Indian families still subject to Group Areas Act removals.

This is a reduction of nearly 5 000 on the "outdated" figure he gave Parliament in March and a reduction of some 2 800 on the revised total Mr Kotze gave yesterday.

Mr Kotze said the total of 7 118 coloured and Indian families given in reply to a parliamentary question on March 8 was based on statistics carried over in departmental records from year to year.

There had since been a change of policy and changes in the group areas character of some of the areas concerned, with many coloured people being allowed to stay in areas like Maitland Garden Village, Kalk Bay and Helderberg.

A new socio-economic survey showed that the actual total subject to removal would have been 4 839 families, 2 818 of them coloured and 2 021 Indian.

This had now been further reduced to 2 056 families, 1 372 coloured and 684 Indian.

Mr Kotze said 300 coloured families in white areas had been "condoned" because it was not economically justified to proclaim or develop a new group area for them.

Nearly 2 000 other families were living in areas which would be reproclaimed for their race group.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) pointed out that the new reduced total of 2 056 families to be moved was nevertheless about the same as the 2 331 white families moved in the 34 years the Group Areas Act had been in operation.

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ARGUS 8/5/84 86

## Group areas will be worst source of deadlocks in new deal, PFP warns

### Parliamentary Staff

THE Group Areas Act may produce more deadlocks, more ill-will and more frustration in the new deal than any other political issue, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), has warned.

Speaking during the debate on the Community Development vote, Mr van der Merwe called for a wide-ranging parliamentary investigation into the Group Areas Act as soon as the new dispensation had been constituted.

His suggestion was rejected by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who pointed out that separate residential areas were fundamental to the Government's policy.

### "SLY REFORM"

The Government's stand on the Group Areas Act was also attacked by Conservative Party speakers, who accused the National Party of sly ("skelm") reform in this regard.

Mr van der Merwe warned that the seriousness of objections against the Group Areas Act could not be underestimated.

Members would become "painfully aware" of this when the new Parliament got off the ground, he said.

In spite of Government claims to the contrary, statistics showed that the Act was discriminatory "judged by anybody's standards".

### SINCE INCEPTION

Since the inception of the Act, 448 group areas had been proclaimed for whites, 313 for coloured people and 116 for Indians. This involved 749 866ha for whites, 95 128ha for coloured people and 50 535ha for Indians.

White families moved in terms of the Act numbered 2 331 while 82 859 coloured and 39 892 Indian families had been moved.

"This is discrimination judged by anybody's

standards, and it is no wonder that it is the cause of so much wrath," Mr van der Merwe said.

A Human Sciences Research Council investigation had shown that the Group Areas Act was "the single most objectionable and hurtful law" in the experience of the coloured community.

This fact could become the source of more trouble for the Government's new dispensation than any other.

This Act may yet produce more deadlocks, more ill-will and more frustrations in the new deal than any other political issue.

"This is so because no coloured or Indian politician can afford not to take strong stand on this issue," he said.

The Strydom committee had not even touched the fundamental problems generated by the Group Areas Act, mainly because it was not allowed to.

The proposals that had been made suggested im-

provements only in marginal areas, while the alternative legislation proposed seemed likely to produce many technical difficulties.

Replying, Mr Kotze said the issue of separate residential areas for various population groups was inherent to the principles of the National Party.

There was no point in investigating the matter before the Government's policy changed.

In addition, the issue had been investigated by the President's Council.

Turning to "resettlement", Mr Kotze said that after recent socio-economic surveys had been conducted, 1 372 coloured families and 684 Indian families still had to be moved.

As a result of certain policy changes, the Government had decided not to move 300 coloured families.

He did not indicate where these families lived.

CAME LINES 8/5/84

# Govt urged to revise Group Areas Act 80

**Political Correspondent**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— The government was urged yesterday to order an immediate revision of the Group Areas Act as soon as coloured and Indian members joined the new tricameral Parliament later this year.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said this one measure could cause the government more difficulties in the new dispensation than any other legislation.

The Group Areas Act was disruptive, unpopular and the one

coloured and Indian people regarded as the most hurtful.

“No representative coloured or Indian politician can afford not to take a strong stand against it,” he said during debate on Mr Pen Kotze’s Community Development portfolio.

He urged Mr Kotze to ensure that a wide-ranging investigation was launched when the new Parliament convened, with the act being considered by a select committee of all parties from the three chambers.

Unless this early exercise in consensus government was undertaken, the measure could result in deadlocks, ill-will and frustration in the new dispensation.

The blatantly discriminatory nature of the Group Areas Act was shown by the fact that, since 1950, whites had been given the most land in proclaimed group areas while the total of families moved so far was: Whites 2 331, Indians 39 892 and coloured people 82 859.

Replying, Mr Kotze said the act had been considered by the Strydom Committee, which was precluded only from reconsidering the principle of separate residential areas. It was at present being considered by a parliamentary select committee and he advised Mr Van der Merwe to wait for its recommendations.

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Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Manpower report moots removal of discrimination

CRC Times 9/5/84

Political Staff

SWEEPING changes, including the removal of discrimination on the grounds of race, are suggested in a National Manpower Commission report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The report covers the investigation into the small business sector in South Africa with specific reference to factors possibly relating to

Growth and development.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday the broad guidelines of the report had been accepted by the government in principle "having regard to other goals and the provisions of over-arching legislation in respect of the geographical establishment of undertakings".

essentially involves the Group Areas Act.

The report concludes that from the information collected the obvious way of alleviating legal restrictions would be the setting up of guidelines for government interventions.

The guidelines, it states, should take into account: ● Elimination of legislation which discriminates between races. ● The possibility of being more lenient with African businessmen because of their greater development needs. ● That both formal and informal small business sectors should be considered.

The public sector, the report states, should care for the needs of small businesses in: ● Drafting and revising legislation. ● In the administration of legislative implementation. ● The attitudes of officials in general.

And, it adds, where the needs of a small business sector cannot be accommodated in legislation, or a graded standard system "they should be taken into account in the administrative implementation of particular legislation".

The report states that its investigations showed that small businesses were hampered by legislation and other factors. These included: ● The Group Areas Act. ● The Liquor Act. ● Tax concessions that do not benefit the small businessman. ● Problems involved in getting a business licence. ● The complicated Companies Act. ● Strict housing standards. ● Regulation in respect of business premises in terms of the Factories Act. ● Requirements in respect of street vendors and African entrepreneurs.



# Open amenities 'unacceptable to the sophisticated'

~~287~~  
80  
Star

24/5/84

CAPE TOWN — The unqualified opening of public amenities to all or their continued reservation purely on the basis of colour are equally unacceptable, the President's Council says.

In a report tabled today, the Council's Community Relations Committee says any radical change in existing arrangements will have to take place gradually to prevent friction, conflict and damage to relations.

Opening amenities to all races was found particularly unacceptable to "sophisticated people among all race groups" because of "differences in prevailing standards of civilisation and hygiene".

The committee, which investigated the provision of amenities for all races in towns and along the open road, says

that when a service is provided for one population group, the same service should be provided for other groups.

The committee also says the permit system relating to the use of amenities by blacks is offensive and recommends that it be scrapped.

"In order to prevent the swamping of amenities and the crowding out of users, adequate amenities must be provided," it says.

The abuse of amenities could best be prevented by proper supervision.

Commenting that those who control amenities often shelter behind the views of the central government "to conceal their own personal prejudices", the committee recommends that discriminatory measures based solely on colour should as far as possible be phased out.

This should be accompanied by a wide-ranging education programme to ensure facilities are used in a responsible manner, the committee says.

It recommends that local authorities retain control over the physical provision and reservation of amenities in their areas of jurisdiction.

As regards the private sector, the report says the right of the entrepreneur to decide who to admit to his premises should be recognised.

"Where the central government is involved in the financing of amenities, its right to lay down conditions in respect of the control and manner of use of these amenities must be recognised."

Turning to beach facilities, the committee recommends that the Government draw up a comprehensive plan for the coastal areas, identifying areas to be reserved as resorts and for ecological and economic purposes.

The "separate but equal" common-law doctrine cannot simply be applied to beaches, but "the requirements of reasonableness and fairness should nevertheless be obtained". — Sapa

ARCUS 24/5/84

~~28/~~ 60

'Areas should  
be allowed  
to solve  
own problems'

Staff Reporter

IF people in Natal wanted to work out their problems differently to people in the Free State, they must be allowed to, the chairman of the President's Council committee for community relations, Mr Nic Treurnicht, said in debate.

He was speaking during the council's plenary session on his committee's report on the provision of amenities for all races.

The report recommends phasing out discrimination but also makes provision for segregated facilities on a basis of "reasonableness and fairness".

According to the report, certain local authorities sheltered behind the provisions of various "apartheid" laws to justify substantially unequal amenities for different races.

But other municipalities, such as Johannesburg and Cape Town, made continual representations to the Government for general exemption from the restrictions of these measures to open more amenities to all races.

Most rural local authorities were in favour of the provision of separate amenities for whites and other races.

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL**

# End to colour discrimination recommended

ARGUS 24/5/84

~~ARGUS 24/5/84~~ 80

**Staff Reporter**

DISCRIMINATION based on colour must, as far as possible, be phased out — but provision must also be made for racially separate amenities.

This is the basis of a report tabled in the President's Council yesterday.

The report of the committee for community relations deals with principles of the provision of amenities for all races in towns, cities and along the open road.

Two committee members dissociated themselves from the majority recommendation that reads: "Discriminatory measures based solely on colour must, as far as possible, be phased out."

### OBJECTED

They wanted the words "as far as possible" to be omitted.

They are a coloured member, Mr Chris April, and Professor C Hanekom, an anthropologist from the University of Stellenbosch.

There was no dissension on other aspects of the report.

The committee reported that more South Afri-

cans found it unsatisfactory that certain amenities were provided solely on a basis of colour.

### UNACCEPTABLE

But it added: "The unqualified and uncontrolled throwing open of amenities is equally unacceptable, particularly to sophisticated people among all population groups, because the prevailing standards of civilisation differ over the wide spectrum of all population groups."

"As greater numbers of the different population groups develop in the economic, educational and cultural spheres, the burden of colour discrimination becomes so much the harder to bear, and the pressure of frustration builds up more and more."

"In the opinion of the committee it is therefore necessary that recognition be given as far as possible to all South Africans who desire and actively strive to maintain civilised standards."

The committee drew up a 12-point list of guidelines for public facilities.

reply to my question too seeing that he has in fact replied on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question in respect of which I asked the hon member's co-operation by requesting him to put the question to the hon the Minister of Defence personally, is more of an administrative nature. I am of the opinion that the hon the Minister of Defence will prefer to reply to that question himself. The question the hon member for Witbank put to me, is in regard to the Government's point of view. As a member of the Government I have no problem in telling the hon member what the Government's attitude is. That is the difference between the two questions and that is where the difference in approach lies as regards replying to them.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what is the Government's attitude in regard to the fact that members of the House of Assembly bandy the names of officers of the Defence Force across the floor of the House?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of the incident to which the hon member is referring . . .

†Mr J H HOON: But . . .

†The MINISTER: The hon member should give me the opportunity to reply; I cannot reply when he gets excited.

I am not aware of the debate or the incident referred to by him, but it is a general rule here in the House that officers of the Services are treated in the House with the necessary respect.

\*11. Mr J H HOON—Defence—Reply standing over.

#### Central business districts: cinemas

\*12. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether cinemas in central business

districts are to be opened to members of all race groups; if not, (a) to members of which race groups will they be closed and (b) for what reasons?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

This matter as well as the recommendations of the Strydom Committee in this regard have been referred to a Select Committee of Parliament and no details can therefore be furnished at this stage.

*Howard Q. 61. 1412 20/5/84*  
 †13. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(a) When is the construction of the Inanda Dam due to be completed, (b) when will retention of water commence and (c) when, under normal conditions, is it anticipated that the dam will be full?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries):

(a) December 1988.

(b) April 1988.

(c) March 1989, provided normal conditions prevail.

*Howard Q. 61. 1412 20/5/84*  
 †Black Administration Act: proclamations  
 \*14. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any proclamations issued in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, have been found to be in conflict with the provisions of section 1 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971; if so, (a) how

many and (b) in what year was each such proclamation issued?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Proclamation R. 121 of 1982 issued on 28 June 1982. This Proclamation was subsequently declared null and void in the case of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and others versus the Government of Kwazulu (1983 (1) SA 164 AD).

\*15. Mr A B WIDMAN—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

\*16. Mr A B Widman—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, on behalf of the hon the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications I ask that the reply to Question No 17 stand over.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's non-reply, in view of the fact that an hon member is entitled to only three oral questions on any question day and in view of the fact that there are already three questions in my name for next Wednesday, 6 June, may I ask whether the reply to this question which now stands over can also be given on that date?

Mr SPEAKER: Question No 17 of today will be treated as a Question standing over.

Mr W V RAW: Why don't you ask your Whip?

*Howard Q. 61. 1413 20/5/84*  
 †Consolidation  
 \*18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any White persons have

been moved for consolidation purposes; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons received any compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount in compensation had been paid to them as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The required particulars are not being kept in the form of a special register. The South African Development Trust concluded approximately 5 700 transactions during the period 1975 to 1983. Should it be accepted that the 5 700 transactions were represented by approximately 5 000 White families, it could be argued that approximately 25 000 White persons were affected. The White landowners who sold their land to the Trust settled elsewhere at their own expense.

(2) The South African Development Trust pays compensation to all persons who sell their land to the Trust. The following amounts, which include compensation to Black landowners, were spent during the period 1975 to 1983:

1975/76: R64 873 238  
 1976/77: R35 346 912  
 1977/78: R37 207 061  
 1978/79: R45 860 312  
 1979/80: R51 258 541  
 1980/81: R76 131 030  
 1981/82: R61 236 737  
 1982/83: R90 630 083

*Howard Q. 61. 1414 20/5/84*  
 \*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many White persons had been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act since its inception as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether these persons received any compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount in compensation had been paid to them as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The actual number of Whites which were moved cannot be determined because most White families, and especially tenants, have moved of their own accord. 2331 Families were however assisted by the Department to obtain alternative housing.

(2) Yes. All owners who have not themselves sold to members of the qualified group, have been compensated for their properties on the basis of market value. The total amount of the compensation is not known as statistics thereon are not kept.

Dwellings in Pine Street, Woodstock

\*20. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 111 on 16 February 1983, the investigation in regard to the dwellings situated in Pine Street, Woodstock, has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed; if so,

(2) whether any of these dwellings are to be renovated; if not, what steps are to be taken in this regard; if so, (a) which dwellings and (b) what steps

are envisaged in respect of the rehousing of the present occupants?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(a) A thorough investigation is being carried out and several institutions are consulted in order to find the most feasible solution.

(b) Hopefully within the following three months.

(2) Falls away.

*Handled Q. 61. 1416 Housing assistance 30/5/84*

\*21. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the Black population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

It is not clear what exactly the hon member means by "housing assistance to the Black population group".

The funds that are spent on the provision of housing for Black persons include the creation of infrastructure—such as sewage—and the provision of building materials and housing loans.

The amount spent in respect of all these matters in the 1983-84 financial year was R179 334 830.

Importation of crude oil

\*22. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs;

With reference to his reply to Question

No 6, standing over, on 23 May 1984, (a)(i) when last was 34 API light crude oil imported by the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and (ii) on what date closest to 15 August 1983 was such oil landed in the Republic and (b) what was the free-on-board price in United States dollars per barrel in respect of each of these shipments?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

(a) (i) Shipped on 28 March 1984.

(ii) Discharged on 10 November 1983.

(b) As was indicated to the hon member in my reply to his question No 6, standing over, on 23 May 1984, it is not commercial practice to reveal individual contract prices.

Member of Department: offence

\*23. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any member of his department in Port Elizabeth was recently convicted of a criminal offence; if so, of what offence;

(2) whether his Department intends taking any disciplinary action against this person; if not, why not; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, for the contravention of section 7(b) of the Referendums Act, No 108 of 1983;

(2) the person has appealed against the conviction and the case is thus still *sub judice*.

Tanderil  
\*24. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether he has received any representations regarding the drug Tanderil; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether he or any member of his Department intends to take any action in regard to this drug; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes, in December 1983, followed by comprehensive documentation in February 1984;

(b) Ciba-Geigy;

(c) (i) full information was supplied on the safety aspects and on the controversy surrounding Tanderil;

(ii) the Medicines Control Council has examined the relevant data and has subsequently sought further independent expert opinion;

(2) (a) the Medicines Control Council is currently assessing the whole matter;

(b) any action will depend on the final decision of the Medicine Control Council.

†Mr A VAN BREDA: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: May the hon member for Kurlman refer to the hon the Minister of Internal Affairs as a "skinderbek" (scandalmonger)?

# Assocom urges free trade for all races in all areas

Political Reporter

All white business areas should be opened to traders of any race immediately, and black traders should prepare themselves for unrestricted competition in black areas, says the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

This policy statement, published in Chamber Bulletin, the newsletter of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, follows the mid-year meeting of Assocom's executive council.

Assocom, representing 17 000 businesses through 104 affiliated chambers of commerce, has previously stated that the private-enterprise system could operate effectively only if there were no racial impediments. Furthermore, economic growth depended upon increasing interdependence and co-operation regardless of race.

In its latest policy statement, the association says that trading opportunities should be permitted to all races in all areas.

"Different circumstances could dictate that some areas might choose to introduce unrestricted trading opportunities immediately and other areas might choose to introduce such measures at a future stage.

"We believe that white business areas should be opened to traders of any race immediately, and that black traders should prepare themselves for unrestricted competition in black areas. As a first step all present restrictions on black traders, other than town planning and licencing laws (such as apply in white business areas) should be lifted immediately," says the association.

It adds that labour is an essential commercial resource which should be negotiable in a climate free from constraints based upon colour.

"Furthermore, in the South African context it is particularly important to expose non-white persons to the work environment of white business. Such exposure will provide them with the opportunity to acquire experience."

CAP. Times (80) (20) June 1980

# Discriminatory laws: Probe call

Staff Reporter

DISCRIMINATORY legislation such as the Group Areas Act, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, the Population Registration Act and the Immorality Act should be re-examined by a parliamentary standing committee, according to a recommendation by a committee of the President's Council.

In its final report on the adaptation of constitutional structures in South Africa, the Constitutional Committee says these laws are "ceasing to be relevant as time passes and circumstances change".

In the process of creating a favourable climate for co-operation in respect of common affairs, and in a spirit of mutual goodwill, it will be necessary to look anew at hurtful and discriminatory measures, the report says.

A standing committee of Parliament should be directed to examine such statutes on a continuous basis and advise

the cabinet on the desirability of adaptations.

The committee warns, however, that "this argument in favour of better inter-group relations must in no way be seen as approval of, or a plea for, biological mixing".

● The constitutional committee failed to make any concrete suggestions regarding the constitutional future of blacks in its report.

## 'Not excluded'

In a chapter on the position of blacks, the committee criticizes black leaders for refusing to co-operate with the government's plan for a "black council" and accuses them of "allowing a golden opportunity to promote white-black constitutional relations slip by".

The planned black council is cited as proof that blacks were not excluded from the new constitutional dispensation.

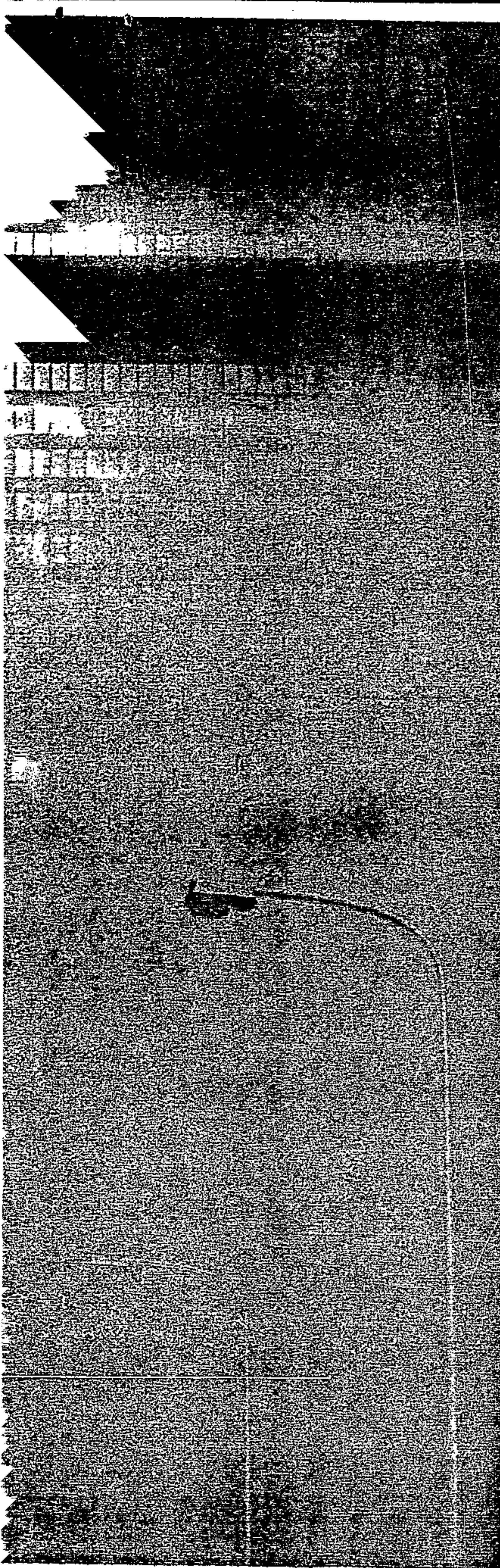
Blacks could not, however, be included in the same parliamentary sys-

tem as that created for whites, coloureds and Indians, as this would lead to group domination, according to the committee.

The committee reports that "its virtually unanimous opinion was that a system of undifferentiated majority government, or what is generally known as 'one man, one vote in a single political system' would be impracticable".

The government's homelands policy, black municipal elections and the Black Communities Development Act "to provide for the purposeful development of black communities outside the national states" are listed as examples of how blacks have been catered for under the new system.

The committee emphasizes the need for negotiation with blacks but declines to elaborate, on the grounds that the special cabinet committee is already "actively engaged in giving its attention to the problems mentioned".



# Law to open CBDs to all

ARGUS  
22/8/84

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*[Handwritten signature]*

Political Staff

LEGISLATION to allow central business districts (CBDs) to be opened to all or some race groups has been tabled in Parliament.

However, the Group Areas Amendment Bill does not give race groups, apart from whites, the automatic right to open shops in central business districts.

The Bill, based on the Strydom Commission investigation into group areas, was drawn up by an all-party select committee of Parliament.

The committee has made a significant change to the recommendation of how the race barriers in business districts should be removed.

## Reservations

The Strydom committee recommended that the bar on other race groups should be removed only on the recommendation of the local authority concerned.

This raised immediate reservations from Opposition parties to the left of the Government, who pointed out that some local authorities would never make a recommendation.

The committee has placed the responsibility on the State President to make the changes "after consultation with the Administrator of the province concerned".

The initial firm line of the Government on excluding blacks from the new dispensation has also been relaxed.

## Relaxation

The Bill states that the State President may decide which race group may be allowed

## Chinese to be allowed to live in white areas

Political Correspondent

PEOPLE of Chinese descent will in future have the automatic right to work and live in white areas.

The existing Group Areas permit system for Chinese is being scrapped in terms of the Group Areas Amendment Bill which was published in Cape Town today.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Community Development, the amendment largely regularised an existing situation.

### FREELY GRANTED

He said permits to allow Chinese to work and live as whites had been very freely granted in the last few years.

While this legal concession is now being made, Chinese men who have coloured, black, Indian or Malay wives or who cohabit with women of these races will be deemed to be members of the race groups to which the women belong.

Picture: JOHN YELD, The Argus

dy, Cape Town's Trust Bank building on the sun to burn upwards through city-shrouding age yesterday of an illuminated rocket ship morning mist.

Discover the secrets



# to all

## Political Staff

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### Relaxation

The Bill states that the State President may decide which race group may be allowed into a particular area.

The relaxation may also be restricted to a portion of a CBD or even part of a building.

Any town planning scheme setting down conditions of use, such as for trading, religious or educational purposes, would be maintained.

The committee has also removed restrictions which removed the rights of occupation and ownership of a woman married across the colour line in the event of death, divorce or "termination of cohabitation".

In future if any of these things happen to the woman she will retain the right to remain living in, or to continue owning property in, the group area in which she is resident.

## Chinese to be allowed to live in white areas

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tomorrow. A C Parker's match report will appear in the later editions of Weekend Argus.

The second rugby test between New Zealand and France takes place at Eden Park, Auckland, and a report will appear in all editions of tomorrow's newspaper.

And Zola Budd makes her debut in an England vest in a quadrangular athletics meeting in Birmingham.

● A record R68-million in property transfers was recorded in the Cape Town municipal area last month. This is discussed in tomorrow's Argus Property section.



### Like an arrow...

SCOTTISH Archer can defy a stiff penalty increase and make it a winning double in the Jack Stubbs Memorial Handicap over 1 000m at Milnerton tomorrow. For The Rover's preview of the race plus our regular Friday racing features, turn to Page 19.

### Don't miss your July competition

WIN R1 000! Don't miss The Argus on Monday for details of our exciting July Handicap Competition.

Discover the secrets of Richelieu

Richelieu



REPRESENTATIONS BY G...

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN** — In terms of a Bill published here today, Chinese South Africans are completely freed from Group Areas restrictions provided they are not married to a member of a "non-white" race group.

This applies to both residential and business areas.

The Group Areas Amendment Bill also opens defined business and professional areas to coloureds and Indians by providing that the State President can remove restrictions of the Act from such areas.

This could apply to a building, such as a medical centre.

The exemption for coloureds and Indians will not apply for residential purposes in "white" areas.

The Bill, the product of a parliamentary select committee, does not apply to blacks.

It has been cautiously welcomed by both the official Opposition and the chairman of the Eastern Province Chinese Association, Mr Gordon Loyson.

The Bill also removes the disqualification that a widow loses her rights in an area because of the death of her husband who was of a different race.

In the case of Chinese South Africans, all "white" areas are thrown open, except if the husband is married to a member of the black, coloured, Indian or Malay groups.

In such a case, the husband "will be deemed to be a member of the group to which that woman belongs," the Bill states.

The chief Opposition spokesman on Community Development, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP, Maritzburg North) said the Bill contained "definite improvements" but it was "unfortunate" that racial definitions of immovable property remained. This the PFP opposed.

Mr Loyson said he welcomed the lifting of the restrictions on Chinese South Africans which was something the Chinese community had looked forward to for some time.

He said he would like to reserve further comment until he had the opportunity to study the full implications of the Bill and what it would actually mean to the Chinese community.

# Chinese freed from race law

80  
E. Post  
22/6/54

# Chinese confused on position in white political dispensation

80

E. Post

23/6/84

By SHARON LI GREEN  
and STEPHEN ROWLES

WHILE the Chinese people have welcomed the Bill which frees them from Group Areas restrictions, there is confusion as to how they will be integrated into the white political dispensation.

The chairman of the Chinese Association of South Africa, Mr Rodney Mann, said that clarity as to how the Government was going to handle the Chinese situation was expected within the next month, before the new constitutional dispensation was implemented.

"According to a recent announcement in Parliament by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, the Government would handle the Chinese question in a special way

because of the special circumstances of the community," he said.

"How they accommodate us in the new tricameral Parliament will determine whether we are put on the common voters' roll and what the implications are for the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, which does not allow people of different races to belong to the same political party."

In terms of a Bill published yesterday, Chinese are to be completely freed from the restrictions of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Mann said he welcomed this legislation which freed the Chinese from the "red tape and bureaucracy of obtaining permits and concluding property deals in white residential and business

areas".

He said the value of the properties in Kabega Park, Port Elizabeth's Chinese group area, would hopefully appreciate in the long run.

"These houses will join the free market and supply and demand will not be artificial."

A Port Elizabeth estate agent, Mr John Price, however, felt some of the houses would not appreciate, but instead depreciate in value.

"The demand for houses will drop because the Chinese are now able to buy anywhere," he said.

"Before deproclamation, the demand was high because there was a shortage of houses for Chinese."

Regarding the Chinese High School in Kabega

Park, Mr Mann said the Eastern Province Chinese Association had considerable say as to whether it would like the school to maintain its cultural character.

"This has been the case with the Kuo Ting Chinese School in Brampton Park, Johannesburg, which has chosen to keep its character."

The chairman of the Eastern Province Sports Association, Mr Godfrey Gin, said the Bill improved the lot of the Chinese.

He believed the Government would put the Chinese on a common voters' roll because he could not envisage a separate chamber for such a small population group, which numbered about 10 000.

Mr Raman Bhana, chairman of the Port Elizabeth

Indian Management Committee and an executive member of the South African Indian Council, felt that to "identify one section of the community for exclusion from the Group Areas Act was not acceptable to us at all".

He felt, however, that the scrapping of the Group Areas Act for Chinese people was a step in the right direction.

Mr Bhana said that no people born and bred in South Africa should be subject to the petty discrimination of the Group Areas Act.

He said the National Peoples Party, of which he is the Cape leader, would be meeting in Port Elizabeth tomorrow afternoon to discuss the issue.

A statement would be issued on Monday.

## APARTHEID barriers will soon come crashing down in South Africa's central city areas.

The way has been cleared for the opening of South Africa's central business districts to all race groups.

Defying a bitter onslaught from the right, the Government has published draft legislation to amend the Group Areas Act.

In addition to creating "free trade areas" in cities and towns, it will also bring the Chinese community into the white mainstream and give relief to bereaved spouses caught in the "wrong" group area.

And Government has quietly shelved a controversial proposal for a clamp-down on the nominee system — the contrivance whereby whites "front" for black businessmen operating in white group areas.

It has also dropped some of its own draconian proposals to halt "verdringing" (swamping) of white areas — a move that would have destroyed the positive impact of the new amendments.

Attempts by conservative forces, representing small platteland towns, to give local authorities a veto on whether or not to open CBD's have been rejected by the Government.

Instead the decision will be left to the State President in consultation with provincial administrators.

### CP rejection

The amended Bill was fought tooth and nail by the Conservative Party. During the Parliamentary Select Committee hearings it unsuccessfully sought to record that it was participating in the committee's work on the express condition that the committee unambiguously endorse the principle of group areas.

But the chairman of the committee, Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, turned down the proposal.

The Group Areas Amendment Bill published this week achieves three main aims:

- Six years after a recommendation by the Riekert Commission, it finally lays the groundwork for the general opening of CBD's — and even buildings like suburban doctors' consulting rooms — to other race groups.

Now the way is clear for free trade

- It eases the plight of people left holding property in the "wrong" group area because of the death of a spouse of another race group.

- It unambiguously extends to the South African Chinese community the right to live without hinderance in white group areas.

Appeals from small towns to clamp down on the nominee system were also rejected by the Government. Such a step could have meant real hardships for small-town Indian entrepreneurs who have all been shunted into out-of-town plazas by the Group Areas Act.

### Welcomed

The Select Committee which proposed the amendments will continue its work of investigating other controversial apartheid laws in the new session, thus allowing Indians and coloureds to participate in discussions on further dismantling of apartheid legislation on amenities.

Mr R L Man, chairman of the South African Chinese Association, welcomed the amendments, saying they would free the Chinese community from having to obtain permits to acquire houses or businesses in white areas.

The Leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Sam Moss, welcomed the drafting of legislation, but said it was a pity that that despite the Government's "spirit of change" it had not decided that ALL CBDs would automatically be opened to people of all races.

# City race barriers crash

By BRIAN POTTINGER and NEIL HOOPER

80 S. Times 24/6/84

# New trading areas move is welcomed

80  
E Post  
28/6/84

By STEPHEN ROWLES

THE provisions of a Bill read in Parliament yesterday which will allow blacks to run businesses in free trade areas have met with cautious approval from commerce in Port Elizabeth.

Initially only trading rights for Indians and coloureds in the traditionally white business districts were envisaged in a report on group areas by the Strydom Committee.

The President's Council then recommended that this should also apply to black businessmen.

In terms of the Group Areas Amendment Bill read yesterday, black people will be able to run businesses in free trading areas to be established in terms of legislation abolishing the reservation of business districts for specific races.

However, these trading areas will not be automatically instituted but will have to be applied for

by local authorities or organisations.

An investigation will then be carried out, interested parties will be able to make representations and the Minister of Community Development will take the final decision.

The director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tony Gilson, said the proposals for free trade areas were an improvement on the old situation where individual traders had to apply for permits.

"But it has always been our belief that all areas should be open to trading by all race groups," he said.

In a statement, the president of the East Cape African Chamber of Commerce, Mr M Mkaza, said the continued exclusion of blacks from the Central Business Districts was worse than prostitution of the free enterprise system.

"If this country is to stop keeping the black people

outside the mainstream of the economy there should be no restriction to opening the CBD to all race groups."

The director of the chamber, Mr M Damane, said all areas without exception should be open to all race groups.

He said he did not like the local option contained in the Bill which gave local authorities and organisations the prerogative to apply for free trade areas.

"If they chase us away from the beaches, what is to stop them chasing us away from the CBDs?"

The Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, said he welcomed any moves that allowed all race groups to take part fully in the economy.

The Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, said that when the Bill was promulgated its provisions would be reported to the council's Policy and Resources Committee, who would have to take a decision on the establishment of a free trading area.

