

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1989

JAN. — MAY

Pressure from all sides on multiracial areas

Business Day Reporter

THERE were ambiguities in the planning of multiracial residential areas because government was having to react to pressures from all sides as well as disagreement within its own ranks, the SA Institute of Race Relations said. In its latest Quarterly Countdown, the institute quoted National Education Minister F W de Klerk as saying the Free Settlement Areas Bill, which was reintroduced in the September parlia-

mentary session, was a "dramatic new step to meet realities and practicalities", in that it recognised there were "many people in favour of separate residential areas and many against".

The 14 areas Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis suggested could "conceivably

be considered for proclamation as open areas included parts of Hillbrow, Doornfontein, Joubert Park and Mayfair in Johannesburg; the Ironsides Waterdal area adjacent to Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle; Diepsloot, a proposed development area north-west of Johannesburg; Maryvale, Marianhill and Harrison Flats in the Durban area; District Six and lower Woodstock in Cape Town; and Fairview in Port Elizabeth.

11/18/77
B/D

Mark Triss 9/1/87 80

US jobless matches 14-year low

WASHINGTON. — The US government's December employment report reflects an economy that finished the year as vigorously as it started, economists said.

The Labour Department said on Friday that the nation's civilian unemployment rate matched a 14-year low of 5,3% in December, down from 5,4% in November.

At the same time, the job growth slowed last month, with 279 000 non-farm jobs created in December after a surge of 404 000 in November, the department said.

But job growth in the final quarter of 1988 was still at a strong 919 000.

Economists view job growth as a leading indicator which foreshadows economic trends.

Based on the latest gain, some economists expect the US non-farm economic growth rate in the fourth quarter will be between 3,5% and 4%, although total growth is expected to be lower because of crop and livestock losses from last summer's drought.

"It seems to be more of the same, which to me means robust economic growth," said economist Michael Penzer of Bank of America.

"It certainly was indicative of a strong economy," added economist Allen Sinai.

The government will issue its first estimate of the economy's fourth quarter performance on January 27. — Sapa-Reuter

New legislation excites retailers

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Retailers reacted with some excitement at new legislation which allows white businessmen to own shares in businesses in black urban areas, but remained cautious about any future

plans to branch out in these areas.

Checkers group deputy MD Serjio Martinengo said Checkers did not have stores in the black urban areas and he did not think it would be economically viable for them to do so.

"The legislation certainly opens up possibilities, but until infrastructure and logistics are improved, white entrepreneurs are still going to be reluctant to enter the black areas," he said.

However, the new legislation would remove confusion as to the rights of businessmen in the black urban areas, he said.

Martinengo said he had been under the impression white businessmen had been entitled to own shares in businesses in black urban areas since 1978 when 99-year leasehold was introduced.

"It just shows how confusing our law is when one can have rights on the land, but not have shares in the business on that land," he said.

Businessmen, Martinengo said, were correct in feeling excited by the legislation.

"The morality behind it is encouraging, and there are possibilities for development," he said.

OK's legal advisor John Pels said the new legislation still had to be investigated thoroughly before the implications of the latest deregulation move could be assessed.

OK does not have any supermarkets in the black urban areas.

"Any legislation which removes restrictions is exciting. It holds great possibilities of financial institutions financing business in the black areas," he said.

Pick 'n Pay's joint MD Hugh Herman said although white businessmen have wanted a foothold in the black consumer market for a long time it was still to early to say what the company planned to do.

"It is something that has just happened and will have to be researched," he said.

He welcomed the legislation as a "step in the right direction".



Colin Adcock has been appointed strategic marketing consultant to the Nedbank Group.

Krugerrands

	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
1 oz	1160	1170	1165
1/2 oz	605	—	608
1/4 oz	30000	30800	30800
1/10 oz	—	12200	12000

Cape Gold Coin Exchange

	Buyers	Sellers
1 oz	1162	1168
1/2 oz	600	610
1/4 oz	300	310
1/10 oz	120	125

JSE actuaries bond yields

TERM	06.01.89 %	05.01.89 %	Change	03.01.89 %	Change
0	016,28	016,35	-000,07	016,28	000,00
1 year	015,91	015,96	-000,05	015,25	000,66
2 years	015,59	015,61	-000,02	015,31	000,28
3 years	015,39	015,39	000,00	015,40	-000,01
4 years	015,40	015,40	000,00	015,57	-000,17
5 years	015,60	015,60	000,00	015,80	-000,20
6 years	015,90	015,91	-000,01	016,05	-000,15
7 years	016,23	016,24	-000,02	016,29	-000,07
8 years	016,50	016,53	-000,03	016,50	000,00
9 years	016,70	016,74	-000,03	016,65	000,05
10 years	016,84	016,88	-000,04	016,77	000,07
11 years	016,92	016,96	-000,04	016,84	000,07
12 years	016,95	016,99	-000,05	016,88	000,06
13 years	016,94	016,99	-000,05	016,90	000,04
14 years	016,90	016,95	-000,05	016,88	000,01
15 years	016,84	016,88	-000,05	016,85	-000,01
16 years	016,76	016,81	-000,05	016,80	-000,04
17 years	016,68	016,72	-000,04	016,74	-000,07
18 years	016,59	016,64	-000,04	016,67	-000,08
19 years	016,52	016,56	-000,04	016,60	-000,08
20 years	016,46	016,50	-000,04	016,54	-000,08
21 years	016,42	016,46	-000,04	016,50	-000,08
22 years	016,40	016,43	-000,04	016,47	-000,07

Petty apartheid challenged

CPA 4-15 10/1/89
JOHANNESBURG. — The debacle surrounding the Boksburg town council's return to Verwoerdian apartheid will be raised in Parliament during the coming session when a Private Member's Bill tabled by Yeoville PFP MP Mr Harry Schwarz is debated.

Mr Schwarz announced yesterday that he had submitted the bill, which seeks the scrapping of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and beach apartheid, in response to the decision by Boksburg to bar blacks from its public facilities.

Race is the question

Soweto 11/11/81

THERE are ambiguities in the planning of multi-racial residential areas because the Government has to react to pressures from all sides as well as disagreement within its own ranks, the South African Institute of Race Relations said.

In its latest quarterly *Countdown* the SAIRR quotes the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, as saying that the Free Settlement Areas Bill, which was reintroduced in the September parliamentary session, was a "dramatic new step to meet realities and practicalities," in that it recognised that there were "many people in favour of separate residential areas and many against."

Countdown, the institute's regular monitor of legislative and constitutional developments, reports problems which the Government faces in drawing up a list of open areas, as well as uncertainty in its approach to schools and local government in the

free settlement areas.

The 14 areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, suggested could "conceivably" be considered for proclamation as open areas include parts of Hillbrow, Doornfontein, Joubert Park and Mayfair in Johannesburg, the Ironsde-Waterdal area adjacent to Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle, Diepsloot, a proposed new development area north-west of Johannesburg, Mary-

vale, Marianhill and Harrison Flats in the Durban area, District Six and Lower Woodstock in Cape Town and Fairview in Port Elizabeth.

The suburbs which have been named appear to be those which the

Government believes are already desegregated. But, the SAIRR said, there are several other suburbs in major cities which have substantial "illegal" black populations amounting to tens of thousands.

E.M. 20/1/89

the century. However, a hard core of 67 Indian families have refused to budge from their homes in spite of government notices to quit in terms of the Group Areas Act. And Pageview is again set to be in the news.

In what amounts to a test case due to be heard in the Supreme Court next month, the 67 families will challenge their eviction orders on the grounds that it is unreasonable to forcibly move a settled community to an alternative area, Lenasia, which is 35 km away.

Evictions under the Act were routine in SA until the Transvaal Supreme Court ruled in 1982 (State vs Govender) that this could not happen unless the "illegal" occupants had alternative accommodation.

The authorities have in this case offered an alternative. The Department of Housing and Works gave the 67 families until the end of October last year to accept an offer in the shape of a block of flats, Octavia Hills, on the Mayfair-Fordsburg border; or move to Lenasia. But the residents want to continue living in their houses and not flats.

Military barracks

The flats offered have been described by Actstop, an anti-group areas removals body, as "military barracks in poor condition." The secretary of the Save Pageview Association (SPA), Ebrahim Kharsany, who is the chief applicant in the Supreme Court case, makes it clear that the basic issue at stake is the right of all people to live where they wish.

According to Kharsany, previous cases involving removals from central Johannesburg to Lenasia were settled by employing various methods of intimidation. It appears such tactics will not work with the resolute Pageview residents who have declared themselves willing to camp on the street to protest against losing their homes.

About 6'000 people have been moved from Pageview since the first eviction notices were served 20 years ago. The last time notices were served was in December 1981 by the then Department of Community Development. But before eviction could take place the SPA pointed out, in January 1982, that the residents had not been given the statutory one-month notice. This was then done. In March 1982, however, residents responded by getting an interdict to prevent their forced removal. Matters fell into abeyance.

In August last year the families were offered the Octavia Hills flats. They said no. Their replying affidavit was lodged with the Rand Supreme Court on December 2, outlining the personal distress caused by forced removals.

If enacted, the Group Areas Amendment Bill, blocked in its tracks by Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party (LP) last year, would make the kind of resistance put up by the SPA virtually impossible. It is worth recalling that the Bill is designed to "strengthen the hands of other law enforcement officers, forestall infringements and obviate the development of intolerable situations," according to Minister Chris Heunis.

GROUP AREAS ACT

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Pageview testing

Pageview's white residents began moving in in 1983, taking over a rebuilt area that had been occupied by Indians since the turn of

80

F.M.M.L. 20/1/89

The Bill provides for stringently increased penalties of up to R10 000 or five years' imprisonment (these now stand at R400 and two years) for those contravening the Act. It

would also oblige the courts — which isn't the case now — to evict convicted "illegals." The controversial Bill would also empower a magistrate, upon receiving sworn informa-

tion, to inquire whether premises are illegally occupied; and enable magistrates to order evictions while ruling out appeals to a higher court.

THE BIG

SQUEEZE

*The National Party
faces pressure from
all sides, and within,
on multi-racial areas*

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Camen
22/1/89

CP Reporter

THERE are ambiguities in the planning of multi-racial areas because the government is forced to react to pressures from all sides, as well as disagreement within its own ranks, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Its latest quarterly issue of *Countdown* quotes Minister of National Education FW de Klerk as saying the Free Settlement Areas Bill, which was reintroduced in the September parliamentary session, was a "dramatic new step to meet realities and practicalities," in that it recognised that there were "many people in favour of separate residential areas and many against".

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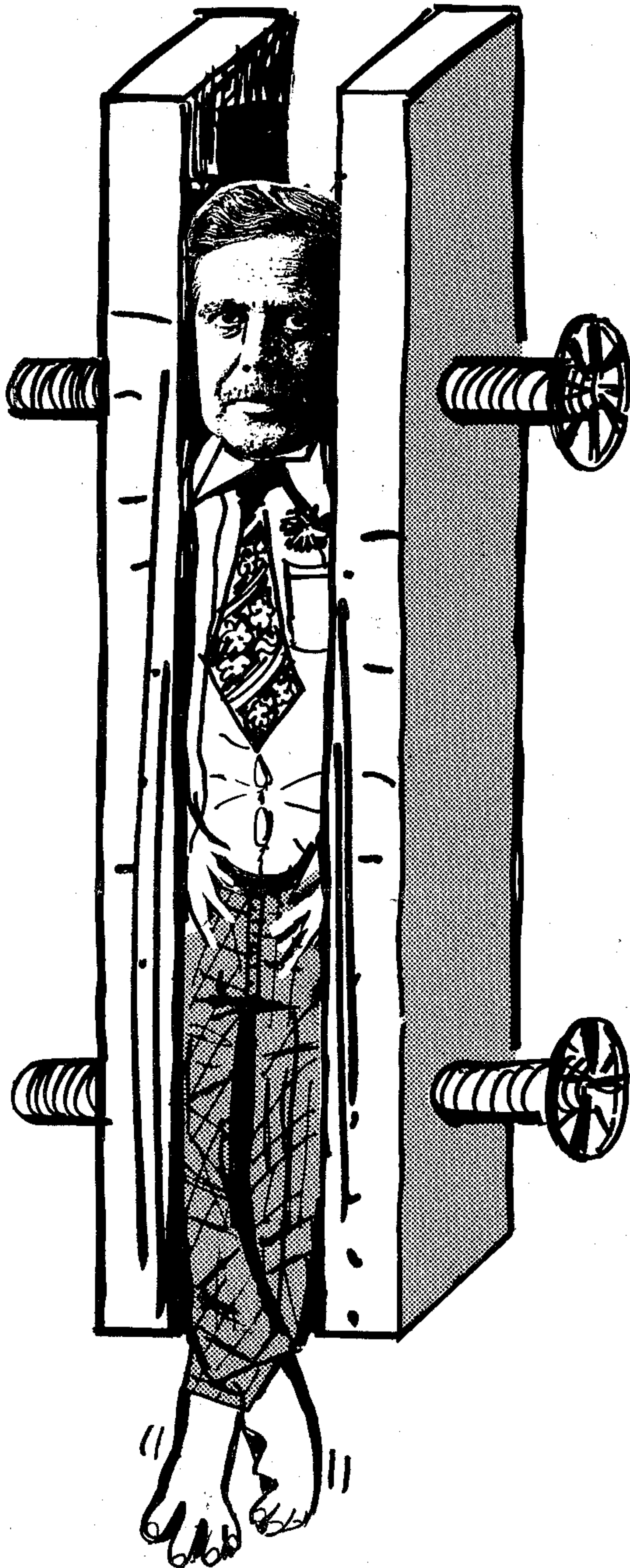
Countdown also points out that the existing suburbs which have been named appear to be those which the government believes are already desegregated. But it also notes that there are several other suburbs in major cities which have substantial "illegal" black populations amounting to tens of thousands.

"This suggests that the government may have underestimated the spread of desegregation and that the task of removing black people from 'white' suburbs may prove more difficult than it believes," adds *Countdown*.

It also reports that government plans for schools in "open" areas are not clear.

It notes that the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Roelf Meyer told Parliament State schools in these areas would be open to one race only, but added that if a mixed community wanted a school, it could establish a private school that would be funded partly by the State.

It is not clear from Meyer's statement whether the government would allow half-empty white schools to be closed and reopened as



private, nonracial schools. In any case, many black parents in these areas would be unable to afford private schooling, the institute points out.

A senior National Party MP told the Institute the government was opposed to closing underused white schools and allowing them to be reopened as private, nonracial institutions. However, in partial contradiction, he went on to say the government did allow for underused white schools to be allocated to a black education department, "provided that they are not situated in a white residential area".

This implies that it would be possible for underused white schools in these areas to become black State schools, the Institute suggests.

Another ambiguity in government plans for local government in free settlement areas identified by the publication is that, while the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Bill provides for the establishment of nonracial management committees in these areas, white residents can opt to remain on the white municipal voters' roll. This means that there could be two representatives serving the same area.

However, National Party MPs told the Institute's researchers this situation would not arise.

They expected very few white residents would apply to remain on the white municipal roll and they would simply be given a vote in the nearest white ward, he said.

They told the Institute they did not anticipate any problem in assigning parliamentary representation to residents of free settlement areas as present constituency boundaries for the three houses of Parliament cover the entire country.

Countdown also says there are signs the government might adopt a more flexible attitude to the racial group concept.

The publication says the last three months of 1988 were marked by continuing pressure on the government to abandon some policies, which it had hitherto regarded as non-negotiable. *Countdown* suggests that the government might go some way towards doing this.

A key example is a suggestion made at a seminar in Zurich, Switzerland, by the Minister of Information, Stoffel van der Merwe, that the government was thinking in terms of a new political system in which the definition of a group would be more flexible than in the past - a suggestion that has been taken up by other National Party representatives.

The publication adds that "although similar statements have been made in the recent past,

support within the NP for what would amount to a major policy change appears to be growing".

It notes that HERNUS KRIEL, the National Party MP for Parow, told Parliament the government should consider the idea of an "open" population group for those South Africans "who do not want to be classified as members of a race group".

Countdown points out that the idea of an "open" group to accommodate people who reject race classification has already been proposed by the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

"Increased support for it within the NP represents an important departure from its insistence that groups be defined by race only and by stature".

A MP interviewed by the Institute linked this change to the government's decision to allow for "open" residential areas and said legislation to accommodate this group politically would be the "next logical step".

A small minority of National Party MPs told the Institute researchers they rejected "group rights" altogether, arguing that these could not be retained if a lasting political solution was to be found. They said they believed the removal of the "group" concept would not greatly affect the way in which people tended to associate with their own race.

The majority of government members are still firmly wedded to the "group" idea, the publication points out. It says any change in the "group" concept is likely to be introduced only if it does not undermine the political rights of racially-defined groups.

It says it is difficult to work out how an "open" group could be accommodated within the tricameral system.

"Its size could change continually, making it difficult to allocate its representation. And if the "open" group outnumbered others, it would be able to outvote the white house and elect the State President."

If most people classified coloured or Indian joined the "open" group, this would leave the two racially-defined black houses, (the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives) virtually stranded, representing only a tiny portion of their former constituents.

The publication argues, therefore, that this change could ultimately undermine the "group" idea which the NP is determined to preserve.

● *COUNTDOWN* is available from the IRR Publications Department, PO Box 31044, Braamfontein 2017. It costs R9.

SA cities face serious obstacles — Urban Foundation

Business Day 24/1/89 80

SA's cities were at the crossroads in facing two serious obstacles — the negative consequences of apartheid and the belated recognition of black urbanisation, Urban Foundation policy director Ann Bernstein said yesterday.

Speaking at Cape Town University Bernstein asked if it was possible to meet the challenges of urbanisation if the country persisted with racial thinking on urban issues.

SA faced three major challenges — the economic challenge to increase the growth rate to provide millions of new jobs, the challenge of urbanisation, including the maximisation of the dynamism of black urbanisation, and the political challenge of building an inclusive nonracial democracy.

DIANNA GAMES

Such a democracy would create institutions able to make the ongoing choices necessary to meet the economic development challenge and provide the mechanisms to manage urban growth.

She said all urbanising cities were facing a "race against time" to create a "To spend time debating whether a black South African can live next to a

white South African is precious time wasted on the wrong issues altogether." The key issues facing city managers included the enormous task of managing cities that would more than double in population between 1980 and 2000, the provision of jobs, services and facilities, and the creation of institutions capable of meeting the large-scale challenge of urbanisation.

The racial division of cities had serious implications for every urban area. She said institutions had to develop a shared vision of the future that had to include all citizens, be built on democratic processes, focus on economic growth and be realistic about the scale of the challenge faced by SA.

The cities were the country's key mechanism for coping effectively with urbanisation as they provided the core environment in which economic growth occurred.

She said cities needed to be managed so as to emphasise their comparative advantage as an efficient and desirable environment for economic growth.

The squatters were SA's new city builders and squatter settlements should not be demolished but upgraded because they provided prolific and affordable shelter.

Black business hobbled

THEO RAWANA

THE Group Areas Act continues to hamper black business development, although most central government restrictions on black business have been removed, the Social and Economic Update (SEU) says in its latest issue.

The SA Institute of Race Relations publication says restrictions imposed by local authorities also impede black business — usually small business.

But, lack of finance and skills have become more important constraints than the law. Removal of restrictions cannot, on their own, remove these obstacles. Black formal business thus

continues to contribute only marginally to job creation.

SEU casts doubt on claims that the black informal sector is making an increasing contribution to the economy, saying estimates of this sector's size and growth are speculative, because it is unrecorded.

Government's contribution to schemes which seek to promote black business remains limited.

And white business's preparedness to increase black access to capital is also limited.

SA/Dev 26/11/80

By-laws hamper black businesses

Sowetan 27/11/89 (80)

THE Group Areas Act and discriminatory local by-laws continue to hamper black business development, although most central government restrictions on blacks have now been removed, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Social and Economic Update, produced every four months by the institute, reports that black businesses are reluctant to trade in central business districts because more shoppers patronise suburban stores in areas where blacks are not permitted to trade or own property.

The report says by the end of November last year 84 trading areas in CBDs had been declared open to all races, but black business people

By JOSHUA RABOROKO



DIRECTOR of the Institute, John Kane-Berman.

continued to demand the right to trade in all areas.

Although section 19 of the Group Areas Act allows any trading areas, including suburban ones, to be opened, business specialists told the institute that suburban areas had not been opened for political reasons.

Local authorities continue to cause problems for hawkers, but the Durban City Council has set up a special stand for licenced hawkers, and is also reviewing town planning regulations governing cottage industries.

Referring to the future role of the black people in the economy, the report says an important test of the Government's attitude will be the extent of the share it gives black business in privatised industries.

There's no fair deal under Group Areas

W/6 ARGUS 28/1/89

PO 8

by TYRONE SEALE
Weekend Argus Reporter

AS long as the Group Areas Act stays, blacks living in white areas cannot expect a fair deal.

"One cannot really rely on the goodwill of a landlord who is terrified of legal repercussions.

"The fear of prosecution is enough to result in discrimination," said Mr Jan van Eck, city councillor and independent MP for Claremont, this week.

He was reacting to a Weekend Argus investigation into the difficulties facing blacks searching for accommodation in white areas.

The high demand and low supply of housing in black areas and the resulting high rents are forcing an increasing number of house-hunters to defy the Group Areas Act.

"The fear has forced many people to leave white areas and has encouraged all the racists to start spying.

"There is no substitute for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in its totality."

Mr Attie van der Merwe, deputy city administrator (housing) agreed.

"If the Group Areas Act goes completely and unconditionally, each local authority will be able to decide on its housing problems," he said.

"The City Council is still pushing to have a local option to handle the settlement of people in this area. At the moment we are bogged down by the Group Areas Act.

"The problem is caused by the artificial shortage of accommodation in black areas.

"In white areas accommodation is more easily available and landlords can only charge what they can really get away with.

"In other areas this is different because of the artificial shortage. There, landlords are clever enough to know they can charge more.

"That is why we have such gross overcrowding in our own housing es-

tates.

"Tenants take in lodgers to help themselves financially and to assist the other family."

Mr van der Merwe said the majority of the 40 000 families on the council's waiting-list — enough to fill Mitchell's Plain — shared with council tenants. The rest rented private accommodation.

"We have land where it would be too expensive to house the ordinary low-income family.

Better housing already exists in places like Strandfontein and Mandalay and we need to cater for those with a lower income.

"At the moment we are building a few hundred houses a year, while we built a few thousand a year in the '70s, as in Mitchell's Plain.

"At the time, the demand for new housing was lower than the rate at which we built. Today it's the other way around."

See also Page 15.

There's no fair deal under Group Areas

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See also Page 15.

End separate amenities 'without delay'

PFP

CAT Truys 30/1/89
Political Staff

80

MANY local authorities under the control of the National Party were as guilty as the Boksburg council for discriminatory laws and practices, the Progressive Federal Party said at the weekend.

The PFP's federal council, which met in Johannesburg on Saturday, said the only solution was to repeal the Separate Amenities Act "without delay".

The Boksburg situation was not unique in South Africa and many Nationalist-controlled local authorities had similar laws.

The council also endorsed the move by the MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, to repeal the Separate Amenities Act.

Mr Schwarz is to move a private member's motion during the parliamentary session, which begins on Friday, calling for the Separate Amenities Act to be scrapped immediately.

However, the government seems unlikely to support the move which would upset conservative white voters.

Govt likely to speed up introduction of open suburbs

Backdown on group areas

Star 2/2/89

By Peter Fabricius

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CAPE TOWN — Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis is expected to announce a major change of direction by the Government on group areas when he opens Parliament tomorrow.

The change will be contained in a three-pronged "new approach" to the thorny problem, which is causing embarrassment to the National Party. The legs of the new policy are understood to be:

- A speeding-up of the declaration of "open areas" in metropolitan areas.
- The rapid provision of additional housing for blacks, coloureds and Indians in an effort to halt the overflow of desperate black families into officially white group areas.

● It is understood the Government is to abandon the controversial Group Areas Amendment Bill, which was referred back to it by the President's Council last year, after it had earlier been rejected by the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives.

Challenge by MP

The Government's new plan is understood to be in response to growing pressure from inside and outside the National Party to clear up confusion about group areas. Only this week, the MP for Langlaagte, Dr Johann Vilonel, challenged the Government to apply its group areas policy or scrap it.

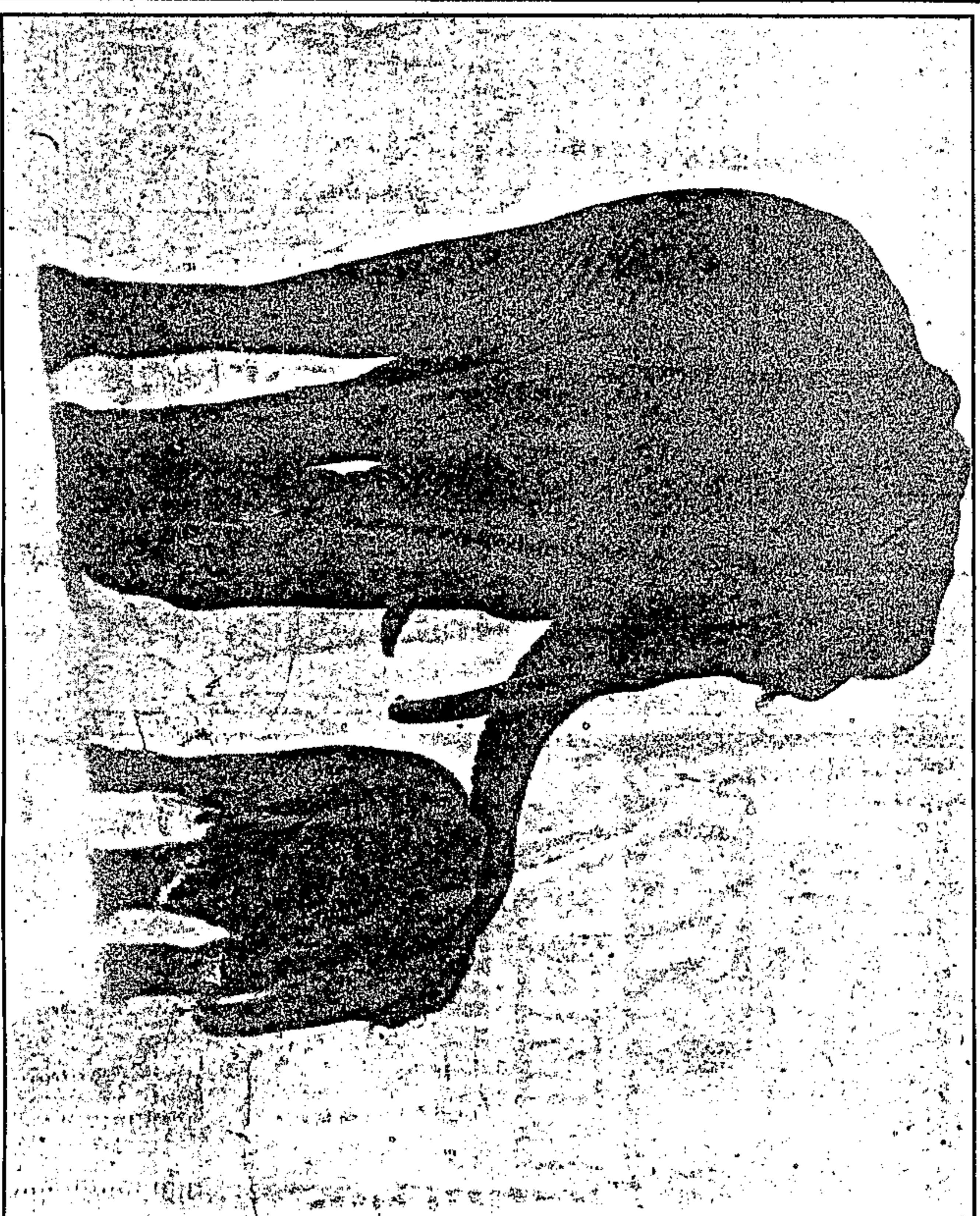
Dr Vilonel represents the constituency encompassing Mayfair West, where white residents prevented an Indian family from occupying a house in the suburb last weekend.

He has been called for talks with Transvaal leader of the party, Mr F W de Klerk, as a result of his challenge.

The controversial Group Areas Amendment Bill, toughening up penalties for contravening the Act and making expulsion of transgressors easier, falls away if it is not signed into law by tomorrow.

Nationalists are suggesting the Government should break away totally from the present negative approach in the Group Areas Amendment Bill of applying the policy mainly by evictions.

They now believe a more positive approach should be adopted in providing more accommodation for blacks including speeding up the process of creating open areas.



Abu and Jabu . . . during filming a special relationship developed between the two.

Little finds

By The name "Jabu" meaning for a bab He was one of were overlooked Kruger National Park He has been an 70-second advert M-Net by ISM.

The advertiser roaming across a South Africa — his breathtaking sequ During filming loped between balled.

The saga of Jabu calf were found culled. It was down but they w private game res It was not kn without their mot on a special diet

It was at this Rightford Searle-advertisement, them in their next Four elephants orphan, a cow c had attached the The only hair tossed the log — dragged into plan the air.

"Initially Abu by the end of the confident and al loped between th said client servic Just like the ar

Pietersburg firms to fight petty apartheid

Star 2/2/89

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

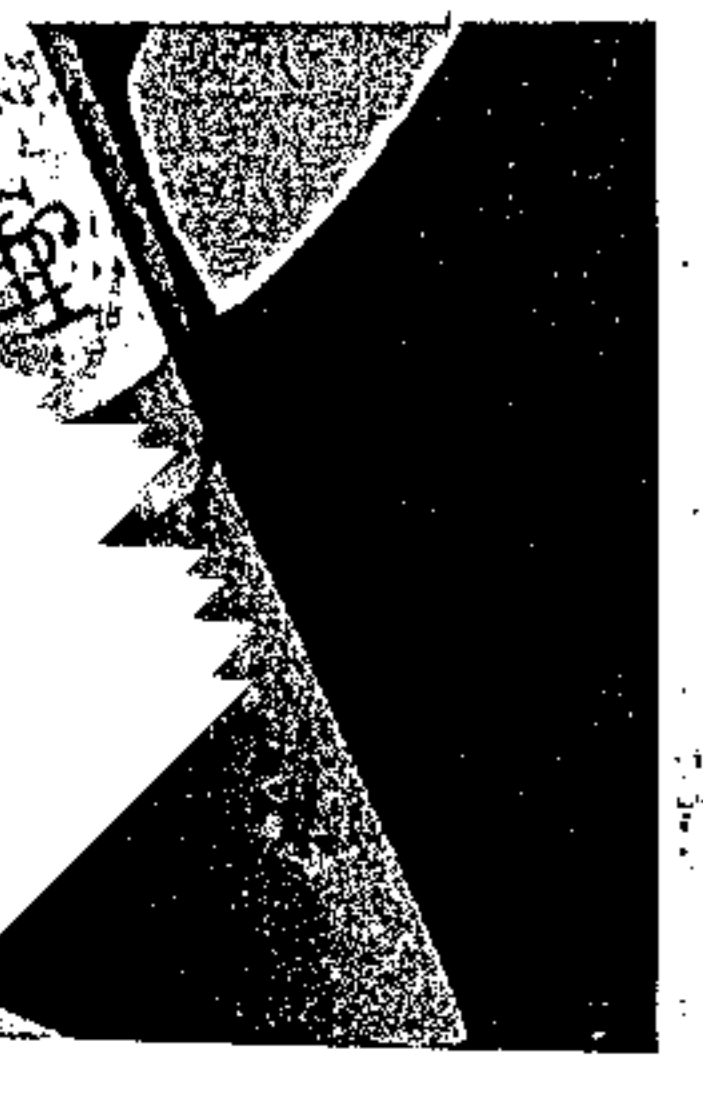
Pietersburg — The Chamber of

Pietersburg do not wish to react when it is too late, but rather to set the record straight up front," says the state-

Family forced to quit home

Star 2/2/89

CAPE TOWN — The Aziz family were forced to quit their Kraaifontein home yesterday after the



Group Areas violence threat

South 2/2-8/2/89

80

A WHITE backlash to Group Areas Act infringements threatened to spill over into violence this week.

In the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair an Indian family fled for their lives after a hangman's noose was placed over their wall and they were threatened by a mob of whites.

And in Cape Town, the mayor of Kraaifontein warned that there would be "another Mayfair" if two "coloured" families living in Peerless Park on the outskirts of the white suburb did not leave.

After a meeting of residents earlier this week, mayor Sarel van Deventer said the patience of Kraaifontein whites had run out.

"If the government does not enforce the law the residents of Kraaifontein will. I fear violence will follow.

"Maybe it will be stones thrown at the roof, maybe it will be something worse.

"Who can blame people if they take action to get rid of these families?

"Since the first family moved in a year ago we have patiently waited for the police to act. Now another family has moved in and we hear that a third will shortly be moving to the same suburb. "More will

follow and very soon no white will want to live there.

"We were promised by Mr Giel Malherbe, our MP, that there would be no grey areas in Kraaifontein. Now he says the issue is 'a prickly pear'.

"We don't have any quarrel with coloured people but they must live in their own area.

"The whites of Kraaifontein will not tolerate having blacks living alongside them."

In central Cape Town black residents of a block of flats have been told they must go because they are contravening the Group Areas Act.

Group areas plan expected from Heunis

AREAS 2/2/89 80

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A PLAN to deal with the thorny problem of the Group Areas Act is expected in acting-President Chris Heunis's parliamentary opening address in Cape Town tomorrow.

A stormy session of Parliament is being predicted in political circles with the application — or non-application — of the Group Areas Act being an increasingly embarrassing issue for the government.

Mr Heunis will be delivering his own speech when he opens the new session of Parliament, and not one prepared by President Botha, who is recovering from a mild stroke.

LIAISE WITH PW

A Tuynhuys spokesman could not say today whether Mr Botha had had sight of Mr Heunis's speech but the acting President has made it clear he will liaise closely with Mr Botha and that the President's policies will be implemented.

From the outset this session, the National Party will be under attack from opposition parties, with alleged corruption and group areas confusion being prime targets.

And against a background of recent group areas-related conflict and controversy in Johannesburg and Cape Town, Mr Heunis is expected to unveil a plan to deal with the problem.

The controversial Group Areas Amendment Act which tightened up penalties fell away when the President's Council referred it back to the President with suggested modifications.

Nationalist politicians believe that the government will come up with a more positive approach to the problem of providing black housing instead of applying group areas negatively.

SPEED UP

Part of this effort will be the speeding up of the process of creating open areas.

Mr Heunis's speech may also contain contributions from other Ministers.

The usual pomp and ceremony of the opening of Parliament will be scaled down for tomorrow's opening. Mr Heunis will drive up Parliament Street without a mounted police guard and no troops will line the streets.

At the entrance to the Great Hall of Parliament, where he will address a joint session of the three Houses at 11 am, he will be met by the President's guard and a band. *Die Stem* will be played before he enters the hall.

While the National Party will be under attack this session they plan to give as good as they get, attacking the Conservative Party for its efforts to turn back the clock of apartheid.

Sources predict Nats will try to make fun of the new party

(Turn to page 3, col 5)

Group areas changes as Parliament opens?

(Cont from page 1)

efforts to the left of government too.

The CP, the official Opposition in the House of Assembly, is determined to go all-out on the issue of the non-application of the Group Areas Act, according to a party spokesman.

It will defend its stand on the reintroduction of separate amenities in municipalities it controls by pointing out that this is legal in terms of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and that the party has received a mandate from its supporters.

The CP also regards the issue of corruption and the resig-

nation of three Nationalist MPs in one week as handy to draw away attention from its own controversies, such as the one raised in Boksburg.

Dr Zac de Beer, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the PFP will concentrate on government mismanagement and its inability to lead the country efficiently.

The PFP will attack the National Party for not moving from apartheid in cases such as the Group Areas Act.

The Labour Party will also continue to press for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act and will, depending on what the government does, re-

serve its position on various pieces of legislation. It may oppose many, which will force the government to call in the President's Council.

It is now almost certain Mr Heunis will not make an announcement on a general election. This matter is being held back while Mr Botha is resting.

Meanwhile, Mr Botha is recovering so well that he visited his office briefly on Saturday afternoon.

A Tuynhuys spokesman said today Mr Botha was recovering remarkably quickly and taking walks in the garden of his official residence, Westbrook.

Harsh Group Areas Bill abandoned

AR665
3/2/89
86

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE government today dropped the controversial Group Areas Amendment Bill with its harsh provisions.

In his speech at the opening of Parliament, acting President Mr Chris Heunis indicated that the authorities would concentrate instead on the provision of more housing, including the proposed open areas.

At the same time Mr Heunis indicated that racial exclusivity in some areas of government would be extended.

He said good progress had been made with the transfer of functions to the respective Ministers' Councils and "own affairs" administrations.

It remained the government's objective to extend the self-determination of the respective communities.

Last year the President's Council referred the Group Areas Amendment Bill back to the President with the recommendation that some of its harsh provisions be modified.

Mr Heunis said the government had now decided to repeal the referral of this Bill to the council, which meant that it would be dropped.

It appeared there would not be a new Bill in its place although Mr Heunis did not give an indication of this today. The existing Group Areas Act will therefore remain.

He said the government wanted to leave room for those who wished to exercise their individual rights in a community context. It had therefore

Opening of Parliament in pictures — page 6.

been decided to investigate other ways of achieving the objectives of a guaranteed own community life.

The key lay mainly in the availability of suitable housing.

The government would therefore continue using the possibilities created by the Free Settlement Areas Act and would continue to address the provision of housing.

Referring to Southern Africa, he said that initiatives for peace and solutions in the country and the subcontinent had gained new momentum.

Reason was replacing emotion. The urgency of the problems demanding solutions was more widely appreciated and deeply felt.

South Africa looked forward to co-operation with a stable and prosperous South West Africa.

He said 1989 would be a challenging year and the government was assuming its responsibilities, trusting that all South Africans would be motivated by a common desire to live together in harmony in their fatherland.

The government believed the promotion of the welfare of the entire population to be its primary responsibility.

FULL CIVIL RIGHTS

In particular its aim was to realise full civil rights for all South Africans. This was the basis of the reform policy.

The government would continue to ensure that the security forces retained a high level of preparedness to counter revolution and other onslaughts.

The government rejected the view that the application of the state's power to maintain order was synonymous with the violence of terrorists.

Referring to constitutional development, Mr Heunis said the government remained committed to the view that solutions could be achieved through negotiation and would do everything in its power to win balanced South Africans for this cause.

The government was striving for a democratic system in which the diversity of all groups which wanted to uphold this would be retained and in which no community was dominated by another.

Mr Heunis's speech was approved by a panel of Cabinet members, including newly elected National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, political staffer Bruce Cameron reports.

Most Cabinet Ministers contributed to the speech, which was then compiled by Mr Heunis before it was approved by the panel.

Mr Heunis said South Africa achieved a growth rate of

(Turn to page 3, col 5)

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

The Government announced today a major new approach to Group Areas and new measures to tackle the wave of corruption sweeping the country.

Opening Parliament today, the acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, said the Government had dropped the tough Group Areas Amendment Bill and had appointed a chairman for the Free Settlement Areas Board which will decide on opening areas to all races.

It will also introduce a Bill to extend the powers of the Advocate-General, the official who probes corruption.

Heunis promises *star 3/2/89* a new approach to Group Areas

Mr Heunis also revealed that

- Iscor would be privatised this year and that similar efforts were underway for Eskom, Fokor, SA Transport Services and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.
- The first four locally-made

nuclear fuel elements were delivered to Koeberg Power Station last year and South Africa was now able to produce enough fuel for Koeberg.

- More powers were to be transferred to the own affairs administration and that the Government was still committed to extending the self-determination of the different population groups.

- The inflation rate would rise slightly this year although the Government was still committed to its anti-inflationary policy.

- Further important tax reforms were envisaged for 1989.

Mr Heunis detailed a new "positive" approach to group areas. He said the Government had decided to drop the contentious Group Areas Amendment Bill, which would have given it greatly increased powers to penalise and evict group areas transgressors.

Instead, the Government would investigate other ways of achieving a "guaranteed own community lift".

The key to the problem was making more housing available and the Government would concentrate on that, using the Free Settlement Areas Act.

"The Government is striving to address the realities of South Africa on the basis of viewpoints that also receive general acceptance abroad."



Killed in ambush

GROUP AREAS ACT

(20) FMMIL 3/2/89.

The Mayfair noose

Government has once again been pitchforked by its own Group Areas Act (GAA). This follows last Sunday's jackboot action, complete with hangman's noose and racial slurs, when rightwing thugs aligned to the Conservative Party (CP) physically prevented an Indian family from moving into the house they bought (under a white nominee front) in "white" Mayfair West.

Attention will now focus on Acting State President Chris Heunis's opening speech in parliament, for clues to the State's next move on the whole issue of racially separate areas.

The problem is that government *does* have a plan of action — to drastically tighten up the law. But this was blocked in its tracks by the (coloured) Labour Party last year, when it refused to co-operate in enacting the Group Areas Amendment Bill. The Bill is designed to "strengthen the hands of law enforcement officers, forestall infringements and obviate the development of intolerable situations," as Heunis put it. It will significantly increase the penalties for living in the "wrong" areas and oblige the courts to evict such "illegals," whether or not alternative accommodation is available, while ruling out appeals to a higher court (*Current Affairs* January 20).

The current dilemma was highlighted this week when Johann Vilonel, the ruling National Party's MP for Langlaagte (which includes Mayfair West), threw down the gauntlet to government: either apply the Act, or scrap it.

In the Johannesburg City Council this week, PFP council leader Tony Leon introduced an urgent motion of censure against the CP councillor for Mayfair-Homestead Park, Hendrik Claasen, who stood on the pavement at last Sunday's fracas reading aloud the statute on group areas, as if to say opposition to the Indian family moving into the area was only legal. The PFP motion of censure was not unexpectedly turned down by Danie van Zyl's Nat-dominated council. No doubt the same fate awaited the PFP's later motion calling for the Act to be totally scrapped.

The CP is of course quite right in pointing

out that it is only adhering to the law, just as its council in Boksburg is in following the letter of the law by strictly enforcing separate amenities.

Heunis's deputy at Constitutional Development and Planning, Roelf Meyer, and the police, pointed out that people could not take the law into their own hands, as the Mayfair vigilantes did on Sunday.

In an editorial attack on CP policy on Tuesday, the government-supporting daily *Beeld* said: "The CP uses current legislation to create explosive tension in communities. That is why it is important for government to give effect to its intentions." Castigating the CP councillor (Claasen) for taking part in Sunday's "show," the editorial went on to warn against a repeat of last year's Pretoria massacre of seven blacks by a self-confessed AWB member. It advised CP leader Andries Treurnicht to tell his people that this is not the style of white politics, but said: "Unfortunately, we know Dr Treurnicht."

Meanwhile, it appears that the police are investigating a charge against the hapless Indian family in terms of the Act, because of the wide publicity given to Sunday's incident. After their investigation, the police will hand the dossier to the senior public prosecutor for a decision on whether or not to prosecute anyone.

For his part, the head of the Indian family, who has been scared off taking possession of his Mayfair house, has laid a charge of malicious damage to property as racial insults were painted across the place and its windows damaged. No one was arrested by the time the *FM* went to press.

According to Leon, there is prima facie a case against Claasen and his cohorts in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, which the PFP's newly formed group areas "squad" of lawyers is investigating with a view to possible charges being laid against Sunday's mob.

Ultra-rightwing opposition is not new to Mayfair. Last September the Mayfair and Homestead Park Residents' Association decided that it would act to prevent Indians moving into "white" Mayfair because of government's "laxity" in enforcing the Act. "Our own physical action is our only course of action," warned the association's Alan McCabe. A month later, about 40 whites



marched through the area shouting "Keep Mayfair white." Weeks later three members of the White Liberation Movement were arrested after their illegal demonstration in Mayfair.

It is generally accepted that Mayfair as a whole can "never again be white — if ever it was," as Vilonel said last year. (This week, however, he explained that Mayfair West, by contrast, had only seven Indian families living there). The population of Greater Mayfair is 51% Indian or coloured — nearly 6 600 illegals. Nationally, it is estimated that some 200 000 people live where they are not entitled to under the GAA.

Star 4/2/89

Labour Party spurns Govt move on Group Areas

PETER FABRICIUS, Political Correspondent

THE Labour Party has spurned the Government's shift to a more "positive" group areas strategy announced yesterday.

LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has made it clear that he will stay on his confrontational course with the Government during this political year.

He boycotted the official State banquet on the eve of the opening of Parliament and said afterwards that he could not socialise with the Government "in an atmosphere of non-acceptance, politically".

And the LP has refused to appoint a representative to the Free Settlement Areas Board which will decide which areas should be opened to all.

The LP's stand is that the group areas policy should be scrapped entirely and not reformed.

It has stated this as a condition for its support of several important Government measures.

Opening Parliament yesterday, Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis announced an important shift in group areas strategy.

He said the Government had decided to drop the contentious Group Areas Amendment Bill which would have drastically increased penalties for offenders and made it easier to evict them.

He said the Government would concentrate instead on a more positive approach of providing more housing for blacks partly by opening more areas to all races.

He said the Government had appointed a chairman for the proposed Free Settlement Areas Board.

Mr Hendrickse's curt comment on the speech was: "There's nothing to be said about nothing said."

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Zach de Beer slated the speech as cliched and "devoid of constructive proposals".

● TO PAGE 2.

LP spurns govt move

Star 4/2/89 ● FROM PAGE 1. 3081 80

However, he did welcome the change to the group areas policy, although this was "cold comfort" as the whole group areas concept should be scrapped.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP for Overvaal, maintained the speech "said nothing".

Group areas change welcomed by lawyers

80

Qwn Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Lawyers for Human Rights has welcomed the change of emphasis on group areas announced by acting State President Chris Heunis during the opening of Parliament on Friday.

Spokesman Churton Collins said the fact that government intended to scrap the controversial Group Areas Amendment Bill, with its heavy penalties and powers to evict transgressors, meant people would have more chance to choose where they wanted to live in future.

However, the move was "light years" away from the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

IP leader Denis Worrall said Heunis had been vague on group areas and had said nothing about the Separate Amenities Act whose repeal was long overdue.

Durban Central Residents' Association chairman Iqbal Mohamed called for the immediate suspension of the Group Areas Act, saying right-wing extremists would continue to prevent people from exercising their basic rights because of the existence of discriminatory laws.

Green Point MP Tian van der Merwe welcomed the scrapping of the amendment Bill, calling it "a very obnoxious Bill which will cause enormous agony in people's lives if it is implemented".

CAP: Times 7/2/87 (22) (80)

Sassu 'dedicated to fighting sport racism'

EAST LONDON. — The executive director of the Southern African Schools Sports Association (Sassu), Mr Jan Preuyt, yesterday said the organisation was dedicated to the abolition of racial barriers in sport.

Mr Preuyt was referring to the closing of schools' sports facilities to races other than white.

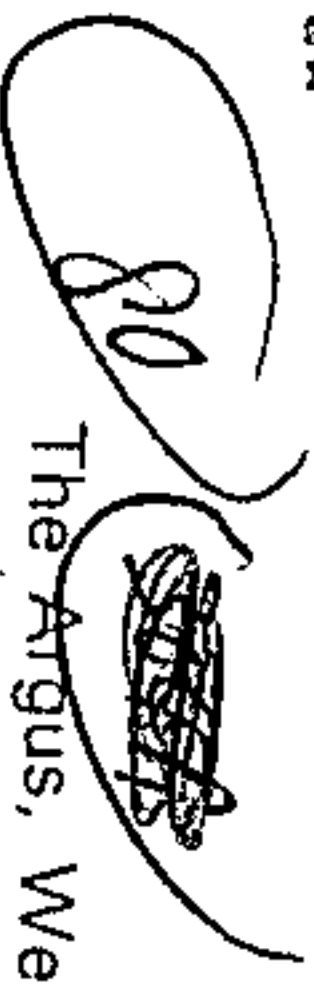
Attacking CP-ruled councils in the Transvaal over their racial policies, he said his union fully supported Dr Danie Craven in his stand against sports discrimination in the Transvaal areas under CP control.

As far as school sport was concerned, the union would obtain other venues for tournaments and would ensure that they took place only on a mixed basis.

"One feels so angry at this pettiness and at the damage these people do not only to the coloured boys and girls they so absolutely humiliate," he said.

"We believe no school sporting code has the right to practise discrimination against any pupil in South Africa.

"Sport belongs to everybody, and the joy of free participation and free association on the sports field is the birthright of every South African boy and girl." — Sapa



Areas 'hypocrisy' slated

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION MPs kept up pressure on the government on the second day of the debate on the acting-President's speech, accusing it of hypocrisy over the Group Areas Act.

But the government turned attention to its opponents with Front Bench attacks on the Conservative Party's attitude to the Namibian settlement, and the National Democratic Movement's contacts with the ANC.

Hitting out at Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht's call on the government to renege on the Namibian settlement, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said it was "arrogant" of the CP to believe it could "stick its nose into the af-

fairs of South West Africa".

Mr Botha said Dr Treurnicht was a member of the National Party caucus when it accepted Resolution 435, but that he had not objected then because it suited him not to.

Naive

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan rounded on National Democratic Leader Mr Wynand Malan over his advocacy of contacts with the ANC.

General Malan said people seeking a rapprochement with the ANC were "playing with fire" and were "politically naive" because the ANC would move the country away, rather than closer, to democracy and South Africa would ultimately become a one-party Marxist state.

Launching an attack for the Conservative Party yesterday,

Mr Koos van Merwe (CP Overvaal) accused the government of practising a hypocritical underhand apartheid (skelm apartheid) while "criticising us for what we are doing openly in Boksburg".

At least with the CP, he said, people knew where they stood.

Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP, Addo), said the problem was that there was no real difference between the CP and the NP.

Sincere

"They are only talking about degrees of oppression," he said.

But indirectly elected NP member Dr B L Geldenhuis said the government was sincere in its search for an answer to the Group Areas issue because it was committed to

the principle of guaranteeing a community life for all groups.

While welcoming the withdrawal of the Group Areas Bill, Mr R W Hardingham (NRP, Mooi River) said the way the legislation had been handled by the government was an abuse of the parliamentary system.

Looking abroad, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) warned that foreign governments and businessmen were becoming "impatient for much more fundamental change ... and a long-term solution to the problem".

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) said the government had "debased" institutions and conventions and this had led to a decline in popular respect for the courts, Parliament, the government and the law.



STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 283

KAAPSTAD, 8 FEBRUARIE 1989

No. 11687

CAPE TOWN, 8 FEBRUARY 1989

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 180.

8 Februarie 1989

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

No. 103 van 1988: Wet op Plaaslike Owerheidsaangeleenthede in Vryvestigingsgebiede, 1988.

No. 180.

8 February 1989

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

No. 103 of 1988: Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act, 1988.



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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No. 102 of 1988: Free Settlement Areas Act, 1988.

'More concern for CP views'

The retention of the Group Areas Act indicated the Government was more concerned about the views of the Conservative Party, the AWB and "mentally deranged" people in Mayfair West than about those of people, like the Labour Party, who were seeking a new South Africa, Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP, Addo) said yesterday.

He said the Act showed that NP members were "prepared to live alongside those racists of Mayfair West and Kraaifontein ... rather than with us, your colleagues in Parliament". — Sapa.

There was a group in the National Party that stood for basically the same ideals as the Conservative Party, but the difference was that while the CP stated its policy openly and honestly, the NP tried to cheat people of colour, Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) said yesterday.

Over the past few years the NP had done all in its power to deceive people with its concept of reform, he said in debate on the Acting State President's speech.

Great expectations had been created among people of colour that full citizenship rights would be restored to all, that South Africa was finished with apartheid and that from

Reform a ploy to deceive other races, says MP

now on everyone would live like brothers.

But it had now become clear that reform was nothing but blatant *baasskap* and under-the-covers apartheid.

This "skelm" apartheid was applied everywhere by NP representatives who then had the temerity to accuse the CP over what it was doing in Boksburg.

Because of decisions by NP members, Labour

Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse was not allowed to swim in the sea at the beach of his choice; coloured children were driven from the waves and sent to coloured beaches; and coloureds were unable to live and go to school where they wished and were excluded from countless NP-controlled swimming baths, recreation grounds and town halls.

All of this was being done by the NP in the name of reform and human rights.

The system was now on the point of collapsing because of the anger of the people who had been cheated. The end of the NP was unavoidable, and history would describe it as suicide.

Like the NP, the CP was prepared to negotiate, but it did not have a hidden agenda. An own fatherland and an own government for the white people was non-negotiable, as the difference between the peoples of South Africa was simply too big for them all to co-exist in one state, Mr van der Merwe said.



Left and Right slate Government

'Hypocrisy' taunts at Group Areas inaction

Parliamentary Staff

Opposition MPs on both wings mocked the Government during the debate on the Acting State President's speech, accusing it of hypocrisy over application of the Group Areas Act.

But the Government turned attention on its opponents with Front Bench attacks on the Conservative Party's attitude to the Namibian settlement and the National Democratic Movement's contacts with the ANC.

Corruption and the Group Areas Act were repeatedly raised during the second day of the joint sitting.

Hitting out at CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht's call on the government to renege on the Namibian settlement, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said Dr Treurnicht was a member of the National Party caucus when it accepted Resolution 435 and he had not objected then.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, rounded on National Democratic leader Mr Wynand Malan over his advocacy of contacts with the ANC.

General Malan said people seeking a rapprochement with the ANC were "playing with fire" and the ANC, linked to the South African Communist Party, would lead to South Africa ultimately becoming a one-party Marxist state.

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP, Overvaal) accused the Government of hypocritical underhand apartheid (skelm apartheid) while "criticising us for Boksburg".

At least with the CP, he said,

people knew where they stood.

Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP, Addo) said there was no real difference between the CP and the NP. "They are only talking about degrees of oppression."

Looking abroad, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) warned that foreign governments and businessmen were becoming "impatient for much more fundamental change ... and a long-term solution to the problem".

De Klerk less rigid on group rights in SA

Star 9/2/89

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent



Mr de Klerk ...
uncertainty
over who is in
charge.

New National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk has taken a much less rigid line on protecting group rights in South Africa.

This was the feature of his first major speech to Parliament yesterday since his election as leader last week.

But he has failed to clarify his new "special relationship" with the State President, Mr P W Botha, in spite of his meeting with Mr Botha on Monday. This has left continuing uncertainty over who is actually in charge of the Government. He said the first priority was for Mr Botha to make further progress on the road to recovery.

Following his speech in Parliament, Mr de Klerk also showed in a television interview last

night a new flexibility on maintaining social group rights.

He suggested the Group Areas Act could be replaced by less negative legislation.

Opposition politicians said today they detected in his speech a new style and flexibility and described the speech as "more liberal".

However, Mr de Klerk gave no indication of a shift in the NP's approach to group-based political solutions, though he said it was prepared to "bend over backwards" to negotiate a new dispensation.

Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said that though Mr de Klerk had made broad statements about a "totally changed South Africa" he had not spelt out what this meant.

● See Page 9.

CAPE TOWN — The Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Separate Amenities Act were viewed as obstacles to reconciliation, acting President Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his opening speech to Parliament, he said if they were obstacles, it would be worth reconsidering them.

He said there were those who saw these laws as necessary and demanded that they be more rigidly applied.

The laws themselves were not the problem; what was the great hurt caused particularly to coloured and black people in the past when they were applied to break up communities, even

Obstacles seen in group legislation

BID at 10/2/89 80
with the best intentions.

Groups were a reality in SA and defining them racially or ethnically was not wrong; using such definitions to the advantage or disadvantage of a particular group, however, was wrong and discriminatory.

Government was prepared to take the initiative in finding an acceptable definition for a group. It was committed to eliminating discrimination because it could not be justified. — Sapa.

Heunis wants to redefine groups

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday hinted that it may be prepared to soften its rigid adherence to racially based groups in a bid to promote national reconciliation.

Such a move, if implemented, would have implications for key apartheid measures like the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

Although official pronouncements on the subject remained fuzzy, political observers last night predicted that it could even lead to the establishment of groups in law other than the standard categories of black, white, coloured and Indian.

Raising the issue in Parliament yesterday, the

To page 3

Heunis

acting State President and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, acknowledged that certain key apartheid laws were seen by certain communities as obstacles to reconciliation.

He emphasised that groups should define themselves and not the state.

"Groups must be formed voluntarily. Thereafter is indeed the state's responsibility to protect groups that have already formed."

Mr Heunis said that statutory protections should be afforded both to individuals who wished to exercise their community and political rights within and outside the group context.

He believed it was possible to find a definition of group that would make "differentiation" possible but would eliminate discrimination.

"On this basis a group definition based on freedom of choice of the individual can be found."

There was no hope for a peaceful negotiated settlement until the government moved away from its obsession with groups, the PFP MP for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, told Parliament yesterday.

CAPL Times 10/2/89

Squatter controls now law

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

The government's controversial new squatting controls and measures legally providing for open residential areas for the first time have become law.

The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, the Free Settlement Areas Act and the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act, which have all been signed by the

State President, were published in the Government Gazette this week.

The two Free Settlement laws will only come into operation at a date to be fixed by the State President.

The Progressive Federal Party member of the President's Council, Mr Robin Carlisle, said last year that the new law "reintroduces mass imprisonment and removals and it takes us back to that most shameful period of our history."



GROUP AREAS ACT

80
~~32~~

Cabinet ructions

The Group Areas Act (GAA) is set to become the National Party's major crisis this year. The FM has it on good authority that unless the issue is resolved quickly, it could even split the Cabinet.

Action by rightwing racist town councils to unilaterally "enforce" the GAA has put it under the spotlight. Many Nat MPs are severely embarrassed by the party's inability to address the problem. And the Labour Party (LP) has given notice that the main thrust of its campaign against apartheid in the coming session of parliament will be against the GAA.

The LP's Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Chris April, told MPs during the joint debate on the Acting State President's opening address that blacks were fighting for their rights as never before. "The black man's days of humiliation belong to the past," he stated. April said the existence of a law such as the GAA contradicted the NP's claim that it had moved away from old-style apartheid.

There are indications that government is preparing the ground for at least a dilution of the Act. In his parliamentary opening address, Chris Heunis disclosed that the controversial amendment to tighten the GAA will not be re-introduced. It's understood that an all-party parliamentary committee will be appointed instead to thoroughly investigate the Act. The findings of a similar committee a few years ago led to the scrapping of measures prohibiting racially mixed marriages and sex across the colour line.

The anti-GAA members of the Nat caucus are understood to be pushing for the

scrapping of the Act and its replacement by measures which merely regulate the urban settlement process.

A parliamentary committee could defuse the situation for the time being, and give the NP the chance to prepare supporters for a radical change. The change could also be made easier by the end of the P W Botha era. Repeatedly during his tenure, Botha insisted that the principles of the GAA would not be tampered with. The new party leader (and likely successor to Botha), F W de Klerk, is not as irrevocably committed to retaining the Act as P W was.

Meanwhile, it is doubted that the Free Settlement Act approved last year can be implemented. The Act provides for racially "open" residential areas, but is linked to measures in the now-abandoned GAA Amendment Bill. The LP has already refused to nominate candidates for the nine-member Free Settlement Areas Board, which is supposed to play a leading role in identifying and approving open areas. ■

10/2/89
FMU

Principles of the Labour Party
ment to speed up reform — accepted — Sapa

Call Times #12/81
Govt group move hailed

INDEPENDENT PARTY leader Dr Denis Worrall said yesterday that he wished to encourage the government's decision to come up with a new definition of the nature of "groups" in South Africa.

"Until now the government has clung to a rigid concept of group defined in terms of race." Dr Worrall said Mr Chris Heunis's remarks suggested that the government was moving towards a concept of groups freely and voluntarily formed.

S/Time 12/2/89

WHITE SPOTS MAY BE GIVEN OVER TO BLACKS

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

(A)
(B)

WHITES may be moved from thinly populated neighbourhoods and their houses sold to blacks, according to a plan being investigated by the Government.

The authorities will offer to buy all white-occupied houses in these areas and induce residents to settle elsewhere.

The houses will then be offered for sale to blacks.

The "white spots" plan is behind several hints by top Nationalists this week that changes are coming in the way the Group Areas Act is applied.

The programme, if adopted, will run parallel to existing plans to create a number of legal "grey" — or mixed race — areas.

Officials are already pinpointing suitable areas for conversion.

Both Mr F W de Klerk, the National Party's new leader, and Mr Chris Heunis, the acting State President, said in Parliament this week that a new deal was envisaged for the Group Areas Act.

Imbalance

The aim would be to make the manner of its implementation acceptable to all, they said.

Officials say a "historical imbalance" has arisen whereby there is too much housing for whites, and not enough for blacks.

The artificial pressures thus created must be eradicated before Group Areas legislation can be relaxed — and residential areas allowed to develop their own character without strict enforcement of ethnic segregation.

The Government is believed to be looking at — among others — areas on the West Rand near Soweto, where whites are thinly spread.

Although eradicating the shortage of quality black housing is a key to Group Areas reform, the Government does not intend to launch any costly housing programmes.

White spots for black houses plan

CMC-Ting's
13/2/89

80

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government has started looking at selected white residential areas to help resolve the huge backlog in black housing.

The move, still in the planning stage, forms part of a broader government rethink on how the Group Areas Act should be applied.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday: "The government is looking at a totally new way of dealing with the problem."

Mr Meyer, who is the minister charged with responsibility for the Group Areas Act, said that simply to apply the Act as in the past was "just not on".

"We have to look at alternatives," he said.

One of these would entail earmarking sparsely populated white neighbourhoods for possible future black occupation. If whites living in these areas accepted offers from the authorities to buy their houses, these could later be sold off to high-income blacks.

It appears that certain areas on the Reef, particularly the West Rand, could become the test cases for this experiment.

Mr Meyer said that such a programme, if implemented, would form only part of the government strategy for dealing with the housing shortage among blacks.

Others included encouraging the building of accommodation in existing black areas and the soon to be proclaimed Free Settlement Areas or racially mixed areas.

Ministers noted in Parliament last week that consideration was being given to making the Group Areas Act less controversial.

However, the government does not want to scrap the Group Areas Act at this stage as it fears that the shortage of black housing would lead to the inevitable swamping of white suburbs in which there is an oversupply of houses.

By increasing the availability of houses for black people in black and mixed areas, the government hopes to reduce long-standing imbalances and hence the pressure on existing white suburbs.



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Chrl. Simkins 13/2/87

Race classification must go, say govt bureaucrats

Own Correspondent 80

JOHANNESBURG. — Officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning believe statutory race classification will have to be abolished, says a new Institute of Race Relations report.

Dr Charles Simkins, author of the report "The Prisoners of Tradition and the Politics of Nation Building", interviewed the officials and representatives of 21 organisations in an effort to identify common ground between SA's various political actors.

The unnamed Constitutional Development and Planning officials, he writes, believe ending legal race classification will pave the way for political realignments.

The officials, who said they were not speaking on the department's behalf, believe a future SA democracy would need to have as much freedom and as

little coercion as possible, and would have to have regular elections.

"Unfettered free enterprise is not a good idea in a plural society, especially where wealth is unequally distributed between groups," they say.

The constitutional task, the officials believe, is now to accommodate the political aspirations of black people as soon as possible.

They say the tricameral parliament has accustomed whites to the idea of power-sharing and that the next step would have to be a negotiated one.

While the officials acknowledge that their proposals would not be acceptable to the right wing, they believe one of the things most likely to strengthen the right is political indecision on the government's part.

Dr Simkins notes that abolishing the Population Registration Act is not yet government policy.



CONSERVATIVES RALLY: Dr Andries Treurnicht, Conservative Party leader, chats to a member of the audience at last night's meeting.

Failure to apply Group Areas Act 'sabotage'

By TOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

DR A P Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, has accused the government of sabotaging the laws of the country by not applying the Group Areas Act.

Addressing about 1 000 people in the Parow Civic Centre last night, Dr Treurnicht said President Botha had once told the Cabinet the bottom would fall out of the National Party's policy if the Group Areas Act were touched.

Now it appeared as if the police were virtually being prohibited from acting on complaints about breaches of the Act.

Referring to recent events in Kraaifontein, Mayfair-West and Boksburg, he said the CP was not in favour of people taking the law into their own hands, but frustrations and uncertainties were understandable.

The government was allowing white residential areas to become increasingly black.

His references to Boksburg drew loud applause.

He said the CP was merely applying its policies there after its victory. There were good facilities for blacks in their own area in Boksburg.

The CP stood for self-determination for whites and granted other race groups the same right.

Mr F W de Klerk spoke about black participation at all levels but could not say how black majority rule could be avoided in a common country.

The CP wanted a white fatherland and not only a white group area, Dr Treurnicht said.

9 Aug 87
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Dr No
accuses
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sabotage 84

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Reform has to 'go all the way'

CHE 7113 P 15/12/89 (CPA) 80

Political Staff

MR Albert Nothnagel, stormy petrel of Nationalist politics, yesterday called for the scrapping of all discriminatory laws and for the country to go "all the way" with reform.

Calling for far-reaching change, Mr Nothnagel, whose strong reformist views have landed him in several scrapes with his party, caused another flutter about the Group Areas Act during the mini-budget debate, saying all business districts should be open to all races.

Conservative Party members reacted immediately with interjections but came under the whip themselves later when Mr J J Lemmer (NP Benoni) blamed them for unemployment in Boksburg, since the return of apartheid signs, and for not caring about white workers.

Mr Nothnagel said it was time to look at CBDs and Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

Open every CBD, says Nothnagel

Nothing would stimulate the economy more than reform and the country had to go all the way.

Many CBDs were open but a huge bureaucracy was needed to keep the system going. Instead, all CBDs should be open to all races.

"The future of this country lies in the word freedom," he said.

People had to be free to exercise their initiative politically and economically.

"People talk about power but power lies in the system and it can only lie in the system if all people have a say in it. All people

must be able to share power," he said.

Hitting back at CP comments during Mr Nothnagel's speech, Mr Lemmer charged the CP with causing white unemployment in Boksburg.

"Boksburg will become a monument one day, but not the type of monument you would like to see," he said.

Various comments he had received about the city since the CP had taken over the town council and reintroduced apartheid signs and measures included "we are finished", "we are financially ruined", "my husband has had to find other work because our business is doing so badly", and "our investments are gone".

Mr Lemmer cited the case of a large chainstore which had laid off part-time workers because business had fallen off so badly since the municipal elections.

Another company experienced a drop in turnover from R87 000 in December 1987 to R41 000 in December last year and R37 000 in January this year.

Walking out on Durr

Tension within the rank and file of the National Party (NP) over the Group Areas Act (GAA) continues to be one of the most pressing problems facing the party.

While Nat leaders struggle to find a new approach to dealing with the Act, party supporters in many areas are becoming increasingly restless.

At a meeting in Milnerton last week in the Maitland constituency of white "own affairs" Budget Minister Kent Durr, half the audience of 40 members of the NP were reported by one of those who attended to have walked out when Durr was unable to give them acceptable answers on how government is dealing with GAA-related issues.

The closed meeting was called to discuss the "problem" of blacks moving "illegally" into white areas in Milnerton and Brooklyn just outside Cape Town.

Government has still not given much indication of how it plans to deal with the GAA. The most likely course is the appointment of an all-party parliamentary committee to investigate all aspects of the Act.

But the committee, if appointed, is likely to spend months on its task and in the meantime dissatisfaction among Nat supporters is expected to grow.

NP leaders are also becoming increasingly concerned by rightwingers taking the law into their own hands and effectively evicting coloured and Indian people from "white" areas (as happened in Mayfair, Johannesburg, recently and in Kraaifontein near Cape Town).

The clearest indication so far that government intends to continue enforcing the GAA while alternatives are investigated came last week when the new Nat leader, F W de Klerk, told parliament that while the party was prepared to negotiate a new, mutually acceptable basis for the maintenance of "group security," the "existing measures will have to suffice" in the meantime.

"We cannot afford the uncertainty and friction which an unregulated vacuum will cause," he said. ■

8 named for Free Settlement Board

PRETORIA. — A Free Settlement Board has been appointed to determine racially mixed residential areas.

Mr Chris Heunis, acting-President and Constitutional Development Planning Minister, said Mr Hein Kruger, a National Party President's Council member, had been appointed chairman with effect from March 1, when the Free Settlement Areas Act comes into force.

The others are Mr A B Cassim, Mr J H du Raan, Mr E A Fichardt, Mr A F Fouche, Mr M J Khumalo, Mr J W A E Walters and Mr R W Whiteley.

The Act provides for the declaration of residential areas in which the restrictions of the Group Areas Act, which prohibits different race groups living in the same suburbs, will not apply.

GREY AREAS

Although no free-settlement areas have been declared, people of different races have been living next door to each other for several years in places such as Hillbrow and Mayfair in Johannesburg and Woodstock in Cape Town.

These grey areas are expected to be the first declared free.

Police have appeared hesitant to enforce the Group Areas Act in the grey areas in spite of widespread contraventions.

CHOICE

Mr Heunis said the Free Settlement Act would ensure "a freedom of choice" and described the legislation as "one of the most important social and economic reform measures the government has introduced during the past few years".

The government's policy of reform was changing the status quo and was aimed at improving the quality of life of all.

"This Act does not change the present living and residential patterns of our communities but it gives those people who wish to associate freely with one another the democratic choice to do so," he added.

— Sapa.

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— Sapa.

New houses

March start for open areas law

CME TIMES 20/2/89 80

Political Staff

THE law providing for the first residential areas to be legally open to all races is to come into effect at the beginning of next month, acting State President and Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis announced last night.

Some observers believe the Free Settlement Areas Act, passed by Parliament last year, will be the beginning of the end of the Group Areas Act.

Others argue that the procedures incorporated in the new law will severely limit the number of open areas and give considerable power to people in white suburbs to prevent them from being opened up.

Government spokesmen have suggested that areas already occupied by people of all races

will become the first to be declared free settlement areas.

These include Hillbrow, Woodstock, and parts of Durban and Port Elizabeth.

In last night's statement, Mr Heunis said it was "the responsibility of the state to ensure that the individual has a choice as to the group in which he wishes to exercise his political rights and that this choice and participation be safeguarded".

He said the Free Settlement Areas Act would ensure a freedom of choice and was "one of the most important social and economic reform measures the government has introduced".

President's Council member Mr Hein Kruger will be chairman of the Free Settlement Board with effect from March 1. The other members will be Mr A B Cassim, Mr J H du Raan, Mr E A Fichardt, Mr A F Fouche, Mr M J Khumalso, Mr J W A E Walters and Mr R W Whitely.

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Case Times 20/2/89

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State of emergency censorship restrictions

Saturday
modified saloon car race
the life of married 26-year-old
vaal racing man

Call on Nats to spell out stand on Group Areas

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION MPs to the left and right of the government challenged the National Party to make plain its political intent on the Group Areas Act.

The government was tackled on all fronts in a first-reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill.

MPs touched on most of the country's main political themes in attacks and counter-attacks that included challenges to the government by the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party to scrap the Group Areas Act.

"Kubus politics"

In one assault on the Conservative Party, the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said the CP conducted illusory "kubus politics" by building up unrealistic expectations of a "white man's country".

But Mr Petrus Paulus (CP Carletonville), who said the CP would not "use violence as the NP did" in separating races, added: "All we are doing is applying NP policy."

Referring to the Group Areas Act, he asked: "Can anyone in the NP say they are going to scrap this law?"

Mr Roger Burrows (PFP Pinetown) said that while National Party leaders had made it clear in recent speeches that the (Group Areas) apartheid legislation was not to be rigidly applied, he asked: "Have they told the members of their own party that? If they haven't, they are guilty of as much illusion as they accuse the CP of practising."

The racial exclusivity of the debate itself, said Mr Jasper Walsh (PFP Pinelands), was "farcical" and amounted to a "cultural shock" because "ethnic politics do not and can never reflect the reality of South Africa".

Attempts to "categorise communities into neat, racially pure little boxes have been shown to be exercises in stupidity".

No option on reform, says LP acting-Minister

THE government had no option but to give the reform process a new lease of life, said Mr Chris April, acting-Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services in the House of Representatives.

Introducing the first-reading debate of the R929-million Part Appropriation Bill, he said the Labour Party administration stood by two basic principles: improvement of the quality of life and removing every vestige of discrimination.

Mr J D Johnson (DRP Esselen Park) said his party supported the Bill.

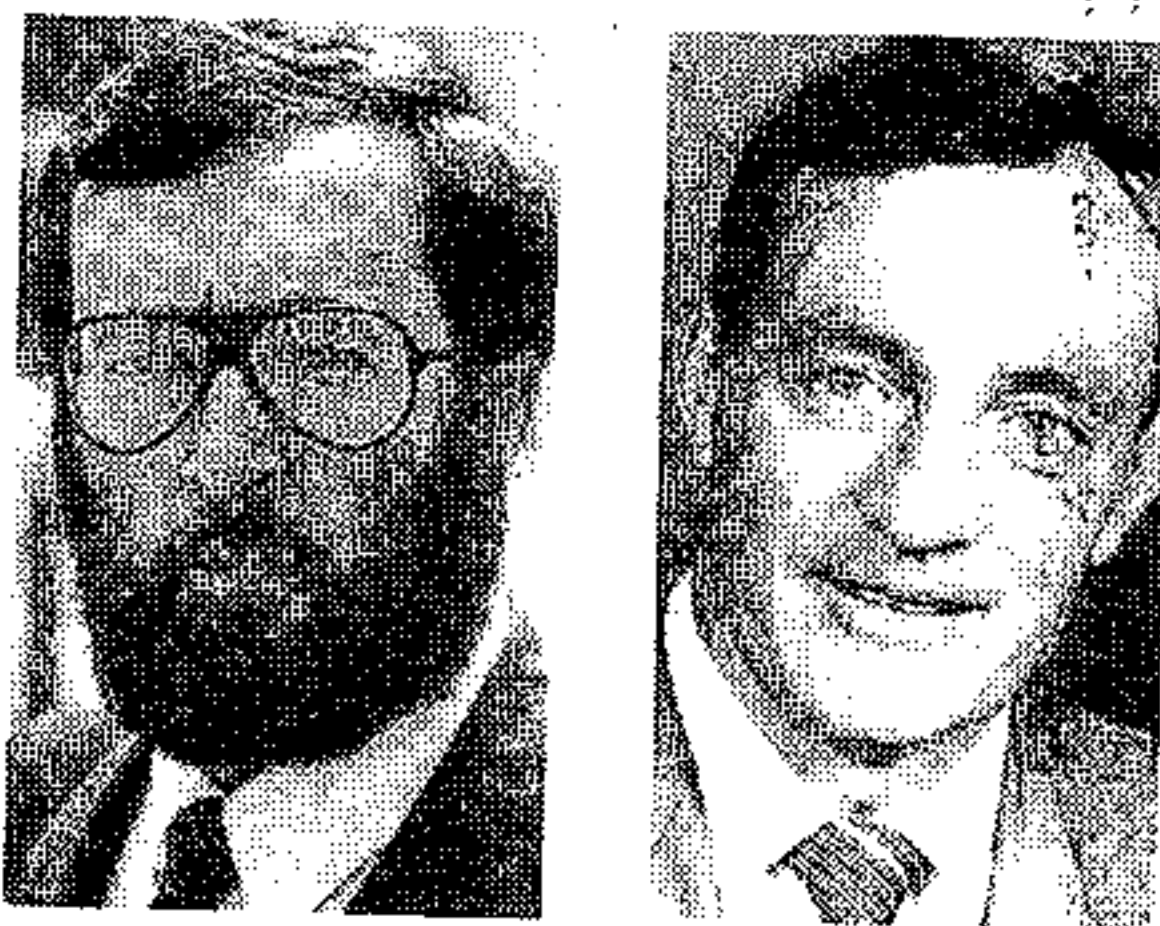
He warned that if anti-apartheid organisations overseas succeeded in imposing sanctions against South African deciduous fruit, coloured people in the Western Cape would be "tremendously hurt" and there would be much unemployment.

Dr I Essop (LP Griqualand West) said there were many white schools standing empty on the platteland. He

'Golden handshakes' to be probed

A JOINT parliamentary committee is to be appointed to investigate whether legislation should be changed to provide for the non-allocation or withdrawal of pensions and gratuities to former parliamentarians or political office-bearers who leave office in exceptional circumstances.

Notice of this was given in Parlia-



Mr Burrows

Dr van Niekerk

Dr Frederick van Heerden (NP Bloemfontein North) accused the CP of thriving on conflict because it was only in a situation of upheaval that the CP could generate support from whites.

In another government attack on the official Opposition, Brigadier J Bosman (NP Germiston District) said he dissociated himself from the "draconian image" of the Afrikaner which the CP had created in the international community.

He added that there was "no clash of interests between the CP and the AWB". The leaders of the two organisations were "birds of a feather".

"Urgency"

The Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Mr Piet Badenhorst accused the CP of putting its own interests before South Africa's, adding that there had been no Boksburg in the history of the NP.

Turning attention to the government, PFP leader Dr Zac de Beer said it was a matter of urgency that the position of the Minister of Education and Training and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, be "reviewed" and action taken.

There was no question of personal animosity on the part of the PFP, which considered him "one of the most likeable members of the Cabinet", but the circumstances surrounding the administration of his departments were such that "action becomes urgent".

called for such facilities to be made available to other population groups.

Mr J G van den Heever (LP Grassy Park) said he was pleased that no favouritism was applied in subsidies for universities.

DUPLICATION

But university lecturers were not yet receiving remuneration equal to their equivalent in the private sector.

Mr van den Heever said the LP was opposed to duplication of facilities.

Mr J Meyer (LP Vredendal) said school principals should not be hampered in making requests for security personnel.

Mr J D Swigelaar (LP Dysselsdorp) said there were still too many people who, as a result of the government's apartheid policy, were living in a sub-culture of poverty.

Mr Abe Williams (LP Mamre) said his party was as ready for an election now as it had been in 1984.

The LP had pushed South Africa in a "direction of safe progress". — Sapa.

ment by the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

This follows protests by opposition parties that a Cabinet Minister and other senior office-bearers who resigned recently amid allegations of irregularities were still due their "golden handshakes" and pensions. — Sapa.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 284

PRETORIA, 24 FEBRUARY 1989
FEBRUARIE 1989

No. 11724

PROCLAMATION

by the Acting

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 12, 1989

FREE SETTLEMENT AREAS ACT, 1988
(ACT 102 OF 1988)

Under—

(i) section 12 of the Free Settlement Areas Act, 1988, I fix 1 March 1989 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation; and

(ii) section 3 of the said Act I hereby establish a board to be known as the Free Settlement Board, to exercise the powers and to perform the functions and duties conferred upon or entrusted to the Board by that Act.

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

J. C. HEUNIS,
Acting State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of the Cabinet.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Waarnemende

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 12, 1989

WET OP VRYEVESTIGINGSGBIEDE, 1988
(WET 102 VAN 1988)

Kragtens—

(i) artikel 12 van die Wet op Vryevestigingsgebiede, 1988 bepaal ek 1 Maart 1989 as die datum waarop genoemde Wet in werking tree; en

(ii) artikel 3 van genoemde Wet stel ek 'n raad met die naam die Vryevestigingsraad in om die bevoegdhede uit te oefen en die werksaamhede en pligte te verrig wat by daardie Wet aan die Raad verleen of toegewys word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tag-tig.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van die Kabinet.

OF BLACK, WHITE, BROWN AND FREE

THE GOVERNMENT'S INCREASINGLY CONVOLUTED GROUP AREAS POLICIES COULD SOMEDAY CULMINATE IN A FIFTH 'RACIAL GROUP': THE FREE SETTLERS. ANDREW CLARK REPORTS

BY pushing ahead with the policy of "free settlement areas" while still upholding residential apartheid, the government has opened up a constitutional can of worms about the rights of "open" areas residents.

Acting President Chris Heunis this week announced the appointment of a Free Settlement Board, which will decide the areas which will be legally open to people of all races.

The board was established in accordance with the Free Settlement Areas Act, one of several group areas Bills pushed through parliament last year.

The Act was opposed by all opposition parties and by both the "coloured" and "Indian" chambers, but was passed after the Nationalist-dominated President's Council urged its adoption.

The board will be chaired by President's Council member Hein Kruger and will commence on March 1, the official date that the Act takes effect. But no area will officially become multi-racial until board members "investigate" which neighbourhoods should be "opened" and recommend them to the State President — a process which could take months.