# Teachers' call to waive school Group Areas

## Education Reporter

THE annual conference of the South African Teachers' Association (SATA) has called unanimously on the government to waive the Group Areas Act where it interferes with education.

The resolution, passed by the conference on Saturday, follows the government's rejection of the recommendation of the De Lange Committee on Education Provision that the Act be ignored where education facilities are concerned.

Proposing the motion during the last day of the SATA's 97th annual conference, Mr D Screen, chairman of the Atlantic branch, said black children had to attend poorly-equipped, poorly-staffed and poorly-maintained schools, which were so overcrowded that double sessions were necessary.

A few kilometres away many fully-equipped white schools were half-empty.

## Call to scrap quota system

In a second unanimous resolution the conference "strongly requested" the Department of Education to remove the quota system.

The conference objected "in principle" to the system whereby the department prescribed the number of black pupils private schools could admit. The proposer, Brother Joseph O'Neil of the Diamond Field Branch, said it forced schools to become active participants in the government's apartheid policy.

The motion called on the department to abolish the system or at the very least, to introduce a uniform quota for all private schools.

In a third motion the conference urged the government to eliminate the "gross discrepancies" between its per capita spending on school children of the various race groups. This would enable the public to see the government was implementing its oft-stated policy of equalizing education opportunities.

# Keep areas

## Act <sup>Staw</sup> — NFP

9/8/84  
Political Staff

The Group Areas Act must remain on the statute books or Indian people would lose millions of rands, the National Federal Party chairman, Mr R Reddy, said yesterday.

He said the NFP would oppose any moves to get rid of the Act.

He did not believe Indian people would be prepared to lose all they had invested in their group areas just for the glamour of living in multiracial suburbs.

● An anti-apartheid Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee spokesman has called on coloured and Indian voters to consider if the new dispensation would

be getting away from racial discrimination.

Mr Ralph Peffer has produced thousands of circulars to voters in which he argues that the coloured House of Representatives is no different in principle to the old CRC (Coloured Representative Council).

● An Anti-President's Council Committee (Anti-PC) meeting will be held at Coronationville Community Hall at 2.30 pm tomorrow.

● Presiding officers for special votes will be going to hospitals and aged homes to enable ailing and elderly people to vote.

(Report by G van Staden and Y Nazeer, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, and M Robertson, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

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1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

80 Fm 17/8/84

## GROUP AREAS

### Free trade test

With government now apparently willing to see designated areas of some CBDs opened to all races — legislation is pending to permit it — the coming prosecution of an Indian businessman for trading on the “wrong side” of Commissioner Street is going to prove interesting.

The case, which involves an alleged contravention of the Licensing Ordinance, has been set down for the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for August 22, the day on which the coloured elections are to be held and one week before the Indian elections.

But the CBD Association (CBDA) intends to ask for the proceedings to be deferred. CBDA chairman Nigel Mandy says an attempt will be made to have the case adjourned for six months so that the issue can be referred to “higher authority.” The association, he says, has acted in group areas cases before.

Mandy adds that the CBDA is actively concerned. “Prosecutions involving an area where there is a lot of black trade,” he says, “would be inappropriate because of changing government policy. We are thus desperately seeking a deferment.”

The trader, who is remaining nameless for the moment, is said to be liable for prosecution for not having a trading li-

cence. But the problem, says Mandy, is that he cannot apply for the licence without a Group Areas Act permit because he falls in the wrong race group. If he had applied for a licence on the opposite (north) side of the street “he would not have a problem. Alternatively, if the business was registered in the name of a white nominee, the case would not have arisen.”

Only whites are permitted to trade in the Johannesburg CBD except in a number of specified areas where, under Section 19 of the Group Areas Act, Indians are permitted. Apart from parts of Fordsburg, the area enclosed by Commissioner, Sauer and Diagonal streets (over the road from the shop that is now the subject of proceedings), is open for free trade.

The court, of course, would have to decide the merits of the case, but Mandy holds that if the prosecution is pursued at a time when there are plans to open the CBD to all races it would appear to be badly timed.

“We believe,” says Mandy, “that changes to the group areas situation are imminent and that the opening of central Johannesburg for trade, industry and the professions of all races is inevitable.”

The new legislation, he says, will legitimise a situation which has already developed. When the law is through, local authorities will be consulted and their wishes will be passed on.

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(20) ~~Star~~ Star

Transvaal Municipal Association congress

# Free trade not just for CBDs <sup>12/10/84</sup>

By Colleen Ryan,  
Municipal Reporter

The Government will soon have the power to override local authorities and establish open trading areas in cities.

Racial barriers could be lifted by the State President — and any organisation could apply to the Government for a relaxation of race laws, said a delegate at yesterday's annual Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) congress, Mr Peter Colin.

Mr Colin, who served on a TMA sub-committee which investigated the Strijdom Report into the Group Areas Act, said free trading areas would not be confined to central business districts. An amendment to the Group Areas Act is like-

ly to be promulgated next year.

He said the Government would eventually abolish laws such as the Group Areas Act, the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the Slums Act, and replace these with a consolidated law to be known as the Land Affairs Act.

Several delegates were concerned that the Government would consider an appeal from any organisation for the opening of trade areas.

In his address to the congress, a director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Len Dekker, said the Government would carefully weigh the facts before deciding on open trade areas.

# Card opposed to rezoning

*D. Dispatch*  
*24/10/84*

EAST LONDON — A city councillor who represents Amalinda, Mr Donald Card, said here yesterday that he was opposed to the proposed rezoning of Haven Hills for Indian housing.

He also said the residents of Amalinda were "not racist as such" in their opposition to the rezoning issue.

"The question of Indian housing in the area fanned the flames of a fire that was already there," he said. "What it would amount to is that the whites in Haven Hills would be virtually surrounded by the Ziphunzana township for blacks, a coloured township, and an Indian area."

He said residents were most concerned about "the rands and cents" effects of the proposed move.

"Many have put all they have into the houses they own and are fearful that prices will drop. Some have already said they will never be able to recover what it cost to build their houses."

Mr Card said he was opposed to the rezoning for two reasons. Firstly, he had "to abide by what the ratepayers say."

"The Amalinda Ratepayers' Association has requested that the councillors for the ward fight to prevent the rezoning on the association's behalf.

"My conscience also tells me that I represent the ratepayers. They elected me."

Secondly, he opposed the rezoning in his capacity as local chairman of the PFP.

"The PFP's policy does not support the idea of separate facilities. It does not support discrimination on the grounds of colour.

"The PFP believes in opening all areas to all races. Its policy is one of integration. However, it also believes that 'kind will seek kind' and will not oppose this if it is on a voluntary basis.

"I cannot support the rezoning because it would be racialistic by creating a separate area for Indians. It would be working within the government's policy of apartheid."

Mr Card added that he was also opposed to the rezoning because of the crime rate in the area.

"Whites in Haven Hills have been the victims of crime for some time. If Indians were to become victims too I am sure they would be unhappy about living there."

A property owner in Haven Hills, Mr W. King, yesterday called for a "constructive and objective" approach to solve the problem.

"There are many ratepayers who believe that the municipal town

planning department and the city council are doing their best, without racial bias, for the development of East London as a whole.

"It is generally agreed that the value of plots and houses in certain parts of Amalinda are lower than similar properties in other areas. This is particularly so in the area of Haven Hills that is near the Black Road and the Wilsonia industrial area."

Mr King, who owns a number of serviced plots in Haven Hills, said that over the past ten years whites had shown little interest in buying land in the area.

"It appears that unless Indians or some other race group are given the opportunity to develop the area it could remain undeveloped for an indefinite period."

He said there were also residents in Amalinda, and other parts of East London, who felt the "heated opposition" of some ratepayers to the proposed rezoning "could do a lot of harm to Amalinda".

"If the people of Amalinda have to live near other race groups then it would be better to try to generate a feeling of goodwill, trust and co-operation. After all, there will be buffer strips between the different race groups." —  
DDR

# Flak is flying over envoys dilemma

(80) Stan 27/10/84

By Sue Leeman,

The Government's handling of the issue of residential rights for black diplomats in white suburbs in Pretoria has drawn fire from all sections of the political spectrum.

Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said it was the first step towards racially-mixed living areas.

He accused the Government of "doing an egg dance" round the issue for at least a year while it tried to make up its mind.

## TOWNSHIP 'VILLAGE'

Waterkloof Heights, the residential area designated for diplomats, was an excellent solution to the problem of where they should be housed, he said.

The deputy chairman of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Gert Beetge, said the Government's plan to develop Waterkloof Heights as a diplomatic area had given the lie to statements that they were free to live where they wished.

He said foreign envoys should be prepared to comply with South Africa's

laws — including those providing for separate residential areas.

In the past, his party had advocated housing black envoys in a "diplomatic village" in the townships.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said the issue was another case of the chickens coming home to roost.

"For many years the Government has adopted a totally racist view regarding residential rights. This has conditioned many white South Africans to believe that anyone of another race is not welcome in their residential areas."

All people in South Africa should be allowed to choose where they wanted to live, according to their means, he said. The Government should not be bullied by the Conservative Party or HNP on this.

Transkei Embassy spokesman Mr T.T. Sodaba said the purchase of flats for its staff was proceeding, but nothing had been finalised yet.

"We need more accommodation than there is available at Waterkloof Heights," he said.

# Haven Hills: Rajbansi to visit EL

*D. Dispatch*

*1/11/89*

EAST LONDON — The Minister without Portfolio, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, is expected to visit East London next week to investigate the Haven Hills issue.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the chairman of the Indian Management Committee, Mr Mike Williams.

Mr Williams said he had invited Mr Rajbansi together with two other members of the House of Delegates, in which Mr Rajbansi is chairman of the Ministers' Council.

They are the Minister of Housing, Mr B. Doekie, and the East Cape representative, Mr Raman Bhana.

"I am waiting for a final reply but I am sure they will be coming," Mr Williams said.

Yesterday Mr Williams hit out at what he called the "ox cart mentality" of some whites opposing the proposal to declare Haven Hills an Indian area.

He was referring to racial statements made during a city council-sponsored bus tour of the Haven Hills area on Tuesday for whites affected by the proposed rezoning.

"If only these people can make the necessary adjustments called for by Mr Chris Heunis in today's Daily Dispatch, we face a brighter future in South Africa.

"I do not want to go into the details and sink to weighing matters on racial lines but people must realise that we too as a community have our traditions, pride and culture."

Mr Williams said it

was laughable that the question of devaluation of property was raised.

"I wonder whether they have ever looked at the proximity of low cost schemes such as Panmure and Milner Estate to Braelyn 5 where our community has made considerable investments.

"We are in a situation of live and let live and we hope that other people will do the same in the spirit of the new constitution for the sake of a brighter and better future for all South Africans."

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Amalinda Ratepayers' Association, Mr Fanie Strydom, said the bus tour should have made it clear to the city council that the proposed rezoning of Haven Hills was totally unacceptable to the people affected in the surrounding areas.

"I would like to warn ratepayers of all races that in the new dispensation we will all become responsible for the resettlement of the people of Eziphunzana who are in a confined area which they will outgrow in five years' time.

"We call on the city council to urge the government to resettle the blacks of that area in Reeston and to give that land instead to the Indians. That area was originally set aside for Indians."

Mr Strydom said that pursuing the Haven Hills issue would cause racial friction.

"We earnestly appeal to the city council to close this matter," he said. — DDR

# Where they still beat old-style apartheid drums

Sunday Star 18/11/84 (80)

WHAT do the South African towns of Bergville, Grahamstown, Middelburg, Gernistown and Boksburg have in common? They still like old-style apartheid.

The locals in these towns have thumbed their noses at South Africa's new reform image.

This image took a severe knock this week when Bergville's 350-strong white community vetoed the presence of blacks, coloureds and Indians at an open-air charity concert, Terry Shapiro reports.

The Transvaal industrial town of Middelburg refuses to accept mixed sport at club level and has threatened to cut off its subsidy to the local country club because several Indians play golf there one Sunday a month, Luke Zeeman reports.

Sapa reports that a Grahamstown student, Peter van der Heyde, is facing prosecution for going to play soccer in the black township, an issue which has caused local sports officials to appeal to overseas sportsmen to re-assess their view of moves toward non-racialism in South

African sport.

And Sarah Lombard reports that increasing incidents of petty apartheid at all-white pleasure resorts and other public amenities in the Transvaal have embarrassed and angered the province's black, coloured and Indian communities.

At least one of these resorts seems to be fighting shy of applying for international status deliberately — thus ensuring the resort's white exclusivity.

Only last weekend, an Indian doctor and his family who had decided to spend the day picnicking were asked to leave the surrounds of Gernistown Lake.

The week in which the new Boksburg North Wild Waters Water Park opened, Mr Jac Rabie, MP for Reiger Park and Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, put the resort to the test.

He tried to gain entry with his family and was turned away.

When asked this week whether Wild Waters had since taken steps to apply for international status so as to avoid future incidents such as the

Rabie affair, a spokesman for the organisation said it had.

Mr Duncan Watson, in the absence of the company's managing director, Mr Jonty Sandler, said an application had been made to the Boksburg Town Council.

However, the Town Clerk, Mr Leon Ferreira, denied that an application had been received. He pointed out that the council was not the right body to apply to for an international licence, in any case.

In Bergville, people hoped to attract a 5 000-strong audience through Johannesburg-based Country-and-Western idol Bobby Angel to raise funds for (white) war veterans' retirement cottages, so they advertised their concert as far afield as Harrismith and Estcourt.

But when the subject of whether the gate would be open to all was backed at a meeting this week, the answer was an adamant 'No'.

"It just about caused a riot," said Mandy Thompson, who had travelled to the meeting from Ladysmith.

Former school teacher and recently-elected mayor of Bergville, Cynthia Tozer, who is giving her tiny town a facelift in preparation for the concert in March, said it was decided that blacks be excluded from the concert as the local black population numbered 100 000 and a crowd that size would be "difficult to control".

Local businessman Ahmed Asmal condemned the decision, saying: "If this is what the new tri-cameral Parliament is all about I don't see any sense in it."

He said Indians had always been excluded from white-organised events in Bergville and had only recently been allowed to hire the local farmers' hall for functions.

Singer Bobby Angel, who has a Sunday-night slot on SABC's white channel, and who stands to make R2 000 from the concert, said: "I don't care who comes. I just get up there and sing my songs."

In Middelburg the council gives a yearly grant of about R16 000 to the golf club but at a recent meeting councillors decided that the

club would be asked to adhere to Middelburg's views on multi-racial sport.

The council's view is that provincial, national and international mixed sport is acceptable but not at club level.

A senior town official said it had to be borne in mind that Middelburg was in many aspects a rural community.

"People here don't always think the same way as perhaps people in the cities. We have to bear that in mind."

A member of the club said he was pleased that the issue would receive public attention.

The captain of the the golf club, Mr Julian Milwidsky, said it was not true to say that multi-racial golf was taking place.

"The Indian players just use the same course. They don't tee off with whites, so it's not mixed sport."

At the council meeting it was decided to pay the current grant but that it would be re-considered next year.

## GROUP AREAS Not negotiable

80

Government plans to start building 1 600 flats in separate group areas for coloureds and Indians now living illegally in "white" Johannesburg, seems to be a climb-down from an earlier undertaking. This is claimed by Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, the body which assists "illegals" to withstand prosecution under the Group Areas Act (GAA).

Saloojee points out that when Fordsburg-Newton was proclaimed an Indian area earlier on, it was officially stated that 2 000 flats would be built. These were not intended specifically for "illegals" but to alleviate the general housing shortfall, says Saloojee who is an official of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Last week's announcement of the crash programme followed a meeting between Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and several Cabinet Ministers representing the Indian and coloured chambers of parliament. Most of the flats (1 100) are earmarked for Indians and will be built in Burgersdorp. Inadequately housed Fordsburg residents will also be considered. At the same time, 500 flats for coloureds "equally affected by the existing situation" will go up in Newclare, a coloured area outside the city.

The statement by Heunis and his colleagues claimed that the illegal residents were not living in white areas from choice

but due to housing shortages in their own areas.

Because of "impending action against their occupation as well as gross exploitation by landlords, they asked — and it was agreed to — that immediate steps be taken to alleviate the accommodation problem and to avoid prosecution." Only Indians and coloureds illegally resident before November 20 are to be considered for the new flats.

According to Saloojee, the plan demonstrates that government policy remains "as racist and as rigid" as before the new constitution came into being. That the GAA is non-negotiable has been underlined, he says. Where previously a white minister made such announcements, brown ministers like Allan Hendrickse were brought in to the picture.

The Indian member of the SA Cabinet, Amichand Rajbansi, said he would fight to repeal the Act once inside the new system, Saloojee says. However, the coloured and Indian participants in the new deal are now actively engaged in maintaining apartheid laws with their white colleagues. Indeed, there is nothing else they can do in the circumstances, charges Saloojee.

Given the huge backlog in accommodation as shown by the thousands on waiting lists, he says, whatever housing stock becomes available should be given to those in need and not be used to get people of colour out of white areas. "A just and equitable housing policy where people can live where they choose to and according to their means will only come about if the GAA is repealed."

In the past few months, meanwhile, a number of court cases of alleged GAA contraventions have come before the courts. The pattern seems to be that the charges are withdrawn and referred to the Attorney-General. Routine Group Areas police investigations (intimidation, says Saloojee) are still being carried out in areas like Mayfair and Hillbrow. It would indeed be embarrassing to Pretoria if coloureds and Indians, now nominal partners in government, were seen to be prosecuted for living in white areas.

# GROUP Areas - General

1985

AREA C: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, The Cape, Germiston, Goodwood, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kingersdorp, Nigel, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Simonstown, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, and Wynberg.

AREA B: East London Highveld Ridge, Kulis River, Stellenbosch and Witbank and that portion of the Magisterial District of Wonderboom which falls within a radius of eight kilometres from the post office of Rosslyn.

AREA A: Albany

Superseding w.d. no: 347

GROUP AREAS

# Heunis defends Group Areas Act

**Parliamentary Staff**

THE Group Areas Act was necessary to ensure peaceful coexistence and the protection of people's rights in South Africa, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

He was replying to the debate on a motion moved by Mr Ranji Nowbath (NPP, nominated) calling for the repeal of the Act.

Mr Heunis said the Group Areas Act had not introduced a new principle of separate areas for each group, but had acknowledged the existing group basis of society.

**CORNERSTONES**

Like the new constitution, it reflected the cornerstones of coexistence and group adherence.

An erroneous impression existed that the Act was solely responsible for the mass resettlement of communities.

Resettlement was carried out in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, the Slum Act and for the purposes of urban renewal, and the Group Areas Act was only responsible for a small percentage of resettlement cases.

Introducing the motion Mr Nowbath said the Act had destroyed people in his community economically.

It was a disgrace that the Act forced MPs to live in barracks in Pelican Park instead of near Parliament.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (S Reservoir Hills) moved an amendment

calling for the repeal of the Black Urban Areas Act as well.

People affected by this Act had suffered far worse than members of the Indian community had suffered under the Group Areas Act, he said.

Its application in the Cato Manor area in Durban had been an act of wanton destruction based on anti-Indian prejudice and greed.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr J N Reddy, said that as an interim measure the Government should immediately open all trading areas.

This had been recommended by the Strydom committee and there was no reason for the Government to continue delaying it.

Mr Samaroo Pachai (NPP Natal Midlands) said the Group Areas Act was supposed to remove racial friction, but it had done the opposite.

**REJECTED**

Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet (NPP, nominated) said the Group Areas Act had served its purpose and should be wiped off the statute books.

On behalf of his party he agreed to Mr Poovalingam's amendment.

All members of the House of Delegates, he said, rejected the major findings of the Strydom committee. While it called for the repeal of the Group Areas Act it suggested it be replaced by another Act.

The motion was not put to the vote because the time allocated for debate elapsed while Mr Heunis was replying.

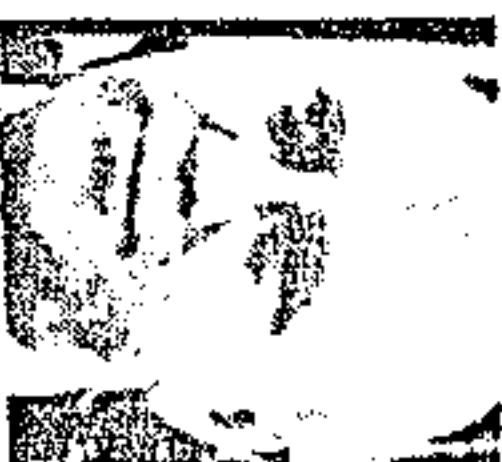


# RACE LAWS: TWO Under fire

Mr Heunis



Mr de Klerk



80  
AR645 7/2/65

BY JOS WENTZEL and FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Political Staff  
APARTHEID is increasingly under siege in Parliament, with the two top ministers responsible for its implementation under fire in the coloured and Indian houses.

There are strong demands from the Houses for the scrapping of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Group Areas Act as the Government announced yet another inquiry into the scrapping of sex-related legislation.

The coloured House of Representatives heard strong demands for the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and the sex-across-the-colour-bar clause of the Immorality Act, while the Indian House of Delegates was at the same time debating a motion asking for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

Earlier in the week the Indian House called for restrictions on Indians in the Free State and parts of Northern Natal to be lifted and next week the House of Representatives will deal with a motion calling for the Group Areas Act to be scrapped.

Feelings ran high in the House of Representatives yesterday and the Minister of Home affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, was jeered when he said that there would be a joint committee of the three Houses to investigate the sex-related legislation.

Coloured MPs wanted to know why this was necessary when it was clear that there were such strong feelings against the legislation.

## Difficulties

He explained there could be practical difficulties with the application of the legislation if the sex laws were changed. This was a reference to measures such as the Group Areas Act.

He also said the base of the present constitutional system could be affected.

In the House of Delegates the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, defended the Group Areas Act by saying it ensured peaceful coexistence.

In the debate the Act was described as "nasty, beastly and horrible".

The Act, with the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, are under siege from another angle.

The President's Council has been asked by the President to advise him on the report of the Strydom commission on these laws and related legislation.

## Council report

Parliament will receive a council report in a few months and the way will then be clear for changes to these laws.

One of the Strydom commission's recommendations was that the existing legislation on residential separation should be scrapped and replaced by an approach based, not purely on colour, but on title deed registration.

This opens the way for "grey" residential areas which in turn will solve some of the problems connected with the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act.

The coloured and Indian parties indicated today they would serve on the joint committee on the sex laws.

Dr Alex Boraine PFP MP for Pinelands who served on the last committee said he thought most of the committee would press hard for the repeal of the laws.

In a private member's motion another Opposition MP, Mr Colin Eglin of Sea Point, is pressing for sufficient recreational and bathing facilities in the greater Cape Town area on a non-discriminatory basis.

## GROUP AREAS

## Landmark CBD breakthrough

The African Bank ("Afribank") will make history next month when it opens its doors for trading in downtown Johannesburg.

Afribank, the only black-owned and managed registered general bank in SA, is the first black concern to be granted official permission to trade in a central business district in "white" SA.

For the rest, the principle of allowing in businessmen of colour has been established, though not without qualification: other than white permit applications will still be individually "investigated" before permission is granted.

Reacting to this "concession," Afribank's chief executive Moses Maubane (see *People*) said: "Magnanimously, I think the government must be complimented on its pragmatism in this case."

Compliments are perhaps also due to Johannesburg CBD Association chairman Nigel Mandy, who assisted in Afribank's successful application.

Mandy's CBDA is at the forefront of this battle. Last September a Johannesburg businessman, Dawood Patel, was convicted of trading without a licence. Evidently miscalculating the climate of change, Patel (who, like a great many Indian businessmen, is thought to operate under a white "nominee" front), applied on his own behalf for a licence. He was turned down. Mandy's CBDA wrote to Minister Chris Heunis urging that Patel's renewed application be favourably considered.

In its letter to the authorities supporting Afribank's application, the CBDA referred

to government's "clear intention" to open designated CBDs for trade by all races. It went on: "We realise that the legal formalities for a general opening may take some time, but request that the deserving case of The African Bank should, in the meantime, be handled by the issue of a permit in terms of existing legislation."

The bank's new premises will be a shop in the new King's City Parkade in Plein Street, an area of heavy black pedestrian traffic. The letting agent is J H Isaacs. The application was accompanied by consent from the six other tenants in King's City.

In a joint letter to State President Botha last September, Mandy and JCC president Rob Reunert wrote: "The existing proclamation of most of the CBD as a 'White' area constitutes unjust discrimination not only against shopkeepers but also against business and professional people and members of the public who are not white.

"These restrictions seriously handicap the operation of a market economy which the government wishes to make freer. The entire area should be opened because the creation of further trade 'ghettos' would create unnecessary distortions." The letter also points out that the Johannesburg City Council has publicly supported the proposals "which do not relate to residential accommodation." In accordance with declared policy of increased local option, Mandy and Reunert wrote, "there is no need to wait for the opinions of other cities and towns which may make their own representations when they so wish."

The Strydom Committee, which last year looked into the question of non-racial trading in CBDs, suggested among other things that "open" areas should be created only if requested by the municipality concerned.

Government's easing up on racially-defined trading areas was signalled by Community Development Minister Pen Kotze's 1983 announcement of Pretoria's intention to open CBD's to businessmen of all races. No date was set, but it is now (optimistically) expected to come into operation by July. This follows enactment of the Group Areas Amendment Act (101/84) late last year. Promulgation of the measure awaits the State President's signature.

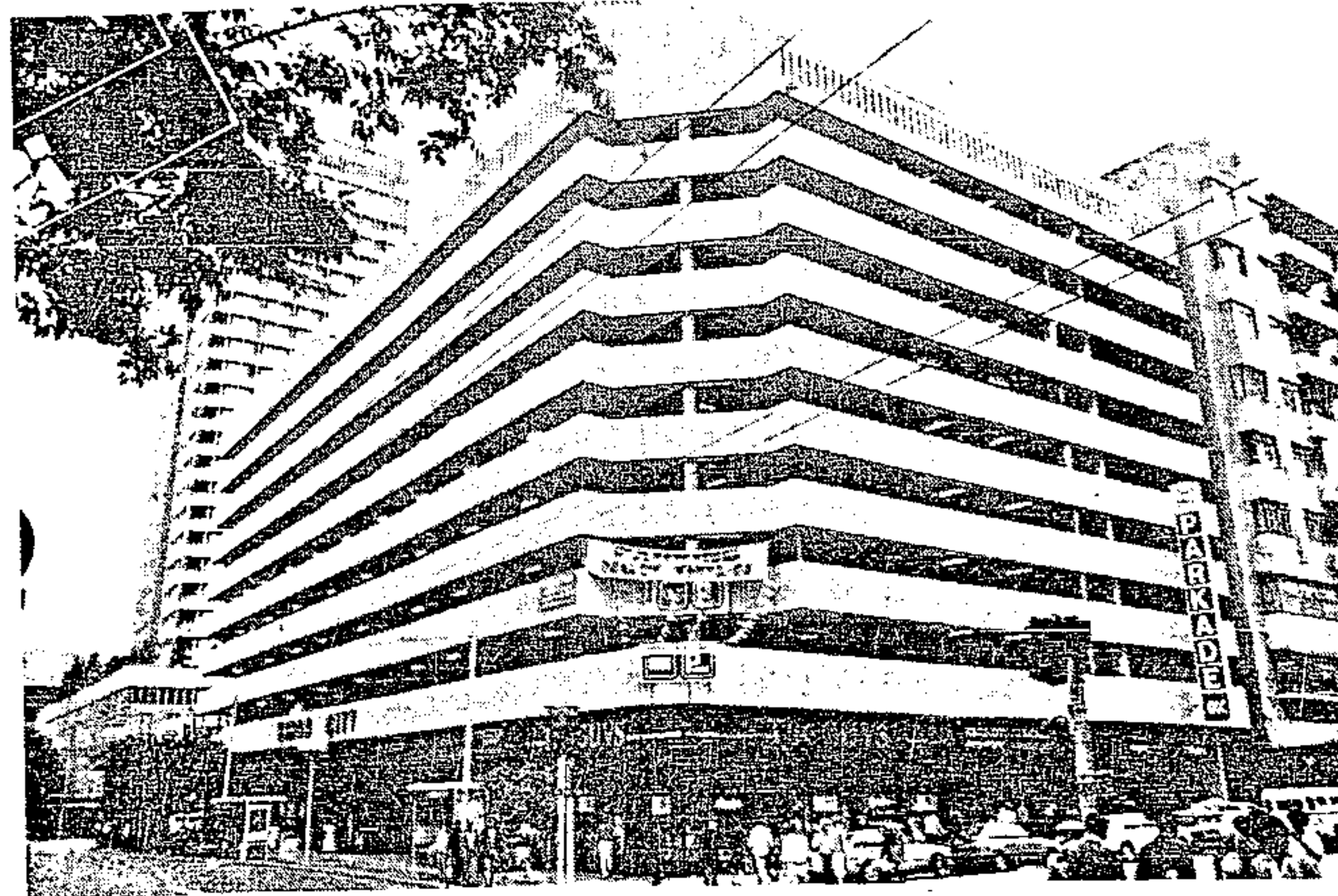
The amendment arose from the Parliamentary Select Committee's recommendations. It proposes the amendment of Section 19 of the GAA, 1966, in terms of which individual premises could be designated for open trading. Under the new section permit requests may be made by any party or motivated by government itself. It goes beyond Strydom by further proposing that an area to be proclaimed need not necessarily be in a CBD but may be located anywhere in a municipal area.

However, even in the relatively non-political sphere of free trading, reforms evidently come in small steps. As the Johannesburg CBDA points out, the standard licensing procedure under the GAA must still be followed in terms of the amendment. Minister Chris Heunis's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning (which has assumed responsibility for certain matters previously administered by Community Development) must still issue a notice of intention in a newspaper that a proclamation is being considered. The Group Areas Board will then investigate and the State President must consider the board's report before issuing any proclamation.

African businessmen will, however, not be able to own, only occupy, CBD property as Africans have no freehold rights in SA. Coloureds and Indians will be able to own and occupy premises thus proclaimed.

Maubane, who received the go-ahead in a letter from Heunis's department on December 12, points out that Afribank's permit is "subject to withdrawal at the discretion of the Minister," and that the right of occupation is not transferable. It is "not right" as it amounts to "participation by privilege ... It should be the right of all black businessmen to operate in the CBD," he says.

Afribank has applied four times, unsuccessfully, since 1980 to set up shop in Pietersburg. Each time, says Maubane, he



King's City Parkade ... CBD home for Afribank

(29) Fm 25/1/85 (80)

was referred from government level to local authority level and back again. With the principle now established, Maubane intends applying for premises in the Pretoria, Durban and Port Elizabeth CBDs as well.

"The stupid restrictions of this law (GAA) are increasingly being treated as a dead letter in Johannesburg's CBD," says the CBD Association. "Because the formal 'opening' of the entire area is likely to be a long, drawn out process, the CBDA will continue to assist in the drafting of permit applications where appropriate," it adds.

# Minister's free-trade announcement welcomed

Star 9/2/85

by Trevor Jones and Yussuf Nazeer

There was widespread favourable reaction to yesterday's Government announcement that free trade areas are to be proclaimed in 44 centres.

A few Indian businessmen were cautious about expressing enthusiasm over the announcement, saying they wanted first to see what the Government meant by free-trade zones and where the 44

areas would be located.

The announcement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is of special significance to Indian traders as they were the worst affected by the section of the Group Areas Act which, until now, had excluded them from trading in "white" areas. Many flaunted the clause by using white nominees as a front for them in white trading areas.

The proclamation will mean that these traders no longer have to live with the threat of court action hanging over them.

But in Pretoria the chairman of the city's management committee, Mr Gerhard Daviditsz, put a damper on the announcement pointing out that the amended act placed the onus on the local authority to apply for an area to be opened up to free trade.

Millionaire businessman Dr Hajee Joosub on the Council of the South African Foundation said: "Limiting so-called free trade to particular zones is not interpreting free enterprise in its correct perspective, namely total free trading without limitations."

"This situation would not satisfy all our businessmen who may find themselves trading outside these zones. And those under nominees would still be harassed," Dr Joosub said.

Mr Joe Carrim, president of the Pretoria Indian Traders' Association, and executive member of the Northern Regional Committee of the Small Business Development Corporation, said limited trading zones still subjected free enterprise to the Group Areas Act.

"This is unacceptable to us, as we have a huge volume of traders who have been displaced by the Group Areas Act since the early 60s and cannot find businesses in limited trading areas."

Mr Carrim said the Group Areas Act should not restrict in anyway business and trade.

Mr Heunis said that to speed up the creation of free trade areas for all race groups the State President would issue a proclamation in the Government Gazette.

The proclamation will amend the Group Areas Act to allow all races to occupy free trade zones in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Amendment Act of 1984.

But Mr Daviditsz said the gazetting of the Group Areas Amendment Act would not mean a complete reversal in Pretoria's policy and the throwing open of the CBD to all races.

The new amendment placed the onus on local authorities to apply for the opening of the CBD or portions of the CBD, constitutional expert Dr C Thornhill, said.

## Local Authorities

This meant that a city like Johannesburg could, if it wished, apply to the Community Development Board to have the entire CBD opened to all races, while another city, like Pretoria, could chose not to open its CBD.

He said that while there would be no pressure on local authorities to open up trading Areas, the final decision would rest with the State President.

Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, said in a statement the announcement took the process of promoting and opening up the private enterprise system a step further.

"Taken together with certain other recent official announcements on black development, Assocom believes that progress is now being made in this vital sphere," the statement said.

Welcoming the announcement Mr Alec de Beer, spokesman for the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber and Assocom believed that there should be as few restrictions on business as possible.

# New move to open CBDs

80 S. Times 10/2/85

By **NORMAN WEST**  
Political Reporter

**BIG BUSINESS** pressure has forced the Government to announce interim measures to get open Central Business Trading Districts underway.

This week Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development,

announced that the President would by proclamation be declaring 44 CBDs in South Africa open for trading in terms of existing Group Areas legislation.

The move was prompted by mounting business and community impatience with the inordinate lengths being taken by the Government to fulfil a recommendation it accepted in principle five years ago.

## Amended

The Government has already drafted amended Group Areas legislation to allow for open trading areas but it is now likely to be part of a study by the President's Council.

To meet the business and political pressures the interim steps have been taken to establish the open areas in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

The recommendation to open the CBDs has

been ceaselessly propagated; originally in the Riekert Commission Report, by organised commerce and industry, the old South African Indian Congress, the President's Council and high-level inquiries commissioned by the Government.

## Bad principle

Solidarity MP Mr Gopie Munsook, National President of the Liquor Trade Employees Union said yesterday Indian and coloured businessmen have been pressing the Government "for more than a decade" to open CBDs for all races and in all centres.

"I fear, however, the selective opening of CBDs as envisaged, will include some and exclude others. That's a bad principle. The Government should go the whole hog and stop making hesitant steps along the road of reform," Mr Munsook said.

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Year 1984.

(a) (i) 15 081

(ii) 14 123

(b) (i) 3 417

(ii) 3 429

Howard Q. 61. 39  
11/2/85  
Medical doctors who left Republic

49. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1984 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 38

(b) Age

Age	Number
20-24	1
25-34	19
35-44	10
45-54	1
55-64	3
65+	4

Howard Q. 61. 39  
11/2/85  
Opening of cinemas to all races: permits

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

Whether any applications were received in 1984 for permits to open cinemas to members of all races; if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which cinemas, (c) when were such applications received and (d) what was the result of each application?

HOA

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes—one application.

(a) Mr R Quibell on behalf of Gold Enterprises (Pty) Ltd.

(b) Three Arts Theatre, Plumstead.

(c) 4 December 1984.

(d) The application is still under consideration because various authorities and institutions have to be consulted.

Air traffic controllers

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

Whether there is a shortage of air traffic controllers in his Department at present; if so, how many vacancies are there?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

Pollution of sea by oil

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

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1984;

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) 18.

(2) (a) R28 908,61

(b) R22 710,84

The Department of Transport is negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding amounts.

Amounts borrowed by Government/Reserve Bank

160. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any amounts have been borrowed by the (a) Government and (b) Reserve Bank from the private banking sector since 1 April 1984; if so, (i) what amounts and (ii) when;

(2) whether any of these amounts have been repaid; if so, which amounts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

Amounts invested in public issues of government stock and treasury bills by the private banking sector or the Reserve Bank, are not, in this context, regarded as "borrowing".

(2) Falls away.

Questions on own affairs for written reply:

Howard Q. 61. 41  
12/2/85  
Old-age homes: subsidy

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

What in each category was the per capita subsidy paid to old-age homes for Whites in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

The maximum subsidy payable per sub-economic aged per month during 1985/85 is as follows:

CATEGORY

A R133,14

B R201,22

C R382,15

HOA

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Children's homes

Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes are there for Whites in the Republic and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 78

(b) 5436—As at 30 September 1984.

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 5 February 1985:

Howard Q. 61. 42  
12/2/85  
Exercise Thunder Chariot

\*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) What was the total cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Chariot and (b) what specified items are included in this calculation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed.

HOA

CAPT TINTS 12/2/85

# Coloured people have 'suffered most'

80

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.** — The coloured people had suffered the most from implementation of the Group Areas Act, Mr Jacobus Oosthuizen (LP Swartland) said yesterday in the House of Representatives.



Mr Jac Rabie

Moving a private members' motion calling for the Act and related legislation to be repealed, he said the preamble to the new Constitution undertook to uphold Christian values but that this could not be done while such "ungodly" laws were on the statute books.

Implementation of the Group Areas Act, which provides for separate residential and business areas for each population group, had made coloured people think they had a contagious

disease because whites did not want them to live next door.

"But it is the white people who have the disease — the disease of selfishness," Mr Oosthuizen said.

Referring to a number of examples, he said the process whereby coloured people had been forced to move out of their homes in terms of the Act and paid totally inadequate compensation, was nothing more than theft which had been legalized.

The Act also hampered equal competition, which was pledged in the Constitution's preamble.

Unlike a white person, a coloured who had the money and wanted to buy a farm, for example, could not do so immediately.

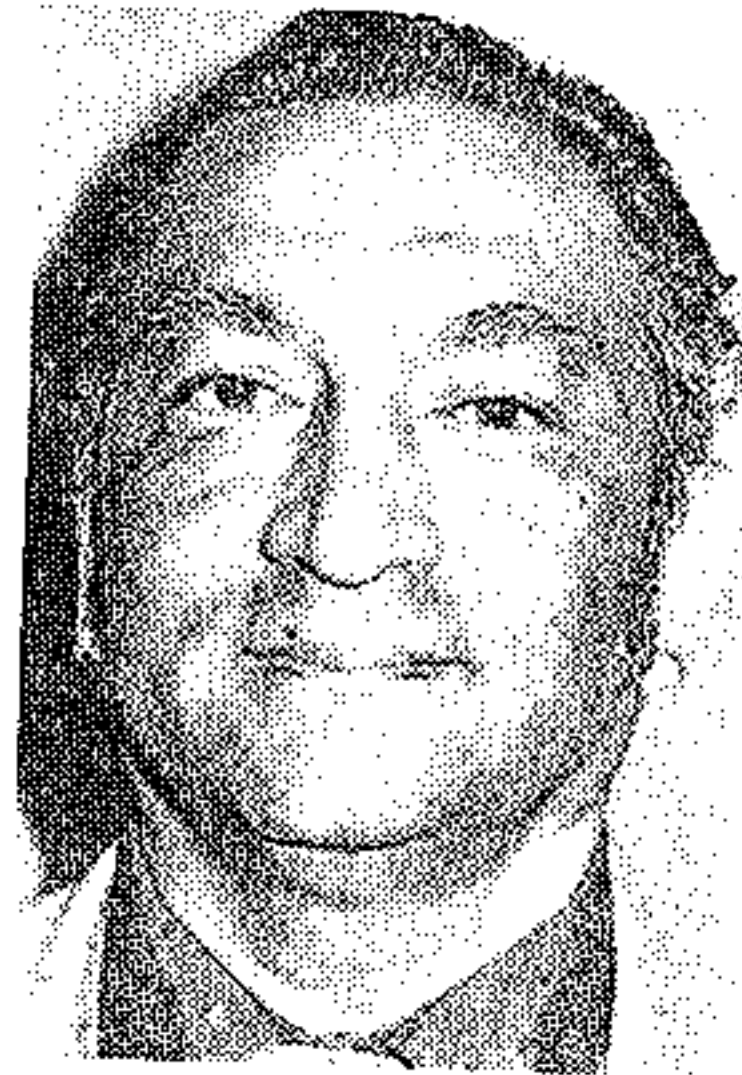
A permit first had to be obtained, which could take up to four months, and then the approval of his potential neighbours had to be obtained, by which time the farm would probably have been bought by a white, Mr Oosthuizen said.

● Changing the name of the Group Areas Act to the Act on Land Matters, as suggested by the Strydom Commission, will not solve the problems that had arisen due to the existence of the Act, Mr Jac Rabie (LP Reigerpark) said in the private

members debate yesterday.

People were under the impression the Group Areas Act existed to reduce friction and to preserve ethnicity.

"The Act is there because of race classifica-



Mr Ismail Essop

tion. This is the issue we must address."

Mr Ismail Essop (DWP Griqualand West) supporting the motion said people of differing cultures and religions who had only one thing in common, namely the colour of their skin, lived together quite happily.

He asked why Afrikaners, who shared the same culture and religion as coloureds, were threatened by the thought of having to share the same neighbourhood. — Sapa

What all-race city trading will mean

# It's the last of all those white front-men

By Stuart Filton,  
Municipal Reporter

Opening Johannesburg's Central Business District to traders of all races through the Group Areas Amendment Act will end a potentially corrupt system of white front-men being paid to give non-white businessmen access to the city.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, announced in Cape Town that the Act would be implemented as soon as possible by Presidential proclamation in the Government Gazette.

At present non-white-owned businesses may not be conducted in white group areas without a Government permit.

Many Indians have opened businesses in Johannesburg without a permit by paying white nominees or white majority-owned nominee companies to sign leases for them. The non-whites signed surety

for their nominees and are officially employed as managers. A few small areas, for example near the Stock Exchange, were used by non-white traders for many years and were declared Section 19 areas — officially open to all races.

Mr Ebrahim Kharasany, a leading Indian businessman, said the nominee system was risky for traders. He said that after businesses were built up, some nominees sold all the stock and claimed a share of the money.

"The whole situation was immoral," he went on, "with people drawing a salary because they had the right skin colour." Mr Kharasany said he was disappointed that only 44 towns were to have open areas.

"What about country towns, farms areas and mining stores?" he asked. "It is important for South Africa to have a sound black business class. Every obstacle should be removed."

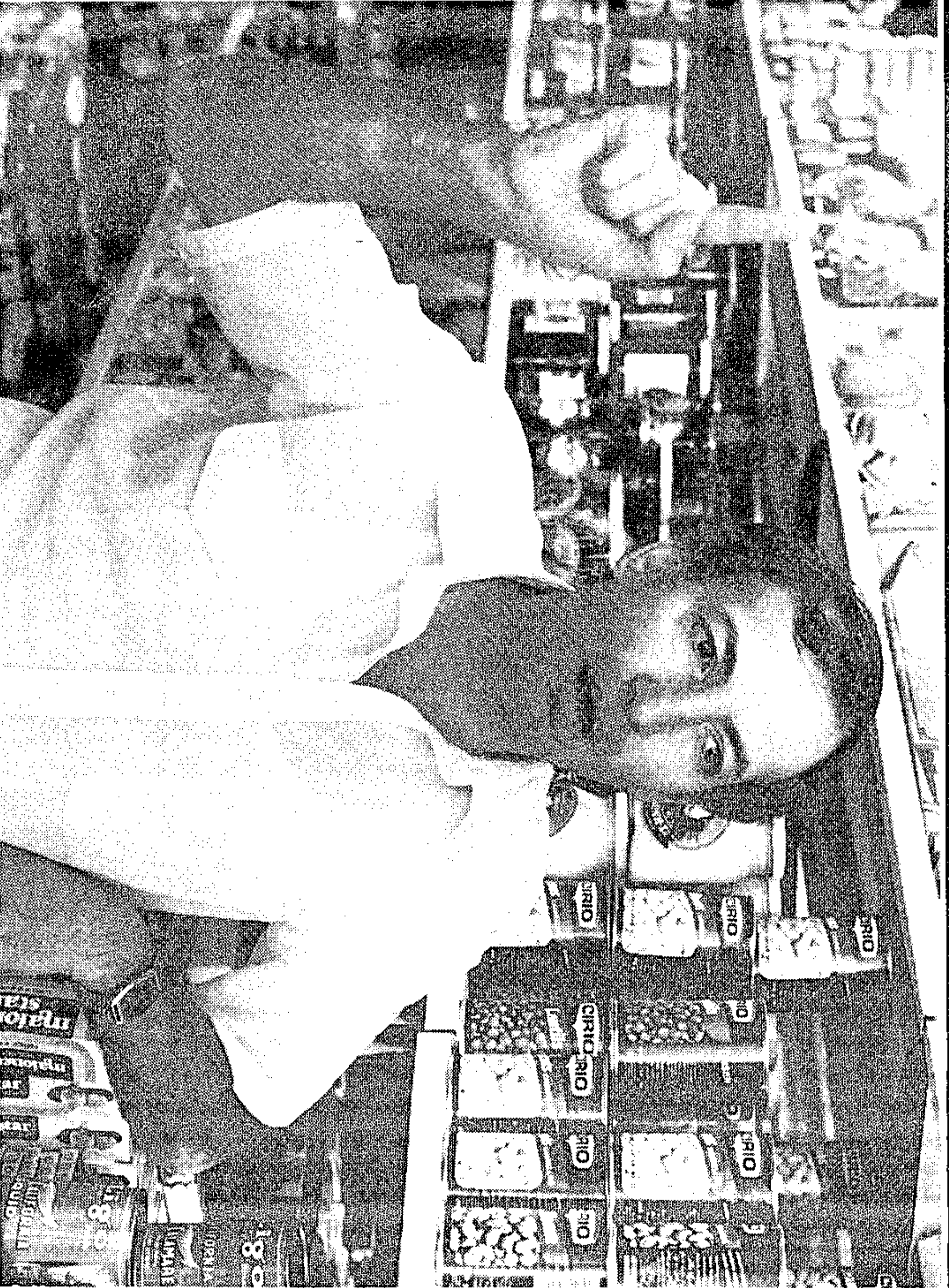
Mr Sam Moss, Progressive Federal Party leader in the Johannesburg City Council, said he was concerned that people sitting in Pretoria would define Johannesburg's Central Business District. "Some people think Hillbrow should be part of it and others do not," he added.

"The more decisions that are made by local government, the more practical it is." Mr M Watson, Johannesburg's Chief Licensing Officer, said the new Act would cut down on red tape.

"People apply to us for a trading licence," he went on, "and if necessary we refer them to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning for a group areas permit. Hopefully the Act will be implemented as quickly as possible."

A spokesman for a major estate agency said the new Act would not increase the rents of business premises because the nominee system was so widespread. "Indians who want a shop have always been able to get one through a nominee," the spokesman added.

He said some landlords lost money when nominee companies were not majority white-owned and leases were declared invalid. "Most landlords would rather deal directly with traders than through nominees," the spokesman said.



On the inside . . . delicatessen owner Mr George Lagoudis says: "Good luck to everybody".



## Will it put life back into a dying town?

It's business as usual for Johannesburg city centre shopkeepers who see a possible change of the Central Business District to a free trading area as nothing new.

"We've had our shop for 20 years and we will carry on trading as usual," said an Indian fruit-shop owner, who did not want to be named.

"But the move is necessary and it might stimulate the city centre. The town is dying and there are many shops empty." This man is one of many In-

By Lesley Cowling

dian shopkeepers trading through the nominee system. Most were reluctant to discuss the use of nominees.

However one, who asked not to be identified, said the system was open to abuse. "Nominees," he said, "are free to demand money or goods from the shopkeepers. I heard one story where a nominee of a clothing shop would bring his whole family in to be fitted out."

Mr Kevin Glickman, of Donens Furnishers, said it was high time the Government started living up to its claims of operating a free enterprise system. "You can't claim a free enterprise system if you limit and restrict trade on the basis of colour," he added.

"Competition isn't a problem. There's always competition and the colour of the competitor is irrelevant." Mr George Lagoudis said. "It makes no difference as far as I'm concerned. I say good luck to everybody. But it won't make trading any more free. Our economy is dominated by monopolies and to start a business here a trader will have to have lots of money behind him." Mr Harry Kaplan, of President's Man's Shop, agreed: "A small-time trader could never afford to open a business in the Central Business District these days. Rents and parking are just too expensive. But I think it's a good move. Let everybody make a living . . . if they can."



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The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Year 1984.

- (a) (i) 15 081  
(ii) 14 123  
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Medical doctors who left Republic  
11/2/85

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(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1984 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 38

(b) Age Number  
20-24 1  
25-34 19  
35-44 10  
45-54 1  
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65+ 4

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Opening of cinemas to all races: permits  
11/2/85

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The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

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12/2/85

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The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (a) (i) None.  
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TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1985

+Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 5 February 1985:

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Exercise Thunder Chariot  
12/2/85

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(a) What was the total cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Chariot and (b) what specified items are included in this calculation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed.

# ROW OVER dining room ban on Indians

CAF TMS 16/2/85

~~SECRET~~ 80

Staff Reporter

Mr David Dalling, Mr J N Reddy and Mr P Poovalingam, as his guests in the Assembly dining room.

Dr Reddy is Opposition leader in the House of Delegates.

In the end, the party — which included the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Ted Lee, and the editor of the Argus, Mr Andrew Drysdale — ate in the new "international" parliamentary

restaurant in the same building as the House of Delegates.

Mr Dalling's statement is likely to revive the public row about parliamentary dining facilities. The Progressive Federal Party has raised the issue annually in recent years, protesting at the fact that MPs are not allowed as a matter of course to entertain guests of colour in the Assembly dining room.

It emerged during these debates that this privilege is reserved for cabinet ministers and the Leader of the Opposition. Before the new "international" dining room was built, other MPs had to seek permission from the Speaker or entertain their guests in the separate VIP dining room.

Mr Dalling's statement, which was front-page news in the Transvaal yesterday, is likely to cause comment in political and diplomatic circles. The statement said:

"I have always believed that the facilities of Parliament are available to all members. I have always believed that in every democratic Parliament throughout the world it is a jealously-guarded tradition that all members are equal in status and enjoy equal respect.

"This is not true of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

"Last week I booked a table for luncheon yesterday in the parliamentary dining room in the House of Assembly. Included among my guests were the edi-

tor of the Argus, the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Dr J N Reddy MP and Mr P Poovalingam MP.

"A casual discussion with a PFP Whip a day later prompted me to confirm with Mr Speaker that my booking was in order.

"To my amazement, I was informed that despite the introduction of the new tricameral system, the rules relating to the dining room had not been changed, and accordingly I would not be entitled to entertain my fellow Members of Parliament, Dr Reddy and Mr Poovalingam, at this venue.

"The only reason given for this refusal was and is that Dr Reddy and Mr Poovalingam are not white.

"After receiving Mr Speaker's ruling, I was forced to cancel the booking for a table in the House of Assembly dining room and make another booking for the same party at the newly-constructed 'international' restaurant across the road.

"During the course of the luncheon I apologized to my guests, and in particular to Dr Reddy and Mr Poovalingam, for not being able to entertain them in the House of Assembly, and advised them of the reason given to me by Mr Speaker.

"In the light of the above situation, I wish to make the following statement:

"The provisions which divide Members of Parliament into separate racial categories, and allow them rights and privileges according to their skin

CME 7/15 16/2/85

# Timing room ban on Indian MPs

Building as the... is likely to re-... parliamentary... issue annually... at the fact... a matter of... of colour in... debates that... for cabinet... of the Opposi-... international... er MPs had to... Speaker or... the separate

Mr Dalling's statement, which was front-page news in the Transvaal yesterday, is likely to cause comment in political and diplomatic circles. The statement said:

"I have always believed that the facilities of Parliament are available to all members. I have always believed that in every democratic Parliament throughout the world it is a jealously-guarded tradition that all members are equal in status and enjoy equal respect.

"This is not true of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

"Last week I booked a table for luncheon yesterday in the parliamentary dining room in the House of Assembly. Included among my guests were the edi-

tor of the Argus, the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Dr J N Reddy MP and Mr P Poovalingam MP.

"A casual discussion with a PFP Whip a day later prompted me to confirm with Mr Speaker that my booking was in order.

"To my amazement, I was informed that despite the introduction of the new tricameral system, the rules relating to the dining room had not been changed, and accordingly I would not be entitled to entertain my fellow Members of Parliament, Dr Reddy and Mr Poolalingam, at this venue.

"The only reason given for this refusal was and is that Dr Reddy and Mr Poovalingam are not white.

"After receiving Mr Speaker's ruling, I was forced to cancel the booking for a table in the House of Assembly dining room and make another booking for the same party at the newly-constructed 'International' restaurant across the road.

"During the course of the luncheon I apologized to my guests, and in particular to Dr Reddy and Mr Poovalingam, for not being able to entertain them in the House of Assembly, and advised them of the reason given to me by Mr Speaker.

"In the light of the above situation, I wish to make the following statement:

"The provisions which divide Members of Parliament into separate racial categories, and allow them rights and privileges according to their skin

colour, bring shame and degradation to our Parliament and to our country."

Mr Dalling said that until these restrictions were wiped from the parliamentary slate, reform in South Africa would with justification be viewed with suspicion and disbelief.

"Certainly apartheid in the parliamentary dining room hardly affects the ordinary citizen. But it is symbolic of the dreaded illness which afflicts our land.

"Until such time as these offensive rules are abolished I will not spare any effort, either private or public, to bring to the attention of South Africa what insults are meted out to our fellow colleagues in Parliament.

"It is a disgrace," Mr Dalling said.



Mr Dave Dalling

# What multiracial trading will mean in your business area

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Not all business areas in towns and cities will be automatically opened to multiracial trading when the Group Areas Act is amended.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday that free trade areas under the new section 19 of the Act would still have to be identified, advertised and investigated by the Group Areas Board.

After the Board had considered representations submitted by all parties concerned, added Mr Heunis, it would make recommendations and he would then decide on proclamation of a particular area as a free trade area.

On receipt of a proposal to create a free trade area, the Group Areas Board would undertake necessary investigation as soon as possible.

This would determine what

the extent of the proposed area should be; which restrictions should be excluded; and what other uses in addition to trade and commerce might be exercised in such an area in terms of a town planning scheme in operation.

Mr Heunis made clear that free trade areas could not be set up in black townships since such townships were established under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and other laws relating to establishment of black areas.

As far as the 44 areas proclaimed under the existing section 19 were concerned, it had been decided to bring them under the same control as the proposed free trade areas to be

proclaimed under the new Section 19.

This would then automatically make it possible for all race groups to occupy such areas for business purposes, said Mr Heunis.

● The 44 trade areas so far proclaimed under existing Section 19 are:

Cape: District Six; Woodstock/Salt River (3); East London (2); Grahamstown; Kimberley (2); Port Elizabeth (2); Queenstown; Uitenhage; Vryburg; Warrenton; Wynberg.

Transvaal: Delmas; Elsburg; Johannesburg; Krugersdorp (2); Nancefield; Nelspruit; Pietersburg; Potchefstroom; Pretoria; Roodepoort; Springs; Vanderbijlpark; Volksrust; Witbank.

Natal: Colenso; Durban (7); Ladysmith; Newcastle; Maritzburg; Pinetown; Port Shepstone.

Free State: none.

Cape Times 21/2/85 80

# Motor trade chief takes govt to task

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The government must do away with the Mixed Marriage Act, the Immorality Act, the Group Areas Act and detention without trial to lay the spectre of disinvestment to rest.

This was the message delivered here last night by Mr Lou Wilking, managing director of General Motors, in an address to the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.

Warning about the growing movement calling for disinvestment in South Africa, he said business was being urged to tell the world about changes in the country, and was doing so.

"But when is the government going to assist the telling of the story by doing away with the Mixed Marriage Act, the Immorality Act, the Group Areas Act and detention without trial?"

"If this can take place, the disinvestment issue can be laid to rest and I will hazard an educated guess that the economy will begin to come right."

General Motors did not support disinvestment legislation affecting firms in South Africa because this would penalize companies which were contributing to the achievement of social justice and racial reform.

He said an emotional tone typified arguments in favour of disinvestment which were based on abstract moral values that failed to take into account the harm disinvestment would bring to black people who would be the first to lose their jobs.

Mr Wilking asked those present what their assessment as businessmen would be of a country which had:

- Double-digit inflation for over a decade.
- Interest rates rising from 7 percent to 25 percent in four years.
- Its currency devalued by more than 60 percent in a little over two years.
- A government employing nearly 62 percent of all whites and increasing their salaries by 30 percent in the year of a major recession.
- Raised general sales tax from 6 percent to 10 percent in less than six months and looked set to raise it by a further two to five percentage points in March.

## OPEN TRADING DELAY

Non-racial trading areas are coming — but not yet. That is the essence of Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's statement in Parliament last week. It seems the whole issue is mired in bureaucratic procedures that do not permit haste.

Thus, says Heunis: "Free trade areas in terms of Section 19 will still have to be identified, advertised and investigated by the Group Areas Board." What this seems to mean is that they will come into existence in 1986, perhaps, and not in July this year as had been expected.

In addition, says Heunis, the Group Areas Amendment Act "does not in itself imply that all business areas within towns or cities will be open to all races automatically."

This clarification follows confusion triggered by an announcement by Heunis earlier this month that the amended Act would apply "automatically in those free trade areas as stipulated in Section 19 of the Amendment Act."

Financial Mail February 22 1985

(c) Assistance to the value of R315 000 was rendered.

South African sportsmen/-women/teams

26. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any South African sportsmen and sportswomen and/or sports teams visited other countries in 1984 with financial assistance by his Department; if so, (a) what were the kinds of sport involved, (b) which countries did such sportsmen, sportswomen and/or sports teams visit, and (c) what was the amount of financial assistance rendered, in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes—Since disclosure of further details concerning the exchange of sportsmen between South Africa and foreign countries may cause embarrassment to our sports friends abroad, I am only prepared to furnish information regarding the extent of these visits, by means of total numbers.

(a) 22 Kinds of sport received financial aid to visit other countries.

(b) 18 Countries were visited.

(1) (a)	Cape Province .....	840
	Transvaal .....	761
	Orange Free State .....	—
	Natal .....	817
(b)	Cape Province .....	16
	Transvaal .....	242
	Orange Free State .....	—
	Natal .....	—
(2) (a)	Cape Province .....	3
	Transvaal .....	32
	Orange Free State .....	—
	Natal .....	19

(b) None. According to Government policy and in view of the establishment of free trade areas, no disqualified traders will be resettled from their business

(c) Assistance to the value of R133 000 was rendered.

*80* *Howard Q. 61.228*  
Group Areas Act *25/2/85*

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

(1) How many families in each race group in each province (a) were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement up to 31 December 1984 or the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date;

(2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) were moved from business premises in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement up to 31 December 1984 or the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	White	Coloured	Indian
(1)	840	65 657	3 051
	761	11 854	11 728
	—	2 335	—
	817	3 845	25 288
(2)	16	2 107	641
	242	1 256	1 147
	—	—	—
	—	427	578
(3)	3	95	403
	32	81	1 551
	—	—	—
	19	11	576

premises in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966. Resettlements may, however, become necessary as a result of urban renewal schemes or slum clearances.

The above information for the period ending 31 August 1984 was obtained from the records of the former Department of Community Development who dealt with resettlement aspects. As from 1 September 1984 resettlements are dealt with on a decentralized basis by the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates respectively. Particulars in respect of the period from 1 September 1984, should therefore be obtained direct from the respective Administrations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above figures do not refer to disqualified families or traders only but also to those in the controlled area and in Black residential areas who were resettled in their respective group areas or in trading centres as well as to those who resettled voluntarily.

#### Income tax

132. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of income tax assessed for the 1983-84 year in respect of (a) companies and (b) individuals?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

As at 31 December 1984 the amount of normal tax assessed for the 1983/84 tax year was—

- (a) R1 622 193 937.  
(b) R3 847 503 770.

#### Foreign students

147. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the country of origin of each such students and (c) at which university was each enrolled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:  
(a), (b) and (c) The hon member is referred to Table 8.2.3, page 246, in the annual report of this Department.

#### University of Zululand: violence

148. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 28 March 1984, the departmental committee appointed to investigate the violence which occurred at the University of Zululand on 29 October 1983 has completed its work; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether any action is to be taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(3) who is the chairman of this committee?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) The Departmental Committee never functioned.

On 11 May 1984 the Commission of Inquiry into the violence which occurred on 29 October 1983 at the University of Zululand was re-appointed by the State President by virtue of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947) with professor Anthony John Middleton of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law, University of South Africa as Chairman and sole member.

It is anticipated that the report will be completed early in March 1985.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

*Howard Q. 61.230*  
Registered students *25/2/85*

149. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability.

(d) As on 1985-02-21. *Howard Q. Col. 803*  
*Buses: accidents 25/3/85*  
 428. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;
- (2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not; if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;
- (3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

(1) (a) (i) Falls away.  
 (ii) 46.  
 (b) (i) 4.  
 (ii) 2.

381. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 31 December 1983; if so, (a) how many, (b) in which municipal areas, (c) when and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes, trade areas in municipal areas have been proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(a) 7.  
 (b) and (c)

Grahamstown: proclaimed on 1984-03-02  
 Cape Town (Wynberg): proclaimed on 1984-05-30  
 Witbank: proclaimed on 1984-09-14  
 Pietermaritzburg: proclaimed on 1984-10-05  
 Queenstown: proclaimed on 1984-10-05  
 Volksrust: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services.

(a) (i) and (ii) Nil.  
 (b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature.

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary.

(4) The National Institute for Traffic and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (1983)	23 736,9M	1 341,6M	1 138,8M
(b) (1984)	19 555,7M	1 302,2M	994,3M
(ii)	+ 5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

Notes:

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively.

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because ±23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 40.  
 (b) 33.  
 (i) 36.  
 (ii) 37.

(2) (a) 31.  
 (b) (i) 19.  
 (ii) 23.  
 (iii) None.

Motor vehicles: accidents

474. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order

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

(a) How many South African Transport



Assistance to the value of R315 000 was rendered.

South African sportsmen/-women/teams

Mr. D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any South African sportsmen and sportswomen and/or sports teams visited other countries in 1984 with financial assistance by his Department; if so, (a) what were the kinds of sport involved, (b) which countries did such sportsmen, sportswomen and/or sports teams visit, and (c) what was the amount of financial assistance rendered, in each case?

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	Transvaal .....	32
	Orange Free State .....	—
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(c) Assistance to the value of R133 000 was rendered.

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*Group Areas Act*  
*25/2/85*

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(2) and (3) Fall away.  
*Howard Q. 61.230*  
*Registered students*  
*25/2/85*

149. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students

dents; if not, why not; if so, (i) what tests, (ii) by whom and (iii) with what results;

- (1) whether the Board consulted any organizations prior to the construction of the amphitheatre; if not, why not, if so, (a) which organizations and (b) what was the (i) response of each such organization and (ii) reasons advanced for this response in each case?

#### THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (1) No.  
(a) Falls away.  
(b) Fall away.  
(2) Fall away.  
(3) Fall away.  
(4) Fall away.

#### Federal Council of Teacher Organizations

\*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether he held a meeting with the Federal Council of Teacher Organizations on or about 9 January 1985; if so, (a) why, (b) what matters were discussed and (c) with what results?

#### THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, (a) and (b) to discuss the reduction of state expenditure and the promotion of higher productivity of employees in the Government sector following a press statement by the Commission for Administration on 6 December 1984, and (c) the Federal Council made its standpoint known and the matter is still receiving attention.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he prepared to give the assurance that in cutting back on State expenditure on education, there will be no cutting back on the promotion structure announced last year?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, naturally I am not in a position to give any assurances now. The budget will be discussed fully later and the hon member will then receive his answer.

*Howard Q. 601-288*  
*Books/stationery 26/2/85*  
\*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether pupils at any schools falling under the control of his Department are provided with (a) text books, (b) set books, (c) exercise books, (d) class readers and (e) stationery free of charge; if not, why not; if so, (i) which schools or categories of schools are (aa) provided and (bb) not provided with each such item and (ii) what is the estimated total cost of items not supplied free of charge to a parent of a pupil in (aa) Standard 4 and (bb) Standard 9?

#### THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, all schools of the Department are provided with (a) text books (b) set books, (c) exercise books, (d) class readers and (e) stationery, free of charge.

(i) (aa) Schools of Industries and Reformatories; 4 Special State schools and 4 state training centres.

(bb) State aided special schools and State aided training centres receive a subsidy of 75 per cent from the State and the balance is provided by sponsoring bodies.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) The questions fall away because all these items are supplied without any cost to the parents.

#### White Own Affairs: sum allocated

\*6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of the Budget:

Whether any sum has been allocated to White Own Affairs from the 1984-85 Bud-

get; if not, why not; if so, (a) what sum and (b) for what period?

#### †THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

Yes;

- (a) The sum amounts to R1 007 801 000. This does not include the additional amount still to be voted. The details of this additional amount are contained in the estimate of additional expenditure of the Administration: House of Assembly which was Tabled by me today.

(b) 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

*Howard Q. 601-289*  
*East Rand: housing 26/2/85*  
\*7. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

- (1) How many housing units for White occupation were built on the East Rand in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing on the East Rand; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for white families on the East Rand at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

#### THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (1) (a) Figures for the East Rand are not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons were built in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2 060 persons will be built in 1985.

- (2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist

and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country-wide where the results will be made available.

#### Johannesburg North: rent-controlled dwellings

\*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

- (1) How many rent-controlled dwellings are there in the electoral division of Johannesburg North or in the areas falling into this electoral division

(2) whether any applications for rent increases in respect of such dwellings were received in 1984; if so, how many?

#### †THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (1) The required information is not readily available and also not definable as all dwellings occupied before 21 October 1949 are subject to rent control while dwellings occupied after 20 October 1949 and before 1 January 1966 are only subject to rent control if the relevant tenants are protected tenants.

(2) Yes. There were 12 applications for rent increases in respect of houses and 8 applications for rent increases in respect of blocks of flats comprising of 110 flat units in total.