Many remain sceptical that it takes an eight-member fully-paid government committee to identify obvious "grey areas" such as Johannesburg's Hillbrow and Cape Town's Woodstock for candidacy as "free settlement areas".

Progressive Federal Party MP Peter Soal said the committee consisted of "an Indian, an African, a coloured and a group of defeated Nat hacks who are being provided for by their party".

Most significantly, however, the government has yet to articulate what the legal rights people residing in these "grey areas" will have if they become selected as "free settlement areas".

In particular, questions remain about what schools black children will be permitted to attend, and which elections, if any, adults will have the right to vote in.

Although some see the establishment of Free Settlement Areas as the first chink in the armour of the Group Areas Act, the PFP, public policy foundations and community-based action groups are united in their opposition to what they see as a mere elaboration of the apartheid ideology.

"We are opposed to free settlement areas because it continues to entrench group rights against individual rights," says Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, chairman of the Durban Central Residents' Association, which is fighting a group areas eviction even as the government appears to be relaxing its opposition to the Act.

"It's a belated recognition by government of the fact of widespread urban integration," adds Soal.

"Although it may make life easier for blacks living in these areas, the fundamental problem of homelessness created by the Group Areas Act won't be resolved until the whole of South Africa is an open area."

"We do not consider the declaration of free settlement areas as a reform," says Cas Coovadia of Johannesburg's Actistop. "Even if people are 'allowed' to stay in the houses and flats where they live, what about basic services such as education? It doesn't make sense for them to say that you can stay here but are not allowed to go to school, because there are no 'black' schools in Hillbrow."

The government has a familiar answer to the educational dilemma posed by multi-racial neighbourhoods. African, Asian and coloured children will still not be admitted to government schools established for whites, according to PJ Clase, Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly.

Questions directed to the "general-affairs" Department of Education and Training and Department of National Education were rerouted to the "own-affairs" white education department, because the schools are currently under "white" administration.

"The department is only responsible for the education of the white population group," Clase said in response to a

facto fifth racial group, the "free settlers".

According to the plan embodied in the set of group areas Bills introduced and passed last year, residents in a "free settlement area" will be allowed to choose whether they want to participate in the local authority they previously voted in — or whether they prefer to choose representatives through a newly-created semi-autonomous management committee.

These new local authorities will be identical to the management committees currently operating in "coloured" and "Indian" areas, except that they will be non-racial bodies open to all.

They will in turn feed into the non-racial Regional Service Council for the area, bypassing the current "whites only" city and town councils.

In other words, an area like Hillbrow could be governed by two competing municipal authorities.

The first would be the Johannesburg City Council, a whites-only body in which Hillbrow whites who choose to remain "white" for the purpose of local elections would participate. The other, multi-racial body would be elected on a

colour-blind basis by whites who prefer to become "free-settlers" and by blacks, who would have no choice but to join the non-racial group.

The whites in the "free settler" group would no longer have representation on the city council, and blacks, of course, would remain unrepresented by the body.

But technical provisions remain in the way of establishing these non-racial management committees, even after an area is declared a "free settlement".

Certain aspects of the enabling legislation authorising

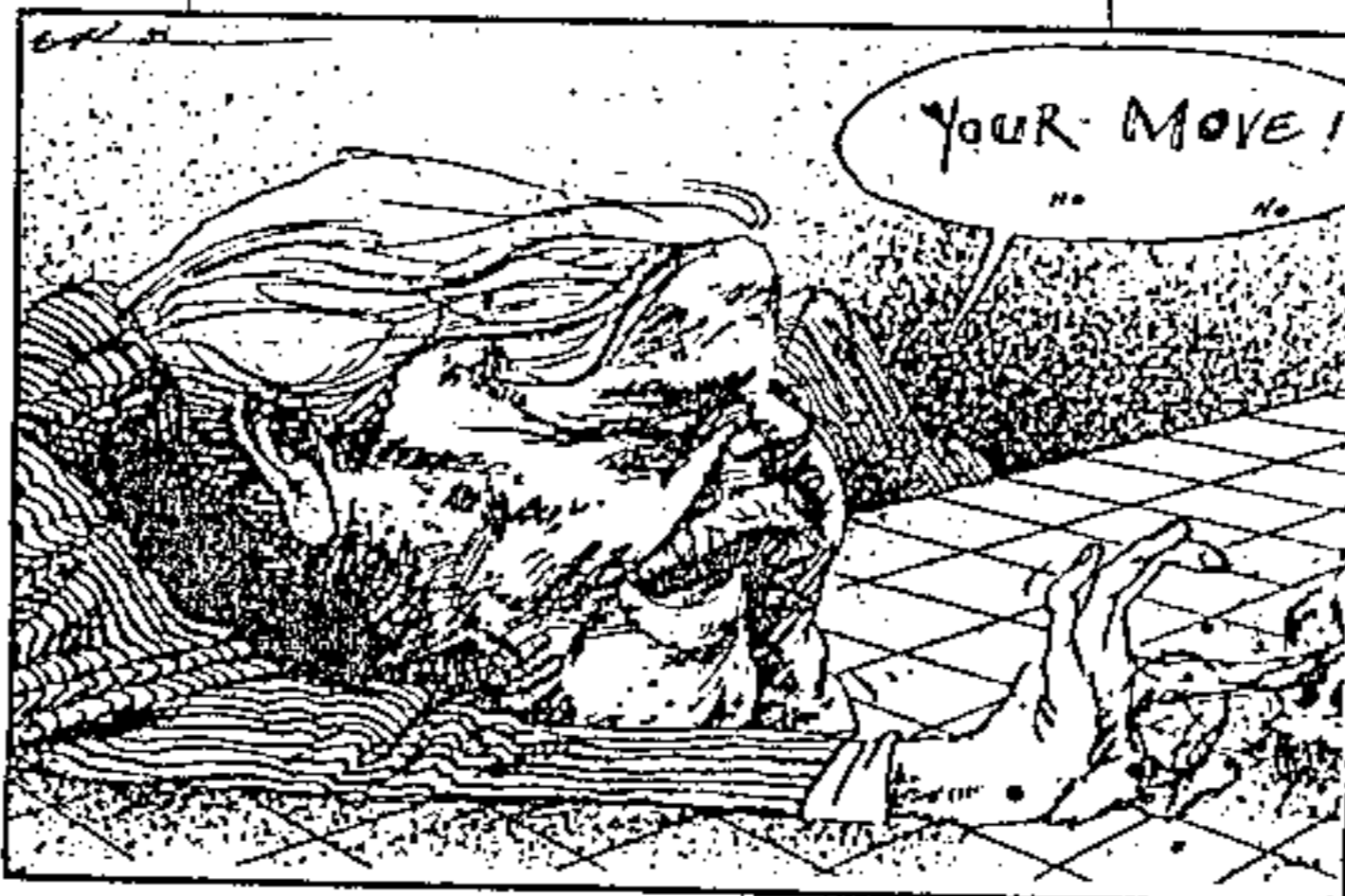
the creation of local government in free settlement areas were contained in the Group Areas Amendment Bill, the most controversial of the group areas Bills introduced last year in parliament, and the only one rejected by the President's Council.

"Until legislation authorising the registration of new properties in a proposed free settlement area is passed, they can't create these management committees," says James Selfe, the director of communication for the PFP.

"I imagine that the government will come back with technical legislation allowing them to operate, but leaving out the controversial parts" requiring stepped up fines for those who violate the amended Group Areas Act.

Of course, this complex constitutional patchwork doesn't even address the question of where, if at all, "free-settlers" will be able to cast their vote for parliament.

But by acknowledging the rupture in the structure of residential apartheid, the government may find itself unable to contain the damage to educational, municipal and even the ultimate political structures.



Chris Heunis ... shuffling the options

query about what would happen to these children's schooling. "The State President [has] indicated that this principle does not change and that this department will therefore only provide for the needs of white pupils residing in racially mixed areas."

However, Clase said that "there is nothing to prevent the establishment of private schools which could provide education for all pupils ... In addition, they could go to the nearest state school providing education for their group."

Currently, "coloured", Indian and African children in Hillbrow travel over an hour to get to government schools for their respective race groups in Eldorado Park, Fordsburg, and Soweto — or seek admittance to a private school.

The only private primary school in Hillbrow, the Afrikaans-medium Joubert Park Laërskool, educates only 200 white pupils. The principal says he has heard of no plans for the school to take in black pupils.

The question of what political and voting rights blacks will have in their neighbourhoods is more thorny — and potentially more threatening to the underpinnings of apartheid.

It may lead to the recognition of a *de*

IN BRIEF

85 'open' trading areas ^{all 7/1/82} 25/2/82 80

THE government had declared 85 central business districts as open trading areas and advertised a further 44 to be proclaimed as open areas by the end of last year, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. Nearly half (42) of the declared open areas were in the Cape, Transvaal (23), Natal (17) and Free State (3).

Star 27/4/89

Heunis says (80)

Act comes into effect this week

The Free Settlement Act, in terms of which people can associate freely in designated areas, comes into effect this week.

The acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, confirmed in a statement in the Government Gazette that the Act, approved by Parliament last year, would come into effect on Wednesday.

Mr Heunis said he had appointed an eight-member board under the chairmanship of a member of the President's Council, Mr Hein Kruger, to perform the activities and duties assigned to it by the Act.

The body would be known as the Free Settlement Board.

Mr Heunis said the Act did not change current residential patterns but afforded those who wished to associate freely with one another the right to do so. — Sapa.

'Millions for slumlords in grey areas'

ARGUS 28/2/89

80

By DAVID BREIER,
Political Staff

SLUMLORDS in grey areas will no longer be content to make a fast buck in the proposed free settlement areas — they will make quick millions, local government men warn.

The Free Settlement Areas Act, which according to an announcement by acting State President Mr Chris Heunis, comes into effect tomorrow, is widely regarded as a recipe for massive profiteering by property speculators.

Slum conditions developing around city centres will be aggravated as thousands of homeless black, coloured and Indian families shoehorn into a few grey areas which are likely to be legalised.

They believe the only solution is scrapping the Group Areas Act and allowing natural market forces to rule instead of creating chaotic demand in a handful of free settlement areas.

A Free Settlement Areas Board under the chairmanship of President's Councillor Mr Hein Kruger will recommend the sites of the new grey areas which are expected to be mostly on the periphery of city centres such as in Cape Town's Woodstock and District Six and Johannesburg's Hillbrow, Jou-

bert Park and Mayfair.

Mr Neil Ross, a Cape Town city councillor, said the Free Settlement Act was a "formula for disaster".

"When you've got a housing crisis on your hands especially in the black and coloured communities and therefore artificial demand for accommodation, this will put incredible pressure on the so-called Free Settlement areas because people will pay any price."

Mr Ross said Cape Town alone had a waiting list of 49 000 coloured families. He predicted that slumlords in the open areas would cram five or six families into five-roomed houses.

Mr Tony Leon, opposition leader in the Johannesburg City Council, said the proclamation of a few free settlement areas would be "a boon for the slumlords".

"They will stretch existing resources to breaking point and turn these areas into instant advertisements for Conservative Party policy," Mr Leon added.

He said the free settlement areas were a "rigged experiment" which the government knew would result in slum conditions and would give integration a bad name.

De Klerk may act on 'whites only' signs

AA645
2/3/89
80

Political Staff

THE government is considering various options to prevent Conservative Party towns from re-erecting apartheid signs.

This was revealed by acting President Chris Heunis yesterday in a telephone-in programme on the SABC black radio services and by National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, at a meeting in Nigel last night.

The announcement drew immediate comment from Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who said: "It is clear from Mr De Klerk's speech that the government now intends to show *kragdadigheid* against conservative people in its own country to please the anti-apartheid sanctions movement."

Mr de Klerk also made an urgent plea to black leaders to join him in a "great indaba" to plan drastic changes.

His plea has been welcomed on the left as an encouraging attempt to bring leaders to the conference table, but was greeted with suspicion by the right.

"Rhetoric"

Dr Zac de Beer, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said Mr de Klerk had again used a good deal of liberal-sounding rhetoric.

There was, however, nothing really solid in the speech.

If Mr de Klerk was going to persuade real black leaders to negotiate with him he was going to have to assure them that they would get full political rights in a new South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht, said the CP was not against talks with leaders of other groups, but the big question was where the power lay.

If the government intended bringing blacks into the white political structure, this would eventually mean black majority rule.

It should review its intentions and turn along the path of separate freedoms and separate determination for all groups.

The warning of action on apartheid signs follows further threats of boycotts in the wake of the re-erection of signs in Carletonville and earlier at Boksburg.

The signs have caused widespread black anger and international attention.

Mr de Klerk told the NP meeting in Nigel that the Government would not accept that the CP could embarrass the country and cause international problems.

Sharing

Asked why the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act could not be scrapped immediately, he said the NP would soon take certain initiatives in this regard.

Racial groups' identity was not fundamentally affected by the sharing of public amenities.

"The NP's attitude is one of handling this issue evolutionarily, without causing tension."

While some CP-controlled town councils had reintroduced petty apartheid, others were hesitant to reintroduce "unfair" laws.

Mr de Klerk added that the government would soon introduce "further steps" to prevent these actions.

Listner

Challenged by a listener in the radio programme last night to say what the government was doing about the apartheid signs, Mr Heunis said it was considering action.

But he said such measures may not be necessary because public pressure could force the Conservative Party councils to remove the signs first.

In an interview today Mr

Heunis said he could not say what action was being contemplated as various options were being considered.

The issue would probably be discussed by the Cabinet next Wednesday.

Slogans

Mr de Klerk's meeting was stormy and was attended by about 800 people.

At the start, he could barely be heard as about 60 hecklers chanted CP slogans. Shortly afterwards they were removed by police from the hall.

In his speech he reaffirmed the NP's commitment to a clean administration.

He also called for a "great indaba" to work out peaceful solutions.

"I want to say to all leaders who seek peaceful solutions: the time for a great indaba is now."

Govt hit by Star 3/3/69 crossfire of Areas Act dithering

BY ALAN DUNN

Crossfire from the left and right is wounding the Government as it tinkers gingerly at the edges of the Group Areas Act.

CAPE TOWN — A volley of shots in Parliament this week, including taunts and dares to go either way on racially separate suburbs, found their mark as a fidgeting National Party presented Progressive Federal Party and Conservative Party members with a target as plain as a deep-sea oil rig.

Opposition ammunition was ample on the eve of the establishment yesterday of the Free Settlement Board which will recommend in which areas racially mixed dwelling should be blessed.

Two main points emerged from debate in the House of Assembly this week — why politicians believed the NP was egg-dancing, and their views on the harmful consequences of its ditherings.

Perhaps the most impressive argument came from lawyer Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), who concluded that the NP abolished apartheid laws only after they had been massively broken.

Unworkable legislation

"Time and time again, the Government has scrapped discriminatory legislation after it was proved to be unworkable by large-scale contraventions," he said.

"Therefore, reform so far has rarely been a matter of Government initiative, but rather a matter of the Government sluggishly bringing the law into line with political reality," he added.

"The fact is that the degenerative process that afflicts all apartheid laws is inevitable and terminal," he said.

Mr van der Merwe estimated that a few hundred thousand infringements of the Group Areas Act occurred yearly with literally a handful of court cases arising from them.

There was scarcely a suburb in Cape Town, he noted, that did not already accommodate a number of blacks, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Moolman Mentz (CP, Ermelo), blasted Government fumbings. "Tens of thousands" he said of those in open defiance of the Group Areas Act.

"The Government, which is the executive authority in this country, is just as bound by the laws of this Parliament as any citizen of this country.

"The Government is thus duty bound to fully implement the Group Areas Act," he said.

Lawlessness example

"The Government is setting the example for lawlessness in this country because it is negating the laws of this Parliament."

There was a great deal of truth in these charges, said Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), hastening to distance herself from the CP. Problems on the Group Areas and Reservation of Separate Amenities Acts were largely of the Government's own making, she said.

"It is no good the Government trying to escape the consequences of leaving those two abysmal pieces of legislation on the statute book all those years," she said.

But that is where the meeting of opposing minds ended.

"If the Government does not have the guts to scrap those laws... then let them disappear peacefully through disuse," Mrs Suzman said.

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Group Areas crossfire

by ALAN DUNN, Political Staff

CCROSSFIRE from the left and right is wounding the government as it tinkers gingerly at the edges of the Group Areas Act.

A volley of shots in Parliament this week, including taunts and dares to go either way on racially separate suburbs, found their mark as a fidgeting National Party presented Progressive Federal Party and Conservative Party members with a target as plain as a deep-sea oil rig.

Opposition ammunition was ample on the eve of the establishment on Wednesday of the Free Settlement Board which will recommend after painstaking, case-by-case studies in which areas racially mixed dwelling should be blessed.

Delicacy is the government's watchword on this issue, with both the CP and PFP urging from different corners with all the subtlety of a broadsword.

"Start enforcing the Group Areas Act," says the CP. "Scrap it now," retorts the PFP.

TWO main points emerged from debate in the House of Assembly this week — why politicians believed the NP was egg-dancing, and their views on the harmful consequences of its ditherings.

Perhaps the most impressive argument came from lawyer Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), who concluded that the NP abolished apartheid laws only after they had been massively broken.

"Time and time again the government has scrapped discriminatory legislation after it was proved to be unworkable by large-scale contraventions, followed by the government increasingly turning a blind eye to these contraventions," he said.

"Therefore reform so far has rarely been a matter of government initiative, but rather a matter of the government sluggishly bringing the law into line with political reality," he added.

Mr van der Merwe reminded members of a remark by President Botha when challenged on influx control: "I have lost the battle against reality."

MR van der Merwe shared the fears of other parliamentarians at what they saw as the lawlessness created by reform NP-style: "If people are not expected to obey some laws, why should they feel obliged to obey others?"

"If disregard for certain laws is an essential element of government reform because they are too spineless to either scrap them or apply them... then one must expect people to feel more free to decide for themselves which laws they will obey and which not.

"Make no mistake," he said, "illegality is part of the style of the NP reform."

Mr Moolman Mentz (CP Ermelo), who launched the fusillade on the government, had his sights zeroed and finger on rapid fire as he cheerfully blasted government fumbblings.

"The government, which is the executive authority in this country, is just as bound by the laws of this Parliament as any citizen of this country.

"The government is thus duty bound to fully implement the Group Areas Act," he said. "The government is setting the example for lawlessness in this country because it is negating the laws of this Parliament and it does not have the right to do it."

MR Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus) offered the government's motives: It had been warned of tough voter resistance, and was consequently "using all thinkable methods to render the Act powerless and meaningless before they scrap it".

The best way to do this, he reasoned, was simply not applying it.

Howard

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have already said that the power for the completion and carrying out of functions has been transferred to the Administrator concerned. If the hon member wishes to make representations, he is very welcome to make them directly to the Administrator. He is free to do so. [Interjections.]

SATS: manufacturing of motor vehicle

10. Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether the South African Transport Services are currently engaged in the manufacturing of a South African motor vehicle: if so, (a) what was the development cost of this project as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to what extent do the Transport Services intend to enter the motor vehicle manufacturing market in South Africa?

B250E

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Venda: purchasing of house in Pietersburg

11. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether his Department has approved that a house in a residential area of Pietersburg be purchased by the Government of Venda with a view to provide accommodation for consular staff of that state; if so, which residential unit has been purchased for this purpose;

(2) whether any further purchases are envisaged in this regard; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B251E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) and (2) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply which I provided to:

(a) his question no 28 of 4 March 1983.

(b) his question (interpellation) no 1 of 28 February 1989.

From this it is clear that the Government of Venda has for six years sought the establishment of a Consulate in Pietersburg. Transkei has Consulates in Bloem-

Howard

fontein, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, East London and Port Elizabeth. Bophuthatswana has Consulates in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Potchefstroom, Vryburg and Welkom. Ciskei has Consulates in Bloemfontein, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Newcastle and Port Elizabeth. Venda has only two Consulates: Johannesburg and Pietersburg. These are the two urban areas where the greatest need for Consular services exists for Venda.

I remind the Honourable Member again of Dr D F Malan's words in the House of Assembly on 21 June 1951 when he piloted the Diplomatic Privileges Act through the Assembly:

"Further there is also a provision here to grant exemption to diplomatic representatives in respect of their places of residence. If, for instance, representatives of a racial group were to come here, that is, representatives of a country represented by a particular racial group here, like, for instance the Indians in this country, then such a diplomatic representative would not be obliged to live in the area of that particular racial group but he would be at liberty to reside where he pleases, anywhere in this country. He is exempted from that restriction placed on that particular race." (Hansard col 10253, 21 June 1951 Part 76).

Prime Minister B J Vorster, said the following at a public occasion on 9 September 1969:

"There is no such thing as a first-class and second class diplomat. There is just one kind of diplomat. There is no such code, no such thing as a code for white diplomats and a code for non-white diplomats. I shall mislead you if I say anything else."

The Diplomatic Privileges Act does not require that the approval of a local authority or any specific government body be obtained for acquiring accommodation for diplomatic or consular representatives. In spite of this the Department for reasons of courtesy approached the local magistrate and the police in 1983 for comments. The Honourable Member was also approached for comments in 1983. This

token of courtesy was answered by the Honourable Member in a tone which has nowhere yet been experienced in the Republic of South Africa.

From my side I requested our previous Ambassador in Venda personally to endeavour to handle the question of the establishment of a Consulate in Pietersburg in such a way that the matter would not offend the Government of Venda. It would amount to the grossest infringement of international rules and custom to refuse accommodation for its Consular officers to a Government which has diplomatic relations with South Africa — especially for the reasons which the Honourable Member has in mind.

I must also mention that the Venda Government discussed the question of accommodation for officials of the Consulate with the Municipality of Pietersburg several months ago without obtaining an acceptable solution. Meanwhile the personnel had to be accommodated in a hotel which cost the Venda Government thousands of Rand. The Chief of Protocol of the Department travelled to Pietersburg personally on 17 November 1988 to discuss the matter around a table with the representatives of the Venda Government, the Town Clerk of Pietersburg and the Chairman of the Management Committee. The Department therefore from its side, without having a legal obligation, did everything in its power to have the matter handled in such a way that unpleasant reactions could be avoided.

I regard it as my duty by a way of an appeal to the Honourable Member, to repeat what I told him in 1983:

"South Africa is engaged in an ever-intensifying struggle against enemies throughout the entire world who seek her isolation and destruction. It is simply beyond comprehension that people are found in South Africa who play into the hands of our enemies to such a degree that they do not even want to allow friendly relations with anti-communist countries, because logically speaking one cannot say you want to have diplomatic relations with a country

and then refuse to accept that country's representatives on account of the colour of their skin. Such a refusal not only amounts to a slap in the face of that country but is indeed contrary to the spirit of the Diplomatic Privileges Act of 1951.

But there is a further element of the Honourable member's question which needs to be addressed and which relates to the interests of the region. Pietersburg together with other towns in the region has been identified as important industrial development points in the new co-ordinated regional development plan for Southern Africa which together with Venda and parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu forms an important region where incentives are provided for the establishment of new industries. This region certainly has promising development possibilities and it is of great important that responsible authorities in this region bear in mind what the reaction of prospective investors and industrialists will be if the impression is created that certain quarters care nothing for good neighbourliness and good relations amongst the peoples.

Consular and other representatives of states which became independent from within our midst are today stationed in several of our towns and cities across the whole country and in all four provinces where they not only take care of the interests of their citizens but co-operate constructively with the local authorities of the RSA. It does happen at times that awkward situations occur but so far we have succeeded with the necessary circumspection and mutual respect to deal with such situations to the satisfaction of our own people and the governments of the other countries. The governments of these countries display an understanding for the sensitivity of questions such as housing and schooling and would like to avoid harmful reactions but then it is expected of us not to behave in an offensive manner towards them. I appeal to honourable members of this House not to try and make political gain out of situations which, if handled with circumspection, need not present any real problems."

Officials suspended: pay

18. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether the ten officials of the Departments of Education and Training and of Development Aid whose suspension was announced on 20 February 1989 have been suspended without pay; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the normal practice in these Departments in respect of suspensions and (c) who decides on (i) suspensions and (ii) conditions applicable to such suspensions?

B302E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:**DEPARTMENT: DEVELOPMENT AID:**

In regard to the Department of Development Aid, nine officers have been suspended without pay.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Each case is considered on merit according to the nature of the alleged contravention.
- (c) (i) The Minister or his assignee up to the level of Deputy-director: Personnel Management, provided that he will be one rank higher than the person in respect of whom the decision is made. Such suspensions are, however, cleared with the head of the Department beforehand.
- (ii) According to existing directives all suspensions from duty are affected without pay. Any suspension from duty with full or partial pay must be approved by the Minister.

DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION AND**TRAINING:**

In regard to the Department of Education and Training one officer has been suspended with pay.

- (a) The suspension originated from evidence which the officer himself gave before a Judicial Commission of Inquiry regarding his own actions. In view thereof it was considered that the suspension should be with the retention of payments. As the Commission is still engaged in its inquiry,

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it would be inappropriate at this stage to furnish further particulars as to the considerations for the decision.

- (b) Each case of suspension is handled on merit depending on all the circumstances.
- (c) (i) The Minister or his assignee.
- (ii) The Minister.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him why, in the case of the Cape Town teacher, Mr Mvunge, he was suspended without pay last year when he was charged with having an altercation with the principal of the school before there was any decision of the court, whereas in the case of the official he is now referring to, he was suspended with pay, pending the result of an inquiry?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have made it very clear that the decision rests with the hon the Minister. May I just say the following to the hon Member — he will remember it well — that in the case of Mr Mvunge it was decided later to cede his salary to him. However, I wish to make it very clear that it falls within the discretion of the Minister to decide thereon.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask whether the rank or race of the official in the Department of Education and Training plays any role in deciding whether he is suspended with or without pay?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have made it very clear that we are dealing with two different departments that have their own rules and regulations.

Detainees on hunger strike requesting private doctors

19. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether any detainees on hunger strike in 1989 have requested to be seen by private doctors; if so,
- (2) whether permission was granted to each such detainee; if not, (a) why not and (b) how many detainees were refused such permission?

B303E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes,
- (2) yes,
- (a) and (b) fall away.

SADF: distribution of pamphlets

20. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to Questions Nos 7, 8 and 9 on 16 June 1987, No 21 on 28 July 1987, No 1, standing over from 29 September 1987, on 6 October 1987, No 6 on 16 February 1988, No 15 on 8 March 1988 and No 19 on 30 August 1988, he had been informed at the time of the replies to these questions of the involvement of the South African Defence Force in the distribution of the pamphlets concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date was he so informed and (b) why did he fail to inform (i) the Minister of Law and Order, (ii) the Deputy Minister of Defence and (iii) Parliament of such involvement?

B304E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Only question number 8 of 16 June 1987 was initially directed to me. At that stage I was not informed and it was also not necessary.

- (a) I was informed towards the end of June 1988.
- (b) The matter was already *sub judice* during my reply to question number 19 of 30 August 1988.

The Office of the Minister of Law and Order and the Deputy Minister of Defence were, however, informed of the SA Defence Force's involvement after it was brought to my attention.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon Deputy Minister, may I ask whether the hon the Minister was at any stage aware that the hon the Minister of Law and Order had replied to questions on this issue at some stage and suggested that he was absolutely unaware of the background of the issue. If so, did he not inform the Minister of Law and Order of it?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, when the hon the Minister became aware of it, he

informed the hon the Minister of Law and Order and me of it.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, can he tell us what delay there was between the time in which the hon the Minister was informed of the activities of this helicopter and the time in which he advised the hon the Deputy Minister and the hon the Minister of Law and Order?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply given by the hon the Minister of Defence was in the first instance that it was not and is still not a Defence Force helicopter which was being used. Later on, the hon the Minister had to make a statement in regard to the ECC interdict in Cape Supreme Court and then he was informed of the full particulars.

East Peelson: representations made to Ciskei Affairs:

21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Ambassador to Ciskei recently made representations to the Government of Ciskei in respect of the South African citizens living in East Peelson; if so, what was the (a) nature of the representations and (b) response of the Ciskei Government;
- (2) what steps does the South African Government intend taking to protect South African citizens in East Peelson in the future?

B305E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Representations were made by the South African Ambassador in Bishop to the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons to ensure that harsh treatment is not meted out to South African citizens in the area.
- (b) The response of the Minister was that the Ciskei Government would give the necessary attention to the request and would ensure that law and order is properly maintained in the area.
- (2) Should the need arise, further representations will be made.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the

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from the Minister's reply, was there any stage that our ambassador in Ciskei declined to give the people of East Peleton assistance with their problem?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that at all but what I am very well aware of is that our ambassador went out of his way to facilitate provision of the necessary protection at all times. He involved himself personally and he visited President Sebe on this matter personally. I can give the hon member the assurance that that was the attitude of our ambassador throughout this situation.

Statutory bodies abolished

22. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether it is his intention to abolish any of the statutory bodies falling under the control of his Departments in accordance with the Government's stated policy of privatisation and deregulation; if so, (a) which bodies and (b) when; if not, why not?

B306E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) and (b): In the case of the Department of Trade and Industry it is considered to abolish the Travel Agents Board and to repeal the Travel Agents and Travel Agencies Act, 1983 (Act 58 of 1983). This matter is now being considered by the board and their proposals will be submitted to me at the end of May 1989. No other statutory bodies which are linked to the Departments of Trade and Industry and of Mineral and Energy Affairs are ear-marked for abolition or lend themselves thereto. However, investigations are continuously being conducted, where necessary in close consultation with the Ministry for Administration and Privatisation, to establish whether, in the spirit of privatisation and deregulation, specific activities could possibly be transferred to the private sector with advantage. A number of activities which have been identified are on their way to privatisation or have been privatised already, as follows:

(i) *The Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd (IDC)*

There is no intention to privatise the IDC as

such, because the Corporation has to assist in implementing the Government's policy in respect of industrial development, import replacement, export promotion and small business undertakings. However, the privatisation of the following industries which are controlled by the IDC for its own account on behalf of the State is receiving attention:

— Foskor: The privatisation of Foskor in its entirety is being withheld until the company's results and market conditions make it possible.

— Alusaf: The transfer of and control over Alusaf to and by private sector interests and the quotation of the company will take place as soon as circumstances are favourable.

— Sorghum beer industry: Good progress has been made in preparing the extensive sorghum beer industry for merging into a unit which can be privatised. The follow-up actions are aimed at arousing the interest of the private sector, in which the consumer will hopefully also be represented.

(ii) *The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)*

The CSIR itself is not ear-marked for privatisation. However, certain functions of the CSIR have been privatised already or are in the process of being privatised, namely:

— The South African Inventions Development Corporation (Saidecor) will ultimately be replaced by a private company in terms of legislation now before Parliament.

— The motor vehicle fleet of the CSIR has been sold and is now operated by a private leasing company.

— The design office of the CSIR had been under-utilised and has been taken over by the office personnel. By also undertaking private work, besides the work which is now being done for the CSIR, the work can be done on a more cost-effective basis. In this way the cost to the CSIR has been reduced appreciably.

— The training function at the CSIR is now also being undertaken by a private company which, too, is contracting for work from outside. Accordingly, the training aspect of the CSIR is done on a more cost-effective basis.

(iii) *The Atomic Energy Corporation of SA Ltd*
The high precision mass production facility of the AEC is now on the road to privatisation.

Maternity benefits of wives of national servicemen

23. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the wives of national servicemen are entitled to the same maternity benefits and medical care as are the wives of members of the Permanent Force; if not, why not?

B307E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No, this is a service condition for Permanent Force members. Sufficient provisioning is normally made for the majority of families of National Servicemen by their own medical schemes in the private and public sectors. In addition, there are not enough personnel and facilities in the SA Defence Force available to cope with the extra load and it will also place an additional burden on the SA Defence Force budget.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he believe it is fair to discriminate against national servicemen like that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can reply to that. We do not see that as discrimination. As I have already pointed out national servicemen can make use of their own medical schemes. Further to that question I must point out to the hon member that in cases where certain circumstances arise Treasury approval may be granted for those cases to be handled by the South African Medical Services.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if I draw cases of hardship to the attention of the hon the Deputy Minister is he in a position to do something about it?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, yes, provision is made for those specific cases.

Control of pesticides

24. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether he is considering introducing legisla-

tion to amend the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, No 36 of 1947, in order to transfer control of pesticides to the Minister of Environment Affairs; if so, when will such legislation be introduced?

B308E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

No.

*25. Mr M J ELLIS + AGRICULTURE. [Withdrawn.]

Latin: abolition as requirement for admission in Supreme Court.

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

Whether he intends to introduce legislation in 1989 to abolish the requirement of a qualification in Latin for admission as an advocate in the Supreme Court; if so, when; if not, why not?

B313E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Last year the hon member for Sandton also asked me about the possible abolition of Latin as a prerequisite for persons wishing to practise as advocates and attorneys. On 8 March 1988 I pointed out in this House that before I exercise my power in terms of section 1 of the Admission of Advocates Amendment Act, 1987 (Act 17 of 1987), to determine a date on which the concession granted in terms of that Act is to cease to apply, I require the viewpoint of the advocate. According to a majority resolution of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa it is proposed that Latin be abolished as a requirement. The various Bars were, however, not unanimous in this regard, and several representations on behalf of individual Bar Councils were once again received advocating the retention of Latin as a requirement for admission as an advocate.

I have, in the meanwhile, had the benefit of a wide range of views, in the course of which the following factors have emerged as most relevant —

(a) certain provincial divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa have held that a special university course in Latin is suffi-

more balanced perspective of South Africa in the field of church affairs in the USA in the capacity of liaison specialist on church and religious matters.

(c) Dr Abraham Lückhoff.

(d) BA (Hons): University of Stellenbosch, 1961.

B Th: University of Stellenbosch, 1964.
PhD: University of the Witwatersrand, 1976.

Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church: May 1966 — August 1969 and February 1973 — March 1982.

Minister of the Presbyterian Church (USA): September 1969 — August 1972 and August 1986 — October 1987.

Religious editor of *Rapport*: April 1982 — September 1985.

Professor of theology at Whitworth University (USA): September 1985 — July 1986.

Huguenot tunnel: extraction of exhaust gases

5. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether any problems have been experienced recently with the extraction of motor-car exhaust gases from the Huguenot tunnel, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cause thereof and (c)(i) when is it expected that these problems will be eliminated and (ii) what is the cost involved in eliminating them estimated to be?

B242E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

For the hon member's information it is pointed out that the tunnel is equipped with a most modern ventilation system. Carbonmonoxide and visibility levels in the tunnel are measured every 15 seconds and through a computerised system, the ventilation system ensures that predetermined levels are not exceeded.

The ventilation system consumes a lot of energy and over-ventilation will be very costly in the long run. It is therefore not feasible to utilise ventilation to such an extent that no smells at all are noticeable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Private sector consortiums operating toll roads
6. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether private sector consortiums are operating toll roads in the Republic on an agency basis for the State at present; if so, (a) according to what formula are they remunerated by the State and (b) what was the total remuneration paid to such consortiums in 1987 and 1988, respectively?

B243E

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes. Two consortiums, namely Toll Highway Development Company (Pty) Ltd (Tollway) and Toll Road Concessionaires (Pty) Ltd (Tolcon).

(a) As per agreement between the State and the consortiums, Tolcon is currently remunerated with an amount equivalent to the gross proceeds of tolls collected.

(b) 1987: None.

1988: R7 359 933,53 to Tolcon made up as follows —

Toll plazas	Dates	Amounts
Vaal (Vergenoeg)	From 2 July to 31 December 1988	R3 415 182
Tugela (Keeverfontein)	From 1 August 1988 to 31 December 1988	R3 459 529
Grassmere	From 1 November to 31 December 1988	R485 223

Tollway is currently operating no toll plazas and is therefore not receiving any remuneration.

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it therefore correct that the State receives no income at the moment from these toll roads which are run by Tolcon on an agency basis?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have replied, the gross profit is paid over in terms of the Act.

While residential area released to Blacks

7. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether his Department or any of its delegates have received an application

from a certain mining group, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, for a portion of a White residential area to be released for occupation by Blacks; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(2) whether this application has been approved; if so, (a) why and (b) when; if not, why not;

(3) whether the residents of the area concerned have been consulted in the matter; if so, in what manner; if not, why not;

(4) whether any objection has been lodged with his Department on behalf of the employees of the mining group concerned; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B244E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he has furnished the following information:

(1) No.

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

(3) Falls away.

(4) Yes, objection was received on a possible application. It is not policy to reveal particulars of this nature.

Reservation of Separate Amenities Act: complaints

8. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower:†

(1) Whether his Department received any complaints in 1987 and 1988, respectively, about the application of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953; if so, how many in each of these years;

(2) whether all these complaints were dealt with satisfactorily; if not, what action was taken in respect of the complaints concerned;

(3) what action is taken by his Department in respect of employers who fail to comply with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act?

B246E

†The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) The Department of Manpower is not responsible for the application of this Act.

Group Areas Act: residence permit

(Handwritten initials)

9. Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

What bodies or persons (a) recommended that a residence permit be granted in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to a certain Searle, a member of the Coloured population group, to occupy the premises situated at 85 Currie Street, Roodoepoort, and (b) opposed the granting of this permit?

B249E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he has furnished the following information:

(a) and (b)

It is not policy to reveal what bodies or persons.

(a) recommended and

(b) opposed the granting of a permit in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to ask who decides on the policy that determines that these details are not furnished.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it has been said here quite clearly — I think the hon member knows it — that this power has been transferred to the Administrator concerned.

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply and in view of the fact that the hon the Minister is in terms of the Group Areas Act the official concerned who has the power to grant permits and the Administrator merely has a delegated power, does the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning intend to change this policy in order to make details known to Members of Parliament of the constituencies concerned, for instance?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

District 6 might be open soon

CRP 7/15/89 8/3/89

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PARTS of District Six could be declared free settlement areas within six months.

The Free Settlement Board met yesterday for the first time and chairman Mr Hein Kruger announced that applications already received by the Department of Development were being prepared to be dealt with in accordance with the Act.

Asked which areas these applications related to, deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said they included parts of District Six, parts of Hillbrow and Mayfair, the Warwick Triangle and parts of Marydale and Mariannahill in Durban and Fairview in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Meyer said the first areas to be declared as being legally open to all races would be those that were undeveloped. It would take up to six months for the board to process applications for already inhabited areas to be declared open to all races.

obtain more specific information from the hon the Minister this time. A technician who has just gone on leave was categorically told by the department—I have the correspondence to prove it—that it is unpaid study leave. He is entitled to study leave but he will not be paid. I hope this information also satisfies the hon member for Springfield.

A full-time employee of the department has gone on unpaid study leave.

That is my concern. When someone from the Public Service goes on study leave he is not paid, and if the hon the Minister did say that they are paid, then the hon the Minister is wrong. I call that misleading the House. I have facts and figures here . . . [Time expired.]

Mr M Y BAIG: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: The hon member has said the hon the Minister is misleading the House. That is unparliamentary language.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! What were the hon member's exact words?

Mr J V IYMAN: Mr Chairman, I was merely reacting to what the hon member for Springfield said. I said if the hon the Minister made a statement in this House that public servants employed in his department are given study leave while being paid in full, then that is a misleading statement.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The word "misleading" in that context is not unparliamentary.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I do believe that in the interest of justice, it is incumbent upon the hon member to let this House have the particular information that he has. I believe that he should disclose it in this House. That hon member has had two bites of the cherry and he has not yet given us the information on which he relies. Apart from not disclosing his information, he has told us that if that was the reply of the hon the Minister, then the Minister is misinformed. If the hon the Minister is misinformed, I would like to

ask the hon member where he is misinformed. He must please tell us.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Camperdown needs to be informed that any member of the staff of the administration who is on leave or on special study leave, is paid his full salary. He also receives funds for his registration and studies. Where the hon member got his information from, I do not know. I am at a loss to understand that he should have been informed about it in this manner.

Mr M RAJAB: Is the hon member for Camperdown misinformed?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is a known fact that the State as an employer encourages its employees to better qualify themselves and to advance in their particular fields. We in the administration have always assisted those students who are eager to improve their qualifications or who want to specialise in their particular fields. In addition to that we grant them special leave on a 50-50 basis and, if the classes are in the daytime, we also grant these employees special leave. In addition to the encouragement the Administration: House of Delegates give, the Commission for Administration also helps to entertain such applications. We naturally place a high premium on training.

Mr J V IYMAN: Mr Chairman, will the hon member take a question?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Minister is replying and he will not take questions now. The hon member must please resume his seat.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think the hon member for Camperdown is particularly interested in the Department of Agriculture, where we have two technicians, Messrs V Chetty and K Govender. [Time expired.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That brings us to the end of interpellations. At this point I want to appeal earnestly to the Whips to please see to it that the presiding officers have a complete list of speakers in front of them in advance.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Internal Security Act: restricted persons

35. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons in the Republic were restricted under each specified section of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at 31 December 1988 and (b) how many restricted persons left the Republic in 1988? B91E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) None.

(b) None.

Group Areas Act: persons prosecuted for contraventions

39. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were prosecuted for contraventions in terms of the Group Areas Act in 1988 and (b)(i) what was the outcome, and (ii) which magisterial districts were involved, in each case? B95E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

I caused enquiries to be made at the various Attorneys-General and according to them the information is as follows:

(a) (b) (i) (b) (ii)
(Per- (Outcome) (Magisterial
sons) District)

1 R80.00 admission of guilt paid. Bloemfontein
1 Guilty. Sentenced to R90.00 or 3 months' imprisonment plus a further 3 months' imprisonment suspended for 3 years. Ficksburg

2 Guilty. Cautioned and discharged.

1 Guilty. Fined R200,00 or 60 days' imprisonment suspended for 3 years on conditions.

1 Case was withdrawn.

6 Cases were withdrawn.

2 Cases were postponed.

4 Cases were withdrawn.

2 Guilty. Cautioned and discharged.

3 Guilty. Cautioned and discharged.

41 Cases were postponed.

4 Cases were postponed.

1 Case was postponed.

1 Case was withdrawn.

26 Cases were postponed.

Ficksburg

Randburg

Boksburg

Roodepoort

Kempton Park

Johannesburg

Johannesburg

Johannesburg

Johannesburg

Boksburg

Benoni

Vereeniging

Various districts

in the area of

jurisdiction of

the Attorney-

General of the

Transvaal.

Crimes of violence: persons hanged

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

(1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were hanged in 1988 for crimes of violence against Whites;

(2) how many Whites were hanged in 1988 for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians? B159E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) 34 (b) 12 (c) 0

(2) (a) 2 (b) 0 (c) 0

The following information is also furnished for the Honourable Member's information:

(a) One White person was executed during 1988 for murder committed against another White.

(b) Number of Blacks executed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

Coloureds 1
Indians 3
Blacks 38

(c) 21 Coloureds were executed for crimes of

Opening the way for all races

by JOHN MACLENNAN
Political Staff

MR Hein Kruger, chairman of the Free Settlement Areas Board, officially started work this week and found himself in the vanguard of government attempts to open suburbs to all races.

He and the multi-racial board will take decisions which will, in the next few months, see the creation of the first open areas throughout the country. This represents a first as they set about dismantling one of the most contentious practical features of life under the NP.

He says of his job: "This is a totally new departure on an unknown road. There are no precedents. The board is chopping out a new route through the jungle and at this stage it is impossible to say what the board is going to do about specific instances ... I would like to appeal to people to look at this with an open mind because it is a new effort to provide for people who want to associate freely."

The 58-year-old former Transvaal MEC and President's Councillor is already working more than 12 hours a day and the pressure on the board will only increase in dealing with one of the most contentious issues in South Africa.

THEIR job boils down to the removal of the traditional right of whites, under the NP, to choose the skin colour of their neighbours. The creation of open areas is also a halfway house to a normal society, it will solve the thorny issue of blacks, coloured and Indians who are now moving illegally into white suburbs and it will earn the government much credit among Western nations which cannot condone racist NP policies.

The board will be dealing with applications in terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act, which enables local authorities to apply for classification as open areas where people of all races may live.

w/le ARGUS 11/3/89

New chief appeals to people to keep an open mind

Mr Kruger has not yet received any applications, but it is understood some of the first will be from Cape Town (which wants the entire city declared open), Natal local authorities (for Durban's Warwick triangle and Marianhill, Port Elizabeth (for Fairview) and for Reef areas including Hillbrow, Mayfair, Midrand and Diepsloot, the area which replaces the Norweto development.

Applications can also be made by the State President, the four provincial Administrators (under certain circumstances) and the three Minister's Councils of Parliament for an area to be declared open. Most important, in the eyes of the board, is that developers will be able to apply for open classification in the case of new townships.

THE applicant will propose the boundaries of a new open area, but the board will amend these as it sees fit.

"It is theoretically possible for us to just draw a line down a street, but we are not interested in just opening a row of buildings in a block. It must be a viable area, something which makes up a normal residential area, a community complete with its corner cafe," says Mr Kruger.

He emphasises that the Act makes provision for objections from any person or group with a valid interest.

In the event of a dispute the board will not decide the future of a proposed open area by means of a vote for residents already living there.

Before coming to a decision on applications or objections the board will first attempt to gain a total view by consulting local authorities and calling for evidence from residents.

"The main thing is that the board has to get an all round view of all the people. There are many ways of doing that."

AT the moment the Act makes no provision for compensation of householders who want to move out of open areas. This was to be addressed in the now scrapped Group Areas Amendment Bill, but Mr Kruger says the government will come up with a scheme to compensate people at a fair price if they cannot sell their homes.

He does not believe prices will necessarily plummet if traditional white areas are declared open, and points to Mayfair, where prices rose as Indian families moved in.

Open areas pose special problems in terms of votes. The government plans to handle this by having two separate municipal rolls. Existing residents may stay on the current roll which elects local councils. They may also opt to go instead onto a new roll for new residents of colour who will elect separate management committees.

Municipalities will then decide whether to operate in tandem or in new and integrated structures with the management committees.

Open areas are likely to have more than one local MP. Whites, Indians and coloured in one open area will vote for three different MPs to represent them in the three houses of Parliament. The government still has to decide how and when it will provide votes for urban blacks who settle in open areas.

New residents of colour will have to make their own arrangements in open areas for schools remain an "own affair". They will only be able to attend private schools in suburbs which have been white until now, or bus their children to the nearest government schools for coloured, blacks and Indians.

Howard

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Population Group	Graduates
Blacks	53
Whites	0
Coloureds	0
Asian	0

Group Areas Act: applications for exemptions

79. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises did his Department or any provincial administration receive in 1988 and (b) how many persons from each race group applied for permission to occupy premises in areas proclaimed for (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black occupation in each province?

B181E

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information:

CAPE PROVINCE

- (a) None
- (b) (i) 424 Coloureds; 109 Indians; 35 Blacks
- (ii) 208 Whites; 130 Indians; 31 Blacks
- (iii) 3 Whites; 9 Coloured;
- (iv) None.

NATAL

- (a) None
- (b) (i) *White Proclaimed Area*
195 applications by members of the Indian population group.
45 applications by members of the Coloured population group.
210 applications in respect of members of the Black population group. (Mainly employees).
- (ii) *Coloured Proclaimed Area*
8 applications by members of the White population group.

Howard

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information:

TRANSVAAL:

- (a) Two namely Weiler's Farm and Brits Emergency Camp.
- (b) Grassmere Brits
- (c) Weiler's Farm: On 31 December 1987 Brits: On 26 April 1988
- (d) Weiler's Farm: Squatters are settled at Orange Farm and Evaton North on a voluntary basis where 1 200 and 1 000 serviced sites respectively are available. To date 116 families have moved to Orange Farm and 31 to Evaton North.

NATAL:

- (a) (i) Dannhauser
- (ii) Weenen
- (iii) Winterton
- (iv) Rietvei near Vryheid
- (b) (i) Government Notice 1018 dated 3 July 1961
- (ii) Government Notice 59 dated 19 January 1968
- (iii) Government Notice 1513 dated 23 July 1982
- (iv) Established December 1988 but not yet proclaimed

ORANGE FREE STATE:

- (a) None. Rest of questions falls away.

CAPE PROVINCE:

- (a) In the Cape Province there are only 3 emergency camps which have been proclaimed in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1931 (Act 52 of 1951) for the accommodation of homeless Blacks.
- (b) — In the Sundays River Valley: Magisterial District of Kirkwood.
- Kei Mouth: Magisterial District of Kona
- Kenton-on-Sea: Magisterial District of Bathurst.
- (c) The first two areas were proclaimed as emergency camps in Government Notice

ORANGE FREE STATE:

- (c) (i) (ii) and (iii) Being converted into a Black Township in terms of Act 4 of 1984
- (iv) No decision has as yet been taken in regard to its future.

NATAL:

- 103. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: Whether any (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black nurses accepted for training courses at institutions for the training of nurses resigned in the course of their training in 1988; if so, how many in each case in each specified year of study?

B255E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes,

1 100 ask to move to white group areas

Bibey 14/3/89 (80) 12/8

CAPE TOWN — More than 1 100 coloured, Indian and black people applied last year for permission to occupy property in white group areas, and 239 whites applied to occupy property in black group areas, Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Heunis was replying to a question from Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), on the basis of information furnished to him by the four provincial administrations.

He said 568 coloured, Indian and black people had applied for permission to occupy property in white areas in the Cape, 550 in Natal, 19 in the OFS and 28 in the Transvaal.

In the Cape, 269 white, Indian and black people had applied to occupy property in coloured areas, 40 in Natal and 52 in the Transvaal, but none in the Free State.

In the Cape, three whites and nine coloureds had applied to live in Indian areas, while 46 whites, 24

Political Staff

coloureds and 10 blacks had done so in Natal, and 145 whites and 10 coloureds had applied to live in Indian areas in the Transvaal.

There had only been applications by other races to live in black areas in the Transvaal. Heunis said 239 whites, 30 coloureds and six Indians had applied to live in black areas in the province.

In the Transvaal, 27 of the 28 applications by coloured and Indian people to live in white areas were received from institutions such as churches, private hospitals, creches and organisations to allow persons of other race groups to occupy property in the white group area.

Heunis also said no applications had been received in 1988 in any of the provinces for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act in respect of residential premises.

Howard

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found guilty on the charge of crimen injuria. However, he appealed against the conviction and on 18 September 1987 his appeal was upheld. Disciplinary action was therefore not taken against the member because he was acquitted by a competent court on the merit of the evidence.

Temporary area: with reference to Question No 1083

*5. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Education and Development Aid to Question No 1083 on 28 June 1988, the area concerned is still regarded as temporary; if so, (a) why and (b) on whose instructions;

(2) whether it is the intention of his Department to move the persons currently residing in this area; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) for what purpose is it intended to use the land after these persons have been moved? B311E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following information:

(1) Yes

(a) Because the squatter areas of Fehnter, Flenfer, Witlokasie and Joodsekamp are situated on private land where only basic services can be rendered, while Khayalethu (105 Ha) is already declared as a development area and also fully serviced. The proclamation of Damsabos and portions of Concordia and Nekkes as extensions to the existing development area (±220 Ha) is at present being investigated.

(b) According to a decision by the Community Development Branch of the Cape Provincial Government with regard to the above-mentioned circumstances.

(2) Yes

(a) As soon as suitable serviced sites are available for the development area.
(b) To the development area presently under investigation as well as Khayalethu.

Howard

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(c) The land belongs to private landowners who must decide for themselves about the utilisation thereof.

Mozambique: facilities provided for members of Parliament

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

Whether his Department (a) made any arrangements and/or (b) provided any facilities for the visit to Mozambique by the members of Parliament and of the President's Council referred to in the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 6 on 21 February 1989; if so, what arrangement or facilities? B312E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(a) No, but the Department was informed beforehand of the visit and received a report on the discussions.

(b) No.

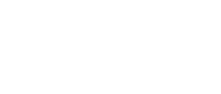
†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask whether Defence Force transport was used during this visit and whether all parties in Parliament were invited to take part in this visit.
†THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I refer the hon member to the reply I gave on that subject two weeks ago in this house.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, he has not indicated whether an invitation was extended to the other two parties. I want specifically to ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether the other parties were also invited to this function.
†THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not have that information at my disposal at the moment. [Interjections.]

Police station for Sandringham/Sydenham

*7. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether he has received a request to establish a police station to serve the Sandringham/Sydenham area in Johannesburg; if so, when;
(2) whether he will accede to this request; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that the police station in question will be in operation? B317E

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†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, on 30 January 1989.

(2) A feasibility study is at present being conducted to ascertain whether or not a police station should be opened in the area concerned. It is anticipated that it will still take a considerable time to complete this study, therefore I cannot make any decision at this stage.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply would he like to give me an estimate as to what he regards as a "geruime tyd"? Secondly, would the hon the Minister like to indicate whether there is a mobile police station that can be made available in the interim?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is really not possible to say how long it will take to complete the study, but I shall look into the hon member's request for a temporary police station and see whether we can assist him in this regard in the meantime.

*8. Mrs H SUZMAN — Law and Order. [Withdrawn.]

*9. [Discharged.]



Mixed marriages: permits for White residential areas

*10. Mr M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether applications for the issue of permits to couples who have entered into mixed marriages, to live in White areas notwithstanding the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, are considered according to certain criteria; if so, what criteria are applied for this purpose? B328E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they furnished the following information:

The criteria applied when considering all applications are those set out in section 21 of the aforementioned Act.

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Industrial Council for the Building Industry: house loans

*11. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:†

Whether any cases have occurred in which the Industrial Council for the Building Industry in the Transvaal granted more than one house loan to a single employee; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) in how many cases and (d) in terms of what statutory provisions, regulations and/or other enabling provisions? B331E

†THE ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a), (b), (c) and (d): The Council is empowered by its constitution to grant housing loans to its employees on conditions and at such interest rates as may from time to time be determined by the Council and against such security as it deems necessary.

The Department of Manpower does not have the requested particulars as the Council is an autonomous body corporate which conducts its domestic affairs in terms of its constitution and the Labour Relations Act, 1956, without intervention from the Department.

Sea Point: removal of shellfish

*12. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department exercises any control over the removal of shellfish from the rocks at Sea Point; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;

(2) whether his Department has received reports of shellfish being removed indiscriminately from the rocks at Sea Point; if so, what steps are being taken in this regard? B334E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (For the Minister of Environment Affairs):

(1) No, the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration is responsible for control over the removal of shellfish from the rocks in the Cape Province.
(2) No.

1 400 ^{COPY 15} 'wanted' ^{14/3/89} to move ⁸⁰

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

MORE THAN 1 100 coloured, Indian and black people applied last year for permission to occupy property in "white" group areas and 239 whites applied to occupy property in "black" group areas, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Mr Heunis replied to a question, tabled by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), on the basis of information furnished to him by the four Provincial Administrations.

He said 568 coloured, Indian and black people had applied for permission to occupy property in "white" residential areas in the Cape, while 269 white, Indian and black people had applied to occupy property in "coloured" areas, and three white and nine coloured people had applied to live in "Indian" areas.

In the Cape no members of other race groups had applied for permission to live in "black" areas.

Mr Heunis also said no applications had been received in 1988 in any of the provinces for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act in respect of residential premises.

In the Cape, 424 coloured, 109 Indian and 35 black people had applied for permission to occupy property in areas proclaimed for whites, he said.

Nats confused about Group Areas PFP

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APL
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THE government's decision to legalise the position of Indians in Boksburg's "white-controlled" suburb of Windmill Park demonstrated that it was confused about the application of the Group Areas Act, Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Zac de Beer said yesterday.

Until recently, the government was adamant that the area's constitutional status would not be altered.

However, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, last week said the government would recommend that occupation permits be granted to Indian families in the area.



Mr Zac de Beer

On a "walkabout" in Windmill Park, Dr de Beer said he did not feel grateful about the government's new attitude.

"I feel angry that these fellow citizens of mine are discriminated against and humiliated in this way.

"THEY MUST GO"

"The Group Areas Act must be scrapped in its entirety. Either the Nats must learn to behave in a civilised way or they must go," Mr De Beer said.

Dr de Beer said the chairman of the Conservative Party-controlled management committee, Mr Gideon Fourie, had told him that the committee would recommend that temporary occupational permits be granted to Indians until nearby Villa Liza, a proclaimed Indian area, was developed.

A resident, Mr Clemens Padiachy, said that 22 Indian families from Windmill Park would not move to Villa Liza.

"Windmill Park has demonstrated an acceptance of one another. We will not move."

then immediately referred the matter to the Advocate-General. When the report of the Advocate-General appeared to justify a further investigation, after I had had an opportunity to consider the evidence and had realised that there were further problems that required investigation, I was the one who took the initiative of referring the matter for further investigation. This referral was to the Commission for Administration.

There was justified criticism against this particular referral because the staff of the Commission for Administration were involved. The matter was then referred to a judicial commission of enquiry by the hon the State President. Just as in the case of other irregularities, this matter was referred for investigation as soon as it came to light. There was never any question as to whether or not it should be referred, although there was a difference of opinion with regard to who should take charge of the investigation and in which way this should be done. Consequently this hon member is totally misrepresenting the facts. [Interjections.]

Furthermore I want to point out that it would be absurd to cling to the theory that a Minister should be held accountable for all irregularities perpetrated by officials. As certain newspapers said in their leading articles, this could in fact result in such action being covered up, because the relevant Minister would then be taking responsibility and the officials involved would be getting away scot-free. [Interjections.]

In a report in yesterday's *Star*, the hon member for Cape Town Gardens himself said it was undesirable and unfair for a political investigation to be instituted with regard to officials. That was also one of the considerations raised by certain hon members at the time when, instead of the proposal for an investigation by a parliamentary joint committee, there were arguments in favour of a different form of investigation. [Time expired.]

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, we have no doubt that it was because of the tenacity of the hon member for Cape Town Gardens that the Van den Heever Commission was appointed. [Interjections.] Hon members can laugh as much as they like, but the hon the Minister refused to have an investigation. It was only after the hon member for Cape Town Gardens tenaciously dealt with this matter that that commission was appointed.

Mr R J LORIMER: The hon the Minister was just covering up!

Mr P G SOAL: I want to go back to December

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last year when two senior officials of the Department of Development Aid, the chief engineer Mr Chris Bothma and his assistant Mr Keeppies Koen, were suspended following the exposure of an amazing fiddle involving the supply of lavatories to the Department of Development Aid. It meant a contract of millions of rand.

Apart from this event reported by the Advocate-General, he also said he was investigating the following: Firstly, that the Department of Development Aid had changed its radio network three times in five years without approval; secondly, allegations that a communications company allegedly charged R100 per month for the maintenance of each of the masts—hundreds of repeater masts were involved right around South Africa, most of them on State property; and thirdly, that many of the masts do not meet the requirements of all the specifications.

In February of this year the hon the Minister announced that he had suspended nine of his officials because of irregularities. This was described by one newspaper as "the tip of the iceberg." Maj Kidson of the commercial branch in Pretoria said:

The irregularities involved nation-wide transactions and investigations and would be conducted all over South Africa. He said that investigations had revealed that the suspended people committed a series of irregularities not all connected to one and the same incident.

The implication is that there were many irregularities. The impression is given that irregularities occur in the hon the Minister's two departments with frightening regularity. [Interjections.] What we want to know is whether everything that can be done is being done to get to the bottom of this problem. [Time expired.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister talks about being responsible for all officials. We are talking about the Director-General and both the Deputy Directors-General.

On 14 March the Advocate-General presented his report. Two weeks later he issued a statement saying that no further action would be taken. It was another two and a half months from the date that that report came out before he went to the Commission for Administration.

On 13 June 1988, the hon the Minister refused to accept the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts. The next day he was finally forced to back down, as the hon the State President was appointing a judicial commission which has now fully vindicated the PFP's position in this matter.

We believe the hon the Minister is responsible to Parliament for the performance of his department. He did not institute a full enquiry even after the Advocate-General's report pointed to the necessity for such an enquiry. In the light of what has happened in his department, he should do the honourable thing and resign.

I would also like him to tell us whether in respect of Dr Meiring . . . [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID: Mr Speaker, once again I want to emphasise that in view of what I said, it was unfair of the hon member for Cape Town Gardens to repeat the statement that I had neglected to institute a full enquiry. On the contrary, that is precisely what I did.

With reference to what the hon member for Johannesburg North said concerning the irregularities in the case of the Department of Development Aid, I want to say that as part of the regular inspection that is carried out by that department's inspection service—in reality they have to work with a very small staff complement—in co-operation with the staff of the Auditor-General, irregularities were identified last year and this year. This was exposed and the people involved, who were guilty *prima facie* of a criminal offence, were suspended. The police are prosecuting them on the basis of criminal action. That is the consequence of constant control in the department. It is not reactive action. We were the ones who took the initiative to identify these cases—admittedly with the assistance of the Auditor-General.

I therefore want to emphasise in very strong terms that both these departments are constantly involved in proactive action. The Department of Education and Training received a report about the Auditor-General's new so-called performance auditing system in August 1987 for the first time. During the subsequent 15 months, intensive work was done under my leadership by the then Director-General, and later by Dr Meiring, with reference to those investigations, to effect intensive restructuring of certain unsatisfactory management and control aspects in the department. Apart from that, drastic restructuring and replanning was also done with regard to matters such as the purchase of text books and stationery. These are matters which cause serious problems in other education departments. Once the new system was in operation, in fact, a consultant was appointed to assist in controlling the effectivity of this action. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE — Defence. [Withdrawn.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I put the following interpellation which, in terms of Rule 179(2), requires Interpellation No 2 on the Question Paper for today.

Indians in Windmill Park: Government's standpoint

3. Mr M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What is the Government's standpoint in regard to the settlement of Indians in Windmill Park, Boksburg, by way of permit or otherwise?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: Mr Speaker, the township of Windmill Park is 82 ha in size and was proclaimed as a residential township in 1982. It is fully serviced and comprises 263 residential erven. Windmill Park is situated some 6,5 km as the crow flies, from the central business area of Boksburg and is approximately 1,7 km from the nearest other developed white residential township, namely Dawn Park. It is situated approximately 2 km from the proclaimed Indian group area of Villa Liza and some 5 km from the Coloured township of Reiger Park.

The fact that there has been so little interest in the development of this town as a White residential area, is reflected in the fact that only approximately 40 dwellings have been erected there since 1986. In its present arrangement, it forms an island of serviced stands and does not border on any existing development.

It was investigated during 1987-88 as a possible Indian group area. The Group Areas Board recommended that its status be maintained as a controlled area, that is to say that it should not be declared an Indian group area. This recommendation was accepted by me in June 1988 and I ruled that the *status quo* would be maintained with regard to it.

The housing shortage, particularly among the Indian community on the East Rand, as well as the availability of service stands, led to a great deal of interest from this community in obtaining stands in this township. According to my information ten Indian families are at present living in Windmill Park.

For a long time now there has been an over-occupation of dwellings in the existing Indian township of Actonville. There is also a lack of room for expansion for this township. An earlier

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attempt to make another area available to Indians, viz Kingsway, failed due to mining considerations. The development of the recently proclaimed area for Indians at Villa Liza will still take quite a long time.

Likewise, there is a great housing shortage in the Coloured community of Reiger Park, which is situated in the municipal area of Boksburg. In that instance, too, there is little room for expansion in order to provide for the needs of the community.

The Free Settlement Areas Act came into operation on 1 March 1989 and for this reason consideration could be given after that date to the possibility of referring this area to the Free Settlement Board for investigation. In view of the aforementioned facts, it has been decided that the area will indeed be referred to the Free Settlement Board for investigation.

In view of these circumstances I have recommended to the Administrator of the Transvaal that he grant consideration to issuing permits to the ten Indian families presently living in the area, pending the results of the investigation by the Free Settlement Board. [Interjections.]

*Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Speaker, this is a very simple question and the hon the Deputy Minister really did not have any problem in answering it shortly before last year's election. What is the government's standpoint with regard to Windmill Park? Now we are being given a great circumlocution and a lengthy reply. Last time the very simple answer to this question was that Windmill Park was a White area and that it would remain that way. That was shortly before the municipal elections last year.

That was said, not only by the hon the Minister, but also by the local NP candidate in the municipal election. It is on record and I have the documents of the NP here in my hand.

They said that this area would remain White. The hon the Minister of National Education said that permits would not be issued in that area. [Interjections.] The hon member for Germiston District said that no permits whatsoever would be issued in that area and that it would remain White. The hon the Minister of National Education said that they had investigated that area and they were satisfied that there were sufficient facilities for the accommodation of Indians in another area. For this reason permits would not be granted. [Interjections.] This was stated categorically in writing by all these gentlemen and I have here the documentary proof of this. [Interjections.]

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The hon the Minister of National Education said that after a thorough investigation permits would not be approved. He said that the infighting in that area had to be stopped. It had to be accepted that this was a White area and that it would remain one.

The hon member for Germiston District said at that stage that the Police were already investigating these infringements of the Act and that the position would remain unchanged. He said that the NP could be trusted with the White interests in the town council. [Interjections.]

The hon the Deputy Minister said there was no question of this area being reconsidered. That same hon Deputy Minister is standing up here today and doing a complete about-face. He says that we are now going to have it investigated as a Free Settlement Area. [Interjections.] This is directly contrary to his specific written undertaking.

Who is going to investigate it? In my view there is only one group that can investigate it, and it comes from the Ministers' Council. [Time expired.]

*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the actions of the CP-controlled town council in Boksburg towards the residents of Windmill Park were racist, inhumane and callous, and they ought to horrify any right-minded person.

It is also true that those actions were in line with the NP-government policy with regard to squatter communities whose shacks were demolished in order to force them to move to other places where the NP believed the people ought to go and live. [Interjections.]

The solution of this problem, rather than the making of a political football of it, is the responsibility of the Government and they must depart from their sanctimonious and ambivalent approach in this regard.

What the hon the Deputy Minister has just told us boils down to the fact that Windmill Park was reserved for Whites until it became apparent that the Whites did not want it. In other words, if a residential area proves to be rejected by the Whites, it is good enough for other races. [Interjections.] That is scandalous.

That ambivalence is also apparent from the standpoint that was expressed with regard to this matter by a town councillor of the NP, who said that he did not like to do so, but that he had to subscribe to the standpoint of the CP town council in Boksburg in this regard.

The hon members must move away from that situation. It is pathetic that a government should

have to deal at national level with a problem that was created at the local level, by way of recommendations to the provincial level. Where is the standpoint of the Government? Where is the power that they are supposed to have? Do they not have the backbone to face this issue squarely?

The only sensible solution to this problem is to move away from racism and to abolish the Group Areas Act and the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act. That is the only honest and sensible solution which the public and the voters outside this House will understand in the final analysis.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Ermelo said that after June last year we had adopted the standpoint that permits would not be issued. I should like to deal with this aspect.

Firstly, I myself made the decision that that recommendation of the Group Areas Board, and consequently the *status quo* with regard to the area, was to be maintained. What is the *status quo*? It is a controlled area. It is not a White group area. [Interjections.] The hon member has not done his homework. [Interjections.] If the hon member had done his homework, he would have established that it has never been a White group area. It is a controlled area which is inhabited as a White residential area. Those are the facts.

That is why it was not necessary, either, to submit this matter to the Ministers' Council. In terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning has the power to take decisions with regard to controlled areas.

Secondly, insofar as the permit position is concerned, the hon the Minister of National Education said in a written statement regarding the application for 200 permits to that area that he was not in favour of permits being granted because this would mean that the group character of that area would be completely altered by those permits. That would be intolerable.

After the Group Areas Board had conducted an investigation into whether the area should become an Indian area and had recommended that this should not happen, and we had decided to uphold that recommendation of the Group Areas Board, that decision would be totally negated if we were now suddenly to decide to grant 200 permits and to say that in this way it was now becoming an Indian area. [Interjections.]

These are the facts. Since the *status quo* insofar as

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that area is concerned was maintained in June last year as a result of that decision, not a single further White family has moved in there. In other words, no need has arisen for further occupation of that area. [Time expired.]

*Mr F J LEROUX: Mr Speaker, it appears to me that people like the hon the Deputy Minister and the hon the Minister themselves have not done their homework, because in his letter dated 29 August 1988, the hon the Minister of National Education, now also the chief leader of the NP, went on to say the following with regard to the recommendation of the Group Areas Board:

Ná onrvangs van hierdie vertoë het ek 'n baie deeglike studie daarvan gemaak en ná verdere oortogpleging met al die betrokke parlementêre kollegas besluit om by die verrantwoordelike Minister aan te beveel dat die permitaansoek nie goedgekeur word nie. [Interjections.]

He then gives a number of reasons and says, *inter alia*, that owing to Villa Liza there are enough residential areas for the Indians in the foreseeable future and that for this reason permits will not be granted. [Interjections.] He is not coming forward with anything different now. No, he is now telling us that these are humanitarian measures. This is typical, like the child who has murdered his parents and who now pleads for mercy because he is an orphan. [Interjections.] The hon the Deputy Minister does not look at the basic offence that has been committed, and that is that there are indisputably law breakers and challengers of the will of the Government. Despite this they are being reprieved and a jubilee, in which Nationalists are taking part, is being held to celebrate the illegal occupation of Indians in this area. They are confederates of offenders in this crime that has been committed because they are living there without a permit having been issued to them by the Group Areas Board.

Secondly, his allegation that by way of his request to the Administrator he is not . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Speaker, I just want to tell the hon the Minister that of course we know precisely what is going on. What that hon Minister does not know, is what he said in his own words, because this is what he confirmed to the hon member for Germiston District:

Ek wil graag teenoor u bevestig dat die besluit

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met betrekking tot Windmill Park aangekondig is en dat daar nie sprake is van heroorweging by my departement hieromtrent nie.

No question of any reconsideration, but that is precisely what he is coming to do here today. This is directly contrary to his own word. If the NP and their leaders deal with the truth in this manner, then I say it is scandalous and it is no wonder that corruption is thriving in our country as it is doing at the moment. [Interjections.] This is corruption in the wide sense of the word. We are going to tell the White voters outside this House that they are being misled in a deceitful manner by the NP. [Interjections.]

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE: And their leader.

*Mr M J MENTZ: The word of that party is no longer acceptable.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! They are being misled in a deceitful manner by the NP and their leader. Is that what the hon member for Overvaal said?

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE: Mr Speaker, I merely said "and their leader".

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must withdraw it.

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE: I withdraw it, Sir.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Ermelo may continue.

*Mr M J MENTZ: There can . . . [Time expired.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: Mr Speaker, the hon member is correct in saying that I said this, and I stand by the fact that I was not prepared to reconsider the decision I had made in June, and neither am I prepared to reconsider it now. [Interjections.] The hon member for Overvaal must keep quiet. This is a *de novo* consideration which I could only take into account once the Free Settlement Areas Act had come into operation. This is an entirely *de novo* consideration of the legal position.

I just want to tell the hon member for Green Point something. He says that it is ridiculous that I should now be referring the matter to the Administrator as if I were passing the ball to him to take over. After all, that is the legal position. In terms of the delegated power, it is the Administrator who has the authority to issue permits,

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and not I or the hon the Minister. I am therefore bound by the legal situation to do it in this manner. I can give the assurance now that had I had the authority, I would have issued those permits myself and then I would not have referred them to the Administrator. [Interjections.] I just want to tell the hon member for Ermelo that it would appear to me that he, too, is not aware of certain further facts in his own party. According to information which I have obtained, the CP town council of Boksburg is holding a meeting this evening, and according to certain documents that have been circulated by the CP-controlled management committee of the Boksburg town council, they will be recommending this evening that permits be issued to the Indians of Windmill Park. [Interjections.] They say . . . [Interjections.] They say that they are issuing them . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! It is certainly not necessary for hon members to assist an hon member to leave the Chamber. He can help himself. [Interjections.] Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply.

General Affairs:

State President:

Middelburg game farm visited by Cabinet members

*1. Mr J H VANDER MERWE asked the State President:†

Whether any members of the Cabinet have visited a game farm in the Middelburg district since 1 January 1988 as guests of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply; if so, which members?

B325E

†The LEADER OF THE HOUSE (for the State President):

It is not the State President's responsibility to keep a record of, or to report on, invitations to ministers as guests of certain persons.

Ministers:

Separate amenities: complaints

*1. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:†

(1) Whether the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs received any complaints about the application of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, in 1987 and 1988, respectively; if so, how many in each of these years;

(2) whether all these complaints have been dealt with satisfactorily; if not, what steps have been taken in respect of the complaints concerned;

(3) what action is taken by this Department in respect of employers who fail to comply with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act?

B248E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) No.

(2) and (3) fall away.

I should like to point out to the hon member that although no complaints were received about the implementation of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, complaints were received with regard to the joint use of washing and toilet amenities in mines and industry. These amenities must be provided in accordance with the provisions of regulation 4.3.1, 4.8 and 4.9 proclaimed in terms of the Mines and Works Act.

During 1987, 7 complaints were received and during 1988, 15 complaints were received. All except one, where the investigation is still in progress, were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

*2. Mr J VAN ECK — Law and Order:† [Withdrawn.]

Grabouw: new Black township

*3. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 26 May 1988, a decision in principle has been taken on the establishment of a new township for Blacks in the Grabouw area; if not, when is it anticipated that such a decision will be taken;

(2) whether interim investigations into the viability of such a township have been completed; if so, what was the nature of these investigations;

(3) whether officials of the Cape Provincial Administration or his Department have held discussions on this matter with interested groups in the Grabouw area; if not, why not; if so, (a) with whom and (b) on what dates?

B298E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following information:

(1) No — The question whether an investigation into the proclamation of a development area should be lodged, is at present under consideration on the strength of available information.

(2) No.

(3) Yes — (a) and (b) A meeting concerning the issue was held at Grabouw on 15 December 1988. Officials of the Cape Provincial Government as well as the Department of Forestry and the Chairman of the Coloured Management Committee were present. Subsequent to the meeting discussions were held with local black leaders. Officials of the Cape Provincial Government were also present at these discussions.

SAP: disciplinary action against member

*4. Mr J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any disciplinary action has been taken against a certain member of the South African Police, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply and who was found guilty of assault in the Grahamstown Supreme Court on 6 October 1988; if so, (a) what disciplinary action and (b) when; if not, why not?

B310E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

On 5 September 1986 the member of the Force concerned stood trial on two charges of assault and one charge of crimen injuria. He was acquitted on the first mentioned charges and

South African Police with a view to keep awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

(2) (a), (b) and (c), as well as (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) These statistics are not centrally available and can only be obtained through a costly and manpower intensive survey.

Group Areas Act: persons prosecuted/convicted for contraventions (80)

96. Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) (a) How many persons were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of occupying premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in 1987 and 1988 respectively, and (b) in the case of how many of these convictions did eviction orders form part of the sentence;

(2) how many dockets of the South African Police on alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act (a) were still with the respective Attorneys-General for consideration on 31 January 1989 and (b) had been disposed of at the above-mentioned date with a decision that no prosecutions would be instituted? B240E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics in respect of prosecutions for the unlawful occupation of premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), are not available separately. The statistics furnished in the reply to (1) relate to all offenders against the Group Areas Act, 1966, and not only to occupiers.

1987 1988

(1) (a) (i) 3 98

(ii) 2 10 (There is at this stage still a great number of partly heard cases)

(b) 0 4

(2) (a) 77.

(b) It is not economically feasible to furnish the required information for the period before 1 April 1988, since a great number of dockets would have to be scrutinized to obtain it. The

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Attorney-General have been requested to keep this information with effect from 1 April 1988.

During the period 1 April 1988 to 31 January 1989 401 dockets were disposed of with a decision that no prosecution be instituted.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

130. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1988 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur? B272E

THE ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (aa) The department does not usually deal with disputes, work stoppages and strikes in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

(bb) The wage Board does not usually deal with disputes, work stoppages or strikes in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

(b) (i) and (ii) The Labour Relations Act, 1956, does not provide for statistical particulars on strikes and work stoppages to be furnished in accordance with the classification industry, trade or occupation and therefore statistics are usually not processed in this format by the Department.

Messages from SP: cost of advertisements in media in RSA (80)

136. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:†

What total cost was incurred by the State from 17 June 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, in respect of advertisements in the media in the Republic that contained messages from the State President? B330E

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THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

Between 17 June 1987 and 15 March 1989 the total cost incurred was R455 653, 52.

Pinetown: offences reported (80)

139. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported in 1988 at the Pinetown police station in the Durban West police district? B338E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) 30 — 52 263 37 191 1044 101 49 1242 381 —

NOTE: Para (j): Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

Legal training branch: persons attending/completing courses (80)

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

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) attended and (ii) successfully completed courses in functional and legal training, respectively, provided by the legal training branch of his Department in 1988? B344E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

FUNCTIONAL TRAINING

(a) White	(ii) 966
(i) 966	
(b) Coloured	(ii) 8
(i) 8	
(c) Indian	(ii) 7
(i) 7	
(d) Black	(ii) 7
(i) 7	

(i) 472 (ii) 472

LEGAL TRAINING

(a) White	(ii) 153
(i) 193	
(b) Coloured	(ii) 3
(i) 3	
(c) Indian	(ii) 3
(i) 3	
(d) Black	(ii) 4
(i) 4	

Legal training courses: participants

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

(a) How many persons participated in legal training courses organized by his Department in 1988, (b) how many such persons were (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian and (c) in which courses did these (i) Black, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian persons participate? B345E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 1656	(i) 1 159
(b) (i) 1 159	(ii) 476
(ii) 476	(iii) 11
(iii) 11	(iv) 10
(iv) 10	

(c) (i) Assistant Masters	1
(ii) Diploma in Registration of Deeds	6
(iii) Traffic Officers	196
(iv) Other Departments — Legal Courses	45
(v) Regional Magistrate	1
(vi) Magistrate Criminal Court	60
(vii) Magistrate Civil Court	13
(viii) State Prosecutors	83
(ix) Clerk of the Court	67
(x) B. Iuris	2
(xi) Diploma Iuris	2
(xii) Diploma in Registration of Deeds	1
(xiii) Magistrate Criminal Court	1
(xiv) State Prosecutors	3
(xv) Estate Controllers	3
(xvi) B. Iuris	2
(xvii) Diploma Iuris	1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

marily arrested and detained. In all cases action where action is taken against them, they are first warned in writing. If they do not respond to this warning, summonses to appear in court are issued to them, whereafter they are immediately permitted to go.

Own Affairs:

Blue Downs: names of purchasers of business premises

6. Mr V SASS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:†

- (1) Whether he will make available a list of the names of persons who have purchased business premises at Blue Downs; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner, (b) where and (c) when;
- (2) at what price was each of these business premises sold;
- (3) whether there are any persons who have

purchased more than one of these premises; if so, what are the relevant details; (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C21E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes, Caltex-Oil (SA) (Pty) Ltd
Blue Downs Closed Corporation
Kapteinship Closed Corporation.
(a), (b) and (c) fall away.
- (2) Unknown.
Business premises in Blue Downs were sold by private treaty by the main developers. The Department is not involved in determining the sale prices.
- (3) No.
- (4) No.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas Act: complaints investigated by SAP
15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many complaints regarding offences in terms of the Group Areas Act were investigated by the South African Police in (i) the Western Cape Division and (ii) the Republic and (b) what was the outcome of each of these investigations (i) during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (ii) in 1988?

B69E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 322 complaints
(ii) 1 689 complaints
- (b) (i) and (ii) At this stage statistics are only available for the 1988 statistical year, namely from 1 January until 31 December 1988, is:

WESTERN PROVINCE DIVISION

Prosecution instituted 4 cases
At present with the Attorney-General or Senior State Prosecutor for decision 119 cases
Prosecution declined 44 cases
Withdrawn 27 cases
False 13 cases
At present still being investigated 115 cases

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Prosecution instituted 33 cases
At present with the Attorney-General or Senior State Prosecutor for decision 140 cases
Prosecution declined 79 cases
Withdrawn 529 cases
False 373 cases
At present still being investigated 487 cases

Matriculants writing/passing examinations

64. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many matriculants (a) wrote and (b) passed their final examinations in each school falling under the control of his Department in the Edendale/Hammersdale area in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively?

B164E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 0
- (b) 0

The schools in the area involved resort under the Education Department of KwaZulu.

If the area intended is the Greater Edendale/Hammersdale area, there are six schools administered by this Department:

	1986	1987	1988	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Fundokuhle secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mehlokazulu secondary	112	53	108	40	88	27	—
Sigongweni secondary	23	7	107	19	54	9	—
Siyahlomula secondary	—	—	—	—	31	9	—
Sukuma secondary	101	44	102	66	91	80	—
Zibukezulu secondary	164	32	189	36	114	47	—

Matriculants: enrolment/number

89. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the (a) total enrolment and (b) number of matriculants at each school falling under the control of his Department in the Greater Edendale/Hammersdale area in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively?

B165E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	1986	1987	1988
Fun dokuhle	(a)	(b)	(a) (b)
secondary	—	—	226
Mehlokazulu	763	118 838	111 879
secondary	94		
Sigongweni	886	231 012	115 819
secondary	55		
Syahlomula	303	—	343 —
secondary	32		
Sakuma	713	101 811	105 834
secondary	98		
Zbukezulu	870	221 858	204 807
secondary	117		
Ashdown	913	—	943 —
primary	—	—	1 026
Fezokuhle	—	—	402
primary	610	—	566 —
Khwezi primary	—	—	580
Lingisite	639	—	628 —
primary	—	—	762
Mfundwenhle	632	—	625 —
primary	—	—	744
Myezane	670	—	700 —
primary	—	—	611
Kansindlela	348	—	413 —
primary	—	—	421
Kwabenhle	676	—	604 —
primary	617	—	640 —
Philani primary	—	—	810
Siamuva	804	—	921 —
primary	—	—	864
Zamazulu	933	—	1 035 —
primary	—	—	791

Figures as on the first Tuesday in March of each year.

Museums falling under general/own affairs

95. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

- (1) Whether he has appointed a committee to determine which museums fall under general and own affairs respectively; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this committee;
- (2) whether this committee received the instruction to report by a certain date; if so, by what date;
- (3) whether the committee has already reported; if so, which museums fall under (a) general affairs, and (b) own affairs of the (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds and (iii) Indians? B236(a)E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

scheduled; if so, (i) what upgrading or renovation, (ii) at which schools and (iii) at what cost? B252E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Total repair and renovation.

(b) Siyabulele Primary School, Langa, Walter Teka Primary School, Nyanga, Liwa Primary School, Langa.

(c) R213 710,40.

- (2) Yes.

(i) Total repair and renovation of the schools.

(ii) Fezeka Secondary School, Guguletu, Sizamile Secondary School, Nyanga, I.D. Mkhize Secondary School, Guguletu.

(iii) R1 160 000,00.

Farm schools: subsidies

101. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many farm schools were subsidized by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, (c) what total number of pupils was registered at these schools, and (d) what was the total cost of his Department of the subsidization of these farm schools, in 1988? B253E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 5 627

(b) R26 063,74 (preliminary amount for the 1988/89 financial year)

- (c) 481 325

(d) R146 660 704,23 (preliminary amount for the 1988/89 financial year)

Farm schools: closed/down/opened/extended

102. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1988; if so, how

many (a) schools, (b) pupils and (c) teachers were involved;

- (2) whether any farm schools for Black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in 1988; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each case;

- (3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date? B254E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes

(a) 77

(b) 4 186

(c) 127

- (2) (a) Yes

(i) 143

(ii) 9 564

(iii) 253

- (3) (a) 5 627

(b) (i) 12 310

(ii) 481 325

Information for question (3) as on 1 March 1988.

Kruger National Park: value of by-products

114. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) What was the total value of the products produced by the by-products depot in the Kruger National Park in the 1988-89 financial year;
- (2) what was the profit or loss shown by the depot at the end of this financial year? B266E

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) The total value of products produced in the by-products depot in the Kruger National park for the period 1 April 1988 to 31 December 1988, is R2 319 342.
- (2) Profit R1 210 715.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

98 group areas prosecutions last year

5/16/89
CAPE TOWN — Ninety-eight people were prosecuted last year for contravening the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Jurg Prinsloo (CP, Roo-depoort), he said the figure for 1987 was three.

Ten people were convicted for such offences last year, with a number of cases still being partly heard, and two in 1987.

On January 31 this year, 77 dockets were still with the respective Attorneys-General for consideration.

★ ★ ★
A total of 31 men had been sen-

80
tenced to death for rape over the past four years, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said.

Replying to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), he said five coloureds and one white had been handed the death sentence for rape last year.

Between 1985 and the end of last year, 21 coloured men, seven blacks and three whites got the death sentence for rape.

No Indian men had been sentenced to death for rape between 1985 and 1988.

★ ★ ★
Two white, 198 coloured and 445 black youths below the age of 18 were being held in custody as at December 31, 1988, the Minister of

Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday in written reply to a question from Mr Jan van Eck (Ind, Claremont).

A total of 46 white, 568 coloured and 2 569 black youths aged 18 to under 21 years were being held at the same date.

★ ★ ★
Government advertisements in the media containing messages from the State President had cost R455 653,52 between June 17, 1987 and March 15, 1989, the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said yesterday in written reply to a question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan). — Sapa.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Reply substituting reply to Question No 15 on 16 March 1989, put by Mr S S van der Merwe (col 421):

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
(a) (i) 322 complaints
(ii) 1 641 complaints
(b) (i) and (ii) At this stage statistics are only available for the 1988 statistical year, namely from 1 January until 31 December 1988, is.

WESTERN PROVINCE DIVISION

Prosecution instituted 4 cases

At present with the Attorney-General or Senior State Prosecutor for decision

Prosecution declined 119 cases

Withdrawn 44 cases

False 27 cases

At present still being investigated 13 cases

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Prosecution instituted 33 cases

At present with the Attorney-General or Senior State Prosecutor for decision

Prosecution declined 140 cases

Withdrawn 79 cases

False 529 cases

At present still being investigated 373 cases
487 cases

B69E

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General Affairs:

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80

Opening doors

The entry late last year of the Free Settlement Areas Act on to the statute book represents government's most significant step yet towards allowing free association.

Hein Kruger, chairman of the Free Settlement Areas Board, is the man who must grapple with the sensitive question of what areas should be opened up for free settlement (see *Property*).

Central to Kruger's new responsibilities is the duty to consider all evidence, including objections, pertaining to a free settlement application. The board then makes recommendations to the State President (which he need not accept).

Recommendations that an area be declared a free settlement area can be put before the board in a number of ways — by the State President; by the Minister's Council responsible for the area; by the Minister of Constitutional Development & Planning if the area is outside the jurisdiction of the responsible Minister's Council; by a local authority; or by a township developer.

However, Kruger stresses: "The Act was not drawn up for the purpose of legalising so-

called grey areas. It is an Act which sets out to allow people who wish to associate freely to do so."

Factors which the board takes into account in making its recommendations are prevailing socio-economic conditions, or those likely to develop in the area; the need for and availability of land for settlement and community development; likewise, housing and general services. The viewpoints of all interested parties must also be heard.

Applications received so far are limited to small, newly developed areas, but Kruger assumes applications from areas like Hillbrow and District Six are on the way.

The time required to make a decision will vary depending on the complexity of the application. However, Kruger points out they are breaking new ground and will have to draw up rules as they go along. He adds: "We will deal with things with the minimum of red tape and with all possible speed. I think people want to see results."

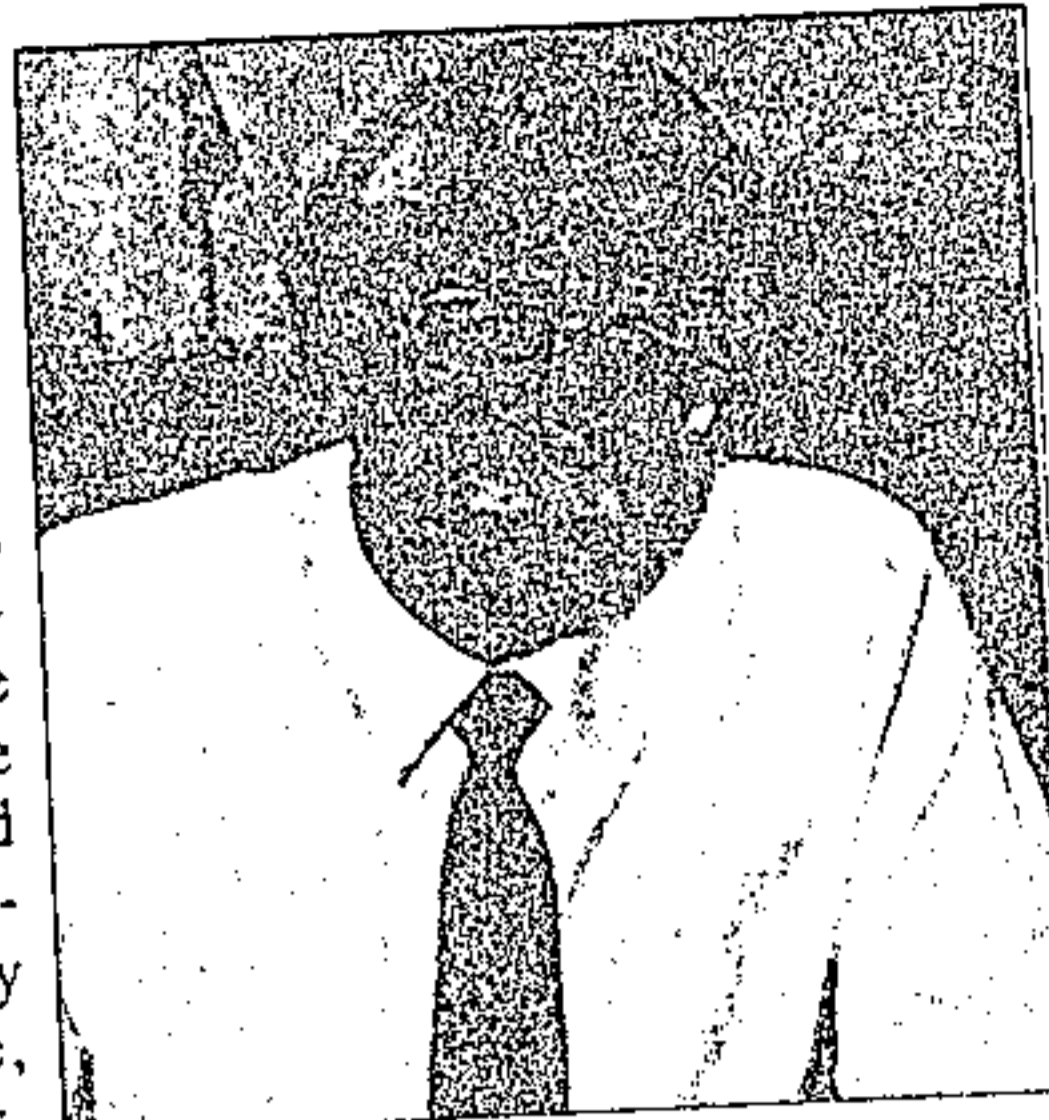
In this connection Kruger is scornful of remarks made by Tony Leon, PFP leader in the Johannesburg City Council, to the effect that government didn't really want to declare free settlement areas. "I reject, and object to, what is obviously a party political ploy. I think it is time we got away from looking at what is good for the party and concentrated on what we agree is good for the country's future."

Kruger — a well-preserved 59 — comes to his new job with considerable experience in public life. Educated at Pretoria Boys' High, and the universities of Cape Town and Pretoria, he is a lawyer by training and practised in Tzaneen from 1960-1980. In 1977 he was elected National Party member for Soutpansberg on the Transvaal Provincial Council. From 1980-1984 he sat on the Executive Committee with responsibility for local government and nature conservation. In 1984, the Transvaal caucus of the National Party elected him to the President's Council. He served initially on the Constitutional Affairs Committee before becoming chairman of the Social Affairs Committee — a position he still holds.

The declaration of free settlement areas gives rise to complicated issues in terms of the current own affairs dispensation. If Hillbrow was declared an open area, who would represent it in parliament and by whom would it be governed at local government level?

Kruger believes the current dispensation can provide answers to these questions, but observes that change in these areas was envisaged in the speeches given by FW de Klerk and Heunis at the opening of parliament.

In other words, approach the issue with an



Hein Kruger ... overseeing free settlement

open mind — don't focus dogmatically on possible difficulties. "The Act is an honest, genuine reform process which can lead to improved relations between all people in the country if given a proper chance."

Kruger hastens to emphasise that local and foreign experience does not bear out the widely held fear that opening an area will cause property prices to fall.

Asked about his hobbies, Kruger's crestfallen reply is: "What used to be my hobbies when I still had time for them!"

Certainly, his plate is full, with his new responsibilities taking priority over existing President's Council commitments. He travels so much that he has, like the *Police File* suspects, to confess to "no fixed abode." When not commuting between Cape Town and Pretoria, Kruger gets away with his wife and four children to a home in Magoebaskloof in the eastern Transvaal.

FMAIL 17/3/89.

80 FMAIL 17/3/89

But how does a local authority decide to proceed? And how democratic are those decisions? Moreover, having taken the decision, what are the property investment implications for the new multiracial community?

One fear is that free settlement status will lead to problems such as those experienced in Britain with so-called block busting where selective buying of blocks of housing, particularly by Pakistanis, led to plummeting house prices in certain areas. There is also a real fear that areas may be overrun and turned into overcrowded slums.

Peter Gardiner, chairman of Sandton's management committee, believes his town is probably leading the way in terms of progress towards becoming a free settlement area. However, he explains it isn't simply a case of deciding that an area will become a free settlement zone. "Sandton has certainly not yet made any such decision. All we have done is commission a report on the implications of such a step for Sandton. The results will come before the management committee on March 21 and the full council on April 24."

He says the council has a mandate from ratepayers to proceed along these lines. Sandton has been PFP-controlled since 1982 and has a history of fighting the Group Areas Act. It has three times petitioned the State President to completely remove racial laws from the town.

Gardiner says if the council decides to proceed an application will have to be lodged with the Free Settlement Board (FSB) which, if it decides to investigate, will advertise its intention for 28 days in order to attract submissions from the public. The FSB's inquiry is aimed at reaching a final decision.

"After discussions with FSB chairman Hein Kruger (see People) last week, I'm confident it will proceed with an investigation if Sandton's application goes through.

"Kruger left me with the impression that the FSB wants meaningful areas such as whole towns to be given free settlement status, rather than small pockets which could lead to undesirable pressure," says Gardiner.

"Obviously, as a higher income area, we would attract the executive class. It has been forecast that by 1995, 65% of office staff in Johannesburg will be black. We already have 35 black families living in Sandton, and we believe Sandton can fulfil a need at the senior black staff management level."

This view is endorsed by property economist Erwin Rode, who says it is difficult to generalise in terms of the likely impact of free settlements on property values. "In up-market areas such as Sandton there won't be

an invasion of new residents because only a few people will be able to afford that sort of accommodation and, in any event, they will be up-market people."

Rode says the most vulnerable areas will be those with high-rise accommodation, predominantly for rental, located close to social infrastructure for coloured people.

He stresses that an influx need not necessarily lead to plummeting house prices. "When the invaders move in to buy rather than rent accommodation there is far less chance of slumification taking place. Mayfair, where lower middle class whites are being supplanted by middle class Indians, is typical of how an area can benefit. Equally, while I know little about Boksburg's Windmill Park, it seems to be upper middle class, and my initial gut reaction is that there is little chance of the area suffering as a result of it becoming a free settlement area." ■

FREE SETTLEMENT



Testing the water

It's a brave municipality that applies to have itself declared a free settlement area in terms of the latest dispensation — especially considering SA's history of segregation.

Nevertheless, there seems to be no shortage of local authorities volunteering to be first at the starting line. Among those that have indicated an interest are Sandton, Midrand, Cape Town and even sections of the community in Boksburg (Windmill Park).

FMM 17/3/89

80 FMM 17/3/89

Indian man
C115 7/12/87 18/3/87
charged under
Group Areas

DURBAN. — In what is believed to be the country's first criminal prosecution in terms of the Group Areas Act, an Indian businessman appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday on charges relating to his buying and occupying a house in a white area of Pinetown.

Mr Selvasagren Moodley, 42, pleaded not guilty to two charges of fraud and two of contravening the Group Areas Act.

It is alleged that in February 1987 he formed a closed corporation with two white men with "the sole purpose" of fraudulently acquiring property in a white area. — Sapa

Areas Act: More fuss than legal action

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

IN SPITE of the increased "fuss and irritation" about group areas, there were only seven prosecutions in terms of the Act last year, a pattern much the same as that of the past few years.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party's group areas spokesman, said today it was "obvious that the degenerative trend in the administration of the Group Areas Act is continuing".

"The degree to which this system is untenable — morally, politically, economically and legally — is borne out by the government's own record in administering it.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

"Group areas offenders have not got much to fear from effective prosecution."

According to statistics supplied to Parliament, the number of police investigations into group areas offences last year was 1 641 — higher than it had been in the previous five years.

But it was lower than expected when one considered the amount of spying and vigilante activity last year, said Mr van der Merwe.

Only six prosecutions were effectively concluded in 1988 while the record for recent years varied between 0 and 7.

Mr van der Merwe said the low number of prosecutions was especially significant considering the government's attempt last year to tighten up the provisions of the Group Areas Act by introducing the Group Areas Amendment Bill.

The decision to abandon this Bill would inevitably contribute to the further collapse of the group areas system.

"The government would be wise to accept this political reality and avoid any further pain and harassment by scrapping the Group Areas Act without delay."

● See page 3.

Group Areas system is 'untenable'

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Star 20/3/87

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In spite of the increased "fuss and irritation" about group areas, there were only seven prosecutions for offenders last year, much the same as in the last few years.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party's group areas spokesman, said today it was "obvious that the degenerative trend in the administration of the Group Areas Act is continuing".

"The degree to which this system is untenable morally, politically, economically and legally is borne out by the Government's own record in administering it. Group Areas offenders have not got much to fear from effective prosecution."

Mr van der Merwe based his views on an analysis of statistics supplied in Parliament in answer to questions.

He said the number of police investigations into Group Areas offences during 1988 was 1 641 — higher than it had been in the previous five years.

But it was lower than expected when one considered the amount of spying and vigilante activity by supporters of the Government and the far right wing elements during 1988.

Only six prosecutions were effectively concluded in 1988, which was in line with the record for recent years when the number varied between nil to seven.

He said the low number of prosecutions was significant considering the Government's attempt last year to tighten up the provisions of the Group Areas Act by introducing the Group Areas Amendment Bill.

The decision to abandon this Bill would inevitably contribute to the further collapse of the group areas system.

"The Government would be wise to accept this political reality and avoid any further pain and harassment by scrapping the Group Areas Act without delay," said Mr van der Merwe.

any other areas in the Johannesburg metropolitan area declared free settlement areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) which areas and (b) when in each case;

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

C26E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. My Department has no authority in terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act 1988, Act No 102 of 1988, to request the Free Settlement Board to investigate the areas mentioned or to declare a free settlement area.

(2) In the light of the answer to question 1 above this question falls away.

(3) No.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs:

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Thornville: development of land for Indian occupation

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to acquire a large tract of land in Thornville, Natal, from a private developer for the erection of houses for Indian occupation; if so, what are the circumstances surrounding this transaction;

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

The ACTING MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, the reply is:

(1) No, there is no intention to acquire any land at Thornville from a private developer.

My department was approached by private consultants who compiled a lengthy report on the viability of establishing a township at Thornville for the Indian population group. These consultants requested that my department support their application for the proclamation of Thornville as an Indian group area.

After carefully considering the proposals contained in the report, the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates gave its full support to the proclamation of Thornville as an Indian group area.

As far as my department is concerned, this is a totally private development with no financial commitment from State funds.

(2) No.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I have heard the hon the Acting Minister of Housing indicate that it is not the intention of his department to acquire any land in Thornville, but that it has supported the application of a private developer in that regard.

The question that arises in my mind is whether

the hon the Acting Minister fully investigated this private developer and whether any hon member of this House or relatives of hon members of this House were in one way or another involved with such private developer.

I merely want to say that as a consequence I would like the hon the Minister to give me a commitment that companies doing business relating to land with this administration are fully checked as to directorships and shareholders so as to ensure that we do not have a repetition of the past. I want to say that it would be highly irregular for a member of Parliament or members of his family to be involved in any deal concerning land with this administration. I would like to get a commitment from the hon Acting Minister of Housing this morning that this is in fact the policy which the administration will apply. I ask this in the interest of clean administration and so as to prevent a recurrence of the past. [Time expired.]

Mr Y MOOLLA: Mr Chairman, I think that when one talks about hon members of this House being involved, one must be more specific and clear. It is evident that this is a private development and the hon the Minister has made it abundantly clear that the House of Delegates is not involved in this development. I think that just to chase spooks and shadows is not the object of the exercise. I believe that what we need to do here is to be clear. If a private developer is providing housing which will alleviate the need for housing, I believe one must encourage this. The more housing stock we have in South Africa, the better it is for the community at large. I agree that one must not abuse one's position, but unless and until one can establish that, one cannot go around speculating.

Mr A G HURBANS: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has certified that he had no intention of buying land from a private developer, but I would like to find out whether his department intends to build homes in Thornville. If so, have they identified any other land, and if so, can the hon the Minister tell us who owns the land now?

Mr K MOODLEY: Mr Chairman, this item which is being discussed affects my constituency. This investigation arose from a firm of consultants in Johannesburg purchasing large tracts of land from White owners in the Thornville area. I received a full report of the investigation and I gave it my full support, because we are very short of housing in the constituency of Southern Natal.

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forward

I can give this House the assurance that as far as my knowledge goes, no persons from the House of Delegates or their families are involved in this.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Mr Chairman, I believe, in fairness, that nobody should make imputations. Nobody is making any imputation, but I believe it would have been better if the hon Acting Minister had given us the name of the company, its directors and so on. I am sure that the future Minister of Housing will in fact look into that and I ask him to do so and to give us that information so that it can be laid on the table.

The ACTING MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, I want to assure the hon member for Springfield that I understand his message quite clearly, but also that this administration is committed to clean administration and will not involve itself in any complicated business where it feels it is dangerous to tread.

I am not aware of any hon member of the House or any MP or any member of the family of an MP being involved in this development. It is a private developer. That is our information.

The hon member for Tongaat asked whether we have identified any other land. I want to tell hon members that at this stage we have not. This is all I have to say.

Debate concluded.

First-time home-owners' subsidy scheme

2. Mr P IDEVAN asked the Minister of Housing: Whether the amendment of the first-time home-owners' subsidy scheme which permits the purchase of flats and houses under R65 000, will apply to purchases made by Indians; if so, with effect from what date?

The ACTING MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, yes, from 1 August 1988.

Mr P IDEVAN: Mr Chairman, I am pleased with the information given. What invariably happens is that the public and persons affected, those who have an interest in a particular proclamation, are not aware of the announcement. Invariably they are disadvantaged. What I want to know specifically is whether attention will be given to the matter so that people who are affected or interested will be informed of the benefits that will accrue from this new dispensation?

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I am pleased that

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

this situation does in fact obtain. However, I am a little unhappy that the administration did not take the trouble to advertise the fact fully. I support what the hon member for Cavendish has just said, that it is the responsibility of the hon Minister to tell the community exactly what the advantages that will accrue to them would be. I would still expect the new acting hon Minister to do just that.

Mr B DOOKIE: Mr Chairman, I would like to tell the hon the Minister that he can, on these issues, take up the matter with his colleagues. The Ministers of Housing do get together on a group basis, as a committee, and when an announcement of such a nature is made, then it could come as a collective announcement so that it will affect all the Houses. The Minister of Local Government and Housing in the House of Representatives said in the media it affected him. However, it seems to me that when the decision was made by the Treasury, it was not filtered down to the House of Delegates. I want to know from the hon the Minister whether this decision was reached in such a meeting, because it is a Treasury decision taken on this particular aspect.

Mr Y MOOLLA: Mr Chairman, I think this particular question arises from the fact that there appears to be some confusion. I believe the confusion is as a result of having different own affairs departments with regard to housing. If it was centralised, we would not have this type of confusion. Then it means that we could work towards that ultimate objective. I would also like to suggest that this question of subsidy be universally reviewed constantly. When an announcement is made, it must be made in respect of everybody—every citizen in this country.

The ACTING MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, it seems to me that there is absolute confusion as far as this question is concerned. I want to make it clear that I am answering a question relating to first-time home owners. I am not answering a question on what my colleague in the House of Assembly has announced. That question has not been asked. The question asked was whether the amendment of the first-time home-owners' subsidy scheme, which permits the purchase of flats and houses under R65 000, will apply to purchases made by Indians. If so, from what date? That is what I have answered. If there is an answer required for the other matter, I want to state quite categorically that this administration is seriously thinking about that question.

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forward

However, it has not made a decision. The decision will be based on various factors. Firstly, our White counterpart—my colleague in the House of Assembly—has a problem. His problem is that he has too many new houses on hand. We have not reached that stage. Therefore he is encouraging the first-time home-owners to buy second-hand houses, if I may put it that way.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Do you buy two houses?

The ACTING MINISTER: No. A second-hand

house, an existing house, can be bought. If a first-time home-owner buys an existing building which is not new, he will be given a subsidy.

Mr P T POOVALLINGAM: Will you support only Whites getting that benefit?

The ACTING MINISTER: We have not arrived at that position. Our policy is to build more and more new homes to meet the demand. We have not met the demand yet. I hope that is clear. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Figures that mock Group Areas

Southern 21/3/89

IN spite of the increased "fuss and irritation" about Group Areas, there were only seven prosecutions for offenders last year — much the same as in the last few years.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party's Group Areas spokesman, said yesterday: "It is obvious the degenerative trend in the administration of the Group Areas Act is continuing.

"The degree to which this system is untenable, is borne out by the Government's own record in administering it.

"Group Areas offenders have not got much to fear from effective prosecution."

He based his views on an analysis of statistics supplied in Parliament in answer to questions.

He said the number of police investigations into Group Areas offences during 1988 was 1 641 — higher than it had been in the previous five years.

But it was lower than expected when one considered the amount of spying and vigilante activity by supporters of the Government and the far Right wing elements during 1988.

Only six prosecutions were effectively concluded in 1988, which was in line with the record for recent years when the number varied between 0 and 7.

He said the low number of prosecutions was especially significant considering the Government's attempt last year to tighten up the provisions of the Group Areas Act by introducing the Group Areas Amendment Bill.

The decision to abandon this Bill would inevitably contribute to the further collapse of the Group Areas system.

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

B1/PC/1 28/3/87

Tightrope act for chairman

HEIN KRUGER realises he does not have a popular task as chairman of the eight-member Free Settlement Areas Board.

"Of course, we expect a lot of criticism. For most people it is either too little too late, or too much too early," Kruger said in an interview.

Kruger's board is a statutory body created to advise government on establishing SA's first legal mixed suburbs in four decades of NP rule. The Free Settlement Areas Act was one of the trilogy of Group Areas Bills which dominated politics last year.

Kruger, 58, a President's Councillor and former Transvaal MEC, was intimately involved in the investigations which culminated in the legislation. He says it has many detractors and few enthusiastic supporters.

The board will assemble in Pretoria this week for its second meeting, and Kruger expects the first formal applications to be on the table.

The next concrete step is likely to be advertising which areas are to be investigated, and calling for reaction from "interested parties".

Kruger does not perceive Free Settlement Areas as an end in themselves. "It's a fact that there are many people who want to protect their own communities, but there is also a growing number of people who don't feel that way. Both groups must be accommodated."

Kruger says he is a "pragmatic idealist". Peers say he is a staunch verligte. It is this quality of pragmatism, he says, which sets the NP apart from its political adversaries on the left and right.

Kruger believes Free Settlement Areas should not be seen in isolation from a broader strategy on housing and improving social conditions, including site and service schemes.

His new responsibilities aside, Kruger is also engaged in a PC social affairs committee investigation into

PETER DELMAR

devising practical ways of improving racial attitudes. He freely acknowledges the part group areas have played in fostering racial animosity.

"Originally one of the main reasons for the Group Areas Act was to prevent friction between the races, particularly in slum areas. Now, however, there are some cases where keeping the races apart will create more friction than letting them live together."



Hein Kruger... no popular task.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

No-one knows how long the procedure of opening residential areas will take and when the first Free Settlement Areas will be declared.

Legally the board will act on applications from the President, any of the three Ministers' Councils, Constitutional Development (when an area falls outside the jurisdiction of any of the Ministers' Councils), local authorities, or private developers.

The board will then make a detailed study of the area concerned, investigating socio-economic conditions, services and infrastructure, the effect of declaration both on the area and in the broader context, as well as canvassing people's views. A detailed

report, including a recommendation, will then be submitted to the President for a final decision.

In September last year Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis identified 14 areas, including Hillbrow, Mayfair, District Six and Woodstock, which could be considered. Apart from Johannesburg, most mentioned by Heunis are in opposition municipalities. How they will respond is uncertain. The PFP opposition in the Johannesburg council proposed at the weekend that all Johannesburg be considered as a free settlement area.

Kruger has an open mind on this particular subject. "Of course we might get an application from Cape Town, for instance, for the whole city to become a Free Settlement Area. Such an application will be investigated along with those for smaller areas," he says.

Behind the PFP proposal is the "pressure cooker" argument that small Free Settlement Areas will draw thousands of black, coloured and Indian people from all over the region and that legal mixed areas will be "punished" by overcrowding. Kruger points out that parts of Hillbrow are already overcrowded. But can anti-overcrowding by-laws or regulations be effectively enforced in existing high-density areas?

Kruger thinks so.

"With sufficient money and manpower, it can be done," says Kruger. Asked whether he believed government was going to pour money into its first free settlement to make them work, Kruger said he had no indication that this was on the cards.

And would the chairman of the Free Settlement Areas Board like to live in one of his creations? "Before I moved into an area, the first thing I would look at is the environment, standards, that sort of thing — not my neighbours' colour," he says.

From backroom to hot seat

MCCAS
3/13/89
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AFTER being one of the backroom boys who devised the government's policy of opening up some residential areas to all races, President's Councillor Mr Hein Kruger will now be at the forefront of implementing it.

Mr Kruger, 59, who describes himself as a "practical idealist", was a natural choice to be the first chairman of the Free Settlement Board, the multiracial body which in the next few months will play an important role in creating the country's first mixed suburbs.

"I have been part of this from the beginning," he said in an interview. "I was on the constitutional committee of the President's Council which began discussing the Group Areas Act in 1984.

"The Free Settlement Areas Act and the board which will apply it flowed from there.

"So I played a part in the

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff



KRUGER . . . even a cafe on the corner

theory and now I am glad to be playing a part in putting it into practice."

His experience as MEC of local government in the Transvaal Provincial Council between 1980 and 1984 — where he was considered a *verligte* — probably also influenced his appointment.

"This whole exercise mainly has local government implications as it affects the pattern of residential settlement in local areas.

He is chairman of the President's Council's social affairs committee, which is investigating a strategy for improving race relations and feels that opening areas could play a "small part" in this.

"On the other hand one doesn't know how successful this will be. As a practical idealist I know you can't have heaven on earth in three weeks.

"But if everyone does his bit, then I think it can work."

The practical side of his "practical idealism" also prevents him opting for a total scrapping of the Group Areas Act, he says.

Will he aim for the maximum number of free settlement areas?

That would not be for him to say. The whole board, the State President, the Ministers' Council in Parliament and others, would contribute.

He was also reluctant to be drawn on the wider constitutional implications of his job.

Encouraged by government hints, many have seen the proclamation of free settlement areas as a route to the creation of a more open society.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis, for instance, said recently that free settlement areas would imply the existence of open groups which would have to be provided for politically in the constitution.

Mr Kruger's experience since May 1984 as a consultant to Mr Heunis's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning — mainly on legislation surrounding the new constitution — suggests that he would not be blind to these possibilities.

He agreed that the free settlement areas policy had already influenced thinking on open groups.

He emphasised that the board's purpose was not simply to legalise grey areas but to enable people to associate freely.

He is on record as saying that though the board could in theory just draw boundaries down a street, it was not interested in merely opening a row of buildings in a block.

"It must be a viable area, something which makes up a normal residential area, a community complete with a corner cafe."

Official apartheid is alleged Overcrowded homes crisis

Star 1/4/89

JANET HEARD

THOUSANDS of coloureds in South Africa are forced to live in overcrowded homes, many of them separated from their families, while others are so desperate for shelter that they pitch tents in the back yards of other people's homes.

The ongoing housing shortage in South Africa has been blamed largely on the Group Areas Act and other apartheid legislation which has designated much of the country's resources, including land, to whites.

This has resulted in large-scale upheavals, demolitions and evictions. It has produced small pockets of overcrowded townships far from city centres.

Constant appeals

Various community advice offices told Saturday Star this week that the Government had ignored the housing crisis and did not regard the shortage as a priority. They said it was the Government's responsibility to provide people with affordable and adequate housing.

Mr Keith Bingle, of the Eldorado Park Advice Centre, said that although people constantly came to the centre for assistance, there was little he could do to help them find accommodation, because "we are not in control of housing development or allocation and the powers that be are not concerned about the plight of people".

There are people who applied for council housing in the 1970s — and are still waiting today. Broken promises and endless waiting eventually destroy their hopes of a place of their own.

The South Western Management Committee (SWMC), which approves housing applications in coloured areas, has acknowledged the "desperate" plight of thousands of families.

Its chairman, Mrs Margaret Mateman, said recently there were 8 000 families on the housing application list in the Johannesburg area and the committee was looking at people who applied in 1981/2.

She said there was little the SWMC could do for people who urgently needed accommodation because there was no development taking place in coloured townships and there were few vacant houses or flats.

She said people were allocated housing according to the date of application.

MPs in the House of Representatives have questioned the housing allocation process and have claimed that the Management Committee is unfair in its selection process.

Mr A E Reeves, MP for Klipspruit-West, said he had the minutes of an allocation committee meeting of the SWMC in which it allocated houses to applicants who applied for accommodation in 1984 and 1987.

He gave many examples, including that of Mr A Abrahams, whose application was approved three months after he applied in May 15, 1987. He said other people's applications were approved on the date of application.

On the other hand, Mr Reeves said he had a list of hundreds of people who

had been on the waiting list for years, some dating as far back as the 1970s. He cited the example of Mr Abraham Hendriks, who applied in 1977 and was still waiting for a house.

"You get a house depending on who you know, not according to the date of application," said Mr Reeves. "There is no development in these areas partly because the committee is not doing anything to speed up the process. They are not seeing to the day-to-day needs of the people."

He said that in spite of this, he was not disillusioned with his role as MP, and said Parliament was useful for debates and the exposure of corruption.

Mr Trevor George, Bosmont MP, said the housing shortage was connected to the Group Areas Act. The Government, four generations ago, planned only for the short-term needs of the people, he claimed.

The coloured townships of Newclare, Bosmont, Coronationville, Westbury, Davidsonville, Fleurhof and Riverlea could not be enlarged because they were "adjacent to mining properties or filthy cyanide streams or railway tracks".

"The areas of Eldorado Park (20 km from the city) and Ennerdale (35 km from the city) are growing at a tremendous pace, but the question is: When will the authorities develop land centrally to Johannesburg for the coloured people?"

Mr F W Robins, director of the City Council Housing Department, which administers the allocation of housing, said: "We are looking at a number of possibilities for development at the moment and we hope to make progress by the end of the year."

He said the SWMC had initiated a number of schemes to alleviate the shortage, including identifying unused pockets of land and acquiring additional land.

He would not comment this week on Mr Reeves's allegation, but said that he would respond later. He would only say that in a few instances, people were allocated houses because of humanitarian reasons.

The Neighbourhood Advice Centre (NAC), which serves the Bosmont-Newclare area, said the MPs were powerless to address the issue of housing and were, therefore, unable to keep election promises.

Squatter invasion

A panel of executive members of the NAC said the root cause of the problem was apartheid. But the opening of certain grey areas would not solve the problem as most people would not be able to afford houses in those areas.

The number of families who required housing was "way above" 8 000. Some aspects of the people's plight were:

● Squatters had invaded most coloured townships, including Bosmont and Newclare. There was a group called the "reed" people, who lived in the open veld.

● The housing shortage had resulted in landlords exploiting tenants and charging exorbitant rents and doing nothing towards maintenance of properties.

P.T.O.



ON THE STREET: A coloured family is evicted as workmen prepare to demolish their home.

Probe into mixed areas gets under way

ARKW
3/4/89
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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Free Settlement Board has earmarked Diepsloot and Country View in Midrand for its first investigations into official racially mixed residential areas.

Board chairman Mr Hein Kruger yesterday said these investigations had been approved at the board's first meeting in Pretoria on Friday.

Investigations into three controversial existing areas, Mayfair in Johannesburg, Windmill Park in Boksburg and Durban's Warwick Triangle, were also approved, but would start later.

However, no applications concerning racially mixed areas such as Hillbrow, Doornfontein and Pageview had been received, Mr Kruger said.

DISTRICT SIX

"Existing areas are more complicated. We did not expect immediate applications for areas such as Hillbrow and Cape Town's District Six."

In terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act the local authorities of Diepsloot (north of Randburg) and Country View (adjacent to the Development Bank's new headquarters in Midrand) would immediately be notified in writing of the board's decision.

After two weeks the investigations would be advertised to allow for 30 days in which the

public could make presentations.

"We have kicked off with these two areas. The other three which have been approved will follow, but the process of notifying the local authorities and advertising will only follow later because we are still waiting for some information on those areas," Mr Kruger said.

The full board attended Friday's meeting. However, a House of Representatives board member has not been appointed, reportedly because the controlling Labour Party opposes free-settlement areas.

Mr Kruger said he was "most excited" about the progress.

The board's investigations would centre on factors such as a socio-economic profile of the area, the nature and size of properties and a profile of the residents, he said.

Call for mixing formula

Political Reporter

An imaginative formula for racially mixed residential living should be found to convince the Government to scrap the Group Areas Act, Wits academic Professor Lawrence Schlemmer told the Idasa conference.

Professor Schlemmer elaborated on the "spreading effect" whereby more people should move into existing white suburbs where their presence would not be resisted.

Pressure should be put on the Government to avail more land for housing and to open all new residential areas.

Professor Schlemmer said the Group Areas Act would not be scrapped within the next three to five years.

"We all agree that the Act is immoral. But if it is scrapped immediately, the right wing will mobilise resistance which would increase its relevance. And that is something the Government would not want to see," he said.

Reimburse Group Areas losers, says Labour MP

PARLIAMENT — The Government should reimburse all those who had suffered financially from Group Areas Act expropriations, Mr Willie Dietrich (Labour Party, Bethelsdorp) said yesterday.

Speaking during the First Reading debate on the Budget, Mr Dietrich said this would be a valuable contribution to improving human relations in South Africa, as well as its world image.

Even today, the misery and

exploitation under the Act were continuing. (80) (80)

In Fairview, Port Elizabeth, land which was not yet in white hands was being expropriated, Mr Dietrich said.

Mr John Malcomess (Progressive Federal Party, Port Elizabeth Central) asked that the Government urgently investigate all property deals in Port Elizabeth involving general affairs and the own affairs administrations. — Sapa.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

For the period 1 January until 31 December 1988.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Phoenix: drugs confiscated

2. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the (a) mass or number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii) LSD, (iii) heroin, (iv) cocaine, (v) Mandrax and (vi) other drugs confiscated by the South African Police in Phoenix during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	323,75 kg	R323 750,00
(ii)	None	None
(iii)	50 Capsules	R4 550,00
(iv)	None	None
(v)	461 tablets	R6 938,00
(vi)	None	None

3. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the (a) mass or number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii) LSD, (iii) heroin, (iv) cocaine, (v) Mandrax and (vi) other drugs confiscated by the South African Police in Chatsworth during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	334 kg	R334 000,00
(ii)	None	None
(iii)	None	None
(iv)	None	None
(v)	4 271 tablets	R42 710,00
(vi)	61 tablets	R600,00

For the period 1 January until 31 December 1988.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas: exemptions for business premises

124. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of business premises did his Department or any provincial administration receive in 1988 and (b) how many persons from each race group applied for permission to occupy such premises in areas proclaimed for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province?

B276E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information:

	(a) None	(b) ORANGE FREE STATE
(i) 1 Indian and 1 Black		
(ii), (iii) and (iv) None		

CAPE PROVINCE

(i) White — 117
(ii) Coloured — 62
(iii) Indian — 2
(iv) Black — None

NATAL

(i) WHITE GROUP AREA

151 applications by members of the Indian population group.

15 applications by members of the Coloured population group.

32 applications by members of the Black population group.

(ii) COLOURED GROUP AREA

8 applications by members of the White population group.

22 applications by members of the Indian population group.

4 applications by members of the Black population group.

(iii) INDIAN GROUP AREA

31 applications by members of the White population group.

11 applications by members of the Coloured population group.

8 applications by members of the Black population group.

(iv) BLACK GROUP AREA

None. Black areas are not proclaimed in terms of the Act.

TRANSVAAL

Ques- tion	Race group of ap- plicant	White	Co- loured	Indian	Black
(i)	White	xxx	2	16	0
(ii)	Co- loured	22	xxx	4	0
(iii)	Indian	121	5	xxx	0
(iv)	Black	115	2	1	xxx

Peninsula high schools: school committees

142. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any high schools in the Cape Peninsula had functioning school committees or other governing bodies in (a) 1987 and (b) 1988; if so, (i) which schools and (ii) which school committee members were (aa) elected by parents and (bb) appointed by his Department;

(2) whether any of these school committee members are or were in the employ of his

Handwritten: Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs:

Group Areas Act: moratorium on investigations/prosecutions

1. Mr P G SOAL to ask the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, in the light of the Acting State President's Opening Address on 3 February 1989, the Government intends declaring a moratorium on investigations and prosecutions in terms of the Group Areas Act; if so, when; if not, why not?

B584E.INT

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: Mr Speaker, let me say at the outset that there is nothing, either implied or explicit, in my speech of 3 February which could justify a conclusion of the nature implied in the question by the hon member for Johannesburg North.

Neither did I indicate nor did I imply that the Government intended to place a moratorium on investigations and prosecutions in terms of the Group Areas Act. In my speech of 3 February this year I stated that the Free Settlement Areas Bill was enacted after it had been referred to the President's Council and that this Act gave recognition to those who wished to associate freely in specified residential areas, but that it would not do away with the basic pattern of own residential areas.

The Group Areas Amending Bill was also referred to the President's Council, which made specific recommendations in relation to possible amendments to this proposed legislation. The Government had understanding, so I said, for the viewpoints and recommendations of the President's Council, but decided to withdraw the Amendment Bill.

Handwritten: Howard

I want to know why the Group Areas Act is not scrapped if it causes hurt? [Interjections.] If it is not scrapped, why is a moratorium not introduced? I am asking why a moratorium should not be introduced until the Free Settlement Areas Act is implemented.

I believe the hon the Minister should call a halt to prosecutions under the Group Areas Act until the uncertainty surrounding the Free Settlement Areas Act has been cleared up and specific areas have been established. It is unfair to people who are now established in areas and waiting for establishment of the Free Settlement Areas Act. [Interjections.]

There is a precedent. In April 1986 when the pass laws were abandoned, the hon the Minister of Home Affairs announced a moratorium on contraventions of the pass laws. I want to know why he does not follow the example of the hon the Minister of Law and Order? Police headquarters have issued a circular stating that local authorities enforcing the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act are in conflict with Government policy and that this is detrimental to race relations. A report in *The Argus* of 23 February is headlined: "Police are told not to make Amenities Act arrests". Yet in Johannesburg eight people are to appear in court on 21 and 26 April because they are alleged to have contravened the Group Areas Act. This is a fatuous exercise because of the Government precedent and there is no alternative accommodation available.

The Government cannot have it both ways. They cannot make fine sounding statements as do the hon the Minister and the hon Leader of the NP and then still talk about stumbling blocks and other fine sounding phrases and still maintain prosecutions in terms of the Group Areas Act. They cannot talk "verlig" and satisfy the CP at the same time. [Interjections.] We cannot have the hon the Minister, Mr Heunis, saying he understands the great hurt that the Group Areas Act causes and then continue prosecuting in terms of the Act.

*Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Speaker, with all due respect to the hon interpellator, the question which he asked was really naive, because it implied that this Government would be stupid enough to openly admit that it was not going to

enforce the Group Areas Act for a while. This Government is doing exactly that! This Act is not being enforced, but the Government will never admit it officially, because it is still hiding conveniently behind the well-known Governder Case at the moment, and that is a wonderful and useful excuse.

Last year, this Government admitted that it had a problem with the enforcement of this legislation when it proposed the amendment of the Group Areas Act. The problem arose as a result of the lack of sanctions in the particular situation.

It identified the problem and then introduced this legislation to solve it. What happened then? The Bill itself then became a problem and was conveniently wiped off the table.

In fact, what is tragic about the situation is that large sums of the taxpayer's money were used in an attempt to place a law on the Statute Book. The result of that was exactly a round zero. We are in a total vacuum, because there is no real way - the Government admits this itself—in which the Group Areas Act can be properly enforced. [Interjections.]

For that reason, we are saying that the Government is chasing its own tail. This is what is happening and for that reason we are saying that it should rather tell us what its exact plan is and how long it wants this situation, which it created, to continue. It is a chaotic state of affairs and it is leading to this total concept of lawlessness which exists in our country. [Time expired.]

*THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: Mr Speaker, it is really surprising to listen to the hon member for Ermelo. [Interjections.] That hon member omitted to say that his party opposed the proposed amendments which, as we saw it, would have solved the problem. On those grounds, the hon member now argues that we withdrew that Bill which was referred to the President's Council. The fact is that that hon member and his party did not want to help the Government place legislation on the Statute Book in order to make the enforcement of the legislation more effective. [Interjections.]

Answers and

If I may come to the hon member for Johannesburg-North, it was very clear to me that in his original question or interpellation the hon member had in mind the speech that I made on 9 February, and not the speech that I made at the opening of Parliament, because in that speech, he must admit that there was no implication or statement in this particular regard.

What are the facts? The fact is that this hon member's party also opposed the Free Settlement Areas Bill. [Interjections.] By doing so they also opposed the fundamental approach that there should be a group choice with regard to where people want to live and whom they want to associate with. They opposed that.

MR DJ N MALCOMMESS: We believe in individual choice!

*The MINISTER: Secondly, my hon Deputy Minister and I made it very clear that we accepted the report of the President's Council which said that with regard to the basic settlement pattern of people in our country, they wanted this to take place in a community context. Furthermore, I said that the community could make such a choice and that once it had made the choice, the State had to act protectively with regard to that choice.

On the other hand, we also said that where people made a different choice, namely to associate with other people outside of the group context, the State should also respect that choice and protect it in terms of the laws of the country. [Time expired.]

*MR S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, at the beginning of the year the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning very clearly suggested that the Government's ideas were moving in the direction of a new form of group definition. In turn, the hon the Minister of National Education gave the country the assurance that the Government was not obsessed with group protection, apartheid and so on.

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: We also said that it was a reality!

*MR S S VAN DER MERWE: Yes, also that it was a reality.

The fact is that the group areas dispensation is irreconcilable with the standpoint to the effect that they are not obsessed with that, not only in principle, but also as it is enforced. Do the hon Ministers have any idea how many people out there have been subjected to misery, pressure and problems as a result of that? Five minutes before I entered this House, I received a telephone call from a medical doctor at Groote Schuur Hospital. He is an Indian South African who is trying to find accommodation in the Cape Peninsula. The man is at his wits' end. He would qualify for a State subsidy if he were to buy a house, but he cannot use it, because there is nowhere for him to buy and the Government does not want to give him a permit. With regard to permit control as well as police investigations, there can be no question of the Government having adopted a new approach. These are just words and, in fact, they are receiving more credit than they deserve. As long as this dispensation exists, no hon Minister should claim that they have adopted a new, more humane and more accessible approach to the concepts of race and groups in South Africa.

In practice there is no evidence of this. Not long ago, the hon the Deputy Minister suddenly made an exception in one case by recommending to the Administrator of the Transvaal that permits should be granted to people in Windmill Park. Why did that have to happen? The reason is that a CP town council was involved and they wanted to score a political point. What is to become of all the thousands of other people... [Time expired.]

MR P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, there are two points. The one is that there is no point in prosecuting people in terms of the Group Areas Act as there is no alternative accommodation available. The hon the Minister has made this point himself. In fact, in answer to a question last year to the hon member for Roodepoort it was reported that 98 people had been prosecuted in 1988 and only four had been given eviction orders. It is a fatuous exercise to prosecute people when there is no alternative accommodation.

The second point that I made and the hon the Minister has not responded to, is that the Government cannot have it both ways. They

Answers and

cannot talk about reform and have all the high-sounding phrases that both the hon the Minister and his leader have given us in the past couple of weeks, and still play the game of the CP. They have got to come down on one side of the fence or the other, and they have to do it before September when we go to the people to ask them for their votes.

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: Mr Speaker, the hon member surprises me. The hon member is a member of a party which came into being yesterday, but which decided on its policy the day before yesterday and will have a different policy tomorrow.

The hon member now talks about the standpoint of my party. [Interjections.] The argument of the hon member for Green Point had nothing to do with the question put by the hon member for Johannesburg North. Of course, I said—I am repeating this today—that we in this country should adopt an approach of non-rigid classification. However, where communities or individuals decided to identify themselves within a particular community context, we had to have the right and accept the obligation to protect that choice. That includes the choice of people who choose a different way of life. The Government has accepted that as well. The standpoint of the hon member for Green Point and the party to which he now belongs—I assume he belongs to the new one—is that we should not force choices on people and that we do not want to allow people to make their own choices. This Government is not prepared to reject the basic standpoint that we should protect the choices of people who wish to live in a group where they feel safe. [Time expired.]

Resolution 435: conditions

2. Mr T LANGLEY to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the conditions for the implementation of Resolution 435 had been complied with on 1 April 1989;
- (2) whether these conditions have been adhered to since then?

B628E:INT

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, on 1 April not all the conditions for the implementation of Resolution 435 were complied with—I think this is common knowledge—but since then steps have been taken by the governments of South Africa, Cuba and Angola to ensure, as far as is practicable, that the conditions will in fact be complied with.

In regard to a question of this nature we must just remember that Resolution 435 does not stand on its own. It is one of the agreements entered into more than 10 years ago. Since that time further agreements have been entered into and all of them are interwoven into Resolution 435. For example, there is a schedule for Cuban withdrawal, and I can inform this House today that the Cubans are ahead of schedule. In other words, we have information that they have already withdrawn more troops than they were obliged to do.

In addition one cannot in a case of this nature say whether a government is going to honour its obligations until it fails to do so. I know of no way on earth that one can do so but one can create the machinery to deal with such a failure to comply. One can create the structures to ensure that, if an obligation is not honoured, one can deal with the situation. I am grateful to be able to inform this House today that, when it happened that Swapo failed to honour its obligations, the structure which South Africa, Cuba and Angola had wisely created, namely the joint commission, was immediately convened and dealt with the matter.

This brought South Africa great praise, great honour and positive publicity from all over the world, namely that South Africa has a government which does not act precipitately and which remains calm. We are the leading regional power of Southern Africa, that acts in a level-headed way, that created structures in time and, when the kind of thing that Swapo did happens, has the ability to put that structure into operation to ensure that the obligations which parties have committed themselves to are actually carried out.

In fact, the joint commission was so effective that we were able to pre-empt the Security Council of the UN. Since the Security Council was unable to

In brief

753 requested exemption

Case 11/4/89

APPLICATIONS were made last year for 753 exemptions from the Group Areas Act in regard to business premises, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Call to halt Group Areas prosecutions

ARC 45
12/14/89
DU

Parliamentary Staff

GROUP AREAS prosecutions should be halted until the uncertainty over free settlement areas had been cleared up, said Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North).

Speaking in a mini-debate, Mr Soal appealed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, either to scrap the Group Areas Act or introduce a moratorium on prosecutions.

There was no point in prosecuting people under the Act because there was no alternative accommodation for them.

Mr Heunis said in reply that he had not implied in his Acting State President's opening address in February that the government intended introducing a moratorium on Group Areas investigations and prosecutions. He had indicated, however, that "other ways and means of achieving the objective of a guaranteed own community life" would be examined.

He had also said that the Free Settlement Areas Act "gives recognition to those who wish to associate freely in specified residential areas, but would not do away with the basic pattern of own residential areas".

This Act "will protect the rights of those members of different population groups who choose to live together in free settlement areas".

Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said that while the government had denied it was obsessed with the group concept, the Group Areas Act was irreconcilable with this denial.

CMT 70115. 12/4/89

Heunis: Prosecutions to go on

Political Staff 80

THE government had no intention of placing a moratorium on Group Areas Act prosecutions, Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday.

He was responding to Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) who said that with the possibility of many areas being declared open in terms of the Free Settlement Act, the government should suspend all prosecutions.

Mr Heunis said the Act would not affect the concept of separate residential areas for those people who wished to live among members of their own population group, but would protect the rights of those members of different population groups who chose to live together.

Groups had the right to freely form themselves and the state had the responsibility to protect them.

But, the acceptance of the Act and the withdrawal of the Group Areas Amendment Act did not mean the government no longer believed those people who wanted their own residential areas did not need protection. The government would take the initiative to find an acceptable way in which to define groups.

The result would be that communities would be formed that could not be accommodated by the present definition of groups. Mr Heunis said that on this basis it would be possible to arrive at a definition of groups which eliminated discrimination, while protecting groups and recognising individual rights.



Mr Chris Heunis

Free Settlement Act will not stop prosecutions

By Day 12/9/87

80

Heunis: no moratorium on Group Areas Act

CAPE TOWN — Government had no intention of placing a moratorium on Group Areas Act prosecutions, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

He was responding in an interpolation to Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North), who has said that with the possibility of many areas

being declared open in terms of the Free Settlement Act, government should suspend all prosecutions.

Government, Soal said, could not



● HEUNIS

MIKE ROBERTSON

make fine sounding statements about reform and still implement the Act. It could not sound "verlig" and still satisfy the CP.

Heunis said the Free Settlement Act would not affect the concept of separate residential areas for those people who wished to live among members of their own population group, but would protect the rights of those members of different population groups who chose to live together.

Groups had the right to freely form themselves and the state had the responsibility to protect them.

Just as an individual had the right to choose to associate with a group, he had the right to exercise his community life

outside any group.

The Free Settlement Act contained provisions for this.

But, the acceptance of the Act and the withdrawal of the Group Areas Amendment Act did not mean government no longer believed those people who wanted their own residential areas did not need protection, Heunis said.

Government was prepared to take the initiative to find an acceptable way in which to define groups.

The result would be that communities would be formed that could not be accommodated by the present definition of groups.

Heunis said he believed that on this basis it would be possible to arrive at a definition of groups which eliminated discrimination, while protecting groups and recognising individual rights.

GROUP AREAS (80) P.M.M.L. 14/4/89

Avoiding action

Negotiations have been started between the anti Group Areas Act action committee (Actstop) and owners' agents to prevent slum conditions from developing in some of Johannesburg's so-called grey areas.

Fears have been expressed by Actstop that because blacks, coloureds and Indians are settled illegally in areas such as Hillbrow and Joubert Park, they have no redress to the law and are open to exploitation by landlords both in terms of high rentals and the provision of basic facilities.

The negotiations, with among others, J H Isaacs, I Kuper, Landmark and individual sectional-title flat owners, centre around the application of the "bathroom standard," a specified maximum number of people sharing a bathroom, and rental levels.

According to Actstop's publicity secretary, Cas Coovadia, some of the problems arise because of overcrowding. The situation became so bad last year that the Hillbrow

Traders' Association wrote to the Johannesburg management committee requesting an urgent investigation.

The management committee formed a municipal working group headed by the city's town clerk Manie Venter to look into the matter. The main issue being investigated includes the application of the "bathroom standard."

Coovadia says slum conditions are developing largely because of excessive rents. "Landlords are trying to maximise profits at the expense of tenants before the Group Areas Act is scrapped. This forces tenants to share flats and run informal businesses, such as shebeens, to meet their rental obligations."

He says landlords continue on this path regardless of the fact that most of the buildings are unbonded. "Without non-white tenants these buildings would probably be empty or generating less income."

Coovadia says the problems being handled by Actstop are only the tip of the iceberg. "One must realise that we are reactive rather than a proactive organisation. The situation could be worse than we think."

It is understood that individual flat owners are also responsible. It is said that flat owners are charging rentals twice the amount needed to service their bonds.

Companies such as J H Isaacs, have declined to comment on either tenants' conditions or the negotiations taking place. ■

OMG Trials

15/4/89 80

—Group Area victims 'winning'—

Staff Reporters

PEOPLE subject to Group Areas probes should not panic but "hang in there", because they were on a "winning ticket", Democratic Party MP for Green Point Mr Tian van der Merwe said yesterday.

Commenting on a confirmed visit by police to the home of an Indian man in "white" Woodstock this week, Mr Van der Merwe said the Group Areas Act was "self-destructing", as was shown by the virtual absence of prosecutions.

"Last year the police investigated 16 000 Group Areas complaints, but only pressed charges in six cases — none in the Cape Province," he said.

The contentious law, demarcating residential areas on a racial basis, was in "a process of degeneration and self-destruction".

Mr Van der Merwe said: "The history of National Party reform is such that any scrapping of discriminatory laws is preceded by massive contraventions of the law."

This was illustrated by the demise of

the Mixed Marriages Act, influx control and labour laws, he noted.

Police spokesman Lieutenant D A Deyzel yesterday confirmed that police had investigated a Group Areas-related complaint at the Mountain Road home of salesman Mr Jeff Naidoo on Wednesday.

"We have no option but to investigate such complaints; our hands are totally tied," Lt Deyzel said.

Other people living in the vicinity of Mr Naidoo's home also complained of police investigating alleged Group Areas contraventions.

**Bill to curb petty
apartheid on way**

Political Staff

LEGISLATION to prevent local authorities "closing" amenities which have already been opened to people of all races is currently being prepared by the government.

The Act, however, is not going to be repealed as liberal opposition parties have demanded.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday that he would make an announcement on the issue next week.

The legislation — which may be made retroactive — comes in the wake of actions by various conservative-controlled local authorities who have reintroduced social apartheid.

The bill, which will almost certainly be debated and passed during the present session of Parliament, will meet with fierce CP opposition and become a major issue in the general election.

Thurman



Hanged Drank poison Gassed		3		
(b) Permanent Force	(i)	2	(ii)	2
(aa) 44		29	4	
(bb) Overdose		6	Shot	
Slashed wrists		4	Overdose	
Shot		2		
Hanged		2		
Drank poison		2		
Gassed		1		
(c) Citizen Force/Commandos	(i)	1	(ii)	1
(aa) 6		6	Overdose	
(bb) Overdose		6	Shot	
		3	Gassed	
		2		
		1		

Military hospitals: bed-occupancy rate

280. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) What was the average bed-occupancy rate in military hospitals in 1988:
- (2) whether any notifiable diseases were diagnosed at military hospitals in that year; if so, how many cases in respect of each specified disease?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

B600E

(1) 70,7%.			
(2) Yes, in 1, 2 and 3 Military Hospitals and various sickbays, as follows:			
Bilhazia	:	1	
Hepatitis	:	129	
Malaria	:	425	
Measles	:	11	
Meningitis	:	21	
Tuberculosis	:	6	
Typhoid	:	6	



Thurman

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question transferred from Wednesday, 12 April 1989:

National servicemen: Black woman assaulted

*1. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, a national serviceman who allegedly assaulted a Black woman at Nelspruit in or about December 1988 was tried by a court martial; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons concerned, (b) what are the details of the (i) incident and (ii) court case and (c) why did the national serviceman concerned not appear in an ordinary court;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C57E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No, the National Serviceman was not tried by a Court Martial for the incident the Honourable Member referred to, but by a Summary Trial for drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of Military Discipline. The alleged assault was investigated by the SA Police with the purpose of prosecuting the member in an ordinary court. The Black woman, however, died and on completion of the Inquest, the Attorney General will decide on further steps to be taken.
- (2) No.

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: May I draw your attention to the fact that the hon member for Reigerpark is not present in the House?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Just the other day I made a request that hon members must be present when their questions are answered. It takes time, the hon Ministers must run from one House to the other and that costs money. Hon members must be more responsible. I appreciate the fact that the hon

member for Addo drew my attention to it.

New questions:

Workers: organize into trade unions

*1. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Manpower:†

- (1) Whether his Department has reached any decision on whether farm workers, domestic servants and workers in the public sector may organize themselves into trade unions by way of labour legislation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what decision has been reached and (b) when;
- (2) whether he intends introducing legislation in this regard; if so, (a) when and (b) who was consulted when this legislation was drafted;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C59E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND OF WATER AFFAIRS (for The Acting Minister of Manpower):

- (1) No, because consultations with organized agriculture and other interested parties have as yet not been concluded. The Labour Relations Act, 1956, already recognises trade unions consisting exclusively of employees of the State, but the conciliation and some other provisions of the Act do not apply to such unions. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) The introduction of legislation will be considered once consultations have been concluded. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) No.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, will the hon the Minister take a supplementary question?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND OF WATER AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, seeing that this is not my portfolio I would rather have the hon the Deputy Minister put it on the Order Paper.

Certain person: contravention of Group Areas Act

*2. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether he has received any complaints that a certain person, whose name has





INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has allegedly contravened the Group Areas Act by living at 62 St. Jefferies Street, Mayfair West; if so, (a) what is the name of the person concerned, (b) from whom have these complaints been received and (c) what action has been taken as a result of the complaints;

(2) whether the person or persons from whom the above complaints were received have lodged similar complaints against other persons; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether alternative accommodation has been arranged for the persons against whom these complaints were lodged; if not, why not; if so, where, in each case?

C60E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No, no record of this specific case can be traced. When such complaints are received, the complainants are referred to the SA Police.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Chatty, PE: post office

*3. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether, since his reply to Question No 4 on 13 April 1988, any progress has been made in the provision of a post office in Chatty, Port Elizabeth; if not, why not; if so, (a) what progress has been made to date and (b) when is it anticipated that building operations will be completed;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C67E

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTER'S COUNCIL (for The Minister of Communications):

(1) No, the procurement of the site is being delayed due to a dispute on a condition in the Title Deed according to which the State has the right of resumption without payment of compensation. The Town Council of Port Elizabeth who is the present owner of the property, however, repudiates this ruling in the light thereof that the State has already exercised its right of resumption on another portion of

the same property. The matter has been referred to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the State Attorney for a ruling and the outcome is expected shortly.

(a) falls away, and

(b) the planning processes will be accelerated once the site aspect has been cleared. It is still expected that the building operations will be completed during December 1990;

(2) no.

Grabouw: action against certain person

*4. Mr A P ADRIAANSE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:†

(1) Whether, in the light of information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he intends taking any action against a certain official of his Department employed at Grabouw; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) what are the relevant details in this connection;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C74E

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No. As the honourable Member is aware, I invited him on 10 March 1989 in writing to discuss the alleged problem in the first instance with the Regional Director of the Forest Region Western Cape. According to my information he has not done so yet. The allegations are, therefore, still unfounded and do not warrant a departmental investigation or action against the official involved at this stage.

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

(2) No.

†Mr P A C HENDRICKSE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to say we do not know what information the hon the Minister has received. Could he perhaps give it to us or tell us what it's all about?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I assume that I may not furnish the information without the permission of the hon member who has put the question.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Unfortunately the time allocated for questions has now expired. [Interjections.]

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General Affairs:

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Andrew, Mr K M—

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Education and Development Aid, 331

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Own Affairs:

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Langley, Mr T—

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Le Roux, Mr F J—

General Affairs:

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Cape Times 20/4/87

NO

Council backing an open city

By PETER DENNEHY

NO applications for the establishment of Free Settlement Areas in Cape Town will be made by Cape Town City Council if the views of its executive committee prevail when the matter comes up for debate on Tuesday.

It is expected that instead of making formal applications to the Free Settlement Areas Board under the new

Act, the council may simply reassert its opposition to the Group Areas Act as a whole.

This was disclosed yesterday by sources from within the council who may not be quoted, but who were willing to reveal their reasoning.

One of the major factors is the perception that the government will not allow the whole of the Cape Town municipal area to become one huge "free settlement area" — even though

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, is on record as saying "there is nothing in the Act that precludes a whole town from being so declared".

Councillors fear that mixed couples and others living in the "wrong" areas, who are at present being left alone, will be forced to move to declared Free Settlement Areas once these exist. A piecemeal approach, as is thought

to be favoured by the government, would create "pressure points" in pockets of residential areas.

• A senior government official of Mr Chris Heunis's department has denied that areas outside the municipality which opt for Local Council status would necessarily have to remain exclusively white residential areas forever, as suggested last week by Dr Donald Craythorne, a senior City Council official.

9) BMMC 21/4/89

21/4/89

point additional staff to the AG's office (instead of having to go through the Commission for Administration's time-consuming procedure for more staff). Better remuneration packages are also needed to stop the poaching of staff, particularly by local authorities.

Though one of the main aims of the new Bill is to underscore government's commitment to "clean" administration, De Loor believes corruption and malpractice in the civil service is not as bad as is widely perceived.

It would be nice to think so. ■

GROUP AREAS

Meyer's last stand

Access to the Free Settlement Act (FSA) of 1989 has been refused to one of the oldest groups of black group areas protesters in the country — Pageview — by the white MP of the area, Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, Nat MP for Johannesburg West. It was Meyer who recommended that Windmill Park, situated near the Conservative Party stronghold of Boksburg, be declared a free settlement area.

Meyer has declined to support the application to the Free Settlement Board made by

the Save Pageview Association which represents the 67 Indian families resident in Pageview. The application was for a declaration of a free settlement area. The families, many of them seventh-generation Pageview residents, will now put their case to the Rand Supreme Court next Tuesday.

Last month Meyer stated that 21 Indian families living in Windmill Park would be granted temporary residence permits "on humanitarian grounds," and that he would recommend the area be declared a free settlement area.

Meyer's record on group areas has been "verlig." In February he said the Act was "just not on. We have to look at alternatives." And he advocated earmarking underpopulated white areas for future black occupation, as well as government buyouts of the homes of consenting whites which would later be sold to wealthy blacks.

All this was to be part of government's strategy for dealing with the black housing shortage. That was then.

Now, in a letter replying to the Pageview association, Meyer says: "I have visited Pageview in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the present situation in the area. After consultation with interested bodies as well as with Mr A A Venter, Minister of Local Government and Housing in the Ministers' Council, House of Assembly, I have



Meyer . . . refusing Indians in his constituency

decided that Pageview cannot be supported as a free settlement area."

Association secretary Ebrahim Kharsany counters: "I don't know what he means by 'first-hand knowledge. He never spoke to any of the Indians resident in the area." He accuses Meyer of displaying "vested interests. His seat is probably in jeopardy in the forthcoming elections.

"We feel that with the election coming up, we have become political pawns . . ." He says that, ironically, the CP has said the Indians *should* stay in Pageview — but that neighbouring Mayfair should be declared whites-only.

The issue, according to Kharsany, is the same as it has been since the Group Areas Act was passed in the early Fifties — the residents specifically oppose their removal by government to Lenasia, 35 km away, and, generally, support the right of people to live where they wish.

Since 1982 (and the State vs Govender case) the courts have ruled that no group areas removal be permitted unless alternative accommodation is made available. However, an offer to the Pageview Indians from the Department of Housing and Works last October — of a block of flats, Octavia Hills — was rejected by residents who described it as a "military barracks in poor condition." They liked their houses, and did not wish to live in flats.

So far, 6 000 black residents have been moved from Pageview. The remaining 67 Indian families have put before the court voluminous argument on why they should not be moved — close on 995 pages. Perhaps Meyer should read them. ■

90

Bill hangs over heads of waiting 500 000

Special Correspondent

A CONTENTIOUS Bill, aimed at incorporating Botshabelo and its 500 000 inhabitants into QwaQwa, was tabled in Parliament this week.

It is highly unlikely that the Bill will be approved by all three houses of Parliament and it is therefore expected that it will eventually be submitted to the President's Council.

The Bill contains a clause which, when enacted, will prevent decisions taken by the government concerning the borders of self-governing states from being declared null and void by the courts.

The Supreme Court recently declared a government proclamation - which determined that Botshabelo, considered to be South Africa's second largest black city, be incorporated into QwaQwa - null and void. The Bill will now confirm this proclamation.

The approval of the Bill will also mean the government can incorporate any area into a self-governing state, while those who object will not be able to contest the decision in court.

Known as the Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill, it has been tabled by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

The objective of the Bill is to authorise the State President to change the areas where legislative assemblies for self-governing areas have been instituted, to confirm certain proclamations and to provide for related matters.

According to the Bill the State President will be empowered to incorporate, by means of proclamation, any black area described in the proclamation into an area for which a legislative assembly has been instituted. That area will then form part of the self-governing area concerned.

The State President may also remove any area, described in the proclamation, from an area for which a legislative assembly has been instituted.

The State President may take these decisions, despite the stipulations of the Constitution of National States Act of 1971 or any other act, when he deems it necessary and after the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning has consulted the cabinet of the self-governing state concerned.

In a separate sub-clause, the Bill provides that no court of law will have the authority to investigate or to make a judgement on the validity of such a proclamation issued by the State President.

According to the explanatory memorandum attached to the Bill, it is considered necessary to empower the State President to expand or decrease the areas of jurisdiction of self-governing areas, should he deem it necessary, so as to avoid uncertainty concerning the demarcation of changes or additions to self-governing areas.

The authority of the State President is also needed to confirm all the existing proclamations of the areas of jurisdiction of the self-governing states which have already been issued.

According to the memorandum, Proclamation R.227 will be excluded from the general confirmation because the Rumpff Commission is presently investigating the future of Moutse and it is therefore not desirable to anticipate the findings of the commission.

A few years ago the government decided that Moutse be incorporated into KwaNdebele. The inhabitants of Moutse objected vociferously against this.

GROUPS OP BOUNDARIES

By SELLO SERIPE

THE Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill has come under strong attack from eight communities faced with incorporation into homelands.

If the Bill is passed, it will mean the Transvaal communities of Braklaagte, Moutse, Leeufontein and Matjakaneng; the Free State's Botshabelo; and the Eastern Cape's Thornhill, Peelton, and Potsdam may be incorporated into homelands.

In a joint statement this week, the communities say they will be denied protection of the courts and victories such as that of Moutse will be ruled out.

The Bill also by-passes a Free State Supreme Court decision which reversed the incorporation of Botshabelo's 600 000 commu-

Eight communities face elimination of court protection

nity into QwaQwa. An Appeal Court ruling is pending but if the Bill becomes Law, Botshabelo will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

The affected communities are: **BRAKLAAGTE** - The village, comprising about 10 000 inhabitants, was established in 1905.

It was also under the national spotlight in December 1988 when it resisted an SA government proclamation which sought

to incorporate it into Bophuthatswana.

However, after a futile Pretoria Supreme Court battle brought by community leader Chief Pupsey Sebogodi, the village was handed to Bop on March 10 this year - the new Bill would eliminate further appeals.

MOUTSE - The community near KwaNdebele known for its fight against the SA government when residents resisted incorporation into KwaNdebele in 1985.

MATJAKANENG and **LEEUFONTEIN** - After Bophuthatswana obtained independence in 1977, the SA government wanted the two villages governed by Bophuthatswana.

The communities "fought" back and the government backed down.

BOTSHABELO - The township, with about 600 000 residents and about 200km from QwaQwa in the Free State, was established in 1979.

Its existence was linked to Bophuthatswana's independence in 1977 when the homeland's President Lucas Mangope demanded that hundreds of South Sotho squatters in Thaba-Nchu, which was to be part of his country, be removed.

Rumours that Botshabelo was to be incorporated into QwaQwa, a self-governing homeland near Harismith, started in 1987. The rumour resurfaced in May the same year and triggered a chain of school boycotts, work stayaways and violent incidents.

On December 2 1987 the rumour, which was previously dismissed as untrue by QwaQwa Chief Minister T K Mopeli and SA's Constitutional Development and Planning Minis-

ter Chris Heunis, emerged as truth when Pres P W Botha announced a proclamation which incorporated Botshabelo into QwaQwa.

Disgruntled by the decision, 28 year-old Botshabelo schoolteacher Lawrence Lefuo successfully applied for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court which overturned the proclamation.

Judge J P Mailh with the concurrence of Judge G A Hattingh, concluded that Botha was not authorised by the state powers on which he relied to issue the proclamation.

The SA government immediately indicated it would appeal against the decision.

POTSDAM - In 1985 residents of Blue Rock were forcibly removed from Potsdam in the Ciskei. Potsdam was far from any town where the community could find work.

In November 1987 the community took the government to the Supreme Court. In January 1989 the court decided that residents had been illegally removed from the area and that they could presently reside in SA.

Many Potsdam residents wanted to leave the Ciskei immediately, but the government had not given them a date of residence.

If they returned to Blue Rock, the government could use harsh new squatting laws against them.

As in the Botshabelo case, the government lodged an appeal against the court ruling. Residents thought the appeal was another attempt to prevent their return to SA.



Minister Chris Heunis ... architect of the Bill.

COMMUNITIES OPPOSE GOVERNMENT'S MOVE

Communities Oppose Government's Move

incorporate it into phuthatswana. However, after a futile appeal to the Supreme Court, the bill was brought by community leader Chief Pupsey Mofokodi, the village was added to Bop on March 1, 1987 - the new Bill would eliminate further moves.

TSE - The community near KwaNdebele has resisted incorporation into KwaNdebele in favour of its fight against a government when it was not incorporated into KwaNdebele in 1977.

TJAKANENG and JFONTEIN - After phuthatswana obtained independence in 1977, the government wanted the villages governed by phuthatswana.

The communities "went back" and the government backed down.

BOTSHABELO - The village, with about 100 residents and 200km from QwaQwa in the Free State, was established in 1979.

Its existence was linked to phuthatswana's independence in 1977 when the land's President Lu-Mangope demanded hundreds of South African squatters in Thabane, which was to be part of the country, be removed.

It is reported that Botshabelo was to be incorporated into QwaQwa, a self-governing homeland near Harare, started in 1987. Rumour resurfaced in the same year and led to a chain of school strikes, work stayaways and violent incidents.

On December 2, 1987, the court, which was previously dismissed as untrue, was brought by QwaQwa Chief Minister K Mopeli and SA's Constitutional Development and Planning Minister

Chris Heunis, emerged as truth when President P W Botha announced a proclamation which incorporated Botshabelo into QwaQwa.

Disgruntled by Botha's decision, 28 year-old Botshabelo schoolteacher Lawrence Lefuo successfully applied for a Supreme Court interdict which overturned the proclamation.

Judge J P Malherbe, with the concurrence of Judge G A Hattingh, concluded that Botha was not authorised by the statutory powers on which he purported to rely when he issued the proclamation.

The SA government immediately indicated it would appeal against the decision.

POTSDAM - In 1983 residents of Blue Rock in SA were forcibly removed to Potsdam in the Ciskei. Potsdam was far from places where the community could find work.

In November 1987 the community took the SA government to the Supreme Court. In January 1989 the court decided that residents had been illegally removed from SA, and that they could permanently reside in SA.

Many Potsdam residents wanted to leave the Ciskei immediately, but the court had not given them a place of residence.

If they returned to Blue Rock, the government could use harsh new anti-squatting laws against them.

As in the Botshabelo case, the government had lodged an appeal against the court ruling. Residents thought the appeal was just another attempt to delay their return to SA.

PEELTON - It is not certain whether the territory, which lies between Bisho and King William's Town, falls under SA rule or the Ciskei.

SA announced that it would discontinue paying pensions to citizens living in Peelton because it was in the Ciskei. Peelton residents maintained they were SA citizens.

They said Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe was attempting to co-opt them.

In January this year, the community insisted that if the Ciskei wanted to talk to them, then the community should first be allowed to meet and discuss the situation and work out their demands.

Peelton has an interdict against the Ciskei police force restraining it from unlawfully harassing the community.

Residents also intend raising the problem of being refused admission to SA hospitals and the threatened withdrawal of SA pensions.

THORNHILL - It is situated in the Ntabethemba (Mountain of Hope) area of the Hewu district in the far north-western reaches of the Ciskei, with a population of about 12 000.

However, the community, which is ruled by six tribal Chiefs, is divided on the issue of incorporation into Ciskei.

About 4 000 people have signed a petition protesting "broken promises" they claim were made by Pretoria about their land. They say they were disenfranchised against their will and are demanding the return of their SA citizenship.

Thornhill is the original dumping ground of about 50 000 political refugees from the Herschel district in Transkei.

With the help of the Grahamstown Black Sash and Grahamstown Rural Committee, they have appointed a lawyer who has taken up their case with both Pretoria and Bisho.

Mabuza rejects Bill on borders

THE Chief Minister of KaNgwane this week rejected the Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill introduced by the South African government.

In a statement Enos Mabuza said the Bill "provides yet another instance of disregard for the rule of law and the jurisdiction of the courts."

He said the Bill gave the State President the power to deprive a self-governing territory of land on report of the Minister of Constitutional Development after "consultation" with the cabinet of the legislative assembly concerned.

"This Bill should be strongly opposed and rejected as it stands," he said.

Mabuza said the power to include or excise



KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

land from a self-governing territory should be possible only with the agreement in writing of the cabinet of the territory concerned.

"Furthermore, such consent should be ratified by means of a referendum with the people affected.

"To deprive the Su-

preme Court of its right to review decisions of the State President and empower him to validate through legislation, proclamations previously declared null and void by the courts is a further gross violation of the rule of law in South Africa," Mabuza said. - Sapa

Lawyer speaks out against removals

THE government was not using the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act or any other mechanism to limit the number of black people in urban areas, Geoff Budlender of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre said.

He was addressing a conference on forced removals and the law at the University of Cape Town.

Many commentators, including himself, had been sceptical about the abolition of influx control as it seemed the government could easily use other means of controlling influx into the cities, Budlender said.

However, the eight or nine million black South Africans in the TBVC

states, deprived of their South African citizenship, had been exempted from obtaining temporary residence permits to live and work in South Africa.

The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act was "a dreadful piece of legislation", but was not designed to reduce or limit the number of people in the urban areas, Budlender argued.

"This Act is to the housing crisis what the emergency regulations are to the political crisis. It is an instrument of control - a means of ensuring that whenever it considers it necessary, the government has the power to shift groups of people around without interference from the courts," he said. - Sapa

Cities ready to bridge SA's apartheid gap

OUR major cities must be allowed to break down the structural impediments to economic growth and co-operation which are heritages of the past.

Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and other metropolitan complexes must embark on a process of bringing together their constituent parts so that the city and townships can interact in a process of mutual development.

The financial and management separation of the different communities has to be bridged. The townships must be drawn back into the powerful resource-bases of the cities and the buying power and entrepreneurship of the township's informal sectors must be channelled back into the dominant urban economic environment.

This can be done without threatening the character of each and every uncertain and understandably anxious white suburb. Our cities are big enough to allow for a complexity of arrangements and of interactions.

We need not break down that which people legitimately seek to defend. We can, however, expand the sphere of open opportunity and non-racial co-existence so that it can attract more and more communities into its orbit.

Reunited with the city

What I am suggesting is a process in which we allow choice and market forces to expand. We must make it possible for a large and a growing number of open areas to impact decisively on the current situation. Thus, previously racially-exclusive areas can be united under the umbrella of a common and open metropolitan economy.

In this process the townships



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THIS is an extract from an address at Natal University, Durban, by Mr JAN STEYN, chairman of the Urban Foundation, when he received an honorary doctorate on Saturday.

must be reunited with the central city, at least in terms of access to the cities' resource-base.

The Urban Foundation will be debating practical options with all relevant participants, including township community groups and city leaders.

Our cities are ready for this departure from our past. Indeed, some are anxious to embark on new ventures, and I refer by way of example to the Cape Town City Council, who recently agreed to the principle of an open city. There is a real need to concentrate our expertise and resources on this challenge in the months and years ahead.

If we succeed we can, I believe, more adequately address a second challenge. This is to offer an exciting alternative to sanctions to the outside world. When my colleagues and I are abroad, we are constantly asked what alternatives to sanctions we can offer.

Non-racial community

There is a large, rational middle-ground in Europe and America (as indeed there is among black South Africans) who realise just how dangerous and counter-productive sanctions can be.

These influences have been hamstrung by the lack of a clear

opportunity to do something positive to destroy the remnants of apartheid. Economic enablement (or empowerment) offers exciting opportunities in this respect. But there is another avenue that deserves to be explored.