#### For written reply:

#### General Affairs:

*Howard Q. 601-290*  
*Group Areas Act 26/2/85*

9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian families in each province were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act in 1984 or the for

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	White	Coloured	Indian
Cape Province	14	488	47
Transvaal	73	207	—
Orange Free State	—	35	—
Natal	—	102	128
	87	832	175

The above figures for the eight month period of 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, were obtained from the records of the former Department of Community Development who dealt with resettlement aspects. As from 1 September 1984 resettlements are being dealt with on a decentralized basis by the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates respectively. Particulars in respect of the period 1 September 1984 to 31 December 1984, should, therefore, be obtained direct from the respective Administrations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above figures do not refer to disqualified families only but also to families who resided in the controlled area and in Black residential areas and who were resettled in their respective group areas, as well as to families who resettled voluntarily.

*Howard Q. Co 1. 291*  
Alexandra Township 26/2/85

29. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1982—9;  
1983—19;  
1984—57.

(b) 82 as at 31 January 1985.

*Howard Q. Co 1. 292*  
Group Areas Act 26/2/85

41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons were prosecuted in 1984 for occupying residential premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many in each province;

(2) whether any further prosecutions (a) have been instituted or (b) are pending; if so, how many in each case in each province;

(3) what was the total number of such prosecutions in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The following information for the period January 1984 until September 1984 is however available. These particulars include all population groups:

(1) Cape Province—none;  
Natal—none;  
Orange Free State—none;  
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(2) (a) Cape Province—none;  
Natal—none;  
Orange Free State—none;  
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(b) Cape Province—14;  
Natal—none;  
Orange Free State—none;  
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—8.

(3) As in 1 above.

Group areas

51. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minis-

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Chinese occupation as at 31 December 1984;

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

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) : 451.

(b) : 326.

(c) : 122.

(d) : None.

(2) (a) : 749 201 ha.

(b) : 95 608 ha.

(c) : 50 725 ha.

(d) : Nil.

*Howard Criminal Procedure Act Q. Co 1. 293 26/2/85*

55. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

*Howard Q. Co 1. 293*  
*Old-age pensions 26/2/85*

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

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1984;

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

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b). The information requested is kept by district offices and not in a central register and cannot be gathered without performing a great quantity of work, which is deemed unprofitable.

(2) 248 839. 31 December 1984.

These figures reflect only social pensions paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development and not pensions paid by the governments of the national states. The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states.

Services suspended

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

Whether any services provided by his Department were suspended in 1984 (a) owing to staff shortages and (b) for any other reasons; if so, (i) what services and (ii) where?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b) No.  
*Howard Q. Co 1. 294*  
*Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: swimming pools*

70. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether there are any swimming pools under the control of the Western Cape Development Board in the townships of (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga; if so, (i) how many in each such township and (ii) when last was each such pool open for use by the public;

dents; if not, why not; if so, (i) what tests, (ii) by whom and (iii) with what results;

- (4) whether the Board consulted any organizations prior to the construction of the amphitheatre; if not, why not, if so, (a) which organizations and (b) what was the (i) response of each such organization and (ii) reasons advanced for this response in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

- (1) No.  
 (a) Falls away.  
 (b) Fall away.  
 (2) Fall away.  
 (3) Fall away.  
 (4) Fall away.

**Federal Council of Teacher Organizations**

\*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether he held a meeting with the Federal Council of Teacher Organizations on or about 9 January 1985; if so, (a) why; (b) what matters were discussed and (c) with what results?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

Yes, (a) and (b) to discuss the reduction of state expenditure and the promotion of higher productivity of employees in the Government sector following a press statement by the Commission for Administration on 6 December 1984, and (c) the Federal Council made its standpoint known and the matter is still receiving attention.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he prepared to give the assurance that in cutting back on State expenditure on education, there will be no cutting back on the promotion structure announced last year?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, naturally I am not in a position to give any assurances now. The budget will be discussed fully later and the hon member will then receive his answer.

*Howland Q. 61-288*  
*Books/stationery 26/2/85*  
 \*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether pupils at any schools falling under the control of his Department are provided with (a) text books, (b) set books, (c) exercise books, (d) class readers and (e) stationery free of charge; if not, why not; if so, (i) which schools or categories of schools are (aa) provided and (bb) not provided with each such item and (ii) what is the estimated total cost of items not supplied free of charge to a parent of a pupil in (aa) Standard 4 and (bb) Standard 9?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

Yes, all schools of the Department are provided with (a) text books (b) set books, (c) exercise books, (d) class readers and (e) stationery, free of charge.

(i) (aa) Schools of Industries and Reformatories; 4 Special State schools and 4 state training centres.

(bb) State aided special schools and State aided training centres receive a subsidy of 75 per cent from the State and the balance is provided by sponsoring bodies.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) The questions fall away because all these items are supplied without any cost to the parents.

**White Own Affairs: sum allocated**

\*6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of the Budget:

Whether any sum has been allocated to White Own Affairs from the 1984-85 Bud-

get; if not, why not; if so, (a) what sum and (b) for what period?

**†THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:**

Yes;

- (a) The sum amounts to R1 007 801 000. This does not include the additional amount still to be voted. The details of this additional amount are contained in the estimate of additional expenditure of the Administration: House of Assembly which was tabled by me today.

(b) 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

*Howland Q. 61-289*  
*East Rand: housing 26/2/85*  
 \*7. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many housing units for White occupation were built on the East Rand in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing on the East Rand; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for white families on the East Rand at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

**THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:**

(1) (a) Figures for the East Rand are not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons were built in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2 060 persons will be built in 1985.

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist

and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country-wide whereafter the results will be made available.

**Johannesburg North: rent-controlled dwellings**

\*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many rent-controlled dwellings are there in the electoral division of Johannesburg North or in the areas falling into this electoral division.

(2) whether any applications for rent increases in respect of such dwellings were received in 1984; if so, how many?

**†THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:**

(1) The required information is not readily available and also not definable as all dwellings occupied before 21 October 1949 are subject to rent control while dwellings occupied after 20 October 1949 and before 1 June 1966 are only subject to rent control, if the relevant tenants are protected tenants.

(2) Yes. There were 12 applications for rent increases in respect of houses and 8 applications for rent increases in respect of blocks of flats consisting of 110 flat units in total.

**For written reply:**

**General Affairs:**

*Howland Q. 61-290*  
*Group Areas Act 26/2/85*

9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian families in each province were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act in 1984 or the latest

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-ALL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a) White	(b) Coloured	(c) Indian
Cape Province	14	488	47
Transvaal	73	207	—
Orange Free State	—	35	—
Natal	—	102	128
	87	832	175

The above figures for the eight month period of 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, were obtained from the records of the former Department of Community Development who dealt with resettlement aspects. As from 1 September 1984 resettlements are being dealt with on a decentralized basis by the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates respectively. Particulars in respect of the period 1 September 1984 to 31 December 1984, should, therefore, be obtained direct from the respective Administrations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above figures do not refer to disqualified families only but also to families who resided in the controlled area and in Black residential areas and who were resettled in their respective group areas, as well as to families who resettled voluntarily.

*Howard* Q. 61. 291  
Alexandra Township 26/2/85

29. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 1982—9;  
1983—19;  
1984—57.
- (b) 82 as at 31 January 1985.

HoA

41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons were prosecuted in 1984 for occupying residential premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many in each province;

(2) whether any further prosecutions (a) have been instituted or (b) are pending; if so, how many in each case in each province;

(3) what was the total number of such prosecutions in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The following information for the period January 1984 until September 1984 is however available. These particulars include all population groups:

(1) Cape Province—none;  
Natal—none;  
Orange Free State—none;  
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(2) (a) Cape Province—none;  
Natal—none;  
Orange Free State—none;  
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(b) Cape Province—14;  
Natal—none;  
Orange Free State—none;  
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—8.

(3) As in 1 above.

Group areas

51. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minis-

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Chinese occupation as at 31 December 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-ALL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) : 451.

(b) : 326.

(c) : 122.

(d) : None.

(2) (a) : 749 201 ha.

(b) : 95 608 ha.

(c) : 50 725 ha.

(d) : Nil.

*Howard* Criminal Procedure Act  
Q. 61. 293 26/2/85  
55. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

*Howard* Q. 61. 293  
Old-age pensions 26/2/85  
65. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b). The information requested is kept by district offices and not in a central register and cannot be gathered without performing a great quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(2) 248 839. 31 December 1984.

These figures reflect only social pensions paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development and not pensions paid by the governments of the national states. The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states.

Services suspended

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

Whether any services provided by his Department were suspended in 1984 (a) owing to staff shortages and (b) for any other reasons; if so, (i) what services and (ii) where?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b) No.  
*Howard* Q. 61. 294 26/2/85  
Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: swimming pools

70. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether there are any swimming pools under the control of the Western Cape Development Board in the townships of (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga; if so, (i) how many in each such township and (ii) when last was each such pool open for use by the public;

HoA

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a) White	(b) Coloured	(c) Indian
Cape Province	14	488	47
Transvaal	73	207	—
Orange Free State	—	35	—
Natal	—	102	128
	87	832	175

The above figures for the eight month period of 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, were obtained from the records of the former Department of Community Development who dealt with resettlement aspects. As from 1 September 1984 resettlements are being dealt with on a decentralized basis by the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates respectively. Particulars in respect of the period 1 September 1984 to 31 December 1984, should, therefore, be obtained direct from the respective Administrations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above figures do not refer to disqualified families only but also to families who resided in the controlled area and in Black residential areas and who were resettled in their respective group areas, as well as to families who resettled voluntarily.

*Howard* Q. 61-291  
Alexandra Township 26/2/85

29. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1982—9;  
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41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

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(1) (a) : 451.

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(c) : 122.

(d) : None.

(2) (a) : 749 201 ha.

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55. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1984;

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Whether any services provided by his Department were suspended in 1984 (a) owing to staff shortages and (b) for any other reasons; if so, (i) what services and (ii) where?

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*Howard* Q. 61-294  
Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: swimming pools 26/2/85

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(1) Whether there are any swimming pools under the control of the Western Cape Development Board in the townships of (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga; if so, (i) how many in each such township and (ii) when last was each such pool open for use by the public;

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

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	White	Coloured	Indian
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Group Areas Act 26/2/85

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Whether any services provided by his Department were suspended in 1984 (a) owing to staff shortages and (b) for any other reasons; if so, (i) what services and (ii) where?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

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*Langa/Guguletu/Ryanga: swimming pools*

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ROM 26/2/85 (90)

# Group Areas force 126 000 families out

**PARLIAMENT.** — A total of 126 176 white, coloured and Indian families, of which 2 418 were white, were moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement in 1966, to the end of August last year.

The totals for coloured and Indian families were 83 691 and 40 067, respectively.

This is according to figures given yesterday by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in reply to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), reports Sapa.

A total of 6 414 families, comprising 258 white, 3 790 coloured and 6 414

Indian, were still to be moved.

Mr Heunis said a total of 54 whites, 187 coloureds and 2 530 Indians had been moved from business premises, but nobody else was to be moved.

"According to Government policy and in view of the establishment of free trade areas, no disqualified traders will be resettled from their business premises in terms of the Act.

"Resettlements may, however, become necessary as a result of urban renewal schemes or slum clearance," he said.

● Meanwhile the Rand Daily Mail's political staff reports that there appears to be growing concern among Indian MPs that the Group Areas Amendment Act — which purported-

ly aims to speed up the opening of CBDs — could in fact hamper "free trading" in practice.

The Deputy Chairman of Committees in the House of Delegates and MP for Natal Midlands, Mr Somaroo Pachai, said yesterday the Amendment could put the screws on thousands of Indian traders presently operating as nominees outside of free trading areas.

"A very real fear is that some local authorities will in fact find this Amendment a convenient law with which to identify a small block with the CBD as open and then clamp down on those who fall outside this block," he said.



# Nat MP warns against evictions

*CAR Trunk 1/3/85 .80 (32) (27)*

Political Staff

**JOHANNESBURG.** — South Africa could not afford the overseas reaction if it began to evict people from houses in terms of the Group Areas Act, Mr Roelf Meyer, the National Party MP for Johannesburg West, said on Wednesday night.

"If we are not going to solve the problems of this country, fires are going to start that we won't be able to put out," Mr Meyer

er told a rowdy meeting in Mayfair.

"We all know the explosiveness of the situation, even in this suburb, as a result of the tension between races. This is true for all of South Africa.

"The tension in black areas is high, the economy is at a low point... it is the responsibility of the government to see that we have the maximum chance of stability and peace.

"Don't set things alight when we will all burn."

Mr Meyer was addressing a meeting called by the Mayfair Residents' and Ratepayers' Association to protest against the number of coloureds and Indians living in their "white" suburb.

The crowd of about 120 people gave Mr Meyer a rough welcome, repeatedly interrupting him with shouts and insults.

Racial epithets abounded as people

asked Mr Meyer to act against blacks, coloureds and Indians who were allegedly living illegally in the area, dominating the parks and blocking the streets with their cars.

Mr Meyer said the government was acting on two fronts to deal with the problem. It was considering legislation that would act against landlords who sold or rented properties illegally to coloureds and Indians.

It was also planning to

build flats in Newton to house those who were living in "white" areas.

"If we are going to evict people and put them out on the street, what will be the reaction of the rest of the world?"

"And this is a time when we can't afford it. We can't afford disinvestment. It is a question of our own interests."

He added that Mayfair was a white suburb and it had to remain so.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability.

Vanderbijlpark: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21.

*Howard*  
Buses: accidents  
Q. Col. 804 25/3/85  
428. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not; if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

(1) (a) (i) Falls away.

(ii) 46.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) 2.

Vanderbijlpark: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21.

*Howard*  
Buses: accidents  
Q. Col. 804 25/3/85  
428. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not; if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

(1) (a) (i) Falls away.

(ii) 46.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) 2.

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services.

(a) (i) and (ii) Nil.

(b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature.

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary.

(4) The National Institute for Traffic and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies

and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered.

*Howard*  
Income tax  
Q. Col. 806 25/3/85  
466. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (1983)	23 736,9M	1 341,6M	1 138,8M
(b) (i) (1984)	19 555,7M	1 302,2M	994,3M
(ii)	+ 5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

Notes:

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively.

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because  $\pm 23$  per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

*Howard*  
Johannesburg Soweto: removals  
Q. Col. 805 25/3/85  
474. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order

and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 40.

(b) 33.

(i) 36.

(ii) 37.

(2) (a) 31.

(b) (i) 19.

(ii) 23.

(iii) None.

Motor vehicles: accidents

505. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport

(b) and (c)  
Grahamstown: proclaimed on 1984-03-02  
Cape Town (Wynberg): proclaimed on 1984-05-30  
Witbank: proclaimed on 1984-09-14  
Pietermaritzburg: proclaimed on 1984-10-05  
Queenstown: proclaimed on 1984-10-05  
Volksrust: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

# Renewed pressure to open cinemas to all

By BEVERLEY VOSS

IF central business districts are opened to all races it is not automatic that cinemas will be included.

After renewed appeals to open CBD cinemas to all races, Mr Bertie Nel of the Department of Constitutional Development said: "It has still not been made clear whether cinemas would be included in the new Government approach should it decide to open trading in major city centres."

No moves have yet been made on the proposed amendment to Section 19 of the Group Areas Act which would open CBD areas to trading among all race groups.

"A decision in principle on the issue of cinemas is still necessary," said Mr Nel.

"But if cinemas are not included, the issue of opening them to all races will have to come under a separate spotlight.

"Possibly we would have to look at theatres all over the country."

Two major film distributors, UIP-Warner and Ster-Kinekor, have renewed their representations to the Government urging the swift opening of city cinemas in the country's major centres — including Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg.

## Hopeful

Mr Timothy Ord, managing director of UIP-Warner, confirmed that a further application had been sent to the Government on behalf of his company.

"We believe that the Government, in line with its new approach to trading in CBD areas announced last year, could make a decision soon on the proposals submitted.

"We are extremely hopeful that our approach will be successful.

"We want cinemas to be treated no differently from other traders in the areas affected and hope the Government will reach a decision within the next few months."

Mr Bill Sharp, public relations officer for Ster-Kinekor, said his company had made a renewed representation for the opening of cinemas early this year.

"We are aware that decisions such as these take time but nevertheless hope for a quick response to our application," said Mr Sharp.

The balance of the total cost of the exercise, i.e. R24 668 315, would in any event have been spent on the yearly training exercises of the participating units.

(2) Yes. R375 000.

#### Tsiskamma Toll Road Project

\*5. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What is the (a) estimated and (b) actual toll revenue earned in respect of the Tsiskamma Toll Road Project during the latest specified period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The required information in respect of the period 8 June 1984 to 28 February 1985 is as follows:

- (a) R543 142,00.  
(b) R692 180,74.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask if those are the net proceeds to the department after the remuneration of the people who collect the money has been deducted?

The MINISTER: Yes, those are the net proceeds. The hon member does not like hearing this because we are showing a profit and he has been saying all along that it will not show a profit. However, it is a marvelous success—it is better than farming!

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether it is not a very pleasant surprise for him to be right for a change? [Interjections.]

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him if he intends to hold another expensive party?

HOA

The MINISTER: At the opening of the Du Toit's Kloof Tunnel in three years' time we are going to throw a wonderful party, and we are not going to invite one hon member of the Official Opposition! [Interjections.]

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I firstly ask him whether that is going to be a tunnel party? However, secondly, can he tell us if the amount of money that was spent on the viewing site at the toll road, which was R3,7 million, is to be paid for out of the proceeds of the toll road?

The MINISTER: No, the R3,7 million goes towards improving the scenery there, to make it possible for cars to park there and possibly for people to braai a piece of meat. This is being paid for out of National Transport Commission funds, not out of the proceeds of the toll road.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, we can give him the assurance that in three years' time when he is in opposition we will invite him!

#### South African Council for Education

\*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he has established a South African Council for Education as provided for in the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) who are the members of this council, (c) which organizations do they represent, (d) who is the chairman of the council and (e) on how many occasions has the council met; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the council will be constituted;

(2) whether he has consulted any organizations in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) which organizations and (b) when;

(3) whether any (a) body and/or (b) person is currently advising him in con-

nection with this council; if so, (i) and (ii) person and/or (bb) body and (ii) who are the members of this body?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No.  
(a) to (e) Fall away.

(i) The prescribed procedure for the constitution of the Council has not been completed yet.

(ii) In the near future.

(2) No, not yet. Nominations will, however, be requested from the organized profession in terms of the Act. Consultation will take place with the Education Ministers of all population groups and with such other organizations as identified after consultation with these Ministers.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) (a) No.

(b) Yes. (i)(aa) The Director-General of National Education. (bb) and (ii) Fall away.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell the House whether he intends consulting in this connection with the Ministers of Education and Culture of the national states?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there is constant communication between the hon the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and those Ministers. I shall consult with the hon the Minister and through him there will definitely be consultations with them.

*80 Proclamations R 3/R 4/R 5 of 1968*  
*B. 601. 249 26/3/85*  
\*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether Proclamations R 3, R 4 and R 5 of 1968 are still in force; if so:

(2) whether he intends taking any steps in respect of these proclamations; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (1) Yes.  
(2) Yes.

(a) Amendment of the proclamations to repeal the restrictions on the appointment of non-White managers in White areas;

(b) as soon as an amendment to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), which is envisaged during this Session of Parliament and which will allow for White managers to be appointed in Black areas, has been passed.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he not aware that the recommendations to repeal these proclamations were made to and accepted by the Government a number of years ago? May I ask him further whether he is prepared to give the House a guarantee that he will get rid of these racial proclamations as soon as possible; in fact, before the end of this session?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I received the answer to the original question precisely one minute before the commencement of this sitting to read it on behalf of the hon the Minister. I do not know exactly what Proclamations R 3, R 4 and R 5 refer to, but I should like to refer the hon member to the answer which I have given him in which it is stated clearly that the repeal thereof is under consideration. He should only have listened to the answer; then he would not have asked the supplementary question.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker,

HOA

arising further out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should like to point out that in his reply there is no indication as to whether they will be repealed before the end of this session or not. Therefore I repeat the question.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there is a clear indication of what still has to take place before repeal can be considered. Unfortunately I cannot inform the hon member on how long that will take. He will have to ask the hon the Minister himself.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: This has been going on for four years.

**Port Elizabeth Harbour: property**

\*8. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services have received any application from the Port Elizabeth Municipality in connection with the transfer or lease of property adjacent to Port Elizabeth Harbour; if so, (a) what was the nature of the application, (b) when was it received and (c) what was the response thereto;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No formal application was received but during discussions held with the Municipality of Port Elizabeth in 1981, the Council indicated that they were interested in leasing a portion of erf 351 at King's Beach. Transport Services offered to sell the land to the Council.
- (2) Initially the City Council disputed Transport Services' ownership of the reclaimed area. However, Transport Services' contention that the land

forms part of erf 351 which is held by registered title, was confirmed by the Surveyor General.

Arising from a dispute as to the value of the property an independent private valuer was appointed. His valuation is expected by the end of April 1985.

\*9. Mr R M BURROWS—National Education—[Reply standing over.]

*Howard*  
Inanda Dam area 26/3/85  
Q. Co. 1. 8 32  
\*10. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons resident in the Inanda Dam area will be resettled as a result of the construction of the dam; if so, (a) what total number of persons will be resettled, (b)(i) where and (ii) when will they be resettled in each case and (c) what specified housing and other facilities will be provided for them?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education):

Yes.

- (a) 4 577.
- (b) (i) Some residents have indicated that they would prefer to be settled in rural areas and others have indicated that they preferred townships. Settlement in Ntuzuma, Inanda, kwadabeka and other townships, and the identification for purposes of settlement of certain land in rural areas are under consideration.
- (ii) No date has been determined. Consultations with the people have not been concluded.
- (c) These also are matters about which consultations are to take place and no decision has so far been made.

*Howard*  
Pretoria-Marble Hall road: stone-throwing  
\*11. Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether any incidents of stone-throwing on the Pretoria-Marble Hall road which crosses Winnek were (a) reported to, and/or (b) brought to the attention of, the South African Police in the past six weeks; if so, what gave rise to these incidents;
- (2) whether any vehicles that used this road during the above-mentioned period were damaged; if so, what was the damage estimated to amount to;
- (3) whether the South African Police took any action in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, one incident. Alleged dissatisfaction with the increased bus tariffs.
- (2) Estimated at R45 500. Only busses and police vehicles were involved.
- (3) Yes, a case of public violence is being investigated. Eighteen persons have already been apprehended in this regard.
- (4) No.

**Private schools**

\*12. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether any progress is being made in regard to the formulation of an overall policy relating to the recognition and subsidization of private schools; if so, what progress;
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- (1) Yes. The report of an investigation into a co-ordinated policy for the recognition of and the granting of financial support to private schools by the executive education departments concerned, is being considered according to the procedure prescribed by Act 76 of 1984.
- (2) Yes. As soon as the general policy on the matter is finalised.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us the assurance that no private schools will be in a worse position when this matter is co-ordinated?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the policy decided upon will be announced when that policy is finalized.

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The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I will not only give the hon member that assurance but I want also to inform him that I have already instituted steps to expedite.

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Q. Co. 1. 8 54  
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The balance of the total cost of the exercise, i.e. R24 668 315, would in any event have been spent on the yearly training exercises of the participating units.

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*26/3/85*  
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Cape Times 27/3/85

## Black managers in CBDs?

Political Staff ~~(80)~~ (80)

PARLIAMENT. — Amendments to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act are likely to be made during this session to allow non-white managers to be in charge of businesses in white areas.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in reply to a PFP question.



- (4) whether these organizations made any proposals to his Department concerning possible savings in education spending; if so, what was (a) the nature of the proposals and (b) his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

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*Howard*  
St Wendolin's 9/4/85  
601.929

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NATIONAL/CITY

AR 445 10/14/85 (80)

# Some CBDs open within six months

Political Staff

SOME central business districts could be opened to all race groups within six months.

This was announced in Parliament by Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis, in reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess (PE Central) on the delay in the implementation of amendments to the Group Areas Act passed by Parliament last year.

Mr Heunis said the implementation of the legislation had been delayed because 44 areas had to be dealt with under the old legislation.

Statutory notices, which would de-proclaim the areas in terms of the old legislation and re-proclaim them in terms of the new legislation, had already been published in newspapers.

However Mr Heunis said his Department was already, in consultation with local authorities and other bodies, investigating business districts which could be opened.

It was expected that the first areas would be opened by September.

● Simon's Town council has recommended that the town's central trading area be opened to all race groups.

The decision, taken at yesterday's monthly council meeting, was in response to a letter from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

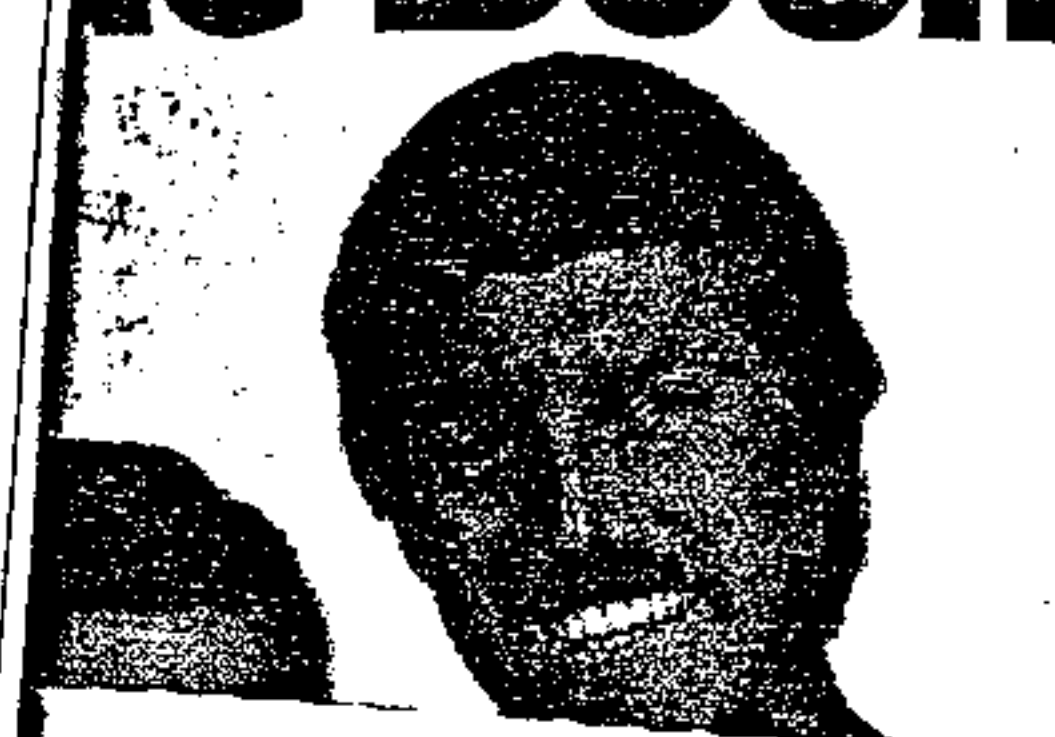
Mr Heunis said earlier CBDs would not be automatically opened but that opinion of local authorities and other "interested parties" would be canvassed before individual trading areas were proclaimed open.

According to Town Clerk Mr Charles Chevalier, the Simon's Town trading area stretches the entire length of St George's Street (the town's main road), from the station to Coal Point Road near the entrance to the naval dockyard.

● Hundreds of businessmen, traders, tailors, fishermen and artisans were affected when Simon's Town was proclaimed a white group area in September 1967. Most were forced to move to Ocean View near Kommetjie.

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AKGUS 19/4/85

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# Now PW must tackle the cruelest pillar of all

WITH the announcement that the Mixed Marriages Act and the sex-across-the-colour-line clause of the Immorality Act are to go, Mr Botha has again demonstrated that he is prepared to ride the right-wing hysteria of the Conservative Party and the HNP.

Although the recommendation came from a Parliamentary committee of all three Houses which in turn followed an inquiry by a select committee of the old all-white Parliament, the credit must in the final analysis go to Mr Botha.

He rather gingerly started the moves to do away with these obnoxious measures at the Cape National Party congress in September, 1979.

At first he had in mind only an improvement of the laws but the select committee soon found out that, as people like Dr Erika Theron had stated, they could not be improved but could only be scrapped.

It took some political courage and realism from Mr Botha to start the move that led to this week's announcement

because these two laws were indeed two of the cornerstones of apartheid as conceived by the National Party when it came to power in 1948.

Mr Botha, the young MP for George, was in Parliament in 1949 to hear the silver-tongued barrister Dr T E Donges, then Minister of the Interior, say that the object of the Mixed Marriages Act was as far as possible to check miscegenation and to promote racial purity.

In 1957 the sex-across-the-colour-bar clause of the Immorality Act was brought in.

After countless human tragedies and the besmirching of South Africa's name abroad, two pillars of apartheid have been toppled. It has been acknowledged, at last, that it is not possible to legislate for affairs of the heart.

But President Botha still faces the need to scrap the cruellest pillar of apartheid — the Group Areas Act.

When the scrapping of the marriage and sex laws was

mooted, Nationalists felt that "related legislation" would have to be adapted "with a view to the continued social, educational and constitutional ordering of own communities".

In the past Ministers such as Mr Louis le Grange stated that if these "pillars of the system", as he called them, were chopped out, laws like the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act would be affected.

But the committee which recommended the demise of the marriage and sex laws found that it was not necessary to change the remaining pillars of apartheid because racially mixed families could be dealt with administratively.

As a compromise in order to get the first two Acts out of the way Opposition white MPs and coloured and Indian parties decided not to press the matter of remaining laws at present.

In the battle against the right wing the National Party needs the argument, for the

present at least, that the really big pillars of apartheid are still there.

We are therefore entering a new period of "permitocracy" of the sort we once had for sport and open hotels.

The Group Areas Act especially will be under increasing pressure, from among others the coloured and Indian coalition partners in the Government. Whatever his Ministers may now be saying about the need to have a well-ordered society the President will at some stage have to start preparing his followers for the fact that this Act, too, will have to go.

Mr Botha must be prepared to give the verkramptes another shock.

Instead of governing by permit or by exemption the Government will have to start by allowing some open residential areas.

Just as there will be no stampede to have mixed marriages there will be no rush to create mixed residential areas.

**Parliament and Politics**

~~Botha~~ 80

# Botha: Afrikaners not 'dominating nazis'

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.** — Whites were prepared to collaborate with other "minority groups" in moving away from discrimination within a framework of what he called "co-operative existence".

President P W Botha, speaking in the House of Delegates in the Committee Stage of his Budget vote, asked South Africans to speak openly to Afrikaners about changes that were needed but "don't create the idea that we have a small number of nazis trying to dominate the rest of South Africa".

South Africa had already developed into a regional power "by way of evolutionary steps. We can do so in future if demands do not become the echo of our enemies".

During yesterday's debate, Mr Botha acknowledged that the Group

Areas Act — which is currently being investigated by the President's Council — could be "improved" but he emphasized that he was not prepared to have any aspect changed that could threaten separate schools, residential areas or social services.

"I do not say the system cannot be improved but let us move in a reasonable and well balanced manner," he said.

He wanted to know what was wrong with being called a "collaborator", as some members had complained.

"What is wrong with collaborating with your fellow South African?"

Members should take the fight into the midst of those who called them collaborators and not always be on the defensive.

Mr Botha also disclosed that he did not



Mr P W Botha

envision the new multi-party cabinet committee on blacks as being bound by a "rigid programme or formula".

"We don't want only discussions, we have had enough," he said.

"What we want are concrete proposals, solutions for South Africa which can be tested."

He repeated that he was closing the door on violence and was prepared to speak only to those who denounced violence.

## Praised

A number of MPs on both sides of House, including Mr Amichand Rajbansi, praised Mr Botha for his leadership and joined the President in attacking the government's extra-parliamentary opponents.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) emphasized the importance of incorporating blacks in the central government if change was to be peaceful in South Africa. — Political Correspondent and Sapa

Cape Times 25/4/85

80

# Changes to Group Areas laws expected

Political Reporter

A PRESIDENT'S Council constitutional affairs interim report is expected to propose substantial changes to the existing Group Areas legislation. The report, which will be discussed in mid-May, is to review and consolidate the Group Areas Act of 1966, the Slums Act of 1979, the Separate Amenities Act of 1953 and the Community Development Act of 1966.

It is expected to reject the recommendation of the Strydom Report

which suggested that the change in ownership of property be regulated by the race group stated in the title deed of the property.

Substitution of the controversial Group Areas Act will also be recommended. A multi-racial board with different terms of reference and powers is among the proposals most likely to be approved.

Demands for the relaxation of the Act was made by both Indian and coloured MPs in the State President's budget vote this week.

Of significance will be the inclusion of blacks on the board which will propose new means of demarcating municipal and residential areas.

The board is expected to represent black municipal interests, thus making the inclusion of urban blacks a necessity.

Among other suggestions will be the creation of a multi-racial umbrella board on which a group of municipalities will be represented according to their contribution in rates.



CAPE CORPS

AGUS 26/4/85

# Cape Corps base for West Coast

## Parliamentary Staff

THE SA Cape Corps base outside Cape Town is to be moved to the Atlantis/Mamre region on the West Coast, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has announced.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote in the House of Representatives, he said the training area for all Western Cape units near Khayelitsha would be moved to a more suitable area.

The decision to move the Cape Corps base had been taken in view of the training requirements of this Defence Force unit and the fact that the State had to find an additional area for black people.