If we can create a demonstrable and burgeoning non-racial community in our cities, with effective participation by all in city-wide decision-making, and a sharing of resources, there will be opportunities for external governments and private sector bodies to give the process material assistance and make developmental adjustments in the process.

Indeed, once this process is spelt out, they can use their influence to assist in promoting its successful emergence.

Whether the process is formal from the start, or informal in the early stages, whether it takes the form of official omission or positive involvement is less important than the creation of the impetus for its evolution in our social and economic fabric.

Let the new South Africa begin to grow in our economic and urban cores. Let us invite the suburbs — and eventually the rest of the country — to join in the opportunities for the growth, development and prosperity of such a process.

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80

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Group Areas Board: representations

1. Mr C R REDCLIFFE asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

Whether his Department made representations to the Group Areas Board for consideration at its sitting in Uitenhage on 15 March 1989; if so, what was the purport of these representations?

CRIE.MNT

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: Mr Chairman, the reply is yes, the department made representations to its Group Areas Board for consideration at its sitting in Uitenhage on 15 March 1989 and the purport of the representations was as follows: With reference to a report relating to the land requirements for the Brown community in Uitenhage compiled by Metroplan Town Planning Consultants, an additional area of 377 ha, excluding Kamesh, will be required for housing by the year 2010. It was mentioned that if the higher and middle income groups could be accommodated in Kabah then Kamesh could be made available for the lower income groups where the demand is more urgent. The additional 377 ha could account for most of Kabah.

Mr C R REDCLIFFE: Mr Chairman, the purport of the representations by the Administration: House of Representatives was that the Kabah area be declared a Coloured area. The LP is in charge of own affairs in this House and it is therefore in charge of the Administration: House of Representatives. This Administration is therefore supposed to implement the political policies of the Labour Party. One can assume that this is what is being done. Hon members must bear in mind that the Administration: House of Representatives has asked that an area, which has been occupied by Blacks since the 1920s and which is presently occupied by them, must now be declared a Coloured area. If the Administration: House of Representatives im-

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plements the Group Areas Act, it is the LP that must assume the political responsibility for that action.

If the LP is indeed against the Group Areas Act, as it so often proclaims, why then does it allow the Administration to follow a policy which is the complete opposite to that of the LP? As far as the Administration: House of Assembly is concerned, one does not expect that that particular administration should implement the policies of the DP. It implements the policies of the NP, and therefore it is true in this particular case too that the Administration: House of Representatives must implement the policies of the LP. Can one assume that the tail is wagging the dog in this particular instance?*

Mr D B Stupart—I hope this is no reflection on his name—who gave evidence at the Group Areas Board hearing on behalf of the Administration: House of Representatives said after the hearing:

It did not matter what the opinion of Mr Hendrickse was; whether it was against the Group Areas Act. The Group Areas Act existed and it was his department's job to find land for Coloured housing in terms of the Act.

The basic question that needs to be answered is whether it is necessary to move thousands of Black people who have occupied this particular area since the 1920s in order to have land for Coloured housing. I wish to warn the LP that this issue is a very emotive one for the Black people of Uitenhage. [Time expired.]

*Mr J A RABIE: Mr Chairman, the question that now comes to mind is basically the following. I also come into contact with the implementation of the Group Areas Act every day. I am also confronted with the situation as to whether or not one should make more land available in terms of this Act for the relevant population group that needs the land. Never in any of my representations, however, have I requested that Blacks be moved in terms of the Act so that Coloureds could occupy the land.

The hon the Minister can look up the history in this regard. I have always only caused the Whites who implemented the Group Areas Act to move so that Coloureds could occupy the land. I can mention the following examples: Mansfield which has been renamed Eldorado Park; Edenpark; Standerton and Delmor in Reigerpark.

Now the hon gentlemen wants to take land from an established Black community by way of representations addressed to the Group Areas Board by the department. Obviously the Act will be implemented and thousands of people will have to be moved elsewhere.

Can the hon the Minister imagine what conflict that will cause in those communities? Does the hon the Minister realise that that will completely nullify the standpoint of the LP with regard to non-discrimination? Surely that is not the basis on which one must head for the so-called short-term objective in order to achieve one's ultimate objective. Why is fallow land that is lying there, undeveloped, not identified and representations addressed in respect of that land in order to obtain land? Why must representations be addressed for people who are established to be moved and for churches and schools to be disrupted? [Time expired.]

*Mr P J MÜLLER: Mr Chairman, I want to know whether the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council gave notice of the representations that were addressed on 15 March.

Mr C R REDCLIFFE: Mr Chairman, I call upon the hon the Minister of Local Government and Housing to reconsider the representations made by his department. It was in Langa on 21 March 1985 that 19 people were shot by the SAP. The Kabah area is a very emotive issue as far as the Black people are concerned.

The Black people have fought a long struggle against their removal from Kabah. This latest move to have them uprooted from this particular area has caused a great deal of bitterness among the Black people of Uitenhage.

In view of the representations made by the Administration: House of Representatives to the Group Areas Board, a great deal of the blame is now being laid at the door of the LP and in particular at the door of the hon the leader of the LP. [Interjections.] The bulk of Black opinion in Uitenhage has indicated that this is what the situation is and that they will actually blame the LP if that area should be declared a Coloured area.

During the course of 1986, 40 000 Black people were uprooted from that part of Langa. It was

indicated by the authorities that the people had moved voluntarily. However, there are indications to the contrary, viz that these people were forcibly moved from that particular area. I want to quote what the particular gentleman, Mr Stupart, who made the representation on behalf of the Administration: House of Representatives, said. I quote from the *Eastern Province Herald* of 16 March 1989:

I did not expect the Africans to object. I had believed the 1986 removal was voluntary and that there would not be a problem with the proclamation of the area as Coloured.

[Time expired.]

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Reigerpark built Rabie Ridge to take the Coloured people out of Alexandra and he was asked if he would allow Black people into Rabie Ridge. [Interjections.] I have it here in writing.

***THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! Hon members must give the hon the Minister an opportunity to complete his reply.

THE MINISTER: I have read his letter here. I want him to keep quiet now. I kept quiet when he made his speech. He said that Blacks must be screened for security reasons. [Interjections.] He now admits publicly that Blacks must be screened for security reasons if they move into Rabie Ridge.

Mr J A RABIE: Of course.

***THE MINISTER:** He has said "of course" for the second time, but now he is standing here on his holy platform, opposing the Group Areas Act.

*Mr J A RABIE: There are Blacks who are living in Rabie Ridge!

***THE MINISTER:** He objected in writing, however. [Interjections.]

***THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! The hon member for Reigerpark must give the hon the Minister a chance to speak.

***THE MINISTER:** I shall read him the letter. He must not misteard the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†We made it quite clear that Black people are living in Coloured areas. They are going to Coloured schools. Indian people are living in Coloured areas. We can prove this. We are opening up our areas. The hon member must not come and stand holy before us in order to gain political advantage. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Reigerpark may have another chance to speak, because there is still time available. The hon member must not carry on in that way, however.

*The MINISTER: The hon member cannot stand the fact that I did nothing. I have known him for the past 20 years, after all. I know how he operates. He is standing here sanctoriously and he wants to mislead the House, whereas he is the biggest builder of group areas, and a monument to him was erected in Emmerdale. He has nothing to say now. Group areas are being built.

*Mr J A RABIE: The hon the Minister must not say I mislead the House. I did not object in any of my letters to him to Blacks living in Rabie Ridge; on the contrary, I approved numerous permits. In my last letter to him I said he should stop writing to me to grant permission to Blacks in terms of the permit system to live in Rabie Ridge, and said that for the sake of the safety of the people and the unrest situation in Alexandra, he should ensure that rioters . . .

*An HON MEMBER: Why must only Blacks . . .

*Mr J A RABIE: I did not receive applications from anyone but Blacks and Blacks are living there at the moment. [Time expired.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, I must make it emphatically clear that there are 1 100 families involved in McNaughton. The LP has made emphatic representations to the management committee in Uitenhage, of which I was the chairman then and thereafter, that McNaughton township will remain. There is not a single family that will be uprooted in the process. If the information of the hon member for Schauderville is correct, one has to question where he gets the facts. I would like to remind him that when he was chairman of the management committee

he made representations for the extension of a Coloured area, for it to be proclaimed particularly for housing.

He must also bear in mind that he made representations last year with regard to the declaration of a group area in Fairview in Port Elizabeth. I find it really ridiculous that the LP must be blamed for a situation over which it has no control. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: Mr Chairman, I want to read the letters of the hon member for Reigerpark here. In them he says I must not disclose in public what he says. I should rather do so in committee. [Interjections.] That is what he wrote to me; it is on file. I am pleased we are in Parliament, so that I can debate the matter in public. I am not afraid of him, because I know him. I know how he operates. He rises here with his halo which fits his head so tightly that it gives him a headache. I know him.

*Mr J A RABIE: You do not know me at all.

*The MINISTER: I know him as I know the palm of my hand—just as he knows me. The hon member must not think that I will disclose things about him here.

The point is clearly that Blacks and other races are living in Coloured areas. The party allowed people: we do not determine the permit system. We did not establish that system and we do not prohibit the people. Once again I want to ask the hon member why only Blacks in Rabie Ridge must get a security clearance and not other races.

*Mr J A RABIE: Where are the other applications?

*The MINISTER: He built his Coloured area, Rabie Ridge, in six months. He has the records. He developed that area most quickly for Coloured people in South Africa. [Interjections.]

*An HON MEMBER: We have been talking about Langa, not Rabie Ridge, for some time.

*The MINISTER: No, those hon members are here in all their hypocrisy. That is the important point I want to make. We made it clear that all races could settle in Coloured areas if they were granted permits by the White Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Interjections.] That must not be blamed on me; the facts must be rectified first. [Time expired.]

Yes.

(a) 1986.

(b) All areas stipulated in the South African National Education Policy.

(c) Once per year.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Computer data system for statistical information

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department maintains a computer data system for all statistical information on staff, student and pupil numbers; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was the system finalized, (b) what areas of data are maintained in the system and (c) how often is the information updated?

C79E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Universities: cuts in budgets

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether cuts have been made in the budgets of universities falling under his Department in respect of the 1989-90 financial year; if so, what cuts;

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

C80E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No. The University of the Western Cape which falls under my Department, handles its own budget. The Department merely performs the transfer payment in accordance with a prescribed subsidy formula.

(2) No.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

the end of 1988 and (b) (i) what amount was spent by his Department in the 1988-89 financial year in combating the spread of this weed and (ii) how many hectares were cleared in that year?

B603E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

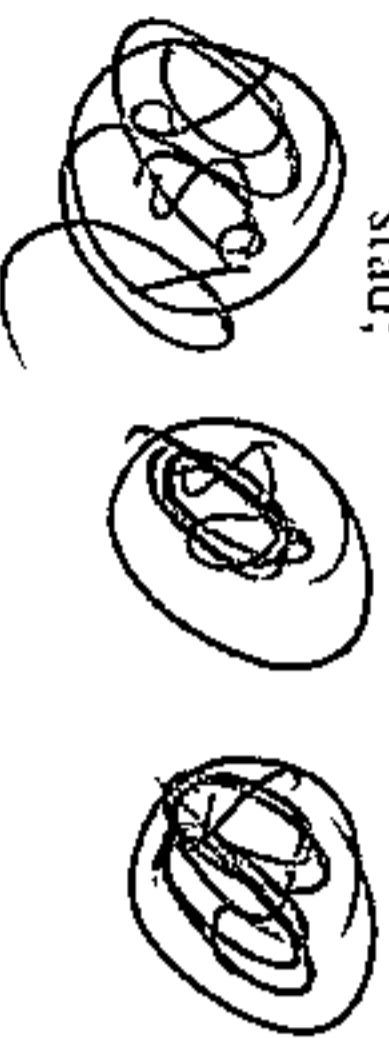
- (a) 64 500 ha;
 (b) (i) R767 000.00;
 (ii) 5 208 ha were brought under control. Infected areas will however never be completely cleared of nasella trichotoma.

Own Affairs:

Kroonstad: classrooms/pupils/teachers

49. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) classrooms, (b) pupils and (c) teachers are there at each (i) secondary and (ii) primary school falling under the control of his Department in Kroonstad:



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

B675E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (i)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Spesiale Skool Johan Slabbert	9	237	20
Hoër Landboukskool Afrikaanse Hoërskool Kroonstad	17	402	27
Hoër Landboukskool Afrikaanse Hoërskool Kroonstad	29	700	36
Sekondêre Skool De Wer Nel Techniese Sekondêre Skool	26	468	32
Sekondêre Skool	26	389	38

(ii)

(ii)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Primêre Skool Voorwaarts	21	589	24
Primêre Skool Suidrand	18	318	14
Sentrale Volksskool	21	632	23
Primêre Skool Kroonheuwel	18	513	19
Engels Primêre Skool	9	116	7

(2) 8 March 1989.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Group Areas Act: Coloured families moved

24. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

With reference to the reply by the Minister of



Constitutional Development and Planning in the House of Assembly to Question No 92 on 25 February 1985, how many families in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from their homes in Coloured group areas in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

C68E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING:

- (a) None.
 (b) Falls away.

Hints at change to race laws

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government yesterday gave its strongest hint yet that the race classification law, one of the original apartheid measures, would go and be replaced by a system of voluntary association of groups.

Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday that the government "realises that compulsory group classification and participation in political institutions are obstacles in negotiations and in finding solutions".

Although the government remained committed to the protection of groups "wanting to be recognised as groups" and a balance had to be maintained between the rights of individuals and the rights of groups, it wanted "to offer groups and individuals a free choice in this regard".

Group protection

Mr Heunis explained: "The government continues to support the choice of those, including whites, who ask for group protection, but does not want to impose this on groups not wanting it."

This approach implied that individuals who preferred to participate as a group, would be entitled to do so.

"Others may prefer to participate in the political process outside of any group context."

He did not give any details of how or when compulsory race classification, as defined in the Population Registration Act, would be amended.

It is also unlikely that the envisaged changes will be debated until after the September 6 election.

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

PETTY apartheid measures introduced by Conservative Party-controlled town councils will be undone by new legislation to be introduced soon.

Amendments to the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act will also make it impossible for public amenities to be segregated once they have been opened.

A new Bill which is expected to be published this week will amend but not abolish the controversial Reservation of Separate Amenities Act which enables local authorities to reserve facilities for certain groups.

This means that it will not affect municipal facilities in Nationalist-controlled city councils such as Johannesburg and Pretoria which have not yet been opened to all races.

According to senior government sources the new Bill will be retrospective as it is aimed specifically at CP-controlled town councils in the Transvaal such as Boksburg and Carletonville.

Determined

The sources said the government was determined to push through the Bill during the present session of Parliament even if it meant taking it to the President's Council for arbitration.

An attempt will be made beforehand to get the support of the Labour Party and the House of Delegates which would prefer to have the separate amenities legislation scrapped completely.

If the new Bill is passed, as seems certain, it will mean that all the "whites only" signs newly erected in CP-controlled towns will come down.

Segregated sports meetings will also not be allowed in public sports grounds which the CP has already segregated in some Transvaal towns.

The Bill will affect all public amenities at all levels of government. Nationalist politicians feel it is important to pass the Bill so as to make a stand against racial discrimination.

Although the government is in favour of devolution of power to local authorities, if this power was used to counter government policy of removing racial discrimination it will have to be restricted, they say.

It is hoped that the new move will reduce overseas pressures on multinational companies in some of the CP-controlled towns to disinvest.

The Democratic Party has dismissed the proposed Bill as a party political stunt to embarrass the CP.

Professor Nic Olivier, head of the party research department, said that while not a bad step, it showed that the government did not have the political courage to scrap the Act completely.

The government line is that it cannot throw open all facilities as there not enough of them at this stage and overcrowding would result.

More facilities must be developed so that in the end all could be open without undue friction.

Capitulation

Mr Frank le Roux, CP MP for Brakpan and the party's chief whip in Parliament, said today the proposed Bill was "yet another aspect of the capitulation process to which the National Party is committed".

Making the Bill apply only to facilities in CP-controlled areas and not to Nationalist areas was even more dishonest politically.

Mr Con Botha MP, chief information officer of the National Party, predicted the CP would "shout to high heaven about the Bill, but in their heart of hearts they will be relieved".

Government move to spike CP's guns

NR44

PS/109

80

Heunis 'ditches' Group Areas

CAN TINT'S
10/5/89

80



Dr Dawie de Villiers

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MR Chris Heunis last night ditched the Group Areas Act — by transferring responsibility of the highly contentious legislation to another government department.

Mr Heunis indicated in Parliament yesterday that three political "hot potatoes" — the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Free Settlement Areas Act — would be moved from his Department of Development Planning to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

The Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, resigned earlier this year. The Minister of Administra-

'Hot potatoes' shifted to Land Affairs

tion and Privatisation, Dr Dawie de Villiers, is currently overseeing the department.

By jettisoning responsibility for the unpopular legislation Mr Heunis will be able to adopt a more reformist profile in the run-up to the September elections.

Announcing the move yesterday, Mr Heunis said it had become necessary to allocate the general overall functions in respect of broader housing matters to a single department.

Mr Heunis said: "In future it

will be ensured that the reported cases are handled with compassion when dealing with offenders of the Group Areas Act, especially when the eviction of persons might be considered. The individual needs of persons will, as far as possible, be considered and attempts will be made to offer them suitable alternative accommodation."

Mr Heunis said the responsibility for exercising control of permits — which presently rests with provincial administrations — had been accepted by the white own affairs administration in the House of Assembly.

However, it is understood that that the Ministers' Councils in HoR and HoD would refuse to deal with these permits on the grounds that they did not wish to help administer apartheid.

Good and bad in new group areas strategy

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has introduced controversial measures to implement its new two-pronged group areas strategy.

The major changes will soften the effects of the Group Areas Act by making alternative housing available to people who have been evicted. However, they appear to be aimed at ensuring that no more permits are granted to blacks to live in white areas.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis announced the measures in Parliament yesterday.

TRANSFERRED

Control of the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act and Free Settlement Areas Act has been transferred to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, which has overall responsibility for housing, and would be in a better position to provide alternative housing for people facing eviction.

Previously it was in the hands of the Department of Constitutional Development and Plan-

ning.

At the same time, the Government has transferred the power to grant exemption permits under the Group Areas Act to the "own affairs" administrations. However, the Indian and coloured administrations have refused to accept this.

Until now, the ultimate power to grant permits has been in the hands of the multiracial provincial executives, which have frequently overridden the advice of the white administration.

It is clear from Mr Heunis's statement that one aim of the new measures is to get round the Govender precedent — a court judgment which made it impossible to evict group areas transgressors unless they could be provided with alternative accommodation.

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Roelf Meyer, replying during the debate on the department's budget vote, said policy in future would be to handle contraventions of the Group Areas Act — where eviction was under consideration — with sympathy.

POLITICS

Heunis passes apartheid laws to Public Works

Promise of compassion

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31 May 10/5/81

CAPE TOWN — The administration of the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act and Free Settlement Areas Act would be transferred from the Development and Planning Department to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Announcing this during the debate on his vote, Heunis said the decision had been made because the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs was already responsible for general housing matters.

Handled

He said: "The expertise of the department in the field of housing will be valuable in dealing with problem cases which might result from the application of these Acts.

"In future it will be ensured that reported cases are handled with compassion when dealing with offenders of the Group

Areas Act, especially when the conviction of persons might be considered."

The individual needs of persons concerned would, as far as possible, be considered and attempts would be made to offer them suitable and acceptable alternative accommodation. For this reason, it had been decided to make provision in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs for a component which could render housing assistance.

Heunis said in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, the various own affairs ministers' councils were charged with the functions and responsibilities in respect of the planning of own communities.

"However, to bring the necessary co-ordination it is now necessary to allocate

the general overall functions in respect of broader housing matters to a single government department."

The responsibility for formulating planning and development policy remained the function of the Department of Development Planning, but the responsibility for the control of permits was offered to the three respective own affairs administrations whose ministers' councils were responsible for the planning of their respective communities.



● HEUNIS

Attend

The administration of the (white) House of Assembly had indicated it would accept this responsibility, now with the provincial administration.

A task group under the Commission for Administration had been appointed to attend to the necessary adjustments in organisation and staff establishment in co-operation with the parties concerned. — Sapa.

Nat group areas policy attacked by CP and DP

Star No 15189

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The National Party Government was "moving away from segregation and trying to get different race groups to co-operate and live together in harmony", the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr George Bartlett, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was replying in an interpellation debate to a question from Mr Arrie Paulus (CP, Carletonville), who asked what the Government's policy was on accommodation of different population groups in mixed dwelling units on mine premises during training.

The Deputy Minister said the Government's policy, laid down in 1983 on the provision of mixed facilities such as showers and toilets, applied in such a case too.

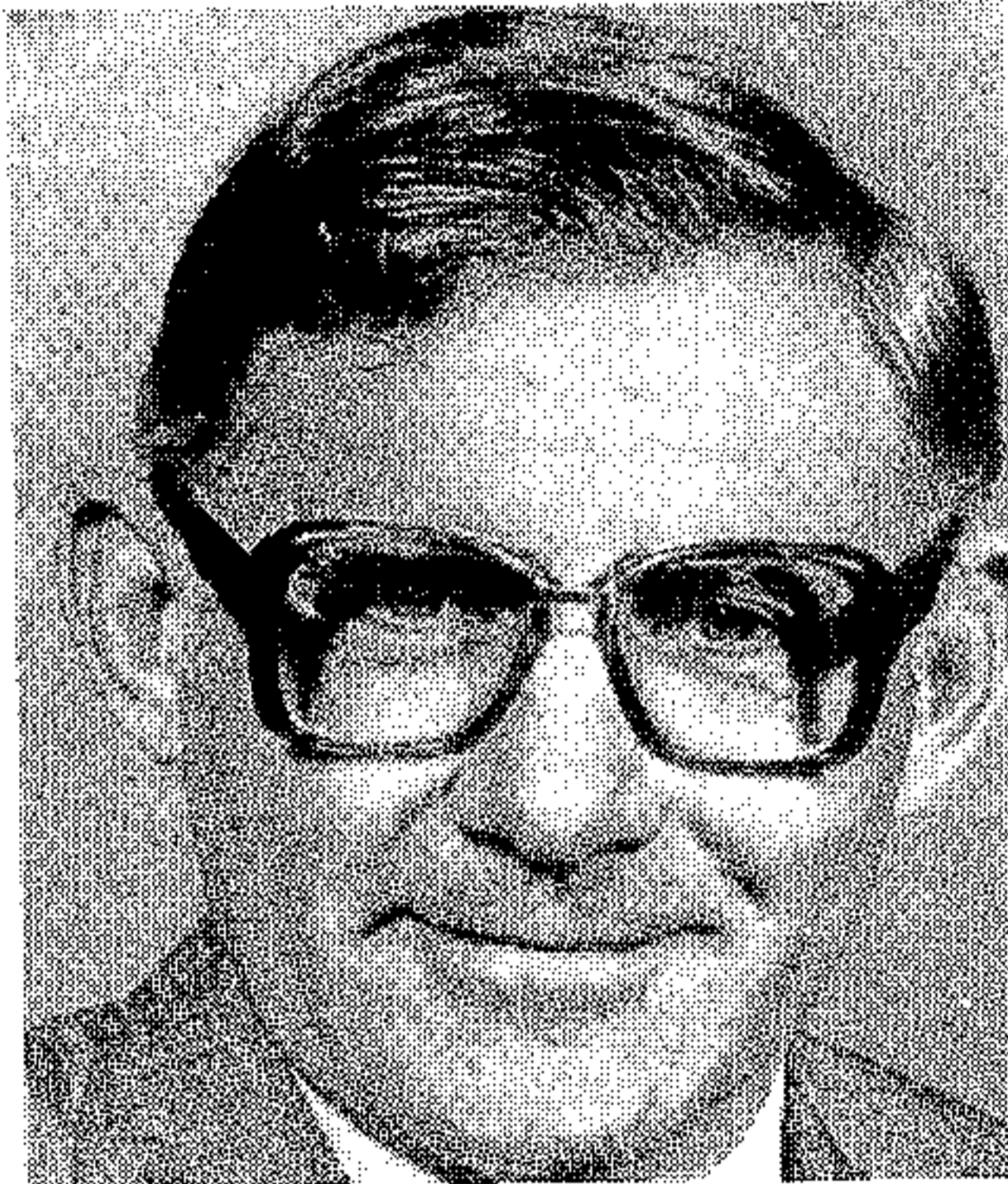
This was that no employee could be forced to share facilities against his will with employees of another race group.

Permits for mixed dwelling units on mine training premises had to be applied for in terms of the Group Areas Act.

There was no such mixed dwelling situation at present, as far as his Department knew, but there was one application pending, at the Kloof Mine.

Mr Chris de Jager (CP Bethal) said he had been glad to finally hear the Government state clearly it was moving away from segregation and towards integration.

Mr Bartlett replied: "I did not say the NP was moving away from segregation to inte-



Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr George Bartlett.

gration as (Mr De Jager) implied."

What he had meant was that "The NP is moving away from racial prejudice and fears."

On the question he had put, Mr Paulus said the Deputy Minister's statement that employees should negotiate the provision of suitable facilities with their employers was not applicable to white trainee miners because they did not belong to unions.

In these times of unemployment, they

were only to glad to get the jobs and were forced to accept any conditions.

"They are forced to share facilities with people of other colours."

The Government had much to say these days about freedom of association and freedom of choice, but the white trainees had not freedom of choice about sharing accommodation with trainees of other races because they could get no other work.

Mr Roger Hulley (DP Constantia) said that by putting the question, the Conservative Party "has again revealed the ugly face of racial prejudice".

"If miners of different races can work together underground, often entrusting their very lives to each other, why can't they share facilities above ground?" He asked.

The Government was, however, also to blame for the situation because its approach was still based on segregationist thinking.

The Government was consistently refusing to allow other facilities such as schools to be shared by all races.

The DP's policy was that individual businesses should be free to arrange their own facilities as they saw fit, but within the framework of a Bill of Rights.

Mr Bartlett said that, while the Government was moving away from segregation, it did not believe, as the DP did, that people should have their noses rubbed into something they did not like. — Sapa.

New bid to tighten Areas control

Political Staff *AR 65 10/5/89 80*
THE government has introduced major new measures to implement its new two-pronged group areas strategy.

The changes will on the one hand soften the effects of the Act by making alternative housing available to evicted people while on the other hand they appear to be aimed at ensuring that no more permits are granted to blacks to live in white areas.

The new measures were announced in Parliament yesterday.

Overall control of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the

Free Settlement Areas Act has been transferred from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

At the same time the Government has transferred the power to grant exemption permits under the Group Areas Act to the own affairs administrations.

It is clear that one aim of the new measures is to get around the "Govender precedent" — the court judgment which made it impossible to evict group areas transgressors unless they had alternative accommodation.

● See Page 9.

For Women 13. Finance 14-15. Letters 16. Racing 18. Sport 19-20. TV — pag



Public Works to take over Group Areas

AKG 10/5/89 (20)

THE administration of the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act and Free Settlement Areas Act is to be transferred from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.



Mr Chris Heunis

Announcing this during the debate on his Vote, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, said the decision had been made because the Department of Public Works was already responsible for general housing matters.

"The expertise of the department in the field of housing will be valuable in dealing with problem cases which might result from the application of these Acts," Mr Heunis said.

"In future it will be ensured that reported cases are handled with compassion when dealing with offenders of the Group Areas Act, especially when convictions might be considered."

The individual needs of persons concerned would, as far as possible, be considered and attempts would be made to offer them suitable and acceptable alternative accommodation.

For this reason it had been decided to make provision in the Department of Public Works for a component which could give assistance on housing.

Mr Heunis said that in accordance with the spirit of the constitution the various own affairs Ministers' Councils were charged with the functions and responsibilities in respect of the planning of own communities.

"However, to bring about the necessary co-ordination it is now necessary to allocate to a single government department the general overall functions in respect of broader housing matters."

The responsibility for formulating planning and development policy remained the function of the Department of Development Planning but the responsibility for the control of permits was offered to the three respective own affairs administrations whose Ministers' Councils were responsible for the planning of their respective communities.

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12-18/9/89

Move to phase one of inner city defiance

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

ACTSTOP and the Five Freedoms Forum resolved at a meeting last week to go ahead with the first part of a defiance campaign aimed at petty apartheid in Johannesburg.

According to Actstop representative Cas Coovadia and Gael Neke of the FFF, the first leg of the campaign will entail an "inner city encounter", in which high-profile personalities in politics, business, sports and the arts would be invited to live with "illegal" black families in town, enabling them to experience the hardships encountered by victims of the Group Areas Act.

Areas earmarked for action are Hillbrow, Joubert Park and downtown Johannesburg.

Those involved in the campaign will spend two consecutive nights, probably June 8 and 9, with the families. On Saturday, June 10, participants will relate their experiences to the public in the presence of the media at the Central Methodist Church.

The press and the public can expect to be told of hardships experienced by black city dwellers such as overcrowding, deteriorating conditions, exploitative rents, harassment and eviction threats.

The second leg of the campaign will be an ongoing attempt to defy apartheid laws, according to Actstop and the FFF.

Black residents will defy racial restrictions on public amenities and hospitals and attempt to enrol their children at white schools.

The campaign has so far defied the Separate Amenities Act by ignoring the whites-only ruling at the Mayfair tennis courts.

However, attempts to use the segregated swimming pool in Mayfair failed last month when the pool was closed for winter.

Coovadia said resistance to apartheid laws such as the Group Areas Act had compelled the government to enact the Free Settlement Act.

The government, he said, had no choice but to act according to the dictates of the "real situation" and could not wish away 70 000 city centre blacks. Embarrassed by this reality he said, Pretoria "lied" when it called the Free Settlement Act another reform.

FFF activist David Webster, who was killed by gunmen outside his Troyeville home last week, was instrumental in the mooting of the "defiance campaign".

Speaking at the "Towards an Open City" conference, he said the unification and desegregation of greater Johannesburg, including Lenasia, Eldorado Park and Soweto, was not only desirable but "inevitable".

He said in the light of the refusal by the National Party-controlled Johannesburg City Council to scrap apartheid laws, residents should "channel their anger and emotion into something constructive".

The challenge was to transform Johannesburg into a model of peaceful and affluent mixed living, he said.

Addressing the same conference, leader of the Democratic Party in the Johannesburg city council, Tony Leon, said one could "dismiss the moral outrage of the Nationalists against the Conservative Party as cynical, self-serving hypocrisy".

He said the city's 29 municipal swimming pools were all reserved for whites, as were all but one of its 21 recreation centres (the Braamfontein centre is non-racial).

Police two weeks ago disrupted a "defiance campaign" meeting at which strategies to defy apartheid laws were discussed. The police confiscated papers and ordered everyone at the Braamfontein meeting, including members of the Black Sash, FFF and Actstop, to move out.

Captain Reg Crewe of the South African Police press liaison division said police had confiscated documents at the meeting in terms of section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

facilitate the objective evaluation of the damage to certain vegetable crops allegedly caused by hormone herbicides.

- (2) Yes, compensation was discussed with the farmers concerned and the Natal Agricultural Union but could not be favourably considered. However, assistance to farmers facing cash flow problems as a result of the damage so caused, was discussed with the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa and the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply in the Administration: House of Assembly. In the case of the Department, applications by such farmers for the consolidation of their debts will be considered as sympathetically as possible within the framework and norms in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (Act 26 of 1966).

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, did I understand him correctly to say that, whilst there is a suggestion that the Land and Agricultural Bank may aid in the cash flow situation of farmers, this department has said that it is not prepared to consider compensation for the farmers' losses?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is correct. We do not consider compensation.

Howick: abduction/murder of three persons and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 137 on 6 April 1989 in connection with the alleged abduction and murder of three persons near Howick in December 1986, (a) what are the names of the persons of whom particulars and photographs have been published by the South African Police and (b) what is meant by the phrase "in the usual manner" as used in this reply?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

Particulars of the persons concerned have been circulated country-wide by means of an internal Police publication. However, it is at this stage not desirable to make known the

identities of the persons, as it may jeopardize the investigation.

†Mr P C CRONJÉ: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I just want to ask him if he is aware of the organization to which these people who committed the murder, belonged. I also want to ask him if he is aware that after these murders had been committed, a number of persons were arrested and that after they had been in the police station, their blood-stained weapons were handed back to them.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I said that the investigation is continuing, and naturally, I am not prepared and able to say at this stage who the persons are, and to what belonged to, or to comment on the further particulars furnished by the member. However, we shall go into it and then give him a reply if he wishes to ask again.

†Mr P C CRONJÉ: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to ask whether he is prepared to give me the names of the persons on a personal basis so that I may try to help.

†The MINISTER: The reply is no.

SATS: actuarial report on pension fund

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

- (1) Whether he has received an actuarial report on any pension fund of the South African Transport Services; if so, on which fund;

(2) whether this report showed any deficit; if so, what amount of money is involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) The evaluations of the New Superannuation Fund and the Pension Fund for Non-White employees have already been received. In view of the fact that the benefits payable and the contributions to the Funds are the same, it has in principle been decided to amalgamate the Funds in the foreseeable future.

It is therefore necessary at this stage to obtain the actuarial evaluation of such a joint Fund. The actuaries are busy therewith and it is expected shortly, after which

the particulars for the joint Fund will be furnished.

- (2) Falls away.

Group Areas Act: applications for exemption granted/refused

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

Whether, since 1 January 1988, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Cape Town Gardens constituency; if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application?

B9499E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following reply:

— No. Rest of question falls away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I would like to ask him two things. Firstly, I would like to ask him when his department or the provinces are going to transfer the handling of applications to the Department of Public Works, as was announced previously?

Secondly, I would like to ask the hon the Deputy Minister why the province has written to me on various occasions giving me copies of applications for permits, for which he now says there are none.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, according to the hon the Minister's announcement last week the Commission for Administration is presently investigating the transfer of certain functions from the provincial administrations to the own affairs administrations. The Administration: House of Assembly has already indicated that it is prepared to accept the transfer of the permit function from the provinces. That will happen, of course, as soon as the Commission for Administration has completed its investigations.

As far as the second question is concerned the problem is that the hon member has phrased his question incorrectly. There is no provision in the Act for exemptions in terms of the Act; there is only a provision for permits. If the hon member phrases his question correctly, he will get the correct answer. That is the whole point.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether if in fact one can apply for a permit to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, that is not an application for an exemption from the Act in respect of oneself and one's occupation of a property?

Secondly, may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister, while he knows full well what the question is asking, whether it makes good sense to waste the time of the House and the time of the officials by coming up with smart-alecky replies?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, all I would like to indicate to the hon member — this has also happened in the past — is that he should phrase his questions correctly so that we can give him a proper reply. There are no provisions in the Act for exemptions as such. [Interjections.] The point is that we are talking about permits. I can give the answer to the hon member. The answer is, yes, there were applications. The replies to the other questions are: (a)(i) four; (a)(ii) two; (b)(i) no objections were received and (b)(ii) numerous objections were received.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Men/women: salary differentiation

1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether there is still salary differentiation in his Department between men and women at post level 1; if so, what steps is he taking to eliminate such differentiation?

B1014E, INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pinetown has asked whether there is still salary

Stw 1715189 (80) (12/1/89)

Group areas here to stay, housing conference is told

Pretoria Correspondent

Group areas will exist in the future, but the Government is endeavouring to allow for upward mobility out of these segregated areas into grey areas.

This is according to Dr Dries Oosthuizen in his address at the two-day National Association of Home Builders housing conference, which started in Pretoria yesterday.

Eight people delivered papers at the conference yesterday on the housing market and its future development.

Deputy chairman of Barlow Rand Group and director of the South African Housing Trust, Mr D E Cooper, said South Africa's need for capital would not be solved until inflation had been brought down and there were positive interest rates.

He said the national shortage of low-cost housing was in the region of 800 000 units. In the PWV area between 1,6 million and 2,4 million people were living in shacks, and 7 million people lived in shacks in the homeland areas.

These people could not be helped overnight and the country would have to accept informal housing as part of its policy.

Mr John Mavuso, member of the executive committee of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, said the Government was no longer responsible for the provision of housing for blacks.

Land holding costs were cited by Mr Neville Berkowitz, a consulting property economist, as being one of the biggest reasons for some home builders not showing a profit.

He felt that by using a land inventory data bank, builders could increase profits by up to 33 percent because it would allow them to have details of available stands at their fingertips.

Managing director of the National Building and Investment Corporation of South West Africa/Namibia, Mr G J Merrington, said the housing problems in his country were moderate compared with other developing African countries.

"Existing local expertise, experience and institutions are capable of handling the housing problems, given adequate political support and resources by the incoming government, and provided internationally accepted low-income housing policies are adopted; foreign advisers with extreme views are kept at bay; and adequate foreign aid is directed towards low-income housing."

Govt considers segregated schooling in mixed areas

The Government does not anticipate any problems in the provision of schooling within the proposed free settlement residential areas.

Addressing delegates to the National Association of Homebuilders conference in Pretoria, Dr Dries Oosthuizen, chairman of the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, said there were a number of options.

Under the own affairs structure the relevant Minister could presently give permission for

members of other race groups to attend a particular school.

Another option would be for private schools to be set up within a free settlement area.

Private schools are allowed a percentage of "other race groups" within their pupil quota.

Another option would

be for schools within free settlement areas to be racially-separated.

"The present situation in white areas is that Afrikaans pupils travel past English-speaking schools en route to attend an Afrikaans-speaking school. I believe the same situation could apply in free settlement areas."



Govt plan to amend Amenities Act dropped?

Political Staff

THE government has apparently scrapped plans to amend the Separate Amenities Act to halt moves by Conservative Party-controlled city councils who want to turn back the clock and reintroduce social apartheid.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis would not comment on the matter yesterday. A statement would be issued next week, he said.

The government's plan to prevent the CP councils from closing amenities once they had been opened to people of all races was disclosed in the Cape Times two months ago.

However, since then the Labour Party has indicated that it will oppose the legislation, thus causing government the embarrassment of having to send a further bill to the President's Council for adjudication.

● Sapa reports that the leader of the United Democratic Party and MP for

Reiger Park, Mr Jac Rabie, has asked the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Danie Hough, to disband the Boksburg city council.

Addressing a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Rabie said he had asked the Administrator to consider his request urgently, because the council's decisions were harming relations between communities.

Mr Rabie said in terms of Ordinance 17 of 1939 of the Transvaal, the Administrator could appoint a commission of inquiry into alleged mismanagement.

If it found this was present, he could dismiss certain councillors, or disband the whole council.

● The United Democratic Party was considering fighting 70 of the 80 House of Representatives seats in the September 6 general election, and 25 of the 40 House of Delegates seats, Mr Rabie said yesterday.

'Open City' — debunking the myths

RK 45 245/89 80

● **Myth:** There is an automatic link between residential integration and high crime rates.

RIGHTWING politicians have attempted to link a rising crime rate to the erosion of Group Areas, claiming that *de facto* to mixed areas like Johannes-burg's Hill-brow, Berea and Joubert Park have experienced an inordinately high crime rate. This they attribute to the influx of "non-whites".

GROUP AREAS

However, an analysis of official police crime statistics supplied by the Ministry of Law and Order show there is no substance to this claim, according to Mr Moosa Ebrahim, a SAIRR research assistant.

"While some 'grey' areas have indeed experienced crime increases, these are in some cases lower than the increase in crime in segregated areas of the affluent northern suburbs.

"Moreover, when crime is considered in relation to population, the rates for specific crimes in racially mixed areas are in many cases lower

than in segregated suburbs," he said.

For example, an analysis of crime in densely-populated and substantially mixed Hillbrow and the affluent middle to upper-middle class white suburb of Norwood showed little difference. Crime in Hillbrow rose 17 percent, compared with 15 percent at Norwood. And Norwood reported a serious crime rate (murder, culpable homicide and assault with intent) of 27 per 10 000 population — only slightly less than Hillbrow's 32.

"The implication is that residents served by the Norwood (police) station faced almost as great a risk of becoming victims of these crimes of violence as residents of the areas served by the Hillbrow station during the period under review," Mr Ebrahim said.

There had also been a sharp decrease in crime reported by the two police sta-

tions serving the "grey" area of Mayfair, he noted.

"This further undermines claims that there is an automatic link between residential integration and high crime rates."

● **Myth:** Property values will fall if the Group Areas Act is scrapped.

SCRAPPING the Group Areas Act will most probably cause a boom in property prices for a substantial period and will also stimulate the building industry, according to SAIRR report by Dr Renfrew Christie.

"Political, economic and housing shortage instability will be reduced. The economy as a whole will benefit to a surprisingly high degree."

Researchers and property agents point out that the Act has blocked access to the property by blacks and other groups who have capital to buy in white areas.

"They wish to move to improve their living standards and are prepared to do so. Thus, if they are allowed access to the market in white areas, both prices and standards are likely to rise."

This has been confirmed by trends in unofficially mixed areas where property prices have risen once other groups started moving in — for example, in Fordsburg in the Transvaal and in Woodstock — and by estate agents.

There is an over-supply of white houses — particularly in Cape Town — and a shortage of houses for other groups. This leads to a situation where, because of the Act, houses on one side of the road (in a white area) are much cheaper than houses on the other side (in another official area) — as in Kraaifontein. *The Property Economist*, quoted in a SAIRR report, gives this assessment:

"By allowing the non-white community to purchase homes in established white areas, we will experience a major restructuring of the residential market over a period of time. Ultimately the increase in demand will push up prices in white areas until the supply can be increased to match the demand."

Researcher Pauline Morris, quoted in a SAIRR report on the Group Areas and property market economics.



TOGETHERNESS: Neighbours in Windmill Park celebrate the multiracial nature of their suburb. "It works", they say.

"It is at times like these that market values will increase and possibly catch up with replacement costs."

● **Myth:** Scrapping the Group Areas Act will lead to "swamping" by other groups.

ACCORDING to an assessment of the Central Witwatersrand Guide Plan, abolishing the Group Areas Act will counteract any threat of "swamping".

"If sufficient land is made available to all groups, settlement will take place according to natural socio-economic and ethnic

affiliations," said researcher Pauline Morris, quoted in a SAIRR report on the Group Areas and property market economics.

This is borne out by the experience of Harare, Windhoek and Mafikeng, where there has been little overcrowding in desegregated areas in any of the these cities. Where some overcrowding did occur in Windhoek and Harare, authorities successfully used health regulations to counter the threat.

In Harare, white fears that black settlement would produce a sharp decline in standards were not realised. According to health inspectors,

most people who moved into these areas were reasonably well-off and did not want their homes spoiled.

"Experience in the three cities shows that the government and, to a lesser extent, private employers retained some influence over the pace and form of desegregation after repeal.

"In each case, control of the allocation of subsidies (which enable people to afford more expensive houses), decisions about racial access to services such as education, and other housing and land-use policies enabled the authorities to continue to influence the desegregation process," researcher Claire Pickard-Cambridge noted in the report *Sharing the Cities*.

"Desegregation does not automatically produce wider social changes; rather, its pace is largely determined by the extent to which it is accompanied by them.

"In Mafikeng, white residents believe that desegregation has improved race relations... they accepted desegregation because their fears were not realised.

"The lessons here, then, are that people come to accept desegregation and that inter-racial contact reduces racial tensions."

...after the in- and associated companies reported strong performances. Expectations were met yesterday and the share gained another 20c in fairly heavy trade to close at 395c. Federale's 40% growth in attributable earnings of R127m for the year to March and the improvement in its operating margins, confirmed the success of the restructuring programme, embarked on after losses in 1985 and 1986.

...to a low of 295c. The group decided to raise capital by of a R102m rights issue shortly after release of its 1988 results. At the time market felt Federale was paying too a price. The share rose gradually to a high 440c in January this year but fell er cally in the months preceding its year as signs of an economic slowdown became evident. At the current level, the 20% increase the dividend to 21c a share places share on an historical dividend yield

Red tape cut for business in 28 areas

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

CAPE TOWN — Government has suspended a welter of red tape restricting small or embryo businesses from starting up and operating in 28 areas in the four provinces earmarked for the establishment of industrial parks and training centres by the Small Business Development Corporation.

Details of the suspension of these laws and regulations and the areas affected are published in the Government Gazette. The suspensions are carried out in terms of the powers granted the president in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act of 1986.

Regulations suspended include all wage regulating measures referred to in the Labour Relations Act, provisions of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, shop hours and licensing ordinances, National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act.

Areas involved are mainly outside white group areas. In Cape Town they include two sites in Athlone. Other Cape sites are in East London, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, New Brighton, Uitenhage and Kuils River. In Natal, the sites are in Chatsworth and Inanda, and in the Free State in Bloemfontein's Hamilton district.

About 12 sites in the Transvaal are in Atteridgeville, Sebokeng, Soweto, Eldorado Park, Lensasia, Nancefield Township, Pennyville Township and Wadeville.

Expert tells of drama

Marais econon.

CAPE TOWN — Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais is out of touch with harsh realities if he thinks South Africans are no worse off today than they were 20 years ago, says Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research director Ockie Stuart.

He says Marais's claim is invalidated by hard facts. One way of showing how much worse off the average South African was today, was to look at the dramatic decline in real disposable income, a process which started in the 1970s and had continued unabated.

Real disposable income (RDI) as a total individual income after tax allowing for inflation.

From 1960 to 1969 RDI increased 2,2% a year. From 1970 to 1979 it increased by only 1,5% a year and from 1980 to 1988 RDI actually decreased 0,5% a year. This meant that from 1960 to 1988 RDI declined by 0,6% a year, Stuart said these figures were based on Reserve Bank statistics.

Another accurate measurement of a country's wealth was its gross domestic product (GDP).

"GDP by definition reflects the wealth of a country. If it increases at a rate less than the population growth, this indicates a process of impoverishment."

Employers to urge Govt: open schools

TOP employers from both the industrial and commercial sectors plan to join forces to press the Government to swing open the doors of empty classrooms in white schools to pupils from overcrowded black schools.

Plans to form a special big business lobby to demand a sweeping overhaul of the whole education system were revealed in Johannesburg this week by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Assocom announced it was launching a joint operation with the Federated Chamber of Industries to start an urgent investigation into

SOWETAN Correspondent

education problems to ensure a better flow of skilled talent from all races into the national manpower pool.

The executive council of Assocom said in a statement that industry and commerce agreed that the whole education system was not in a state of crisis.

"Continued fragment-

ation of the system and the wasteful duplication of facilities and administrative authorities can no longer be afforded," it added.

"Reform initiatives must be co-ordinated and properly directed to achieve optimum benefits."

New lobby

The new employer lobby, with the unified voice of business on a nationwide scale, intended to press for the implementation of new policies — stressing the high economic costs to the country of the inadequacies of the current system.

Assocom president Mr

Sidney Matus said there would be particular emphasis on using all existing facilities for all races.

"If there are schools with vacant facilities in the white areas," he said, "it is expedient and right to fill them with black pupils who may be crowded out of schools in black areas."

It was likely that both the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act would have to be tackled to remove any obstacles.

"We are fast running out of white management skills," added Matus. "It's impossible to draw all the talent needed from the white population alone."

Enroll
26/5/89.

Of groups and grouping



Roelf Meyer, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development & Planning, recently refused to back a free settlement investigation in Pageview. Here he gives reasons for his decision.

As in the case of many other metropolitan areas in the country, the settlement pattern in certain areas of Johannesburg has over the past few years undergone a marked change.

It is true that a reasonable number of Indians have already settled in areas such as Mayfair. This phenomenon can be ascribed mainly to market forces and the preference that people have for certain residential areas due to social and financial considerations.

In certain high density residential areas the age of the buildings and consequently the affordability of residential units has contributed towards changing the group character. The favourable situation of these areas in respect of job opportunities in and around the city has also played an important role.

Though "Own" residential areas with an own community character is and will remain

government policy, there are those who, because of the diversity of the composition of the population, do not place a high premium on this and would like to associate freely.

The designation of free settlement areas is another very important step in the provision of land for the various communities.

In the identification of free settlement areas in Johannesburg consideration will have to be given to areas in the vicinity of the city centre where the respective settlement pattern has already been established.

A need also exists for free settlement areas in the high-quality residential areas. The opening of existing high-income residential areas to satisfy this need is a possibility.

In connection with the discussion of Pageview as a possible free settlement area the following facts are relevant. It was declared a white group area on May 24 1963. This residential area consists of 398 residential erven and three flat sites. The administration: House of Assembly now owns 258 of these erven on which 79 new dwellings have been erected while 78 new homes have already been sold by the administration. The administration has therefore erected a total of 157 new dwellings that make provision for accommodation in the lower-income group.

On the three flat sites, 27 three-bedroomed flats have been erected and let. This is still the property of the administration. The Johannesburg City Council owns the remaining 62 residential erven in this area.

Against this there are only about 32 structures that are occupied by Indians in Pageview and these structures are in general dilapidated and in a particularly poor condition. I am not unsympathetic towards the Indian families in Pageview, but because of the above-mentioned reasons I could not see my way clear to supporting an investigation into Pageview as a free settlement area.

Mayfair is adjacent to Pageview and also part of the Johannesburg West constituency which I represent. There I took the initiative by asking for it to be investigated as a free settlement area. Mayfair could therefore become the first white residential area in the country to be declared a free settlement area. It consists of approximately 2 000 residential erven and the population composition in the area is, according to surveys, mainly Indian. I am convinced that the Indian families of Pageview can be accommodated in Mayfair in an appropriate and suitable manner as an alternative to the dilapidated structures in which some of them now live.

TALE OF THREE MULTI-RACIAL AFRICAN CITIES

W/E ARGUS 27/5/89

By VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter

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MOST white fears about the scrapping of the Group Areas Act have proved to be unfounded in three Southern African cities where residential desegregation has happened over the past decade.

In Harare, Windhoek and Mafikeng blacks have moved in to formerly whites-only areas, with few of the problems the white residents anticipated.

A drop in standards, increased crime, decreased property values and "swamping" are the major concerns of many whites.

Last year the South African Institute of Race Relations published a book by Claire Pickard-Cambridge titled *Sharing the Cities*, in which the experiences of Harare, Windhoek and Mafikeng were documented.

THE report said desegregation in all three cities was preceded by white apprehension, but racial tensions soon subsided and "desegregation is no longer seen as a contentious issue. . . The lessons here, then, are that people come to accept desegregation and that interracial contact reduces racial tensions.

"Whites accepted desegregation because their fears were not realised. There has been little overcrowding in desegregated areas in any of the three cities; where it did occur, in Harare and Windhoek, the authorities successfully used health regulations to counter it.

"The fact that overcrowding has been controlled more successfully in desegregated areas than in suburbs such as Johannesburg's Hillbrow, suggests that residents who are protected by the law are more likely to abide by it.

"In addition, segregation was replaced throughout the three cities, and black residents were therefore not restricted to a few suburbs."

The report says far from depressing property markets, values have risen in all three cities since desegregation began. "(Estate) agents agree that where black settlement has had an influence, it has been in raising prices and there is no evidence that it has depressed them."

DESEGREGATION also meant that by creating the opportunity for some blacks to leave the townships, overcrowding in the townships was slightly eased. This gave low-income black people greater access to housing and reduced the need for them to seek it in the formerly white suburbs. "Had they been forced to do so, standards would almost certainly have fallen, as they doubled or tripled numbers in their rented accommodation in order to afford the rent, or even erected informal dwellings on vacant suburban land."

Desegregation of suburbs did not necessarily mean the desegregation of health and education facilities in the three cities, but the report warns this could be different in South Africa.

"In the major South African cities, distances to township schools are far greater, many new black residents will not be able to afford private facilities and acute overcrowding in the townships would make it more difficult for people who cannot afford transport to segregated facilities to move back to segregated areas (as happened occasionally in Windhoek).

"Because formal desegregation in the major cities has been preceded by substantial illegal settlement by black residents who have had to defend their right to remain in these

areas, black residents are more organised and more used to acting collectively than those in Windhoek and Mafikeng.

"Resident desegregation will therefore lead black settlers in the suburbs to demand adequate facilities."

The government's ability to contain demands for further changes would also depend on how many segregated facilities they provided for black residents in formerly white suburbs. "If they do not, pressure for desegregated facilities will grow."

DESEGREGATION started slowly in Harare because few blacks could afford houses in white suburbs, but it increased rapidly as blacks got more senior jobs with higher pay and housing subsidies.

In Windhoek, with fewer blacks having access to high wages and subsidies, the pace was considerably slower — "fewer than one suburban resident in 10 is black". The pace of desegregation in Mafikeng has been faster than Windhoek but slower than Harare.

Miss Pickard-Cambridge says the experience of the three cities shows that the government, and to a lesser extent, private employers, retain some influence over the pace of desegregation because of allocation of subsidies and decisions about access to services such as education and health care.

Measures taken in Windhoek and Mafikeng slowed desegregation. Black people were provided with new housing opportunities outside former white suburbs, particularly by the opening up of former buffer zones between white and black housing.

This meant many black people could get housing near jobs in the former white areas without moving too far from family and friends and schools in the townships.

Another factor influencing the pace of desegregation is the availability of housing in the white suburbs. In Harare white emigration meant depressed prices and a white housing surplus. The report says that in South Africa a white housing surplus is likely to ensure rapid desegregation.

"There is little evidence in these three cities, however, than an influx of new black residents caused whites to leave the suburbs."

BLACK settlement patterns in the three cities were similar. "In the early stages the most popular areas for new black residents were the central business districts, with their proximity to jobs and facilities, and the suburbs closest to the black townships.

"Living in these suburbs enabled black residents to retain access to township schools and to live closer to friends in the townships; property prices in these suburbs were also generally lower. The few black people who could afford housing in upper-income areas tended to choose those suburbs where they expected to encounter least white hostility.

"Similar settlement patterns are already evident in Johannesburg. Black settlement is most prevalent in the inner city, extending outwards into neighbouring suburbs. Black people have also tended to avoid suburbs where resistance could be expected from white neighbours, even when these suburbs are closest to the townships.

"This suggests that desegregation is unlikely to bring a flood of black residents into white suburbs; the process will affect different suburbs differently."

Black capital at a disadvantage because of apartheid laws

Why no township malls?

SKV 29115 154

South Africa has a wealth of shopping complexes in white urban areas, but there is a lack of similar developments in the townships. One property developer says this is due to restrictions and stumbling blocks created by vested interests. **SUE OLSWANG** reports.

The prerequisites to creating the "right climate" for the development of shopping centres in South Africa's black townships would be the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act, says Mr George Skinner, chief executive of Coreprop, Tradegro's property arm.

"We will see a positive outreach from black businessmen when these two Acts are removed from our statute books," he said.

One of the stumbling blocks presently preventing white business from developing shopping centres in black townships is the Black Communities Development Act, which basically restricts development by anyone other than blacks.

Another is the recommendation made by the Rieker Report in the late 1970s that black town councils "make their own recommendations on the admission of whites, coloureds and Indians to trade in black urban areas".

No credibility

However, black local authorities, some elected in a poll as low as 3 percent, frequently have no, or very little, credibility with township residents so it is difficult for property developers to become involved with them.

Also preventing development by white business is Nafco's (National African Federated Chamber of Commerce) defensive tactic of arguing that white capital should not be allowed into black townships unless blacks are allowed to trade in white CBDs.

White business may also be seen to be reluctant to participate in the 51-49 partnership concept produced by the Government in an attempt to foster township business without handing over control to whites, Indians or coloureds.

These 51-49 arrangements are not governed by law, but there is an understanding that blacks must not have less than 51 percent and "non-blacks" not more than 49 percent of the interest in a partnership or shareholding of a company.

In addition, the black partners must be entitled to purchase full interests.

While bodies such as Nafco and the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) may perceive development by white property developers as a threat to the small black trader. Mr Skinner says a shopping centre environment would allow the small trader to "feed off the traffic generated by a centre's major or anchor tenant".

He does, however, concede that few small traders would be able to afford the rentals in



The scene at the opening of Blackchain in Diepkloof in 1980. Hundreds waited for hours before the ribbon was cut.

such centres. One major supermarket chain, Pick 'n' Pay, shares Nafco's view about the threat to the small black trader.

Mr Hugh Herrmann, managing director, said his group would consider moving into black townships, but one problem is "competition from black traders who claim they would be disadvantaged by competing with the major chains".

"We believe in the free enterprise system so we would rather consider entering into co-operative ventures," he said.

Coreprop's Mr Skinner said the availability of suitable land does not pose a problem for property developers, but some may be reluctant to move into townships because they will often be

faced with the additional cost of developing infrastructure such as sewerage and electricity — a cost factor which they don't have to contend with when developing in white urban areas.

The fact that many black people can barely afford to purchase basics is another major factor preventing large scale shopping centre development in the townships.

"Township residents may have to 'mature' before we see any major moves into black urban areas," Mr Skinner said.

This basically means that there must first be a degree of affluence in the townships as the more affluent residents are the ones most likely to support a major shopping centre, especially with mobility being such a big problem.

While white property developers have been unable, or reluctant, to move into black townships, there are a number of black businessmen who have successfully overcome the handicaps of race, legal restrictions and lack of capital.

Richard and Marina Maponya, for example, are a successful husband-and-wife team who own a neighbourhood shopping centre and supermarket, and other enterprises.

Another example is Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, whose interests include shops and a cinema.

In addition, a number of black traders have joined white-established co-operatives such as Spar and others receive support and service from Metro Cash 'n' Carry and other wholesale operations.

DP eases group areas stance

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

The Democratic Party has decided to adopt a less rigid stance on the Group Areas Act by supporting the implementation of free settlement areas.

When the Free Settlement Areas Act was introduced in Parliament last year, the former Progressive Federal Party and National Democratic Movement, which have since merged with the Independent Party to form the Democratic Party (DP), opposed the legislation, arguing that the concept of group areas had to be abolished.

A significant shift in DP thinking emerged at a one-day DP conference in Johannesburg on Saturday.

DP co-leader Mr Wynand Malan said the party would

make no political advances in terms of voter support if it opposed the concept of free settlement areas.

"It would be difficult to oppose a limited opening up, because people will interpret that as though we are trying to protect less affluent whites from less affluent blacks."

CONSTRUCTIVE

Green Point MP Mr Tian van der Merwe said the Government had not introduced the Free Settlement Areas Act with the intention of abolishing apartheid, but to sustain it.

"If you believe in the concept of free settlement areas, you believe in the Group Areas Act. However, we should consider using the legislation for the constructive purpose of getting rid of apartheid."

The negative aspects of segregated "pockets", such as overcrowding and urban decay, should not be over-emphasised.

"The consequences of small 'pockets' may be more dramatic, but in an area such as Hillbrow — and one should remember that Hillbrow is not a free settlement area but an illegally mixed residential area — the legalisation of mixed living could bring improvements."

DP leader in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, said the former PFP's municipal election strategy last year of opposing free settlement areas by calling for the abolition of the Group Areas Act was unsatisfactory.

Many people in affluent Johannesburg suburbs were prepared to lead the way in opening up their suburbs.

Another Not

Cape's R63,6m 'ad hoc' bill for resorts, beaches

Political Staff

THE Cape Provincial Administration spent R63,67 million on an ad hoc basis last year on the development of resort facilities and R47,19 million was spent on beach facilities, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Most of the money allocated to the development of beach facilities went to coloured beaches — R21,23 million — and those which were "unproclaimed" — R10,65 million.

A further R7,16 million was spent on white beaches, R2 million on black beaches and R6,15 million on beaches for coloured and white people.

Replying to a question from Mr Andrew Gerber (CP Brits), Mr Heunis said the remaining R16,48 million was spent on the development of inland resorts.

Within the Western Cape Regional Services Council area, R6,2 million was spent on the coloured beach at Macassar/Zandvliet, R2,05 million on the unproclaimed beach at Strandfontein, R1,65 million on the coloured beach at Kogel Bay, R4 million for the coloured beach at Silwerstroom, R1,5 million for the white beach at Big Bay in Bloubergstrand, R1 million for the coloured beach at Soutwater and R4,55 million for the unproclaimed beach at Monwabisi.

At Harmony Park, within the Strand municipal area, R6 million was spent for coloureds and whites.

CPA Files 20/5/89
Group Areas
described 80
in hectares

Political Correspondent

A TOTAL of 38 new coloured group areas comprising 2 556 hectares were proclaimed last year, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Five new group areas were proclaimed for Indians in 1988 — one in Natal of 69ha and four in the Transvaal totalling 1 293ha. Three new white group areas were proclaimed last year, one of 29ha in the Cape and two totalling 103ha in the Transvaal.

However, five white group areas were proclaimed for other races.

Replying to questions from Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point), Mr Heunis said that the 579 white group areas in South Africa comprised 748 597,67ha.

By the end of last year a total of 533 coloured group areas had been proclaimed with a total area of 104 117,41ha.



'Areas erosion paves the way for blacks'

The Argus Correspondent
 JOHANNESBURG. — The erosion of the Group Areas Act will pave the way for blacks to take part in central government, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said last night.

Addressing a gathering of members at a function to celebrate the organisation's diamond jubilee, Mr John Kane-Berman said change in South Africa often took place "on the ground" before it was recognised in law.

He said government threats of drastic action to enforce the Group Areas Act had not materialised.

"The steady erosion of the Act meant its repeal was inevitable. However, it will be not repealed until it has virtually ceased to operate in practice," he said.

He also said blacks, by their action on the ground, were disproving the assiduously propagated view in some circles that the state of emergency had eliminated all non-violent opposition to apartheid, leaving



Mr John Kane-Berman

only revolution and sanctions as the alternatives.

Mr Kane-Berman said it was inevitable that sooner or later apartheid in government schools would be eroded. He said several white schools, especially teacher-training colleges, were empty while those of blacks were overcrowded.

He appealed for the opening of these schools to all races.

He said blacks had won the right to strike simply by ignoring the old legislation prohibiting them from going on strike.

Mr Kane-Berman said: "These rank-and-file people have indeed proved conclusively that it is possible to change this society by taking practical steps on the ground that are neither violent nor provocatively confrontational."

ARGUS 3/15/89

80

Erosion of Areas Act 'peaceful revolution'

By Mzikayise Edom

Star 31/5/89
The erosion of the Group Areas Act would pave the way for blacks to participate in central government, South African Institute of Race Relations executive director Mr John Kane-Berman said last night.

Addressing a gathering of members at a function to celebrate the organisation's 60th birthday, Mr Kane-Berman said change in South Africa often took place "on the ground" before it was recognised in law.

He said Government threats of drastic action to enforce the Group Areas Act had not materialised.

"The steady erosion of the Act meant its repeal was inevitable. However, it will be not repealed until it has virtually ceased to operate in practice," he said.

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STANDING EMPTY

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Mr Kane-Berman said: "These rank-and-file people have indeed proved conclusively that it is possible to change this society by taking practical steps on the ground that are neither violent nor provocatively confrontational."

He said a time would come when people staying in places such as Hillbrow would be a single unit and would serve in a single local authority, doing away with the unpopular "own affairs" system.

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1990

JANUARY - MAY

Whites most in favour of staying separate — survey

PORT ELIZABETH. — Whites in South Africa were the most territorially defensive group on the question of open residential areas, a national survey has shown.

The survey — which will be released later this month — also shows that all race groups favour the creation of open areas, although for differing reasons and to different degrees.

The whites were the group most in favour of the retention of existing group areas (60,2%).

But there were also 60,7% who were in favour of the creation of other open areas.

The coloured race group had the strongest ideological opposition to group areas with 69,7% being against the concept. Their support for open areas was 76,4%.

When people were asked if they would actually like to see the racial character of their existing neighbourhoods change, 76,8% of whites were against the idea. The next-highest group against the idea was the Indians at 56,8%.

In general conclusions drawn from the survey, it was found in terms of intergroup perceptions that Indians, blacks and coloured people were positive towards English-speaking whites but their perception of Afrikaans-speaking whites was "negative to at best ambivalent".

It was found that the white group when surveyed had the highest level of uncertainty surrounding neighbourhood intergration.

CME Times 12/1/90

No desegregation of govt schools — Stoffel

JOHANNESBURG. — Government schools will never be desegregated under the current system, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Sudden desegregation, he said, would create havoc.

The government was, however, trying to move away from a system based on race to improve the situation, he told a press conference at the Department of Education and Training (DET) regional offices here, called in response to Sunday's demands from the Soweto education summit.

He said a survey indicated that integration of schools would solve less than 20% of South Africa's educational problems.

Asked if schools would be desegregated if the Group Areas Act were scrapped, he said it was unnecessary, as people would still want to go to their own schools.

On Wednesday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said there was a socio-political reason for urgent revision of existing syllabuses or learning programmes.

Opening the annual congress of the

Education Society in Cape Town, he said he had often had to plead and emphasise this in his previous capacity as minister responsible for education to black communities.

"This reason is to found in the predominantly Eurocentric and white-oriented content of existing syllabuses, due to the initiative and leadership of white educationists thus far in the development of curricula and syllabuses.

"It is essential that the experience, ideals, values and aspirations of all communities within the South African nation find a true reflection in our learning programmes. To this end it is essential that all further curriculum development be undertaken as a task involving the best educationists and experts from all population groups and communities."

Dr Viljoen said it was for these reasons that his predecessor — President F W de Klerk — had already requested that after the initial formulation of general policy or learning programmes in pre-tertiary education, urgent attention should now be given to a procedure and programme whereby revision and innovation of the existing programmes could be handled in "a prompt and orderly way". — Sapa

apt. Times 10/1/70

Estate agents to pressure govt on act

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Institute of Estate Agents has decided to ask the government to abolish the Group Areas Act.

Executive director Mr Jan van der Merwe yesterday said the organisation's executive committee would invite government representatives to a meeting "shortly".

The institute's policy was to serve the public and as such it

sought to promote the free-enterprise system and the right of all people, irrespective of race, to own property, he said.

The Minister for Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Her-nus Kriel, said the government would carefully consider the institute's request to meet on the basis of what they asked.

Mr Kriel said that although the government was not "married" to the act, there were no

plans at the moment to scrap it.

J H Isaacs Property Management (Pvt), which collects rent on 30 000 properties each month nationwide, would like to see the act scrapped "as soon as possible", managing director Mr Peter Holling said.

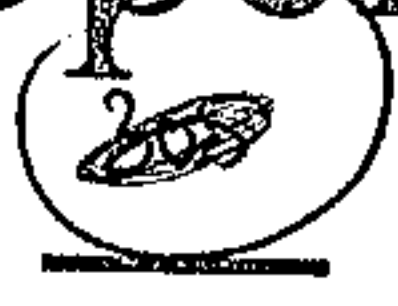
He said 7,5% of the properties the company managed in the Johannesburg city area were vacant, but the company was obliged to observe legal

requirements as far as the act was concerned and could not take black tenants.

The managing director of I Kuper, Mr Ronnie Sevitz, said his company was instructed by clients whether to open their apartments to everyone, but fear of having a licence revoked was a major factor preventing landlords from opening up accommodation to all groups.

By Day 23/11/90

Areas could be opened over councils' heads — analyst



80

Business Day Reporter

MANY new "free settlement areas" could be declared in a short period of time and over the heads of local authorities, according to the latest issue of the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) journal, Quarterly Countdown.

Free Settlement Areas Board (FSAB) chairman Hein Kruger told Countdown writer Shaun Mackay most city councils were holding back on applying for areas to be opened.

They were leaving this decision to township developers and the ministers' councils. The only application to the board by a council so far had come from Durban.

Noting that government was planning to simplify the free settlement areas procedure, Countdown speculated that Kruger would begin to use his power to order investigations into the opening of areas without the go-ahead

from councils.

Countdown suggested this could result in many more areas being declared free settlement areas in a shorter period of time, especially as Kruger also conceded it was probably best to open a number of free settlement areas at once to prevent slums and overcrowding.

Inspectors

"This signals an important shift in government's thinking on free settlement areas," Countdown said.

The publication noted group areas inspectors had not yet initiated any prosecutions, and there was no evidence they had pressed any black people to leave white suburbs.

It suggested these inspectors might have been instituted to dissuade black

people from living in white group areas rather than to enforce the Act strictly.

To date, more than half the 70 proposed inspectors had been appointed.

But although authorities throughout SA seemed reluctant to enforce the Group Areas Act, government might still impose residential segregation by law, Countdown said.

Government sources told Mackay it had not ruled out the possibility of introducing a "community relations Bill" which would embody the intentions of both the Group Areas Act and the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, but would seek to apply these principles "without being discriminatory".

The first four free settlement areas were proclaimed during the period under review. These were Zonnebloem (District Six) in Cape Town, Windmill Park in Boksburg, Country View in Midrand and the Warwick Triangle in Durban.

More free settlement areas possible

Govt 'may soften' Group Areas Act

The Government may introduce a "Community Relations Bill" which would, "without being discriminatory", embody the intentions of the Group Areas Act and the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

Government sources told this to Mr Shaun Mackay, author of the South African Institute of Race Relations regular monitor of political reform, *Quarterly Countdown*.

Reluctance

The latest issue of *Countdown* says that although authorities throughout the country seem reluctant to enforce the Group Areas Act, the Government might still impose residential segregation by law through this "Community Relations Bill".

Group areas inspectors have not yet initiated any prosecutions and there is no evidence

that they have pressed any black people to leave white suburbs, the institute has found.

Countdown says this suggests these inspectors might have been appointed to dissuade black people from living in white group areas rather than to enforce the Group Areas Act strictly.

To date more than half of the 70 proposed inspectors have been appointed and are manning notification points where the public can lodge complaints about contraventions of the Act.

So far there have been no indications that the inspectors have used their powers, and government sources insist that the idea is to avoid "unpleasant" action as much as possible.

The first four free settlement areas were proclaimed during the period under review. These were Zonnebloem (District Six) in Cape Town, Windmill Park in Boksburg, Country View in Midrand and the Warwick Triangle in Durban.

The Free Settlement Areas Board (FSAB) chairman, Mr Hein Kruger, told Mr Mackay that city councils were holding back on applying for areas to be opened and were leaving this to township developers and the Ministers' Councils.

The only city council application to the board so far had been that of the Durban City Council.

Speculation

Noting that the Government is planning to simplify the free settlement areas procedure, *Countdown* speculates that Mr Kruger will begin to use his powers to order investigations into the opening of areas in cities and towns over the heads of local authorities.

Countdown suggests this could result in many more areas being declared free settlement areas in a shorter period of time. — Sapa.

No action yet against blacks

Cape Times
23/1/90
20

JOHANNESBURG. — Group Areas inspectors have not yet initiated any prosecutions and there is no evidence they have pressed any blacks to leave white suburbs, the South African Institute of Race Relations has found.

The latest issue of Quarterly Countdown, the Institute's regular monitor of political reform, says this suggests inspectors might have been instituted to dissuade black people from living in white group areas, rather than to enforce the act strictly.

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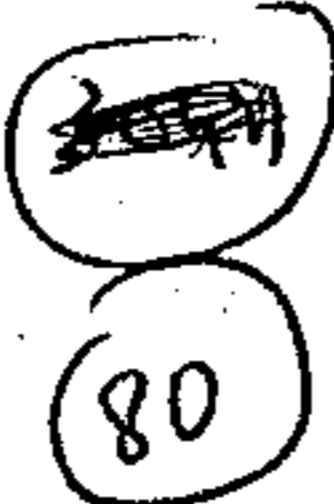
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Nothnagel 'quit over group areas'



Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's ambassador to the Netherlands, former Nationalist MP Mr Albert Nothnagel, decided to leave Parliament because he was opposed to the Group Areas Act, says the national chairman of the DP Youth, Miss Michelle Guttler.

Miss Guttler spent more than an hour with Mr Nothnagel in The Hague during a recent overseas visit for talks with European democratic youth movements.

She said it was clear Mr Nothnagel was unable to defend SA's race laws.

"He also told me that he was opposed to the Group Areas Act, which was the reason he had left Parliament and been posted in the Netherlands," she said.

Approached on reports of Miss Guttler's remarks, Mr Nothnagel yesterday said that he was not prepared to comment on any aspect of the discussions he had with Miss Guttler.

The meeting, also attended by Dutch students, was "very, very confidential and personal".

Miss Guttler said, on her discussions with other groups in Europe, that she had encountered "increasing support for the concept of South Africa's solving its problems internally, not with internationally imposed solutions".

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Open city: When a Nat 'no' means 'yes'

By CARMEL RICKARD

PIETERMARTITZBURG registered voters were to have given their verdict on the Group Areas Act in a referendum this week, but it was called off.

A vote on an "open city" was scheduled for Wednesday and it was widely expected there would be a substantial majority in favour of the idea.

But the referendum scheme, introduced late last year by mayor Mark Cornell, ran into trouble.

About a fortnight before the vote, the Pietermaritzburg Combined Residents and Ratepayers Association, an affiliate of the Mass Democratic Movement, objected to the timing. Officials said there had not been

consultation with them before the vote was called, and that they would not have enough time to canvass other MDM affiliates.

The council, however, pushed ahead despite MDM misgivings — until last Thursday's bombshell by the Natal National Party which issued a statement urging a "no" vote.

The call followed discussions between local Democratic Party officials and Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel, during which Kriel said a "no" vote would be bad news for the party, the city and the

country.

The local NP seemed not to be on the same wavelength as the minister, and their call sparked a frantic attempt to have the whole issue re-examined to prevent a disaster at the polls.

It is understood that there was pressure from the national NP, fearing a "no" vote would call the government's reforms into question.

A special council meeting called for Friday afternoon was expected to

postpone the referendum, but instead a stunned city electorate — many already armed with their voters' numbers — woke on Saturday to the news that the whole scheme was off.

Although the referendum could be set up again, it would need a two-thirds majority to be reinstated if it is debated by the council within the next year.

It appears that one of the telling factors for some councillors who voted to cancel the whole thing was the broad hint by government officials that new legislation on open areas

was in the pipeline for this session of parliament.

The referendum was the brainchild of Cornell, who says he is "sick and tired" of having to apologise for apartheid in the city.

The MDM had a number of criticisms of the scheme, including the lack of consultation. Officials commented that the decision to call it off — again without consultation — was symptomatic of the problem.

The MDM coalition is now to continue lobbying for an open city, although PCRA secretary Yunus Carrim says economic and demographic factors in Pietermaritzburg have already begun the inevitable, de facto dismantling of the Group Areas Act

DURING the first ... of 1990 it's important to look critically at the latest social engineering scheme of the South African Government: free settlement.

November 1989 saw the first formal cracks in the hitherto monolithic structure of the Group Areas Act when the first Free Settlement Areas in South Africa were proclaimed. The first four areas — one in Natal, one in the Cape encompassing the old District Six, and two in the Transvaal, at Country View in Midrand and Windmill Park in Boksburg — have created expectations.

Further pressure is building up in the North Rand constituency where applications are in the pipeline for Free Settlement Areas in The Reeds, Midrand and Sunninghill/Plooyville, Sandton.

Escape

Let us examine — briefly and simply — the quality of the freedom within the free settlement concept and how it could affect our lives.

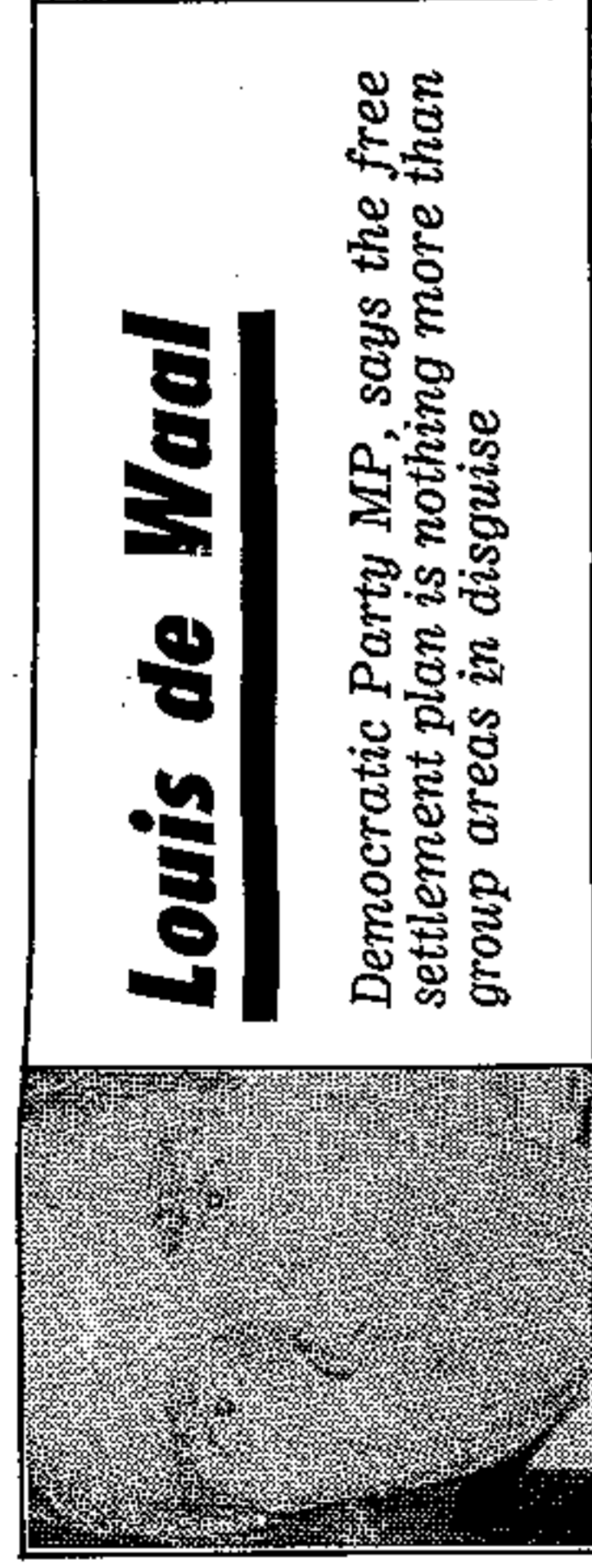
The Free Settlement Act appears to be nothing other than an escape route from the rigidity of the Group Areas Act, without actually scrapping that Act.

Both the State President and

How free are Free Settlement Areas?

S Times 28/1/90

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Louis de Waal

Democratic Party MP, says the free settlement plan is nothing more than group areas in disguise

Minister Hernus Kriel have repeatedly emphasised the Government's commitment to race group ideology. Clearly you can only be "a group" if you are all of the same colour. Conversely, you cannot be "a group" by free association — that is irrespective of colour — with respect to where

you live. Thus far you can, by free association (read multiracial), be "a group" only to work together, eat together and maybe go to the beach together — but definitely not free to own or occupy property where you wish to.

Ostensibly, Free Settlement Areas (read townships) within

unfree municipal areas will, in theory, provide the Government with a trial result on the efficacy of multiracial living.

Why then, you might ask, must I be a "spoiler" of such an important experiment in freedom?

Let's examine some implications:

Firstly, and most profoundly, the immediate results of the Windmill Park and Country View free settlement experiments appear to indicate no multiracial settlement pattern emerging at all. On the contrary, information indicates that both these townships are rapidly becoming new group areas — group areas for the Indian community, which has

become the major purchaser of property there.

In Windmill Park in Boksburg, whites are holding out for the best prices, rather than continuing to live there. Holding out, mind you, not because of the real intrinsic value of the properties of the area. No, holding out because a completely "false" value has accrued to these properties arising out of a lack of supply for people of colour.

Clearly, the intended experiment by the Government to trial-market a "free settlement" post-apartheid South Africa, on an isolated neighbourhood basis, has failed before it has started.

Distorts

Secondly, issues like the rapid change in the structuring of the South African labour market coupled to the scrapping of the so-called Mixed Marriages Act are clearly building up enormous pressures on the shortcomings of a rigid policy forcing individuals to settle on the basis of race and colour.

What dubious morality can allow people of mixed race and colour to marry but not allow them to live where they can afford or want to?

The Group Areas Act has always distorted the economic realities that drive property and housing development in this country. The Free Settlement Act merely distorts the picture even further.

Because the "freedom" of the free settlement areas is limited to small, isolated areas, the hope for a multiracial character in such areas is a non-starter. It is totally and almost immediately overcome by the development pressure based on the backlog in property and housing development for all race groups, other than white.

Money normally accompanies performance in life. Thus people

who perform in roughly the same economic plane largely earn in the same bracket. Their social patterns are mostly similar and they hold the same value systems. These realities exist the world over, irrespective of colour.

Thus, economic strata, like the layers of a cake, regulate true freedom in society. We must all live according to our means. But we must all be free to maximise the quality of our lives within these means.

That is true freedom.

The DP believes that if we can work together, socialise together and even intermarry, we must, as a practical conclusion, be able to live together. Therefore the only strategy is to scrap the Group Areas Act, in order to allow social and economic forces to dictate development.

Illusion

The Democratic Party accepts that the Government is in good faith and wanting to move away from its past history of racial discrimination, and that free settlement is a lay-by along this road.

However, if it is a lay-by which does not allow the vehicle to pull off the road to refuel and for the occupants to refresh themselves, it is not a lay-by at all but merely an illusion.

What can we do? The time has come for us to stand up and be counted — to take a hand in our own destiny within our own country. We dare not continue to be content to be led like sheep, but should rather attempt to control our lives, for our own sake as well as that of our loved ones.

Wish

Activate ratepayers' committees, host meetings, draw up petitions, lobby your town councillors, approach your Member of Parliament. Just do something, something to quantify where you stand on this very important issue, be it for or against. And remember, our country's motto is, after all, "Strength through unity".

I have one wish for our lovely country in the Nineties: That the last decade of this century sees the controlled collapse of legislated group differentiation in South Africa, thereby opening up for us and for our children complete and unconditional re-entry into the modern world. What an objective to strive for!

Group Areas not 'bargaining chip'

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE Group Areas Act would not be used as a "bargaining chip" in negotiations, but could become part of a package to protect minority rights in a new constitution, said Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel.

The ANC, he said, was willing to regard the Act as a subject for negotiation and this was how the government intended treating it.

However, he recognised that "obviously compromises will have to be made" (at the negotiating table).

The government was definitely not considering scrapping the legislation. Instead, it was applying it less rigidly and was confident the new system of enforcing it — by trying to provide alternative accommodation for "offenders" and using the law as a last resort — would be successful.

Scrapping the Act now would remove "an option" from future negotiations.

Mr Kriel told local and foreign journalists at a briefing yesterday that the government remained committed to group rights — encompassing language and cultural rights and the right of a people to choose to live within or without their "own community" — and that

on a political level, "we would not like to be dominated in a system where you exchange one form of domination for another".

However, abandoning the Group Areas Act in the future would not mean the government was abandoning its commitment to group rights and the protection of minorities. The future of the Act would depend on negotiations and whatever compromises were sought there.

He insisted the Act would not be regarded as a "bargaining chip".

"We do not want to play games ... we want to be in a position to accommodate the feelings of all the people in this country."

● Mr Kriel said the government's special Cabinet committee of seven key Ministers was "looking at" the Population Registration Act.

"We are having discussions on this and the caucus will be having discussions. We cannot persist with the present classification methods."

● Mr Kriel also said President F W de Klerk had instructed a committee to investigate the Land Act to work out amendments to bring it in line with the government's commitment to equality.

Whole cities to be free settlement areas?

Political Staff

THE government is looking at the possibility of whole cities applying for free settlement status, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday.

Addressing a press briefing for local and foreign journalists, he said that at present there was nothing to prevent cities applying for FSA status.

There were, however, implications from a local government perspective, which required investigation, because it was possible that a small group could control the council if only they had voting rights.

CMF 10/15 6/2/90

Mr Kriel said the government had no plans to scrap the Group Areas Act but that it intended to streamline the procedure for the declaration of free settlement areas.

Free settlement areas, he said, were a major change in the concept of group areas, allowing people the choice of living in their own areas or choosing open areas on the principle of voluntary association.

Another change, he said, was in the enforcement of the Act.

The emphasis was no longer on taking people to court but in trying to find alternative accommodation — settlement aid.

He said the former secretary-general of the ANC, Mr Walter Sisulu, had stated that the repeal of the Group Areas Act was not seen as a pre-condition for negotiations.

The Group Areas Act, Mr Kriel said, might play a part in a further constitutional dispensation.

Turning to the Land Acts, Mr Kriel said President F W de Klerk had appointed a small committee to look at the rural areas. He said that if the government wished to open up rural areas, it would have to take account of the self-governing states where there was community or tribal land.

On the Population Registration

Act, Mr Kriel said the whole group concept was the subject of intense debate within the National Party, as the present classification could not be retained.

Mr Kriel said Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee was currently drawing up a report on sensitive areas affecting the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act.

Areas which were regarded as sensitive were hospitals, inland resorts and caravan parks. Means would have to be found to maintain existing standards and to prevent overcrowding, but this would not be done on a racial basis, nor would there be economic segregation.

'Group Areas Act stays'

STAR

6/2/90

Political Correspondent

(80)

The Government did not intend scrapping the Group Areas Act "at this stage", Planning Minister Mr Hennis Kriel said yesterday.

Speaking at a press briefing in Cape Town, he said that recently released ANC leader Mr Walter Sisulu had dropped the scrapping of the Group Areas Act as a precondition for negotiations and said it could be placed on the negotiation table.

The Government did not intend to

scrap the Group Areas Act at this stage, he said, and claimed it was not only white people who wanted to live within their own communities.

Mr Kriel suggested that the protection of minorities and the devolution of power could be combined in a future constitution.

He said the Government still believed in group rights, which he identified as language rights, cultural rights and the chance to live within one's own community.

tion to join it at the negotiating table.
Viljoen said the new SA De Klerk was

Whole cities might become free areas

Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — Government is looking at the possibility of whole cities applying for free settlement area (FSA) status, Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs Hernus Kriel said yesterday. *B/Dam 6/2/90*

Addressing a Press briefing, Kriel said at present there was nothing to prevent cities applying for FSA status.

There were implications from a local government perspective which required investigation because it was possible a small group could control the council as only they had voting rights.

Kriel said government had no plans to scrap the Group Areas Act but it intended to streamline the procedure to speed up the declaration of free settlement areas.

He would approach Cabinet for permission to introduce such legislation.

At the moment there were 33 applications before the Free Settlement Board.

There was a change in the enforcement of the Group Areas Act, he said.

The emphasis was no longer on taking people to court but in attempting to find alternative accommodation.

He said the former secretary-general of the ANC, Walter Sisulu, had stated the repeal of the Group Areas Act was not seen as a precondition for negotiations.

Scrapping the Act could forfeit the option of areas for minorities playing a role in a future constitutional dispensation.

However, scrapping the Act would not necessarily mean abandoning group rights

□ To Page 2

Free areas. *0/ou 6/2/90*

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□ From Page 1

— in which the NP believed, Kriel said.

He said it was not only white minority rights which had to be protected. Government believed the protection of minority rights was the only way to ensure peace and to move away from discrimination.

Turning to the Land Acts, Kriel said President F W de Klerk had appointed a small committee of Ministers to look at the rural areas.

It was government's belief the whole question of property rights should be an issue for negotiations, he said.

On the Population Registration Act, Kriel said that the whole group concept was the subject of intense debate within the NP, as it was clear the present classification could not be retained.

Expanding on De Klerk's announcement that the Separate Amenities Act would be scrapped this year, he said a committee headed by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee was investigating ways in which to prevent over-utilisation of facilities. One possible

way of doing this would be to restrict or allow preferential access to amenities to all residents of a particular area.

□ ALAN FINE reports that Law Review Project director Prof Louise Tager said yesterday the proposed designation of the whole of Johannesburg as a free trade area would mean significant growth opportunities for black business.

The Johannesburg City Council voted last week to ask government to declare the entire city a free trade area.

Tager said it was not enough for just the CBD to be a free trade area, as the CBD, with its high rentals, was not an appropriate place from which most black businesses could expand at this stage.

She expected the initial influx of such enterprises to focus on areas like Jeppe, Ophirton and the industrial areas.

Tager emphasised the move was not a substitute for the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

Councillors cautious on 'free' cities

CAH Times 7/2/90

By DI CAELERS

CAPE TOWN city councillors yesterday reacted with caution to news that whole cities could apply for free settlement status, reaffirming their stance that the Group Areas Act "should go".

They stressed that a major problem remained for local government in free settlement areas, where a parallel management committee had to be established for the area in addition to the existing city council.

The existence of two governing bodies "would be manifestly unacceptable to us", executive committee member and town planning committee chairman Mr Clive Keegan told the Cape Times.

He was reacting to statements made on Monday by the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, who told a press briefing there was nothing to prevent cities applying for FSA status.

Mr Kriel said the government had no plans to scrap the Group Areas Act but intended to streamline the procedure for the declaration of free settle-

ment areas.

Mr Keegan said: "The only thing that would satisfy us would be a city free of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, a single city council and equal access to vote for all Cape-tonians."

Exco chairman Mr Richard Friedlander said the council's attitude "is and remains that the Group Areas Act should go".

"If declaring the whole city a free settlement area means having a council with the same powers and functions as at present, representative of the whole city, then that would be an advance."

Ms Beverley Roos, spokesperson for the Open City Initiative (OCI), said the OCI had always welcomed movement away from racial restrictions but that it was committed to an open South Africa and not a partial solution in which only Cape Town itself would benefit.

City councillor Ms Annamia van den Heever said the council "mustn't be distracted by what are essentially red herrings. We must keep our focus on breaking down the Group Areas Act".

'LP won't move house till GAA scrapped'

CAK Times 8/2/90

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Political Correspondent

LABOUR Party ministers will not move into their R5-million housing complex in Walmer Estate till the Group Areas Act is scrapped, LP leader Mr Allan Hendrickse announced yesterday.

Mr Hendrickse denied reports that the ministers were thinking of "sneaking into" the seven houses which had been standing ready for occupation since the middle of last year.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives said that when the council agreed to the building of the complex "it was anticipated that the Group Areas Act would be repealed".

Mr Hendrickse said that while the Group Areas Act was still in force LP ministers "cannot think of moving into the houses".

FREE-TRADE AREAS

Letting everyone in

When the Johannesburg City Council opened its CBD as a free-trade area in 1986, some whites predicted that it would be swamped by blacks looking to open businesses. It didn't happen.

Now the Conservative Party is saying the demise of the Group Areas Act is near after the council voted last week to open the entire city to trading by all races. Abolishing group areas might be the one measure that would spur black business the most, but the CP can rest easy — it's probably a long way off.

The council's sweeping move surprised some black business leaders who thought only a few areas of the city that were de facto open would be granted free-trade status.

Instead, blacks, coloureds and Indians can finally step out from beyond white nominees and have their business ownership acknowledged. They can also now buy or lease business property anywhere in the city.

"From a business point of view it's important," says Louise Tager of the Law Review Project. "Johannesburg has taken the lead."

Durban may follow: the management committee is examining the possibility of extending the free-trade area from the narrowly defined CBD to the rest of the city. Cape Town, too, has an open trading area that has included much of the city for years. Though the move was belated, the Pretoria CBD was included — among libraries and buses — in the amenities thrown open by the council in a 13-hour meeting last week.

But will blacks move into the free-trade zones while group areas, which will prevent them from legally living anywhere near their businesses, remains intact? As long as the Act exists, black shopkeepers won't be entitled to enjoy the privileges of their white counterparts and live where they work.

The opening of the Johannesburg CBD did not create a rush by blacks because they either couldn't afford the high downtown rents or they just didn't feel it was worthwhile to run a business so far from home.

"To think that black businessmen would just jump from Soweto or a backyard business to the CBD was unrealistic," Tager says.

Blacks still had to deal with the red tape that remained even after the CBD was opened. The now-repealed law that made it illegal for blacks to own a second business within 32 km of their first business tied the hands of entrepreneurs who wanted to expand into the newly opened marketplace. As did onerous licensing conditions, set trading hours and myriad municipal regulations that emergent businesses had to comply with — now all largely done away with.

The difference with opening the entire city is that blacks now have a wider choice. As a next step, Tager would like to see free-trade areas extended to every city, as well as farmland.

While the most obviously racist legislation hindering black businesses — such as influx control — has been repealed or amended, there are still large stumbling blocks for would-be entrepreneurs. Limited access to financing and other obstacles to free competition will continue to stifle black business.

Says Tager: "It will take some time for the playing fields to level out." ■

Will black townships open trade to whites?

SMK 10/21/90

STRICT segregation might still be firmly entrenched in South African residential areas, but apartheid seems to be crumbling a lot quicker for the business sector.

With a number of "white" South African towns and cities considering following the Johannesburg example of opening up business areas to all races, the question now is: Will the country's major black townships follow suit?

Will they be allowed to follow suit? The answer appears to be a somewhat complex "yes" although it seems far easier for whites to operate businesses in black areas than for blacks to open

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CHRIS MOERDYK

businesses in white areas.

Because of the Group Areas Act, the decision to allow blacks into white, coloured and Indian areas rests with Parliament. But, as the Group Areas Act does not apply to black townships that fall under the Black Communities Development Act of 1984, the decision to allow white businessmen into black areas rests merely with provincial administrators.

A provincial administrator is empowered by the Act to decide on whether any person is "competent" or not.

The mayor of Soweto, Mr. Samuel Mkhwanazi, told Saturday Star that his council firmly believed in free enterprise and was intent on developing the potential of Soweto "whatever it takes."

He said that if the full potential of Soweto as a viable commercial and residential community necessitated opening it up to businessmen of all races, then his council would welcome any such move.

He added however, that no such decision would be taken without consultation with Nafcoc (the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce) nor would it be fair to do so until all the surrounding white towns had declared free trade areas.

'Equal vote for all', FW tells Americans

SMH 1412492

By Kaizer Nyatumba



"No built-in white domination," promises President de Klerk.

The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, yesterday told Americans he envisaged a new South Africa in which there would be an equal vote for everybody.

In an interview with Mr Ted Koppel of ABC News "Nightline", President de Klerk said he envisaged a situation in which every adult in the country would have an equal vote so that the end product would be a fair and just dispensation "in which white domination, in whatever way it exists, must go".

Such a system, said Mr de Klerk, must not have built-in white domination "even in a disguised form".

Asked if "the equal vote for all"

could lead to a black majority government, President de Klerk said the National Party's view was that the Westminster-type simple majority system was not the right one for this country. Checks and balances would have to be built into the system to protect the minority.

GROUP AREAS ACT

President de Klerk said his Government had repealed 95 percent of discriminatory legislation in the statute book. The Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act were "fundamentally interrelated to the constitutional situation", and

were open for discussion during negotiations for a new constitution.

He told American TV viewers the state of emergency was continually monitored and would be lifted as soon as the unrest situation improved and violence abated in Natal. He said the visual media emergency regulations had not been lifted because "a camera focuses on a very small, specific, violent situation, (and) brings it right into the lounges of people...."

He said the remainder of the state of emergency could be lifted within days or weeks, and the test for anti-apartheid organisations was that stability had to be maintained.

Calls grow for Group Areas Act repeal

BIPan 22/2/90
THE Group Areas Act was a hindrance to the negotiation process, according to the SA Institute of Estate Agents.

Institute president David Miller said yesterday a delegation of at least 22 institute members was to meet government between March 22 and March 25 in order to call for the scrapping of the Act.

Miller said the Act was creating tremendous problems for estate agents who were squeezed between the property owner and the tenant.

MDM spokesman Cassim Saloojee yesterday echoed Miller's thoughts when he said the Act was not a "card to be played on the negotiating table".

Cape Times 23/2/90

Group Areas Act 'on the way out'

By PETER DENNEHY *80/0*

MOST estate agents in Cape Town would agree that the Group Areas Act is on the way out — but they have different views on how different things will be after it is gone.

Mr Ron Durbach, sales manager of Rourke and Gilmour Estate Agency, said he expected that white suburbs on the Cape Flats side of the Southern Suburbs railway line would become mixed quite quickly after the Act went.

Neighbourhoods above the line were less likely to become appreciably mixed, by and large, he said.

But Mr Hadden Steer, MD of Steer and Company, said he doubted whether the "deregulation" of the housing market, which he expected would take place in a year or two, would make much difference to most neighbourhoods.

"Birds of a feather flock together," he said. "New York has an Italian quarter, a Chinese quarter, and a French quarter, merely because of people's preferences.

Mrs Carmella Seeff, chairman of the Property Organisation, said owners in areas such as lower Woodstock were holding on to their properties in anticipation of good prices when the Group Areas Act was lifted.

● Flat rentals were unlikely to rise more than about 8% this year, despite high demand, according to the Rode Report which was released yesterday.



I just want to say that hon members accuse us of not taking action against left-wing elements and of only taking action against right-wing elements. There are equally many accusations from left-wing elements alleging that we treat right-wing elements with kid gloves. So we know we are right; we are right in the middle, and that is where we want to be in the fight between these opposing parties. I merely want to tell hon members that the hon—no, he is not an hon member, and never will be—Mr Eugène Terre-Blanche utters just as many threats of violence. What he regularly says is that when this Government falls, violence will break out. He also says that if the ANC were to take over in South Africa, violence would break out. That is why we must all tread lightly in talking about violence and not so glibly accuse people of perpetrating acts of violence.

In regard to what the hon member for Berea said, let me also just say—my hon colleague, the hon the Minister of Justice, also said so yesterday—that the communist ideology is totally unacceptable to us on this side of the House. We specifically want to deal with communism a knock-out blow, and we have dealt with communists a knock-out blow over the past 40 years by way of legislation. We think we can now do an even better job by doing so in the hearts and minds of people. We shall do so by pointing out to them what communism actually stands for. [Interjections.] That is precisely what we are doing.

We have not grown soft on communism. Not by a long shot. There are millions of people in the world who join us in saying that communism is out. We therefore want to tell those hon members they have no premium when it comes to opposing communism. We are still fighting communism. We are going to win, while you are not going to manage it. [Interjections.]

If the hon member for Bethal has any questions about these matters, he must put them to my hon colleague, the hon the Minister of Justice.

I have already indicated that the SA Police will act fearlessly and investigate any complaints that are laid.

Debate concluded.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! That concludes Interpellation No 1. Before proceeding to put Interpellation No 2, I should like to focus hon members' attention on the fact that I have

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

noticed during the past few days—I do not know the background—that repeated references are being made to "Rooi Koos". [Interjections.]

Last year or the year before last I gave a ruling on this in the House. My ruling was that hon members must not deliberately be addressed by their first names or nicknames, or shouted at or addressed across the floor of the House. I want to make a serious appeal to hon members to uphold and abide by Mr Speaker's ruling.

Hon members must not wait until problems crop up, and then ask Mr Speaker to solve them. I am therefore asking that we treat one another with the necessary respect. Normally I do not hear nice remarks made in a soft tone of voice, even if first names or initials are involved. I try not to hear that, but when hon members do so deliberately, let me tell them that they are not abiding by the Chair's ruling, and I request hon members' co-operation in this regard.

Free settlement areas

2. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

(1) Whether the Government is prepared to declare entire local authority areas as free settlement areas; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the Government is prepared to amend legislation to allow for a non-racial franchise in electing a single local authority for such free settlement areas; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, this is an amazing question from the DP. Not one of the three factions—four, if one counts the hon member for Claremont—making up the DP today, has ever been in favour of the Free Settlement Areas Act. [Interjections.] We know that the DP once again rejected the concept of free settlement areas during the past election.

I assume from that question that a change has taken place in the DP, because the hon member for Houghton would like to know whether we would be prepared to open up entire areas so that he may propagate this concept, which is embodied in the Free Settlement Areas Act, in the circles in which he moves. I welcome this change of policy on the part of the DP. [Interjections.] I welcome their willingness to co-operate

within the framework of the Free Settlement Areas Act. [Interjections.]

Legally, there is nothing in the Free Settlement Areas Act which prohibits the declaration of an entire local authority area as a free settlement area. As with any other application, however, such an application would have to be dealt with by the Free Settlement Board. Such a request would therefore have to be considered in accordance with the provisions of that particular Act before the Government took a decision on it on the basis of the advice it received from that board.

The board would have to deal with a number of matters, such as the prevailing social and socioeconomic conditions. I do not want to trouble hon members with those aspects. Those matters that have to be taken into consideration, appear in the Act.

The Government would then consider the recommendations made by the Free Settlement Board. If we were satisfied that it was in the interests of the community, we would seriously consider opening such an area. I just want to point out to hon members, however, that there are, in fact, some problems with the legislation in regard to the determination of local government within such a free settlement area. [Interjections.] We are looking into this and we shall furnish a reply in this regard. [Interjections.]

I see that the hon member for Green Point is once again waving flies away. Let me tell him at once, with regard to the second part of the question, that the Government is of the view that universal franchise should apply at local authority level. It is furthermore a point of departure of the Government that there ought not to be domination of minority groups at any level of government. [Interjections.] Universal franchise at the local authority level must therefore be structured in such a way that the rights of minority groups are protected. [Time expired.]

Mr A J LEON: Mr Speaker, contrary to what the hon the Minister said, the DP still believes that, as Dr D F Malan put it in 1950, group areas are the essence of apartheid. We also believe that they have disfigured our country, distorted property economics, skewed free-market principles and radicalised generations of Coloureds and Indians in this country. In short, the Government, by introducing free settlement areas, has

facily acknowledged that group areas were a colossal experiment in social engineering which has, in fact, been a dismal failure.

When free settlement areas were introduced, we were told that they were going to be based on the principle of "live and let live". We only wish that were the case. On the evidence so far, and based on what is likely to happen in the foreseeable future, we believe that isolated free settlement areas will not be the birth of the brave new South Africa, but could become an aborted experiment in racial zoning.

We would have thought that the failure, economically and from a physical point of view, of the homelands had proved once and for all the futility of drawing lines on a map. Isolated free settlement areas, as contemplated, could become instant ghettos, a rigged experiment doomed to failure because it violates the basic laws of supply and demand and the free market.

As a recent example of the hon the Minister's thinking on this, or that of the Free Settlement Board, we have a proposed free settlement area for Johannesburg which, in just one instance, completely ignores any community interests and slices out half an island of integration in a sea of segregated suburbs.

We think that this could be a reckless experiment which could be consigned to long-term oblivion, but which could produce drastic short-term consequences. We therefore believe that it is necessary to scrap group areas and not to use them as a bargaining chip, and short of that step, to declare entire municipalities free settlements. This at least will create large-scale space. It will also remove the inferior voting rights and second-class services which residents in free settlements will have to endure. The current legislation with management committees in free settlement areas, makes them toothless bodies, and they will have to co-exist in the same area as the parent White municipal authority. The Act clearly does not contemplate entire city-wide free settlements. If the Government is sincere about this, the Ministers' Council which has the power in the House of Assembly should immediately encourage or instruct the Free Settlement Board to investigate in order to declare all major metropolitan areas as city-wide free settlement areas, and Parliament should repeal the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Act and replace it with a new Act, the Local Open Government Act. [Time expired.]

*Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, I can understand the hon the Minister saying that he is amazed that such a question could have been asked, because when the Free Settlement Areas Bill and the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Bill were adopted, the NP had already, in principle, accepted the establishment and the legalisation of mixed and open residential areas, as well as a common voters' roll. The NP had already accepted the principle that Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Indians may live together and cast their votes together in the same ballot-box.

With its acceptance of the aforementioned two Acts, the NP had already made provision for precisely what the hon member for Houghton is asking for here today. If he remains in this House for long enough, he will discover that the Government does precisely what the DP, and now also the ANC, ask it to do. [Interjections.] The NP merely does it in a veiled manner. They have to hide it from the voters who are keeping them in power, but who in reality support CP standpoints.

Mr Japie Basson said the following in the President's Council when these Acts were debated there, and I quote this for the information of the hon member for Houghton (10 November 1988, President's Council Hansard, column 484):

Ek stem daarvoor, want as een gebied oopgestel kan word, volg dit logies dat enige gebied of alle gebiede in die land oopgestel kan word as die betrokke inwoners dit wil hê.

Now they may hide behind the residents concerned, but when the residents of Mossel Bay requested a beach of their own, they were refused it. I want to say today . . .

*An HON MEMBER: Rubbish.

*Mr J H HOON: It would seem to me that the hon member does not know much about rubbish. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, we shall excuse the hon member for Kuruman, who has once again conducted the debate on Free Settlement Areas which was held here two years ago. He probably went to read up on the Hansards. He did not have an opportunity to take part in

that particular debate of that time. It is very clear to me, that those hon members are so frustrated at the fact that they lost the last election, that they have not yet discovered this. The hon members of the CP should just count the people on that side of the House; then they will see that we are in the majority. Then they will see that we won the election. The CP has missed the boat. They will not have another opportunity to come near the Government of this country. [Interjections.]

[The hon member for Houghton is really worried about the situation, and understandably so, because his constituency Houghton falls within parts of this proposed free settlement area. Am I correct? [Interjections.] And what is more, I know for certain that that hon member has received numerous requests that he must stop this and that Houghton must remain a White area. So the hon member really has problems. [Interjections.] So the hon member is protesting too much.

The hon member also comes and tells us that we have to be careful that we do not create ghettos. Surely the hon member is not suggesting that areas where people of colour are living together should necessarily become a ghetto. [Interjections.] The hon member is surely not suggesting that. [Interjections.] Honestly, if I have ever heard a racist statement, that is one! The hon member must really be careful what he says in this House. The hon member says we should . . . [Time expired.]

Mr D DE V GRAAFF: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: The hon member for Johannesburg North referred to the hon the Minister as a clown. Is that parliamentary? [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

Dr Z J DE BEER: Mr Speaker, it was not the hon member for Johannesburg North, it was I. [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister is engaged in a display of evasion here, and is playing petty political games which will really get us nowhere. The hon the Minister expounded his party's position in terms of negatives. He sought to tell us what they were not prepared to do. He gave no indication of any guidelines which ought to be followed or which

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would be followed in connection with the application of his own legislation.

Then he had the audacity to suggest that my colleague the hon member for Houghton was too afraid to allow people of colour to live near him. That hon member is responsible for the fact that the Johannesburg City Council has adopted a very clear standpoint on this issue, and this has also happened elsewhere in this country. We want to have the Group Areas Act abolished, and if this does not happen, we want our cities, or wherever we have any influence, to be declared entirely open. So, the hon the Minister must not suggest that we are sanctimonious.

It is a great pity that the hon the Minister does not wish to adopt a serious approach to this debate, because the DP has said—we said it in the original debate—that although it does not accord with our principles, this Act—the hon the Minister's Act—may be made use of. The most sensible way in which this Act could be made use of would be if entire large urban areas could be opened, because then one would at least avoid some of the trouble areas that would otherwise be created.

The hon the Minister, however, has given us no indication that he is taking this approach seriously or that he is giving it serious consideration. He stood and waffled in a manner that was not worthy of Parliament. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister is now going to have another turn to speak. I hope that he will at least give us an indication of what we may expect and whether or not town councils would be wasting their time in submitting such applications to the Free Settlement Board. I think the hon the Minister owes this to the public, to Parliament and to local government in South Africa.

Mr L FUCHS: Mr Speaker, the proposed selective opening of certain suburbs within a municipality as free settlement areas is living proof that apartheid is alive and well within the NP and is still their policy. [Interjections.] The reason why I say so, other than those already mentioned, is that the selective opening of certain suburbs or areas on the basis proposed will lead to different voting rights for citizens residing in the same suburb. Some citizens will remain on the municipal voters' role while others, including people of colour, will receive a second-class vote on a management committee which will only exercise

advisory powers and will be reliant on and subservient to the town or city council.

This is apartheid, any way one looks at it. We are not scared, as the hon the Minister suggested, to live in integrated suburbs. We will just not be seen to be counted as apartheid lackeys, neither will we cause or exacerbate overcrowding or other social problems. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Green Point said I was playing games. Let me explain this very clearly once again, so that the hon member may also understand it. It will take a little while for him to understand it.

We are prepared, in terms of the legal provisions of that Act, which place no restriction on entire local authority areas being opened, to consider doing this in accordance with the recommendations of the Free Settlement Board. [Interjections.] They tell me that that hon member is a jurist. The hon member knows that we, or I as the Minister of this department, cannot anticipate the findings and the recommendation of the Free Settlement Board. If I were to do that, the hon member would take me to court. He knows as well as I do that there is a certain procedure that has to be followed, and that I am acting correctly in law in terms of that procedure. I want to ask that hon member . . .

*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Can you say that you are sympathetic?

*The MINISTER: I am sympathetic. Is that good enough for the hon members? [Interjections.] After all, I have said right from the start that we would thoroughly consider that recommendation. I do not know what else the hon member is asking of me! Now the hon leader says I am a clown. I shall be careful now because I am not the ringmaster of a three-ring circus. [Interjections.] Therefore, he should rather leave me alone insofar as the three-ring circus and being a clown are concerned. [Interjections.]

*Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister made the statement that this side of the House would not have the opportunity to take over power by way of an election.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! I regret to inform the hon member that his time has expired. [Interjections.] Debate concluded.

2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050

Government 'sympathetic' to idea

Star 28/2/90 (80) (2/11)

Entire cities could become free areas

REP.
MEMBER

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

The Government was sympathetic to proclaiming entire cities as integrated free settlement areas, Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Henus Kriel indicated in the Assembly yesterday.

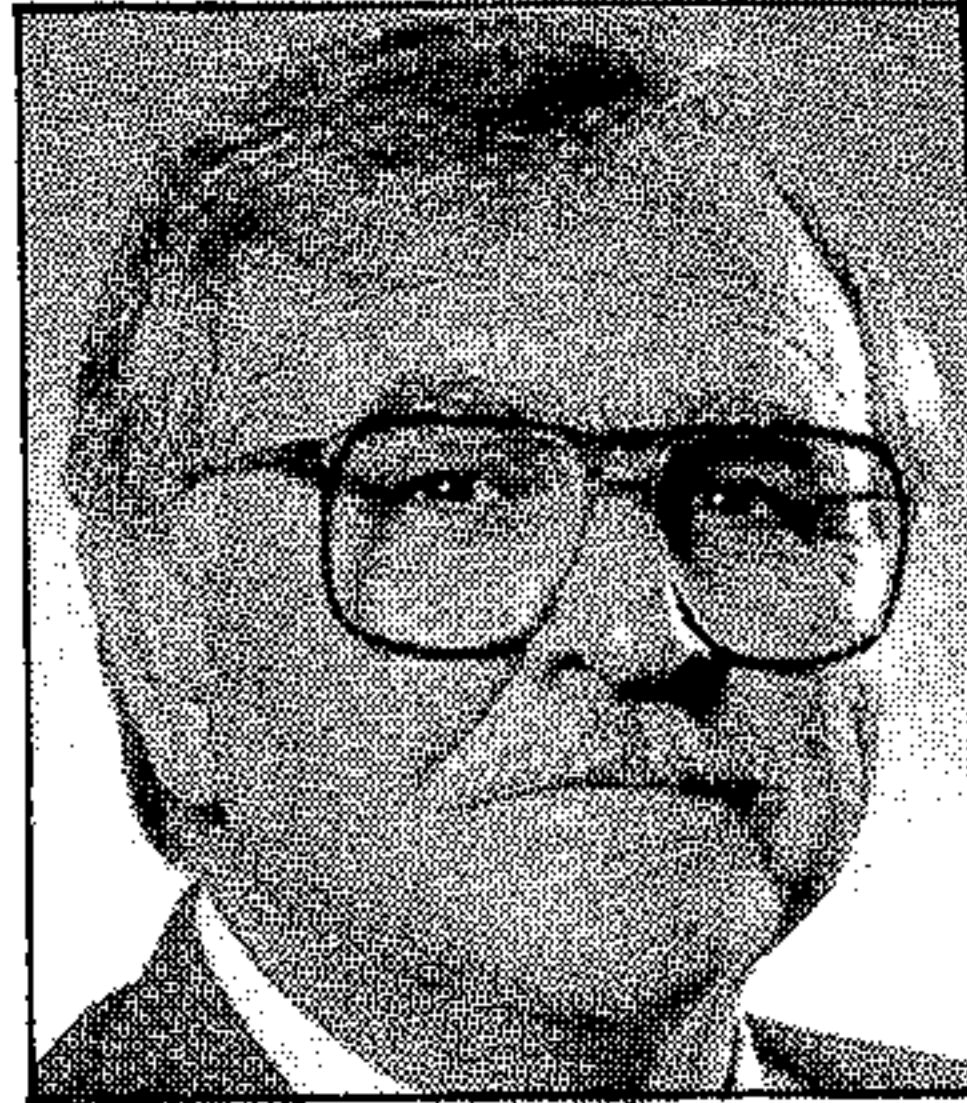
The Government was also investigating the possibility of integrated single local authorities in such areas.

Mr Kriel was replying to questions from Mr Tony Leon, (DP Houghton) during a mini-debate on free settlements.

Mr Leon said there seemed to be confusion and differences of opinion in the NP on its free settlement policy.

He attacked the proposal to declare free settlement areas in several Johannesburg northern suburbs including half of Houghton.

This proposal completely ignored any community interests since it "sliced out half an island of integration (half of Houghton) in a sea of segregated northern



Mr Henus Kriel ... serious consideration.

suburbs.

"It is a reckless experiment which will be consigned to long-term oblivion but could produce drastic short-term consequences," said Mr Leon.

Evidence so far suggested that isolated free settlement areas could become constant ghettos — "a rigid experiment doomed to failure because it violates the basic law of supply and demand".

Mr Leon added that the pres-

ent legislation provided for management committees to run free settlement areas.

These would be inferior "toothless bodies" similar to existing coloured and Indian management committees.

Mr Kriel said there was nothing in the Free Settlement Areas Act to stop anyone applying for entire cities to become free settlement areas.

The Free Settlement Areas Board would consider such an application in the light of all the relevant socio-economic concerns. The Government would "seriously consider" any board recommendation, "in the interests of the community".

Pressed for a definite answer, Mr Kriel said he was "sympathetic" to whole-city free settlement areas.

Mr Kriel said the Government was also looking into the possibility of a non-racial franchise for electing single integrated local authorities in free settlement areas.

State 'sympathetic' to cities as free settlement areas

ARBUS 28/2/90 80

Political Staff

THE government is "sympathetic" to proclaiming whole cities as integrated "free settlement areas."

And it is investigating the possibility of integrated single local authorities in free settlement areas.

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Hernus Kriel indicated this in parliament yesterday while replying to questions from Houghton MP Mr Tony Leon during a mini-debate on free settlements.

Mr Leon said there seemed to be confusion and differences of opinion in the National Party on its free settlement policy.

He attacked the proposal to declare free settlement areas in several Johannesburg northern suburbs including half of Houghton.

This proposal completely ignored any community interests since it "sliced out" half an island of integration (half of Houghton) in a sea of segregated northern suburbs.

"It is a reckless experiment which will be consigned to long-term oblivion but which could produce drastic short-term consequences."

Mr Leon later said the evidence so far suggested isolated free settlement areas could become ghettos — "a rigid experiment doomed to failure be-

cause it violates the basic law of supply and demand."

If the government was serious about using free settlements to promote the new South Africa then:

- The Ministers Council in the House of Assembly should immediately instruct the Free Settlement Board to investigate declaring all major metropolitan areas as city-wide free settlement areas.

- Parliament should repeal the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act and replace it with a new Act providing for single local authorities.

Mr Kriel said there was nothing in the Free Settlement Areas Act to stop anyone applying for whole cities to become free settlement areas.

INTEREST OF COMMUNITY

The Free Settlement Areas Board (FSAB) would consider such an application in the light of all the relevant socio-economic concerns.

The government would "seriously consider" any recommendation from the FSAB, "in the interests of the community."

Pressed for a definite answer, Mr Kriel said he was "sympathetic" to whole-city free settlement areas.

Minister talks of free settlement areas

Scrap the Areas Act, say city councillors

Argus
28/2/80
80

By JOHN YELD, Staff Reporter

A SUGGESTION of a change in heart by the government to allow entire cities to be integrated "free settlement areas" will have to be considered by the Cape Town City Council.

However, the council's present policy of calling for the Group Areas Act to be scrapped in its entirety still stands, said Mr Dick Friedlander, chairman of the executive committee.

And Ms Bev Roos, spokeswoman for the Open City Initiative, said the suggestion of Cape Town being declared a free settlement area was "both absurd and unworkable". The Initiative stood by its call for a South Africa free of the Group Areas Act.

They were reacting to statements made in parliament yesterday by Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Henus Kriel during debate on free settlements.

Mr Kriel said the government was "sympathetic" to proclaiming whole cities as integrated "free settlement areas" and that the possibility of integrated single local authorities in free settlement areas was being investigated.

Mr Friedlander said: "Our policy is quite clear — the council has always believed the Group Areas Act is the thing which should go and has always opposed the Free Settlement Act, certainly its piecemeal application."

However, the council would "obviously" now have to review this policy in view of the "new and welcome change of direction" by the government — particularly as this applied to the abolition of separate voters' rolls and councils in free settlement areas.

Ms Roos said the Open City Initiative stood for the abolition of group areas — "a South Africa free of racial restrictions".

People already mixing

People in cities were already mixing without racial friction, she said. "It's in the rural areas where real racial issues will have to be addressed. If the big cities go for the Free Settlement Act, it will be very convenient for the government to continue white domination through a much tougher policing of the Areas Act."

• The Argus Correspondent reports that the Johannesburg City Council will oppose the proposed declaration of 13 of its eastern suburbs as free settlement areas, following the acceptance of a Democratic Party motion.

The DP motion declaring that the council record its opposition to the latest Free Settlement Board investigation, was supported by the Conservative Party, the three independent councillors and several National Party councillors who abstained from voting.

The chairman of the Free Settlement Board, Mr Hein Kruger, last week announced an inquiry into the areas of Bellevue, Yeoville, Berea, Doornfontein, New Doornfontein, Judith's Paarl, Lorenzville, Bertrams, portions surrounding Joubert Park and part of Houghton Estate.

The DP leader in the council, Mr Ian Davidson, believes there were NP councillors in favour of the DP's motion.

"This is a major triumph for the DP. We persuaded the council that opening up parts of Johannesburg is not the way."

Negotiation process

Debating the motion, the chairman of the management committee, Mr Jan Burger, said free settlement areas could solve many problems and legalise the present situation. The country could not "stand still" during the negotiation process.

Mr Davidson said: "We need an Open Cities Act. They must call a moratorium on free settlement investigations."

The leader of the CP, Mr Jacques Theron, said his party supported the motion because of its stance on group rights.

• The Argus Correspondent in Durban reports that more than 100 concerned farmers and residents from Cato Ridge and surrounding areas have signed a petition opposing the moves by Mr George Bartlett to turn his farm into a Free Settlement Town.

Mr Bartlett, the Natal National Party leader and Minister of Transport, Public Works and Land Affairs, has plans to develop a "mini-but-major" city between Pinetown and Maritzburg on his 715-hectare farm in Cato Ridge with accommodation for 4 290 families from all population groups.

Mrs Glyn Adkin, of the action group opposing the project, said: "We have a democratic right to protect our area."

• See page 5.

Residents in 'open areas' to get warning on voting

CAPT TMS 28/2/90 80

By PETER DENNEHY

MUNICIPAL voters living in open areas, who face being disenfranchised under the Free Settlement Areas Act, are to be warned by means of a circular from the city council.

During a lively debate in the council yesterday, some councillors said sending out such notices would amount to helping the government to make its "ill-advised legislation" workable.

"We are getting ourselves into a minefield. Anything that we do to render Free Settlement Areas legislation workable is incorrect," Dr John Sonnenberg said.

Those in Free Settlement Areas who did not complete a form asking to re-

main on the municipal voter's roll within three months of starting to live there would be "relegated to second class status", he said.

They would then only be able to vote for a management committee — which had mere advisory powers on most issues of importance to the city.

Mr Arthur Wienburg said that unless the council warned people to take steps against being disenfranchised, the sort of people who felt comfortable in open areas would no longer have the vote, "and then this council will be governed by a verkrampte element. We don't want that to happen. We want to represent enlightened people."

Other groups to use unused white schools

CMF T44S 8/3/90 Political Staff

50 80

THE government has transferred three and leased 22 unused white schools to the Departments of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates.

It is also considering transferring the Sir Lowry's Pass Primary School to the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase.

The three schools which were transferred to the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives were the Eerste River Primary School at Eerste River, F J van Niekerk Primary School at Sishen and Primêre Skool Perdeberg at Perdeberg.

Those leased to the same department were: Klaasvoogds Primary in the Robertson district, Klipdam-Holpan Primary in Holpan, Kranzbosch Primary in the Knysna district, Novo Primary in the Riversdale district, Transvaal Road Primary in Kimberley, Papendorp Primary in the Lutzville district, Redlands Primary in the Knysna district, Ruigtevlei Primary in the Knysna district, Salt Lake Primary in the Douglas district, Wolraad Woltemade Primary in Cape Town, Wakkerstroom West Primary in the Robertson district, Epsom Road School in Durban, Durban Technical High School in Durban, Franklin Primary in Durban and Umbilo Road School in Durban.

Schools to be open by next year? — Page 7

Rand Mines makes R5 000 payouts

Bitter Witbank families accept offers for homes

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

The fight is all but over for the defendant Witbank families who for a year have refused to leave their old village houses on top of a burning coal mine.

After initially refusing to accept any liability, Rand Mines has backed down and agreed to pay the villagers an *ex gratia* amount of R5 000 — half what the villagers had sought.

In terms of the court ruling, they must be out of their houses and off the condemned old Transvaal and Delagoa Bay (T&DB) colliery ground within 24 hours. However Rand Mines' agreement gives them until the middle of this month to leave.

After their water was cut off last Monday by their former lawyer and their Supreme Court application failed on Thursday last week, five of the seven remaining families are now resigned to leaving.

"But we're bitter, broken people," said Mr Jan Swanepoel, adding that he and his wife Kotie had nowhere to go.

"I collapsed when the lawyer told me how little Rand Mines were giving us. What can you do with R5 000 today?"

Kotie and I are finished. We'll have to end up sleeping in the bush."

Mr Swanepoel and many of the other villagers, all elderly and impoverished, have developed sickness and stress symptoms during the past year as the underground inferno edges closer to their houses.

Apart from the danger of subsidences, the residents have also been exposed to poisonous gases and fumes given off from the burning coal.

Back in the '70s, Mr Swanepoel bought three houses in the village from the Grobler family who had bought the village from Rand Mines in 1953.

Inflation

"I paid R7 000 for this house," said Mr Swanepoel, "and I spent at least R15 000 on improving it. And it was the same story for the other two houses I bought."

"Now Rand Mines are giving me a lousy R5 000, the same amount as they paid villagers in the same situation back in 1982."

"In today's money, that payment should be at least R15 000, but we told them we would settle for R10 000."

Mr Jan Nel is equally bitter about the small payment from Rand Mines.

"Back in 1982 when they paid other villagers R5 000, the price of bread was 30 cents. Today it is R1. They have made no allowance for inflation."

"While the Swanepoel, Nel and Wagner families have begun demolishing their homes, as they say they were instructed to do by their lawyer, pneumoconiosis sufferer Mr Henry Potgieter and his wife are refusing to budge."

"I don't know about any agreement," said an angry Mr Potgieter.

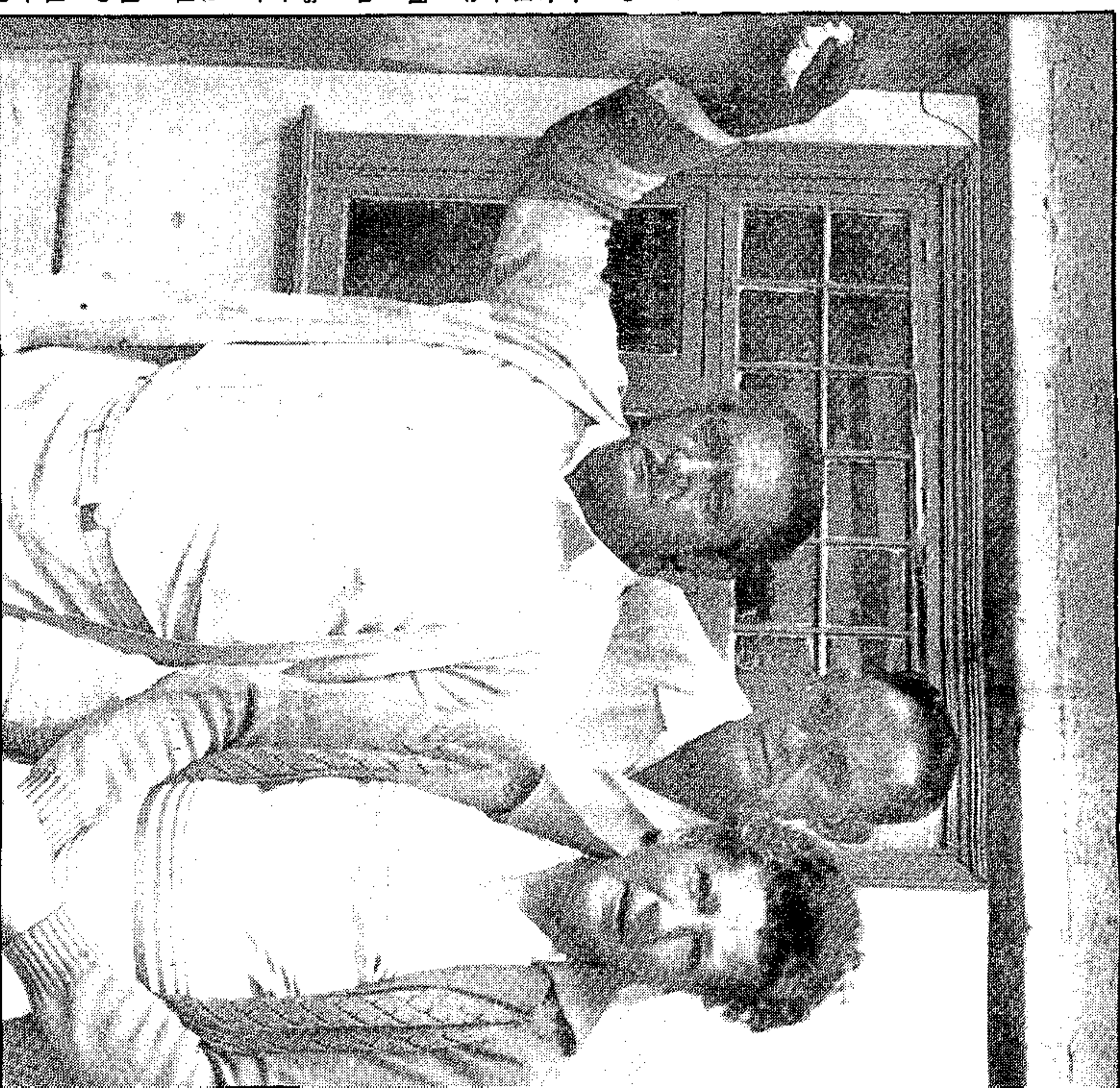
"They'll have to bulldoze my house down with me in it."

In a statement to The Star, Rand Mines said attorneys representing the few remaining residents at the village had met recently with Rand Mines attorneys.

"The residents will receive an *ex gratia* compensation payment and will cancel their housing leases."

"The Grobler family, who have held rights on the property, have also agreed to cancel their 99-year lease."

"Once everyone has departed, T&DB will bulldoze the abandoned dwellings and proceed to rehabilitate the land in order to comply with the Government Mining Engineer's requirements."



Mr Jan Swanepoel, his wife, Kotie, and their neighbour, Mr Jan Nel (behind), have given up the fight and agreed to abandon their village homes for a pay-out of R5 000.

(1) (Continued)

Name of school	(a) Pupils	(b) Teachers	(c) Classrooms	(d) and (e) Seats	Platoon with
Mzimhlophe	946	23	22	1 024	—
Mzomisha	755	17	12	628	—
New Brighton	708	18	0	0	Johnson Marwanga
Nkuthalo	693	17	16	653	—
Pendla	693	17	16	807	—
Phakama	880	22	0	0	Emzomcane
Phillip Nikiwe	990	19	16	992	—
Samuel Nongogo	570	12	13	353	—
Sevisi	701	17	16	661	—
Sihembile	531	16	16	604	—
Mazungula	720	18	16	796	—
Walmer	963	22	19	962	—
W B Tshume	816	19	18	704	—
Zanukukhanya	720	16	16	654	—

(2) 3 March 1990.

Group areas proclaimed

111. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1989;

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

Answered 14/3/90

B273E
The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 586.

(b) 561.

(c) 266.

(2) Whites

Coloureds — 747 174,71 ha

Indians — 104 653,64 ha

— 52 788,95 ha

Teachers

123. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education: *Answered 14/3/90*

- (1) How many teachers on the staffs of secondary schools are teaching (a) Mathematics, (b) Physical Science and (c) Biology at Standard 8 to 10 level;

(2) what are the qualification levels of the above teachers in terms of college or university diplomas, university courses completed or university degrees;

(3) how many teachers of each of the above subjects resigned in 1989;

(4) what is the projected shortage of appropriately qualified teachers in each of the above subjects for 1990? *B285E*

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 1 537.

(b) 656.

(c) 1 347.

Completed
College or
University
Diplomas

Completed
University Degrees

Mathematics: 1 382
Physical Science: 235
Biology: 685

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) The information is not readily available.

(4) Mathematics: *581* 430
Physical Science: 220
Biology: 438

PE/ibhayi area: teachers

129. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education:

How many teachers at each specified school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth/ibhayi area have a (a) university degree, (b) three-year diploma, (c) matriculation certificate plus a diploma, (d) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate plus a diploma and (e) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate? *B294E*

Answered 14/3/90

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

School	Number of teachers					Total
	(a) Degree	(b) 3-year Diploma	(c)* Std 10 + Certificate	(d)* Lower than Std 10 + Certificate	(e)* Lower than Std 10	
Island Prim	—	8	1	1	—	2
Sivuyiseni Prim	—	4	15	6	—	29
Spenser Mabija Prim	—	4	10	3	—	17
Kwamagxaki Sek	7	12	6	—	—	25
Matodlana Prim	—	3	10	5	—	18
Bj Myyanda Prim	—	1	10	6	—	17
Enkuselweni Prim	—	1	10	—	—	11
Tamsanqa Sek	12	11	9	—	—	32
Mzomtsha Prim	—	2	3	12	—	17
WB Tshume Prim	—	1	13	4	—	18
Ezikweni Prim	—	2	6	6	1	15
Phakama Prim	—	—	17	5	—	22
Ebongweni Prim	1	1	11	5	—	18
Sevise Prim	—	4	7	10	—	17
Masibambani Sek	3	4	14	5	—	21
KK Ncwana Prim	—	5	7	—	—	12
Masakane Prim	—	2	7	8	—	17
Kayser Ngxwane Prim	—	—	10	8	—	18
Ilita Prim	—	2	14	7	—	23
Kwazakhele Sek	18	3	18	—	1	40
Inkqubela Prim	—	3	11	—	—	16
JK Zondi Prim	—	2	10	2	—	14
Bennyati Prim	—	—	4	10	—	14
Ilungelo Prim	—	4	11	1	1	17
Henry Ngiza Prim	—	1	15	4	—	20
Mzomtsundu Sek	4	10	18	—	—	32
Aaron Goadu Prim	—	7	7	1	—	15
Walmer Prim	1	1	11	9	—	22
John Masiza Prim	—	2	6	5	—	13
Sihembile Prim	—	1	11	3	—	15
Esitiyeni Prim	—	3	12	3	—	18
Emfundweni Prim	—	7	10	4	—	21
New Brighton Prim	—	1	1	2	1	4
Khwezi Lomso Compr	16	15	14	—	—	46
Loyiso Sek	12	7	20	—	—	39
Ndzondetelo Sek	8	4	17	—	—	29
Phakamisa Sek	8	6	11	—	—	25

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(1) (Continued)

Name of school	(a) Pupils	(b) Teachers	(c) Classrooms	(d) and (e) Seats	Platoon with
Mzimhlophe	946	23	22	1 024	—
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Pendla	693	17	16	807	—
Phakama	880	22	0	0	Enzomncane
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Samuel Nongogo	570	12	13	353	—
Sevisi	701	17	16	661	—
Sithembile	531	16	16	604	—
Stephen	—	—	—	—	—
Mzungula	720	18	16	796	—
Walmer	963	22	19	962	—
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Hawson 14/3/90

B273E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

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- (1) (a) 586.
(b) 561.
(c) 266.
(2) Whites — 747 174,71 ha
Coloureds — 104 653,64 ha
Indians — 52 788,95 ha

Teachers

123. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) How many teachers on the staffs of secondary schools are teaching (a) Mathematics, (b) Physical Science and (c) Biology at Standard 8 to 10 level;

- (2) what are the qualification levels of the above teachers in terms of college or university diplomas, university courses completed or university degrees;

- (3) how many teachers of each of the above subjects resigned in 1989;

- (4) what is the projected shortage of appropriately qualified teachers in each of the above subjects for 1990?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 1 537.
(b) 656.
(c) 1 347.

Completed College or University Diplomas

Individual University Courses

Completed University Degrees

Mathematics: 1 382
Physical Science: 235
Biology: 685

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hawson 14/3/90

(3) The information is not readily available.

- (4) Mathematics: 430
Physical Science: 220
Biology: 438

PE/Thayi area: teachers

129. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education:

How many teachers at each specified school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth/Thayi area have a (a) university degree, (b) three-year diploma, (c) matriculation certificate plus a diploma, (d) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate plus a diploma and (e) qualification lower than a matriculation certificate?

B294E

Hawson 14/3/90

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

School	Number of teachers					Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)*	(d)* Lower than Std 10 + Certificate	(e)* Lower than Std 10	
Island Prim	—	8	1	1	—	2
Sivuyiseni Prim	—	4	15	6	—	29
Spenser Mabija Prim	—	4	10	3	—	17
Kwamagxaki Sek	7	12	6	—	—	25
Matodlana Prim	—	3	10	5	—	18
BJ Mayanda Prim	—	1	10	6	—	17
Enkusewini Prim	—	1	10	—	—	1
Tamsanga Sek	—	11	9	—	—	32
Mzomtsha Prim	12	2	3	12	—	17
WB Tshume Prim	—	1	6	4	—	18
Ezkweni Prim	—	2	6	6	—	15
Phakama Prim	—	1	17	5	—	22
Ebongweni Prim	—	1	11	5	—	18
Sevise Prim	—	1	7	10	—	17
Masibambani Sek	—	4	14	—	—	21
KK Ncwana Prim	3	5	7	5	—	17
Masakane Prim	—	2	7	8	—	17
Kayser Ngxwane Prim	—	2	10	8	—	23
Ilita Prim	—	2	14	7	—	40
Kwazakhele Sek	18	3	18	—	1	40
Inkubela Prim	—	3	11	2	—	16
JK Zondi Prim	—	2	10	2	—	14
Benanyati Prim	—	2	4	10	—	14
Ilungelo Prim	—	4	11	1	—	17
Henry Ngiza Prim	—	1	15	4	—	20
Mzonisundu Sek	4	10	18	—	—	32
Aaron Goadu Prim	—	7	7	1	—	15
Walmer Prim	—	1	11	9	—	22
John Masiza Prim	—	2	6	5	—	13
Sithembile Prim	—	1	11	3	—	15
Esityeni Prim	—	1	12	3	—	18
Emfundweni Prim	—	7	10	4	—	21
New Brighton Prim	—	1	—	4	—	4
Khwezi Lomso Compr	—	15	14	—	—	46
Loyiso Sek	16	7	20	—	—	39
Ndzondelelo Sek	12	4	17	—	—	29
Phakamisa Sek	8	6	11	—	—	25

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. *Hansard 15/3/90*

- (a) The Magistrate, Piet Retief
(b) 25 August 1989
(c) Dr F J van der Sande, District Surgeon.
(d) Findings: "Subdural bleeding occipital area. Bruses back (? blunt instrument)? peritonitis. Shortened right leg with scar hip area? operation". Cause of death: "Subdural bleeding. Gall peritonitis." (Own translation.)

Own Affairs:

Municipality of PE: group areas inspectors

9. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

- (1) How many group areas inspectors had been appointed in the Port Elizabeth municipality as at the latest specified date for which information is available:
(2) whether he intends appointing any further inspectors; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) at what total cost:
(3) how many permits were granted by his Department in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in the (a) Port Elizabeth Central constituency and (b) Port Elizabeth municipal area during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available?

Hansard 15/3/90

B80E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) None. The Department of Local Government, Housing and Works is involved with the management of permits which function, as set out in section 21 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, was assigned to the said Department from 21 July 1989 for application in White Group Areas. This task is administered by 6 Housing Officers (Property Inspectors according to the Personnel Administrative Standard) of the said Department and the function is performed in the whole Eastern Cape region. It is furthermore a function of these Housing Officers to investigate

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

complaints of alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

- (2) No. There exist no need at this stage for the appointment of any additional Housing Officers. *Hansard 15/3/90*
(3) (a) Not available. Statistics are not kept according to constituencies.
(b) 26 since 21 July 1989 to 31 January 1990.

Group Areas Act infringements: regional offices

13. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

- (1) Whether regional offices of any Departments falling under the Administration: House of Assembly are being used as centres at which suspected Group Areas Act infringements may be reported; if so, (a) which such Departments are involved, (b) from what date has this procedure been effective, (c) where are these regional offices located, (d) how many staff, by office, are responsible for this activity, (e) how many cases, by office, have been reported since the inception of this procedure, (f) how many changes of contravening the Group Areas Act have been laid as a result of these reports and (g) what procedure has been followed regarding cases in respect of which charges were not laid;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hansard 15/3/90*

Hansard 15/3/90

B88E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) Yes.
(a) Department of Local Government, Housing and Works.
(b) 21 July 1989.
(c) Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria.
(d) Cape Town 11
Port Elizabeth 6
Kimberley 1
Bloemfontein 1
Durban 9
Johannesburg 13
Pretoria 5

(c) Cape Town 513

Port Elizabeth 108

Kimberley 12

Bloemfontein 0

Durban 348

Johannesburg 192

Pretoria 76

(1) None. *Hansard 15/3/90*

(g) In such a case the complainant as well as the alleged transgressor are visited to establish the validity of the complaint and if valid, attempts are being made to reach an agreement through negotiations.

(2) No.

White local authorities: debts

28. Dr P J GOUS asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government: *262*

Whether over the latest specified period of five years for which information is available the State had to accept responsibility for the debt of White local authorities by means of (a) payments and (b) guarantees to institutions; if so, what are the relevant details? B256E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: *Hansard 15/3/90*

Own affairs local government functions have only been assigned to me as from 1 April 1989.

(a) No.

(b) No.

Education Departments: stationary

45. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any stationery is provided by the provincial education departments falling under his Department for the use of (a) primary and (b) secondary school pupils; if not, why not; if so, what stationery is provided to each (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupil?

(2) whether paper is provided by the said departments for the printing of internal examination papers at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools; if not, why not; if so, how much paper is provided in respect of each (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupil? B397E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Hansard 15/3/90*

Transvaal, Cape and Orange Free State (1) and (2)

(a) and (b) Yes,

(i) and (ii) as required and within the limits of the school's financial allocation;

Natal

(1) and (2)

(a) and (b) No, *Hansard 15/3/90*

(i) and (ii) a monetary allocation is made available to each school to purchase its own requirements.

Students qualified as teachers

46. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many White students graduated at the end of 1989 as fully qualified teachers from each of the (a) teacher-training colleges and (b) universities falling under his Department? *Hansard 15/3/90* B398E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) * Paarlse Onderwyskollege 61
Wellingtonse Onderwyskollege 77
Port Elizabeth College of Education 50
Cape Town College of Education 63
Barkly House 42
Edgewood College of Education 166
Durbanse Onderwyskollege 75
Bloemfontein Teachers' College 133
Onderwyskollege Pretoria 347
Onderwyskollege Goudstad 287
Onderwyskollege Potchefstroom 206
Johannesburg College of Education 254
Pretoria College of Education 74

(b) * Orange Free State

Natal 202
Rhodes 232
Rand Afrikaans 61
Witwatersrand 241
Port Elizabeth 291
Potchefstroom 138
Pretoria 273
Cape Town 367
Stellenbosch 205
South Africa 388
499

* include all education students who completed their initial training.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

Hansard 15/3/90

- (a) The Magistrate, Piet Retief
- (b) 25 August 1989
- (c) Dr F J van der Sande, District Surgeon.
- (d) Findings: "Subdural bleeding occipital area. Bruises back (? blunt instrument)? beaten. Perforation gall-bladder + gall peritonitis. Shortened right leg with scar hip area? operation". Cause of death: "Subdural bleeding. Gall peritonitis." (Own translation.)

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Hansard 15/3/90

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

B80E

- (1) None. The Department of Local Government, Housing and Works is involved with the management of permits which function, as set out in section 21 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, was assigned to the said Department from 21 July 1989 for application in White Group Areas. This task is administered by 6 Housing Officers (Property Inspectors according to the Personnel Administrative Standard) of the said Department and the function is performed in the whole Eastern Cape region. It is furthermore a function of these Housing Officers to investigate

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

complaints of alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

(2) No. There exist no need at this stage for the appointment of any additional Housing Officers. *Hansard 15/3/90*

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(b) 26 since 21 July 1989 to 31 January 1990.

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(1) Whether regional offices of any Departments falling under the Administration: House of Assembly are being used as centres at which suspected Group Areas Act infringements may be reported; if so,

80

- (a) from what date has this procedure been effective, (c) where are these regional offices located, (d) how many staff, (e) how many cases, by office, have been reported since the inception of this procedure, (f) how many changes of contravention the Group Areas Act have been laid as a result of these reports and (g) what procedure has been followed regarding cases in respect of which charges were not laid:

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hansard 15/3/90*

Hansard 15/3/90

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

B88E

(1) Yes.

(a) Department of Local Government, Housing and Works.

(b) 21 July 1989.

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Port Elizabeth 6
Kimberley 1
Bloemfontein 1
Durban 1
Johannesburg 9
Pretoria 13
5

(e) Cape Town 513

Port Elizabeth 108

Kimberley 12

Bloemfontein 0

Durban 348

Johannesburg 192

Pretoria 76

(f) None. *Hansard 15/3/90*

(g) In such a case the complainant as well as the alleged transgressor are visited to establish the validity of the complaint and if valid, attempts are being made to reach an agreement through negotiations.

(2) No.

White local authorities: debts

28. Dr P J GOUS asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Whether over the latest specified period of five years for which information is available the State had to accept responsibility for the debt of White local authorities by means of (a) payments and (b) guarantees to institutions; if so, what are the relevant details? B256E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: *Hansard 15/3/90*

Own affairs local government functions have only been assigned to me as from 1 April 1989.

(a) No.

(b) No.

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(1) Whether any stationery is provided by the provincial education departments falling under his Department for the use of (a) primary and (b) secondary school pupils; if not, why not; if so, what stationery is provided to each (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupil?

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Hansard 15/3/90*

Transvaal, Cape and Orange Free State

(1) and (2)

(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) as required and within the limits of the school's financial allocation:

Natal

(1) and (2)

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Onderwyskollege Potchefstroom 206
Johannesburg College of Education 254
Pretoria College of Education 74

(b) * Orange Free State 202
Natal 232
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Rand Afrikans 241
Witwatersrand 291
Port Elizabeth 138
Potchefstroom 273
Pretoria 367
Cape Town 205
Stellenbosch 388
South Africa 499

* include all education students who completed their initial training.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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Hansard 15/3/90

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Hansard 15/3/90

B80E

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Hansard 15/3/90

B88E

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(e) Cape Town 513
Port Elizabeth 108
Kimberley 12
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Durban 348
Johannesburg 192
Pretoria 76

Hansard 15/3/90

(f) None. *Hansard 15/3/90*

(g) In such a case the complainant as well as the alleged transgressor are visited to establish the validity of the complaint and if valid, attempts are being made to reach an agreement through negotiations.

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The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: *Hansard 15/3/90*

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(a) No.
(b) No.

Education Departments: stationery

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Hansard 15/3/90

Hansard 15/3/90

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *Hansard 15/3/90*

Transvaal, Cape and Orange Free State

(1) and (2)
(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) as required and within the limits of the school's financial allocation.

Natal
(1) and (2)

(a) and (b) No, *Hansard 15/3/90*
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Wellingtonse Onderwyskollege 77
Port Elizabeth College of Education 50
Cape Town College of Education 63
Barkly House 42
Edgewood College of Education 166
Durbanse Onderwyskollege 75
Bloemfontein Teachers' College 133
Onderwyskollege Pretoria 347
Onderwyskollege Goudstad 287
Onderwyskollege Potchefstroom 206
Johannesburg College of Education 254
Pretoria College of Education 74

(b) * Orange Free State 202
Natal 232
Rhodes 61
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Witwatersrand 291
Port Elizabeth 138
Potchefstroom 273
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Cape Town 205
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South Africa 499

* include all education students who completed their initial training.

City tops 'areas' protests

CMR T-15 16/3/90

80

Political Staff

MOST complaints in connection with alleged Group Areas Act contraventions came from Cape Town, it was revealed in Parliament yesterday.

The Minister of the Budget and Local Government in the House of Assembly, Mr Amie Venter, disclosed that 513 cases had been investigated in the city, but said not a single charge had been laid by the police.

He was replying to written questions from the MP for Pine-

lands, Mr Jasper Walsh, and the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr Eddie Trent.

He said of the 1 249 alleged contraventions investigated countrywide, 513 were in Cape Town, 348 in Durban, 192 in Johannesburg, 108 in Port Elizabeth, 76 in Pretoria and 12 in Kimberley.

Mr Venter said regional offices of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works had appointed housing officers (property inspectors), and it was

one of their functions to investigate complaints of alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

He said there were 46 such inspectors — 13 in Johannesburg, 11 in Cape Town, nine in Durban, six in Port Elizabeth, five in Pretoria, and one each in Bloemfontein and Kimberley.

Mr Venter said the inspectors had been operative since July 21, 1989.

He added that if a contravention was reported both the com-

plainant and the alleged transgressor were visited to establish the validity of the complaint.

If the complaint was valid "attempts are made to reach an agreement through negotiation".

Commenting on the minister's reply, Mr Walsh said the time had come to admit that government could not enforce Group Areas legislation.

He said the fact that no charges had been laid indicated that the Act was dead. The appointment of the inspectors and

investigations, represented an enormous waste of resources at a time when health care, education and housing were suffering from neglect.

Mr Walsh said the officials were totally under-employed, as on average they had conducted 27 investigations since they were appointed. This meant four a month.

"Hopefully the minister and his party recognise there is no place for such blatantly racist legislation in the new South Africa."

Challenge to retail developers foreseen in residential areas shift

The expected repeal of the Group Areas Act, which must inevitably lead to a shift in residential patterns, will provide big challenges for developers in retail property.

This is the view of Mr Douglas Band, chief executive of the CNA Gallo group and recently-appointed chief executive of Argus Holdings and chairman of Argus Newspapers, in his assessment of the challenges ahead for the retail market.

In the latest issue of Retail Property Update of Anglo American Property Services (Ampros), Mr Band says: "The current high emphasis on investment in middle and upper income shopping complexes will not necessarily meet the needs of the burgeoning market segments which are presently artificially excluded from choosing where to live.

"As the artificial and legal restrictions crumble things have to change. It seems to me that in a 'free' South Africa there will be a pressing need to be innovative and quickly responsive to change."

"Looking at turnovers, the Gallo chief executive believes this year could be 'moderately tougher'.

The Government's determination to

Property & Construction

FRANK JEANS



be more vigorous in inflation control will in the short to middle term have an impact on the consumer's pocket.

He has little doubt, though, that the longer term benefits of such a policy will be good for the country and its consumers and, thus, retailers.

Mr Grahame Lindop, national leasing director of Ampros, expects retail rents to outpace inflation this year.

Although the Ampros retail portfolio totalling 347 835 sq m countrywide is virtually fully let, renewals will be done at higher levels — particularly in centres which have been revamped.

"As always, good locations will stand up to rental increases," says Mr Lindop.

The downside, however, is that business will be "tougher for everyone", with new deals more difficult to conclude.

CA 11 1-14-15 22/3/90
Land Acts have done most damage 80

NO other Acts in a long and depressing list of apartheid laws had done as much harm to South Africans as the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, DP spokesman on agriculture Mr Errol Moorcroft said yesterday.

He said in debate on the agricultural development vote that they, along with the Group Areas Act, were the most glaringly discriminatory laws affecting agriculture and the DP called for their repeal.

They had caused vast numbers of South Africans to be dispossessed of their birthright and had given rise to two resistance movements.

There could be no greater threat to white landowners than a law which made land ownership the exclusive privilege of an exclusive group.

Mr P T Steyn (NP Winburg) said the Department of Agricultural Development should narrow the focus of its aid programmes to concentrate on white communities suffering from backlogs.

The aim should be to save not only farmers from going under, but entire rural communities as well.

Mr Giel Malherbe (NP Wellington) said sequestration was a process happening in all sectors of the economy and one could not reason that it should not be allowed to happen in agriculture. — Sapa

REDISTRIBUTION of land is essential to redress the social, political and economic inequalities in South Africa.

This is the view of ANC researcher, Tessa Marcus, who delivered a paper on "Property Relations and the Land Question" at a recent conference about rural land hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

Marcus, like other ANC thinkers, sees the history of black dispossession of land as the starting point for examining the land question.

"The African majority has been dispossessed of their land. Only when we examine how to redress this history can we begin to resolve the problems," Marcus says.

The right to own and work the land was a white privilege.

"In a post-apartheid South Africa, we cannot continue to allow the land to be in the hands of a minority."

Rack-renting

Marcus says the first step is to get rid of all apartheid laws which restrict land ownership. These include the Land Act, the Group Areas Act and laws which restrict people to the homelands.

But she says removing these laws is not enough.

Their repeal would result in the spread of various forms of tenancy — allowing an opportunity for exploitation such as rack-renting.

This would mean resources would be invested in rent which would not circulate to the benefit of society as a whole.

Marcus believes that passively waiting for market forces to effect a change in land ownership is not sufficient, as few blacks would be able to afford to buy land: the price would become highly inflationary.

"Very few blacks will become

Land reform must give people power

22-28/3/90 South Africa
The redistribution of land is central to the success of the national democratic revolution, says ANC researcher, Tessa Marcus. But redistribution alone is not enough, she says. CHIARA CARTER reports:

landowners if apartheid barriers were done away with tomorrow," she says.

"We need radical and affirmative action.

"There has to be state intervention to ensure that land reform addresses the needs of the majority who need to be empowered," she says.

Marcus emphasises that such reform is a "incredibly complex, long-term process".

It is also not just an economic question but involves national interests and socio-political factors.

"There is no one immediate solution. Many interests are involved in the issue. Agriculture is a political and national question. It is also not just a rural matter. The high unemployment rate, for example, is related to the land issue.

"We need an agrarian reform strategy which takes into account national concerns and rural social interests — women, workers and peasants."

While Marcus believes the state will have to nationalise land, she



Tessa Marcus, ANC researcher

PICT: YUNUS MOHAMED

points out that there are many different ways of redistributing land. The process does not have to disrupt the economy seriously, although "no-one anticipates that the changes will be smooth going".

A question which will have to be examined is whether land should be expropriated or owners compensated.

Most colonial states where independence was negotiated have compensation clauses written into the terms of the negotiated settlement. This has seriously retarded land reform in Zimbabwe, for instance.

This is especially true if owners must be compensated with money instead of government bonds.

Marcus rejects suggestions that nationalisation be confined to "unused land".

She points out that this is often being used by black squatters and is, in any event, not the best land.

In her discussion paper at the conference, she argued that, instead, the state must tackle the "heart of the problem — the rich land".

She believes nationalisation of the land does not mean that private enterprise cannot continue on that land, although this might suit some farmers who are deeply in debt.

In such a scenario, all land relations are changed to tenancy — with the state able to control the terms in the interests of the majority.

Marcus says, however, that as long as relations in the sector are dominated by white monopoly capital interests, small peasant farmers will — like those white farmers already

forced off the land — suffer because they have smaller units and less capital.

She totally rejects the argument that any nationalisation will undermine production "efficiency" that would lead to serious effects on domestic consumption and export industry.

"Of course, it is essential to ensure that production is not disrupted. Everyone must eat, and eat better than under apartheid. But how do we measure productivity?" she asks.

The key to her argument is that the present agriculture system is wasteful in terms of environmental and human resources.

"It is a myth that white farming is efficient in terms of production, labour or the environment," she says.

Because of mechanisation, the farm workforce has become increasingly exploited.

"The incredible investment in machinery has not been matched by a similar investment in labour.

Not enough

"Increasingly, workers have been pushed off farms which have been merged to form larger units of production. There has been a concomitant casualisation of labour, with farms using increasing numbers of "super-exploitable labour" — children, women, migrant workers and convicts.

"Not all white farmers are bad, but those who have enlightened policies are a drop in the ocean," says Marcus.

She emphasises that land redistribution alone is not enough.

The redistribution must be part of a broader agrarian reform which encompasses issues such as the size of land units, tools, labour and skills.

She also believes that, if we are to avoid land reform falling victim to political expediency, it is essential to organise in the rural areas.

"Zimbabwe is a very different case, but what can be learnt from the failure of peasant interests to have a strong voice in the political process is the urgent need for rural people to organise," she says.

For Marcus, as the land issue was the base for white minority rule, so the success of the national democratic revolution hinges upon it being successfully resolved.

(Tessa Marcus is the author of the book, "Modernising Super-Exploitation", which examines the impact of mechanisation on farm-workers in South Africa.)



Child labourers on a farm in Klawer

Request to
contest Act
is refused

By Celeste Louw

A Johannesburg
magistrate yester-
day refused a re-
quest to have a case
referred to the
Rand Supreme
Court to contest the
validity of the
Group Areas Pro-
clamations.

The magistrate,
Mr H Verhoef, ruled
that One One Five
Prospine (Pty)
Ltd, Mr Clive
Keppler of Bryan-
ston and Mr Ismail
Mayet of Mayfair
West would stand
trial in the Johan-
nesburg Magis-
trate's Court.

Mr Keppler and
the company are ac-
cused of illegally al-
lowing Mr Mayet to
live in a whites-only
area.

The hearing was
postponed to May 8.

Whites asked to help uphold Act

175 Group Areas cases being probed

Whites had a responsibility to protect their own Areas in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Local Government, Mr Amie Venter, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to debate on the Local Government vote, he also

said that the Government recognised the right to freedom of association and dissociation, and was striving for a situation in which a person could live and work where he wanted to without contravening a law.

Although Group Areas complaints were investigated with

understanding for the particular circumstances of each case, it was still the duty of the Ministers' Council to promote community development for those who wanted it.

"The Ministers' Council has created the mechanism to carry out this directive but the public also has a responsibility to protect its own residential areas and to accept co-responsibility for this."

Mr Venter said that between July last year, when his department took over Group Areas functions, and March 9 this year, about 1 450 complaints had been made to the department.

None had been referred for legal action, 160 had been found to be unjustified and about 175 were being followed up.

Officials appointed to investigate and deal with complaints had been specially chosen and were skilled at negotiation.

"They are not Group Areas inspectors ... They have respect for privacy and the personal rights of people." — Sapa.

Scrapping Land Acts 'will not achieve much'

THE process of land reform in SA had to extend further than simply scrapping the Land Acts, Development Bank of SA CE Simon Brand said at the weekend.

Opening the Transvaal regional congress of the SA Chamber of Business, Brand said eliminating or changing laws which were preventing blacks owning property in most of the country would not achieve much.

Attention would also have to be given to "such institutional matters as the role of the Land Bank in supporting land purchases by new entrants, and the support of such a land reform programme through more equal access to agricul-

ALAN FINE

tural support services and facilities, such as research and extension services, rural roads and markets for inputs and products."

Brand used these proposals to back his appeal for a considered, unemotional debate on the future of the economy. (80) (SECRET)

There was clear evidence of the failure of classical socialism and the nationalisation debate was sterile, Brand said. (SECRET)

Business and other establishment groups had to recognise there were real misgivings in the black community

about the degree of concentration of ownership and control in the economy.

Discussions about future economic policy would be usefully directed to ways in which the resources already at the command of the public sector could be used for correcting backlogs and disparities in the provision of services and facilities. 8/10/90 2613/90

In this process it would become clear that privatising activities which could be handled more effectively by the private sector would release resources which could be directed specifically at the reduction of disparities and backlogs, Brand said.

Govt 'could lead opinion against Group Areas Act'

Sto-
27/3/90 By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

The majority of South Africans would accept the abolition of the Group Areas Act if the Government took the lead in repealing this cornerstone of apartheid, according to the Urban Foundation.

In a report released today, the foundation concluded that discriminatory laws were the key obstacle to negotiations of a new political dispensation and the development of prosperous and harmonious cities and towns.

The document, the first in a series based on research conducted over four years, included detailed proposals for effective urban growth and development.

Key findings included:

- The de facto integration of neighbourhoods was not simply caused by housing shortages, but was largely a market-oriented response to the inefficiencies of an urban system governed by the Group Areas Act.
- White resistance to racial integration was much smaller than generally believed and was largely due to a fear of neighbourhood decline and uncertainty about the legal status of areas.
- The Group Areas Act had failed to ensure segregated residential living, while international evidence suggested that laws were not necessary to ensure broadly homogeneous neighbourhoods.
- The introduction of free settlement areas was a dangerous experiment which would create urban ghettos.
- Current Government policy on group areas lacked overall direction. In spite of minor adjustments, the Government would probably continue to "muddle through" the existing legal framework based on the retention of legally enforced residential and racial segregation.

● See Page 19.

Most would accept scrapping of Group Areas study find

Argus 27/3/70
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Most South Africans would accept the abolition of the Group Areas Act if the government was to take the lead in repealing this cornerstone of apartheid, according to the Urban Foundation.

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ket-oriented response to the inefficiencies of an urban system governed by the Group Areas Act.

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● The Group Areas Act had failed to ensure segregated residential living, while international evidence suggested that laws were not necessary to ensure broadly homogeneous neighbourhoods.

● The introduction of free-settlement areas was a dangerous experiment which would create urban ghettos.

● Government policy on group areas lacked overall direction. In spite of minor adjustments, the government would probably continue to "muddle through" the existing legal framework based on the retention of legally enforced residential and racial segregation.

In comments based on the group areas policy document released yesterday, Foundation urbanisation executive director Anne Bernstein said the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act was a critical first step in changes needed to create cities better able to provide jobs, services and shelter for an expanding population.

She said the group areas and free settlement laws were stifling SA's cities. Urban realities were rising unemployment, housing shortages, low economic growth, growing urban debt, lack of services and facilities, an education crisis, the collapse of health care, political instability in the townships and an inefficient urban structure.

The document is part of four years of research and policy work — in conjunction with the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation — on residential segregation.

The document, which has been handed to the Free Settlement Board, noted the Foundation's opposition to the advertised area in cen-

No substitute for open cities

b/Daw 28/3/90

ADELE BALETA

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tral Johannesburg under consideration as a free settlement area. Noting the ambiguity of official policy, the problems of timing and the need to address white fears, it said there was no easy or problem-free path to residential reform.

Bernstein argued the maintenance of the Group Areas Act was the core policy and legal obstacle to effective urban management of the 1990s. Free settlement laws were unlikely to bring change on the required scale. A delay in repealing the Act would also undermine and overload the process of negotiations to a new constitution.

However, Bernstein emphasised the abolition of racial laws could not alone guarantee a vibrant urban environment. Urban opportunities needed to be grasped. These included: normal land and housing markets; the enhanced development of small businesses; the investment potential of compact, deregulated cities and private sector/community development projects.