General Malan also announced that an area north of Yzerfontein had been earmarked as a training area for

Defence Force units in the Western Cape.

He emphasised that these moves were subject to the availability of funds and of nature conservation impact-studies which were now being undertaken.

The Cape Corps deserved a base which met all its requirements. Only when such a base could be provided would the unit be moved.

General Malan paid tribute to the Cape Corps as "one of the proudest units of the SADF".

He said he hoped his announcement would remove the concern expressed by members of the House of Representatives about the fact that coloured volunteers for military service had been turned away because of a lack of accommodation at the present Cape Corps base.

CME Times  
29/4/85

~~81~~  
81

# Fishermen: LP attacks the govt

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The government's selfish obsession with power had disinherited the coloured fishermen of the West Coast, Mr Abe Williams (LP Mamre) said on Friday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Environment Affairs and Fisheries vote, he said coloured people had been "chased out" of the industry as soon as it became viable.

This was a continuation of the process initiated by Jan van Riebeeck when he expelled the Strandlopers from the Peninsula and told them it was company land.

The negative, discriminatory economic policy of the National Party government, which preserved the privileges of whites, was largely responsible for the present condition of the West Coast fishermen.

## Refugees

Refugees from Angola and Mozambique and poor whites from other countries had taken up quotas previously held by coloureds and had taken over their homes.

A system that gave political rights but not economic

rights was valueless.

The large fishing companies should be forced to plough back a certain percentage of their profits into the communities in the area.

Mr Williams also appealed to the minister, Mr John Wiley, to review the "unreasonable prosecution" of fishermen who took home a "fry", or their share of a catch of kreef.

This was the "traditional right of every person", he said. The fines were so punitive that it was sometimes worse to catch kreef than to smuggle diamonds.

## 'Unjust'

Replying to the debate, Mr Wiley said he agreed with Mr Williams. It was "absolutely unjust" that a man who caught fish was not allowed to take his share home.

He promised to give his personal attention to the matter.

It was not possible to say how many coloureds were employed in the industry, but most skippers were coloureds.

The industry had for

decades followed a policy of non-discrimination.

● Mr Wiley also announced that the cabinet had decided to appoint a commission of inquiry into the fishing industry, with a brief to investigate the allocation of quotas.

## 'Order'

The relevant notice appointing the five-man commission, to be led by Mr Justice M A Diemont, would appear soon in the Government Gazette, he said.

"It has become necessary to bring order into the exploitation of marine reserves and to investigate in depth the current unhealthy situation in the fishing industry in the interests of the industry itself," he said.

Besides the quotas, the commission would also make recommendations on the effectiveness of existing and proposed legislation on fishing matters.

Mr Wiley also announced that certain areas off the West Coast would be demarcated for small-boat and ring-net fishing only. — Sapa

# 3 Arts theatre defies Government ban

81 ~~12~~ Staff Reporter *ARBUS 29/1/61*  
THE 3 Arts theatre will remain open to all races — in spite of the Government's refusing it permission to do so.

Mr Brian Quibell, son of the owner, Mr Ronnie Quibell, said today the theatre would continue to function as it had "over the past couple of years" — open to all.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, recently announced that the Plumstead theatre's appli-

cation for permission to admit all races had been refused.

"If the Nico Malan and the Baxter theatres can be open to all, why not the 3 Arts?" asked Mr Quibell.

"It's a stupid law. We will carry on as before."

He said that for Mr Heunis to try to justify the decision by pointing out that people of other races had cinemas serving them in their own areas was "ridiculous".

"It is like saying that because people have post offices in their own areas they can't use those in white areas," he said.

"It's a matter of convenience and choice, which should be up to the individual to decide."

If the theatre was charged for contravening the law, it would fight the case in the courts, Mr Quibell said.

"Then the Government would only make a bigger fool of itself than it has done already."

# Trouble in paradise

In the plush affluence of Hout Bay there is also overcrowding and squalor. Staff Writer SYDNEY DUVAL reports.

THE OAK-LINED road to Hout Bay leads to a community with a split personality, one fair, the other scarred and ugly.

Much of the beautiful valley breathes semi-rural prosperity and affluence. In other parts a suburbia is developing in the wake of the bulldozers that are carving up the celebrated landscape.

But there are other areas, some visible beside the harbour and some invisible among the kloofs, mountain bush and river courses, where a community of poverty and squalor festers with anger and discontent.

So it must be a shock to many white residents, who feel acutely the lacerating disfigurement of their valley, to hear that 27 people in the harbour community live in one flat, that coloured housing is bursting at the seams, that one undersized sports field must serve a community of 4 198, that its roads are cleaned by about four sweepers, that Hout Bay has both its splendour and its horror — with all the attendant social problems.

Mrs Barbara Hibling, a resident whose health work takes her into homes in the Hangberg Estate, says she delays her visiting time in winter "to avoid stepping over the bodies still sleeping on the floors".

"Overcrowding is the core problem that causes other social problems," she says.

Church worker Dan Le Cordeur, known for his prodigious Samaritan efforts among the squatters and the poor, says the tragedy is that whites in Hout Bay don't know what is going on in the troubled areas.

"Yet we are one community sharing one valley. Whites around here care a lot about

the trees and dolphins and roads but what about the people living up here? There could be trouble here if problems are not looked at realistically, yet residents won't know why there's trouble," he says.

Mr Le Cordeur deplures "the lack of information about the overcrowding and socio-economic problems".

Mr Dickie Meter is a spokesman for the Hout Bay Action Committee, a local civic body representing residents of Hangberg Estate, the privately-owned coloured area Hout Bay Heights and squatters.

He wants the Divisional Council to listen to people, to be more sensitive to their needs and to work constructively at providing more land and upgrading existing housing schemes.

Local churches have formed a united front to build a better Hout Bay.

## Loved

Mrs Jill McKay is a former social welfare worker now working voluntarily among peripheral squatter and farm communities. Her Christian group uses "soup and prayer, followed by community activities" to show a rejected people, "people on the edge", that they are loved.

"Some situations are like walking into a hell of poverty, squalor, overcrowding, illegitimacy, child abuse, family breakdown, borderline delinquency, corruption," she says.

A property owner and businessman living near Hangberg says the problem is big — "it needs a rational approach".

"What's been going on at Kadotskloof is a disgrace — pros-

titution, drugs, alcohol by the truckload, filth and noise. Why should decent property owners put up with that?" he says.

Mrs Ann Whitton, editor of the local Sentinel newspaper, helps out at the creche. Many children come from poorly educated homes. What money is earned from the seasonal fishing industry is spent badly, often on drink. With the young it's drugs.

She has great faith in the church night school for adults now being run at the harbour school, and in the literacy classes at the creche. "It is one of the good things in the pipeline for the harbour people."

Other community workers agree: the night school means new hope and new light. Even for the man with no legs who has decided to fight his misery with education.

Mr Len Pothier, divisional councillor for Hout Bay, says the problems that exist there and in other areas within the division are the result of years of neglect and the withholding of adequate funds by central Government.

"A measure of this neglect is that we haven't even been able to keep pace with the natural population growth, let alone the drift from the country areas to the city. So when young couples marry they have no option but to move in with in-laws. They have to raise families in one room in a tiny flat," he says.

Divco is now battling with a waiting list of 25 000 names. In Hout Bay only 71 families are housed satisfactorily and 517 dwellings are overcrowded, with 654 families living in overcrowded conditions.

ARGUS 30/4/85

~~4235~~ (81)

## 1 179 in Atlantis are redundant

Staff Reporter

AT least 1 179 Atlantis residents have been retrenched, according to a report from the Atlantis Management Committee.

The report — noted at the Divisional Council of the Cape's monthly meeting today — was given to the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture on February 28 1985.

From August 1984 to February 18 1985, "no less than 1 179 workers" were retrenched, the report stated. School-leavers could not find jobs.

### EMPLOY RESIDENTS

The committee recommended that a moratorium be declared on interest and redemption payments of unemployed tenants and property buyers.

It also recommended that legislation be brought in to force new Atlantis industrialists to employ Atlantis residents and that a labour bureau be set up.

The report said the cost of living in the isolated town was higher than in the city. Industrialists who set up businesses in Atlantis received concessions and subsidies from the Government, but families who lived and worked there were granted no concessions.

Low-interest rates on interest and redemption payments on property loans should be introduced to help residents, the committee recommended.

80 FM 3/5/85

dations is that the present Group Areas Board be replaced with a multiracial Demarcation Board to advise government on the area of jurisdiction of both primary local authorities and the new Regional Services Councils; and which will be the decision-making body on the opening of CBDs.

But while the proposed board will be fully multiracial, with white, black, coloured and Indian members, its decisions will still ultimately be based on race. The new look will mean the spotlight shifts somewhat off the racial aspect and onto other more straightforward local authority criteria such as economics and town planning. But race remains the bottom line.

In effect, the report proposes a rationalisation of some functions of the Group Areas Act, under a different name, without removing the objectionable principle of racial compartmentalisation. "The Demarcation Board

will still be able to establish separate residential areas and separate local authorities on the basis of race," said one PC source approached by the FM.

A major aim of the new board is centralisation. At present, the provincial administrators are responsible for establishing white, coloured and Indian local authorities, while Co-operation and Development handles the black councils. The new board creates one body and provides for black representation, which is absent at the moment.

It is only an interim report and fundamental changes to the Group Areas Act may still be in the offing. The PC committee has been instructed to consider the Act in its entirety, as well as related legislation. The investigation continues, but a final report is unlikely to surface for another year at the earliest. The committee has now also been landed with probes into the Immorality Act and

urbanisation.

However, opposition sources on the committee, which has white, coloured and Indian members, remain sceptical. "It seems government is determined to maintain the racial divisions," says one.

In the same way that Nationalist planners believe there are sufficient mechanisms in existing legislation to withstand the repeal of the sex laws, they seem set to erode and perhaps in time repeal, the Group Areas Act while still actually applying it through other laws.

"They're stalling on Group Areas," says one member. "The interim report also means a delay — deliberate on government's part — in completing the final report. Government's nose has been bloodied by the right-wing because of what's already happened this year and they feel they've picked up enough flak." ■

GROUP AREAS ACT

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**A major overhaul**

The first glimpse of government's planned major overhaul of the Group Areas Act has emerged in an interim report of the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the President's Council (PC). The Act is one of the key apartheid laws, determining where people can live, work and play. The report, while still confidential at this stage, is likely to give rise to some amending legislation this parliamentary session, but will still not warm too many reformist hearts.

The thrust of the committee's recommen-

Financial Mail May 3 1985

# SA's apartheid laws still

Cape Times 17/5/85 80 202  
**keep us apart**

By BARRY STREEK

THERE is still a long way to go before legally enforced racial discrimination is abolished.

In government circles there has been much back-slapping about the moves to scrap the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, but the National Party's basic policies of racial separation remain. So does much of the legally enforced discrimination which used to be called "petty apartheid".

Couples of different races might marry or live together once the sex laws are changed, but they can still be forced apart by cinema apartheid, hotel apartheid and restaurant apartheid, beach apartheid, train and bus apartheid or parks apartheid.

## Cinemas

The government has decided twice this year to enforce cinema apartheid in Cape Town and Maritzburg, despite pressure since 1976 from the two major film chains to abolish racially segregated cinemas.

Last year, actor Simon Bruinders, one of the stars in the film *Broer Matie*, was unable to take his family and friends to see the movie because it was being shown in whites-only cinemas — and he is classified as "coloured".

A few luxury hotels in South Africa have been granted international status, which means they can admit local and foreign black people.

## Objections

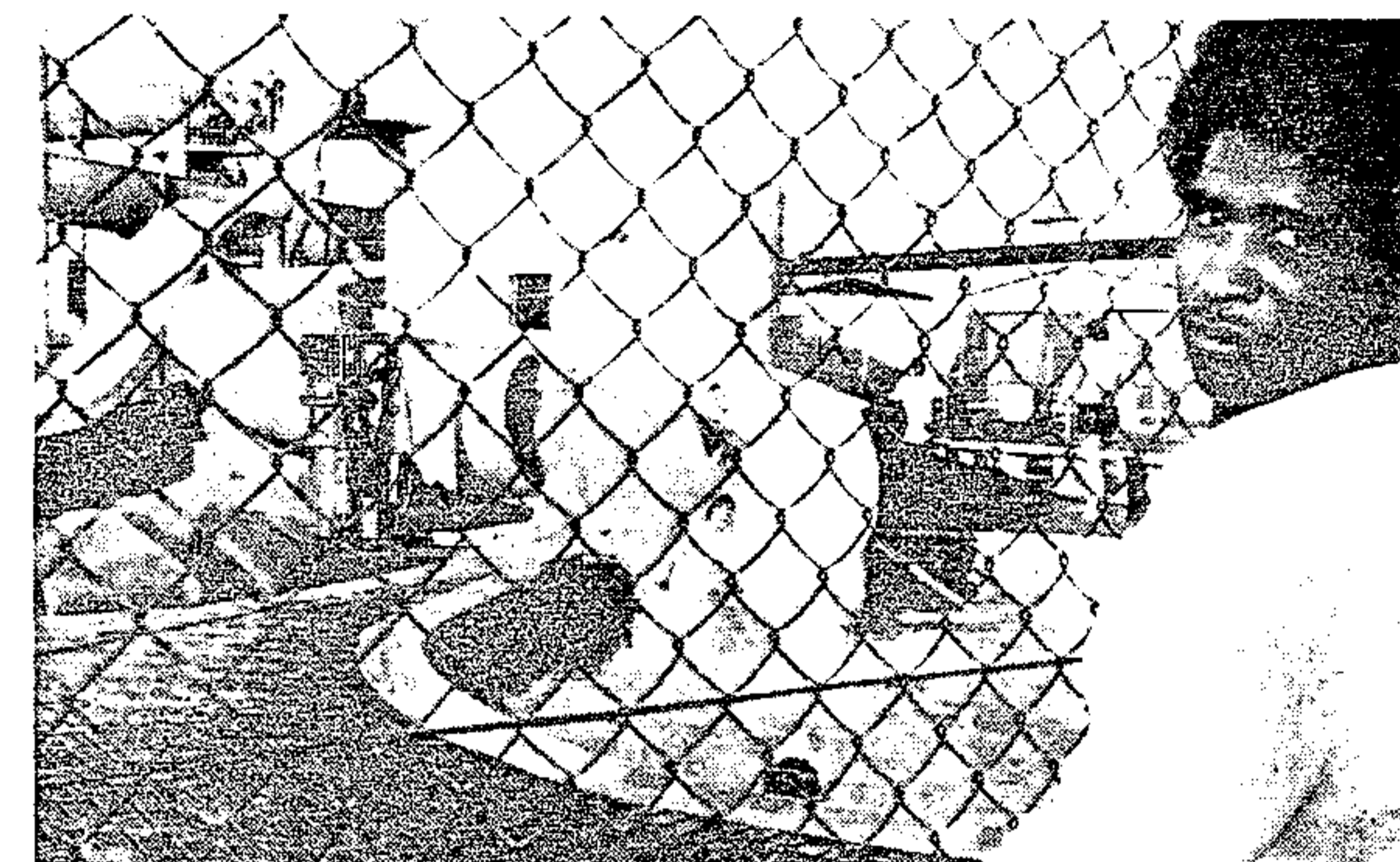
All hotels are allowed to admit foreign blacks, but the Federated Hotel Association of South Africa (Fedhasa) objects to the rule that hotels without international status may not freely admit local black people without first telephoning the the Liquor Board for permission.

In January the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, Mr Denis de la Cruz, was turned away from a Mossel Bay hotel because of his colour.

## 'Friction'

Train apartheid stays because the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, believes separate facilities on suburban and main-line trains "prevent friction".

In February, two



Mr Abubakar Abdol, of Parkwood Estate, looks through the wire mesh at the water slide at Muizenberg which he may not use. The slide is the only facility in the pavilion area not open to all races. The owner says he is not willing to risk prosecution and will only open the slide to all when the law is changed.



Left: The decision by the Cape Town City Council not to enforce beach apartheid does not protect individuals from prosecution. From left, Mr Colin Magnus, Mr Deon Smart (sitting) and Mr January Magnus, all from Steenberg, point to a sign which shows that government policy is still to retain segregated beaches. Right: The miniature golf course at Muizenberg. The signs are clear: No dogs, and no blacks.



Rhodes University students, who live in the same residence and use the same bathroom facilities, were refused permission to travel together on a train and were forced to eat their meals at separate tables in an "open" dining car.

Racially integrated bus services have been allowed in some areas, notably Cape Town, but expensive segregated bus services are main-

tained in other areas, such as Johannesburg.

Last year a "coloured" man, Mr Dan Cloete, was put in charge of the white municipal bus service in Durban, but he could not legally travel on the buses under his charge without a permit to do so.

Although many restaurants, particularly in the cities, are now ignoring apartheid regulations about who they may ad-

mit, the technical position is that they should still be segregated and licensed restaurants should phone the Liquor Board every time a person of colour wishes to eat there.

Last year, a newly-elected Labour Party MP was invited to lunch by two journalists on the pro-government Volksblad newspaper in Bloemfontein, but they were turned away by the res-

taurant owner.

"Why should I, a South African, be prevented from eating in my own country by an immigrant?" Mr Benjamin Grobber asked, but the restaurant owner, Mr Nico Theosopoulos, said it was "of little relevance" that Mr Grobber was an MP.

Government policy remains that beaches should be segregated, although some steps have been taken to open some beaches to all races in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. All the beaches along the Ciskei and Transkei coast are already open.

## Racism

The government has adhered to this policy despite numerous studies which have demonstrated blatant discrimination by findings that all best beaches have been reserved for the use of white people.

At Kleinmond, near Hermanus, there are still signs on the beaches which say "Whites only ... no dogs allowed".

The new water chute at Muizenberg, potentially the delight of children of all races, is "whites only" because the Cape Town City Council cannot guarantee that the owner won't be prosecuted if he allows black children to use the slide.

The owner says he would be quite happy for everyone to use the chute, provided of course that they pay, but he is not willing to run the risk of prosecution.

## Parks

The Pretoria City Council decided last year to ban black people, including overseas visitors, from its facilities, reversing an earlier decision to open them. It said that only black diplomats will be able to use its facilities.

When a mixed party of children from a private school went in November last year to the restaurant at the Voortrekker Monument, five of the children were refused admission because they were black. As a result, a take-away window was installed to serve those not permitted in the restaurant.

The list is longer, but these incidents show that legally enforced social apartheid has not been scrapped, despite wild claims overseas to the contrary.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Nil.
- (2) Falls away.

900. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and order:

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month from 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified month for which figures are available?

January	1984	30
February	1984	19
March	1984	22
April	1984	31
May	1984	58
June	1984	39
July	1984	54
August	1984	43
September	1984	34
October	1984	34
November	1984	33
December	1984	263
January	1985	180
February	1985	102
March	1985	69
April	1985	43

Reference books/influx control

903. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What total number of Black persons was arrested by the South African Police in the area of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control from 1 September 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1 September 1984 to 30 April 1985: 5 Persons.

911. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether any applications have been received for the extension of factories in terms of section 3(5)(c) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967; if so, (a) how many, (b) from whom, (c) in respect of how many Black employees and (d) when in each case;
- (2) whether any applications were refused; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the reason for the refusal in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Section 3(5)(c) of the English text of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 contains only a definition of the word "extension" and it is assumed that the honourable member requires particulars of applications in terms of section 3(1) of the Act, which are as follows for the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985.

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 15 452 of which 11 applications are under consideration at present.
- (b) Apart from the fact that the information is of a confidential nature, the honourable member will appreciate that it would be an impossible task to furnish the particulars in respect of 15 452 applications.
- (c) 429 818.
- (d) The information is not readily available for the reasons mentioned in the reply to (1)(b).

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (2) Yes.
- (a) 1 495.

(b) Information in respect of individual cases is not readily available. In general, the applications were refused because of an unacceptable labour ratio or proposed extensions on non-industrial land.

915. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many national servicemen (a) rendered their national service in the South African Police in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) were accepted by the South African Police from the 1985 intake;
- (2) (a) how many members of the South African Police are currently rendering their national service and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- 1 (a) 1980—234.  
1981—343.  
1982—235.  
1983—167.  
1984—161.
- (b) 61.
- 2 (a) 294.
- (b) From July 1983 to date.

Own Affairs:

Amount spent on schools/pupils

75. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What amounts were spent by his Department on (a) school textbooks, (b) li-

brary books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture during the latest specified period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It is not possible to furnish the information since records are not being kept of expenditure items, in the form requested.

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY 1985

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *Q. 631. 1566*  
 800. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the incidence of (a) kwashiorkor and (b) marasmus in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many patients suffering from (aa) kwashiorkor and (bb) marasmus were admitted to hospitals in the Republic in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (ii) what other statistics in this regard are kept by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No. This would have to be based on notification. It is regarded that such procedure would not give scientifically usable data.

Occupational diseases: claims  
 804. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (a) How many claims in respect of occu-



The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Nil.

(2) Falls away.

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1982—235.  
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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

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General Affairs: *Q. 61. 1566*

*Kwashiorkor/marasmus*  
22/5/85  
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The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

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*Occupational diseases: claims*  
*Q. 61. 1566 22/5/85*  
804. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) How many claims in respect of occur-

## Illegal immigrants

1536

\*8. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether any cases of the employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District have been referred to his Department for prosecution purposes since 1 January 1985; if so, how many;

- (2) whether his Department has instituted prosecutions in respect of all these cases; if so, (a) against which persons and (b) what was the outcome of the prosecutions in each case; if not, (i) against which persons have prosecutions (aa) been instituted and (bb) not been instituted, (ii) why have prosecutions not been instituted in certain cases and (iii) what was the outcome in the cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, four.

- (2) No.

(i) (aa) Messrs W P Esterhuizen, A P Van Aardt and R P Baxter.

(bb) Mr C T H Fischer.

(ii) The public prosecutor has still to take a decision in regard to Mr Fischer.

(iii) Mr Esterhuizen was convicted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and sentenced to a fine of R60 or 20 days' imprisonment.

Mr Van Aardt was prosecuted for an alleged contravention of section 26 of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964). He was acquitted.

1537

1537

TUESDAY, 21 MAY 1985

1538

(b) 6 May 1985.

(3) No. After the completion of the police investigation.

Physical Planning Act 7/15/85  
\*10. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in terms of section 3(1) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

† The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Prosecutions are instituted in terms of section 11 of the Physical Planning Act, 1967, and in respect of contraventions of section 3(1) there were 21 prosecutions during the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985.

Mathopestad: health facilities  
\*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has at any time received any applications from the residents of Mathopestad for the provision of (a) clinics and (b) any other specified health facilities; if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the facilities requested in each case:

(2) Whether these applications were granted; if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad:

(3) whether his Department (a) has received any requests for, and/or (b) has been involved in, the provision of any health facilities at the resettlement area on the farm Mimosa No 81 J Q, near Onderstepoort; if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when were these requests made, (ii) what was

the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided, (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(i) Falls away.

(ii) Falls away.

(2) (a), (b) and (b) (i): Falls away.

(b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks.  
District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations.  
Koster Provincial Hospital.  
Leratong Provincial Hospital.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Village unoccupied.

(i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development.

(bb) 12 February 1985.

(ii) (aa) Nil to date.

(bb) Mobile clinic available when required.

(iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985.

(iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm.

(4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply,

## Illegal immigrants

\*8. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether any cases of the employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District have been referred to his Department for prosecution purposes since 1 January 1985; if so, how many;

- (2) whether his Department has instituted prosecutions in respect of all these cases; if so, (a) against which persons and (b) what was the outcome of the prosecutions in each case; if not, (i) against which persons have prosecutions (aa) been instituted and (bb) not been instituted, (ii) why have prosecutions not been instituted in certain cases and (iii) what was the outcome in the cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, four.

- (2) No.

- (i) (aa) Messrs W P Esterhuizen, A P Van Aardt and R P Baxter.

(bb) Mr C T H Fischer.

- (ii) The public prosecutor has still to take a decision in regard to Mr Fischer.

- (iii) Mr Esterhuizen was convicted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and sentenced to a fine of R60 or 20 days' imprisonment.

Mr Van Aardt was prosecuted for an alleged contravention of section 26 of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964). He was acquitted.

(b) 6 May 1985.

- (3) No. After the completion of the police investigation.

\*9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Mr Baxter was prosecuted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972. The trial has been postponed until 23 May 1985.

*Kannemeyer Commission*  
2/5/85  
Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the matter which arose during the course of the proceedings of the Kannemeyer Commission in connection with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been referred to the Attorney-General; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the (i) name of this person and (ii) nature of the matter in question;

- (2) whether any action has been taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

(a) 3 May 1985.

(b) (i) Mr N Anderson.

- (ii) A possible contravention of regulation 14 read with regulation 15(c)(ii) of the Regulations promulgated with reference to the Commission in *Government Gazette* 9674 of 22 March 1985.

- (2) Yes.

(a) The matter has been referred to the South African Police for investigation.

(b) 6 May 1985.

- (3) No. After the completion of the police investigation.

\*10. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in terms of section 3(1) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Prosecutions are instituted in terms of section 11 of the Physical Planning Act, 1967, and in respect of contraventions of section 3(1) there were 21 prosecutions during the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985.

*Heurmond P. Col. 1537*  
*Mathopestad: health facilities*  
21/5/85

\*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has at any time received any applications from the residents of Mathopestad for the provision of (a) clinics and (b) any other specified health facilities; if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the facilities requested in each case;

- (2) Whether these applications were granted; if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad;

- (3) whether his Department (a) has received any requests for, and/or (b) has been involved in, the provision of any health facilities at the resettlement area on the farm Mimosa No 81 J Q, near Onderstepoort; if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when were these requests made, (ii) what was

the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided, (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) No.

- (b) No.

(i) Falls away.

(ii) Falls away.

- (2) (a), (b) and (b) (i): Falls away.

(b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks.

District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations. Koster Provincial Hospital. Leratong Provincial Hospital.

- (3) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Village unoccupied.

(i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development.

(bb) 12 February 1985.

(ii) (aa) Nil to date.

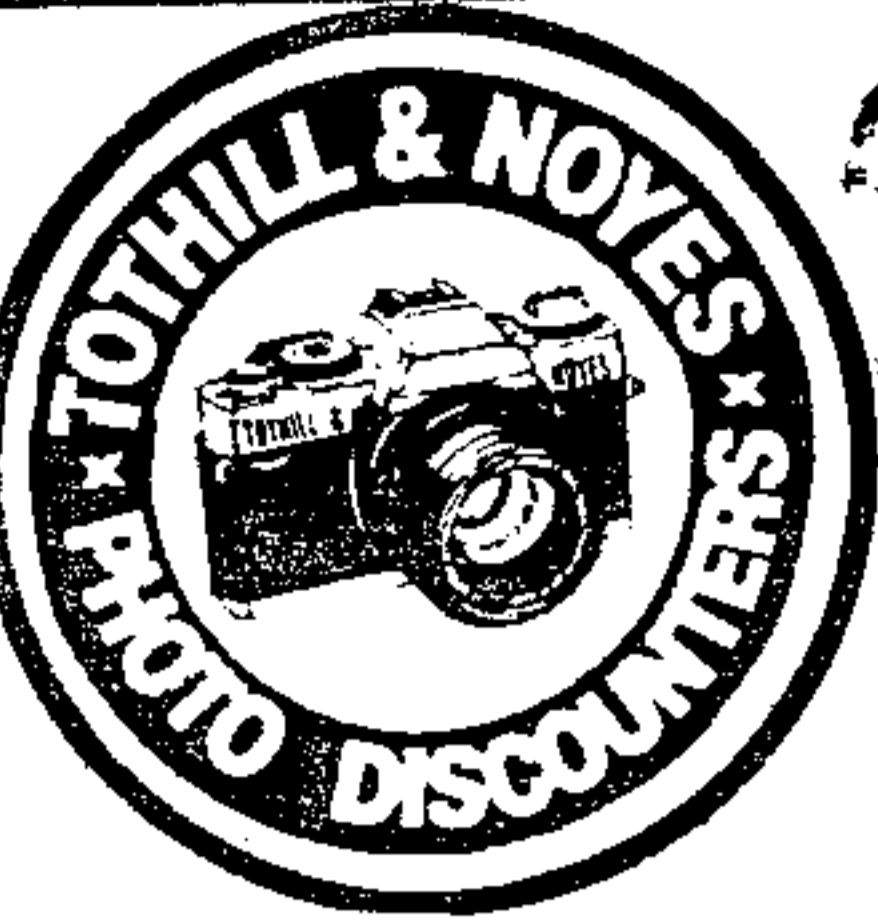
(bb) Mobile clinic available when required.

(iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985.

(iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm.

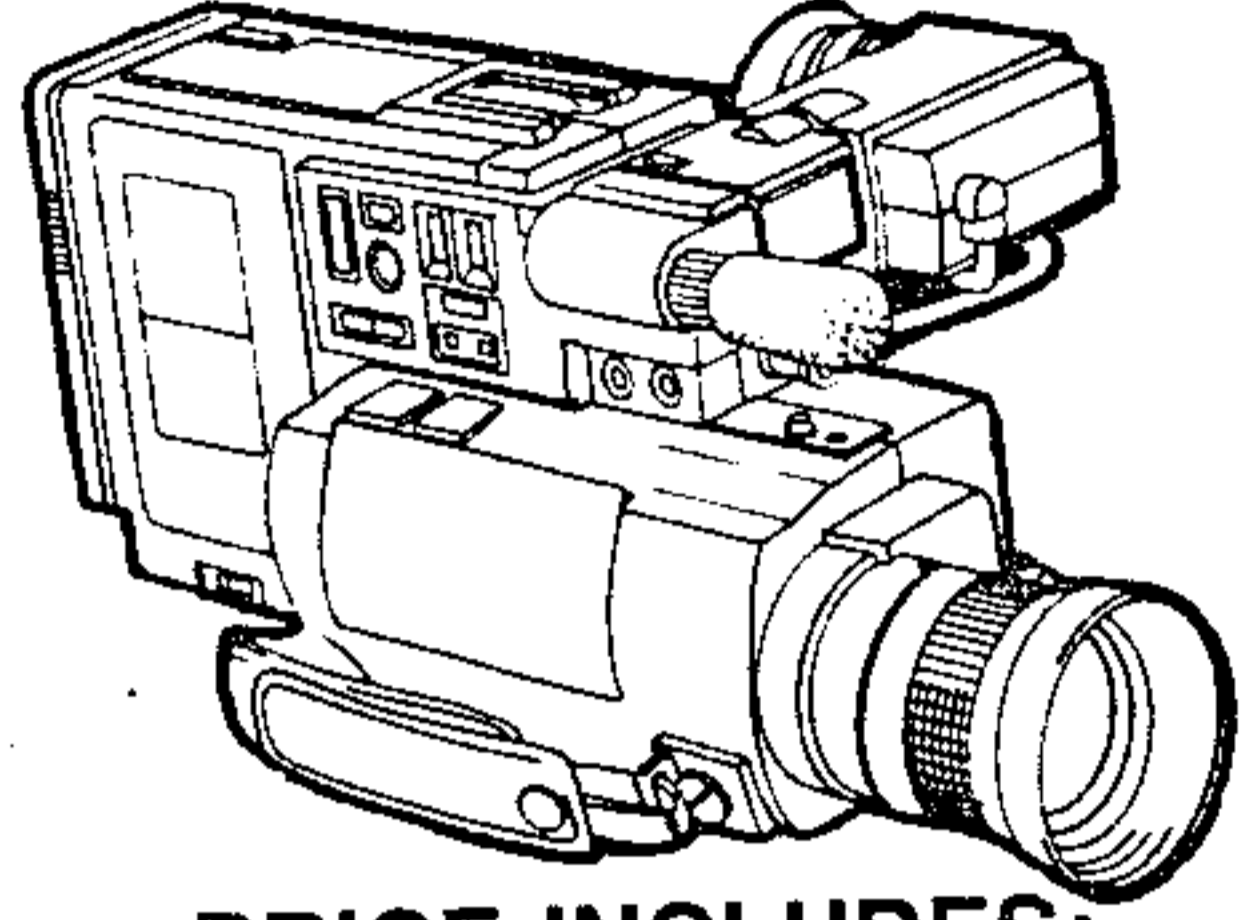
- (4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply,



J.V.C.  
V.H.S.

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# Restrictions on free trading eased

*CAPE TIMES 30/5/85 80*

#### Political Staff

THE government has implemented a law passed last year to allow "free trading areas" for businessmen of all races in central business districts (CBDs).

Opposition parties criticized the delay of a year in proclaiming the amendment to the Group Areas Act which will ease the curbs on racial zoning of CBDs.

The law, which was passed by Parliament last year, will also allow Chinese people to own or occupy land and property in areas set aside for white people.

Local authorities will now be able to apply to the government for the removal of the restrictions on free trade.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP) said the announcement was "another illustration of the slow, piecemeal way the government is tinkering with the dismantling of the Group Areas Act".

"The Group Areas Act should be scrapped and scrapped before it does any more damage to race relations and the economy," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Salam Abram-Mayet (National Peoples' Party) said white local authorities still had biggest say in proclaiming an area a free zone. He demanded that all commercial areas be opened to all races.

Mr Pat Poovalingam, of the opposition Solidarity Party, said the move was "long overdue".