Bernstein said group areas planning had limited the ability of cities

to operate as efficient economic entities. The legacy was parcels of disused land located in central areas and land use mismatches where rigid, sectoral structuring led to expensive commuting patterns. It had also resulted in the distortion of residential property markets where the price of land was differ-

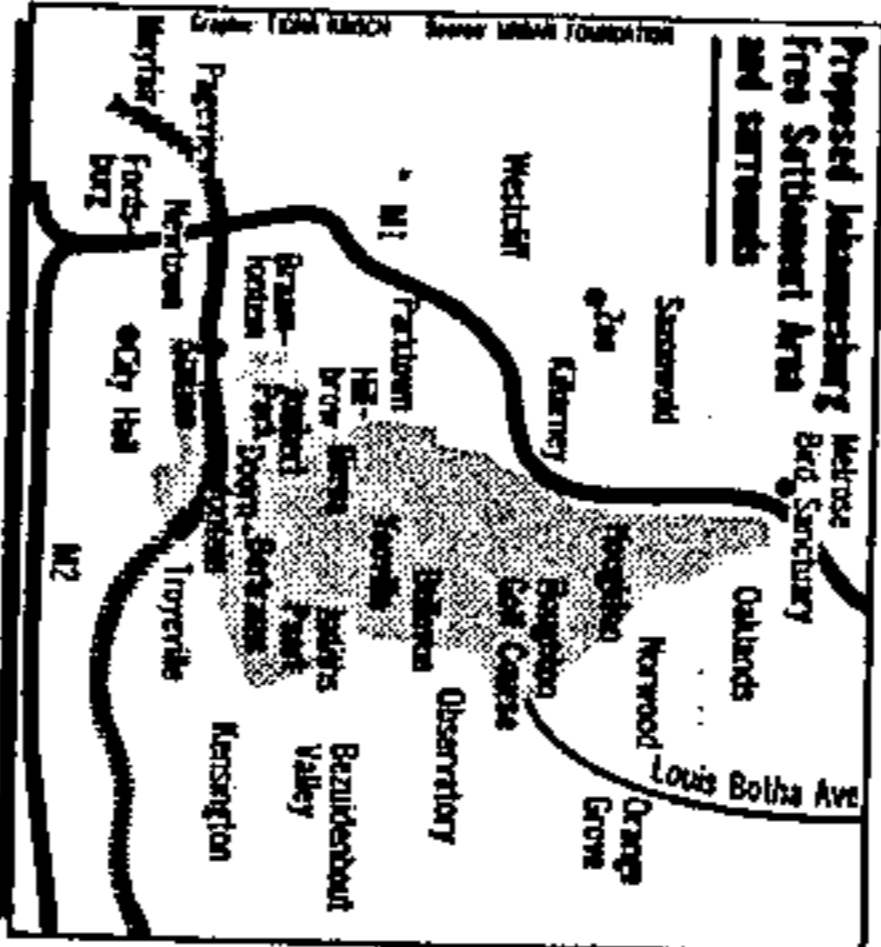
entially affected by variable supply constraints in the declaration of group areas, and where black housing shortages were accompanied by white housing surpluses.

The distortion of commercial markets caused a mismatch between optimal trading locations and enforced residential locations of (black) informal sector traders, product distribution inefficiencies and costs of entry problems for small entrepreneurs.

She said free settlement areas legislation was "unworkable" and diverted attention from major issues facing the cities, where populations would double within 15 or 20 years.

The proposed Johannesburg free settlement area failed to include surrounding areas — Hillbrow, Mayfair, Fordsburg, Kensington and Troyeville — where research had shown whites favoured desegregation.

The legislation had not taken into account demographic trends and housing market forces which showed there would be increasing pressures towards racial-residential change, even if it was unlikely to occur on a



massive scale. As Harare and Windhoek had found, the effects of scraping residential segregation were not dramatic, and changes took time. The Urban Foundation estimated about 10% of urban blacks were in a financial position to move into areas reserved for other race groups. "If the pressure is concentrated in a few limited free settlement areas, it is a foregone conclusion they will become almost entirely black areas."

Expanding the boundaries of free settlement areas would also not solve the problem. There was no clarity concerning the existence, nature and voting powers of the management committee system envisaged in terms of the Act or the financial implications.

Rather than concentrate on spending part of a budgeted R1bn on allocating land to racially planned and inefficient cities, the Urban Foundation believed government should commit itself to residential freedom, a free property market, neighbourhood quality and upgrading, and democratically formulated "rules" to prevent the decline of urban neighbourhoods.

"We are firmly convinced the abolition of the Group Areas Act is an essential and achievable policy change for the country and will focus the Foundation's efforts on achieving this," the document concluded.

FW to disclose group areas plan soon

MIKE ROBERTSON

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk said yesterday he would disclose details of government's plans concerning the Group Areas Act and continued enforced segregation of schools in his Budget vote in two weeks' time. *BIDAM 28/3/90*

De Klerk was responding in Parliament to Ken Andrew (DP Gardens) who asked him if government regarded the Group Areas Act and enforced segregation at schools as being elements of statutory apartheid.

In response to an earlier question from Andrew — on whether it was government's intention to remove the remains of statutory apartheid — De Klerk said apartheid was a purely political concept which neither appeared nor was defined anywhere in SA's legislation.

De Klerk said in his 17 years in Parliament he had never used the word apartheid

in a positive sense, nor had he ever defended the concept of apartheid.

If Andrew meant the removal of discrimination on the basis of race or colour, it was government's declared view that this was unacceptable and had to be eliminated.

"As this is a continuous process, of which certain aspects have important constitutional implications, and is subject to future negotiations, no specific date or time-scale can be attached to it. It is certainly the intention of government to move rapidly."

Government's point of departure in regard to group areas and separate schools was that the diversity of the SA population had to be taken into account and the rights of minorities effectively protected.

To Page 2

FW's plan *BIDAM 28/3/90*

"Against this background government does not regard the concept of a community life as discriminatory in itself, provided it is not established or maintained at the expense of other communities, or to their disadvantage.

"The question of residential areas and schools is related to this. Government is in favour of steps which will bring about an own community life on a non-discriminatory basis. Methods of achieving this will form part of the constitutional negotiating process," he said.

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From Page 1

The Urban Foundation announced yesterday it would focus its efforts on securing the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act.

It released the first policy document from four years of research into the effects of residential segregation.

It said group areas legislation, apart from being unworkable, affected the private sector through its impact on the efficiency of firms, the well-being of their employees and taxation liabilities.

● See Pages 4 and 8

Scrapping of Group Areas is key to progress in SA

Sowetan 28/3/90

FOCUS

THE abolition of the Group Areas Act is the critical first step in a process of tackling the structural changes necessary to create more efficient, equitable and compact cities better able to provide jobs, services and shelter for an expanding population.

This is according to the Urban Foundation, which yesterday released the first of a number of reports on an overall urbanisation strategy for South Africa.

The project, led by the Foundation's executive director of urbanisation, Ms Ann Bernstein, involved four years of research conducted in conjunction with the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation (PSC).

The document presents a grave picture of the socio-economic hardships caused by race discrimination, analyses past and current Government policy on the Group Areas Act and presents detailed proposals for an effective urban policy in the wake of the abolition of apartheid laws.

Belief

Based on the belief that South Africa's future will be decided in the cities, it calls for the immediate abolition of the Group Areas Act and the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

The Foundation says the Government should commit itself to the following principles:

- * Residential freedom;
- * The establishment of a free property market in the country's urban areas;
- * The preservation of neighbourhood quality and environmental upgrading;
- * The enforcement of democratically formulated legislation and municipal bylaws to prevent the decline of urban conditions;
- * A pro-active urban policy at national and local level to protect,

Sowetan Correspondent Esme van der Merwe reports on the Urban Foundation's detailed proposals for an effective urban development policy, for which the repeal of discriminatory laws - particularly the Group Areas Act - is an urgent necessity.

preserve and extend the public and private investment in South Africa's inner cities.

These principles are in direct contradiction with the Group Areas Act and other existing laws.

The Government should therefore repeal the Act as a matter of urgency.

To prevent any insecurity in the interim, the Government should take the necessary legal steps to ensure that no further prosecutions are made under the Group Areas Act, and that all permit applications under the Act are granted.

The report says the importance of national political leadership in the process of reform should not be underestimated.

Benefits

"If Government were to take the lead, commit itself to the abolition of the Group Areas Act and place this reform measure in the context of a new urban policy and the benefits for all South Africans of such an approach, we believe it would be possible to manage this difficult period of transition in our cities effectively and with a broad base of public support."

The abolition of the Act is likely to increase security in urban areas, alleviate the housing shortage, encourage investment and upgrading of inner-city neighbourhoods and prevent the further decline of existing investments and public environments.

The private sector will actively support the abolition of the Group Areas Act. The PSC has already found considerable private sector interest in non-racial urban development projects. For example, proposals for economically self-sustaining development in inner-Johannesburg have been favourably received by potential investors.

Similarly, plans for mixed

"corridors" between existing group areas in Durban and Johannesburg have received support.

The report stresses that the scrapping of racial laws must be seen as the necessary first step in the development of a comprehensive policy for urban areas.

Such a new policy should include:

* A pro-active policy of urban development designed to reconstruct the cities and take advantage of investment opportunities in a non-racial urban environment;

* New local government struc-

tures with boundaries drawn on functional and not racial lines, reflecting the socio-economic integration and inter-dependence of cities;

* Sound metropolitan planning, service provision and government which will replace administrative duplication and artificially imposed racial division;

* The recognition that a "capital and skills-hungry" society is essential to use all existing resources and investments;

* The promotion of the concept of, for example, a charter of neighbourhood rights and responsibilities which emphasises the ways in which communities, business and local authorities can come together to enhance the quality of neighbourhood environments.



Evictions like this can end.

Scrapping of Group Areas is key to progress in SA

Sowetan
28/3/90

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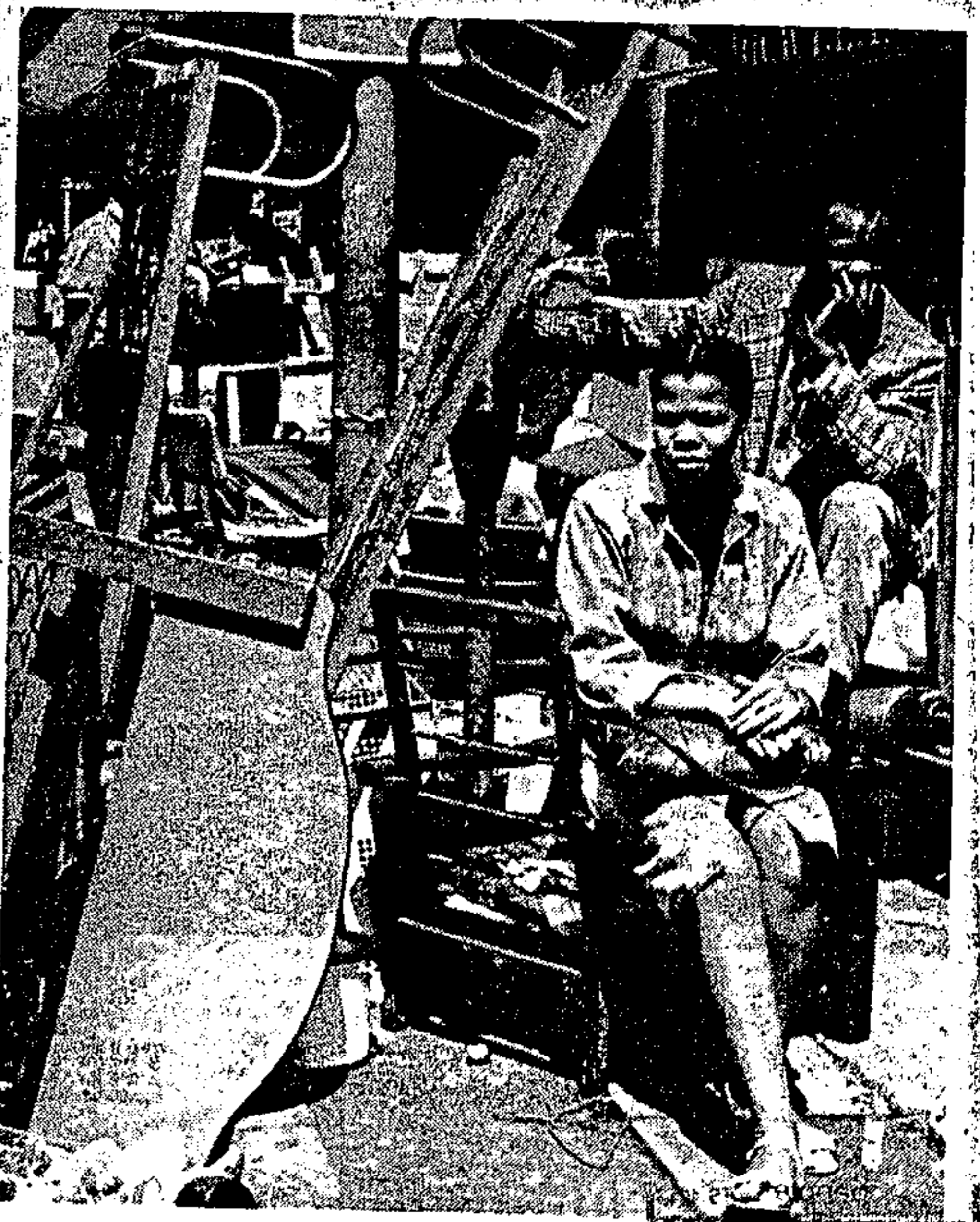
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Evictions like this can end.

Recipe for inter- group conflict

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South
29/12 - 4/4/90

From MONO BADELA
JOHANNESBURG. — THE
abolition of the Group Areas Act
is a necessary first step in building
cities that can serve South Africa
in the 1990's.

This is but one of the findings con-
tained in a 56-page study undertaken
by the Urban Foundation into future
urban policies.

The report suggests that a decision
by the government to repeal the act
should be taken as a "matter of urgen-
cy".

The report states that the Group Ar-
eas Act is a fundamental structure of
South African society.

It is one of the key "building blocks"
of the present constitutional, adminis-
trative, social and political system.

The report suggests there could be
little doubt that the State President's
search for a new, negotiated constitu-
tion for the country places the Group
Areas Act firmly on the national
agenda.

The report, which arose from a four-
year research project by the Private
Sector Council on Urbanization, leads
to the conclusion that racial legislation
and in particular the Group Areas Act
were the key obstacles to effective ur-
ban growth and development.

It says success in South Africa's
national search for a new and accept-
able constitution.

The abolition of the Group Areas
Act was a "necessary first step".

The main reason for the abolition of
the Act, the report says, is that it is
not functioning.

It says the Group Areas Act has been
rejected by a majority of South
Africans. It has been overtaken by

events, and economic and population
growth undermine its efficacy daily.

"The reality of urban South Africa is
that the Group Areas Act is no longer
able to contain black South Africans
to pre-selected, separate urban areas
and will increasingly become a legal
anachronism," the report continues.

It says the main benefits of the repeal
of the act would be:

- General clarity as to the future
trajectory of change in the country's
urban systems, specifically in the
direction of normalisation and gover-
nance by market forces.



OUTRAGED: Mr Witbooi demonstrates how a
municipal official grabbed his daughter Yvonne,
18 months, before tossing her into the sand. His
wife Katrina holds her

- The freeing of energies in public
and private sectors to attend to the
more pressing issues of promoting so-
cially and economically vibrant ur-
banisation and urban development.

The report says the main costs of
maintaining the Act include the con-
tinuance of broader political conflicts
which the Act tends to crystallise and
symbolise.

It also avoids the emerging urban re-
alities and the mounting costs of
eventually attending to these realities.

Freedom

The report says there are great risks
attached to the experimental Free Set-
tlement option and the increased
politicisation of urban issues which
lessen the chances of their resolution.

The report proposes that the gov-
ernment should commit itself to the
principles of residential freedom, the
establishment of a free property mar-
ket in the country's urban areas, the
preservation of neighbourhood quality
and environmental upgrading.

It calls for a proactive urban policy
at national and local level to protect,
preserve and extend public and private
investment in South Africa's inner
cities.

To prevent any insecurity in the in-
terim, the report proposes that the
government should take the necessary
legal steps to ensure that no further
prosecutions take place under the Act.

The Act creates an inward, group-
oriented consciousness which in turn
is one of the bases for race-based
political mobilisation and intergroup
conflict, the report says.



MISERY: Mrs Mina Meels in her plastic and
cardboard shack at Bloekombos

Review of Group Areas Act 'is imminent'

Star 30/3/90 The Star Bureau (80)

WASHINGTON — The South African Government was taking a hard look at the four remaining major laws of apartheid to see how much apartheid could be dismantled before constitutional negotiations started later this year, Pretoria's ambassador to Washington, Dr Piet Koornhof, said.

Addressing the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, Dr Koornhof said the announcement of imminent developments concerning the Group Areas Act meant that the review of this law was not far off.

He said the Population Registration Act, which would probably be the last apartheid law to

go, dealt with voting rights, so it would be more suitable to deal with it at the negotiating table.

He expressed the hope the new constitution of South Africa would borrow heavily from the US constitution, which effectively protected minority rights with strong rights for individuals and with its many checks and balances of political power. Referring to the possibility of US financial support for the ANC, Dr Koornhof said the organisation and others needed the opportunity to gain political experience and prepare for negotiations.

Support for such organisations would be in the best interests of negotiations provided that all groups, who committed themselves to suspending violence, received such assistance.

Scrapping Group Areas Act 'not enough' ⁽⁸⁰⁾

4 May 303 - 4/4/90

By HILARY JOFFE

THE Urban Foundation has finally concluded that the Group Areas Act is a bad idea and should go. It would have been more than a little disconcerting if the liberal foundation had come to any other conclusion.

After all, the private sector interests it represents have expressed their opposition to the legislation often enough. And the UF itself has been calling for a new approach to South Africa's cities for some time.

But what is probably more important about this week's statement on Group Areas by the UF is its contention that abolishing the Act is not enough.

What the UF and the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation want to see is "more efficient, equitable and com-

pact cities better able to provide jobs, services and shelter for an expanding population". This in a context in which the population of South Africa's cities will more than double in the next 15 to 20 years.

In the first of its reports on "Policies for a new urban future", the UF and the Private Sector Council note the Act is the core policy and legal obstacle to "effective urban management for the 1990s". But, they add, "The abolition of racial laws is essential but cannot alone guarantee a healthy, vibrant urban environment with improved neighbourhood quality and amenities".

The UF's argument is that only a well-managed urban policy designed to encourage investment in the cities and enhance the quality of the environment can protect city dwellers of all races. Changing demographic and political realities (with, for example, hardly a suburb in Johannesburg which does not have black residents) make it unlikely that retaining the Act will protect white interests.

The UF calls on the government to commit itself to residential freedom and a free property market. It calls for neighbourhood upgrading programmes and the enforcement of democratically formulated "rules" to prevent the decline of urban neighbourhoods.



By DAVID JACKSON

THE PUSH for the repeal of the Group Areas Act received a major boost this week from the Urban Foundation.

In an important policy document — the result of four years of research — the foundation said there could be no interim strategy or halfway stages in the scrapping of the Act.

Group areas had to go immediately as an essential "first step".

Success in the cities was a "critical component" in the national search for a new and acceptable constitution and the Act should be removed instead of "overloading" the negotiation agenda.

Said Urban Foundation chief executive Sam van Coller: "The longer we delay, the more difficult it will be to get to grips with the developmental requirements of the cities.

"We don't see South Africa sitting in the one-policy option of

Scrap Group Areas as first step toward new SA, says foundation

ST Times 1/4/90

enforced retention of the Act ... the country has moved well beyond that."

Foundation research indicated that "a clear balance of white opinion" was in favour of — or would accept — change and reform beyond the Government's present policy position.

"It says the costs of a second or third best policy option far outweigh the risks of decisive change," said Mr Van Coller. "If the Government were to

take this bold step in good time, the private sector would support such a measure."

The report describes the Free Settlement Areas plan as a "fundamentally unworkable and flawed concept".

The Johannesburg proposals, with their built-in contradictions and anomalies, are cited as a classic example.

The foundation's research — which is already 12 to 16 months out of date — shows 40 percent of

Hillbrow residents are black.

Some 70 percent of residents said they were in favour of integration — yet Hillbrow has been excluded from the proposals.

In neighbouring Berea, which IS included, only 40 percent of residents favoured integration.

Mayfair, which has 70 percent Indian residents, and Pageview, a historically mixed area where 86 Indian families have long been settled, are both excluded. Research shows the Johannes-

burg CBD, Newtown and Fordburg have about 50 percent black residents while there are sizeable numbers of black residents in Troyeville, Kensington and Bez Valley.

Yet all these areas have been excluded from the plan.

According to Anne Bernstein, the foundation's urbanisation executive director, about 10 percent of urban blacks could now afford to move to cities and towns if the Act was abolished.

The report says that if it becomes clear the Act will remain on the statute books for another three to five years, the private sector will have to develop an interim strategy — the tactical use of existing legal provisions to advance its objectives in the cities.

But if the timetable for abolition is shorter than three years, then the strategic pendulum shifts. "It is now possible the required time for interim legislative and policy change will be such that an interim approach could be overtaken by events," the report said.

The "amendment route" could take several years to correct present policies.

● The chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr Mike Roshoff, this week became the new chairman of the Urban Foundation.

He succeeded Mr Jan Steyn, who has been appointed to head the Development Trust set up to administer the R3-billion allocated in the Budget.



Steyn gets down to planning R2-b project

ARGUS 2/4/90

From MICHAEL CHESTER
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Jan Steyn has confirmed he has resigned as honorary president of the Urban Foundation to devote his full attention to his role as supremo of the special R2-billion fund created by the government to spearhead a bold new black advancement programme.

Mr Steyn will be succeeded at the Urban Foundation by Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of the vast Barlow Rand industrial empire and long an active member of the foundation's board of governors.

While Mr Steyn presses ahead with the launch of the R2-billion fund aimed at new socio-economic initiatives, Mr Rosholt will take the reins of a new programme by the Urban Foundation to set out sweeping new proposals for a radical new look at the destruction of apartheid in all forms of urban planning.

The foundation has released the first section of a series of nine special reports and urged the total removal of the Group Areas Act and a block to Free Settlement Areas as a first target.

Mr Steyn had already start-



Mr Jan Steyn

ed a round of talks aimed at bringing in the African National Congress, the Mass Democratic Movement, the private sector and trade unions to discussions to plan the programme.

Task force

The R2-billion is earmarked for sweeping moves to improve the socio-economic status of black society with emphasis on

new housing schemes for low-income families and better education facilities.

The fund was created with state funds by President F W de Klerk on March 16 to be run by an independent task force and ploughed into black advancement.

It was widely welcomed as a surprise bonanza from the government to press ahead with reform, running in parallel with a separate R1-billion programme to be launched by the State.

The only shock opposition he has encountered has come from Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, who told an anti-apartheid audience in Washington that black civic organisations would not touch the R3-billion because it was "insultingly too little".

Dr Motlana was reported as telling the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the American capital that he intended telling President De Klerk: "Go to hell, man. This is a question of principle. We are not going to touch that money."

Mr Steyn says he has held discussions with black political leaders and has been assured "at the highest level" that participation in management of the fund is under consideration.

10
Vanilla
6

Scrapping of ^{Act's} Group Areas ^{2/4/70} Act 'inevitable' ⁸⁰

Staff Reporter

THE process towards integrated suburbs represented a flood which could not be stemmed and "grey" areas would eventually have to be declared open, according to a report on the South African property market.

The Rode Report on the SA Property Market, written by Mr Erwin Rode and Miss Antoinette Rode, said marginal white residential areas which were turning "grey" were doing so for unavoidable, fundamental reasons.

Most other white suburbs were for "affordability and social reasons" not exposed to invasion and might as well be opened.

This would widen the housing alternatives for the new categories of South Africans about to gain entry to the middle and upper-middle classes.

The authors conclude that the Group Areas Act might as well be scrapped, adding that the only remaining issue was when and how this law would go.

This did not mean the immediate abolition of the Act was the only solution.

"The local option, currently intimated by government spokesmen, which would allow for the simultaneous deregulation of large municipalities, is a pragmatic intermediate alternative."

What is of importance now, is sound financial planning and control. Whatever our differences over the question of whether or not Transkei should have become independent, financial control remains the most important prerequisite for sound administration—whether Transkei is independent or not.

General Holomisa's standpoint is that Transkei's precarious financial situation should be ascribed to:

- (a) Inadequate financial support from both South Africa and abroad.
- (b) Corruption and maladministration by his predecessors.

I have sympathy with him when he says this. But it is also true that poor financial planning and control have played an important role in worsening an already precarious situation.

The South African Government's problem is that advice which is proffered to Gen Holomisa is regarded by him as interference.

It is against this background that my Department and our Ambassador in Umtata encourage the Transkei Government on the one hand to cut back on expenditure and to keep it in check, and on the other hand to encourage investments, specifically in order to assist in creating sources of revenue for the Transkei fiscus. And it is against this background that my Department and our Ambassador have on occasion asked Gen Holomisa how matters stood with regard to a court case in which a certain hotel group was involved, as the uncertainty as to the outcome of the dispute, as well as uncertainty regarding possible prosecutions, would delay the planning and construction of hotels and the establishment of infrastructure. Investors are sensitive to implications of uncertainty which are formed as a consequence of contractual obligations of an outgoing government being set aside, for whatever reason, by a new government. At no time was I approached by any director or former director of the hotel group to pursue Transkei to waive possible criminal prosecutions. The enquiry which we made and which I repeated during the visit by the State President and myself on 11 January 1990, was simply intended as a suggestion that it would be in Transkei's interest if finally or clarity could be obtained regarding the relevant matters—for the sake of possible new invest-

Hansard



ments and expansion of existing investments in Transkei. It is my Department's task to be concerned about these and to promote them. We do not need to receive requests from anyone to do so. My Department informs me that a settlement between the Transkei Government and a hotel group has meanwhile been reached. I am not in a position to say whether our advice played a role in the settlement.

The Honourable Member has asked me what the name is of the person who is the subject of his question. He is a well-known person. He is described in an article by the editor of "Business Day" (26 March 1990) as a "creative genius".

The Honourable Member is probably aware of the full-page advertisement which the Transkei Government arranged to have published in a Sunday newspaper on 18 March 1990. In that advertisement the following appeared:

"Colin Eglin the then PFP (sic) leader, said whilst parliament was considering the Status of the Transkei Bill in 1976, . . . we will go even further and state that . . . we would do everything in our power to make that independence a success. It would appear that everybody in White South African politics has forgotten these promises."

This is an unfair interpretation of the Honourable Member's speech. In fact, my impression is that he was opposed to the relevant Act in principle. The point which I want to make is that Gen Holomisa is inclined to give his own interpretation to speeches and conversations.

Own Affairs:

80 Group Areas Act: permits 4 14 190

53. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Whether any applications received in 1989 by his Department for permits under the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of business premises were refused; if so, (a) how many persons from each race group were refused permission to occupy such premises in areas reserved for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

B466E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Yes.

- (a) (i) Only the function regarding permit administration as far as White group areas are concerned has been entrusted to me with effect from 21 July 1989. Since that date until 31 December 1989, the following applications were refused:

Cape Province	Coloured	1
	Indian	—
	Black	—
Orange Free State	Coloured	—
	Indian	—
	Black	—
Transvaal	Coloured	—
	Indian	1
	Black	—
Natal	Coloured	9
	Indian	—
	Black	—

(ii), (iii) and (iv) fall away.

- (b) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

Group Areas Act: permits

54. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Whether any applications received in 1989 by his Department for permits under the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of business premises were granted; if so, how many persons from each race group were granted permission to occupy such premises in areas reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in each province?

B467E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Yes.

- (a) Only the function regarding permit administration as far as White group areas are concerned has been entrusted to me with effect from 21 July 1989. Since that date until 31 December 1989, the following applications were granted:

Cape Province	Coloured	18
	Indian	15
	Black	—
Orange Free State	Coloured	—
	Indian	—
	Black	—
Transvaal	Coloured	4
	Indian	32
	Black	32
Natal	Coloured	2
	Indian	39
	Black	1

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

Group Areas Act: permits

55. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

(a) How many applications for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of business premises did his Department receive in 1989 and (b) how many persons from each race group applied for permission to occupy such premises in areas proclaimed for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province?

B468E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) 190.

- (b) (i) Only the function regarding permit administration as far as White group areas are concerned has been entrusted to me with effect from 21 July 1989. Since that date until 31 December 1989, the following applications were received:

Cape Province	Coloured	18
	Indian	17
	Black	—
Orange Free State	Coloured	—
	Indian	—
	Black	—
Transvaal	Coloured	4
	Indian	40
	Black	44
Natal	Coloured	2
	Indian	64
	Black	1

(ii), (iii) and (iv) fall away.

'Poverty, joblessness behind rural violence'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The degree of violence that had spread to the rural areas was a violence caused by the frustration of poverty and unemployment, Professor Francis Wilson of the department of economics at the University of Cape Town told the 54th conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The sheer degree of armed robbery, assault, rape, wife and child-battering and incest were part of the product of an intolerable position.

Sickness in society

What was being witnessed at present was the degree to which this violence was manifesting itself in the rural areas of South Africa.

Professor Wilson said one could not point to cultural differences in this respect. This was the visible manifestation of a deep and underlying sickness in South African society. These were the realities with which black South Africans were faced, particularly if they were poor.

Poverty could not be reduced to a single number or statistic. The consequences of the migrant labour system also had the effect of impoverishing the rural areas. There had not always

been terrible poverty in the rural areas.

The anti-black urbanisation policy had had two consequences. It had the effect of freezing housing in the urban areas when the natural population growth required more houses. The other, more serious, consequence was that those who were pushed off the farms by improved technology were not allowed into the cities. The only places they could go to were the reserves, which were already overpopulated.

Professor Wilson said poverty was not only a South African problem. However, the rate at which people were coming on to the labour market was greater than that at which jobs were being created. This was a new phenomenon in SA.

Since 1975, South Africa had, as a result of population growth, lost its capacity to generate sufficient jobs.

There was a need for economic growth, but SA did not have the type of political stability that the rest of the world required for investment.

Professor Wilson said the new motto should be "Growth through redistribution".

It was a process that required political legitimacy. If South Africans were concerned about poverty, then a necessary condition to deal with it was a redistribution of political power. — Sapa.



Professor Wilson ... The poor must get a real share in South Africa's political process.

Women told

Sta 4/4/90 By Winnie Graham

South Africans have been told to view of the "setbacks and mass movements" which are inherent in any the rebuilding of a divided country.

Miss Isabel Direko, first woman ed as principal of a high school State, delivered the Bertha Solo Lecture on "From Fear to Hope lence" at the National Council of V al conference in Bloemfontein last

"Let us face the future in a sp difference," Miss Direko told the accept there are differences betwe

B/Dum 5/4/90

Owners warned on slum devaluation

PROPERTY owners should assess their interests in residential and commercial areas which are most vulnerable to "ghetto-isation" and value decline following deregulation.

Writing in Property Prices in Post Apartheid SA published by Real Estate Surveys, Erwin and Antoinette Rode said the phenomenon of grey areas was fundamental and unavoidable.

Therefore the Group Areas Act should be scrapped or the local option, where large municipalities were simultaneously deregulated, should be implemented.

Grey areas would eventually have to be declared open and most other white suburbs were not in danger of "invasion".

"All the negative factors arising from a total abolition of the Group Areas Act will apply in a more severe form to slow, incremental deregulation," the authors said.

They urged the abolition of rent control because it allowed the poor to occupy areas in a manner inconsistent with free market forces and discouraged constant refurbishment, aiding slum formation.

Areas susceptible to invasion were:

- Older precincts close to the metropolitan core and already prone to urban decay;
- Areas where a large proportion of accommodation was rented rather than owned; and
- Areas close to the social infrastructure of black people's residential areas.

They cited figures provided by the United Building Society (UBS) which showed the valuation of flats in seven grey zones around Johannesburg had declined by 24,1% on average between 1984 and 1988.

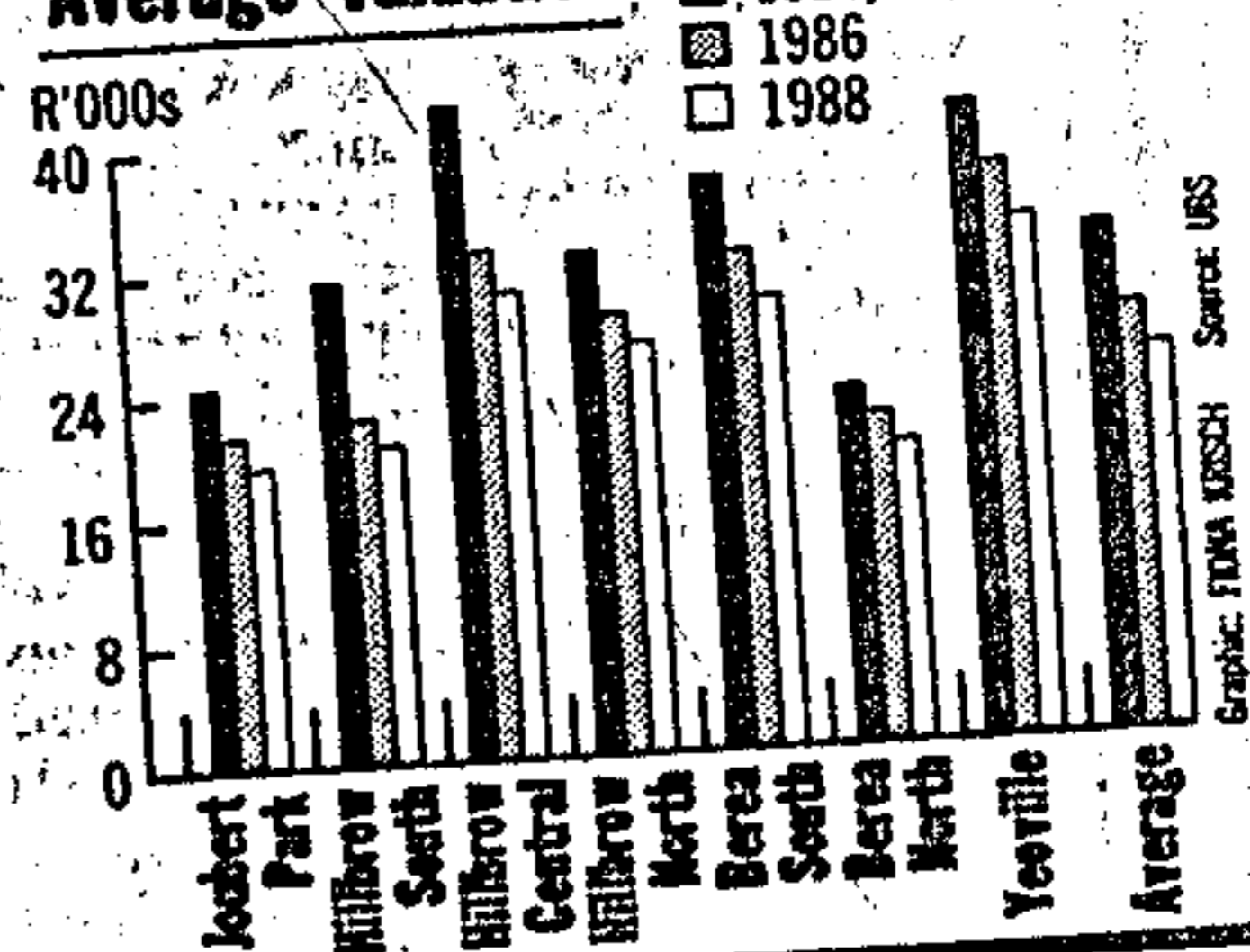
As no general index for flat prices was

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

available for comparison, this was contrasted with the UBS's index for smaller houses in Johannesburg showing an increase of 9,1% in valuation in 1984, a decline of 8,2% and 0,9% in 1985 and 1986 and increases of 2,4% and 16%, in 1987 and the first half of 1988 respectively.

Invasion usually had an initial, if not permanent, negative effect on the residential environment and therefore on prices.

Average valuation



The negative effect was permanent if "slumification" took place, they said.

The "slumification" of a residential area would also drag down the values of commercial properties in that area.

"A number of coastal holiday resorts in the SA metropolitan areas are exposed to instant value depreciation through invasion by buses during the peak holiday season," the said.

Township

By TOM HOOD,
Business Editor

ABOUT 150 000 independent small black traders could be put out of business after the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

This is the belief of a leading property researcher, Mr Erwin Rode, whose Bellville-based Real Estate Surveys company has produced a special report *Property Prices in Post-Apartheid South Africa*.

These traders represent a turnover of R24 million a year, he says.

"Ironically, they have been protected from the jungle of competition by legislation such as the Group Areas Act, which has kept the capital-intensive and aggressive retail chains out of black areas.

"The white retail market is over-traded, making the black domestic market the natural target of the retail giants.

"The survival of the vast majority of black retailers in the face of such competition is doubtful.

"However, on the positive

side this would provide black consumers with a greater variety of lower-priced goods nearer their homes," he said.

The report also pinpoints sectors of the property market where values are likely to fall and suggests strategies for owners and investors to protect their investments.

It recommends investors should immediately assess their interest in both residential and commercial areas which are most vulnerable to "invasion" and "ghettoisation" and value decline following deregulation.

"They should consider limiting and redirecting their interests as speedily and as cost-effectively as possible."

Property values are most likely to fall in suburbs where more than 20 percent of housing units are priced below R85 000.

Other major factors, according to the survey, are a significant proportion of existing rented accommodation, proximity to black suburbs and amenities such as transport, proximity to a metropolitan

central area, presence of urban decay, a significant number of properties rent controlled and the attitude of local authorities to multi-family occupation.

The report says white residential areas turning grey are doing so for unavoidable and fundamental reasons, representing "a flood which cannot be stemmed." In the end most grey areas will become black.

However, most white suburbs are for affordability and social reasons not exposed to invasion.

Mr Rode says the Group Areas Act might as well be scrapped — "the remaining issue is the when and the how of the abolition of the Act."

Looking at coloured and Indian residential areas, the report noted that excessive demand had led to premiums of as much as 30 percent above comparable white housing.

A rigorous study in Bellville showed coloured families paid 19 percent more for identical accommodation in comparable middle-class suburbs. The price premium was caused by a shortage of houses.

This premium would be eroded as more suburbs were opened and would result in lower property values.

"Coloured and Indian suburbs close to black areas would also be prone to invasion by blacks, negatively influencing property prices."

The report commented there was a marked difference between expectations and realities. Only a minority of racial groups other than white who had the education and skills would experience any significant upward mobility.

A recent study in Cape Town showed 53,8 percent of coloured families would prefer to

(See page 5)

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BUSINESS/

**Threat
to
traders**

(From page 1)

be relocated in white suburbs.

Half of that group preferred upper-class suburbs such as Rondebosch, Constantia, Newlands and Claremont but only 3 percent would be able to afford to live there.

"The perception that people of colour already buying into white areas in expectation of changes in legislation will exert an upward pressure on property prices is not necessarily accurate.

"Admittedly this will increase the demand but the effect in the upper-income suburbs will be so dispersed that the net result on prices may be very slight.

"Living conditions for the mass of the rapidly increasing urbanised black population are unlikely to be transformed in the foreseeable future, even by the total abolition of the Group Areas Act," he said.

The holiday property market was even more vulnerable than the commercial market, especially residential accommodation depending on the holiday season and close to beaches.

This market faced "overnight declines" in property values through "invasion by bus".

The report concluded that the possibility of whole cities being declared free settlement areas would minimise financial damage and "take the heat off the government."

Traders threatened

Economic laws need reviewing

CP Correspondent

address 8/4/90

ALTHOUGH the government has removed numerous discriminatory laws restricting economic development, the Group Areas Act continues to seriously hamper economic activity.

So says Prof Louise Tager, executive officer of the Law Review Project and one of the main campaigners for deregulation over the last years.

For instance the decision, in Johannesburg, to open all land-zoned business, commercial and industrial, should create new business opportunities, she said.

"There should be appropriate legislation, not over-regulation.

■ ■ ■ ■

"Many believe that deregulation will reduce South Africa to a chaotic Third World state. Those who hold this view are very short-sighted as they do not realise that if we introduce more restrictions and more controls we will strangle our economy and eventually bring it to a standstill."

She said despite obvious advantages neither deregulation nor privatisation were favoured by the trade unions.

"No doubt the opposition stems from the concern that labour legislation, and especially industrial council agreements, would become the target of deregulation. Any attempt to bring about deregula-

tion in these sensitive areas without the full involvement of the trade unions would be disastrous.

"However, given the international experience that deregulation and privatisation create a favourable economic climate for job creation in the long run, the unions would themselves benefit in the form of increased membership from the very system they are opposing."

Tager said in spite of the recent progress, most restrictions were still in force. Most were imposed at the local government level. She said that in accordance with the government's policy of devolution more and more powers were being invested in local govern-

ment.

She said established businessmen saw hawkers as unfair competition because they felt they had no overheads and paid no taxes. They saw them as a nuisance littering the streets in great numbers.

"They are 'out there' and they keep coming back because they are doing good business - and because they enjoy the support of the public."

Laws governing hawkers and street vendors needed to be reviewed.

By allowing this basic form of business to operate freely government would make it possible for thousands of people to take their first step into the economy.



Deregulation will create new business opportunities.

FW speech to focus on Areas Act?

Cap Times 17/4/90

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~~20/4/90~~

Political Correspondent

EXPECTATIONS are high that President F W de Klerk will deliver another major reformist speech when he addresses Parliament today during the debate on his budget vote.

Mr De Klerk is expected to use the occasion, traditionally one of the highlights of the parliamentary session, to flesh out his vision of a new South Africa — including the future of apartheid statutes like the Group Areas Act.

Coalition government

During the debate on his vote this week, Mr De Klerk could well throw new light on the power-sharing package the National Party hopes to negotiate.

The government's chief negotiator, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has already declared that the government is prepared finally to relinquish its monopoly on power and enter some form of coalition government in the next few years.

Political observers believe Mr De Klerk will gear his remarks during his budget vote to retaining the political initiative both at home and abroad by keeping up the momentum of reform.

The government hopes that "good faith" commitments to change away from key apartheid statutes like the Land Acts will serve to draw more black South Africans to the negotiating table.

However, Mr De Klerk is likely to balance any incentive of promised changes to black South Africans with assurances to conservative whites, many of whom have become increasingly confused and fearful about the

pace of recent changes.

Mr De Klerk indicated before the Easter recess that he might well deal with the Conservative Party's claims of ANC hit squads which have allegedly targeted right-wing white leaders and their families.

Mr De Klerk's budget vote, his first as State President, comes at a crucial time — just weeks before the government's first round of fully fledged talks with the ANC and his extended tour to meet several European leaders.

Mr De Klerk has already indicated that he would use his vote to give greater clarity to the future of the Group Areas Act.

It is also possible that he may focus on the government's stand on other key apartheid statutes like the Population Registration Act and the Land Acts.

He has said several times recently that the government had no intention of summarily scrapping cornerstones of apartheid like the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act without putting something in their place as this would result in "chaos".

Both Mr De Klerk and Dr Viljoen have also stressed that statutes like the Population Registration Act were central to the present constitution.

White voters

As such, these laws could only finally go once a new constitution has been agreed to by parties attending negotiations — a process that could take several years.

Mr De Klerk has also promised that any major changes proposed by the government or emerging from negotiations would first be put to white voters before being implemented.

Handled

Mr PIDEVAN: Mr Chairman, I just want to ask the hon the Minister courteously this afternoon what he considers to be the main issues on which he should consult Tasa, from the point of view of both priority and policy. I think that if he had ironed out these issues with Tasa at the first meeting at which he had an opportunity to do so—I think he had initially created that opportunity—much of the aftermath which caused a great deal of misunderstanding in the Indian community, and in fact the whole problem, would have been avoided. Therefore, I pose this very important question: What does he consider to be the most important issues, from the point of view of both priority and policy?

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, during the other debates in this House we dealt with communications between the hon the Minister and his department and Tasa. Of course, what the hon the Minister highlighted this afternoon are normal administrative matters with regard to which there are ongoing discussions and communications between Tasa and the department.

The question by the hon member for Reservoir Hills highlighted a very important point, namely the withdrawal of Tasa from the various subject committees while the input of the teaching fraternity and the organised teaching profession is of tremendous significance to education generally. What we want to know is whether the hon the Minister has made any attempts to arrange for Tasa to once again serve on these subject committees. Without the involvement of the organised teaching fraternity, I am afraid that the quality of what will be decided there might be affected or the department or the Ministry may later be accused of taking unilateral decisions.

There have been vociferous denials on the part of the hon the Minister in respect of his public utterances on matters relating to corporal punishment, the proposed teacher welfare body and the establishment of the so-called think tank. I have learnt from impeccable sources that at the time the hon the Minister made those announcements without even consulting his department. There were certain announcements made with regard to which the departmental officials appeared to be the dark. I do not accept the contention that the hon the Minister did not

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

make the statements. In respect of corporal punishment . . . [Time expired.]

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, this side of the House also believes that it is absolutely essential for Tasa and for those of us who are in the House of Delegates to meet. Regrettably Tasa took a major decision on 4 March 1989 at a meeting of their national council, when it adopted a policy of not serving on government structures.

Then again, in a letter from Tasa Africa, dated 20 October 1989, they further refused to serve on the Ministerial Advisory Committee for the same reason. That being the situation, we are in a difficult position indeed. We have opposite political viewpoints, although we have a common interest in education which should have reconciled both parties in order that education would benefit.

However, on account of a policy decision that was taken by Tasa, it is not a case of what we can do, but rather what Tasa will have to do in order to accept the open door policy which is the proclaimed policy of this administration. Unless Tasa once again takes up this offer, I personally cannot see how this matter can be resolved further. To facilitate this, the resignation of the three MPs from the Ministerial Advisory Committee should now make it possible for Tasa to serve in a non-political or apolitical organisation where inputs could be made at the highest level. We must emphasise that from our side we would welcome such deliberation and consultation. We have not closed the door on Tasa. Tasa, by a decision that was taken on 4 March 1989, itself closed this door. [Time expired.]

Mr K PANDAY: Mr Chairman, Tasa had never previously objected to consult with the Minister of Education and Culture under the control of the NPP. Really, it is so unfortunate that we are having this problem. The hon member Mr Cassim mentioned the date 4 March. Incidentally, Solidarity was in power then—not the NPP.

The next very important issue is that the hon the Minister of Education and Culture is being wrongly advised. It is so very unfortunate that he does not have true academics to advise him. He should have a look at his think tank. As far as the association between the Ministry and Tasa is

concerned, I wish to refer to an article which appeared in the *Evening Post* on 7 October 1989. The heading reads "Teachers and the Minister to meet in bid to close the rift". [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, it is a fact that we had discussed with Tasa its participation in the education system of our country. It is also a fact that Tasa thereafter did not want to work with any House of Delegates representative or body. Tasa took a political stance. Their decision was not based on any ideology in educational reform or the education policy. Tasa does not want to come.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Because of you!

The MINISTER: When the NPP was in power and in full flight, Tasa had a lot to say about them in the newspapers. Hon members will know that.

As far as promotions and the merit notch system are concerned, Tasa for two and a half years undertook to publish a policy document on how promotions and merit notch systems could best come about. It did not materialise. Despite the NPP's prompting, nothing happened. Even now nothing has happened.

My door and the doors of my department are open to Tasa. The very fact that a large number of meetings are taking place, and the very fact that documentation flows from Tasa to our offices, show that we have a healthy relationship with Tasa. The fact that Tasa does not want to speak to the Minister of Education and Culture is not germane to the point. The fact is that Tasa is working well with my department. The doors are open to Tasa, despite what the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition has to say.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: You messed the relationship up!

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Minister must be given the opportunity to complete his reply.

The MINISTER: As far as the hon member for Reservoir Hills is concerned, he is making an error. I suggest that he looks at his facts. Those impeccable sources of information may be quite deficient.

Handled

The fact is that the problems with the cleaning services and all the other problems that we had, were completely cleared up by the time Tasa brought about and orchestrated the group of people in front of Malgate. It was done long before that and that is all I would like to say. [Time expired.]

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Chairman:

Group Areas Act: representations

*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council:

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(1) Whether he or any members of his Ministers' Council have made any representations to the State President or the Cabinet concerning the repeal of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was the response thereto;

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

D93E

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: *Handled 17/4/90*

(1) Yes.

(a) On numerous occasions but more specifically on 21 January 1990.

(b) At a meeting with the State President and his constitutional advisers.

(c) The State President indicated that when the Tricameral Parliament gives way to a new constitutional dispensation all its supporting structures will be reviewed.

(2) We reaffirm our commitment to the scrapping of the Group Areas Act at the earliest opportunity.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council's reply, particularly in respect of the response of the hon

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

the State President, is the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, in his capacity as Minister of Housing, drawing up a long-term Indian housing programme based on the confines of the Group Areas Act? *Hansard 17/4/90*

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, no!

Ministers:

Newlands West, Durban: rehabilitation centre for alcoholics

*1. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare: *Hansard 17/4/90*

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 16 on 24 March 1986, the rehabilitation centre for alcoholics at Newlands West, Durban, has been established; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how many persons can be accommodated at this centre;
- (2) whether his Department intends establishing any other rehabilitation centres for alcoholics; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, and (b) where, in each case?

D86E

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

- (a) Patients are expected to be admitted from approximately 1 July 1990.
- (b) 100.

- (2) No. Once the Rehabilitation Centre in Newlands West is operative, the future requirements can be assessed. The present centre also lends itself to the necessary expansion if required.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.

Chatsworth: expansion of certain chain-store group

*2. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether a certain chain-store group, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has applied to his Department for more land in Chatsworth to expand

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

their existing business or to establish a new business; if so, (a) when, (b) what was his Department's response thereto and (c) what is the name of the group in question;

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

D99E

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) No.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.
- (c) Falls away.

(2) No.

Ministerial Representatives: duties functions

*3. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services:

- (1) Whether the duties and functions of the Ministerial Representatives of the House of Delegates have been clearly defined; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what (i) functions and (ii) delegated powers have been allotted to them;
- (2) whether these functions and/or delegated powers have been gazetted; if not, why not; if so, when?

Hansard 17/4/90

D96E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES:

(1) Yes.

- (a) 11 January 1990 and 12 March 1990.
- (b) (i)* Mr S E Mansoor: matters pertaining to the Ministries of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services and of Health Services and Welfare;

* Mr M Raju: matters pertaining to the Ministries of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture and of Education and Culture in Natal;

* Rev K Reddy: matters pertaining to the Ministries of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, of Education and Culture, of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services and of Health

Services and Welfare in Transvaal; and

* all three in particular:

Having interviews and answering representations at regional level.

Determining the needs and priorities at regional level.

Representing regional interests at local affairs bodies' and private bodies' meetings.

Recommendations as to appointees to committees and councils.

Advice on priorities as to welfare housing.

Investigations into representations for accommodation for the aged, children's homes, rehabilitation centres and other facilities.

Consultation with and advice on regional and local welfare organisations.

Advice on regional development.

Advice on privatisation and de-regulation.

Advice on labour relation problems.

Advice on regional services.

Advice on the promotion of education and the utilisation of education facilities.

Promotion of the employment of school leavers.

Advice on the needs of employers and the adjustment of curriculae at State schools.

Promotion of parent involvement in education.

Promotion of culture.

Any other duty a Minister may commission.

(b) (ii) None.

(2) No.

None of the allocated responsibilities or duties has relevance to section 28(2) of the Constitution or falls within the ambit of Government Notice R989 of 30 April 1987, paragraph 6.

Mr M ABRAHAM: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply concerning the duties of the ministerial representatives, may I ask what is left for the hon the Minister to do?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think the answer is really simple. While an hon Minister is in Cape Town, it is obvious that he cannot attend to every issue that is referred to him. This is the function of the ministerial representatives.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the answers given by the hon the Minister, are we to understand that the ministerial representatives work within a defined area?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is quite true. The ministerial representatives in Natal are working within Natal proper and the one in the Transvaal works within the Transvaal area.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, with specific regard to his answer to 1(a) and in connection with the ministerial representative in the Transvaal: Do I take it that he leaves the Transvaal for consultation with hon Ministers at Malgote or the Marks Building? For what official purpose did the ministerial representative in the Transvaal leave the Transvaal, at the expense of the Administration, in terms of the duties outlined by the hon the Minister?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the ministerial representative, when called upon by the Ministers' Council or hon Ministers, travels to Durban when required. I am not aware of any other visits outside the Transvaal. If the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition could give me specific details, I will certainly reply to it.


THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what would be his comment if it were stated that members of the Ministers' Council pretend to do ministerial work when they do party work, and that they

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

1 family on Hlanganani KwaZulu (Misinga district).
(2) (a) None.

(b) Vryheid R18 724,89
Ladysmith (Ntombsi Camp) Nil
Mooi River (Compton Verney) Nil
Weenen R11 770,79

Blacks moved to Black states


114. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs: 

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black communities to Black states in 1989 and (b)(i) from which Black communities, (ii) to which Black states and (iii) why were they moved in each case?
Hansard 18/4/90 B276E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) None.
(b) (i) to (iii) Fall away.

Free settlement areas

115. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs: 

(1) Whether any areas are being considered by the Free Settlement Board for promulgation as free settlement areas; if so, (a) which areas and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken in each case;

(2) whether the Board has received any representations to proclaim entire municipal areas as free settlement areas; if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which municipal areas, and (c) what was his response thereto, in each case?
Hansard 18/4/90 B277E


The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The following areas are under consideration by the Free Settlement Board:

1. Diepsloot (Pretoria)
2. Mayfair (Johannesburg)
3. Ottery/Wetton (Cape Town)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: 

This reply is based on the supposition that the reference to Brown's Farm is a reference to the development area approximately 219 ha in size situated in Philippi, south of Nyanga.

(1) (a) Hansard 18/4/90 The area does not fall under any local authority.

(b) The Provincial Administration of Cape Province.

(2) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(3) No.

(4) No.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: 

(1) (a)

(b)

	(i)	(ii)
(i) KTC	2 242	2 242
(ii) Ou-Kruispad	3 500	1 974
(iii) Khayelitsha	56 068	23 601
(iv) Philippi	5 012	194
(v) Noordhoek	Presently being planned.	Particulars not available
Total	66 822	25 769
		41 053

(2)

(a)

(b)

KTC	1 974	14 074	+	(**)
Ou-Kruispad	14 217			(***)
Khayelitsha	(****)			(****)
Philippi				(****)

***** Sites under construction *****

(*) 974 Sites will be available by May 1990.

(**) 8 318 Sites will be available by December 1990.

(***) 2 168 Sites will be available by September 1990.

(****) 194 Sites will be available by September 1990.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 19/11/90 (80)

Mayfair and Hillbrow in Johannesburg, Khysna and King William's Town were being considered as possible Free Settlement Areas, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to Mr Tony Leon (DP Houghton), he said other areas under consideration were Diepsloot (Pretoria), Ottery/Wetton (Cape Town), Zuurbekom (Westonaria), Cato Crest (Durban), Waterval (Johannesburg), Ironsyde (De Deur), Zeekoeivallei (Durban), Messina (Extension 8), Mooikloof (Pretoria), Cosmo City (Randburg), Alwijn Balmoral (Uitenhage), Bishopstowe (Pietermaritzburg), Cato Ridge (Inchanga) and The Reeds X4 and 17 (Pretoria). — Sapa.

Govt considers 18 more free areas applications

CA (Trans. Trans) 19/4/90 Political Staff 80

THE Free Settlement Board had not received any representations to proclaim entire municipal areas as free settlement areas, but it was considering 18 more applications, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday.

The 18 areas under consideration include one in Cape Town — in the Ottery/Wetton area, three areas in Johannesburg — including Hillbrow and Mayfair — and at Cato Crest and Zeekoeivalle in Durban.

Mr Kriel, who was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Tony Leon (DP, Houghton), said it was impossible to determine dates on which decisions would be made.

So far, four free settlement areas have been declared. They are: District Six in Cape Town, the Warwick Avenue area in Durban, Windmill Park in Boksburg and parts of the Midrand area.

Speech draws 'cautious' reaction

80

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party has criticized yesterday's speech by President F W de Klerk, stating that the Group Areas Act cannot be amended or replaced "but must be scrapped".

The DP has greeted the speech with "cautious pleasure", but it too has expressed disappointment that the repeal of the Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act "is still some way off".

In a statement, Labour Party national public relations officer Peter Hendrickse, said the LP welcomed the imminent scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act — but insist-

ed that it be totally repealed.

DP parliamentary leader Zach de Beer said the president now appeared to have edged closer to the declaration of intent the DP sought.

Specifically, he said, the president had appeared to state that the NP was, or might be, in favour of a common voters' roll — albeit in some form of constitutional combination of other forms of voting.

But by not repealing the Separate Amenities Act immediately an opportunity to improve the climate for negotiation was being lost.

5 Nov 2014/90

F.W.'s plan for

Group Areas

APR 20/4/90
80

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE Group Areas Act would be substituted — possibly next year — with other "generally acceptable", non-discriminatory measures, President F W de Klerk announced yesterday.

The government would, following discussion and negotiation, put "something" in the place of the act "which will ensure a general pattern of residential areas in a non-discriminatory manner which will be generally acceptable".

Mr De Klerk said the "new measures" would have to get the support of all three Houses of Parliament, and added that this would be possible only if they did not contain any new form of racial discrimination.

However, the Labour Party's PRO, Mr Peter Hendricks, warned that the government could expect resistance to its plans. "The Group Areas Act cannot be amended or replaced but must be scrapped in its entirety."

Nats ready for common voters' roll if

Political Staff

The National Party was prepared to accept a common voters' roll in a new South Africa, provided it was operated within a constitutional dispensation based on the principle of non-domination, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Mr De Klerk was responding in Parliament to Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer, who said in the debate on the president's vote

that the Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had said he was against a common voters' roll.

The president said that a correct reading of what Dr Viljoen had said was that he envisaged there would be more than one voters' roll in a new South Africa.

The NP, he said, was in favour of universal adult franchise within a constitutional dispensation based on the principle of non-domination.

Mechanisms which he believed should be built into such a system were:

- Decentralisation of power.
- Devolution of authority.
- Constitutional checks and balances.
- Decision-taking by consensus.
- An independent judiciary.
- A common voters' roll applied in a constitutional system based on a winner-takes-all approach was not acceptable to the NP, Mr De Klerk said.

However, changes to the Land Acts would have to be part of the constitutional negotiating process.

Any amendments to the Population Registration Act — the main cornerstone of apartheid — would only take place once a new constitution had been agreed. "It really cannot be done in any other way."

The Separate Amenities Act would definitely be repealed during the current session of Parliament. All races could have a referendum to test their support bases on any new constitutional proposals that emerged from negotiations. (However, these would be racially based — a position vehemently rejected by the ANC and other parties.)

The government envisaged a system of various "differentiated" voters' rolls under a new dispensation, which did not exclude a common voters' roll. However, a common roll based on a "winner-takes-all" approach was not acceptable to the NP as this did not offer adequate protection of (racial) minorities or for cultural, religious and language differences.

The NP would actively promote and participate in Group Areas must be repealed — Page 5

To page 2

Group Areas must be totally repealed — LP

CAH Times 20/4/90 80

Political Staff

THE Group Areas Act cannot be amended or replaced, "but must be scrapped", the Labour Party said in reaction to yesterday's speech by President F W de Klerk.

The Democratic Party greeted the speech with "cautious pleasure" — but expressed disappointment that the repeal of the Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act "is still some way off".

LP national public relations officer Mr Peter Hendrickse said the party welcomed the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act — but insisted that the Group Areas Act be totally repealed.

Mr Hendrickse said there was no way the Group Areas Act

could be replaced by something which was not discriminatory — "the Act in itself, its basis and point of departure is discriminatory".

Mr Hendrickse said he disagreed with Mr De Klerk that the Population Registration Act could only be amended when the tricameral constitution ended. The LP had already proposed that as an interim measure the "own affairs" administrations be scrapped along with the separate chambers.

Dr Zach de Beer, parliamentary leader of the DP, said Mr De Klerk now appeared to have edged closer to the declaration of intent the DP sought.

Dr De Beer said the DP could not understand why "racist" Acts such as the Group Areas Act and

Population Registration Act could not be scrapped.

He added that Mr De Klerk was also losing the opportunity to improve the climate for negotiation by "continuing to keep the country waiting" for the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act.

"We are making progress; but it would be better for South Africa if there were a greater sense of urgency," he said.

● Sapa reports Mrs Rashida Ebrahim (NPP Lenasia East) as saying yesterday that Mr De Klerk's assurance meant people of colour could now be creative instead of reactive in their thinking.

She said in debate during the State President's vote that apartheid should not only be pronounced dead, but should be seen to be dead.

'Common voters roll acceptable' (80)

Group Areas Act will go — De Klerk

Bl Day 20/4/90

CAPE TOWN — The Group Areas Act would be replaced, possibly next year, by new non-discriminatory measures which would have to be acceptable to the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Speaking in Parliament in the debate on his budget vote, De Klerk said similar measures to replace the Land Acts were being investigated, and initial indications were that it would be possible to replace them before a new constitution was negotiated.

He did not expand on what the new measures to replace the Group Areas Act might entail other than to say they would ensure "a general pattern of residential areas".



● DE KLERK

These measures, he said, would have to have the support of all three houses of Parliament. This would only be possible if they did not "institute any new form of discrimination on the basis of race or colour".

In a wide-ranging speech, De Klerk also said:

- the NP would agree to universal adult franchise on a common voters roll in a new SA, provided this was in combination with other forms of voting to provide constitutional protection for minorities;
- in the run-up to negotiations and in the

MIKE ROBERTSON

negotiation process the NP would actively seek alliances with other parties; □ any new constitutional dispensation would be put to the white electorate, either in a referendum or an election, before being implemented by Parliament.

De Klerk said it was clear there were still many people who secretly suspected government was not sincere in its declaration to do away with discrimination on the basis of race or colour.

He reiterated the Separate Amenities Act would go during this session of Parliament and the Population Registration Act would be scrapped this year.

Dealing with Group Areas, he said the NP had stated it would be replaced by a generally acceptable measure.

"The key words are that any substitute ... has to be 'generally acceptable'. Generally acceptable means exactly what it says. New measures will certainly have to have the support of the three Houses of Parliament. I am sure this will be achieved only if such a measure — or measures — does not attempt to institute any new form of discrimination on the basis of race or colour," De Klerk said.

Government was working hard on the planning and execution of the new measures.

"I trust we will be able to produce firm proposals soon. The possibility cannot be ruled out of such proposals being submitted to Parliament in the form of legislation next year already.

"In the interim, it is important that application of the Free Settlement Areas Act be continued in order to broaden the available options immediately."

De Klerk said the Land Acts entailed

□ To Page 2

De Klerk Bl Day 20/4/90

more than the simple determination of who might live where.

"There are constitutional implications, particularly on the local government level, which will have to receive attention. Similarly, any reforms with regard to the usage of land will have to take into account the principles of free enterprise, security of tenure and vested property rights."

It was also necessary that any land reform be preceded by consultation with all affected groups.

"However, this does not mean we have to wait for a new constitution before we are able to make progress. Preliminary findings indicate we may be able to act sooner."

The President said there would never be

(80) From Page 1 complete peace in SA as long as there was statutory discrimination.

Support for any new constitution would have to go hand-in-hand with a satisfactory solution in respect of those Acts which dealt with the franchise as well as with ownership and utilisation of property.

Protest against "these discriminatory Acts" was no longer necessary, he said.

"As they stand, they are part of the old SA. All of us have to build the new SA ... Stop fighting history and join me in my effort to write the new history of a happier SA which offers a dignified place for all its people."

● See Page 3

● Comment: Page 8

No areas snags - FW



LONDON - President F W de Klerk said yesterday he thought people were making too much of problems surrounding the Group Areas Act issue.

Communities were well established and, with scrapping racially discriminatory measures combined with keeping

up with urbanisation development needs, he did not see the issue posing that much of a problem.

De Klerk was speaking in a London Weekend Television interview recorded in Cape Town on Friday by well-known TV personality, Mr. Brian Walden.

The President said he had just announced in

Parliament that the remaining apartheid laws, would be abolished.

"Included in that which will have to be addressed is the Group Areas Act ... reserving certain residential areas on an absolute basis for certain population groups.

"It must go, but it must be replaced by non-discriminatory measures

which have general support.

"Once again, we intend to negotiate with regard to how that can be attained (but) I don't want to go too deeply into the how at the moment." He did, however, believe it would be possible to reach this goal, with one of the bases being private ownership, and that there

would be security of tenure over ground unless it was needed for development purposes.

De Klerk said he did not think he could have greater success in moving away from existing, unofficial, discrimination than the great Western democracies had managed.

W/Mail 27/4 - 3/5/90

FW blows hot and cold on Group Areas

~~3/5/90~~

80

POLITICAL analysts are puzzled by the ambiguity and vagueness of State President FW de Klerk's announcement that the Group Areas Act "must go but be replaced by non-discriminatory legislation that is generally acceptable".

Is he stalling for time, trying to appease conservative elements in his white constituencies and trap resistance organisations, or does he have no alternative but to repeal this symbol of apartheid legislation?

United Democratic Front representative Patrick Lekota is sure the Act will ultimately be repealed.

Azanian People's Organisation representative Srini Moodley says resistance movements should not concern themselves with De Klerk's vague promises, but should be seeking joint strategies to dislodge the government.

"It is clearly a strategy by De Klerk to buy time to strengthen the state's position and weaken the power base of the broad liberation movement," he adds.

The Democratic Party representative on Group Areas, Tiaan van der Merwe, says he is puzzled by De Klerk's statement on "replacing the Act with non-discriminatory legislation".

It implies that some elements of racial apartheid in areas will remain. "The Act should go quickly and unequivocally," Van der Merwe said.

But Conservative Party representative on Group Areas, Moolman Mentz, is adamant that replacing the Act with a non-discriminatory measure in effect means scrapping it.

De Klerk has also said the principles of private ownership and security of tenure of land except for development purposes must be retained in replacing discriminatory legislation.

Political scientist Ian Phillips says De Klerk's talk about ensuring these principles may be to retain the class character of different suburbs.

"Our society is based on a system where the rich are largely white and the poor largely black, so if you can afford moving into areas, all very well. But property and wealth are so well entrenched, that the group identity of suburbs will prevail."

Replacing the Group Areas Act with a non-discriminatory law, as FW de Klerk recently promised, does not mean anyone can move into the white suburbs — only the wealthy blacks can afford to. If the government is serious, it should subsidise those who cannot afford housing in these areas, reports CASSANDRA MOODLEY

Lekota adds that De Klerk's stated intention to remove discriminatory legislation but retain principles such as private ownership and security of tenure over ground is merely a pronouncement of the NP position in this pre-negotiation period.

During the negotiations process the parties will have to make compromises, he says.

But what is also puzzling is whether

Most political activists and analysts believe that economic imbalances will remain in society even after discriminatory legislation such as the Group Areas Act is removed.

Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre director Geoff Budlender, who has researched the issue, says repealing the Act is fine but if nothing is done to remove economic imbalances in society the impact will be limited.

Moodley says the repeal will not satisfy most people. "Open areas will only serve thin slices of the black community — the bourgeois elite."

The price of an average three-bedroom, two-bathroom house in Johannesburg's northern suburbs is R250 000.

"The step is therefore meaningless as only the middle class will be able to buy in these areas. A fund should be established to subsidise the purchasing of housing," he adds.

And Budlender stresses that the repeal of the Group Areas Act is meaningless without the abolition of the Black Land Act and Development Trust Land Act.

Another grave problem would be white attitudes, says Van der Merwe. The DP does not believe people have the right to choose their neighbours.

But the CP feels, ultimately, there will naturally develop separate areas for blacks, coloureds and whites as has happened in the United States.

Private property owners and municipalities can still prevent the opening up of areas, said Budlender.

A situation could arise where title deeds stipulate that property could not be sold to anybody besides whites, a situation which existed in the United States at one stage.

"There is also the question of the local option — where white residents can decide who is able to live in open areas — the privatisation of apartheid."

Phillips reiterates that De Klerk's ambiguous statement may mean removing definitions of race from the Act, but the group identity of suburbs could still be linked to structures and processes of local government.



Patrick "Terror" Lekota ... The Act will be scrapped

the removal of one of the major symbols of apartheid is the solution? Does it necessarily mean black South Africans will be free to buy or rent property in any part of the country?

Van der Merwe says the repeal would allow the process of normalisation to take place, but admits that the question of returning the land is impossible.

"We need to create the opportunity for people to live where they prefer to according to property prices and available funds," he adds.

Additional services: doctors
 1111 asked the Minister of Health and Population Development: How many qualified doctors currently employed in military service are being employed in the (a) at which hospitals and (b) in which stations and (c) in respect of what information furnished?
 B730E

NATIONAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT:
 27/4/90
 Stiphom Hospital
 Rankwa Hospital
 Northburgh Hospital
 Verwoerd Hospital

asked the Minister of Health and Population Development: How many qualified doctors currently employed in military service are being employed in the (a) at which hospitals and (b) in which stations and (c) in respect of what information furnished?
 B730E

STRUCTURE:
 Hansard
 27/4/90
 Hansard
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asked the Minister of Health and Population Development: How many qualified doctors currently employed in military service are being employed in the (a) at which hospitals and (b) in which stations and (c) in respect of what information furnished?
 B730E

ferred to his Department and (d) who took the decision in this regard?
 and (b) buying books for such libraries?
 B618E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Hansard
 27/4/90
 The same question was put to the Minister in the Office of the State President charged with Administration and Broadcasting Services in 1988 as general affairs question 890(2) and answered by him — vide Hansard No 1288. (Cols 1187-1188).

Certain areas: residence permits

111. Adv JJS PRINSLOO asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:†

(1) How many persons were granted residence permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, from 1 June 1987 up to the latest specified date for which statistics are available to live in White residential areas in the parliamentary constituencies of (a) Helderkrin, (b) Florida, (c) Maraisburg and (d) Roo-depoort;

(2) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?
 Hansard 27/4/90 B763E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) Statistics are kept for White declared areas, but not in respect of parliamentary constituencies. For the area of Roo-depoort no residence permits were issued.
 (2) 21 July 1989 to 5 April 1990.

Group Areas Act: vacating of premises

112. Adv JJS PRINSLOO asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:†
 (a) How many persons who occupied premises in conflict with the provisions of the Group Areas Act had terminated their occupation of such premises in (i) the Transvaal, (ii) the

Orange Free State, (iii) the Cape Province and (iv) Natal as a result of action taken by departmental groups for group area matters, excluding Police action, as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available and (b) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

B764E

(b) 21 July 1989 to 5 April 1990.

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(a) (i) 10

(ii) Nil

(iii) 9

(iv) Nil

National service: doctors

285. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many fully qualified doctors currently completing their military service are being used in public hospitals, (b) at which hospitals are these doctors stationed and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Hansard 274190
B730E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 7 doctors,

Hansard 274190

(b) 2 doctors at J G Strijdom Hospital

2 doctors at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital

1 doctor at Scottsburg Hospital

1 doctor at Harding Hospital

1 doctor at H F Verwoerd Hospital

(c) 4 April 1990.

Bread subsidy

314. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What bread subsidy was paid by the Government for each of the latest specified five years?

Hansard 274190
B794E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

1985/86 — R180,497 million

1986/87 — R147,000 million

1987/88 — R147,370 million

1988/89 — R132,000 million

1989/90 — R105,935 million.

Own Affairs:

Provincial public libraries: identification/ functioning

71. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Hansard 274190

(1) Whether the identification and functioning of provincial public libraries has been finalised; if not, why not; if so, (a) which provincial public libraries were identified as White own affairs, (b) why were they so identified, (c) when were they trans-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ferred to his Department and (d) who took the decision in this regard?

(2) who will be responsible for (a) ordering and (b) buying books for such libraries?

Hansard 274190
B618E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Hansard 274190

The same question was put to the Minister in the Office of the State President charged with Administration and Broadcasting Services in 1988 as general affairs question 890(2) and answered by him — vide Hansard No 12/88. (Cols 1187-1188).

Certain areas: residence permits

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(1) How many persons were granted residence permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, from 1 June 1987 up to the latest specified date for which statistics are available to live in White residential areas in the parliamentary constituencies of (a) Heiderkruin, (b) Florida, (c) Maraisburg and (d) Roodepoort;

(2) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

Hansard 274190
B763E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) Statistics are kept for White declared areas, but not in respect of parliamentary constituencies. For the area of Roodepoort no residence permits were issued.

(2) 21 July 1989 to 5 April 1990.

Group Areas Act: vacating of premises

112. Adv J J S PRINSL00 asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Hansard 274190

(a) How many persons who occupied premises in conflict with the provisions of the Group Areas Act had terminated their occupation of such premises in (i) the Transvaal, (ii) the

Orange Free State, (iii) the Cape Province and (iv) Natal as a result of action taken by departmental groups for group area matters.

(a) (i) 10

(ii) Nil

(iii) 9

(iv) Nil

(b) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

B764E

(b) 21 July 1989 to 5 April 1990.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Political Correspondent

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has acknowledged that apartheid and the Group Areas Act stand in the way of black, coloured and Indian recruits joining the diplomatic service.

One of the obstacles he highlighted was the "understandable psychological barrier" in accepting a job which meant selling the Government's policy of separate development abroad.

Responding to points raised in the debate on the foreign affairs

Blacks shun diplomatic careers over apartheid

Star 27/4/90 (80) ~~Star~~

budget, Mr Botha said that while recruitment of people of colour had risen by 200 percent in three years, the department encountered several problems.

One was that potential recruits who passed the selection process were lured by higher private sector rewards.

But he blamed race legislation as the next most important factor.

In what he described as a "painful matter", he said recruits could often not find appropriate and adequate housing in Pretoria — where the department was based. This made it

impossible for them to accept the jobs.

"This is a problem which I hope will soon be resolved when the racial restrictions of the Group Areas Act are removed."

The third factor was, until recently, the "psychological barrier in accepting a job requiring the incumbent to sell the Government's policy of separate development abroad. This is understandable.

"I sincerely hope that as we remove the last vestiges of racial discrimination, this barrier will also disappear."

Labour to veto govt's Group Areas 'substitute'

CMA Temp 26/4/90 (80)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Labour Party would veto the government's "racist" proposals to replace the Group Areas Act with measures to preserve "established residential patterns and living standards", party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse vowed last night.

Mr Hendrickse said in an interview that the House of Representatives would "definitely not" pass any legislation resembling the proposals Dr Gerrit Viljoen outlined this week as the substitute for the Group Areas Act.

President F W de Klerk said last week that all three Houses of the tricameral Parliament would have to approve the latest government plan to "substitute" the Group Areas Act with other measures.

Dr Viljoen said in an interview with the Burger that protection of property values would be one of the major objectives of the replacement measures because property was one of the major investments of the average South African.

Substitute measures would be aimed at ensuring that established residential patterns and living standards did not drop when blacks moved into neighbourhoods presently reserved for whites.

Dr Viljoen said that investment involved in buying property could only be maintained if the special residential pattern and living standards of an area was maintained.

The resistance of most whites to members of other races moving into areas classified for white occupation was directed not so much at the skin colour of new residents as against their different lifestyles.

Accordingly, measures would have to be established to prevent slum conditions, overcrowding and unhygienic practices. The government was determined to prevent unacceptable lifestyles in white areas.

Mr Hendrickse said last night: "This is not acceptable at all as it gives the impression that people of colour are uncultured.

"It is nothing more than a perpetuation of racism and will not be acceptable in the new South Africa where individuals should have the right to live in areas of their choice."

Mr Hendrickse said that in areas like the city's University Estate, where people classified coloured had been "dispossessed", they would be prevented from buying their old homes because the area had since acquired a "Portuguese" character.

LP PRO Mr Peter Hendrickse said that Dr Viljoen's argument was "ridiculous, illogical and an insult to people of colour".

"He accepts as a point of departure that they (whites) will need special protection against us (blacks) turning their white areas into slums, dropping the standards and also property values.

"The Group Areas Act is inherently racist, evil and a denial of a fundamental human right and must therefore be scrapped and not replaced," he said.

LP rejects Group Areas proposals

Star 26/4/90 (80) (102)

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Labour Party MPs have criticised Government proposals to replace the Group Areas Act with measures to ensure that established residential patterns and living standards do not alter when blacks move in.

They said remarks made in an interview by Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen yesterday were "an insult to people of colour".

LP support is vital if the Government is to succeed in replacing the Act with other measures.

President de Klerk said last week when announcing that the Act was to go, that it would be replaced with non-discriminatory measures which would maintain residential patterns.

The measures would be "generally acceptable" — meaning they would at least have to be approved by all three Houses.

But yesterday the LP, majori-

ty party in the House of Representatives, dismissed Dr Viljoen's indications of what the new measures would look like.

The Minister stressed that protection of property values would be a main aim of the new measures, because property was one of the main investments of the average South African.

This investment could be maintained only if an area's special residential pattern and living standard were kept up.

Dr Viljoen said the resistance of most whites to other races moving into their areas was directed not so much at their skin colour as against their different lifestyle.

Therefore, measures would have to be introduced to prevent slum conditions, overcrowding and unhygienic practices. By maintaining living standards once the Act was lifted, the Government would indirectly be protecting property values.

An LP spokesman said Dr Viljoen's argument "is not logical

and an insult to people of colour. He says that before the Act is scrapped they (whites) will need protection against us turning white areas into slums, dropping standards and property values.

"We maintain that the Group Areas Act is inherently racist, discriminatory and evil and a denial of fundamental human rights, and must therefore be scrapped and not replaced."

Mr Yunus Moola, Minister of Local Government and Solidarity MP, said he had no objection in principle against measures to maintain living standards in residential areas, as long as there was no prescription as to who could live where.

Scrapping the Act would not have a dramatic effect on lifestyles overnight.

He expected that without the Act, residential patterns would form around people's interests: Catholics would move towards areas around Catholic churches whereas fishermen would want to move closer to the water.

Union and two executive ... and its ... had been

New look Group Areas condemned

80
24/4/90

by ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THAT the Group Areas Act will be replaced with what State President Mr FW de Klerk calls a generally acceptable measure was objectionable, Actstop spokesman Mr Cas Coovadia said yesterday.

Responding to De Klerk's statement that the Group Areas Act would be "scrapped," Coovadia said his movement would continue fighting any Act that prohibited people from living where they chose.

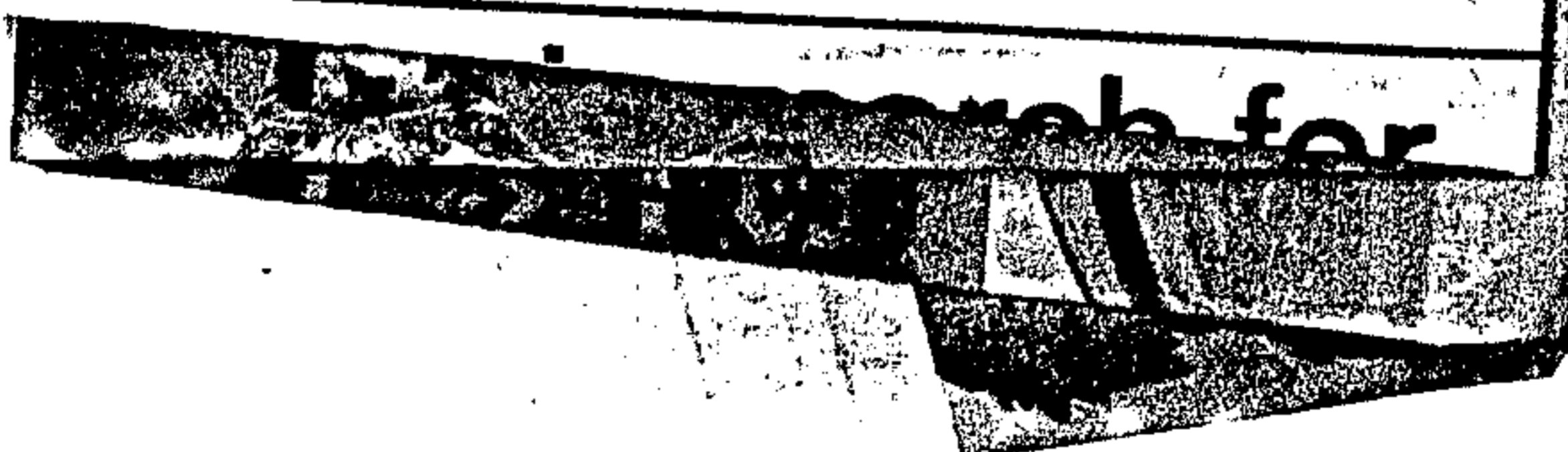
"When De Klerk said 'generally acceptable' he meant accepted by the three houses of Parliament," Coovadia said.

Fight Act

"We do not believe the Act should be replaced by any measure. We do not accept there should be any legislation to control where an individual chooses to live.

"De Klerk had also made no mention of consulting those people directly affected by the Act: black citizens. There was also no mention of consultation with black people through legal organisations like Actstop," he said.

Coovadia said Actstop would continue to fight the Act whenever it could and would intensify its campaign for its total abolition.



Group Areas debate

80 Calls for, against total abolition of racial laws

Libertarians view the National Party's intention to replace controversial group areas legislation with "generally acceptable, non-discriminatory" measures with suspicion.