# Thatcher b

CAP Tims 31/5/85 (80) (8)

# Chinese decision 'sets pace'

By EBRAHIM MOOSA

**SOUTH AFRICA'S 10 000-strong Chinese community is the first non-white group to straddle one of the major pillars of apartheid — the Group Areas Act — by being allowed full participation in white areas.**

"It proves that reform can be taken a step further," said Mr Ken Winchui, a former Chinese member of the old President's Council. "It is setting the pace for the desegregation process in the country."

The government's announcement this week that Chinese will be able to own,

occupy and rent property in white group areas was widely welcomed by spokesmen for the community.

Mr Rodney Leong Man, chairman of the Chinese Association of South Africa (Casa), said the amendment to the Act put an end to the difficulties the community faced in terms of residential and business restrictions.

So far, Chinese had enjoyed an "honorary white" status. This allowed them access to segregated "whites only" facilities such as beaches, restaurants, cinemas, hotels, buses, trains and hospitals. This privilege was also ex-

tended to expatriate Japanese and Filipinos.

The only Chinese Group Area was Kabega Park in Port Elizabeth which was proclaimed white in July last year.

However, constitutionally Chinese remained disenfranchised, said Mr Winchui. He said "serious anomalies" now emerged following the amendment to the Group Areas Act.

"There is an absolute contradiction in legislation governing Chinese. We are in a constitutional limbo."

According to the Population Registration Act they are still classified as a coloured sub-

group, but are now allowed to live in white areas.

Indications are that Chinese may soon be absorbed into the white voters' role, said Mr Winchui.

Indian Members of Parliament who shared a common Oriental ancestry with Chinese said the changes brought about underlined the "absurdity" in the system.

Mr Pat Poovalingam, MP for Reservoir Hills, said he was "disappointed" by the limited scope of reform. "It underlines the absurdity of the use of race, colour and ethnicity in determining one's place under the sun."

Railways Police Staff Association (Police personnel);

3 September 1984 in the case of employees represented by the SA Footplate Staff Association (Footplate personnel);

1 October 1984 in the case of employees represented by Spoorbond (Motor Vehicle Drivers, Platelayers, Railworkers, etc);

2 October 1984 in the case of employees represented by (i) the SA Transport Services Employees' Union (Crane Drivers, Cargo Checking, Stores and Catering Personnel, etc) and (ii) the Running and Operating Staff Union (Guards, Conductors, Shunting Personnel, etc);

4 October 1984 in the case of employees represented by (i) the SA Railways and Harbours Sal-  
aried Staff Association (Station Masters, Drawing Office and Clerical Personnel, etc) and (ii) the Coloured, Indian, and Black Trade Unions (Labourers, Trackmen, Shunting, Motor Vehicle Driving and Clerical Personnel, etc).

- (c) July 1984.  
(2) Yes.  
(3) Yes.  
(4) Yes.

- (a) The persons referred to in part (3) of the reply.  
(b) The increase became effective prior to the date of their retirement.

TUESDAY, 4 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Natal/KwaZulu area: federal/other system of government

\*1. Mr R A F SWART asked the State President:

(1) Whether the Cabinet (a) has considered and/or (b) is considering a plan to provide for (i) a federal or (ii) any other specified system linking the government of Natal with that of KwaZulu; if not, what steps are to be taken in regard to the Natal/KwaZulu area; if so,

(2) (a) why and (b)(i) what is the nature of, and (ii) who formulated, this plan;

(3) whether the Cabinet has reached a decision in this regard; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the decision;

(4) whether any persons other than members of the Cabinet were consulted regarding this plan; if not, why not; if so, (a) who, (b) when, (c) in what manner and (d) what were their recommendations;

(5) whether legislation is to be introduced to implement this plan; if so, when;  
(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the State President):

(1) I refer the hon member to a speech I made in this House on Friday, 19 April 1985.

The Special Cabinet Committee to which I referred will naturally discuss suggestions and proposals of mutual interest with any responsible Black

leader, including Chief Minister Buthezi.

(2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) Fall away.

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 28 May 1985: 86

Chinese persons: properties in White areas 1/6/87

\*5. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether Chinese persons may purchase property in White group areas; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what areas may they purchase property; if so,

(2) whether the purchasing of property by Chinese persons in White group areas is subject to any restrictions and/or conditions; if so, (a) why and (b) subject to what specified restrictions and/or conditions;

(3) whether any steps will be taken to remove these restrictions and/or conditions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

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

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Falls away.

New Questions:

D F Malan Airport: private aircraft

\*4. Maj R. SIVE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the owners of private aircraft are permitted (a) landing rights and (b) any other specified use of facilities at D F Malan Airport; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any steps are to be taken in respect of such (a) landing rights and (b) use of other facilities; if so, (i) what steps, (ii) when, (iii) why and (iv) who took the decision to take these steps;

(3) whether there are any other airports in Cape Town for use by owners of private aircraft; if so, (a) where are they situated, and (b) what facilities are available, in each case; if not.

(4) whether facilities for use by owners of private aircraft are to be provided anywhere in the Cape Peninsula, if not, why not; if so, (a) where, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) at what estimated cost;

(5) whether any of the costs of providing such facilities will be (a) borne by and/or (b) passed on to the owners of private aircraft who will use such facilities; if so, (i) why and (ii) in what manner;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, in respect of private pilots undergoing *ab initio* flying training but not in respect of licenced private pilots making use of the airport facilities. I have decided that the embargo on the *ab initio* flying training of private pilots must be introduced as from 1 January 1989 because increased runway demand makes it necessary to restrict usage to harmonize capacity with demand.

(3) Yes.

(a) At Fisantekraal and at Stellenbosch.

(b) Facilities at Fisantekraal aero-

Railways Police Staff Association (Police personnel);

3 September 1984 in the case of employees represented by the SA Footplate Staff Association (Footplate personnel);

1 October 1984 in the case of employees represented by Spoorbond (Motor Vehicle Drivers, Platelayers, Railworkers, etc);

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(3) whether any steps will be taken to remove these restrictions and/or conditions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

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

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

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*New Questions:*

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TUESDAY, 4 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version.

H0A

H0A

*Cape Times 5/6/85 (80)*

# Bill granting mancoms wider powers tabled

By **EBRAHIM MOOSA**  
Political Reporter

A BILL granting coloured and Indian management committees wider mandatory executive powers was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

This bill attempts to further improve relations between white local authorities and management committees. Mancoms had complained that most white local authorities did not effectively co-operate with them in matters regarding their communities.

However, the bill still makes the delegation of "final decision-making authority on specific aspects" to management bodies subject to the approval of the provincial administrator.

This will only be allowed after the administrator has consulted the Ministers of Local Government in the respective Ministers' Councils, the local authority and bodies concerned.

This clearly falls short of the recent demand made by the ruling Labour Party in the House of Representatives

for the transfer of executive powers from the administrator to the own affairs Minister of Local Government.

But against this is the LP's categorical rejection of autonomous ethnic local authorities. The two apparently contradictory positions required clarification from the party.

Indications therefore are that the LP will oppose the bill in its present form at the standing committee level.

The ruling National People's Party in the House of Delegates yesterday reiterated their demand for direct representation at local government level on a non-racial basis.

Mr Somaro Pachai, NPP constitutional affairs spokesman, said that the interim measures envisaged by the bill will not solve dissension at this tier.

The leader of the Opposition Democratic Workers' Party (DWP), Mr Denis de la Cruz, said he rejected the bill since his party was opposed to mancoms. He called for coloureds to be put back on the common voters' roll at local government level.



## GROUP AREAS

OPENING of Johannesburg's central business district to all races is imminent but, contrary to some reports, it is not yet law. The matter is still subject to recommendations by the Group Areas Board.

CBD Association chairman Nigel Mandy says Constitutional Development and Planning minister Chris Heunis has promised that Johannesburg's case will receive priority. This means that the open-trading proclamation could be issued by September.

"In February Heunis issued a news release stating that government was committed irrevocably to the establishment of free trading areas and that the necessary steps would be taken as soon as possible to provide the legal mechanism to achieve this aim.

"This was widely misunderstood and reported to mean that the opening has actually taken place, and last Thursday's notices in the Government Gazette further confused the public."

Mandy maintains there is nothing new about open trading in Johannesburg.

In November 1981 government proclaimed an open-trade area in the western part of the CBD, bounded by Commissioner, Sauer, Diagonal and President streets. This area has now been deproclaimed to enable the new and larger proclamation to take place.

"This concession was more cosmetic than real because, despite a proclamation 25 years ago designating the region as white, it is still occupied largely by Indian businesses and residents.

"Thus the open-trading proclamation will only legalise the existing business situation," says Mandy.

An inquiry carried out in 1982 showed that of about 1 300 businesses investigated, only 500 had only whites behind their counters. More than 220 were under Indian management — even though the survey excluded the traditionally mixed areas west of Sauer Street, south of Commissioner and east of Mooi streets.

"Central Johannesburg was a de facto grey trading area in which large num-

# Open CBDs not yet legal

By ISOBEL HUMPHREYS

bers of Indian, coloured and black shopkeepers, professional men and managers were operating without legal sanction. Some had traded unlawfully for more than 30 years.

"Johannesburg has been a multiracial city for many years — all that remains is to make it legal. Of the 350 000 people who converge on the CBD and industrial surroundings every day, two-thirds are Asian, black and coloureds. The socio-economic mix has changed and this is a step in the right direction because, if the economy continues to be restricted, Johannesburg will become a dying city."

The CBDs of the metropolitan areas are multiracial places in which everyone comes to work, for services and to shop.

"Existing leases and high rentals for shop premises in the CBD will prohibit dramatic change overnight. The opening of the CBD is seen simply as providing the opportunity to establish economically viable developments.

# Brand calls for land rights for city blacks

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Municipal Reporter

THE city engineer, Mr Jan Brand, has called for the repeal of the Group Areas Act and priority consideration of freehold rights for all blacks to cope with urbanisation in greater Cape Town.

The call is part of a list of recommendations in a report on urbanisation which is the City Council's official contribution to the President's Council committee investigating the movement of people to the cities.

While Mr Brand believes the process of urbanisation is the counterpart of economic development and of rising per capita income, he emphasises the need for development and job creation in rural and urban areas as a balanced plan for orderly urbanisation.

His picture of Cape Town shows a city — the fastest growing metropolitan area in South Africa — where, among various factors, demand for land is increasing at an "alarming rate". Conventional water sources could run out by the end of the century and most available industrial land is far from the homes of workers.

To meet the challenge, he says, greater Cape Town needs:

- More coloured housing land and the repeal of the Group Areas Act to "alleviate congestion of residential land".
- Priority consideration of freehold for all blacks in the Western Cape, acceptance of controlled squatting and promotion of site-and-service schemes.
- Establishment of a development corporation and credit and saving unions for housing provision and stimulation of self-help.
- Better rail links with major housing developments.
- Proclamation of more industrial land near Mitchell's Plain, Khayelitsha and Kuils River.
- Economic and planning freedom for food retailers in low-income areas with loan programmes for small-scale entrepreneurs.
- Recycling of water, cuts in household consumption, punitive tariffs for over-consumption and research into better waste disposal.
- Encouragement of cultural, sporting, and "talk" contact at primary school level.
- Promotion of adult education and job training.

# WCTA rejects open-CBD plan

CAPE TOWN 28/6/85  
Star Reporter

THE 2 000-strong Western Cape Traders' Association has rejected the government's plan to open defined Central Business Districts of cities and towns to "multiracial trade".

The government's intention in opening the CBDs was to allow "giant white businesses" into the black trading areas, the association said in a press statement.

"This would economically strangle small traders, and put them out of business," the statement said.

"Whilst we stand diametrically opposed to the Group Areas Act, we are nevertheless of the opinion that businessmen in the black areas should be protected from what can be referred to as monopolies.

"Until black businessmen are freed of all restrictions they must now operate under, white businessmen should not be allowed to enter the

black areas of our country."

The statement said the Group Areas Act had proved counter-productive to "white vested interests" because of black population shift. The fact that black business now had an economic advantage was no reason to protect white business, which had had "the lion's share" in the past.

The association called on the government to repeal the Group Areas Act entirely, and added that without it, "there would be no need for the introduction of the CBDs".

"How can blacks be absorbed into the free-enterprise system if they are not only restricted but also faced with unfair trade competition from big white chain stores, who already have a strong foothold in the black townships of the Western Cape?" the traders asked in the statement.

# I was hounded — black lawyer

80

By Phil Mtinkulu

*Bliss*

*Star 1/7/85*

A young black lawyer yesterday described how he had been hounded from various premises in Potgietersrus because of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Richard Ramodipa was addressing the vice-president of the Transvaal Law Society, Mr Stan Treisman, at a general meeting of the Black Lawyers' Association in Welkom.

Mr Treisman said earlier that the society was doing all in its power to have a blanket exemption for black lawyers from the Group Areas Act, section 10 and curfew regulations.

Mr Ramodipa said the lawyers were not impressed with the efforts of the law society.

"I will become personal. The Law Society has done nothing for me. I have been hounded from one office after the other in Potgietersrus."

"I do not accept the argument that it is a conservative town. Does this mean we have to leave it and go to practice in other towns?" he asked.

Mr Ramodipa said as soon as he found new premises the town council would pressurise his new landlord to evict him.

"This has been going on since 1981. At one place I found a sympathetic landlord who allowed me an office on his premises, but this was on condition that I did not display my nameplate. My clients did not know where I was.

"The other office I had was

the back of some buildings and it was difficult to find if one was not familiar with the area."

Mr Treisman said it was beyond the powers of the society to change the Group Areas Act. The society could only make representations for exemptions and in this regard it had had a measure of success.

The meeting did not discuss the question of a member who was allegedly referred to as a "kaffir prokureur" by a Lydenburg magistrate. The matter had already been referred to a local authority.

The association said, however, that members who were victims of discrimination must inform it so that a dossier could be compiled and be made public.

# Few official blessings mixed marriage couples

80

6/7/85

by  
**JOHN  
MACLENNAN**  
Political  
Staff



**T**HE Government is now warning couples who want to marry across the colour line of the pitfalls of apartheid, even though it has opened the way to mixed marriages.

The advice comes in the form of a circular which will be received this week by licensed marriage officers — including priests and magistrates — around the country.

They will be told, in short, to inform inquirers there is no special dispensation for mixed race couples, even though the legal bar to their union was lifted during the recent Parliamentary session with the scrapping of

The way has been opened for mixed marriages in South Africa, but now couples are to be told that there will be no special dispensation for them, even though the legal bar to their union has been lifted.

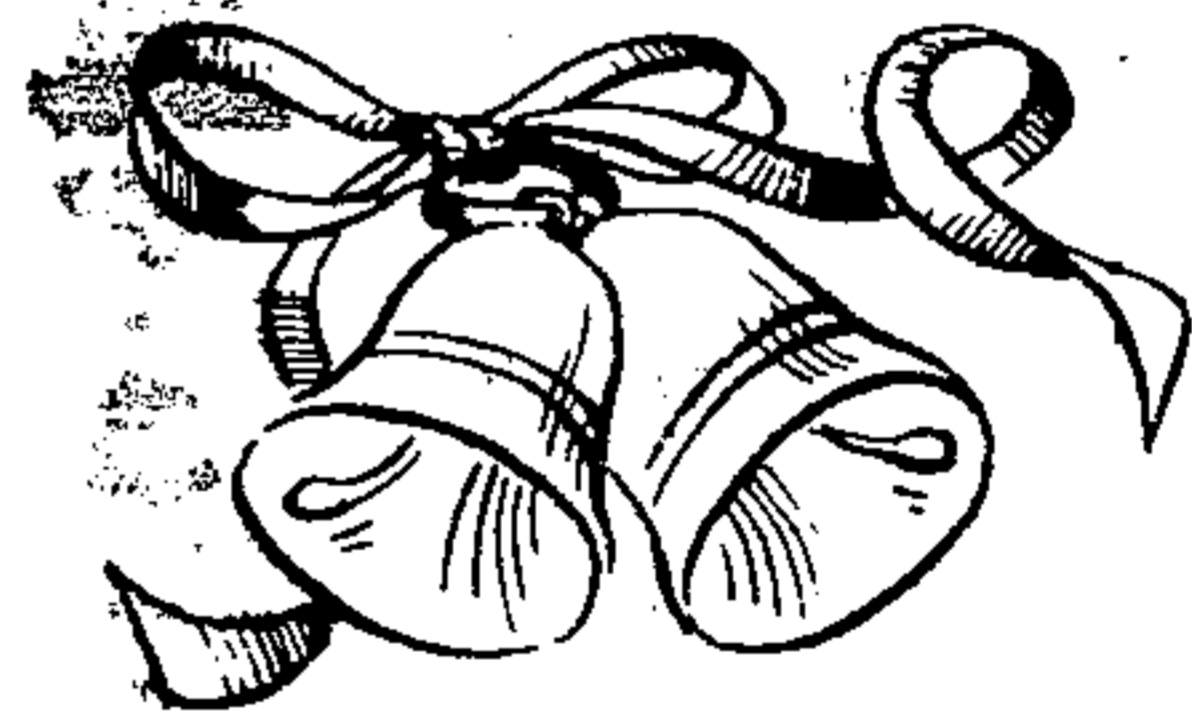
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It appears the Government is willing to accommodate mixed couples in a sort of legal limbo as long as officialdom suffers no embarrassment as a result.

---

the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

At the same time couples who were married illegally and without marriage certificates before the laws were removed from the statute books are still unable to obtain backdated marriage licences as this could be considered an admission of guilt by marriage officers who concluded the illicit unions in the first place.



Nor can the couples now obtain marriage certificates by going through the ceremony for a second time. A spokesman for one church, The Church of the Province, says this would be in conflict with Scripture.

## Reply to critics

The circular issued by the Department of Home Affairs follows the announcement in Parliament by former Home Affairs Minister F W de Klerk that his department would prepare guidance for marriage officers in the light of the Government's sanction for sex across the colour line.

He was replying to various critics, ranging from Bishop Tutu on the left to CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht on the right, who wanted to know how the Government could give the go-ahead to mixed race marriages without addressing a pile of related apartheid legislation.

They wanted to know, for example, where mixed race couples would be allowed to live, about the classification of their children and schooling. This is governed by such as the Group Areas and De-

tending couple have given any they marry in

If not, marriage they obtain info an MP. At the representatives of the fairs are also bad news. The what it was be.

FLASH  
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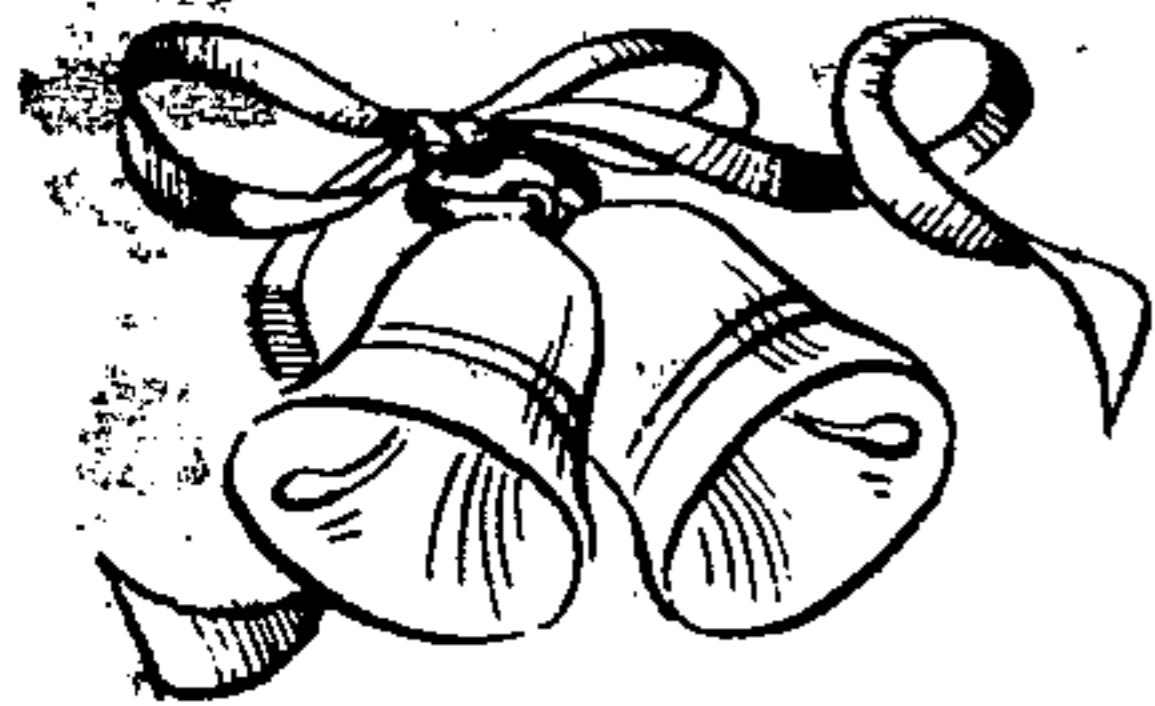
At the same time couples who were married illegally and without marriage certificates before the laws were removed from the statute books are still unable to obtain backdated marriage licences as this could be considered an admission of guilt by marriage officers who concluded the illicit unions in the first place.



**FLASHBACK: South Africa's first "legal" mixed marriage. The happy couple are Protas and Susan Madlala, who became man and wife in Durban.**

*w/c ARous 6/7/85 (20/80)*

'You won't believe how many people who were not white are now living in white areas ...'



Nor can the couples now obtain marriage certificates by going through the ceremony for a second time. A spokesman for one church, The Church of the Province, says this would be in conflict with Scripture.

## Reply to critics

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He was replying to various critics, ranging from Bishop Tutu on the left to CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht on the right, who wanted to know how the Government could give the go-ahead to mixed race marriages without addressing a pile of related apartheid legislation.

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If not, marriage officers are to suggest they obtain information from a lawyer or an MP. At the same time regional representatives of the Department of Home Affairs are also prepared to give them the bad news. The situation is, in fact, exactly what it was before.

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The family may also be allowed to live in a white area if the department can be convinced this is in the interests of the white community or that a move to a coloured area will cause great hardship.

These reclassification procedures existed before it became legal to get married across the colour line, and it seems both the police and affected couples have been turning a blind eye to the law for some time.



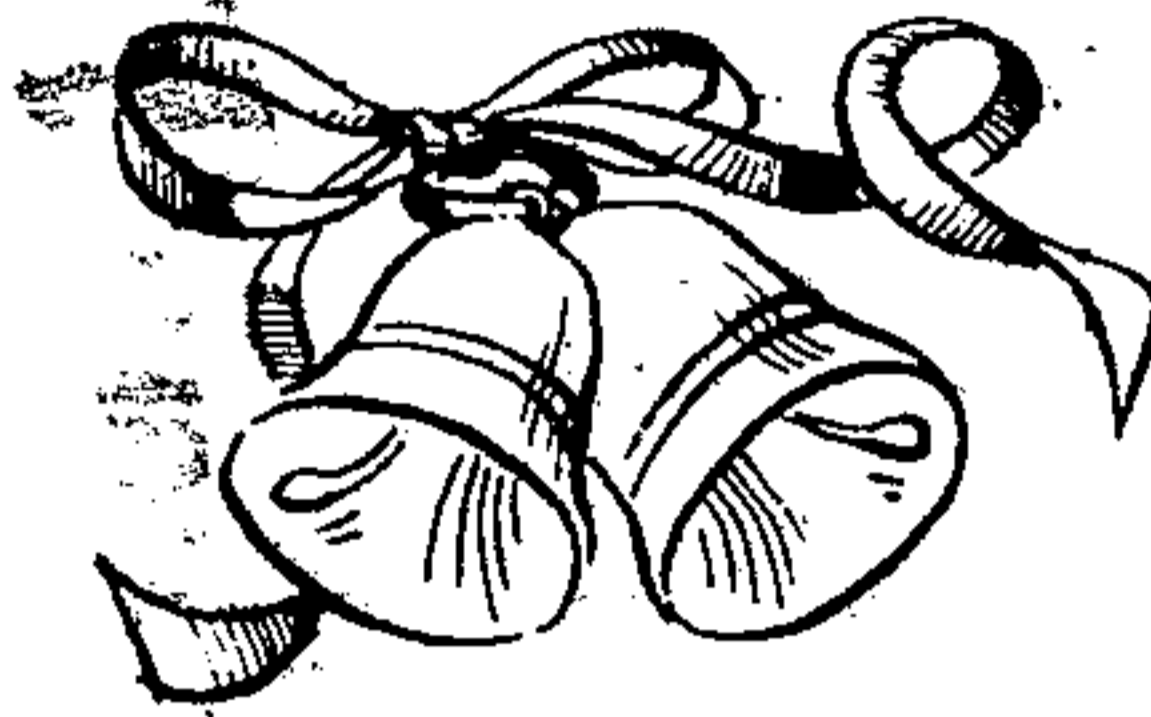
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They wanted to know, for example, where mixed race couples would be allowed to live, about the classification of their children and schooling. This is governed by such as the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts which are still in force.

### A new deal?

It was widely and inaccurately speculated the Government might, in the "guidance" mooted by Mr de Klerk, offer a new deal for couples who have endured marriages which are sanctioned by the church but illegal in the eyes of the law.

A document spelling out the guidance was drawn up and put to Mr De Klerk for approval, but he turned it down because the approach was regarded as being too formal. Instead marriage officers will be asked to have an informal chat with in-



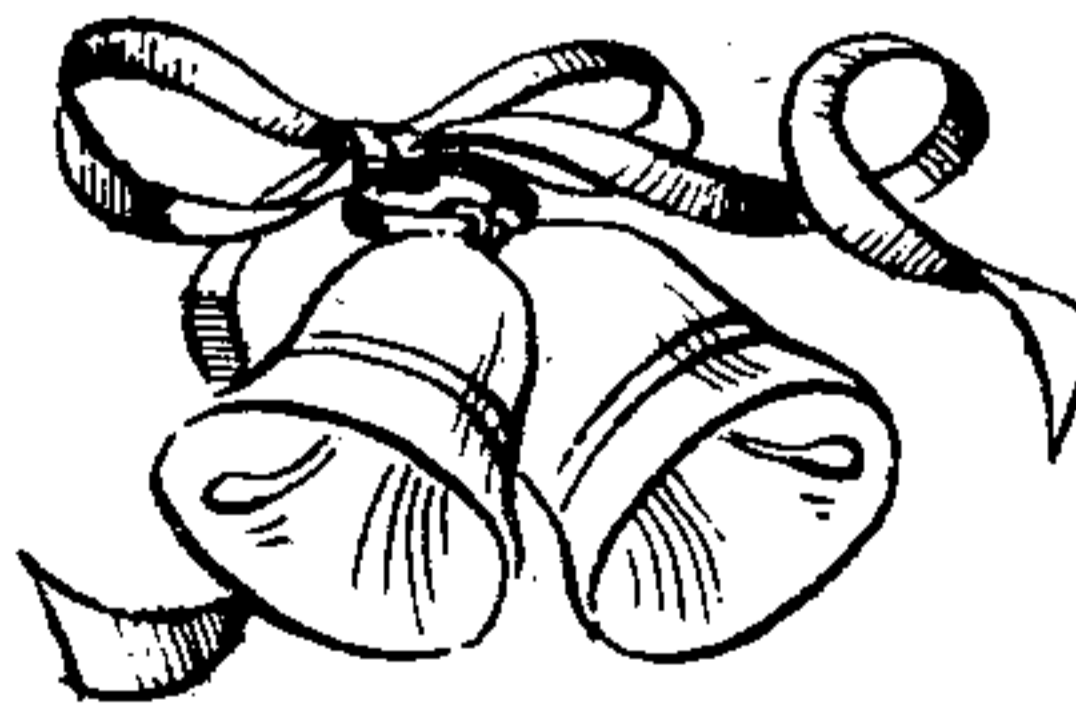
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*w/c ARBuis 6/7/85 238 80*

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### 'Unqualified' white

If a white man marries a woman of another race then he becomes an "unqualified white" in terms of the law. He and his wife and children will not be allowed to live in a coloured area and his children will not be registered as white.

Mr Gerrie van Zyl, director general of the Department of Home Affairs, says

there is some hope. A child will be reclassified as white if he or she is accepted by others as being white.

The family may also be allowed to live in a white area if the department can be convinced this is in the interests of the white community or that a move to a coloured area will cause great hardship.

These reclassification procedures existed before it became legal to get married across the colour line, and it seems both the police and affected couples have been turning a blind eye to the law for some time.

### Without trouble

Couples who agreed to be interviewed after the sex laws were abolished said they had previously moved into white areas without any trouble from the authorities or neighbours.

It appears the Government is willing to accommodate mixed couples in a sort of legal limbo as long as officialdom suffers no embarrassment as a result.

Mr van Zyl is of the opinion that those who apply for reclassification have and always will be accorded the greatest sympathy by his department.

"You won't believe how many people who were not white are now living in white areas," he says.

# 'Mixed' family face Group Areas Act prosecution

Argus Correspondent  
DURBAN.— A white Durban man and his coloured common-law wife whose six year relationship became "legal" with the scrapping of Section 16 of the Immorality Act, now face possible prosecution under the Group Areas Act.

Former policeman Mr Les Westlake, now a security officer, Miss Adrienne Cross and their two children, Shane, 4, and Sean, 3, have been living in their home in Stott Road, a white area of Fynnlands on Durban's Bluff for four months.

Before that they lived in flat in Hospital Road, South Beach, for six years.

"We've never been challenged before because of my relationship with Adrienne. When we go out together we have never been thrown out of any place anywhere," Mr Westlake said today.

He said he was asleep last Sunday when a policeman came to his house and asked him whether it was true there were coloured people living in the house.

He left saying he would return to have a look at Mr Westlake's identity document the next day.

The policeman called again on Monday, examined the identity document and told Mr Westlake he might be charged with breaking the Group Areas Act. He said the deputy attorney general would decide on whether to prosecute.

Miss Cross said she was raised by her grandmother who had also

lived with a white man. "I have never lived with coloured people. All my life I have lived with whites and I have always been treated as a white. Why now, all of a sudden should I have to go to live in a coloured area?"

They said the owner of the house knew Miss Cross was a coloured person but had no objections.

"This is ridiculous

when there is so much talk about the repeal of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act. What is happening?" asked Mr Westlake.

He said Shane attended a white pre-primary school in Durban and had had no problems.

"This is going to destroy our family," Miss Cross said. "If we are prosecuted what is going to happen to us? We

may end up being split up with me having to go and live in an area like Newlands East. Our lives are going to have to change totally. I just can't understand what is happening."

Captain Winston Heunis, PRO for the SAP, said they had acted only after receiving a complaint. As yet neither Mr Westlake nor Miss Cross had been charged.



# No rush in sight for open CBDs

THE Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is working "flat out" processing applications from local authorities for open trading areas.

And the Johannesburg application — which has been given special priority — is expected to be approved by the beginning of September. However, no rush of Indian, black or coloured traders into Johannesburg's CBD is expected after the proclamation.

Organised commerce and industry — the FCI, Assocom, the AHI and Nafcoc — support the opening of the CBDs as an important move away from economic apartheid, which has compressed Indian, coloured and black traders into their own areas where opportunities for expansion were severely limited.

According to a senior depart-

## Pretoria Bureau

mental official, up to the end of last month 22 local authorities had applied for open CBDs.

"Strangely enough," he said, only two had come from the Transvaal: Johannesburg and Springs. And Durban is so far the only city or town in Natal which has applied, though an application from Maritzburg is expected soon.

The official stressed it was no simple matter to process applications through all the stages laid down in the Act.

Most applications up to the end of June, he said, had come from the Cape, including Cape Town, George, Knysna, and most of the towns in the Western Cape and Boland.

Johannesburg, he said, had been given a special priority and procla-

mation should go through by September.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce general manager Marius de Jager said he did not expect a dramatic rush of Indians and blacks into the open trading area.

"The recession, the fact that the retail end of the economy is under severe pressure and the higher trading costs — including rentals — involved in central area trading will slow down the influx."

Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services in the House of Delegates, Boetie Abramjee, said there would be no storming of the newly-opened trading areas. "The Indian businessmen are there already. They are trading behind white fronts in most of the major urban areas in the Transvaal and Natal."

# Group Areas Act to stay

DURBAN — There could be no question of the Group Areas Act being repealed in the immediate future, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said here yesterday.

At the Natal National Party congress, Mr Heunis said there could also be no question of so-called grey areas being created.

Mr Heunis was dealing with a series of resolutions on constitutional issues.

He said that in order to protect the rights of minorities from being overwhelmed by majori-

ties it was necessary to clearly define both the minority and the majority. For this reason the Group Areas Act would have to remain but it should not be seen as a negative move but rather as an essential part of a positive situation.

The scrapping of the Prohibition of Improper Political Interference Act was not an instruction to start multiracial political parties, he added.

It was impractical to enlist members to a party when the constitution expressly excluded them from voting on the voters roll applicable to

that party's House of Parliament

Nothing had changed in this regard. The right to vote for a representative to any of the three Houses was strictly demarcated by the constitution and it made no sense to recruit members who could only vote on another House's voters roll.

Mr Heunis said he could not understand the resistance some people had to change.

"We cannot govern South Africa today with the platitudes of the past," he said to loud applause. — Sapa

See also P26.