They believe this could turn out to be yet another attempt to entrench apartheid in the form of group protection in a seemingly non-discriminatory dispensation.

Ardent campaigners for the total abolition of the Group Areas Act and its stablemate, the Free Settlement Areas Act, maintain that any measures to control residential living stand in stark contradiction to the ideal of a non-discriminatory, democratic society.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, last week elaborated on the Government's new thinking on residential living, saying various non-discriminatory measures would be used to maintain existing living patterns and standards.

Slums, unhygienic practices, overcrowding and "unacceptable lifestyles" had to be prevented.

Investments

"These measures will have to be implemented to ensure that the abolition of racial restrictions does not have an unfavourable effect on the quality of life of residential areas and ultimately the investments which have been made."

University of Cape Town political analyst Professor David Welsh believed the Group Areas Act should be abolished once and for all.

Measures to prevent slums and overcrowding should be contained in a Slums Act and applied at local authority level.

"I fear the Nats want to scrap the much-hated Group Areas Act without appearing to do so. They want to decentralise the sensitive issue by devolving decision-making even to the level of small-scale bodies such as local ratepayers' associations.

President de Klerk's dramatic announcement that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped next year has sparked a renewed debate on possible measures to regulate residential living. Political Reporter **ESMARE VAN DER MERWE** spoke to the experts.

"But racial or group protection is completely incomparable with an open, non-discriminatory society. How to preserve 'own' areas without the Act is a mystery to me."

The Democratic Party's national chairman and chief spokesman on group areas, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said there was no conceivable purpose in replacing the Act with new measures which he believed would have the same purpose: to keep the races apart.

"Even if the State President meant it when he said the new measures would be non-discriminatory, the description was still not far from the traditional NP perception that you can separate without discrimination."

Mr van der Merwe said local government, and not central government, should regulate aspects such as overcrowding and the maintenance of standards. Municipal by-laws existed for this purpose.

He added that his party acknowledged the necessity of minority protection, which did not mean the protection of racial living.

Dealing with white fears of a drop in property values once blacks moved in, he said: "The best protection against a drop in property values is the scrapping of group areas and, at least, the opening of huge metropolitan areas. Property values drop when small pockets are opened up which result in overcrowding."

Mr Cas Coovadia, spokesman for the anti-eviction body Actstop, said: "Apartheid has created the belief that standards drop when blacks move into a previously white area. But standards depend on the person and not the skin colour."

He warned that the application of health regulations and measures to control overcrowding could be perceived to be discriminatory.

"Apartheid has contributed to the homelessness crisis by creating imbalances in the supply of housing units. One should remember that people don't overcrowd a Hillbrow flat because they want to, but because they have nowhere else to live.

"In the present circumstances any efforts to maintain normal health standards could be seen as discriminatory."

Thus housing imbalances should first be addressed before measures can be applied stringently.

Two lines of thought emerged from discussions with African National Congress members. Some believed real negotiations on a new constitution would not get off the ground unless the Group Areas Act — or any replacement — was scrapped.

Others thought negotiations would simply overtake the thorny issue of residential living.

Commented a top strategist: "Once a non-discriminatory dispensation has been negotiated, the issue

of group areas will simply fall away."

Representing the belief of many whites that group areas legislation and group protection were crucial was Mr Moolman Mentz, Conservative Party spokesman on group areas.

Disheartened by the latest reform moves, he believed the State President's reference to non-discriminatory measures implied the total abolition of residential protection.

His party, he said, favoured the retention of the Group Areas Act as it stood, merely because property values would drop when blacks moved into a previously white neighbourhood.

He said it would be impractical to compensate whites who wanted to move from an area once an influx of blacks started.

"The law will be scrapped and whites will simply pay the price."

Compensate

Mr van der Merwe agreed that attempts to compensate whites who wanted to move would be futile.

"The Government has tried to build compensation into earlier legislation. That was one of the main reasons why the trilogy — the Free Settlement Areas Act, the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act and the revised Group Areas Act — was never passed by Parliament.

"It is impractical and absolutely foolish to compensate people in that way."

Dr Viljoen maintained that "indirect" compensation would emerge.

He said that although property values could not be directly protected, behavioural patterns and the quality of life in suburbs could be protected by preventative slums legislation. In this way, property prices could be protected indirectly.

Selling the verges

Government is considering a radical plan to sell or lease to black farmers vast tracts of land originally earmarked for homeland consolidation. ~~(2)~~ (80)

The plan has apparently been approved in principle at ministerial level and is seen as a major step in building up a black commercial farming sector, defusing the growing campaign for land "redistribution."

The plan involves more than 2m ha of land currently owned by the SA Development Trust (SADT). This is the remaining portion of nearly 7m ha bought by the trust since 1936 to fill out black areas designated as homelands. The balance has already been transferred.

The move is the first step towards dismantling the complex laws that regulate the ownership and occupancy of rural land. It is generally accepted that 87% of land in SA is reserved for ownership and occupation by whites and 13% for blacks.

The plan involves carving up the SADT

F/M 4/5/90

~~(2)~~

(80)

land into farming units of varying sizes depending on demand. Farmers could either buy the land or lease it with an option to purchase. It has also been suggested the land could be transferred to successful farmers without charge after, say, 10 years — as was done with white farmers in parts of colonial Africa.

Black farmers would have access to the same support systems as their white counterparts, including finance through the Land Bank or a similar institution and extension services through the Department of Agriculture and co-operatives.

Critics of government land policy argue that all land will have to be made accessible to blacks at the same time so that black farmers can own or lease land in areas other than regions owned by the SADT. They say in many cases blacks successfully manage farms of absentee white owners and would have no problem running their own farms in any part of SA competitively.

At a recent seminar on land issues organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA, former Zimbabwean Agriculture Minister Dennis Norman said agricultural reform after independence

played "probably the largest single role" in achieving political stability. He added a major programme was launched to assist (black) small-scale farmers to grow the right crops for their areas and to give them access to essential inputs and transport.

The value of products sold by Zimbabwean farmers between 1980 and 1985 increased dramatically and, for the first three years, urban drift was reversed (though the situation has now swung back towards increasing urbanisation).

However, Norman said a programme to resettle about 162 000 people in new villages in areas with agricultural potential had been less successful due to insufficient planning, neglect of the importance of title deed (whether leasehold or freehold), insufficient training of aspirant farmers and the general failure of co-ops because of bad management.

SA government officials see the Zimbabwean experience as having important pointers for land reform in SA — in terms of not making the same mistakes. But their critics argue that land reform must be tackled across the entire spectrum and should include the scrapping of the Group Areas Act

(GAA) at the same time as the Land Acts in order to open up options for blacks who may want to move off rural land.

Government's current public stance is that the GAA will be scrapped — possibly next year — but replaced with "non-discriminatory" measures to protect existing property rights and maintain standards. There is some concern government's aim is to entrench white privilege.

However, National Party MPs are privately acknowledging the GAA can't be replaced by nonracial measures: it's either enforced or scrapped. They believe government has to posture at this stage about "protection" for existing communities, but in reality the Act will be scrapped and not replaced by any law that has the same effect.

They concede any attempt to introduce new measures to prevent "overcrowding" or "maintain standards" in the post-GAA era will inevitably mean acting against blacks and be perceived as racist. They believe there will be a situation of "controlled chaos" for a short while when the GAA goes — after which markets will take over and people will find their own residential levels.

Chris Freimond

Ver verlate vlaktes F/M. 4/5/90

Integral to reform is the repeal of laws which control the political use of land. It is salutary to consider the enormous historic distortions introduced by the Land Acts, in comparison with which, unravelling the Group Areas Act will be easy. They are a key component of geographic apartheid, introduced long before the National Party era.

These Acts — of 1913 and 1936 — define land racially: 87% for white use, 13% for black. The black regions are fragmented, remote from industrial centres and poor in resources, primarily because of the realities of colonial conquest. That they were used as the basis of migrant labour (and as dumping grounds for "surplus labour") followed logically. It took the genius of Hendrik Verwoerd to turn them into 10 ethnic "nations."

The De Klerk administration is looking at ways of changing the Acts so that land acquired by the SA Development Trust for "consolidation" (2m ha of it as yet unapportioned to the homelands) can be sold or leased to black farmers (see *Current Affairs*). It is obviously useful to have this land available for such redistribution, but it hardly compensates blacks for having foregone 73 years of shareholding (in the broadest sense) in the nation's most irreplaceable asset.

In many ways this loss is utterly unquantifiable — and can

never be made good. For example, locked into the Acts' conditions as they were, black agricultural wages stayed much the same from Union until the Sixties, when they began to rise. Blacks were regarded as temporary sojourners in the cities, so education, health and prosperity suffered.

It therefore makes little sense to formalise black settlement on Development Trust land wedged between or surrounding the bits and pieces of the homelands themselves — not if land reform is to be in earnest. That would just serve to make rural ghettos slightly larger. Logically, agricultural land as much as residential must be available to be bought and sold or leased by anyone, nationwide.

The issues are enormously complex, taking in tribal rights, the subdivision or consolidation of unviable agricultural entities, absentee landlordism, the legitimacy of various title deeds, the depopulated platteland, and so on. A little attention is being paid to the matter, but not perhaps enough — given the pace of overall reform.

Wholesale nationalisation of the land would be as disastrous as that of any industrial "commanding height." But the great rural tinder-box will not be dampened by the minimal changes to the Land Acts which are so far, apparently, all that is contemplated by government. ■

- turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year;
- (2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B736E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

Transvaal:

- (1) (a) 41 134.
(b) (i) (aa) 37 768.
(bb) 1 967.

(ii) 1 399 which in the majority of cases are applications returned to the offices of origin for correction and/or the furnishing of missing information.

(2) 31 March 1990 — 197 235.

Cape Province:

This information is not available as it is not kept separately in respect of the four types of social pensions, namely old age, disability, blind and war veterans.

As far as the Cape Province is concerned the combined information in respect of these four types of pensions are as follows:

- (1) (a) 20 180
(b) (i) (aa) 16 789
(bb) 3 391
(ii) Nil.
- (2) 119 758 on 31 January 1990.

Orange Free State:

- (1) (a) 6 003
(b) (i) (aa) 4 725
(bb) 1 181
(ii) 97.
- (2) 64 915 on 31 December 1989.

Natal:

- (1) Unfortunately it is not possible to furnish the required information in respect of applications of old-age pensions only. It can be stated however, that very few applications for old-age pensions are

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

turned down. The figures furnished hereunder are accordingly in respect of all categories of social pensions and allowances.

- (a) 9 518
(b) (i) (aa) 7 598
(bb) 1 675
(ii) 250

(2) As on 28 February 1990 — 61 268.

Own Affairs:

Teacher-training colleges: applicants not admitted

89. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any qualified applicants were not admitted to White teacher-training colleges because of (a) lack of facilities and (b) other specified factors in 1989; if so, how many such prospective students were (i) admitted and (ii) refused admission to these colleges in 1989; if not, (aa) what is the combined capacity of these colleges and (bb) what total number of students is enrolled at present?

Answered 4/5/90 B646E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) No,
(b) yes, quotas were met and certain applicants did not meet minimum admission requirements.
- (i) 1 436
(ii) 2 780
(aa) 10 150
(bb) 6 585.

Free settlement areas: education

95. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he has determined a policy for the provision of education in free settlement areas; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy; *Answered 5/5/90*
- (2) whether his department and/or individual schools falling under his Department have received requests from individual parents

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

for the admission of pupils classified as non-White; if so, (a) what total number of applications of this nature was made and (b) what was the response thereto?

B652E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, to render service if so requested;
(2) yes,

(a) applications from 47 individual parents who are on the protocol list and enjoy diplomatic privileges and from 153 other parents,
(b) all requests from diplomatic personnel were granted as well as one request from another parent with regard to three pupils.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Orange Free State:

C	MaoKeng (Kroonstad)	696
	Relebohile (Luckhoff)	15
	Rammulotsi	
	(Viljoenskroon)	111
	Sub total	822

Transvaal:

F	Mhluzi (Middelburg)	258
	Vukuzakhe (Volksrust)	149
	KwaGuga (Witbank)	137
	eMbalenhle (TEKS-area)	591
	Kwazamokuhle (Hendrina)	89
	Siyazenzela (Perdekop)	14
	Sub total	1 238

G

	Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	1 475
	Mamelodi (Pretoria)	210
	Katlehong (Germiston)	
	Tokoza (Alberton)	856
	Vosloorus (Boksburg)	
	KwaThema (Springs)	
	Tsakane (Brakpan)	689
	Duduza (Nigel)	
	Alexandra (Sandton)	280
	Greater Soweto	
	(Johannesburg)	97
	Area west of Soweto	13 506
	Sharpeville/Boipatong	
	(Vereeniging)	410
	Sebokeng/Evaton	
	(Vanderbijlpark)	2 866
	Daveyton (Benoni)	86
	Sub total	20 475

J

	Khuma (Stilfontein)	428
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Natal:

E	Hambanati (Tongaat)	69
	Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	8
	Thubaletu (Melmoth)	14
	Weenen Emergency Camp	90
	Sub total	181

GRAND TOTAL: RSA 25 122

Central business districts: open trading areas

154. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

(1) (a) How many central business districts had been proclaimed open trading areas as at 31 December 1989, (b) where is each

situated and (c) when were they proclaimed in each case; (80)

(2) (a) how many central business districts had been advertised as at the above date as areas designated to be proclaimed open trading areas, (b) where is each area situated and (c) when is it anticipated that each will be proclaimed? (80)

Answered 4/5/90 B373E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 115
(b) and (c)

Centre	Proc. No.	Date
Douglas	5	10 Feb 1989
Uitenhage	7	10 Feb 1989
Newcastle	32	23 Mar 1989
Ladysmith	30	23 Mar 1989
Glencoe	29	23 Mar 1989
Kynsna	57	28 Apr 1989
Lichtenburg	66	26 May 1989
Westville	81	9 June 1989
Postmasburg	83	9 June 1989
Rustenburg	119	14 July 1989
Kenton on Sea	117	14 July 1989
Riversdale	125	14 July 1989
Benoni Actonville	124	14 July 1989
Richmond (Natal)	144	4 Aug 1989
Greytown	150	11 Aug 1989
Richard's Bay	164	15 Sept 1989
Graaff-Reinet	181	27 Oct 1989
Fort Beaufort	188	10 Nov 1989
Germiston	193	17 Nov 1989
Boksburg	201	8 Dec 1989
Randburg	2	15 Jan 1988
Prieska	1	15 Jan 1988
Roodepoot	15	19 Feb 1988
Germiston	36	11 Mar 1988
Stanger	35	11 Mar 1988
Goodwood	40	18 Mar 1988
Empangeni	57	31 Mar 1988
Frankfort	56	31 Mar 1988
Klerksdorp	74	5 May 1988
Kroonstad	81	20 May 1988
Krugersdorp	88	3 June 1988
Brakpan	115	15 July 1988
Matabele	116	15 July 1988
Potgietersrus	142	26 Aug 1988
Messina	140	26 Aug 1988
Harrismith	143	26 Aug 1988
Potchefstroom	137	26 Aug 1988

Verwoerdburg	135	26 Aug 1988	Potchefstroom	81	9 May 1986
Sandton	144	26 Aug 1988	Witbank	83	9 May 1986
Westonaria	148	2 Sept 1988	Cape Town	79	9 May 1986
Uppington	156	16 Sept 1988	Colenso	88	23 May 1986
Simon's Town	158	16 Sept 1988	King William's Town	90	23 May 1986
Gordon's Bay	155	16 Sept 1988	Delmas	91	23 May 1986
Ceres	159	16 Sept 1988	Port Shepstone	105	20 June 1986
Athlone/ Mitchell's Plain/ Retreat-Tokai	160	16 Sept 1988	Volksrust	106	20 June 1986
Edenvalle	161	16 Sept 1988	Vryburg	137	9 Aug 1986
Stellenbosch	184	4 Nov 1988	Malmesbury	143	15 Aug 1986
Bloemfontein	191	11 Nov 1988	Kimberley	153	5 Sept 1986
Kokstad	202	2 Dec 1988	East London	169	19 Sept 1986
Oudtshoorn	205	2 Dec 1988	Nigel	170	19 Sept 1986
Virginia	207	2 Dec 1988	Stellenbosch	181	3 Oct 1986
De Aar	210	2 Dec 1988	Queenstown	179	3 Oct 1986
Carletonville	216	9 Dec 1988	Nelspruit	184	3 Oct 1986
Grahamstown	222	30 Dec 1988	Paarl	192	24 Oct 1986
Hennenman	221	30 Dec 1988	Swellendam	191	24 Oct 1986
Hermannus	22	20 Feb 1987	Somerser West	203	31 Oct 1986
Plettenberg Bay	38	13 Mar 1987	George	202	31 Oct 1986
Sstrand	37	13 Mar 1987	Bellville	206	7 Nov 1986
Still Bay	42	27 Mar 1987	Port Elizabeth	207	7 Nov 1986
Vredenburg	39	27 Mar 1987	Pietermaritzburg	209	7 Nov 1986
Eshowe	43	27 Mar 1987	Fish Hoek	211	7 Nov 1986
Worcester	63	16 Apr 1987	Parow	216	14 Nov 1986
Pietersburg	71	30 Apr 1987			
Port Shepstone	72	30 Apr 1987			
Montagu	70	30 Apr 1987			
Welkom	69	30 Apr 1987			
Millerton	68	30 Apr 1987			
Benoni	67	30 Apr 1987	Bredasdorp		
Colenso	66	30 Apr 1987	Mitchell's Plain		
Grabouw	79	22 May 1987	Philippi		
Glencoe	80	29 May 1987	Wolseley		
Vanderbijlpark	86	12 June 1987	Woodstock		
Gordon's Bay	88	26 June 1987	Stanford		
Springs	100	26 June 1987	Worcester		
Kynsna	111	10 July 1987	Athlone		
Pinetown	113	24 July 1987	Philippi (Erf 53)		
Tongaat	114	24 July 1987	Caledon		
Carnarvon	129	11 Sept 1987	Danielskull		
Kempton Park	132	25 Sept 1987	Hartswater		
Akasia	131	25 Sept 1987	Warrenton		
Kuils River	133	25 Sept 1987	Cradock		
Moortreesburg	144	9 Oct 1987	Tarkastad		
Durbanville	145	9 Oct 1987	Komga		
Mooi River	191	31 Dec 1987	Queenstown		
Durban	19	21 Feb 1986	Stutterheim		
Johannesburg	18	21 Feb 1986	Fraserburg		
Nelspruit	58	4 Apr 1986			
Estcourt	64	18 Apr 1986	Dannhauser		
Howick	71	2 May 1986	Mandini		
Ottery	82	9 May 1986	Pietermaritzburg		
			Umkomaas		

Cape Province

Natal

Verulam
Port Shepstone
Dundee
Howick
Bloemfontein

Handwritten: 2157/12
150
Orange Free State

Transvaal

Alberton
Benoni
Boksburg
Kempion Park
Roodepoort (Wibsey Dip)
Heidelberg
Middelburg
Secunda
Barberton
Vereniging
Randfontein
Pretoria

(c) Unknown, as proclamations might possibly have to be preceded by surveys. All proclamations are being dealt with expeditiously.

Black townships: traffic officers

168. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

How many traffic officers were available on a (a) daily and/or (b) irregular basis for the purpose of traffic control and traffic law enforcement in (i) Guguletu, (ii) Langa, (iii) Nyanga, (iv) Khayelitsha, (v) Mbekweni (Paarl), (vi) Mfuleni (Kuits River) and (vii) Zwelethemba (Worcester) as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B387E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) to (vii) : None
- (b) (i) Guguletu : Traffic control and traffic law enforcement are exercised by the Traffic Department of the Municipality of Cape Town to a limited degree. Number of traffic officers is not known.
- (ii) Langa : Traffic control and

Handwritten: 2157/12
151/10

traffic law enforcement are exercised by the Traffic Department of the Municipality of Cape Town to a limited degree. Number of traffic officers is not known.

(iii) Nyanga

: Traffic control and traffic law enforcement are exercised by the Western Cape Regional Services Council to a limited degree. Number of traffic officers is not known.

- (iv) Khayelitsha : None
- (v) Mbekweni (Paarl) : None
- (vi) Mfuleni (Kuits River) : None
- (vii) Zwelethemba (Worcester) : None.

Khayelitsha: cemetery

169. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

(1) Whether there is a cemetery in Khayelitsha, Cape Town; if so, where is it situated; if not (a) why not, (b) what cemetery is presently available for the use of the residents of this township and (c) what distance is it from Khayelitsha;

(2) whether it is planned to provide Khayelitsha with a cemetery in its immediate vicinity; if not, why not; if so, (a) where will it be situated, (b) when will it be completed and (c) what is its size to be?

B388E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No
- (a) A cemetery is still being developed in the immediate vicinity of Khayelitsha
- (b) Nyanga cemetery
- (c) ± 6 kilometres
- (2) Yes

(a) On the Western side of Khayelitsha just to the South of Spine Road
(b) 1 April 1990
(c) 11,6 ha and will make provision for 17 400 graves.

Provincial administrations: traffic officers

170. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

(1) Whether any part of his predecessor's reply to Question No 20 on 25 April 1989 has since changed; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) (a) how many traffic officers were there in the service of the Provincial Administration of (i) the Transvaal, (ii) Natal, (iii) the Cape Province and (iv) the Orange Free State as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these officers had been allocated exclusively to traffic control duties in Black townships?

B389E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Is only applicable to the Cape Provincial Administration.

(2) (a) There were 558 traffic officers (all ranks) in the service of the Provincial Administration of the Transvaal on 9 March 1990; and

(b) none of these officers had been allocated exclusively to traffic control duties in Black townships.

Cape Province:

(1) The reply to Question 20 of 25 April 1989 still applies.

However, progress had since been made in that the Town Councils of Linglethu West and Ikapa have been vested and charged with the regulation and control of road traffic in their respective areas. The manner in which the function can be performed, in other words the independent rendering thereof by the local authorities or the purchase of the total service from another authority on an agency basis, or a combination of these

methods, is being thoroughly investigated.

Although the remaining Black local authorities in the Western Cape have not yet been vested and charged with the regulation and control of road traffic, the conferring of the function on them and practical ways of performing it are also presently being investigated.

(2) (a) (iii) 271 (all ranks)

(b) None—they only performed on main roads.

Orange Free State:

(1) The question does not apply to the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State.

(2) (a) (iv) 321: 12 March 1990

(b) None.

Natal:

(1) Not applicable to the Natal Provincial Administration.

(2) (a) 276 of all ranks.

(b) None, unless requested by the South African Police to assist in connection with road blocks in or near such townships.

MECs motor-cars: costs

178. Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

Whether he will furnish information on the official motor-cars of the members of the Executive Committees (MECs) of each province; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many kilometres did each such motor-car travel in 1989 and (b) what were the maintenance costs of each motor-car?

B416E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

Cape Province:

- (a) PA 3 — 25 425 km
- PA 4 — 38 599 km
- PA 5 — 18 964 km
- PA 6 — 25 923 km
- PA 7 — 16 684 km
- PA 8 — 28 423 km

Business fears

By STAN MHLONGO

THE announcement by State President FW de Klerk that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped next year has brought fear and uncertainty to Vaal businessmen.

Evaton Chamber of Commerce chairman Peter Moage told businessmen at a recent meeting that black businessmen now faced new challenges.

"Giant corporations like OK Bazaars, Pick n' Pay and others will be able to infiltrate the black business market in the townships," said Moage.

He said already white businessmen were eager to operate in the townships.

"A Vereeniging Afrikaner is already operating a chemist in Sebokeng, and numerous other businesses are controlled by 'black fronts' but are really owned by whites. This is another omen of change on our doorsteps."

ECC secretary Tom Mzimba said black businessmen should prepare themselves well "because whites have the means to buy themselves into any position".

Meanwhile, Evaton businessmen have threatened to march on the council chambers to register their protest against the increase in the cost of a trading site permit from R30 to R120.

We are flexible over group rights - Nats

5/27/90

80

By Peter Fabricius and Esmaré van der Merwe

The National Party responded diplomatically today to ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela's first tough constitutional challenge on group rights, made yesterday at a rally outside Soweto.

Mr Mandela told a crowd of about 40 000 that the ANC would never accept minority rights protection.

NP sources said today the party was flexible on the question of group rights.

Its response takes the sting for the moment out of Mr Mandela's challenge, reinforcing the mood of friendly negotiation created at last week's Groote Schuur talks. But group rights is still expected to be a major issue in future negotiations.

NP sources said there were different kinds of group rights. One was group rights used as the building blocks of a new constitution.

The other was protection of certain minority rights, such as language and culture.

This second form of group rights was universally acknowledged even in a United Nations declaration. The ANC had said it was not opposed to the protection of rights associated with culture.

Mr Mandela revealed that he would have several meetings with President de Klerk before the next round of talks between the two delegations.

He would urge Mr de Klerk, "an honest man whose willingness to discuss politics at the table was highly appreciated", to abandon his insistence on group or minority protection because it implied that "white South Africa does not yet trust us".

He added: "We have to convince them that any form of racialism is a formula for disaster."

Mr Joe Slovo, the crowd's favourite, added: "We know only one kind of democracy, and that is majority rule ... if this is not achieved, there will only be the 'peace of the graveyard'".

Explaining the Government's attitude to group rights in the light of yesterday's tough ANC policy stand, NP sources said the NP was flexible on which sort of group rights it wanted protected.

The NP is engaged in intensive internal consultations to try to come up with an acceptable constitutional model to put on the table.

An extended NP caucus meeting on Saturday focused on a bicameral model with a lower house elected on a common voters roll and an upper house which incorporated minority protection in some way.

NP sources have indicated that the party is moving towards a system where minority rights are protected by deeply entrenching normal democratic principles such as a multi-party system, and also the principle of free enterprise.

● See Pages 3, 6 and 11.



Rail horror ... the wreckage at the scene of a collision about 40 km north of Sydney yesterday between a double-decker passenger train and an old-fashioned steam train chartered by jazz fans. At least six people were killed and 90 injured. The double-decker train, which was carrying 100 passengers, was chartered by jazz fans.

Strike talks as 'nightmare' continues

By Carina le Grange

Patients at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital last night described the "nightmare" conditions they were enduring, while crucial talks aimed at ending the hospital strike were due to resume today.

Hospitals still hit by the strike by non-medical staff are Baragwanath, Hillbrow, Johannesburg, HF Verwoerd and Natalspuit.

At today's talks in Pretoria between the Transvaal Provincial Administration and Nehawu (National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union) the final issue to be settled is wage demands.

After weekend talks hopes are high that an agreement acceptable to workers will be reached later today.

At Baragwanath, patients told The Star of the stench of filthy

wards, sleeping on dirty linen and hunger due to irregular meals. At the height of the strike, no meals were served for a 24-hour period.

Mrs Mabel Ndlovu of Alexandra, in hospital for a thyroid operation, was among those discharged early. With her was her one-year-old daughter.

"I am not healed. But there is no point staying in hospital with an infant and no regular meals, in an unhygienic place," she said. Her baby had survived on tea and she had often gone without meals.

Mr Samson Kubheka believes the strike could cost him a finger. He was admitted two weeks ago with a septic hand because he did not go for treatment after being burnt. He cannot have an operation he urgently needs since he has been told only emergencies are being done.

Nursing staff have doubled cleaners and cooks for the week, working long hours.

Strikers emptied rubbish bins and scattered litter at Hillbrow Hospital at the weekend after cleaners had cleaned up.

There have been numerous other reports of intimidation. Union officials responded by naming certain people identified as intimidators were unknown to the union and added it was wholly opposed to any acts of intimidation.

Emergencies only were being treated at the hospitals and patients not desperately ill have not been discharged.

By late yesterday it appeared agreements in principle had been reached on all workers' demands except wages.

Increases

Workers demand a minimum salary of R1 100 a month

1400

CML- Times 8/5/90

(80)



FW paves way for 'open' cities

PORT ELIZABETH. — President F W de Klerk last night paved the way for 'open' cities saying that all "interested parties and groupings" should be involved in negotiations about a new local government dispensation.

Opening the Congress of the Cape Municipal Association, Mr De Klerk said the adoption of any specific local government model would have to be implemented in keeping with the "greatest possible measure of consensus within the community".

Because of this he stressed methods would have to be found to test the wishes of the community.

The government's goal of a dispensation in which each citizen would enjoy equal voting rights and participation, with provision for effective protection of minorities, would apply at local government level as well.

There had to be a movement away from a local government system based solely on colour.

The principle of power-sharing in matters of common interest with non-domination of minorities and communities served as a guideline at local government level as well.

A new system of local government would have to include a fair division of local income resources. — Sapa

CME Times 8/5/90 (80) ~~80~~



Tony Leon

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(c) (i) Request for a statement of policy in respect of the importation of fireworks with a view to banning them.

(ii) I responded in the negative for cultural and religious reasons.

(2) No, because I consider that such a ban will interfere with the cultural and religious freedom of people.

Decentralisation/deconcentration

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

What was the total amount paid out in respect of decentralisation or deconcentration benefits in 1989?

Answer: \$15190 B922E

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:

R786 655 000.

Decentralisation/deconcentration: tax lost

*22. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of tax lost or expected to be lost as a result of tax concessions granted to decentralised or deconcentrated industries in respect of the year ended 31 March 1989?

Answer: \$15190 B923E

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

It is estimated that the loss of tax as a result of the granting of concessions to industries in decentralised or deconcentrated areas will amount to approximately R1 million for the financial year ended on 31 March 1989. Final figures are not available as many assessments, especially in respect of companies, have yet to be processed.

With effect from 1 April 1982 the allowances have been phased out of the Income Tax Act and replaced by direct subsidisation by the Department of Trade and Industry and Tourism. This is why the loss of tax is much smaller than in previous years.

Teachers not paid

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether any teachers employed by his Department on or before January 1990 had not been paid by 15 March 1990; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) what steps (i) have been taken in this regard and (ii) are being taken to prevent a recurrence of such delays in the payment of salaries?

Answer: \$15190 B924E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Yes

(a) 1 217

(b) In most cases the documents required for payment of salaries were not received in time. The unrest in some schools apparently largely contributed to this state of affairs.

(c) (i) Area officers were instructed to assist in receiving and completing application forms for employment of teachers.

(ii) Principals have been instructed to report to regional officers cases of teachers in any of their schools whose salaries are not paid at the end of each month.

(iii) Regional offices must report monthly to head office on outstanding salary enquiries.

Job creation scheme

*24. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Manpower:

With reference to the job creation scheme, (a) what amount was made available for the (i) 1989-90 and (ii) 1990-91 financial years, (b) how are allocations to provinces, organisations, other Government Departments and individual companies determined and (c) (i) according to what rules and (ii) under what conditions are moneys so earmarked for job creation allocated to those who make use of the scheme?

Answer: \$15190 B928E

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) 1989/90 - R60 million

(ii) 1990/91 - R75 million

(b) An inter-departmental committee is responsible for the distribution of funds between Departments and Administra-

tions. Thereafter each department and administration allocates funds according to applications received for funds to be made available. As far as is known only the Department of Manpower allocates funds to private companies and organisations.

(c) (i) and (ii) Job Creation projects administered by the Department of Manpower must meet the following criteria and funds are allocated accordingly:

It should

— be labour intensive;

— focus on the creation of permanent assets;

— be aimed at the upliftment of underdeveloped communities;

— serve the interests of the community as a whole;

— whenever possible, be combined with training; and

— be distributed geographically country-wide as proportionately as possible.

Crime prevention unit in Sandton: arrests

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

How many arrests in respect of each specified offence were effected in 1989 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

Answer: \$15190 B935E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1 240 arrests on a variety of charges *inter alia*:

Assault

Malicious damage to property

Possession of drugs

Dealing in drugs

Illegal immigration

Consuming liquor in public

Trespassing

Motor vehicle theft

Certain police stations: serviceable patrol vehicles

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

(a) How many serviceable patrol vehicles (i) with and (ii) without radio equipment installed

are stationed on a daily basis at the (aa) Sandton, (bb) Bramley, (cc) Wynburg/Alexandra and (dd) Lombardy East police stations and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Answer: \$15190 B936E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a)

(aa) (i) 19 vehicles

(ii) 12 vehicles

(bb) (i) 4 vehicles

(ii) none

(cc) (i) 6 vehicles

(ii) none

(dd) (i) 3 vehicles

(ii) 5 vehicles

(b) 30 April 1990

Members on duty using vehicles which are not equipped with radios, are issued with portable radios.

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs:

White schools: mandate from parent community

Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, in the light of the proposed abolition of the Group Areas Act, he intends to require schools wishing to remain open to White pupils exclusively, to obtain an overwhelming mandate to this effect from the parent community concerned; if not, why not?

Answer: \$15190 B977E.INT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, on 19 April 1990, the hon

the State President referred to the proposed scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Government's mandate to put in its place a general pattern of residential areas which will be generally acceptable. He also stated that, *inter alia*, generally acceptable means a system which

will give communities peace of mind with regard to their wishes and ideals on a fair and just basis. I am convinced that this would also apply to the provision of education.

While we are in the present period of reform, and even if the Group Areas Act is repealed, the country is being governed on the basis of our present constitution which will remain effective until a new constitution has been negotiated and approved.

May I once again refer to the hon the State President who also stressed that orderly government will continue in terms of the existing constitutional system. This means that a status quo regarding the provision of education will be maintained in State schools, and also in private schools registered with the department. It will not be expected of any school to test the opinion of the parents of its pupils if it wants to continue functioning in its present form.

At present, two additional models—may I emphasise, additional—are under consideration. After I have been advised by my statutorily recognised bodies, a decision will be taken by the Government which may lead to the acceptance of one or both or perhaps a variation of the models. Only when this stage has been reached, and assuming that a new model or models has or have been approved, the parents of the pupils of a particular school will be able to indicate in a prescribed manner their support for the model of their choice.

From what I have said it is clear that the scrapping of the Group Areas Act will not affect the provision of education in my department to the extent that parents wishing to maintain the status quo for their children have to indicate their preference in the way implied in the question put by the hon member. There are valid reasons why a large majority will be required for the acceptance of an alternative model.

As changing the status quo and the opening of state schools are obviously sensitive issues, and any decisions in this regard will lead to far-reaching changes which will not be easily reversible, it will be unwise to allow any radical change unless the vast majority of pupils' parents are in favour of such a move.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister of Education and Culture has proposed these two models for the exercising of parental

choice regarding admissions, but I would like to quote from the proposals of the department where they say the following:

A model or models must be sought which will offer the possibility for the greater recognition of the diverse character of the educational ethos within the system for White pupils, without affecting the culturally based character of that system. The acceptance of any additional model would grant recognition to further diversity at school level, while the department as such will still pursue its mission of culturally based education.

This reduces, from the words of the hon the Minister, to the principle of the exercise of parental choice by school communities which may choose to make use thereof. Decisions must be taken "on the basis of an unequivocal majority vote (e.g. 90%)" for either model.

The hon the Minister made these announcements on 23 March 1990. On 23 April, in an interview with *Die Burger*, the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development made certain comments regarding schools in this department when the Group Areas Act is scrapped. When asked specifically about schools, the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development said the following:

Die bepalende van die karakter van 'n skool berus by die vermoë van die ouergemeenskap om hulle keuse ten opsigte van die karakter van die skool uit te oefen.

He went on to say the following, which is the most important part—

Indien die meerderheid van die ouers byvoorbeeld sou besluit dat gekleurde kinders nie in hulle skool toegeelaat sal word nie, sal die keuse ook gerespekteer moet word.

I shall be quite frank. That is exactly the opposite of what this hon Minister has just said. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister of Constitutional Development has clearly said the majority of parents, if they choose to keep the school closed, will have that decision respected. [Interjections.] Of course, the question is what is required? Is it a 90% vote that is required to be open, or a 90% vote that is required to be closed? Can 10% of vote that is required to be closed? Can 10% of the parents, in either case, block a school from being closed, or disallow it from being open? The hon the Minister must be clear about this. Outside in the school communities they are

saying that the Group Areas Act is going next year, that the norm will be open schools and therefore they should vote in order to keep them closed, and then 10% of them can make sure they will never be open.

The hon the Minister must be clear on the subject. In a situation where there is no race application in suburbs, one cannot have race-based government schools as the norm. From what the hon the Minister has said now, it seems that he intends going the route which means—to use the very words of an hon member of the NP in an earlier debate when he interjected today, namely: "We are going for an open country"—that the hon the Minister wants an open country, but dotted around closed schools. It cannot be done. [Time expired.]

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has one big problem. He does not understand the logic inherent in politics. [Interjections.] That is why for the past few years the hon the Minister has had to be forced in interpellation after interpellation to realise the logical consequences of the Government's policy of power-sharing. Today's interpellation—I want to give the DP credit for this—also spells out to him the consequences of the course they are starting to adopt.

Now that the Group Areas Act is going to be abolished and every White school in South Africa will, in principle, be open, there is no logical reason why 90% of the parents must agree before a school in their area is open. What kind of democracy is it when everyone in South Africa will soon be able to live where they like, but 11% of the parents of a particular school will be able to prevent its being thrown open? This is a ridiculous situation.

What is the hon the Minister's record in connection with promises about education? [Interjections.] In 1987 this hon Minister considered mixed school sport wrong in principle; the very next year he sacrificed that principle. [Interjections.] In 1989 the hon the Minister considered open schools wrong in principle, but in 1990 the hon the Minister has abandoned that principle.

I want to put it to the hon the Minister that he will soon yield to the fatal logic of politics, and will have to open schools unconditionally, without the parents having any say.

It is this political unreliability of the NP which caused a letter-writer to write the following in the latest edition of *Patriot*:

Nasionale Party bedank! Die volk, ons Blankes, het u uitgevind. Ons respektreer u nie meer nie. Ons verrou u nie meer nie. Ons glo u nie meer nie. Ons is moeg vir u en u stories. Ons is keelvol vir u nuwe Swid-Afrika.

[Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the letter-writer in *Patriot* to whom the hon member for Brits has referred can write whatever she likes as long as the NP is in power and as long as it pleases the hon the State President to allow me to occupy this post. I shall continue to occur to. Let us understand one another clearly on this point. [Interjections.]

However, I shall react as follows to what the hon member for Pinetown and the hon member for Brits have said. I think the hon member for Pinetown is being unnecessarily spiteful. [Interjections.] After all, this has been very clearly stated—again this afternoon—and the hon member need only look at my speech: he will find it there: In both my announcement and my speech. The fact of the matter is that the present two models will continue to exist, irrespective of whether a choice can be exercised in connection with either of two additional models. This present model, the status quo, means in terms of the present Constitution that the present state schools are separate schools, whereas, in terms of legislation in connection with private schools, there may be private schools.

The development in connection with parental choice lies in the fact that if a specific parent community of a specific school is for some or other reason not satisfied with the status quo, they may exercise a choice—with a large majority of say 90%, as I said. Obviously, this is not in conflict with what the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development has said.

The hon the Minister of Constitutional Development has said that if such a school wants to exercise one of the options after say 90% of the parents have agreed to its being made a private school model, the parent community of the relevant school can also decide that that private school is for Whites only. In the same way a school community can decide to adopt the

private school model in terms of which they also want to admit pupils of colour. [Time expired.]

*Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, what we have heard from this hon Minister is really the old language of an old dispensation. Language of that kind is not going to get us anywhere in future. In the new South Africa there is not going to be apartheid in schools. There are not going to be separate schools. There are not going to accept that now. [Interjections.] He must either accept that or find himself another party. [Interjections.]

It is of cardinal importance for the reforms introduced here not to be implemented reluctantly or half-heartedly. The hon the Minister's announcement that only a majority of 90% of the parents community can result in a school being open, is an example of what I am referring to: A reluctant approach to reform. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister would have received far more praise if he had simply announced that from now on state schools could be open. But no, all manner of qualifications have been introduced. Why must it be a ratio of 90:10? It is like a 90cm chair and a 10cm chair, and the hon the Minister cannot decide which one he must sit on. It therefore means that 90% of the parents can ensure that a school can be open, whereas 10% can keep that school closed. That is what it amounts to. The hon the Minister is therefore opting for apartheid. [Interjections.] Yes, 10% of the parent community has the power to keep the school closed, but 90% is needed to open the school. [Interjections.] That hon Minister is therefore still supporting racism, because 10% of racists can keep the school closed. [Interjections.]

As regards the second aspect—that of local option—the DP does not believe that communities must have the right to decide whether or not they want to apply racism in a state school. [Interjections.] We believe school apartheid is both immoral and educationally stupid, particularly in the days ahead. In a new South Africa, with a bill of rights, no state school is going to have the right to turn pupils away on the basis of race or colour. The sooner that hon Minister accepts this the better.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member's time has expired.

*Mr J VAN ECK: Like other hon colleagues of his, that hon Minister will also come to realise

*Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*Mr J VAN ECK: . . . that the opening of schools . . .

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member's time has expired.

*Mr J VAN ECK: I apologise, Mr Speaker. I did not hear you. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member could still hear very well ten minutes ago. Something must have happened to him in the meantime. [Interjections.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has not addressed the question. His colleague the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development did. [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: I can't hear you.

Mr R M BURROWS: I will make sure that hon member hears me.

He referred to the situation if a "majority of parents" wished to keep a school closed, and those were his very words. What he was talking about was not a majority of parents, however, but 11% of the parents. Even by my maths, that is not a majority. Either the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development is not correct in his views as to what is going to happen after group areas go or this hon Minister is incorrect. They cannot both be correct. [Interjections.]

Regarding the 90%, one could of course pick up the observation made by the hon member for Kempton Park, who said in a television debate that she thought it would be 66%, but that is by the way. The hon the Minister must know that this point has . . .

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I regret that the hon member's time has expired.

Mr R M BURROWS: So do I, Sir.

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, before I reply to the hon member for Pinetown, let me first refer to the contribution of the hon member for Brits. In the course of his speech he again made a statement, and I have written it down. He said that in principle every White school was open.

Those hon members are peddling this in the rural areas and elsewhere. [Interjections.] I have said repeatedly—I am saying so again—that the hon members must put the entire matter in perspective, and then I will be satisfied. The status quo of state schools is separate schools. I have said repeatedly that this will remain the case. [Interjections.] This is therefore not in line with what the hon member for Brits has said. [Interjections.]

(1) Whether his Department notified interested parties in a circular that a uniform system of self-supporting operation of school bus transport was to be implemented for the four provincial education departments with effect from 1 April 1990; if so, what are the main contents thereof;

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

8/5/90 B843E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, the system is being phased in over a period of seven years. The Department will continue to make transport bursaries available to needy pupils;

(2) no.

Let me come back to the hon member for Pinetown. There is something he does not want to understand, and he can understand it if he wants to. We require 90%, for example—I have referred to a high percentage—of the parents of a specific school to decide. What must be decided? If that percentage of parents prefer, it can become a private school, and that school can be open. In other words it can admit pupils of another colour. However, 90% of the parents of another specific school can also opt for the private school model to run that private school for Whites only. That is precisely what the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development said. [Time expired.]

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether it is the standpoint of his Department that teachers may compel pupils to sing 'Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika' during school hours; if so, why; if not,

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! I should like to tell the hon member for Claremont that it has in all seriousness been brought to my attention now why he did not hear me the first time, and I greatly appreciate that.

(2) whether he will consider sending a circular in this regard to all principals under the control of his Department to inform them about this;

Debate concluded.

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

8/5/90 B858E

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

†Indicates translated version.

(1) No, not as a rule;

For oral reply:

(2) no, not at this stage. If circumstances should necessitate it I shall consider contacting the school principals;

Own Affairs:

(3) no.

†Indicates translated version.

Pre-primary schools: subsidisation

For oral reply: 8/5/90

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether pre-primary schools are eligible for any form of subsidisation; if not, why not; if so, for what forms of subsidisation;

(2) whether the admission to such schools of children of races other than White (a)

politics, but where would that get us? We would have so much trouble within the Force that we would not be able to deal with it. That is why we say, and this is our considered opinion, that it is in the interests of this country to do this and to take this step. That is why we have taken this step.

The hon member said that this Minister was inefficient. That is his opinion. Other people have already said so, and I am not going to defend myself now. We should simply look at the scoreboard. That is what will count at the end of the day. [Interjections.]

I want to come back to the hon member for Ermelo in relation to the question of the . . . [Interjections.] . . . So many hon members are talking now that I really cannot say what I want to say.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Yeoville!

Mr H H SCHWARZ: I was not saying anything!

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*The MINISTER: He asked whether I had been blackballed. I do not know what for. [Interjections.]

I just want to tell the hon member for Ermelo . . . [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, it would therefore seem that the hon the Minister's standpoint is that one may not engage in politics by day, but that one may, in fact, engage in underground politics by night. [Interjections.]

In reply to the hon member for Berea, I just want to say that we are promoting the interests of the SA Police because it is the civil right of an officer or anyone in the Public Service to belong to a political party. The SA Police are being deprived of that civil right. Throughout the years the Afrikaner-Broederbond has been that organisation which has promoted the interests of the White Afrikaner. In the past it has been the catalyst which has served to bring Afrikaners together whenever there was conflict between them.

Today, however, there is no doubt that the AB is the clandestine arm of the NP. [Interjections.] There is no doubt about that. It is the mastermind that draws up the blueprints of NP policy,

as the hon member for Ermelo said here. The AB is that organisation which conveys these policies, such as for example, that there will be a majority of Blacks in the Government, to the Afrikaner elite and beyond their ranks. It is they who prepare the land on which the NP later sows. It is they who then assist in putting the policy into effect. It is they who take preventive measures when the criticism becomes too severe, and who then provide the Government with feedback.

It is also widely known that insofar as membership is concerned, the AB does, in fact, set its sights on officers in the SA Police, and on its young men insofar as its youth movement is concerned. In this way the NP is succeeding in having its policy subtly permeate through to all the members of the people. Members of the SA Police are openly being refused their normal civil rights, but shrewd attempts are being made in secret to brainwash them and to indoctrinate them for the purposes of promoting the integration and capitulation plans of the NP. [Interjections.] That is unacceptable. [Time expired.]

*Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Speaker, may I just say the following? Our objection is to the actions of the hon the Minister, who is preventing people who belong to a specific political party, from openly being able to say that they belong to that political party. Let me tell the hon member for Berea that this has always been our standpoint. Whether he is a member of the DP, or regardless of what party he belongs to, just as long as he conforms with the requirements for a good policeman, that is good enough for us. He ought to be able to belong openly to his party. That is our standpoint.

However, the Government is driving him underground, and we say that it is precisely this driving of people underground that we find so repugnant. The Government is losing policemen. They are leaving by the hundreds. [Interjections.] It is not only on account of salary. It is on account of this type of thing. It is on account of dissatisfaction and frustration in conjunction with their salaries. Those are the things that are driving them away.

Today the Government cannot afford to lose any more people. I want to tell hon members that as many as 30% of the police reservists of certain towns belong to the CP. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, the hon member has now done precisely what I asked us not to do. Political parties ought not to lay claim to the support of the police for their own gain. They should forget about that. That can only be to the detriment of the Force and the country.

The hon member for Ermelo also asked a question and attempted to suggest that a certain organisation was prescribing to the NP with regard to what form the NP's policy should take, but surely that is absurd. It is not true. Does Aksie Toekomsprek prescribe to them what form the CP policy should take, or is it the Volkswag that prescribes to them? [Interjections.]

The hon member mentioned certain organisations. I said that we would measure those organisations against the yardsticks we had established and then we would see, but we are not going to interfere in a man's home life in regard to what he does in his own time, when he wants to do his own thing. But we say that when he is in public, acting as a police officer, there are certain norms he must conform to, and he must not convey the image of belonging to a political party which labels him as supporting that political party's ideology.

Now the hon member for Brakpan says that we are depriving the police of their civil rights. What nonsense is this? [Interjections.] The police are still able to vote. In fact, we encourage this. They ought to vote for the party of their choice, but we do not want the support of the police to be laid claim to and neither do we want them to have the image and appearance of subscribing to certain political ideologies. That is what this is about. I do not want the CP's cloak of verkramptheid to be draped around the police. I do not want that. [Interjections.] I do not want the police to convey the image of the AWB—people who are intolerant of others. I want to ask the hon member for Brakpan whether he condemns the actions of the AB. He must answer that question for me.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: As they are acting now, yes!

*The MINISTER: Yes, the hon member condemns the actions of the AB. [Interjections.] That is why we say that hon members ought rather to display a sympathetic attitude towards this matter. They should display an understand-

ing attitude towards the police who want to render an impartial service to South Africa and all the people of South Africa, including the CP. [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

Open cities

2. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) What procedures does he envisage for the opening of whole municipalities for residential occupation and related matters to all races;
- (2) whether he will implement universal adult franchise for municipal government within such open cities?

B974E/INT

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, provisions for the opening of whole municipalities for residential occupation and related matters are embodied in the Free Settlement Areas Act, Act No 102 of 1988.

In terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act of 1988 the Free Settlement Board may at the request of a local government body and after consultation with the Ministers' Council concerned, inquire into and compile a written report with regard to the necessity or desirability of that area in respect of which a request has been made being declared a free settlement area by the hon the State President. The Act also prescribes matters and procedures to be taken into account by the board when considering such requests. These matters will also apply to cases where whole local authorities are to be declared open.

The legal position for establishing management bodies after opening whole local authorities as free settlement areas is regulated by the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act, Act No 103 of 1988. In accordance herewith the Administrator may, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, establish a consultative or management committee for such free settlement area or one consultative or management committee for two or more such free settlement areas.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: You are reading that very nicely!

The MINISTER: Thank you very much! I am very pleased that I can read. I hope that the hon

member will be able to follow this example. My department is also involved in the upliftment of the community if the hon member is interested! [Interjections.]

In practice, however, this could lead to a situation where so many free settlement areas within the area of jurisdiction of a local authority may have been declared and resultant consultative or management committees have been established that the original local authority may eventually control, for argument's sake, only 5% of its total area of jurisdiction whilst 95% is controlled by—this is important—consultative or management committees. The local authority therefore retains its decision-making powers whilst the majority may only act in an advisory capacity, which is obviously undesirable.

Despite this obvious shortcoming we are limited by the constraints of existing legislation. Due to various circumstances, amendments to this legislation cannot be considered during this parliamentary session. [Time expired.]

Mr R V CARLISLE: Mr Speaker, it was pathetic to watch the hon the Minister waiting for the bell. If ever a man answered like a bureaucrat, he did. [Interjections.] Yet his department is supposed to be at the cutting edge of solving the tremendous problems of South Africa, and if by reading a regurgitated version of the two Acts he proposes to contribute in any way to this problem, then I want to tell him that we have got serious times ahead of us.

That hon Minister, the hon the State President and the Administrator of the Cape Province have agreed that open cities are desirable. The hon the Minister said he was sympathetic to the concept. The hon the Minister went further and in a similar interpellation he said he was in favour of universal adult franchise. Yet he comes here today and again reads out the Act which makes this impossible. [Interjections.] That is what he does. We ask him how it can be done and he says he does not know how it can be done, but he can tell us how it cannot be done. The DP's policy is the removal of group areas and, by extension, open cities. [Interjections.] We are going to badger that hon Minister until we get our cities open. I tell hon members that right now.

Secondly, we have a mandate. Every one of the 450 000 voters who voted for this party knew they were voting for open areas. [Interjections.]

In the three great metropolises of South Africa—Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town—more than half the voters voted for open cities. Here in the municipal area of Cape Town the figure was 69%.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Where?

Mr R V CARLISLE: In Cape Town 69% of the voters voted for the DP and for open areas. [Interjections.] There is an enormous majority outside that also wants to see open areas. Other than these two parties there is no political organisation in South Africa—other than the AWB—that does not want open areas. [Interjections.]

Thirdly, Cape Town is ready. We have been working towards an open society ever since the Government made us a closed society. It is only the schools and the suburbs which are still closed by the Government's mandate. The reality is that the suburbs are becoming Brown. The reality is that representatives of Cape Town have been sent overseas to make a study of the open city. The open city meets three critical needs of the Government, never mind the DP! It provides a possible solution to Black local areas, the Government's biggest single problem. It creates desperately needed residential space and provides a safe starting point for desegregating our society.

*Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, surely the question is not whether larger areas can become free settlement areas. Existing legislation, viz the Free Settlement Areas Act and the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act already make it possible for areas such as Cape Town, Ermelo, Potchefstroom, Nigel or any other town in South Africa to become free settlement areas. [Interjections.] That is the case in terms of the legislation. Provision is also made in those free settlement areas for mixed voters' lists, something the NP has always denied.

The question, therefore, is not that put by the DP, but whether one can rely on the promise of the hon the State President as expressed by him during the by-election in Randfontein in March 1988 when he said the vast majority of legal occupiers should be in favour of free settlement areas and, in the second place, that if there were removals, the people who were moved would be compensated. The question is whether what the

hon the State President said on that occasion has any meaning today. The hon the Minister must reply to that.

There is a further question that is important. In announcing what he announced yesterday, viz that local authorities would be mixed in future, the hon the State President was admitting that he had no mandate to govern the country on those terms, because he had not asked for that mandate during the general election on 6 September. He said emphatically that he would guarantee own local authorities and an own community life. Yesterday he acted in conflict with that, however. We say no one—not only the CP, but not a single voter in South Africa—can believe the hon the State President any more.

*The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, I really have a problem with the hon member for Wynberg. Hon members should have been in the Chamber of Parliament on Friday when that hon member praised me to the extent that I actually blushed with embarrassment. Today, however, he berated me to the extent that even the sea would not be able to cleanse me. [Interjections.] The hon member is not consistent in what he said on Friday and what he said today. [Interjections.] He is definitely not consistent! There is an enormous difference. The hon member is undergoing an identity crisis. [Interjections.]

We have had an interpellation on this matter before. I told the hon member I would consider it sympathetically. I stand by that. [Interjections.] The interpellation was submitted to the House by the hon member for Green Point the previous time, but, typically of that party, the left hand does not know what the right wing is doing. [Interjections.] I have replied to this interpellation before. I told the hon member I would consider it sympathetically.

For once in his life the hon member for Losberg referred correctly to the fact that we, as well as the hon the State President on Monday night, had spoken about the entire question of third-tier government. This whole aspect concerns third-tier government. Rome was not built in a day. We are considering all these situations as a matter of urgency. Instead of the hon member's helping us, he is trying to thwart our attempts. [Interjections.]

We in this country cannot have people saying that we simply abolish things left, right and centre without establishing proper structures in their place. [Interjections.] That is the secret of good government. I should not blame the hon member for that, however; he knows very little about government. [Time expired.]

*Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, I knew that hon member for many years in the Provincial Council and in those days he read better than he did today. His reading ability has deteriorated considerably. He said this was the second interpellation on the subject, but we have not received an answer from the hon the Minister yet. Perhaps we should put a third interpellation in order to get an answer from the hon the Minister. This side of the House wants one open city for all South Africans in Cape Town.

It should be clear even to the Government that the race-based third-tier government system has been a miserable failure and that it is collapsing on all levels throughout the country. The reasons are simply, in the first place, that the third-tier system of government is built on racism. It is a race-based third-tier system of government. In the second place that system of government was imposed on Black and Coloured communities in particular, and consequently those bodies have no legitimacy among these people. In the third place, those bodies, especially the Black bodies, have no way in which to collect money. They do not have a tax base as Cape Town's municipality does. All their taxes and revenue come from residential areas. Cape Town's municipality gets only 40% of its taxes from residential areas. The other 60% comes from the business sector. Black residential areas simply cannot survive. [Interjections.] Therefore this party advocates one city for all the people of Cape Town, including the Coloured, Black and White areas, and one city council with one basis for the financing of that city. Our standpoint remains that the entire population of all the people of Cape Town should be represented on the same body, which must form part of a new South Africa.

Mr R V CARLISLE: Mr Speaker, we raised this matter, as the hon Minister correctly says, on 27 February. He has had more than two months and he comes back with zero in a crisis period. [Interjections.] I want to say to the hon the Minister, he is trying to get rid of racial segregation. The DP says make a start in the cities that they may be the laboratories for the new South

Africa. Start here in Cape Town so that he does not have to start in Christiana. [Interjections.] Give the DP the tools, and we will do the job. [Interjections.] Give us the franchise that we need to get on with it. [Interjections.]

Work actively with us, not against us. Work with us instead of dragging your heels and not looking at the problem. Make use of our expertise and help us and the people of Cape Town to give the moral lead that is needed.

Above all, the Government must give us back the open city which it took away from us in the fifties. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, may I refer to the hon member for Losberg? I want to tell the hon member for Losberg that we accept that they are opposed to free settlement areas. We accept that. But to come here every time with the question of a mandate is nonsense. This Free Settlement Areas Act was passed before the last election. The CP went from platform to platform to cast suspicion on this free-settlement idea among the voters, and even so they lost the election. Look at where the hon members of the CP are today. The CP must not think that they are governing the country, when in fact they lost the election. [Interjections.]

May I refer briefly to the hon member for Claremont? He said we had known one another since the days of the provincial councils, and that my reading was deteriorating. That is true. We are both going downhill, because since then his speeches have deteriorated. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Too many debates are in progress at the moment. The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER: Let me tell hon members with reference to third-tier government that there is a vote under which I intend to deal with the third tier. Hon members will realise that it is simply not possible to do justice to it in an interpellation of two or three minutes. [Interjections.] I want to conclude and say what I have said on several occasions. We shall have to take a look at the sources of revenue and the distribution of staff, because if we want third-tier government to succeed, we must give it a valid base, and there must be proper administration. [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 24 April 1990:

Free train transport for protesters

*11. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~Answered~~

(1) Whether the police officer referred to in his reply to Question No 17 on 6 March 1990 told any members of Parliament or other individuals present on the third-class concourse of the Cape Town railway station on 31 January 1990 that people who had attended the protest march in Cape Town on that day should not be allowed to make use of the trains home free of charge; if so, to whom did he say this;

(2) whether this officer informed any members of Parliament or other individuals present on the third-class concourse or on any of the platforms of the Cape Town railway station on 31 January 1990 that the South African Transport Services had just announced that the protesters would be allowed to use the trains without having to buy tickets; if so, (a) to whom did he say this and (b) how had this information been communicated to him? B799E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No. He informed the hon member for Claremont that officials of SATS will allow persons onto the platforms once they have paid their fares.

(2) (a) and (b)

No previous arrangements had been made with SATS for additional or free trains to transport protesters. Only after it became apparent that a congregation of people was taking place, it was decided to waive the fare. The officer concerned was then informed by radio of the decision, and he informed the hon member for Claremont accordingly.

New questions:

Natal: regional services councils

*1. Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:†

(1) Whether any regional services councils have been established for the Province of Natal; if so, (a) what regional services councils and (b) when, in each case; if not, why not;

(2) whether the Government intends establishing regional services councils for this Province; if not, why not; if so, (a) for which regions and (b) when, in each case? B804E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) No. Draft legislation enabling the introduction of Joint Services Boards to carry out the provision of services on a regional basis is at present under consideration by Parliament.

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

(2) (a) and (b) When the bill referred to above has been approved by Parliament and assented to by the State President the hearing can commence to delimit the regions and ultimately establish boards to cover the entire Province of Natal and Kwazulu.

Mandela: talks in prison

*2. Mr I F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether he, in his talks with Mr Nelson Mandela during his detention in prison, raised elements of the constitutional affairs of South Africa; if so, what elements of these constitutional affairs;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B805E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the first interpellations of 20 and 27 March 1990 as well as my replies of 17 April 1990 on questions for oral reply numbers 27 and 28 in which this matter has been dealt with in detail.

Teachers: disciplinary measures

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education:†

(1) Whether his Department recently took disciplinary measures against teachers who were absent from service for more than 14 days without leave; if not, (a) why not and (b) on the strength of what empowering provisions was no action taken against them;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B844E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) No. (a), (b) and

(2) It is general knowledge that, despite several remedial measures instituted over the past number of years, inequalities still exist between the provision of education and educational facilities for Black people and those provided for other population groups.

The Black community interprets these inequalities as discriminatory. This naturally leads to frustration and dissatisfaction, feelings which could easily be exploited for political gain.

The recent unrest in education led to protest marches and strikes by teachers.

It was impossible to identify individual teachers who participated in the protest marches. Principals and their senior staff were in many cases intimidated to such an extent that no reliable information in connection with the absence of staff could be obtained. It was also impossible to determine which teachers took part in such marches willingly and which under duress.

Large-scale intimidation was the order of the day. A real danger therefore existed that innocent staff would suffer should drastic action be taken.

Consequently, I decided not to take summary action against the teachers concerned, but began negotiations with a number of groups and bodies in an attempt to defuse a very explosive situation.

Proper structures needed for free settlement

CAPE TOWN — If a new dispensation for third-tier government was to succeed, it would have to take place with proper administrative structures, Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Henus Kriel said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to an interpellation from Robin Carlisle (DP Wynberg) on what procedure he envisaged for opening whole municipalities as free settlement areas, he said provisions were embodied in the Free Settlement Areas and Promotion of Local Government in Free Settlement Acts.

He had said he would look sympatheti-

Bidam 9/5/90
cally at the matter. But government could not permit existing structures to be abolished in a half-baked manner before a proper alternative had been set up.

~~(30)~~ (30)
Fanie Jacobs (CP Losberg) said the question was not whether larger areas could become Free Settlement Areas but whether one could rely on the President's promise in March 1988 that an area would be declared open only if a large majority of lawful occupiers were in favour of such a move, and that there would be compensation for any removals. — Sapa.

'Logical to abolish Act'

(80)

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Group Areas Act as a form of structured racial discrimination had to be removed, Wits University centre for policy studies professor Lawrence Schlemmer said yesterday.

Speaking at the Home Builders' Conference in Pretoria, he said there was potential for conflict in the Act.

While the short-term advantages for the white community were obvious, for the social order as a whole it appeared seriously disruptive.

It was logical to abolish the Act, but white politics made the issue complex.

In any new political dispensation the Group Areas Act would be an anachronism. It would also militate against black

socio-economic advancement.

The current free settlement area policy was a compromise based on political logic, he said.

In the US, a white suburb "tipped" when the black population reached between 12% and 20%. Whites then began to move out.

These patterns in the US persisted despite an acceptance of non-discrimination and racial integration.

SA's racial zoning was clearly in transition although it was in a constrained and distorted phase.

A recent survey suggested polarised views and resistance to the abolition of the Act, he said.

B/Dumy 9/15/90 (80)

Free settlement areas law seen as reform instrument

PRETORIA — The Free Settlement Areas Act was a reform instrument — an engine for change, Free Settlement Areas Board chairman Hein Kruger told the National Association of Home Builders conference in Pretoria yesterday.

It was not an end but the means to an end. Whether changes would take place in the medium or long term remained to be seen, but change in residential patterns was inevitable.

Submit

Kruger stressed the Act provided for applications for whole towns and cities to be declared open. He had indicated this repeatedly, and had invited councils to submit applications. Until now, however, none had been made.

(Cape Town has announced its intention to become an open city but the council has rejected the Free Settlement system and has not applied to the board.)

Defending the Act, Kruger said it opened up opportunities which had not existed before. However, it might not be perfect.

GERALD REILLY

It could relieve housing shortages, if only to a limited extent.

In spite of difficulties, the first four areas — District Six in Cape Town, Windmill Park in Boksburg, Midrand and the Warwick Avenue triangle in Durban — had been approved. The board was investigating a further 11 areas while applications for nine others were being processed.

Referring to initial teething problems, Kruger said many had been overcome and an infrastructure which was functioning fairly smoothly had been established.

One major problem was that a person could apply to the board to investigate the proclamation of a new township only when his application to the provincial authorities had reached an advanced stage.

Most developers would prefer this procedure to be the other way round.

The problem had led to extensive delays in processing inquiries and applications from developers. However, amending legislation was being prepared, he said.

Councils hampering opening of areas

Sowetan 9/5/90
The opening of residential areas in South Africa to all races has been hampered by local authorities' reluctance to apply for desegregation, according to the chairman of the Free Settlement Board, Mr Hein Kruger.

Addressing a housing conference organised by the National Association of Home Builders in Pretoria yesterday,

Mr Kruger said the Free Settlement Act - promulgated in March 1989 - was "an instrument for reform. Let's use it."

"The Board has not been able to investigate as many possible areas as we had hoped because of the reluctance on the part of local government to come forward with applications," he said.

There were purely political reasons for this, but the reluctance was mainly due to uncertainty about the effect

of free settlement areas within the borders of a town or city.

The interpretation of the Local Government in Free Settlement Act was a "major problem", but attention had been given to amendments to the

legislation and "I expect positive news in this regard shortly," said Kruger.

"We often hear from objectors that they want their whole town or city to be an open area ... there is nothing at all in the Act to prevent this, and I have invited councils to come to the Board with such applications. No such applications have been received yet," he said.

Nonracial school ^{11/5/90} makes waves in Brits

A new South Africa is taking shape on the playing fields of King's College, Brits.

The school, in the heart of conservative white South Africa, is the first nonracial English-medium school in the town. Set on a hill in the midst of thick indigenous bush, it opened in January this year with an enrolment of 100. About half the pupils are black.

The Brits Town Council last year approved plans for the buildings, apparently without realising the "religious school" had received Government permission to admit all races.

Its opening has caused bitterness in some sections of the Brits community. One resident said a home-owner near the college was so angry about the "black" school in a white suburb that she was threatening legal action.

He also claimed the electricity was deliberately cut when the school opened, forcing the purchase of a power plant so lessons could continue. The power has still not been restored as the CP-controlled council looks at ways of forcing the school to close.

Hein Enslin, managing director of Vametco, shrugs off the town's irritation.

"You know how conservative the platteland is," he said. "The school is here to stay."

King's College was built with the help of Vametco, a local vanadium mining company which was prepared to make a substantial contribution — provided the school was "open".

The church group had no problem with this and went ahead to obtain permission.

Vametco manager (social responsibilities) Asaph Moshikaro

When the CP-dominated Brits Town Council approved plans for an "open" English-medium school in the town, a local mining company jumped at the chance to assist the community, reports WINNIE GRAHAM

said when King's approached his company for financial aid, it was to build an English-medium school in Brits. "There wasn't one in the town. We agreed to help, provided the school was nonracial."

Apart from the new college, Vametco has adopted 12 schools in the area catering for more than 10 000 pupils. It has built additional classrooms at each and, in response to requests from the community, built and equipped a comprehensive library at Mochotung.

Two engineers at Vametco, aware of the shortage of maths and science teachers, last year helped teach pupils of the nearby Mochotung high school.

Beauty contest

According to Mr Moshikaro, the school's matric pupils last year received among the highest marks in Bophuthatswana for these two subjects.

Vametco has arranged for headmasters to attend courses in administration at St Alban's College in Pretoria and, working with the local communities, has helped start youth clubs, specifically for leadership training, in the area.

A "Miss Mochotung" beauty contest, held in conjunction with a 25 km marathon, is planned for today.

Mr Moshikaro says school/

university/technikon fees of all children of Vametco employees are paid by the company. It also makes bursaries available to young people wanting to study engineering, metallurgy and accountancy.

Vametco is committed to social justice, education and the upliftment of black communities, and is exerting increasing influence in the Brits area.

Originally owned by Union Carbide, 90 percent of Vametco's shares were taken over in 1986 by a small American company, the Strategic Mineral Corporation of America. The remaining 10 percent of the company is locally owned.

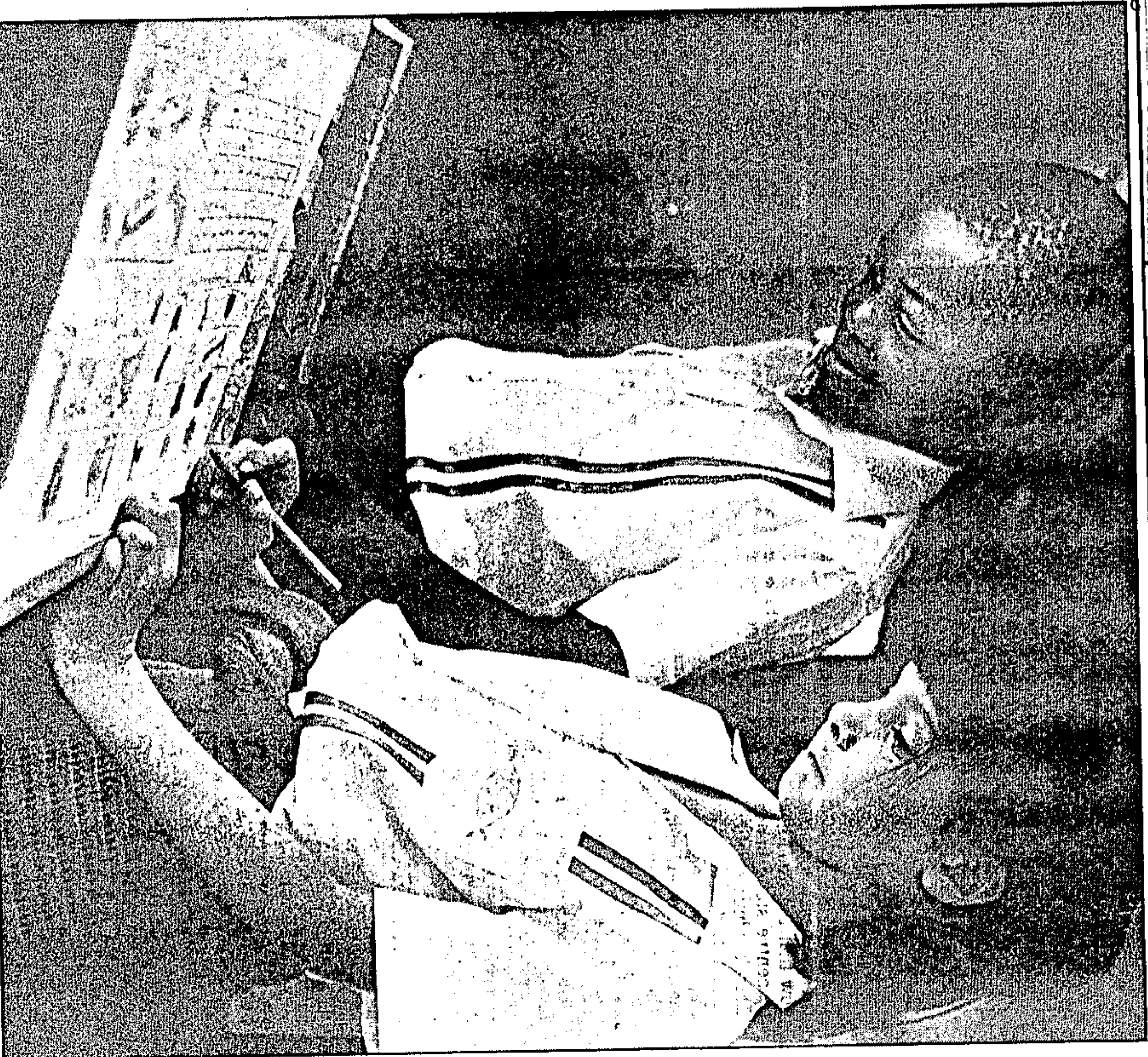
Mr Enslin said the driving force behind the company's community involvement stemmed originally from its American associations and the Sullivan code of principles.

"As the years went by, however, we realised increasingly how much upliftment the community needed and decided to go all out to help. We're a small company with just 420 black employees, but we've determined to do our best for them and the community."

With about R10 million a year available for "social responsibility" projects, Vametco works closely with the community on dozens of new schemes.

But its influence is more than financial. When someone at the Vametco offices asked the white women staff to teach the wives of black miners to knit and sew, they accepted the challenge. As a result, nearly 500 women have acquired new skills.

The company's main focus, however, remains on schooling. "We see education as the top priority," Mr Moshikaro said.



Two young pupils at King's College, Brits, go about their lessons while the CP-controlled town decides what should be done to close down the "black" school.

'Group areas' families in court

W/ARGUS 12/5/90
80

From JANINE LAZARUS
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Despite the fact that the Group Areas Act is on the verge of being scrapped, 16 Johannesburg families are to be prosecuted for living in a "white" area.

The decision to prosecute was made in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week, dashing hopes that the cases would be withdrawn as part of State President F W de Klerk's moves to build a "new South Africa".

Eight heads of household from Homestead Park, four from Southdale, two from Turffontein, one from Mayfair West and one from Malvern are to appear again in court from June 19.

"Disgusted"

"In view of the reform programme President De Klerk has been preaching, I think he should be petitioned to court," said angry businessman Mr Fred Samuel, who lives with his wife and family in Homestead Park.

"I am disgusted. Why are we being persecuted?"

Mr Joshua Sachs, who owns the Samuels' family home, said: "With political developments under way, what on earth are they persevering with this court case for? It makes a total farce of law and order."

"In our view, these trials are politically and not criminally-based," said a spokesman from the anti-eviction organisation, Actstop.

"The Attorney-General's office has made it very clear that it will convict and make criminals of homeless people on a law that is not only archaic, but unworkable.

"This attitude ... smacks of racism."

The spokesman said it was "selective prosecution" in terms of the Group Areas Act "which clearly shows that the Attorney-General's office does not take into consideration the change in times or its moral obligations to the citizens of the country".

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Mr Klaus von Lieres said there was "a method" to apply for permits.

"These people do not bother to legalise their position when it is in their power to do so."

But a spokesman for Actstop said: "To apply for permits is ... degrading. This is reminiscent of what the Nazis did in Germany where people had numbers engraved on their skins.

"We will not allow our people to degrade themselves in this fashion."

Racial attacks on the increase

By CHARLES MCGALE
1/10 13/5/90
 RIGHTWING attacks on innocent blacks have increased dramatically in recent months.

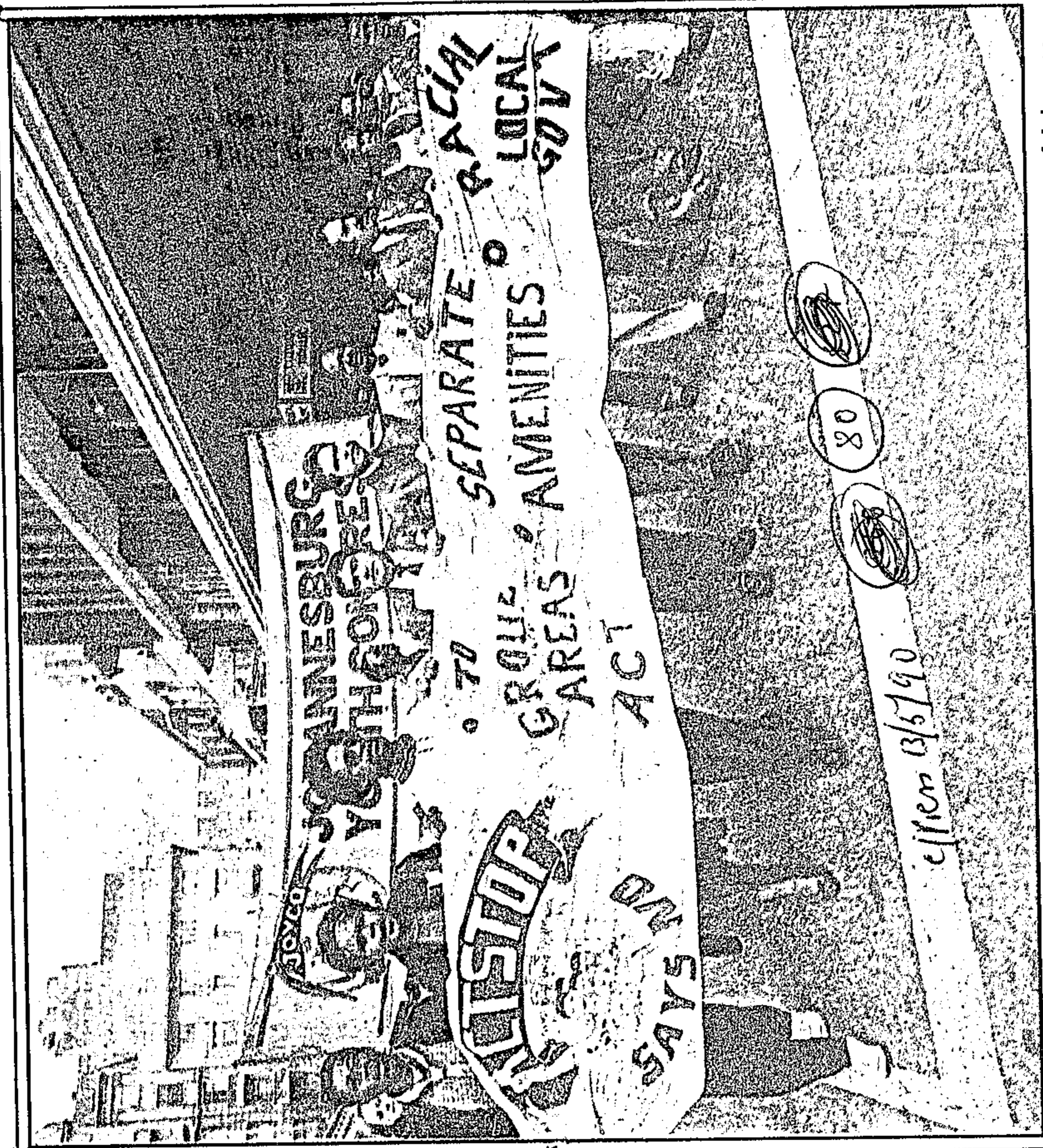
Attacks have recently taken place in the Conservative Party-controlled towns of Boksburg, Klerksdorp, Carletonville and Welkom - and at Mamelodi township near Pretoria.

In four incidents reported, five people have been killed and one is lying in a Pretoria hospital.

The attacks come amid threats of a "third Boer War" by rightwing elements opposed to State President FW de Klerk's reforms. The AWB and Boerstaat Party have warned they will take over by force if the government capitulates to black rule.

A frightening turn in the killings is that recent attacks have taken place in broad daylight.

See Pages 10 and 11



ABOUT 300 members of Actstop braved the cold weather yesterday and took to the streets of Johannesburg to present a memorandum to the Johannesburg City Council. Actstop members are demanding affordable accommodation in the centre of town, the desegregation of all health facilities, the opening of schools, the scrapping of the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts and an end to police harassment of flat dwellers. Security police monitored the march. There were no incidents.

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However, the Admission of Advocates Amendment Bill, 1990, which was introduced in Parliament on 25 April 1990 relaxes the language requirement in respect of Latin required at present by the Act. The following minimum standards are laid down in the Bill:

- (a) Matriculation Latin at the higher level as required by the Joint Matriculation Board; or *Hansford 1415190*
- (b) a special course in Latin which is prescribed or recognised by a university in the Republic for a *baccalaureus* degree which is not a law degree *Hansford 1415190*

This Bill is presently receiving the attention of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Justice.

Legal Aid Board: suspension of legal aid services
339. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: *Hansford 1415190*

Whether any legal aid services were suspended by the Legal Aid Board in 1989; if so, (a) (i) which services and (ii) for what period and (b) why were these services suspended? B829E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Hansford 1415190

Yes.

- (a) (i) The suspensions were applicable to the following matters:
 1. Criminal and civil appeals.
 2. Civil matters where the *quantum* of the claim amounted to R2 000 or less.
 3. Instructions to advocates in the lower courts and senior advocates in the Supreme Court.

The Board also had to impose restrictions on legal costs for the duration of 1989 in the following cases:

1. The legal costs in respect of divorce cases and related cases were restricted on legal aid tariff to a maximum of R750 if one attorney was involved and R1 000 if two attorneys were involved. Provided that if permission was granted for the institution or defence of interlocutory actions, the legal costs thereof could be allowed in addition to that of the main action:

Provided further that the legal costs for the interlocutory action should not exceed R500 if one attorney was involved and R750 if two attorneys were involved.

2. Legal costs in respect of applications or petitions after imposition of the death penalty were restricted on legal aid tariff to a maximum of R500 per application or petition. *Hansford 1415190*
3. Industrial Court matters were restricted as follows: For a consultation if section 43-proceedings were not instituted—the fees as prescribed for a consultation on scale C of the tariff in the Magistrates' Courts Rules, less 20%; if section 43-proceedings were instituted—the fees as prescribed on scale C of the tariff in the Magistrates' Courts Rules, less 20%; to a maximum of R500; if the Legal Aid mandate was extended to include section 46-proceedings—the fees as prescribed in scale C of the tariff in the Magistrates' Courts Rules, less 20%; to a maximum of R250. (The Director of the Legal Aid Board has the power to grant legal aid in deserving cases and to increase and suspend restrictions.) *Hansford 1415190*
- (ii) The restrictions and suspensions were imposed on 1 April 1988 and are still in force. (The restrictions in respect of Industrial court matters were imposed on 1 December 1988 and are still in force.)