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# Heunis: Group Areas to stay

From BARRY STREEK  
DURBAN. — One of the cornerstones of Nationalist race policies, the Group Areas Act, would not be scrapped, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Nor was there any talk of mixed residential areas, he said at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban.

Mr Heunis said the Group Areas Act should not be applied to the advantage of any particular group or to the detriment of any group, because if this was the case it was not justified.

## Entitled

He stressed that the aim of the law was to protect group interests.

"We say we accept the existence of groups and those groups are entitled to self-determination, although they are also entitled to a say in general affairs.

"The grouping of people is, and was, the standpoint of the government," Mr Heunis said.

He also criticised the delays in the issuing of Group Areas Act permits, after a delegate said an Indian businessman in Newcastle had not received a reply to his application after 14 months.

The refusal of a permit should not cause too much disruption and the issue of a permit should be in the interests of the group for whom the group area had been created.

## 'Grey areas'

Regional offices of his department had been instructed to take cognisance of the sensitivity of these applications.

Mr Heunis stressed, however: "There is no talk that the government is considering introducing grey areas. There is no talk that the government is considering scrapping the law."

He also said that community self-government could in fact be attained at the highest level and would in future be "the most important place where people will have self-determination rights".



Mr Chris Heunis



Mr Stoffel Botha

● The question facing South Africa was not whether blacks had the right to political participation, but how this would be achieved, Mr Heunis said.

Mr Heunis rejected a one-man-one-vote system as well as a fourth chamber of Parliament for black people.

The government accepted there had to be co-operation on representative levels and this had to be negotiated. But it had to be understood that this objective would not be found in a fourth chamber of Parliament.

"The constitutional solution will have to reflect the plurality of South Africa. That is the only basis by which elements of democracy can be obtained in South Africa."

## Permanence

He also criticised those right wing people who thought they could shoot their way out of the situation.

The government accepted the permanence of blacks in the urban areas and the political system would have to be adapted so that everyone could participate in decision-making, he said.

Mr Heunis rejected claims that local authority in the black residential areas had collapsed and said more than 80 percent of the black local authorities were functioning well.

"South Africa owes a debt of gratitude to those black leaders who are prepared to serve in

these councils at the risk of their property and lives."

The solution for black political rights did not lie in the Union Building in Pretoria, but in the homes, streets, factories and offices of South Africa.

"No government will be acceptable unless the people are acceptable to each other."

## Hinted

● Influx control in its present form — one of the most hated laws in South Africa — appears to be on the way out.

This was broadly hinted at by the State President, Mr P W Botha, last night in his speech to the Natal National Party congress.

He also announced that the government was to spend one billion rand over the next five years on improving under-developed towns and cities, not only in the metropolitan areas.

The government's decentralisation programme would also be "actively continued".

"On the question of influx control I can only say that the present system is outdated and too costly," said Mr Botha.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, admitted yesterday that University of Cape Town students were "indeed hit hard" by police when they marched through the streets of Rondebosch last week.

Mr Le Grange said student activists would not be given any room to move off their campuses.

He gave this tough line against student demonstrations after a delegate had complained that students were abusing state subsidies by their actions.

## 'Moving space'

"I can assure you the small group which received blows in Cape Town were indeed hit hard. That you can accept from me," Mr Le Grange said to the applause of the Congress delegates.

"You can also accept from me that they will not get any moving space in any way, on or off the campuses."

● The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, was yesterday re-elected Natal leader of the NP at the congress.

He is the NP candidate in the coming Port Natal by-election.

The previous vice-chairman, Mr Tino Volker, MP (Klip River) was elected chairman. He replaces the former Port Natal MP, Mr Pierre Cronje.

The new vice-chairmen are Mr Jurie Mentz, MP (Vryheid) and Mrs Emma Klopper, the wife of President's Councillor Mr Hendrik Klopper.



Africa. Hand ...

# Fedhasa request to end race bars

Staff Reporter

THE Federated Hotel liquor and Catering Association of South Africa (Fedhasa) has formally requested the elimination of all race restrictions on admission to hotels, restaurants and accommodation establishments.

This is one of the main recommendations contained in the submissions to the Liquor Board by Fedhasa.

## Shebeens

The board is reviewing the Liquor Act.

Other key submissions by Fedhasa include control of the use and prevention of abuse of alcohol, removal of sexual discrimination in the Liquor Act, removal of "excessive" police interference in consumption of liquor and legalization of shebeens.

The submissions are the result of more than a year of investigation in the industry and consultations with the Liquor Board, the police, the Tourism Board, various ministers, suppliers and other bodies. Due to the nature of the Liquor Act review, Fedhasa cannot publish full details of its submissions.

Broadly, however, the organization wants improved controls "where effective, necessary and desirable and deregulation where existing legislation is ineffective, unnecessary and undesirable".

## Implication

The formal request for opening hotels to all races paves the way for government to take this decisive step in that the biggest representative body in the hotel liquor and catering industry has indicated its members want such reform.

Liquor Board chairman Mr Tommy Vorster is on record as saying that racial differentiation in hotels will receive priority in during the review of the Liquor Act.

The implication is that moves to open up hotels to all races will take place even before the Liquor Act review is complete.

Such moves, if approved by Pretoria, would eliminate the need for so called "international" status for hotels wishing to cater for all race groups. Only the conventional rights of admission would remain in force.

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# A NEW W

# Pubs may <sup>ARGG'S</sup> be opened <sup>9/9/85</sup> to men, women of all races

Staff Reporter

PUBLIC bars may soon be opened to men and women of all races.

Sweeping changes to the Liquor Act are in the offing, including an end to all discrimination based on race or sex, following a Liquor Board investigation commissioned by the Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

The board has studied all aspects of discrimination in the Act and amendments will probably be introduced in Parliament next year.

Dr de Villiers said a first priority would be the removal of all discriminatory aspects still in the Act.

A spokesman for the Federated Hotels Association of South Africa (Fedhasa) said the industry's view of this was that licensees should be allowed to decide who should use their premises and on what conditions.

## PRIORITIES

Fedhasa's priorities in the reform of the Liquor Act are:

- Control of the use and prevention of the abuse of alcohol;
- Removal of racial and sexual discrimination in the Act;
- Removal of excessive police interference;
- Modernisation of the Act and simplification of the administration of the law.

In addition to the removal of racial discrimination Fedhasa has called for the licensing of shebeens to regularise and control liquor sales.

## DUAL INSPECTION

If the Liquor Act can be amended only in relatively limited terms in the short-term, Fedhasa believes amendments should concentrate on:

- Removal of all racial and sexual discrimination;
- Removal of dual inspections of hotels by police and the SA Tourism Board;
- Amendments to measures such as the nine-litre restriction on carrying liquor into black areas, liquor transportation, hours and days of sales.

By BRIAN POTTINGER

### THE Group Areas Act — one of the remaining cornerstones of apartheid law — is to be recast.

And there are growing indications that the principle of rigid residential segregation will be reviewed once it is recast as a Land Act.

The move comes amid dramatic and long-awaited Government steps to tackle the most bitterly resented apartheid laws which govern the lives of millions of black South Africans.

This week the Government unambiguously extended common citizenship to all South Africans and signalled the scrapping of the pass laws.

This leaves only separate amenities, Group Areas and the Population Registration Act as relics of apartheid.

Government sources this week confirmed the emphasis would now inevitably fall on the Group Areas Act — the legislative provision that has for 29 years ordered all communities in South Africa into separate racial corrals.

### Big changes

The President's Council is presently considering the amalgamation of a number of race statutes into one Land Act to deal with residential and commercial land allocation.

Indications from Government quarters are that the President's Council report will again be the "fig-leaf" under which the Government will launch major changes to the Group Areas legislation, in the same way the PC report on influx control has given Government the cover for the scrapping of the pass laws.

Included in the new law — sources suggest — will be greater flexibility in allowing people of one race to live in the group area of another race.

This is regarded as an inevitable result of the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act. Mixed married couples at present have to apply for a permit to live in a particular group area. This is seen by some in Government to be unsatisfactory.

### Muted

The principle of residential segregation still remains official National Party policy, but the policy is becoming increasingly muted.

At the National Party Orange Free State Congress this week Government spokesmen simply referred cautiously to retaining the "group character" of residential areas.

Elements within Government and on the President's Council are pointing a significant shift in this bedrock Government philosophy.

One suggestion is that residential title deeds should include provisions which would allow sale of the property to people of other races.

Upper income or highly cosmopolitan residential communities would thus be able to integrate while other suburbs would retain their racial uniqueness.

Progressive elements within the party — their views bolstered by the recent unrest — accept that attempts to create a black middle class must entail mobility for blacks away from racial ghettos.

They also point out that the process of separating people into their "own" areas is all but complete and the Government can now more easily allow "permeability" under controlled circumstances.

But the proposal is likely to encounter strong resistance from within the party and would create new problems for Government's constitutional policy — the establishment of an intricate system of "own" structures rooted in separate local authorities and linked by overarching structures for decision-making on "general" affairs.

The moves on Group Areas are part of a full-scale Government retreat from the Verwoerdian principles.

In the last seven years the Government has advanced trade unions rights to black South Africans and accepted the permanence of blacks in common South Africa.

Social segregation is being pared away. Mixed Mar-

□ To Page 2

Mixed suburbs next? <sup>80</sup> <sub>15/7/85</sub>

□ From Page 1

riages and Section 16 of the Immorality Act was scrapped this year and it is understood a major assault on separate amenities is likely in the new year.

Members of the House of Representatives who were planning civil disobedience campaigns next year against segregated facilities have apparently been advised to be patient.

At the same time the Government is putting finishing touches to amendments that will open all restaurants, bars and hotels.

And State subsidies for black private schools are now also on the cards — thus signalling a significant retreat from Verwoerdian "Bantu Education" which closed down mission schools and made black education the responsibility of the state.

This week's announcements by President Botha and the proposals by the President's Council — certain to be accepted by the Government — clear much of the ground for the next and vital stage: debate on constitutional options.

The extension of common citizenship to blacks living within common South Africa and dual citizenship to blacks living within the independent homelands now underlines the urgency of finding common political structures.

MIXED SUBURBS NEXT? <sup>80</sup> <sub>15/7/85</sub>

# 'High time' that Group Areas Act was eased

Mercury 16/9/85

Reddy

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**Mercury Reporter**  
IT WAS 'high time' the Government reviewed the policy of rigid residential separation among different races, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports in a Sunday newspaper that the Government would launch major changes to the group areas legislation, giving greater flexibility in allowing people of one race to live in the group area of another race.

'My reaction is that it should happen, but I think it is pure speculation that they (the Government) would.

'They have been tardy about opening up busi-

ness areas and I do think that it is high time they give attention to considering these matters.'

### 'Two pillars'

The Chief Minister in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said while he did not believe there had been a noticeable shift in Government thinking in this area, 'nobody in his right mind can oppose any mixing'.

He said the State President recently indicated in Parliament that there were 'two pillars he is not prepared to deviate from — mixing in residential areas and mixing in schools'.

'We stand for the total repeal of the Group

Areas Act and are going to push very hard for grey areas — we must create multiracial zones as pilot projects.

He said the Act had created 'real havoc' for the Indian community.

'Why should we have been chased out of Cato Manor, for instance?

'I believe that the Group Areas Act is an atomic bomb because its effects will be felt for a very long time.'

### 'Welcome'

The leader of Solidarity, Mr J N Reddy, said: 'I think that any move in this direction is most welcome.'

'The Group Areas Act has been a measure which has created a tremendous amount of

harm to the Indian community. In spite of all that's been done to provide housing, the trauma of having to leave their houses and move into areas which were not of their own choosing was tremendous.

'The time has come for people to have a choice in where they live,' he said, adding that movements into 'open' areas would to some extent depend on people's decisions to 'purchase and pay'.

Mr Reddy said regulations applying to business and residential areas were changing and he hoped 'this thinking on residential areas' would bring about change in the business field as well.



Article 1705

# Botha call to retain Group Areas Act

2/10/85

TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — President P W Botha today came out strongly in favour of retaining the Group Areas Act.

He intervened in a debate at the Cape National Party congress to sweep aside misgivings expressed by some delegates who suggested that scrapping of the controversial Act should be considered.

He urged the congress to accept a resolution that called for retention of the Act, of white residential areas and of the Assembly as a white body.

The congress did this and gave Mr Botha a standing ovation after his speech.

Mr Botha said the Group Areas Act did not discriminate against coloured, Indian and black.

He said it was not discriminatory to protect the right of population groups to have their own residential areas.

## MIDDLE CLASSES

Through the granting of property rights to groups other than white in their own areas middle classes had emerged which would not otherwise have developed.

Tampering with the Group Areas Act would affect the right of groups to their own culture and schools.

Mr Jannie Momberg, sports administrator and a delegate of the party's Helderberg branch, said it was necessary to send a signal to South Africa's friends abroad of a firm declaration of the party's determination to scrap apartheid. It should be made clear that apartheid was structure and not policy.

Mr Momberg said the resolution calling for the retention of the Group Areas Act was still apartheid-orientated and strengthened the image of selfish South African whites.

Mr J Carstens of Durbanville said it did not make sense to scrap the sexual apartheid laws while a restriction on where people could live was retained.

# Blacks lash out on Group Areas

3/10/85 STAR

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277

Black community leaders reacted with anger and disappointment to President Botha's statement yesterday that the Group Areas Act would not be scrapped.

Mrs Leah Tutu said Mr Botha was not "prepared to change anything in the basic structures of apartheid. In all his speeches, it is clear that he will continually endorse that apartheid is here to stay — as he did in yesterday's speech".

Katlehong's mayor Mr Thami Siluma said it was sad the Government did not realise the need to scrap the Group Areas Act.

"If the Act were scrapped, there would not be any drastic changes, as only people who could afford to stay in white suburbs would do so.

"The Government repealed the Mixed Marriages Act. The Group Areas Act is supposed to be the next one to go. It does not make sense to keep it as it contradicts the repeal of the other Act," Mr Siluma said.

## DENIAL OF RIGHTS

Mrs Joyce Harris, of the Black Sash, said the Act did not protect the rights of whites, coloured, Indians and blacks in their own areas.

"What it does is prescribe where the various population groups are permitted to live and denies them the right to live where they want to.

"To choose to live voluntarily within one's own population group is understandable and perfectly in order, but to be forced to live with them is a denial of rights.

"The Group Areas Act is fundamental to the whole policy of separation which has never given equality and never will.

"The retention of the Group Areas Act indicates that Mr Botha and his Government are prepared to reform only within their own parameters," she said.

# Hopes and doubts on Group Areas Act

STAR 80  
3/10/85

While hopes grow that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped, blacks living in white urban areas are still being threatened with eviction.

"Indians are not buying property in Fordsburg as expectations are high that the Act will be scrapped," said the managing director of the Corporate Group of Companies in Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany.

"Sales have dropped by about half."

He said the property market in Fordsburg, a group area west of Johannesburg's central business district, was down as people were holding back hoping that other areas would be open to them.

## THREATENED

Mr Kharsany said the Indian property market situation was artificial and prices were inflated because there was too little supply in relation to the demand.

He also blamed the recession, high interest rates and the general shortage of money.

The vice-chairman of the Action Committee to

Stop Evictions (Actstop), Mr Mohamed Dangor, said that, as blacks living in white urban areas were still being threatened with eviction, the Group Areas Act was not about to be abolished.

Mr Dangor said several blacks living in three Hillbrow flats were served with eviction notices recently.

He said the landlords had received letters from a senior public prosecutor from the Johannesburg Magistrates Court, Mr A Lambrecht, threatening prosecution unless they told their black tenants to leave.

"This is another way of circumventing the earlier Supreme Court ruling which stipulated that 'illegals' who had no alternative accommodation had to remain where they were," he said.

The black tenants had declared that they would not move from the flats and had called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

He said that people were also resisting any move to the new flats in Newclare put up by the Government to house "illegals".

Labour Party to challenge Government on Group Areas Act

# Cabinet clash

w/c ARGU<sup>s</sup>  
5/10/81

PO

## Bedevelled human relations

In the House of Representatives earlier this year a Labour Party motion calling for the repeal of this Act and related legislation was vigorously supported by all the party's MPs who spoke in the debate.

One of the main arguments was that the Act was discriminatory, that it had incited race hatred and had bedevilled human relations in South Africa.

Mr Jacobus Oosthuizen, MP for Swartland, who introduced the motion, said: "This Act is a symbol of rejection of people. No other law has caused more heartbreak, misery and suffering... land, houses, businesses, schools and even churches have been taken away from us."

Other comments from Labour Party MPs in the House included:

Mr Samuel Louw (Rust Ter Vaal): "This Act left us filled with mistrust; with grief and sorrow our people had to move out of areas without having anywhere to go. The Group Areas Act has led to a high crime rate. There has been unrest in many areas because of this Act."

Mr Martin Swartz (Upington): "This is the hurtful Act which has uprooted our people and has broken and ruined them, both spiritually and materially. It led to riots, arson and revolutionary elements attempting to reject law and order in our country and fan the fires of violence and revolutionary change. Interfere with a man's home, his wife and children, and he becomes rebellious."

## Fruits of reform

In an outspoken attack on the Group Areas Act recently, Mr Hendrickse warned that his party might have to rethink its participation in the tricameral Parliament if more tangible fruits of reform were not forthcoming.

He called on the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to use his influence to stop all evictions under the Group Areas Act and to leave in peace those mixed couples living in white areas.

Mr Hendrickse was quoted as saying the Government was making a "mockery" of its declared reformist policies by continuing to apply Section 12 of the Group Areas Act.

This section makes it illegal for any mixed couple to live in a white area.

When President Botha defended the Group Areas Act at the National Party's Cape congress this week he denied emphatically that it was a discriminatory law. He argued that each racial group was entitled to its own area.

FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Political Staff

A SERIOUS clash of opinion in the Cabinet is expected to emerge tomorrow when Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse, a Cabinet member, spells out at a public meeting his party's condemnation of the Group Areas Act — one of the pillars of apartheid which President Botha says he will not repeal.

Mr Hendrickse is expected to indicate just how deep his dissent is and how far he is prepared to go in challenging the Government and other members of the Cabinet on this issue.

This will be Mr Hendrickse's first reaction to President Botha's defence of one of the most hated apartheid laws at this week's Cape National Party congress and the President's announcement that it will stay on South Africa's statute books.

Mr Hendrickse will speak at a party rally in Uitenhage tomorrow afternoon.

The rally, which will be part of the Labour Party's Eastern Cape regional congress, is expected to be attended by all five coloured Ministers of the House of Representatives and by other MPs and top party officials.

In an interview on the eve of the congress, which begins today, Mr Hendrickse declined to comment on President Botha's statement but confirmed that he would deal with it in his address tomorrow.

All Mr Hendrickse was prepared to say in the interview was that he still stood by what he had said previously about the Group Areas Act.

The Labour Party has consistently condemned the Group Areas Act and its members have repeatedly called for its repeal along with that of other apartheid laws and practices.



The Rev Allan Hendrickse

# 'To hell with Group Areas'

CAPL TIM V  
7/10/85

Political Staff

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The Labour Party wanted to say loudly and emphatically "to hell with the Group Areas Act", the Rev Allan Hendrickse told about 1 500 people in Uitenhage yesterday.

His statement comes in the wake of a declaration by the State President, Mr P W Botha, that the principle of group areas was non-negotiable.

The Labour Party leader said people should have the right to associate with whom they wished and to live where they wanted to.

"Either we must learn to live together as people or perish as fools."

If there was one section of the population that should be bitter about the whole question of uprooting it should be "this section of the population", he said, adding that some 80 000 families had been uprooted.

"Where were the Black Sash and the Molly Blackburns when the people of South End were uprooted? Where was Bishop Tutu?" he asked. "Where were they when people were removed from District Six?"

"While we can forgive, we cannot forget."

Mr Hendrickse also lashed out at the Progressive Federal Party and described the proposed Convention Alliance sponsored by the PFP and Inkatha as "stillborn".

# 6 City cinemas to open to all

**Staff Reporter**  
 SIX of Cape Town's cinemas are to be opened to all races. The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said that in terms of representations made to the government by Ster-Kinekor and UIP-Warner, cinemas in the Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Maritzburg central business districts and drive-in cinemas would be allowed to open to all. Theatre companies would have

to submit individual applications. Industry sources said all drive-in cinemas owned by the two main cinema chains and 22 indoor cinemas in city centres would be affected. The number of seats affected is 9 502. In Cape Town, 1 514 cinema seats will be open to all races. The City cinemas affected are the Metro Oscar in Adderley Street, the Golden Acre 1, 2 and 3, and the Monte Carlo 1 and 2 on the Foreshore. Suburban cine-

mas are not affected by the relaxation as they do not fall within the central business district. Geoffrey Allen reports that anti-apartheid pressure on American film suppliers to South Africa had forced the change. The pressure was put on the government in February when both UIP-Warner and Sol Kerzner's recently acquired Sabel (Ster-Kinekor) said they could not operate under the existing circumstances for political and financial reasons.

Aircraft	15	Burger	5	Column	5	Horoscope	11	TV	2	The
Amusement	11	Business	15-16	Comics	11	Racing	17	Weather	2	
Births, etc	10	Cinema	6	Crossword	8	Radio	11	Women's	6	
Bridge	8	Classified	10-14	Editorials	8	Sport	17-18	World Report	4	

APR 65 8/10/85 (80)

CITY/NATIONAL

# Rajbansi joins call to end Group Areas Act

## Political Staff

DURBAN. — The controversy over President P.W. Botha's insistence on retaining exclusive group areas took another turn today with Cabinet member Mr. Amichand Rajbansi calling for the repeal of the Act.

In an interview today Mr. Rajbansi said that he backed his Cabinet colleague, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, in his strong opposition to group areas.

"We are working together and intend to raise the issue at various places and in next year's session of Parliament," he said.

He could not comment on whether the matter would be raised at Cabinet level, as "I cannot discuss what happens there".

Mr. Hendrickse strongly criticised the Act and the intention to

keep it when he spoke at the Eastern Province congress of the Labour Party at the weekend.

Mr. Botha has also come under pressure from members of the President's Council, who say he has overtaken the current President's Council investigation into the Group Areas Act.

## Act may be renamed

A spokesman for the President's office said today that Mr. Botha has "stated his views on the Group Areas Act and residential areas. He has nothing further to add.

"His entire statement to the National Party Cape congress must be read and should not be quoted selectively."

Senior Government spokesmen were today saying the Group Areas Act need not be retained but was likely to be redrafted under another name. This, they claimed, was not a contradiction of what

President Botha had said, as the President was referring to exclusive residential areas, which was not the same as the Group Areas Act.

The spokesmen, who did not want to be named, said although exclusive areas would be retained, forced removals and possibly the prohibition on mixed areas would be removed.

The resolution, which was accepted by the Cape congress, clearly called for a retention of the Group Areas Act.

President Botha, in speaking of the resolution, came down firmly in favour of exclusive residential areas which he said was the basis of community protection, including separate education facilities.

He added that there were certain administrative problems which had to be changed to make the acceptable parts of the Act more acceptable.

He did not define the problems.

# The Nat bull balks at the Group Areas gate

STAR 10/10/85 80

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

President Botha's evident inflexibility over the principles of the Group Areas Act has brought this controversial piece of legislation to the fore of the great reform debate.

He told the Cape National Party congress last week in Port Elizabeth that it was not a disgrace to protect the different race groups by giving them the right to their own residential areas. As far as he was concerned the Group Areas Act, which, among other things, reserved certain areas for the exclusive use of only one particular population group, was not based on discriminatory principles.

In saying this, the President stifled further congress calls for the repeal of the Act and it instead endorsed a resolution which called for its retention.

Outside the hall there were angry and bitter words.

Some members of the President's Council were reportedly furious that the President had pre-empted the findings of the council's current investigation into the Group Areas Act.

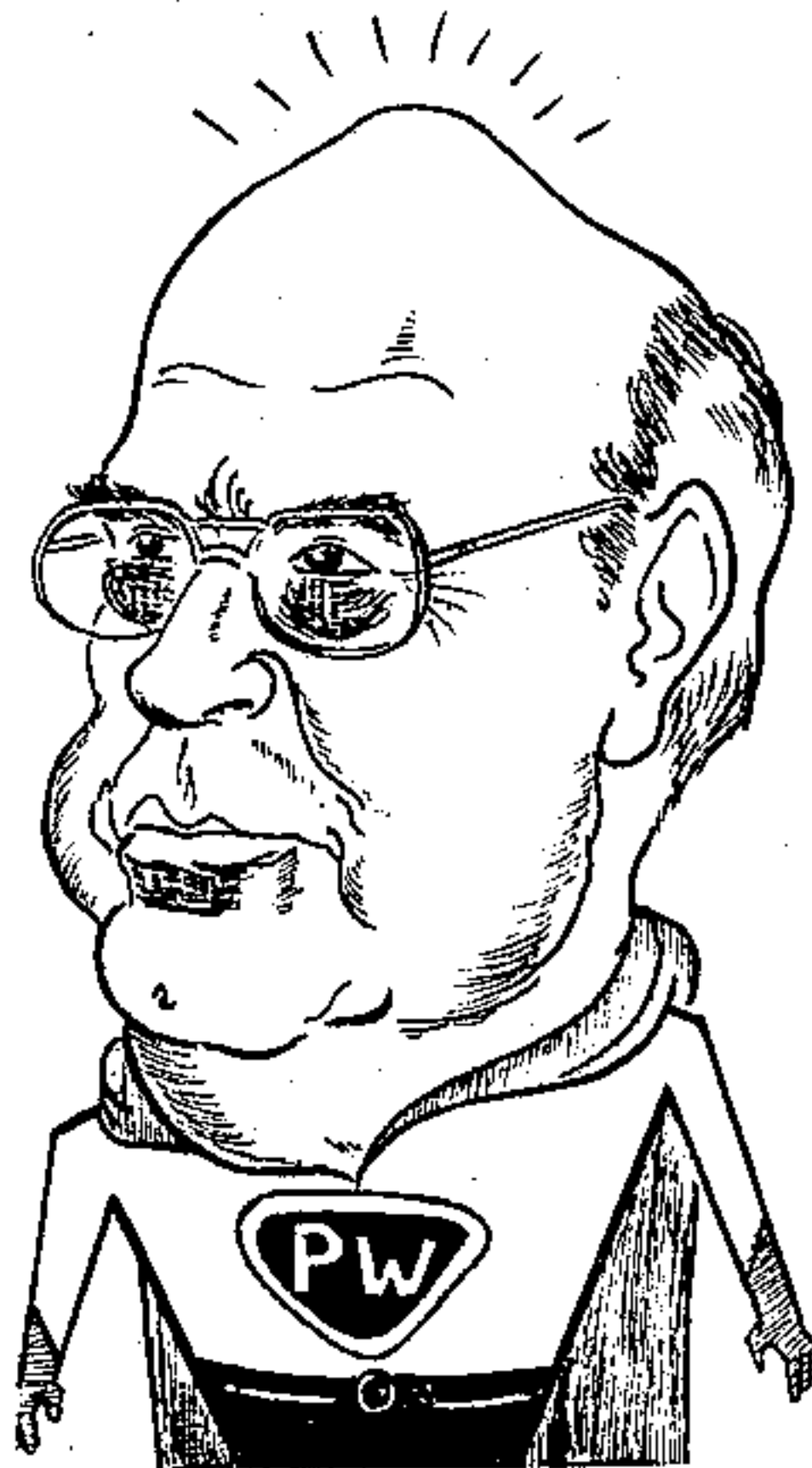
The council had been commissioned by Mr Botha himself to examine the provisions of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

The more general reaction was that Mr Botha had poured cold water on his reform programme, and, in the minds of many critics, had undone whatever good there had been in his earlier pronouncements at the same congress that he was willing to include blacks in the President's Council.

Government leaders had talked of an open agenda for negotiations in one breath and in the next had declared the principles of group areas, a cornerstone of apartheid, were non-negotiable, it was said.

Days after the President's announcement, the coloured Labour Party, without which the Government's tricameral Parliament would collapse, declared that it rejected group areas "loudly and clearly".

The party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said that people must have the right to associate and live wherever they wanted to. "Either we must learn to live together as people or perish as fools," he said.



PW the unbendable

Suddenly, unexpectedly President Botha pulled up short at the final National Party congress in Port Elizabeth. He made it clear that any form of repeal of the Group Areas Act was out of the question. On this he would not bend. It was an announcement that clearly caught even some of his staunchest supporters off balance.

The timing of Mr Botha's emphatic stand on the matter was puzzling.

It looked as if the Government was faltering almost at the end of its long road of reform.

Seen from the President's point of view, it was a clear statement of what the Government was not prepared to concede in its reform process: equal opportunities and full political rights for all race groups are one thing, the guarantee that minority groups (especially whites) may live in their own areas, run their own affairs and (most important to whites) reserve their own schools, is quite another.

The President had no doubt been stung by right-wing claims that the Government was going soft on white rights, and that white children would soon no longer be entitled to their own schools.

But there were also many National Party members present at all the congresses who were in favour of at least a substantial compromise on the Group Areas Act.

Several Cape delegates expressed their unhappiness that the President had effectively blocked any reform of the law, while at one at least of the provincial congresses, senior office-bearers argued behind closed doors that some mixed or "grey" residential areas should be allowed.

This was in spite of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, telling the Natal National Party that such grey areas were "out of the question".

Pressure to at least modify the Group Areas Act will come from all quarters now.

Moderate black leaders will use its continued existence as possibly the biggest stumbling block to negotiation.

International critics will hold up the law as the best example that the National Party is not sincere about change.

The great majority of members of Parliament (all the coloured, Indian and PFP members) are in favour of its repeal.

National Party liberals, including perhaps some Ministers, are anxious to consolidate the Government's reform programme and are pragmatic enough to realise that the Group Areas Act has to be negotiable.

The likely compromise acceptable to the Government, say within a year or two so as to get some distance away from Mr Botha's inflexible stand, is to allow local communities to make the ultimate choice.

There are in fact already mixed residential areas in all the major South African cities, and trying to impose segregation on these will be about as feasible as unscrambling an omelette.

Instead, the Government is likely to continue to turn a blind eye on these areas, then eventually accept that local communities have the right to have integrated zones.

Could the National Party then find that, as in the case of the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, the white community "no longer needs a law to protect itself"?



# Scrap Group Areas Act — Matie student leaders

MCA's 22/10/85

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Education Reporter  
MATIE student leaders have voted for the Group Areas Act to be scrapped

A motion calling for the Act's "total repeal" was adopted by an eight-vote majority at a meeting of Stellenbosch University's student parliament last night, a parliament member confirmed today.

The decision follows Friday night's student parliament vote of support for proposed talks by a student group with the youth wing of the African National Congress.

Proposing the motion, Mr Johan Theron said the Group Areas Act furthered apartheid and its repeal was necessary for peaceful reform.

## Abstentions

Twenty-seven voted in favour, with 19 against and six abstentions.

Another motion — expressing concern about the state of emergency and asking the Government to end it as soon as possible — was rejected by 33 votes against, 15 in favour and four abstentions.

● A spokesman for the office of the rector, Professor Mike de Vries, said today no extraordinary meeting of the university's council had been scheduled, as reported in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper.

The report said President P W Botha, who is also chancellor of the university, had asked Professor de Vries to call the meeting to discuss their "difference of opinion" over Government action in withdrawing the passports of the eight Maties planning to visit the ANC.

## Viewpoint

Professor de Vries said at the time that withdrawing the students' passports was "not the best way of getting students to change their viewpoint".

"No council meeting has been scheduled at this stage and we know of no request from the State President that there be one," the spokesman said.

The next meeting of the university's council was scheduled for Saturday November 9, he said.

## Hendrickse warns pupils

DURBAN. — The Labour Party leader, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, yesterday warned coloured pupils of the consequences of refusing to sit for year-end examinations.

Addressing his party's Natal provincial congress here yesterday, he said his council of ministers backed the decision of Education Minister Mr Carter Ebrahim for exams to go on as scheduled.

Pupils who had been given study grants and skipped examinations would have to repay the amounts.

"Those who write their examinations and fail can be assured of a second chance in the supplementary examinations, but those who refuse to sit for exams will not be allowed to return to school." — Sapa

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ARGUS 7/11/85

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CITY/NATIONAL

# Black urbanisation: Govt tells of plans

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In its drive to step up urbanisation of blacks the Government plans to expand existing towns and create site and service areas for properly organised housing, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr P J Badenhorst, said here today.

It is likely too, that coming legislation will open the way for the development of new towns on private land.

Speaking at a seminar on black home-ownership, co-ordinated by the American Chamber of Commerce and the South African Institute for Housing, Mr Badenhorst said: "The State is looking at the question of uncontrolled squatting on a national basis and it is obvious that decisions in this regard must now be taken."

## Influx control, squatters

"The questions of influx control, citizenship and the relocation of squatter communities are being addressed by the Government so that urbanisation can take place.

"Answers to these problems can be expected soon."

Referring to the urbanisation of blacks as the "most significant social phenomenon facing South Africa up to the year 2000", the Deputy-Minister said city populations would double within 15 to 20 years and that about 86 percent or 16 million would be black people.

Calling for greater involvement by the private sector in housing, he said financial institutions, pension funds and insurance houses would have to become more actively involved.

## Informal private sector

"The informal private sector must be stimulated so as to provide housing and building materials to individual families," he said.

"Work is already under way to formulate proposals for the deregulation of, among other things, informal sector activities."

The United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, told delegates that US companies fully supported the effort by South African business to speed the abolition of influx control, which had been as "iniquitous as it has been impractical".

## "Abolish Group Areas Act"

Committing US business to the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the ambassador said enjoying the rewards of the free-enterprise system also meant the right to live where one's means permitted.

The ambassador said that while there was no let-up in the American platform which advocated disengagement and disinvestment in South Africa, a counter-movement "has begun to be heard".

"There is clear and encouraging evidence of a trend in the US to convert emotional energy on the issue into positive involvement," he said.

AK645 20/11/85

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# PC urges equal business opportunities for all races

## Political Staff

THE President's Council has recommended the scrapping or adjustment of a number of important apartheid laws, including the Group Areas Act, to create equal business opportunities for all race groups.

In a report tabled in the President's Council today, the council's economic committee has called for the appointment of a technical committee by

the Department of Constitutional Development to investigate urgently legislation and required amendments affecting racially discriminatory business practices.

The committee could not reach total agreement on the future of the Group Areas Act and has left the problem to the constitutional committee of the council.

The committee has however recommended that the recent amendments to the Group Areas Act be extended to open all business areas to all race groups wherever they are.

The committee's report says some of the members were outspoken in their criticism of the act and pointed out that it restricted the opportunities of Asian, black and coloured businessmen and was in conflict

with the principles of a free market economy.

Other members said the act had advantages as it had provided opportunities that would not have existed if only market forces were the determining factors.

The committee said procedures in opening up business districts should be constantly reviewed "so that delays in obtaining proclamations can be

minimised and access to business premises expedited."

The economic committee agreed with the recent report of the council's constitutional committee that the influx control regulations in the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act should go.

This act and the Black Administration Act should be "critically examined and amended to bring about a situ-

ation where black businessmen are governed by measures which are equivalent to the provincial, local government and other provisions applicable to whites."

The committee calls for the introduction of full land ownership rights for blacks but without the abolition of existing rights such as 99-year leasehold which were cheaper forms of land tenure.

NEWS 20/11/85

# 'Drastic new planning of black areas needed'

## Political Staff

DRASTIC replanning of black urban areas was needed to encourage black business development, according to a report of the economic committee of the President's Council.

The committee has called for urgent amendments to legislation dealing with the establishment and town planning schemes for blacks.

The committee said it had been struck by the restrictive effect of the physical layout of residential areas on the business development of Asian, black and coloured communities.

The problem had been created because Asian, black and coloured areas had been primarily developed as satellite residential areas with commercial activities centred on the white areas.

The committee recommended that in reviewing township layouts specific attention should be given to:

- The creation of centrally situated core business areas;
- The establishment of administrative, cultural and social services in the core areas to encourage spontaneous gravitation to the areas;
- The introduction of urban renewal measures to create opportunities;
- The design of hierarchic street patterns to enhance the core concept;

The committee also recommended that in higher order streets mixed land use should be permitted to enable small businessmen to carry on selected commercial or manufacturing activities on the sites where they live.

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CAL TIMES 21/11/85  
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**Equality plan  
for business**

By BARRY STREEK  
A BOLD plan to remove all racial restrictions on businesses, reduce the number of regulations on small businesses and increase the involvement of blacks in the economy was published yesterday by the Economics Committee of the President's Council.

Dr Piet Koornhof, chairman of the President's Council, said at a press conference the aim of the report was "to involve greater participation of all the people in the economic system".

"My wish is that this report will make a great contribution to more employment in South Africa."

"The more you get into the system the better — and the longer they stay there the better," Dr Koornhof said.

The committee called for the urgent appointment of a technical committee to remove racially discriminatory measures and urged that it be replaced by a policy of "equivalence" for all businessmen.

It said that "a large number of legislative measures apply solely in respect of Asian, black and coloured entrepreneurs and are both discriminatory and restrictive".

The committee called for an ongoing process of statutory deregulation and the examination of "all existing laws, regulations and administrative practices which unnecessarily hamper economic development and especially small business development".

It recommended that the State President be given powers to suspend the operation of legislation regarding small enterprise and bigger business, pending the next session of Parliament, to "speed up the process of deregulation".

● More reports on PC publication, page 15

**crack of dawn**



"I think what Louis means is the fewer the pictures the better the unrest picture looks."

**BUSINESS BRIEF**

Gold (close)	\$325,75
Rand	\$0,3705/15
FT index (close)	1106,00
BD 100	1088,30
Dow Jones	1439,22

# PC committee: lift trade law curbs

21/11/85 DISPATCH 30 80

CAPE TOWN — Laws discriminating against black, coloured and Asian businessmen should be repealed in order to give them full and free participation in the economy, the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council has recommended.

This and other important recommendations are included in the report of the committee on a strategy for small business development and deregulation, tabled in the President's Council yesterday.

Central to the theme of the report is acceptance of the principle of "equivalence" — that all businessmen in South Africa should be able to run their businesses without restriction on the basis of colour.

The committee,

chaired by Dr F. P. Jacobsz, identifies the Group Areas Act and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act as being of "extreme importance because they deny Asian, black and coloured businessmen and potential businessmen access to the economically dominant areas of the country."

However, the report says the committee could not reach consensus on the principle of the Group Areas Act as a whole and points out that its terms of reference require it to look at only those sections of the act that restrict trading in proclaimed or controlled areas.

Another committee of the President's Council is presently investigating the whole Group Areas Act.

The thrust of the report deals with ways to make it easier for small businessmen in both the formal and informal sectors to gain access to the economy.

Recognition is given to the fact that the small business sector is an important source of job and income creation. In

general terms, the committee recommends that "entrepreneurial talent in the informal sector should be nurtured and not persecuted."

A major departure from present methods of financing small business is contained in the recommendation that the Small Business Development Corporation should be given power to issue bonds in which private and institutional investors could invest, and that the bonds should qualify for inclusion in prescribed investment portfolios of financial institutions.

The report says that to achieve the desired goals in the short term, the Competitions Board should be given wider powers, delays in dealing with applications for open trade areas should be minimised, and the National Manpower Commission should be given the task of implementing deregulation.

This should include looking at methods of stripping away unnecessary red tape that inhibits small businesses.

— Sapa.  
See also page 17.

# Move to scrap all business race bars

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Mercury 2/11/85

**Mercury  
Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN**—All racial restrictions on businessmen, including the operation of the Group Areas Act, should be scrapped, the Economics Committee of the President's Council has recommended.

In its report, released yesterday, it supported the principle of full and free participation in economic activities by

all population groups. The committee said the aim should be that Section 19 of the Group Areas Act, which removes racial restrictions on businesses, should be applicable to 'all premises zoned for business purposes and to all industrial premises in terms of Section 49 A of the law.'

The committee's report said: 'Access to markets is a fundamental precondition for participation in economic activity and any restriction on access would represent an overriding inhibition on the development of small business.'

## Objectives

For Asians, blacks and coloureds the Group Areas Act, 1966, is a fundamental problem because it restricts their right to establish and operate business concerns in the economically dominant areas of the country.

The Act, as it affected the economic activities of those groups, was in di-

rect conflict with the objective of increasing the participation in the economy of those economically less developed communities and of improving their perception of the merits of the free-market system.

'Privileged access for white businessmen to economic activity cannot be reconciled with the true nature of the market, which recognises only the ability to pay and the ability to supply.'

The committee also warned against the 'local option' inherent in the implementation of Section 19, which enabled all races to trade in open business districts, because of the role local authorities had to play as the applicants for the establishment of free trade areas.

This option, as it existed in practice although not on the statute book, could work against the economic participation of Indian, black and coloured business communi-

ties in towns and cities where attitudes were not sympathetic to the accommodation of these communities in business.

The committee wishes to point out that in an economically integrated society the economy is indivisible and group restrictions on access to business can hardly be regarded as being in the best interests of society as a whole and of the developing communities in particular.

## Prejudice

It also noted the presence of 'an awareness of the negative effect of racial prejudice on the development of entrepreneurs in particular communities.'

'The committee was informed by numerous businessmen from the affected communities of many instances where colour prejudice and not merit restricted economic activities,' it said.

● See also Page 10 and Editorial Opinion



# 'Colour should not restrict businessmen'

CAPE TOWN—Laws discriminating against black, coloured and Asian businessmen should be repealed in order to give them full and free participation in the economy, the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council has recommended.



Chairman of the President's Council Committee for Economic Affairs, Dr F P Jacobsz ... 'everyone must participate freely and fully.'

This and other important recommendations are included in the report of the committee on a Strategy for Small Business Development and Deregulation, tabled in the President's Council yesterday.

Central to the theme of the report is acceptance of the principle of 'equivalence' — that all businessmen in South Africa should be able to run their businesses without restriction on the basis of colour.

### Controlled

The committee, chaired by Dr F P Jacobsz, identifies the Group Areas Act and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act as being of 'extreme importance because they deny Asian, black and coloured businessmen and potential businessmen access to the economically dominant areas of the country'.

However, the report says the committee could not reach consensus on the principle of the Group Areas Act as a whole and points out that its terms of reference require it to look at only those sections of the Act that restrict trading in proclaimed or controlled areas.

### Job creation

Another committee of the President's Council is presently investigating the whole Group Areas Act.

The thrust of the report deals with ways to make it easier for small businessmen in both the formal and informal sectors

to gain access to the economy.

Recognition is given to the fact that the small business sector is an important source of job and income creation. In general terms, the committee recommends that 'entrepreneurial talent in the informal sector should be nurtured and not persecuted', while growth in the formal sector should be given high priority.

The report says that to achieve the desired goals

in the short term, the Competitions Board should be given wider powers; delays in dealing with applications for open trade areas should be minimised; and the National Manpower Commission should be given the task of implementing deregulation. This should include looking at methods of stripping away unnecessary red tape that inhibits small businesses.

— (Sapa)

● See Editorial Opinion

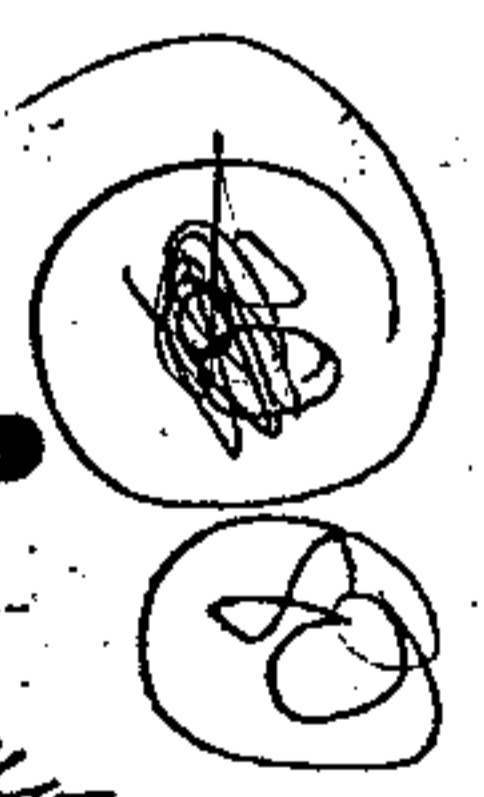
immediately

to work

should get

committee

Technical



Areas which should be the subject of immediate investigation are:

The Black Administration Act and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Amendments should ensure that black businessmen are governed by 'measures which are equivalent to the provincial, local government and other provisions applicable to whites'.

The Group Areas Act and the Community Development Act.

Influx control. The committee supported the view that influx control in its present form should be abolished.

Real rights to land, specifically the introduction of full ownership rights for blacks; and land use and township establishment and the creation of a 'system equivalent to town planning schemes'.

— (Sapa)

# PC: Scrap group areas for all businesses

Political Staff

ALL racial restrictions on businessmen — including the Group Areas Act — should be scrapped, the Economics Committee of the President's Council has recommended.

In its report, which was released yesterday, it emphasized that it "supports the principle of full and free participation in economic activities by all population groups".

The committee said the aim should be that Section 19 of the Group Areas Act — which removes racial restrictions on businesses — should be applicable to all business and industrial premises.

Its report said: "Access to markets is a fundamental precondition for participation in economic activity. Any restriction on access would represent an overriding inhibition on the development of small business.

"For Asians, blacks and coloureds the Group Areas Act, 1966, is a fundamental problem because it restricts their right to establish and operate business concerns in the economically-dominant areas of the country.

"The Act is in direct conflict with the objective of increasing the participation of economically less-developed communities and of improving their perception of the merits of the free market system.

"Privileged access for white busi-

nessmen to economic activity cannot be reconciled with the true nature of the market, which recognizes only the ability to pay and the ability to supply."

The committee also warned against the 'local option' inherent in the implementation of Section 19, which enables all races to trade in open business districts, because of the role local authorities had to play as the applicants for the establishment of free trade areas.

## 'Local option' warning

"This 'local option', as it exists in practice although not on the statute book, could work against the economic participation of Asian, black and coloured business communities in those towns and cities where attitudes are not sympathetic to the accommodation in business of these communities.

"The committee wishes to point out that in a economically-integrated society the economy is indivisible and group restrictions on access to business can hardly be regarded as being in the best interests of society as a whole and of the developing communities in particular."

It also noted the presence of "an awareness of the negative effect of racial prejudice on the development of entrepreneurs in particular communities".

# Urgent need to act on report



NINETEEN years after the enactment of the Group Areas Act deprived businessmen of colour of the right to freedom of trade, a Nationalist-dominated body, the President's Council Economics Committee, has recommended that all racial restrictions on business be scrapped. Such are the laboured workings of politics — the tragedy being that untold hardship and humiliation have been caused for all the years that this pernicious law has been in operation.

Of course there is no guarantee that the PC report will be accepted in its entirety — other equally sound reports have bit the dust and the Government's unnecessary stalling over opening trading in CBDs does not inspire confidence. However, the chairman of the committee, Dr F P Jacobz, believes the necessary amendments to the Group Areas Act will be made early in the next parliamentary session, so perhaps the Government is, at last, ready to move, although it shows no inclination to consider modifying the aspects of the Act dealing with residential segregation.

What is striking about the report — welcome though it clearly is — is the fact that all its findings have been so patently obvious to everyone outside government ever since restrictions on the economy were first introduced. The committee found there exists "a veritable jungle" of regulations and laws stifling new business, that "privileged access for white businessmen to economic activity cannot be reconciled with the true nature of the market", that the Group Areas Act is "in direct conflict with the objective of increasing the participation of economically less-developed communities". And so on and so on . . .

Now that these things have been "scientifically" established, there can be no excuse for retaining the restrictions on the statute book. It is imperative that the Government acts without delay to eliminate the wad of red tape that is binding the economy and discriminating on the basis of race.

21/11/85 E. Post

(80) B. Day 22/11/83  
**'CBDs will open to all in 1986'**

**CENTRAL Business Districts (CBDs) should be open to all population groups early next year, according to the Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council, Dr Francois Jacobsz.**

Jacobsz said in an SABC radio interview that the Council's proposals on free trading areas would probably be implemented after they had been submitted to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

The proposals are contained in a report tabled in the President's Council on Wednesday. Jacobsz said he believed the proposals

would not conflict with the Group Areas Act.

Earlier, Jacobsz told the President's Council that considerable attention would have to be given to correcting misconceptions about the private enterprise system which were prevalent in the black, coloured and Indian communities.

He proposed that the committee's report on a strategy for the development of small business and for deregulation should be sent to the State President for consideration.

He said if the majority of the population was to accept the principles of private enterprise, then it

was essential that everyone should enjoy the fruits of the system and not be mere spectators.

The president of the Free State African Chamber of Commerce, Mark Mabitle, has welcomed the committee's recommendations. Speaking at Kroonstad, Mabitle said equal treatment of businessmen, irrespective of race or colour, was incentive to black businessmen to develop their talents.

He felt that economically, South Africa was now on the right road and he expressed the hope that the President's Council would accept the proposals. — Sapa.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

# Deracialising the economy

Yet another committee of the President's Council (PC) has come out strongly in favour of scrapping key aspects of apartheid. The report of the committee for economic affairs tabled at the council's plenary session in Cape Town this week says no one should be restricted from participating in the economy on racial grounds.

It proposes the scrapping or amendment of all apartheid measures preventing blacks, coloureds and Asians achieving full "equivalence" with whites in business. If accepted by government and implemented, the report could mean an end to apartheid in business. All business and industrial areas would be open to entrepreneurs of all races and they would be subject to the same standards and regulations.

The committee had been asked by President P W Botha to investigate a strategy for small business development and for deregulation.

Apart from slamming apartheid, the committee also makes sweeping suggestions to cut red tape in the small and informal business sectors (see *Business*).

The report follows a call in September by the PC's constitutional committee — later backed by the majority of the full council — to scrap influx control. The suggestion is being studied by government.

The economic affairs committee, under chairmanship of Francois Jacobsz, found that the Group Areas Act (GAA) as it affects the economic activities of Asian, black and coloured entrepreneurs "is in direct conflict with the objective of increasing the participation of economically less developed communities in the economy and of improving their perception of the merits of the free-market system."

Privileged access for white businessmen could not be reconciled with the nature of the market, which recognises only the ability to pay and the ability to supply, the committee said.

It recommends: "That discriminating legislation applicable to businessmen of the Asian, black and coloured population groups be repealed or amended insofar as may be necessary to achieve a situation where all businessmen in South Africa operate their businesses in terms of procedures and subject to standards which are in all respects equivalent; providing that existing alternative standards which are less costly and more simple should be retained without distinction on the basis of race to take into account the needs of developing communities in South Africa."

The committee suggested the establishment of a technical committee with private-

sector representation under the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to urgently investigate apartheid laws affecting business.

It lists seven apartheid measures which it said should be immediately investigated. These are:

- The Black Administration Act;
- The Black (Urban) Areas Consolidation Act;
- The Group Areas Act;
- The Community Development Act;
- Influx control;
- Real rights for blacks to own land; and
- Land use and (black) township establishment.

The committee effectively urges government to open all business and industrial areas and not just CBDs to trading by all races. It also rejects the "local option" concept being applied at present to applications for open CBDs. "This 'local option' as it exists in practice, although not on the statute book, could work against the participation of Asian, black and coloured business communities in those towns and cities where attitudes are not sympathetic to the accommodation in business of these communities," the report says.

It points out that in an economically integrated society, the economy is indivisible and group restrictions on access to business could hardly be regarded as being in the best interests of society as a whole and of the developing communities in particular.

It suggests that participants in the informal business sector (mainly in black communities), which provides employment for an estimated 2m people, be "nurtured" rather than "persecuted."

In particular, the committee recommended that "pirate taxis" be encouraged as a valuable means of transport and that regulations be eased to make licences and permits more readily available to operators.

Black, coloured and Asian residential areas should also be more carefully planned to make provision for properly structured trading areas in the same way that white areas are structured according to strictly enforced town planning schemes. ■

X FM 22/11/85  
INDUSTRIAL COURT

## The right to strike

The Industrial Court has handed down the long-awaited reasons for its decision to order the reinstatement of several hundred miners dismissed from the Gencor-managed Marievale mine during the legal wage strike in

September.

The judgment does not lay down any specific guidelines which employers should follow in the case of a lawful strike. But it strongly criticises a number of actions taken by Marievale management and gives some idea of the general view the court is likely to take in similar circumstances.

On the merits of the case, the judgment rejects Marievale's argument that a reinstatement order would amount to giving employees a licence to strike. In fact, it contends that a reinstatement order may well convince



Miners . . . rights reinforced

other employees who may be planning to strike illegally to rather use the conciliation procedures in the Labour Relations Act. It "may thus serve as a useful example to other employees on the mines."

In rejecting Marievale's contention that the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) had failed to exhaust conciliation procedures before striking, the court points to conciliation board minutes showing that the union supported mediation and arbitration, while employers — through the Chamber of Mines — rejected the idea.

The court also rejects Marievale's allegation that the union had deliberately embarked on a process of confrontation "to show its members and the world it could bring the mining industry to its knees." This is "inconceivable," says the court, given that the union used all available dispute-settling mechanisms. In addition, the union did not call a strike at mines where a wage settlement had been reached. "This can hardly be said to be reconcilable with bringing employ-

## The pressure mounts

The Group Areas Act is coming under increasing pressure. The coloured and Indian parties in the tricameral Parliament are pushing hard for it to be scrapped, while the latest proposals of the President's Council on the deregulation of the economy are critical of some aspects of the measure.

Now the pressure is building up even from inside the ruling National Party.

The latest prominent Nationalist to publicly ask for the Act to be scrapped is Johan Fick, NP city councillor of Johannesburg and member of the West Rand Development Board. Fick, also chairman of the Department of Development Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, writes in an article, co-authored by C B de Coning for the next edition of the RAU journal *Aambeeld*, that "on the terrain of residential areas, there ought to be moves away from negative, legally structured mutual exclusion of people to an approach based on natural and voluntary association."

Looking at the experience in the US, the UK and Holland, Fick and De Coning say it is clear the working of informal social forces were far more effective in the formation of exclusive residential areas than prescriptive legislation, and affirmative action programmes aimed at forcing integration failed hopelessly in the face of the strong binding force of group loyalties.

The authors note the existence of "grey areas" in SA despite the legal restrictions and strong government statements upholding residential segregation. Their research indicates that there are 9 000 coloureds, 6 500 Indians and 4 500 blacks living "illegally" in Hillbrow and Berea.

The authors also analysed the average income of coloured families on the Reef and found that 81% are prepared to pay up to R200 a month for housing, 17% are prepared to pay between R200 and R500 and only 2% more than R500. Thus the ability of coloureds to move to white areas is limited.

They also found that 40% of coloureds on the Reef prefer to move to another neighbourhood, but most of them want to move to other coloured areas.

The authors state that by pleading for the scrapping of the Act, they are not trying to break down group identity. "The idea that ethnically exclusive suburbs are natural and advantageous to healthy community life is supported. The social processes supporting this tendency are so strong that legislation is not needed to regulate it." ■

(80) R. Day.  
**CBD to 'open' soon**

GERALD REILLY 25/11/85

**THE** go-ahead for open trading in Johannesburg's CBD is expected in January, say Pretoria sources.

Johannesburg's application was considered at a full meeting of the Group Areas Board in Pretoria on Thursday and a report is being compiled for submission to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

He is expected to rubber-stamp the recommendation early in the new year.

So far the department has received more than 50 applications for open CBDs.

Among the applicants are George, Knysna, Parow, Bellville, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Delmas, Nigel, Maritzburg, Potchefstroom and King William's Town.

Durban's application is being processed, and will be considered by a Group Areas committee on November 28.

Cape Town's application has still to be advertised for comment, and an application from the Port Elizabeth City Council has been received by the regional office of the department.

National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) president Sam Motsuenyane said there would be no rush of black businessmen into Johannesburg's centre after the CBD was opened. "Rentals are too high for most black businessmen at this stage," he said.

# Rajbansi's fears on open trade

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said yesterday he favoured the opening of all trading areas to every race group if a protective measure was designed to stop white financial giants exploiting Indian areas.

He said apartheid had prevented Indians from developing and if Indian areas were opened unconditionally then financial giants, mainly whites, would spread to such an extent that they would be able to grab all opportunities.

26/11/85  
'This will cause great

reaction, therefore protective measures must be introduced to help developing communities,' he said, adding that had it not been for apartheid Indians would have been in the same position as the white financial giants in the country.

He said protective measures should be introduced during a period of transition until such time as equalisation was reached.

Mercury  
Mr Rajbansi said he was not opposed to whites trading in Indian areas because he had encouraged some of them, particularly those in the furniture business, to trade in such areas.

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# 'Open' CBDs by January

Mercury  
Political Reporter  
5/11/65

THE first central business districts should be open to trading by businessmen of all races early in January.

The director of land allocation for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Bertie Nell, said Johannesburg's application for open trading had been considered by the full Group Areas Board, which was now preparing a report on it.

The board's investigating committee was to hold a public hearing on Durban's application in Durban tomorrow. The application would probably reach the full board only early in the new year, Mr Nell said.

He said that of the 44 applications received from throughout the country, eight were from Natal. Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Howick, Tongaat, Port Shepstone, Estcourt, Colenso and Ladysmith had all applied for open CBD trading.

# Permit problems for couple

PRETORIA. — A mixed race couple from Villiersdorp near Cape Town, who have been told to move to a coloured residential area within three months, can appeal against a government permit limiting their stay in a white suburb, according to a government spokesman.

Mr Pierre Ackermann, 55, and his 16-year-old wife Mirinda, who is classified coloured, have

been declared "unqualified" by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to live in the white part of the Western Cape town.

A permit was issued by the department which gave the couple three months to find alternative accommodation in a

coloured suburb.

Although the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act was repealed earlier this year, mixed-race couples are not entitled to reside in the residence of the white spouse.

The Group Areas Act

specifies that the white partner in a mixed marriage, whether husband or wife, always is reclassified the colour of the non-white partner, a department spokesman explained.

In marriages between non-whites of different races, the couple are

classified according to the husband, the spokesman said, adding: "Not only whites are protected by the legislation."

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said that since marrying a coloured woman, Mr Ackermann, a senior storeman with the De-

partment of Water Affairs, had been living illegally in a white area.

The spokesman said Mr Ackermann could appeal to the Deputy Minister against the three-month permit and would have to supply reasons for his appeal. Although Mr Ackermann said he would oppose the permit and would consult an attorney to contest the order, the spokesman said no appeal had been received.

The spokesman said very few mixed couples had so far applied for permits from the department, and added that most mixed couples were aware of the legislation forbidding residence in white areas. — Sapa

# 'Open' beach areas hailed

10/12/85 E. Post  
Post Correspondent

DURBAN — Holidaymakers appear to have reacted favourably to the decision of the Executive Committee of the Natal Provincial Administration (Exco) to integrate three beaches, the municipal swimming bath and all paddling pools in the beachfront area

Interviewed at random today, five families — two from the Transvaal, two from Zimbabwe and one from the Free State — said they had no objection to the open facilities provided other "whites only" beaches remained.

The only opposition came from a family from the Northern Transvaal. They said they would probably not return to Durban.

Exco decided in Maritzburg yesterday afternoon to give Durban City Council the go-ahead to change its by-laws to integrate the facilities.

Dr Fred Clark, MEC in charge of Local Government, said he knew people were concerned about overcrowding leading to racial friction.

"It is now up to the city council to provide as many facilities as possible to avoid any friction."

The "delighted" chairman of the city's Management Committee, Mrs Sybil Hotz, announced the facilities would become multiracial on Thursday.

Opposition came from Mr Arthur Morris, chairman of the right-wing Civic Action League.

"We have warned that overcrowding is going to lead to racial problems," he said.

"I can foresee many incidents over Christmas."

# Open CBDs 'could counter anti-white consumer boycotts'

By Hannes de Wet

STAR  
12/12/85

80

Open central business districts in all cities and towns could be an effective way to counter anti-white consumer boycotts, the National People's Party leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said in Boksburg last night.

Mr Rajbansi said at a mayoral banquet in his honour: "If all businesses areas are open to all races, which districts are the black consumers going to boycott?"

Mr Rajbansi and his wife were visiting Boksburg at the invitation of the town's mayor, Mr Pieter Coetzee.

After 40 minutes of talks with the mayor yesterday morning, Mr Rajbansi and his wife were taken on a tour of Boksburg.

Mr Rajbansi said he hoped his visit to Boksburg would contribute to the opening of the town's central business district to all races.

He called his visit "an historic event in the reform movement in South Africa".

## IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING

"It is the first time that a mayor has invited me with the specific aim of improving understanding between whites and Indians," he said.

That Boksburg was a conservative town made his visit even more significant.

Mr Coetzee said the invitation to Mr Rajbansi was the town's "small contribution to the new South Africa".

He said: "It is quite evident that, through the process of the devolution of power, local councils and their administrations will play an ever-increasing role in establishing structures to form the basis for joint decision making."

The Indian community had established itself as an integral part of Boksburg and "we appreciate their contribution," he said.

But he said the relationship between the city council and the Indian community had not been without some misunderstanding and conflict.

"But I have no doubt that we have also learnt extensively from each other and have gained mutual respect," Mr Coetzee said.



National Peoples' Party leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi with Boksburg mayor Mr Pieter Coetzee on a tour of the East Rand town yesterday. Mr Rajbansi visited Boksburg at the invitation of Mr Coetzee.

# Beaches, pools opened to all races

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

THE opening of certain Durban beaches, the Rachel Rinlayson swimming bath and paddling pools to all races was made official yesterday in terms of a notice published in the Provincial Gazette here.

Section 37 of the beach bylaws have been amended to allow 'unreserved' bathing between the northern side of the West Street pier and the southern side of the North Beach pier, opposite the beach office, and that portion of foreshore between the northern side of the Bay of Plenty pier and a point 370 m south of the main storm-water outfall at the Country Club beach. *Mercour*

The Executive Committee has also approved a further amendment to the beach bylaws which restricts paddling pools to children under the age of 12 and adults in whose care they are in. *13/12/81*

An amendment to Durban's licensing bylaws allowing shops to remain open on Easter Saturday, was also published in the Gazette yesterday.

# Beach: traders' back move

DISPATCH 13/12/85

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A group of city businessmen yesterday came out in support of the city council bid to open Eastern Beach to all races.

The six traders — Mr Ed Gray, Mr Trevor Wigley, Mr Les Horwitz, Mr Brian Armist, Mr Harold

Winearls and Mr Andre van Jaarsveld — said in a joint statement: "We would like to point out to those opposed to this decision that the government had no mandate from the electorate to repeal the Mixed Marriages Act and sections of the Immorality Act, and yet the heavens did not fall in.

"In these difficult times it is essential our leaders show statesmanship in their decisions affecting all sections of our community.

"We also support our mayor (Mr Joe Yazbek) in his efforts to encour-

age dialogue between all sections of our community.

"At long last the 'winds of change' have reached our shores at Eastern Beach."

● Editorial Opinion P20  
Durban beaches open P21

## TERRORISM

## Playing with fire

The Messina landmines, which have so far claimed seven lives — including four children — should serve to concentrate people's minds on the real intentions of the African National Congress (ANC). The organisation's decision to go for "soft" targets has now translated itself into brutal reality. Doubtless more innocents will die.

If the ANC's intention is to overthrow the South African State by escalating violence, it is preposterously out of touch with the power which the South African armed forces can field. If the terrorists who laid the mines came from Zimbabwe, then cross-border reprisals and pre-emptive strikes will become inevitable, further heightening regional tensions.

Is this what the ANC wants? If so, why has it made at least some conciliatory gestures towards those reasonable South Africans who have been to see them in Lusaka? In other words, at what level did the instruction to lay the mines originate? If it came from Oliver Tambo, then all that talk of his "Christianity" is a bluff concealing deadlier motives.

Locally, the landmines will make Nelson Mandela's release more difficult, not to say inappropriate, than ever. Is that, too, what the ANC wants? The prospect of a civil war between the ANC and its affiliates and moderate South Africans is also brought nearer — again by design?

Perhaps fewer reasonable people will wish to see Mr Tambo next year. The ANC is playing with fire. ■

## GROUP AREAS

## Kill the Act

As 1985 stutters to its close, few, least of all businessmen, can look forward to 1986 with any real sense of confidence. It's been a dreadful year, really — not least for black people of moderate persuasion, many of whom belong to what has become known as the "black middle class."

Their numbers remain unquantifiable — and any use of a class definition for blacks in contemporary SA must be measured against the much higher, though diminishing, affluence of the white middle class.

Nonetheless, there are those South African blacks for whom life would be tolerable — certainly compared with conditions in the rest of Africa — were it not that they are caught between revolutionary violence and the State's armed response.

Certainly in the urban areas, such people have a right to ask for their share of power — and they do ask. But the others, whose timetable for change has been assisted by 18 months of turmoil, believe that power is within their grasp, soon. And, with whatever shades of difference between their positions, the "programme" includes the destruction of free enterprise.

Should that occur through a combination of festering "unrest," disinvestment, insurgency, and hyperinflation, everyone will be worse off. The destitution would last for decades and revolution would almost certainly be quelled by the use of the full might of the army and police.

So it must not be allowed to happen: the moderates must get together and work out solutions. It is not difficult to decide where to begin: repeal of the Group Areas Act, one of the cornerstones of apartheid since it decrees where people must live solely on racial criteria.

At the moment this is having at least one grave effect which, if allowed to continue, will substantially weaken the

position of the black middle class, small and on the defensive as it is.

For the Act locks these people into the townships where, as often as not, they become targets for roaming bands of youths simply because they are perceived as affluent or in search of knowledge. Two examples: a black woman who had her hair styled in modern fashion had her head shaved as punishment; a young black man who was seen carrying a book was made to burn it.

We all know about the far worse, barbaric punishments that have been meted out to those perceived as supporting "the system." Nor do landmines discriminate.

The abolition of the Group Areas Act would enable people to live wherever they wished — to escape the townships if they want to do so.

Many black families now send their children to private schools rather than leave them to the teachings of the street, so there is a certain educational mobility. Yet those educated in this way are compelled to return to and live in the townships.

That is one way in which the Act is damaging the moderate cause: whatever material or educational gains have been achieved by the black middle class are not transferable. Defined as black, they have to stay where they are and keep a low profile — or become radicalised.

Another discriminatory aspect of the Act is that it compels "mixed" couples to live in those residential areas set aside for the partner who is not white — an extraordinary infringement of personal liberties.

The radicalisation of potential allies is, surely, the last thing that South Africans of goodwill wish. So there must be a loosening-up — the latitude to live where one wishes should be a priority of reform, not just a vague possibility. ■