(b) The restrictions and suspensions had to be introduced by the Board in an attempt to stay within the appropriated budget.

New group areas proclaimed *Hansford 1415190*
342. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs: *Hansford 1415190*

- (1) (a) How many new (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were proclaimed in each province in 1989 and (b) what was the extent of these group areas in each case; *80*

- (2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were re-proclaimed in that year and (b) for which race groups were they re-proclaimed in each case? B832E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) See Annexure A.

(2) (a) and (b) See Annexure B. Annexure A

	Transvaal		
	White (ha)	Coloured (ha)	Indian (ha)
Town			
Pietersburg	15	47,45	8,7
Piet Retief	70		124
Kinross		132,45	179,5
Bronkhorstspuit	None		
Summary	: Transvaal		
White	: None		
Coloured	: 3 areas — 132,4 ha		
Indian	: 3 areas — 179,5 ha		

	Cape Province		
	White (ha)	Coloured (ha)	Indian (ha)
Town			
Ladismith	1,68		
Macassar	3,3		
Blanco	8		
Elandsbaai	1,1		213
George Sandkraal			11
Idasvallei	2,2		
Goodwood		33	
Cloetessville		6	
Koekenaap		55	
East London		35	
Somerset West		0,12	
Leeu-Gamka		69	
Elliot		130	
Kylenmoore		37	
Postmasburg		127	
Macassar		1,2	
Retreat		37	
Heidelberg		18	
Op Die Berg		0,38	
Wellington	130,2	126,4	
Ocean View		330,7	
Kirkwood		2,5	
Prieska			2
Jansenville	132,4	1 246,38	
Summary	: Cape Province		
White	: 2 areas — 132,4 ha		
Coloured	: 22 areas — 1 246,38 ha		
Indian	: 1 area — 2 ha		

Orange Free State

Town	White (ha)	Coloured (ha)	Indian (ha)
Rouxville	10		100
Hennenman	None	10	100

Summary

White : None
Coloured : 1 area — 10 ha
Indian : 1 area — 100 ha

Natal

Town	White (ha)	Coloured (ha)	Indian (ha)
Ladysmith	1 454 325,2		66,4 211,2 117
Lidgetton West	335,9	28,6 2,3	23,3
Dundee			61
Ladysmith			54,7
Northdene			
Estcourt	2115,1	30,9	533,6

Summary

White : 3 areas — 2 115,1 ha
Coloured : 2 areas — 30,9 ha
Indian : 6 areas — 533,6 ha

Annexure B

Areas Re-proclaimed
Transvaal

Area	From	To	Size (ha)
Piet Retief	White	Coloured	15
Krugerdsdorp (Munsieville)	White	Black*	12,8
Sandton	White	Black*	189,1
Vanderbijlpark	White	Black*	634
Skurweberg/Atteridgeville	White	Black*	1 446
(Pretoria)	White	Black*	742,5
Benoni	White	Black*	

Summary

Transvaal : 1 area — 15 ha
White to Coloured : 5 areas — 3 024,4 ha

No re-proclamation

Orange Free State

Cape Province

Area	From	To	Size (ha)
Strand	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	18,9
East London	White	Black* (Section 49A)	3
Kleinmond	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	2
Wellington	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	64,05
Middelburg	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	6,2
Port Elizabeth	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	67,74
Laingsburg	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	1,2
East London	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	3,2
East London	White	Indian	2
Somerset West	White	Coloured	55
Retreat	White	Coloured	79
Heidelberg	White	Coloured	0,6
Wellington	White	Coloured	18
Ocean View	White	Coloured	0,38
Jansenville	White	Coloured	2,5

Summary

Cape Province : 6 areas — 155,48 ha
White to Coloured : 1 area — 2 ha
White to Indian : 1 area — 3 ha
White to Black : 1 area — 163,29 ha

Natal

Area	From	To	Size (ha)
Ladysmith	White	Free Trading Area	27,8
Ladysmith	White	Industrial (Section 49A)	232
Greater Marianhill Area	Coloured	Black*	816
Cato Manor	Indian	Black*	386
Alberville	White	Recreational Facilities	48
Alberville	Indian	Coloured	6,2

Summary

Natal : 1 area — 48 ha
White to Recreational Facilities : 1 area — 48 ha
White to Coloured : None
White to Black : None
White to controlled for application : None
White to controlled for application of Section 49A : 1 area — 232 ha
White to controlled for proclamation as a free trading area : 1 area — 27,8 ha
Coloured to Black : 1 area — 816 ha
Indian to Black : 1 area — 386 ha
Indian to Coloured : 1 area — 6,2 ha

* Areas are not proclaimed as Black group areas, but are designated as development areas in terms of section 33 of the Black Communities Development Act (Act 4 of 1984). Some areas have already been so designated, while others are still under consideration. No group area can be designated as a development area for Blacks until it has been deproclaimed as a group area.

A whites-only national state

A CONSERVATIVE Party Government would negotiate coloured and Indian homelands before claiming the rest of the country - excluding the existing black homelands - as a white national state.

This was said yesterday by CP founder-member and MP for Roodepoort, Advocate Jurg Prinsloo, during a debate on a new South Africa with Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Roelf Meyer at the University of Pretoria.

The CP believed that the National Party's view of a new South Africa was not democratic be-

CP favours own areas for groups

SOWETAN Correspondent

cause democracy revolved around self-government by the different population groups.

Prinsloo said the NP's new South Africa would be a conglomeration of different population groups in an unitary system.

He said the NP's policy of protection for minority groups was a temporary measure until a new South Africa was created.

Replying to a question, Prinsloo said it was his

party's ideal that most of a population group's members should live in their homeland, but the presence of blacks in a white homeland was not a problem.

The CP would, however, encourage population groups to live in their homelands by investments and creating infrastructures in the national states.

Meyer told the students that the NP realised during the 1970s that a policy of partition would not succeed, particularly as a result of economic factors.

During the last decade the party had realised the only alternative would be one undivided country - a view expressed by former State President PW Botha in 1985.

Meyer pointed out that the NP had won the previous two elections on this policy.

The NP wanted to create a democracy in South Africa where everyone would have an equal vote.

This would be achieved through negotiations with all political groups, including the CP and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Referring to negotiations, Meyer said the Government had transferred the "game" from a conflict area to a political area.

He was asked to read a section of the NP's 1989 election manifesto dealing with negotiations with the ANC.

After Meyer had read only part of the section, Prinsloo accused him of not answering questions properly and read the rest of the clause.

Meyer said the CP was promoting a policy the NP found was not practical.

The result of the debate, judged on the students' reaction ... an overwhelming success for the NP.

Group Areas 'has to be scrapped'

CAP 714/13 15/5/90 (80)

Political Staff

THE Group Areas Act would have to be scrapped, according to the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr HERNUS KRIEL.

After the abolition of the law, the state would not be in a position to keep people out of an area on the basis of colour, he told the regional congress of the National Party in the Western Transvaal at Rustenburg over the weekend.

Mr Kriel confirmed yesterday that his speech had been correctly reported although he said he had also stressed that alternatives had to be created because something could not be taken away without putting something else in its place.

In his speech, Mr Kriel said communities could no longer be protected by laws.

"These are hard words because a pattern of life, which was established over a long period of time, is changing.

"People will have to protect themselves with their inherent strength."

The NP had been accused of changing its policies and this was true, but this was no disgrace.

"We as whites have over the years built privilege into legislation."

However, the legislation of the good old days was over because this had nothing to do with the continued existence of white people.

Whites were being asked to make sacrifices, but what could be achieved was greater than these sacrifices.

"If people can just get rid of their anxieties, a great land can be made out of South Africa.

"People must sit at the negotiating tables and negotiate about our future existence.

"We want to make alliances with people who say communism is objectionable, who regard an independent judiciary as essential and people who say property

rights and a free market is important," Mr Kriel said.

● Mr Kriel also said yesterday that the government had proclaimed 44 new group areas and reproclaimed 27 last year.

Most of the new areas, 28, were for coloureds, but 11 others were for Indians and five for whites.

Mr Kriel, who was replying to a question, which was tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Tony Leon (DP, Houghton), said most of the reproclaimed areas were formerly zoned for whites.

They were rezoned for occupation by black, coloured and Indian people and as industrial areas.

In the Transvaal, three new areas were proclaimed for coloureds and three for Indians, while in the Cape, 22 areas had been proclaimed for coloureds, two for whites and one for Indians.

In the Cape, six white areas were reproclaimed for coloureds,

The big gamble (80)

What is the future for SA's Free Settlement areas once the Group Areas Act (GAA) goes in the "new" SA — as it's clearly going to — and, what will become of the investments of those who have rushed to be the first to buy in an open area?

Not easy questions to answer at this junc-

FIM 18/5/90

(80)

ture. But then in the current state of political flux, just about everything remotely political is about as clear as mud.

About the best thing that one could say for the dubious virtues of retaining the Free Settlement Act is that it could be a clever ploy to allow an organised start to racial integration while government grapples to find a workable new constitution. What is clear, however, is that the Act was designed to put a finger in the dyke of the crumbling GAA. But not only has it failed to stem the flow of flagrant transgressions of the GAA, it has been almost universally condemned by all shades of political opposition.

President F W de Klerk put the final nail in the Free Settlement coffin when he announced recently that the GAA would be scrapped as part of the restructuring of a "new SA." Despite this, the Free Settlement Board continues to receive and consider applications for the creation of Free Settlement areas. Board chairman Hein Kruger reports there are completed investigations on about 13 applications, the results of five of which have been announced by De Klerk. There are also about 11 applications being processed (some are nearing completion; others must still be advertised).

Understandably, Kruger denies the Free Settlement process has become irrelevant. "We are continuing to operate on the same basis, processing applications with all due haste," he says.

Buyers too, perhaps a little ill-advisedly, continue to clamour for properties in newly declared Free Settlement areas. Unconfirmed reports say Sage Schachat's Country View, at Midrand, one of the first estates to be declared a Free Settlement area, was sold out within hours of the stands coming on the market. On the other side of the coin, white homeowners in Windmill Park, Boksburg, are reported to a man to have put their dwellings on the market the moment the area's Free Settlement status was confirmed.

Kruger defends buyers' decision to purchase in Free Settlement areas, even though they probably suspect the GAA will go. "One assumes they do so because they want to move into areas where previously they may not have had property rights. By taking advantage of the Act, they achieve their objective a year or two earlier than if they had waited for the scrapping of group areas — even though in a post GAA SA they would have a larger choice of properties."

The problem is those buying into Free Settlement areas are paying a premium for the privilege. It's quite likely that this premium will disappear once the GAA is scrapped and properties lose their special status.

The point is emphasised by estate agent Eskel Jawitz, who stresses that people buying into Free Settlement areas should be careful to determine they are paying a genuine market related price for their property and not an inflated one because it happens to

enjoy special (if temporary) status. "Any consideration over and above market value because of Free Settlement status will disappear once group areas go," he predicts.

Lawrence Schlemmer, director of Policy Studies at Wits Business School, pointed out at the National Association of Home Builders' housing conference last week the extent to which SA's racial zoning is in transition, even though it's a constrained and distorted transition.

"Informal or illegal non-white occupation of white residential areas, though at a low level, is steadily increasing." He says a nationwide survey suggests less than 1% of properties in white areas are occupied by blacks, coloureds and Indians. However, this includes rigidly segregated smaller towns and cities. The proportion would be much greater in cities like Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Schlemmer feels the abolition of the GAA in the present parliamentary sitting would be desirable because it would remove uncertainty.

However, because of the complexities involved, he says the process is likely to be a slow one with possibly a phased abolition. "In that context, where there are enormous problems to be overcome with the large number of conservative controlled small towns, an amended Free Settlement Act has a role to play. It could have the effect of opening up complete cities such as Cape Town."

FIM 18/5/90

(80)

Schlemmer says the issue of property values is complex. Free settlement properties will in future not necessarily carry a premium because of their special status. He points out, for example, that prices in some grey areas have fallen. In contrast, he believes prices in Johannesburg's northern and eastern suburbs (such as Houghton and Orange Grove) might rise and their higher values would be sustained after the GAA goes.

Prices in Johannesburg's southern suburbs, by contrast, would probably not be affected, unless they fell because of an exodus of whites.

Though there's an argument for retaining the Act as an interim expediency, even Kruger concedes that people buying into Free Settlement areas could lose money in the event of the GAA being scrapped.

"I suppose it depends on the purpose for buying the property. It could be because a person wants to be close to his place of employment.

"On the other hand, it could be a property speculator who risks getting his fingers burnt. However, obviously anyone who buys a home does so with the hope that his investment will appreciate in value with the passage of time," he says. ■

Premium on houses may drop

By BRONWYN DAVIDS

THE scrapping of the Group Areas Act could lead to the tapering off of the high 20% to 30% premiums paid on real estate in middle class and upper-middle class coloured areas, estate agents predicted yesterday.

The biggest losers will be home-owners who have built "wonderful mansions" in areas which are situated close to poorer areas, said Andre De Villiers, a director of Steers & Co.

De Villiers said: "Besides the moral issue of having an open city, home-owners will generally benefit. However, home-owners in the more established white areas will benefit more than others — in respect of the value of their property.

"I think the people who are going to lose out are going to be the coloured people who own homes in the middle market bracket.

"There is a strange anomaly in coloured areas where there are average homes, some ugly blocks of flats and right next to it, there is a wonder-

ful mansion.

He said home-owners in areas such as Mitchells Plain should not be "unduly concerned" about a drop in the value of their properties because buying there would always "be better value for money".

Erwin Rhode, an independent property economist at Real Estate Surveys, said the removal of the Act would mean the pressure would be taken off "coloured group areas", leading to the disappearance of the high premium "in time".

"At best, home prices in these middle class coloured areas will grow at a lower rate than a comparable white area. At worst they may even decline, depending on how quick coloured would take to move into white areas.

"If I were a coloured home-owner living in a middle class area today, I would think twice of what I would do with my house.

"The logical conclusion would be to sell now, but the question remains where to buy," said Rhode.

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Group Areas blocking open education, say lobby

12/19/90 By Janet Heard,
Education Reporter

The Group Areas Act and other apartheid legislation would have to go if education was to be non-racial, education lobby groups said in their reaction to this week's Government announcement of a shift in education policy.

The Government announced that a single education system was on the agenda and up for discussion, but that integration would not be forced.

Step forward

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) said in a statement yesterday that the Government's announcement was a step forward as it had recognised that the present system was unacceptable to most blacks.

However, the NECC said it was "hollow" to talk

of a single education department without other fundamental changes:

"The NECC believes that the resolution of the crisis lies in the resolution of the national political crisis.

"However, during the interim (prior to the election of a national constituent assembly) the crisis can be reduced if an interim government, consisting of the main actors, the ANC and NP, is constituted as a matter of urgency."

The NECC said the proposed interim government would then be responsible for the establishment of an interim education department, whose objective it would be to resolve the crisis in all areas of education.

Ahmed Munda, vice-president of the Progressive Teachers' League (PTL) and member of the All Schools for All People Campaign, said:

"If the Government recognises the inevitability

of a single department, it should negotiate with credible groupings such as the NECC."

Mr Munda said greater community control over schools in the form of parent, teacher and student associations should be introduced.

Judith Hawarden, the Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, said the organisation was concerned that the "separate but equal" policy would continue.

"We believe that it should be a clear and unequivocal Government-stated policy that education is integrated and non-racial."

Glen Stuart, a spokesman for the Transvaal English-Medium Parents' Association (Tempa), commended the Government's initiative and stressed that parents should decide whether schools should be opened or not.

He said, however, that the proposed 90 percent approval by parents was too high.

"Whatever model emerges, there must be an

attempt to ensure that there is no lowering of standards at schools," he said.

Mr Stuart said he was not totally convinced that the findings of the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) — that a majority of adults supported open schools — was an accurate reflection of parents in the Transvaal.

Afrikaners

The Afrikaans Transvaal Parents and Transvaal Teachers' Associations said that the findings did not include the views of Afrikaners in the Transvaal.

In response, Dr Nic Rhoodie, one of the researchers, said he stood by the survey, which was conducted telephonically.

"There is a limit to what one can do in a survey and we will try to analyse the data at a later stage."

groups

92 19/5/90 (80)

NEWS

Alarming rise in township COL - survey

SATURDAY STAR REPORTER

AN ANNUAL cost-of-living survey of 36 major South African townships has revealed an "alarming" change in township circumstances.

"As a result of inflation, the average household is having to spend 23 percent more on food, forcing a reduction in expenditure on clothing and discretionary income, which includes savings, insurance and entertainment," says Stewart Pennington, editor of the SA Township Annual.

Modest

The survey of 1 800 households concludes that a monthly income of R1 033,25 is required by an average household (5,3 peo-

ple) to sustain a "modestly low" standard of living.

Mr Pennington says the average national monthly budget of a five-person family shows that R276,07 was spent on groceries in 1989 and R342,25 this year, while discretionary income fell from R127,73 to R119,48. (See table below.)

"Urbanisation continues at an unabated rate and union demands regarding housing are second only to wages on the bargaining agenda," Mr Pennington said.

"Business also has to focus on the quality of their pension and provident fund benefits and the

AVERAGE NATIONAL MONTHLY BUDGET OF FIVE-PERSON FAMILY

	1989	1990
Groceries	R276,07	R342,25
Cleaning materials	R19,51	R27,10
Personal hygiene	R19,05	R21,99
Fuel	R18,50	R27,85
Medical expenses	R30,00	R45,00
Clothing	R124,00	R123,64
Rent/school	R110,00	R145,00
Transport	R53,63	R60,95
Appliance hire purchase	R90,00	R120,00
Discretionary income	R127,73	R119,48
TOTAL	R870,56	R1 033,26

type of educational assistance provided." The SA Township Annual, launched in 1988, was designed to close the information gap,

which exists between management and labour. It includes an industrial relations review section featuring reports by industrial relations

specialists (aimed at helping corporate industrial relations planners in strategic management and wage bargaining) and a township profile section which details the infrastructures, population figures, housing statistics and general amenities available in the 36 townships surveyed.

Purchases

Also included is a cost of living survey based on the actual purchases required to sustain a modestly low level standard of living.

The 1990 edition of the SA Township Annual is available from IR Information Surveys. Phone Mr Pennington at (011) 803-3537 for details.

Govt reverses policy on far-flung black housing

22/9/90 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa could no longer afford or justify the luxury and inconvenience to others of placing new black towns as far as possible from existing residential areas, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Hennis Kriel, has warned Parliament.

But he also warned that unless the country's 900 000 squatters cooperated with the Government's aim of achieving orderly urbanisation, action would be taken against them in terms of the Squatters Act.

On the question of creating new black towns, Mr Kriel said existing property rights would be taken into account, but the time for locating them far from other residential areas had passed.

introducing the debate on his department's vote, Mr Kriel said urban planners would have to find space to house about 11 million more black people in towns and cities in the next 10 years.

"South Africans will have to accept that living areas for newcomers must be found. Such land will have to be found as close as possible to the areas where job opportunities exist to save the taxpayer and commuters unnecessary commuting expenses.

"The time has passed when a black town was erected as far as possible from existing residential areas. We cannot afford or justify such outdated luxuries and inconvenience to others."

SA now had about 15 million urban blacks. By the turn of the

century this was likely to rise to between 25 million and 28 million.

The State was responsible for about 70 percent of the demand for black housing.

The Government had accepted the challenge of providing housing and since 1986 had earmarked enough land to house about 9 million newcomers in the urbanisation process.

He said a sum of R69 million had been set aside this year for buying land for black housing development in the four provinces. Furthermore, if Parliament approved the R1 billion for development announced by President de Klerk, not less than R200 million of it would go towards buying and developing land.

● See Page 12.

Moratorium on sale of Govt land urged

By Winnie Graham

Representatives of 29 rural communities have asked for a moratorium on the sale of all State-owned land.

The call comes at a time when the Government is advertising for sale a number of farms in the western Transvaal on Friday. The rural communities say the land belongs to them.

They want the sale of all trust land stopped "until a process of negotiation between the Government, the local communities and their political representatives can work out a way in which historical wrongs can be redressed".

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) met on Sunday to discuss the land issue and issued a statement later saying there would be no true solution to South Africa's problems "unless a fair solution to the land problem can be found".

Trac said the farms in the western Transvaal had belonged to African communities which were forcibly removed in the 1960s and 1970s.

"The Government left the land vacant for decades," Trac said. "But now, before it repeals the Land Act and just as a new era is dawning, it is rushing to sell the land to white farmers. We ask: Why does the Government choose to

sell this land which it expropriated from African people?"

The Government had recently announced a decision to sell all trust land not yet incorporated into the homelands but, Trac said, people who had historical and occupational claims to land did not have the money to buy it.

"We are concerned we will be dispossessed by land speculators, whether white or black. We, the affected communities, have never lost the deep desire to return to this land. We had hope as long as the land was empty."

Trac stressed that the people could not buy back the land themselves because they were prevented from doing so by the Land Act. Furthermore, during the process of removal, they had lost their cattle, tractors and homes. People who were once prosperous farmers were now desperately poor.

"We believe we have a right to the land which was expropriated from us," Trac said. "Anyone who buys it under the present conditions will not be regarded as the true owners. We believe, when the process of negotiation between the ANC and the Government is holding out a promise of true national reconciliation, no steps should be taken which would in any way entrench apartheid's legacy of dispossession and suffering."

Thousands wait for Govt clarity over land issue

Star 24/5/90

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Hundreds of thousands of black people are waiting to see whether the Government will make it possible for them to return to land they were forced off years ago.

Their hopes were raised after the Government this week stopped the sale of land in the Western Transvaal. Black people were forced off farms around Koster in the 1960s and 1970s because the farms fell within "white" areas.

The land was due to be sold to white farmers on May 25, but was halted in view of President de Klerk's announcement that the Lands Acts of 1913 and 1936 were to be revised.

A statement by Minister of Agricultural Development Mr Kraai van Niekerk and Minister of Development Aid Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said that "no agricultural land which previously belonged to black communities, and had been expropriated at an earlier stage in accordance with the previous consolidation policy, will be sold henceforth".

The Cabinet discussed the implica-

tions of this turn in National Party policy yesterday. But the office of Acting State President Gerrit Viljoen refused to clarify the Government's intentions.

Dr van der Merwe's office pointed out that in terms of the present laws, the land could be sold only to whites. However, all sales of land taken from black people would be frozen until the position of the two Lands Acts had been clarified.

Lost homes

Access to land is going to be a key issue in the coming negotiations, largely because of the mass removals of people from their traditional homes.

One study conducted in the 1980s found that 3½ million people had been forced from their homes.

The removed people nearly always felt bitter because they lost their homes, land, access to agricultural land, stock, and often jobs.

People nearly always felt they were left materially and spiritually poorer by the forced removals.

Chinese reject segregation

THE Chinese Association of South Africa (CASA) has strongly objected to suggestions that several hundred immigrants from Hong Kong and the Republic of China to South Africa be settled in areas established in terms of the Group Areas Act.

About 300 families from Hong Kong and about 500 Taiwanese families were recently granted permission by Home Affairs Minister Eli Louw to settle in South Africa.

voluntary or enforced."

The local Chinese community was not against the settling of these immigrants, but there had been suggestions in the past that schemes to bring such immigrants to South Africa could involve the establishment of exclusive areas for their settlement, he said.

Tolerate

CASA chairman Rodney Man said in a statement the Chinese community in South Africa had "fought long and hard over the previous decades against the problems associated with the discriminatory provisions of the GAA.

"We cannot therefore tolerate any exclusive grouping whether this be

He hoped that by way of his statement, the promoters and developers of such schemes as well as all Government authorities would take note of the feelings of his community in this regard.

Areas

"The Chinese Association wishes to place on record the objection of the Chinese community to any development which involves racially exclusive areas," he said.

The families, which are to settle in South Africa, had investment funds available and as such would contribute towards the economic development of South Africa and be an asset to the Chinese community itself.

They were also of a "high calibre", Man said.

Possible locations for the settlement of these families were given by Louw in Parliament as the Reef area and the Western Cape. - Sapa

Computer

St. 29/5/90

'Blacks need cash to acquire land'

— The removal of restrictions on the occupation and ownership of land would not be sufficient to satisfy black people, Les Abraham (LP, Diamant), said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the budgetary and auxiliary services vote, he said black people did not have access to the financial backing required to acquire a reasonable portion of the land in South Africa. Only when they had access to sufficient land at prices they could afford would there be lasting peace. — Sapa.

SOWJETAN
Building the Nation

BUILDING HOME ESTIMATES

New hope for blacks

Building market is set to open up

All stories by Sy Makaringe

UNEMPLOYED
black matriculants
who have failed to enter the lucrative home building market will get their chance now that the Group Areas Act is about to be scrapped.

A new company, Urban Projects and Finance in Parktown, will soon start running a series of courses on property broking, among other things, for unemployed matriculants with limited skills.

The course is based on the requirements of the Estate Agents Act of 1976.

The Act stipulates that no person can act as an estate agent without a fidelity fund certificate.

He or she must also have passed the Estate Agents examination.

Mr Anthony van Wyk, of Urban Projects and Finance, said with the imminent scrapping of the Group Areas Act there would be many opportunities for real estate agents in the black community.

He said there were more than 25 000 licensed estate agents in South Africa.

Wealth

"The private sector has not been successful in demonstrating to the black community that it has an ability to generate wealth.

"Whites still own 83 percent of the land and command almost complete control of production and wealth creation.

"This total domination is kept intact by the lack of skills and economic opportunities among the blacks," Van Wyk said. He said the expanding economy required skilled workers.

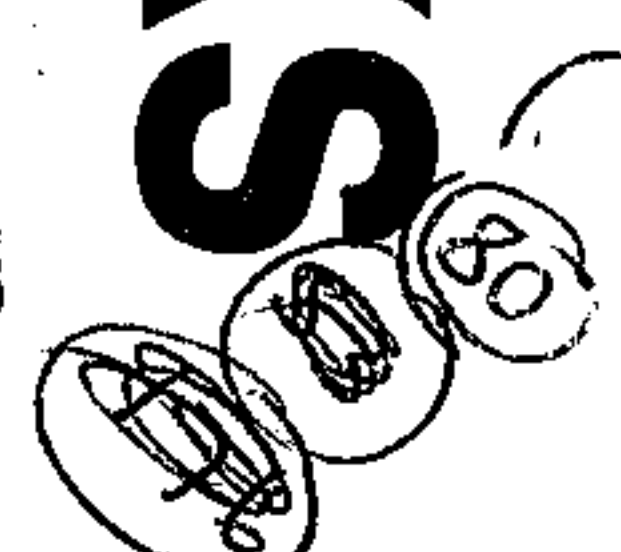
The courses will be held on a rotating basis in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Van Wyk said candidates need only pay a nominal fee of R30.

The balance would be paid by the sponsors.

For more information contact Van Wyk at (011) 484-4145.

Sowjetan 24/5/90



'Open city' referendum rejected

Johannesburg City Council last night voted against a Conservative Party motion calling on the management committee to call a referendum to gauge the views of white voters on an open Johannesburg.

The CP accused the management committee of sowing great uncertainty

and disruption by launching its open city plan.

Management committee chairman Ian Davidson said he had no problem with a referendum as long as all city residents, regardless of race, were able to take part. — Municipal Reporter.

80 30/5/90

CROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1989

JUNE — ~~July~~ SEPT

POWER FOR BLACKS

Erosion of Areas Act paving the way



JOHN KANE-BERMAN

THE erosion of the Group Areas Act will pave the way for blacks to participate in the central government, Mr John Kane-Berman, executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations said.

Addressing a gather-

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

ing of members at a function to celebrate the organisation's diamond jubilee (60 years), Kane-Berman said change in South Africa often took place "on the ground" before it was recognised in law.

He said government threats of drastic action to enforce the Group Areas Act had not materialised.

"The steady erosion of the Act meant its repeal was inevitable. However, it will not be repealed until it has virtually ceased to operate in practice," he said.

He also said blacks, by their action on the ground, were disproving the claim so assiduously propagated in some circles that the state of emergency had eliminated all non-violent opposition to apartheid, leaving only revolution and sanctions as the alternatives.

Kane-Berman said it was inevitable that sooner or later, apartheid in government schools would be eroded.

Group areas become central general election issue

CALL TRIP 1/6/87

WHILE the 1987 general election was dominated by security concerns, the elections of 1989 are clearly to be fought primarily over the issue of the Group Areas Act.

The issue is posed much more clearly than security: the Conservative Party wants to roll back residential desegregation; the National Party envisages the controlled opening up of "free" residential areas, while the Democratic Party and the extra-parliamentary movement are promoting the open city concept.

The Government justifies its policy on the grounds that the views and interests of all communities have been taken into account. As far as its own constituency is concerned it finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. According to two extensive opinion surveys, three-quarters of its primary support base, the Afrikaners, and more than half of all whites reject any changes in the Group Areas Act.

Similar opposition

At the same time world opinion strongly demands the abolition of the Act as evidence of the Government's sincerity about moving away from apartheid.

One could argue that whites displayed similar levels of opposition to the abolition of apartheid measures such as the restrictions on black labour or interracial sex and that this opposition quickly dissipated after the Government had repealed the relevant acts.

However, the NP parliamentarians I spoke to strongly disagree with the notion that the Group Areas Act falls in the same category. They point out that group areas is indispensable for the functioning of the constitution and the concept of own affairs.

Moreover, abolishing group areas represents a reform that will for the first time affect the private investment of the white electorate. No one

can as yet predict what the effect on house prices of the opening up of white residential areas will be. In Hillbrow, for instance the average evaluation of houses and flats repossessed by building societies dropped by 25% in four years while in Mayfair property prices rose by more than 161% in the first four years after Indians had started to move in.

CP confident

Furthermore the NP dare not mishandle group areas since it is for the first time considering the CP seriously as an alternative government. I have met no NP parliamentarian who does not fear for his seat should the government abolish the Group Areas Act.

CP parliamentarians, on the other hand, feel confident that Group Areas is the issue which will sweep them into power. Ideologically it perfectly suits their demand for racial exclusivity and control over territory. Recent

studies show that whites do not in the first place object to blacks or coloured people moving in because they fear overcrowding or a drop in property prices. By far the strongest sentiment is: "We don't want to mix." Whites argue that it is a case of "soort soek soort", as the Afrikaans saying goes.

All black

In South Africa this is usually associated with an apartheid mentality. However, comparative studies show that it is a worldwide phenomenon. In the United States this has been documented with some precision. It was found that initially white householders declare that they won't mind if a black with an income similar to their own moved into their block. However, the attitudes change when the talk turns to numbers.

Researchers have found a consistent pattern; on the whole, white families will stay — and no new ones will continue to move in — so long

as the black ratio remains below 8%. But if the black proportion reaches, say 20%, at least a quarter of the whites will leave the neighbourhood and no new whites will move in. The next step is that blacks take over vacant houses and that the area soon becomes all black.

If it had a choice the Government would clearly have loved to retain the Group Areas Act. However, the pressure of world opinion and of black numbers have forced its hand. The Government's dilemma is that since the beginning of the century whites have been completely dependent first on the legal order of apartheid for preserving the racial character of their residential areas. The richer whites have the means to maintain residential exclusivity but the poorer sections may vote in increasing numbers for the CP.

Negative effect

As a compromise measure the Government has introduced the concept of free settlement areas which is supposed to regularise existing mixed areas and create some new ones. However, the American experience leaves one with little doubt that these areas will quickly become overwhelmingly black.

In South Africa this will have an extremely negative

effect. People who are not white will believe that they are once again being excluded from the main stream of white society as a result of racism. They will demand total "liberation" rather than an incremental process to which the Government would want to resort.

The attitude of "all-or-nothing" is usually taken by the vanguard or leadership of extra-parliamentary groups. However, recent surveys show that the rank and file do not overwhelmingly take a similar stand. A survey by the Human Sciences Research Council shows that 40% of Indians and 48% of coloured people want the Group Areas Act scrapped, 32% and 24% respectively support the Free Settlement approach, while a fifth wants to retain the Group Areas act unchanged.

Nearly 70% of both the coloured people and Indians surveyed felt that it was not possible for the Government to scrap the Group Areas Act entirely, or were uncertain whether it was possible for it to do so.

One hopes that as the general election gathers pace a rational discussion of the group areas issue will not be the first casualty. There are obviously no easy answers. The responses of the coloured people and Indians in the surveys cited above indicate that they know this.



Pattern of Politics
By HERMANN GILOME

80

LETTERS

Box 11 CAPE TOWN 8000

Medals for all, please

From M F BLATCHFORD (MFB and Bar) (Observatory):

I SUGGEST that we all follow the State President's example in having ourselves awarded medals.

Even though we may no longer have any money, at least we will then have something to treasure.

High profit margins are fuelling inflation

From STAN WALKER (Cape Town):

QUITE rightly much ado is being made about inflation and the tumult and the shouting must grow, not die.

However most people are not on the right tack in blaming the Government for their threadbare pockets. The

"magnificent" results is by huge and unnecessary increases in prices.

On being tackled about their high prices, everybody blames everybody else for what they call "increased cost inputs" and piously say "but what good boys we are — our increase is 2% below the inflation rate and our

Ken Owen column

oversimplifies police action

From Lt-Col. S van ROOYEN, SAP public relations division (Pretoria.) IN HIS May 29 column Ken

DP firm on group areas

PETER FABRICIUS Political Correspondent

80 10021

CAPE TOWN — The Democratic Party has reacted angrily to suggestions that it has "gone soft" on group areas, or, for that matter, free settlement areas.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the DP group areas spokesman, said this week the party remained "implacably" opposed to group areas.

Free settlement policy 'inadequate'

He said it had made this clear in a resolution on group areas which was passed by a group areas conference of city and town councillors last weekend and ratified as official DP policy by the DP national board in Cape Town on Wednesday.

The DP group areas policy was the same as that of the old PFP, he said.

The DP policy resolution had expressed "unequivocal opposition to the group areas system" and concern for the damage it had done.

It has also stated that the Free Settlement Areas Act was "inadequate to undo the harm caused by the Group Areas Act; cannot satisfactorily deal with urban problems created by demographic pressures and housing shortages", and was "badly flawed in terms of the prescribed procedures".

However, both the DP now and the PFP before it, had accepted that the Free Settlement Areas Act could be used to open up whole municipal areas if the Group Areas Act could not be scrapped.

Municipal areas

The PFP federal council had resolved in November last year that it would "use the mechanisms created by the Free Settlement Areas Act to have whole municipal areas opened to all, rather than only pockets within municipal areas".

The DP had taken the same approach because, like the PFP, it believed most of the problems which would be caused by the Free Settlement Areas Act were related to opening up small areas or pockets within cities.

The DP group areas policy ratified this week, had stated that "the creation of isolated small free settlement areas will place such areas under extreme population pressure, thereby aggravating racial insecurity and tension and creating major

socio-economic problems". Mr van der Merwe said these problems could be overcome if whole cities or towns were opened.

Whether this was done by suspending the Group Areas Act throughout a city — as the Cape Town City Council wants to do — or declaring a whole city a free settlement area, was immaterial.

Though it is clear that the DP has not changed its position as far as whole cities and towns are concerned, it is the approach to small pockets being opened within cities, that is putting it on the spot to some extent.

This emerged at the Johannesburg city councillors conference where DP co-leader Mr Wynand Malan said that voters were tending to interpret the DP's opposition to opening of areas as a form of protection of affluent whites against less affluent blacks.

And DP leader in the Johannesburg city council Mr Tony Leon had remarked that many people in affluent Johannesburg suburbs were prepared to lead the way in opening up their suburbs.

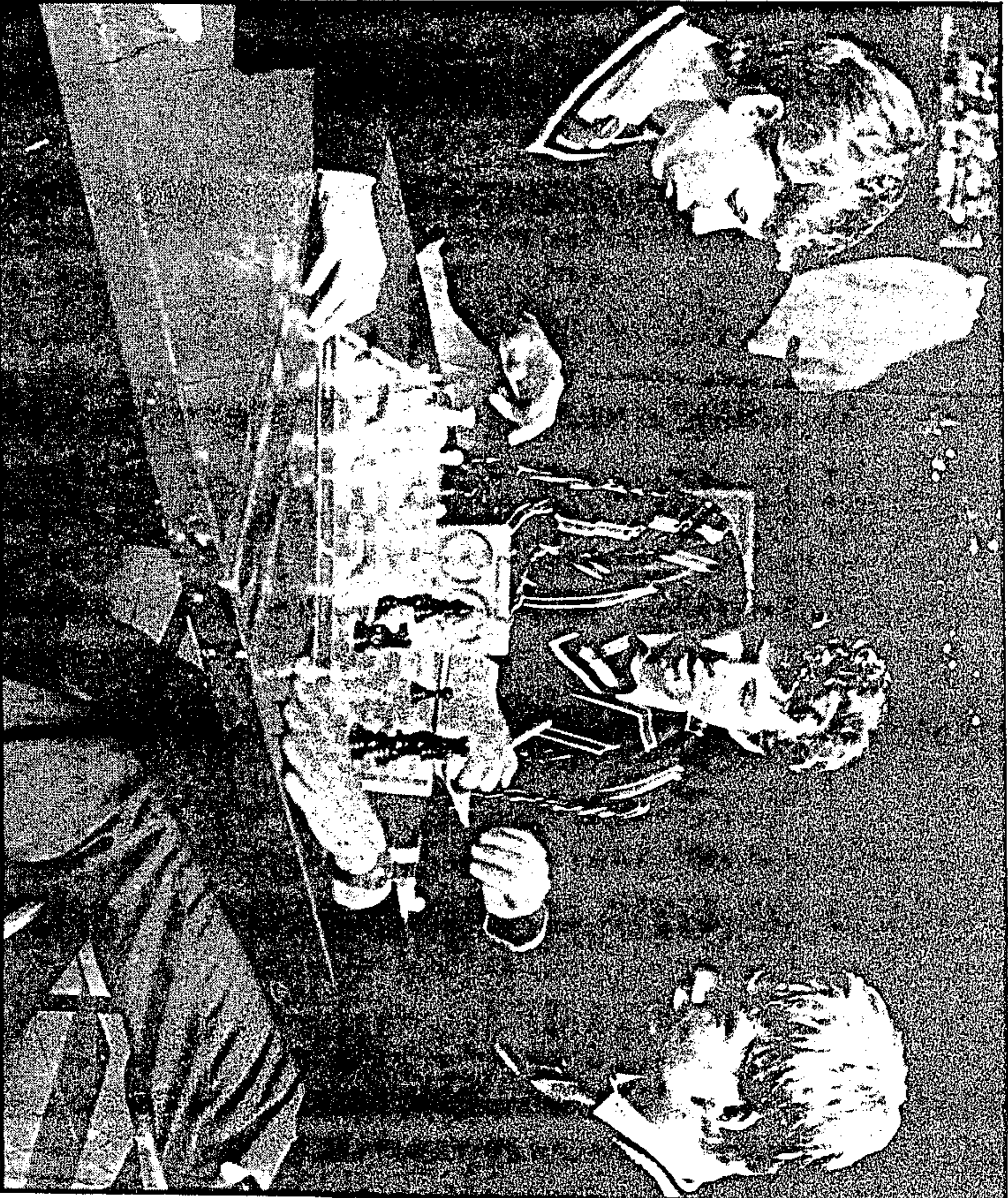
Mr van der Merwe said in an interview after the conference that the DP's approach would be that, although DP city and town councils themselves would not apply for isolated pockets to be opened, they could in certain circumstances support such applications by others.

This was not really a change in policy as the PFP had been "silent" on this question.

Mr van der Merwe said the DP's approach was that, if it appeared that its policy guidelines could be met in opening up a pocket, it would support the application.

The guidelines were to try to avoid placing these areas under extreme population pressure, thus aggravating racial insecurity and tension.

Moving 24-hours ahead as lads plot Guinness record



BE-KNIGHTED CHESS: It was a long night for three boys from the Florida Park High School (from left) Justin Fox, James Fox and James Carolin — and there was still a long way to go today in their bid for a new world record and a place in the Guinness Book of Records. Here they are gearing up for their midnight start to the bid for a world record of the most moves made in a 24-hour period, at the Westgate Fountain Court. The boys are raising funds for a chess tour to Natal in July.

● Photograph: HERBERT MABUZA.

80 final 9/6/89

Barking up the wrong tree

■ Despite its reformist ring, policy on "open" areas is seriously flawed

Whoever said group areas were dead? Last year, the Minister of Law & Order recently informed parliament, a total of 1 641 complaints in terms of the Group Areas Act (GAA) were investigated by the police; 33 prosecutions were instituted; 140 cases were still with attorneys-general or senior State prosecutors awaiting decision. In 79 cases, prosecutions were declined; 529 were withdrawn; 373 complaints were false; and 487 were still being investigated . . .

Far worse than the wasteful costs involved, the deep bitterness engendered among the affected families can easily be imagined. And there was the hardship and dislocation of the mass GAA "resettlements" up to 1983 (see graph) — all in the name of a failed policy and for what would never constitute a crime or infringement in a court of equity.

It's not surprising, therefore, that next to the release of Nelson Mandela, repeal of the GAA is the major demand both the world and SA's internal opposition make of Pretoria if it wants sanctions lifted and a negotiated political solution for the country.

Government's answer to this core issue has been the introduction of the Free Settlement Areas (FSA) Act. The creation of these relatively small, restricted areas for racially "open" settlement by no means signals an open-door policy. If anything, fears are they will lead to overcrowding and slum conditions, aggravate crime, lower property values and worsen race relations.

A whole new, nonracial urban policy is needed — as is argued by the Urban Foundation (UF) and others — which requires scrapping the concept of group areas in whatever form.

But, of course, government is not about to scrap the GAA: President-elect F W De Klerk has reiterated sufficiently his party's commitment to "own affairs" and group rights. The Nats, understandably, argue that the consequences of "overnight" desegregation would further boost the Conservative Party (CP) and stop reform, such as it is, dead in its tracks. It's therefore better to inch forward, Nats argue, gradually exposing whites to manageable change (see P49).

Yet the advent of free settlement areas could be seen as a keyhole to the future. Is this so?

Fundamentally flawed though the policy is, it does reflect SA in transition. It amounts to a government admission that its policies cannot cope with the realities of a modern,

urbanising society. Chris Heunis unconvincingly described these areas as places where those who wish to associate freely can be accommodated. But the hard fact is, they're unlikely to become "normal" multiracial enclaves, let alone apartheid-free zones, given their conception. Even so, a principle has been conceded, cutting smack across Nat policy as we have known it. Reassessment of the GAA has, like influx control before it, inexorably attached itself to the national agenda.

Of course, the decision to set up free settlement areas is opportunistic. It allows for only certain areas to become nonracial and only under strict conditions of official approval and regulation. UF research director Ann Bernstein describes the FSA Act as a bureaucratic mechanism, "designed to cope with the growing number of inner-city 'grey'

In view of the conservative nature of the Ministers' Councils, Olivier suggests, the avowed policy of government on "own affairs" and its determination to maintain the separate "community life" of each race group means it is extremely unlikely that such requests will easily be approved.

The exception would seem to be areas where the die has already been cast — in Hillbrow, for example. However, opening only pockets of cities leads precisely to negative features of overcrowding and Rachmanism, already found in Hillbrow, where a once safe liberal seat went Nat and now has a CP presence baying in the wings.

Olivier points out that it seems every opportunity is given in the FSA Act for the mobilisation of white opposition to any change. Voters in the area must be informed of the board's intention to investigate and

take their responses into account. He comments: "It would indeed appear that these provisions could have the effect of converting the whole of SA into a battleground of racial prejudice and conflict."

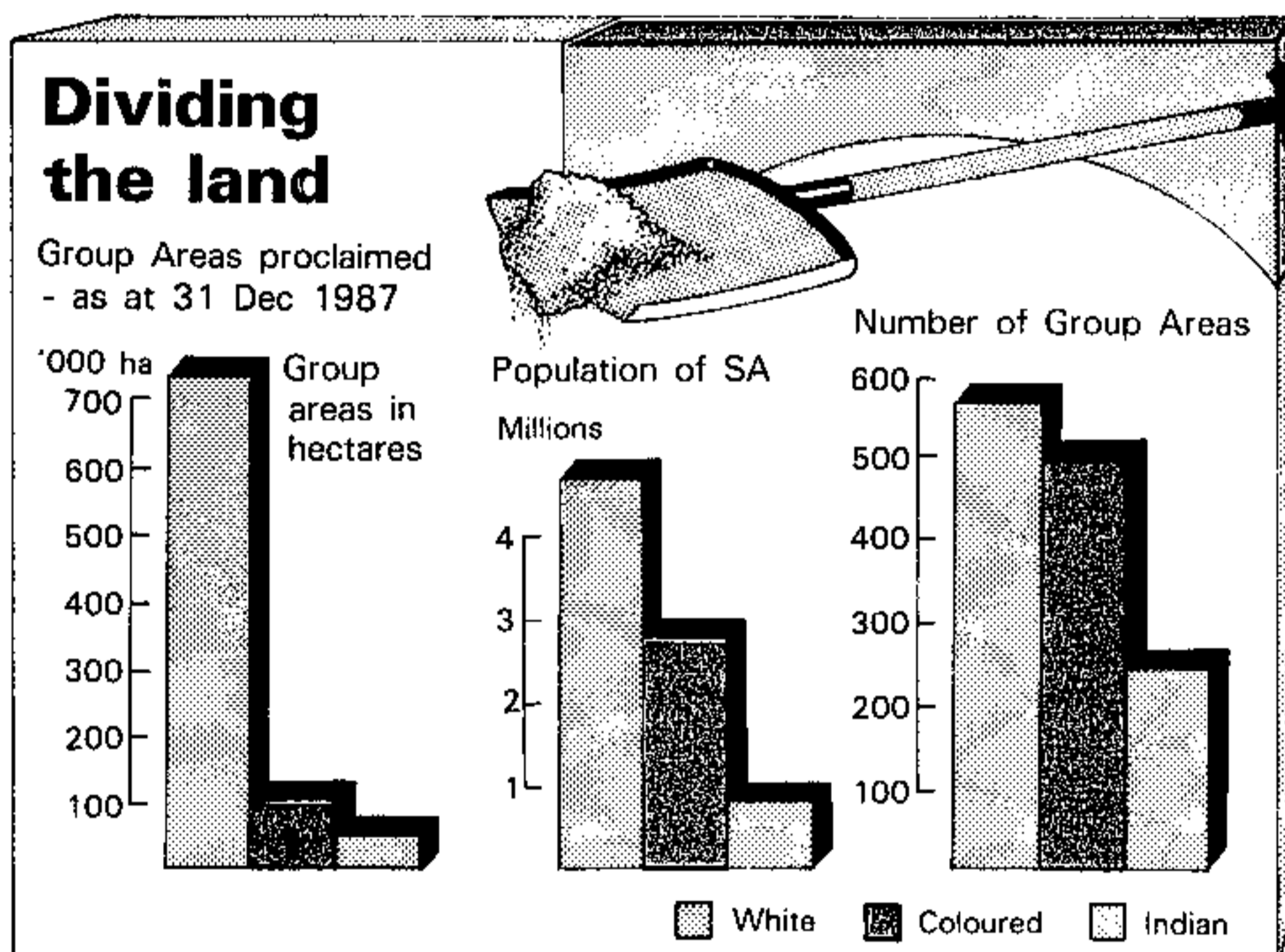
After detailed analysis of the FSA Act, Olivier concludes: "There are so many obstacles placed by (it) in the possible proclamation of FSAs, that any large-scale effect on the present situation will be absolutely negligible, at least as far as the white group areas are concerned." It is almost impossible to unscramble a group area.

Regarding coloured and Indian group areas, the Act implies that a coloured management committee, say, can mere-

ly request that an area over which it has jurisdiction be declared for free settlement. Except through the State President himself, there is no way that the coloured or Indian Ministers' Council could itself bring about a change in the status quo of a white group area; it cannot even request the Free Settlement Board to institute such an inquiry.

The same limitations apply in the case of black group areas as in Indian and coloured ones, even though there is no black Ministers' Council. However, provision is made for a black local authority to request the board to investigate opening up a black area under its jurisdiction. And it is possible for the administrator or the minister to institute such an inquiry.

A local authority cannot include in its request any area over which a management body has jurisdiction. Moreover, it appears that the board cannot act on its own initiative



areas, but (which) is seen by government as a means of dealing with the exceptions to the desired norm of segregated living areas, rather than the forerunner to a 'normalised' society."

Since the GAA has largely benefited whites in terms of the number and size of white group areas proclaimed, it is obvious, argues Democratic Party (DP) research chief Nic Olivier, that free settlements will have to be proclaimed in white areas — particularly if there is to be change in any meaningful sense. However, creating one in a white group area, or changing them entirely to FSA status, can only take place after a request to the Free Settlement Board by either the State President, the white Ministers' Council, the Administrator (if he controls the area) or the local authority concerned (which must in any case then consult the appropriate Ministers' Council).

9/6/89

80 moved

to investigate opening an area, but must act only on request from top officials. Nor is the board compelled to institute an inquiry at the request of a local government body or township developer. It must first consult the Ministers' Council, the minister, or the administrator.

There would seem, however, to be scope for creating FSAs in controlled areas (in general not group areas), upon a request to the board from the State President, the minister, administrator, or township developer. Since 1982, about 20 000 ha of mainly white property has been deproclaimed — though it is thought to be earmarked for more "open" CBDs, rather than free settlement areas.

Commenting on Local Government in the FSA Act, Olivier says "people who prefer to live in a FSA must accept that their local government body will carry the stigma of not being a fully fledged municipal authority." Support of the concept of free settlement areas, therefore, means accepting the principle of inferior and separate local authority representation and institutions.

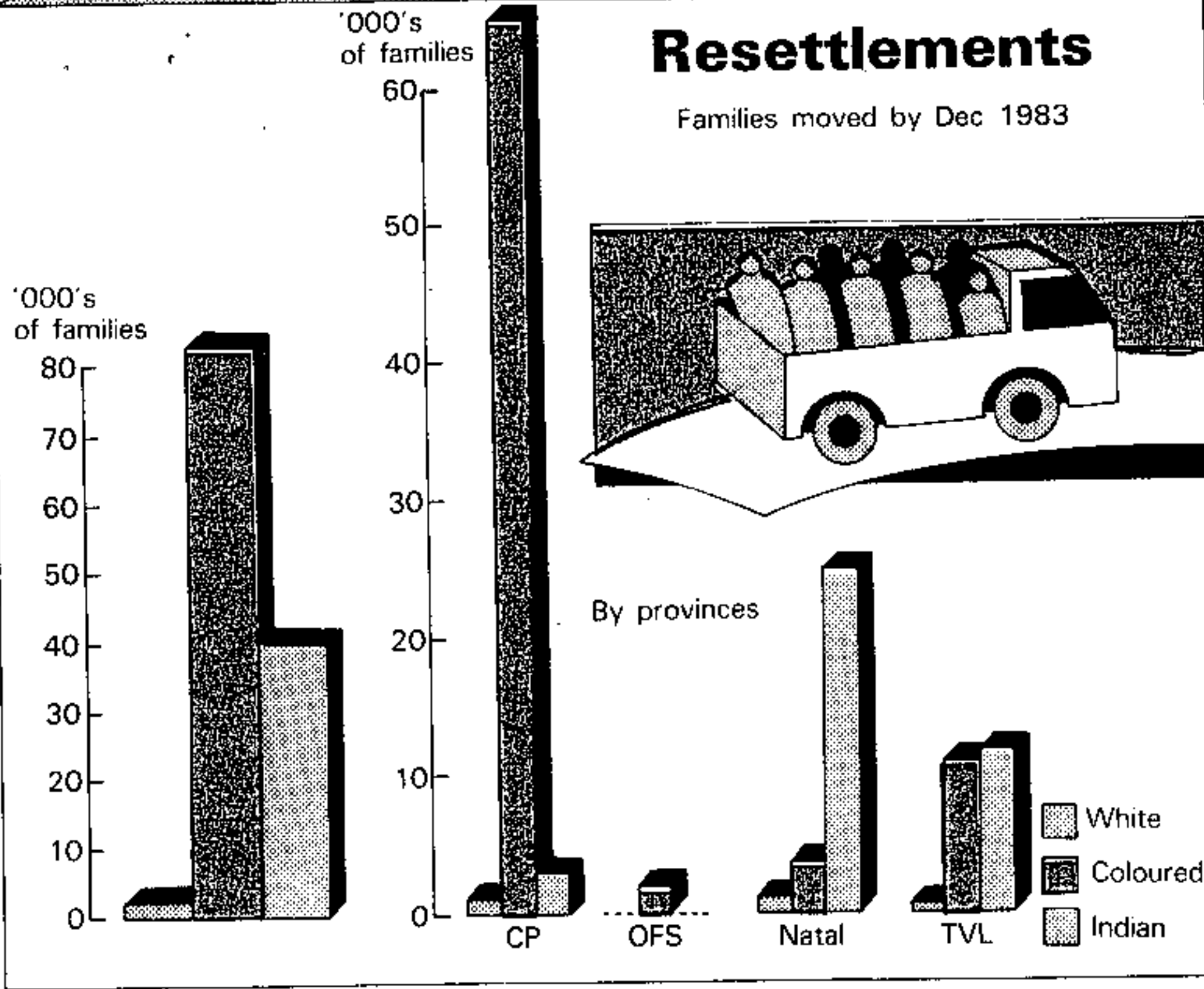
It is not surprising then that the DP, the Cape Town City Council and various extra-parliamentary groups see free settlement areas as, in effect, legitimising the GAA,

when the focus ought to be on its repeal. The DP recently adopted a resolution demanding the abolition of the GAA, describing the FSA Act as "inadequate to undo the harm" caused by group areas.

Cape Town's recently launched Open City Initiative (OCI), which has support from the DP and a range of organisations and individuals, including two UDF affiliates, rejects FSAs in principle. And the UF has given "full support" to the initiative, believing that "the deracialising of our society as a whole and the cities in particular would represent a major step towards a just and viable society for all South Africans."

Resettlements

Families moved by Dec 1983



OCI spokesperson Beverley Roos says the call for an open city symbolises a commitment to an open SA. The campaign is aimed at creating the climate for change to a nonracial democratic SA. Roos doesn't believe free settlement areas amount to reform since "living in one isn't living without racial restrictions, it's simply redefining them."

Bernstein, whose compelling work on urbanisation arguably tipped government in favour of abolishing influx control, says SA's three major challenges — increased economic growth and job creation, rapid urbanisation, and building a nonracial democracy — all

come together at the fulcrum of the nation, the cities. "To spend time debating whether a black South African can live next door to a white South African is precious time wasted on the wrong issues altogether."

Our city managers, she observes, face the enormous task of managing cities that will more than double in population by the year 2000. They must concentrate on the provision of jobs, services and facilities and the creation of institutions capable of meeting this challenge.

To lock up this management task into the free settlement concept, based as it is on racial categories, is sheer folly. ■

NON-racial local authorities could emerge out of Free Settlement Areas — but on the other hand Government plans for these areas could result in more Conservative Party controlled city councils, according to research released this week by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Examining possible consequences of the Government's plans for local government in residentially open areas, the latest *Quarterly Countdown* points to considerable confusion in the ranks of both government and its opponents.

The local government in Free Settlement Areas Act provides that residents in these areas will be represented by multi-racial management committees which will have the power only to advise the local authority. At the same time, white voters in these areas will be entitled to remain on the white municipal voters' roll.

Provisions

According to *Countdown*, these provisions are now disconcerting government, as well as Opposition municipalities.

The Government fears that segregated local government might become unworkable if large numbers of Free Settlement Areas are proclaimed. Hence the first meeting of the Free Settlement Areas Board was told by the retiring Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that the Free Settlement Areas Act

Free Settlement Areas a poser

So what on 9/6/89

Voting rights may be affected - Heunis

should be applied carefully "because it will affect voting rights."

On the other hand, *Countdown* points out, a situation could arise which might deter opposition municipalities from applying for Free Settlement Area status.

For example, if an entire town or city were declared a Free Settlement Area, a minority of white voters could elect to remain on the municipal roll, and this could create the opportunity for the Conservative Party to control the city council.

Legal

Acknowledging this, a minority of NP MPs said they believed that the demise of legally enforced residential separation was inevitable and that Free Settlement Areas would gradually prepare white South Africans for this.

The chairman of the Free Settlement Areas Board, Mr Hein Kruger, has indicated that the Board will not seek to restrict the areas or necessarily be bound by white opinion.

"But because the Board can usually investigate potential Free Settlement Areas only if specified organs of government request this, its scope for expediting change will be limited," *Countdown* says, and adds that recommendations by the Board will be subject to the approval of an increasingly undecided government.

Plans

Further ambiguity exists in government plans for schooling in Free Settlement Areas, and it is likely that some form of multiracial schooling will eventually evolve in these areas.

While NP MPs said that the Government would not accept the opening of State schools to all races, this might happen by the back door because one option being discussed in government circles was to grant private schools the same financing that they

FOCUS



Chris Heunis ... "Act should be applied carefully."

'Ambiguity in plans for schooling of all races'

would enjoy if they were State schools.

Other solutions being discussed within the Government were the establishment of separate black schools in Free Settlement Areas, or subsidising the travel of children to schools in segregated areas.

Proposals

Both of these proposals would encounter opposition from black residents' groups who are demanding nonracial schooling, *Countdown* says.

One further option under consideration was to transfer control of State schools in Free Settlement Areas to the House of Representatives or the House of Delegates, both of whom were willing to admit pupils of other races to their schools.

Racial

This would be another way to introduce nonracial State schools in Free Settlement Areas without opening white schools.

Quarterly Countdown is available from the Publications Department of the South African Institute of Race Relations, PO Box 31044, 2017 Braamfontein, at R9.50, inclusive. (R7.50 plus R2 postage and packing).



AND ONE OF THE MOST WORRYING THINGS ABOUT IT IS THE BLACKOUT IT IMPOSES ON WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON...

The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

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The address is: The Councillor/Registrar, SA Media Council, PO Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matshaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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AFTER decades of preaching the virtues of residential segregation, the National Party has finally accepted there is a need to establish areas of "free settlement".

It has already taken the first tentative steps in that direction with the passing of the Free Settlement Areas Act and the formation of the Free Settlement Areas Board this year.

The newly-created board is entrusted with the task of overseeing and controlling the emergence of racially open settlement areas.

Mr Heinz Kruger, the board's chairman, said that he hoped to clear the way soon for the establishment of free settlement areas at Countryview in Midrand, and Diepsloot, north of Johannesburg.

"I am hoping to get somewhere with those two by the end of July," Mr Kruger said. After that, he added, the board will investigate the next three areas earmarked for possible free settlement: parts of Mayfair, Windmill Park adjacent to Boksburg, and the Warwick Triangle in Durban.

Associated with the free settlement is a related concept: voluntary association. It allows for the genesis of a new group of people who prefer not to be classified according to race, but rather as a racially open or non-racial group.

Voluntary association stands in the same antithetical relationship to mandatory race classification as free settlement does to enforced residential segregation.

The Government, however, is not offering free settlement and voluntary association as a replacement for its policies of residential segregation ("own areas") and race classification. They are propounded as an option to the older policies and will co-exist with them.

These modifications of, or addenda to, established policy have drawn conflicting reactions. Two can be identified at the extremes.

One sees them as a bold step designed to facilitate gradual transition from the old racial order to a new non-racial society as more and more people vacate the racially segregated towns for the brave new world of free settlement and voluntary association.

The opposing interpretation perceives them as a stratagem devised to bolster the old order.

It sees them as a strategic retreat in which some areas are abandoned or identified for free settlement in order to better protect the segregated strongholds from underlying demographic and socio-economic forces (the rapidly growing black population and the emergence of a new class of blacks no longer paralysed with docility).

After examining the Free Settlement Areas Act and the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act two points are certain: establishment of free settlement areas is subject to rigid controls, and rapid development of non-racial towns, with their own local government structures, is unlikely.

Recent speeches dealing with

A paler of group

Star 10/6/89

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Make no mistake, the 'free settlement' option means rich towns with their own local government are unlikely.



voluntary association by the outgoing Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the new National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, emphasise another point: guidelines as to how the racially open voluntary group will be slotted into the political order at national level are extremely vague.

At local government level there is more clarity; the provisions of the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act suggest that a subordinate niche has been planned for the racially open towns.

The State President is empowered to proclaim free settle-

ment areas in any part of South Africa outside of the land set aside for blacks exclusively under the 1936 Land Act.

He can do so in "controlled areas" — ie territory outside the "black homelands" which has not been declared a "group area" for any particular race — and in land designated for settlement by one race only.

But even the State President is bound and controlled when it comes to establishment of free settlement areas.

If he wants to declare a free settlement zone on land designated as a white area, he can do so only with the concurrence of the white Minister's Council. Si-

milarly, if he wants to open land reserved for coloured or Indian occupation to free settlement, he needs the approval of the coloured and Indian Minister's Councils.

That is not all, however.

Before the President can issue a proclamation, he must first consider a report by the Free Settlement Boards on conditions in the land which he, the State President, may envisage as a area for free settlement. The board's report must include an account of socio-economic conditions in the area, of the attitudes of people there, and the stance of local organisations and institutions.

The board, moreover, has to

inform the local authority concerned that it is investigating the possibility of opening the area to people of all races; it must, in addition, give the local authority an opportunity to inform all municipal voters that the matter is under way.

These controls and safeguards must be seen in the light of Nic Olivier of the National Party argues in the light of facts.

First, whites have the most from the Government and to redress the imbalances produced imbalances add to the land must be paid.

Water shade Group areas

Star 10/6/89

80

'free settlement' option means rigid controls — and non-racial
in local government are unlikely. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

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inform the local authority concerned that it is investigating the possibility of opening the area to people of all races. It must, in addition, give the local authority an opportunity to inform all municipal voters that the inquiry is under way.
These controls or safeguards must be assessed, as Mr Nic-Olivier of the Democratic Party argues in the light of two facts.
First, whites have benefited most from the Groups Areas Act and to redress the apartheid-induced imbalance white-designated land must be primarily tar-

geted for free settlement; second, whites are given every opportunity to mobilise opposition to any move to create racially free zones on land reserved for them under supposedly obsolete apartheid doctrines.
Under these conditions, as Mr Olivier observes, the chances of free settlement areas emerging on a large scale are minimal.
At the same time, however, there is — to quote Mr Olivier again — a grave risk of racial animosity being stirred up by white conservatives mobilising against any move to lower apartheid barriers in their areas.
The only white areas where change may occur without too much organised agitation are

those where black occupation is already far advanced. Hillbrow in Johannesburg and Woodstock in Cape Town are two obvious examples.
Inquiries by the board into the advisability of proclaiming an area a free settlement zone can be ordered by the State President, the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, a Minister's Council and a Provincial Administrator.
Inquiries can be requested by local authorities and township developers. But the board is not compelled to launch the inquiry. It must, in any case, first consult with higher authorities (the Minister, the Minister's Council or the Administrator, depending on the nature of the request).

The Sandton City Council thought of applying to have the whole of Sandton declared a free settlement area. It says, however, that it has had second thoughts.
Mr Peter Gardiner, chairman of the Sandton management committee, explains: "It came before the management committee in April. It was then decided that the legislation did not provide for an entire municipality applying for free settlement status."
One aspect which worries Mr Gardiner is the status of local government in a hypothetically free settlement Sandton.
The relevant law — the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act — provides for the residents of a racially open zone to be represented by a management committee. A management committee, however, has advisory powers only and is subordinate to a fully-fledged municipality.
At the same time the law entitles white voters in a newly proclaimed free settlement zone to remain on the old municipal voters roll.
Thus, if an entire city opts for free settlement status, a minority of conservative white voters may decide to remain on the old apartheid municipal voters roll.
Consequently, as the SA Institute of Race Relations notes in its latest Quarterly Countdown, the minority could elect a council with the power to override decisions of a management committee representing a majority of residents.
Mr Gardiner focuses on the anomaly: "There are certain technical defects in the legislation... It is difficult to conceive of a management committee running alongside a municipality. It just doesn't make sense."
Mr Kruger declines to comment on fears that the management committee will be subordinate. "I only go on the facts," he declares.
"The moment an area becomes a free settlement area within a local authority area, elections take place on a universal suffrage basis, all races included, for a management committee."
"Then, in addition to that, the Administrator has the authority to create another body, comprising of equal representation from the management committee and from the local authority council."
Explaining the thinking behind the arrangement, he says: "One of the main intentions was to make quite sure that there is communication and co-operation between the local authority and the management committee."
The City Council of Cape Town wants to open the entire city to all races. It does not want to do so, however, under the Free Settlement Act. It rejects the law in principle and shares the same anxiety as Sandton about the law's implications for local government.
One final thought: the House of Representatives and Delegates do not see the Free Settlement Act as a path to a non-racial future, having rejected it when it was presented to them in Parliament.
They prefer a more direct route to a non-racial society: scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

half of the six frontline states.
The six — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — suggested that the EC should not renew South African loans and should start

forces, especially those who have great influence in South Africa, namely those in Europe and North America," Mr Mwananshiku said.
Spanish Foreign Minister Mr

that this extension might further hinder the creation of the climate necessary for a solution to the problems of South Africa," it said. — Sapa Reuter

Separate schools for free settlement areas — NP

9/9 Times 13/6/89 (80)
Political Staff
THE government's viewpoint is that the existing policy of separate education should also apply in free settlement areas, according to the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

"However, I believe that strongly-subsidised private schools will probably become the preferred model for these areas," he said in the latest issue of

Leadership. He also confirmed his strong support for separate education and that should remain separate for the foreseeable future.

Asked why this was the case, Dr Viljoen replied: "Well, as far as the white community is concerned, it is the wish of the voters — very strongly so, and with great conviction.

"But, I think, if one now comes with the idea of Minister De

Klerk and Minister Heunis of a more flexible definition of groups, there may be groups who may wish to open up their education, as they may want to make their residential areas more open and more flexible.

"And the old approach that the same pattern must always be applied unchanged to everybody is certainly something that will receive a lot of attention in the negotiations for a new constitutional dispensation."

Tourist facilities 'will have to be shared'

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

White South Africans will have to get used to sharing tourist facilities with blacks, says a South African Tourism Board report.

And it also hints at discrimination at resorts where owners hide behind the "right of admission" rule to keep facilities out of the reach of black tourists.

One of the problem areas for tourism generally is a white backlash "because of perceived cultural differences" between the races. The

report adds that it is "not the difference in ethnic groups but the difference in class-culture which shapes needs and preferences and affects tourists' behaviour".

The report, undertaken by Sator's Research Unit No 1, says discrimination persists in spite of the removal of various legal constraints over the past few years.

Discriminatory legislation had, however, resulted in "a drastic and far-reaching, long-term effect on black domestic tourism". The research, under the leader-

ship of Professor J Butler-Adam of the University of Durban-Westville, has shown that "persons directly involved in the tourism industry see the potential growth as very exciting".

"As the white population is declining and the black population is growing, the only real growth potential for domestic tourism is in the black sector, particularly the African group."

But this is being hamstrung by the continued implementation of the Group Areas Act, the Separate

Amenities Act and the Liquor Act.

The Separate Amenities Act and the Liquor Act precluded blacks from having no access to better resort amenities while the industry believed the retention of the Group Areas Act was the major stumbling block in the provision of holiday flat and timeshare accommodation and in the development of new facilities.

While wealthier black tourists have been able to use many facilities previously barred to them, problem areas exist. These are identified as the "right

of admission" rule which is being exercised to exclude tourists. There was no way potential black tourists could actually find out which facilities were open to them and marketing generally was aimed at the white tourist, resulting in the perception that there were limited options open to blacks.

"The black tourist has a great fear of rejection and humiliation," the report adds.

One conclusion drawn is that "white South Africans need to urgently acclimatise to the new experience of sharing facilities".

New horizons

23/6/89

Free settlement was never going to be easy but there are signs that even those who might have welcomed the concept as a step in the right direction are shying away. Ironically, they say the creation of small so-called racially integrated pockets will entrench rather than hasten the demise of apartheid.

Because of this, cities such as Cape Town are calling for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act within their boundaries. In the latest such move a racially integrated zone is being touted for the Transvaal, stretching from the southern edge of Pretoria to Sandton and from Hartebeespoort in the west to Kempton Park in the east — an area with a white voters' roll of 41 000.

Surprise is that the proposal is by Midrand Management Committee, which is opposing a free settlement zone within its municipal area, at Country View. This application, by Sage Schachat (*Property* May 12), is due to be considered this week by the Free Settlement Board. If chairman Hein Kruger sanctions it he will go against the wishes of the local authority, but his decision will prevail.

Midrand's approach, says management committee chairman Ian Bekker, is not as ambivalent as may seem. Opposition to Country View is based on both the details of the application and how it fits into the Free Settlement Act. "We don't want to be guinea pigs for a basically flawed Act," says Bekker.

Instead of becoming a home for middle managers and diplomatic staff, as originally envisaged, he fears Country View could degenerate into a black slum. "But more significantly," he says, "there are serious defects in the free settlement legislation, particularly with regard to voting rights of people moving into free settlement areas."

He adds that his committee believes the Group Areas Act should be scrapped altogether. "That would be the first prize, but is unrealistic at present."

Next best, or second prize, would be large regional free settlement zones such as this. "I am putting feelers out to see whether Ver-

80 Furell 23/6/89

woerdburg, Sandton and the peri-urban authorities will consider our idea."

Bekker believes such a free settlement area would give true freedom of selection of desired lifestyles to those moving in, down to whether to live in urban or rural areas.

But are the management committee's expectations any more realistic than expecting government to drop Group Areas altogether? "Perhaps not before the general election, but after September there could be a rethink," says Bekker.

Sandton management committee chairman Peter Gardiner won't comment until he's had official contact with Midrand. ■

'Change' to Areas Act

Star 29/6/80
By Alan Dunn

The National Party wants to stop making criminals of Group Areas Act offenders.

While it intends retaining the muscle of turning to prosecution as a last resort, the NP plans to create an entire bureaucracy to apply the law "firmly, yet sensitively".

The Minister for Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said: "The idea is to shift emphasis from the police (enforcing the Act)."

He was explaining the NP's five-year "Plan of Action", which states that until effective and generally acceptable measures could be substituted, the Act would racially protect residential areas.

PROSECUTION

The plan says that the Government should create "notification points" where contraventions of the law can be reported.

It says further that officials would then probe the case and attempt to solve the problem without legal intervention. Officials would offer "assistance and negotiation" to the people and community involved.

"For this purpose a special housing component has already been established in the Department of Land Affairs," the 22-page action plan says.

"Should co-operation not be forthcoming and after alternative housing has been made available, prosecution may be instituted."

He said the Act was very much under review, but he could not put a time-frame on negotiations. The Government would do its utmost in the next five years to replace the Act through negotiations. It would concentrate on reaching agreement.

The plan says that individuals and groups should have the freedom to choose their own communal lifestyles:

"Therefore provision is made for an own community life, own residential areas and own schools for those who so prefer, as well as a pattern of free settlement, together with a system of subsidised private schools for those who prefer to live outside a specific group context," it says.

Communities would be run along "live and let live" lines.

A strategy was needed to relieve both the urgent housing demands of people in the process of rapid urbanisation and to protect the community lives of established communities.

The NP intends continuing protection of "own" residential areas.

Star 29/1/89

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By Kaizer Nyatumba

The Group Areas Act as an instrument to pattern residential settlement has long outgrown its usefulness and should be scrapped soon, the chairman of the Development Studies Department at the Rand Afrikaans University, Mr Johan Fick, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking on the second day of the conference on "The Witwatersrand — Key to South Africa's Prosperity," at the Carlton Hotel, Mr Fick said research he conducted in the United States, Europe and black-ruled southern African countries showed overwhelmingly that ethnic loyalties resulted in a

Group Areas Act not necessary, says RAU man

number of areas within cities having certain predominant ethnic characters.

"The pattern seems to be clear," he said. "If groups are differentiable, the social dynamics underlying the process of residential settlement invariably manifests itself in a strong tendency of mono-colour neighbourhoods to persist."

He said the perception among many white South Africans that the Group

Areas Act guaranteed an own community life for them was of a mythical nature. The truth, he said, was that community-based interests in the vast majority of neighbourhoods were not threatened.

The Government's and the Johannesburg City Council's actions should be aimed primarily at facilitating "the inevitable outcomes of residential patterning in these mar-

ginal areas" instead of resisting them.

He said particular attention should be given to the handling of alienation, frustration and conflict in neighbourhoods going through the transitional phase of a character change.

The process of character change for an area, he pointed out, could be quite traumatic and therefore had to be cushioned by mechanisms such as the enhancement through subsidy strategies of the mobility of those leaving the area, while laying a strong emphasis on the maintenance of standards, security and quality of life in the area.

More powers delegated to combat slums

Star 30/6/81
Political Correspondent

The Government is poised to hand white local authorities extensive powers to clear or prevent slums in their areas.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Amie Venter, said yesterday it was intended that legislation to this effect would become operative on August 1.

"The termination of slums or nuisances is seen primarily as the function and responsibility of local authorities," he told the National Party federal congress in Pretoria.

Mr Venter also said own residential areas would be retained through the Group Areas Act until an effective and acceptable alternative was found.

Mr Venter said the National Party placed a high premium on protecting the rights of communities who wanted their own community life in their own areas with their own schools.

He spelt out in detail how the NP's "Plan of Action" would protect own group areas.

This was a "practical, humane" plan for continuing to apply the Group Areas Act "sensitively, fairly and decently".

The first step in the plan was that reporting points would be established where inhabitants of a community could report transgressors of the Group Areas Act.

This was a sensitive matter and it was important that immediate investigations should be conducted into the validity of the complaints.

If they were valid, a serious attempt would be made to solve the problem by negotiation and the provision of help.

If an agreement could not be reached, the charges would be referred to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs to negotiate with the transgressors over alternative housing in an appropriate area.

A special housing division had already been set up in the department for this purpose.

porated in the mix.

"I gave exposure to the fact, when this scheme was adopted by council, that we would go to tender to sell the land to the private sector. The one proviso is that if government wants land in the development area, then the sale will be negotiated at market prices."

Sale of land to the private sector, says Magid, will be on a straight tender basis — not the three-tier, horse trading system which has drawn so much criticism from developers in the past. ■

FREE SETTLEMENT (80)

The Soweto factor

The "castles" built by millionaires in Soweto could, with the introduction of free settlement areas, turn out to have somewhat shaky foundations.

While there may not be a mad rush of blacks leaving upmarket black residential areas for homes in plush white areas such as Sandton, the fact that the property market has been freed will obviously have a moderating effect on resale values in black townships.

Property economist Erwin Rode points out, for example, that a survey of property prices in Belville, Cape, revealed that coloureds were paying 19% more for their properties than comparable homes in white areas, because of distortions caused by the Group Areas Act. The underlying reason for this was the shortage of accommodation in coloured areas.

"With the introduction of free settlement areas there will, to use the technical term, be an invasion of white areas by coloureds, Indians and blacks wanting to live in what they perceive are better suburbs.

"While I doubt this necessarily means a stampede, because many people will want to remain in their own communities, the movement to grey areas will free housing which in turn will reduce prices. In the case of Belville the 19% premium will disappear."

IT SO GREEN

52nd spot. Prime space in Cape Town and Johannesburg may be able to command R28/m², but even that doesn't ensure a ranking ahead of La Paz and Kuala Lumpur, placed 53rd and 54th.

Tokyo tops the league with a rental of R459/m², followed by London on R374/m², Hong Kong, Beijing and Paris.

Moscow makes the top 10 at R113/m², behind New York and Washington at R116/m².

South Africans dreaming of an office in Perth, Adelaide or Auckland at low rentals should think again. Top space in Perth commands R79/m². ■

(80) (max) 30/6/89
He adds that while he can only speculate about the impact of free settlement on Soweto, he believes it could follow a similar trend.

"Some of the better-off residents will want to live in Sandton, and hence the prices of the properties they sell will be knocked. If I were the owner of a luxurious Soweto home I would be worried," says Rode.

The consensus in Soweto seems to echo Rode's view that there will be no sudden exodus of middle- and upper-income groups to other parts of greater Johannesburg.

Estate agents believe the impact of free settlements on black residential freehold resale values will be minimal, at least in the short term. Soweto's three largest black estate agencies, Zakhani, Afro and National, point out that relatively few of their clients are from the private sector.

The market is dominated by public employees such as nurses, teachers and social workers. Through government housing schemes, these people can afford homes of up to R70 000. In contrast, the cheapest home in Sandton, according to Interciti Real Estate MD Moira Wingate-Pearce, is around R160 000.

The Soweto agents say the main issues facing blacks contemplating moving to Sandton or any other upmarket areas are lifestyle, affordability and schooling.

However, they add, places like Midrand hold greater promise. Homes at the lower end of the market start at R80 000. Estimates are that 10 500 houses in the R80 000-plus bracket have been built in Soweto since 1979 when 99-year leasehold was first introduced.

Wingate-Pearce believes black demand for homes in areas like Sandton has probably already peaked. However, Baker Mogale, chairman of the Transvaal Black Builders' Association, says the momentum will pick up again in time.

He quotes the example of the Johannesburg CBD where, although blacks were allowed to open businesses there from 1987, they are only now taking advantage of the situation (*Property* June 16). It's not an overnight thing, he says.

He too feels that most blacks who can afford a Sandton home have already acquired one by means of the nominee or close corporation approach. But in the longer term he thinks the narrowing in the salary gap and black advancement could lead to renewed interest in these areas by blacks.

Mogale believes blacks most likely to take advantage of the opportunity to live in places like Sandton are senior employees of large, liberal corporations like Anglo American, Wooltru and Barlow Rand. Others could include consultants and successful professionals such as lawyers and medical specialists.

A factor which may tend to underpin house prices in Soweto is that many homeowners are local businessmen. This means that any change in residential address would simply draw them away from their businesses — with few real advantages. ■

Opening Mother City to all people

THE Open City Campaign has three main objectives, say organisers: to forge a political alliance across race and class barriers; to engage the white community, particularly those who doggedly hang onto the Group Areas Act; and to lay the groundwork for a post-apartheid city.

Based on the Five Freedoms Forum call to mobilise around common issues, the Open City campaign was seen as a sturdy vehicle to take "alliance politics" forward, say organisers.

Helen Zille, a key figure in the campaign, says the idea was canvassed very broadly in Cape Town, across the spectrum of the extra-parliamentary opposition movement.

"It's amazing what support we got across the board. Although some groups said it was not primarily their issue, no one said they would undermine or disrupt it," she said.

"It is significant that UDF-affiliated groups told us this would be an issue that we could rally around on a non-racial basis."

Nevertheless, active involvement in the campaign has, so far, been confined largely to whites, although Cape Town, of all South African cities, has probably felt the ravages of Group Areas legislation most profoundly.

The extent of involvement in the campaign has been a matter of some debate among activists.

Defiance

One prominent anti-apartheid activist felt "the masses want more of a sense of defiance", which the Open City campaign, with its strong reliance on a white constituency, could not offer.

"The first idea was for the walk to have gone from Rondebosch Common to Guguletu," he said.

"This would have been a better demonstration of the capacity to pull people together. There was some concern that the route the walk took was a pandering to the needs of a white constituency."

"It's a thorny issue," commented another UDF supporter, when asked about the possible success of "alliance politics".

"People recognise the importance of initiatives like these, but it is difficult for us to identify with some of the supporters, such as the Federated Chamber of Industries."

A third UDF activist said the Mass Democratic Movement could put its stamp on the campaign if it played a more prominent organisational role in it.

The youth, for instance, made their presence felt on the walk but not in its planning stages.

There is also the question of how the Open City campaign inserts itself into community-based grassroots struggles against apartheid in the city.

One such battle is currently taking place in Hout Bay, where a few months ago, the white ratepayers' association applied for local council status, an option that could make white Hout Bay an "own affairs" council under the House of Assembly.

Representatives of Hout Bay's black community, which is confined by the Group Areas Act to the hillside above the harbour, met with the white body to urge them to abandon the idea.

"The white ratepayers told us they'd



FLASHBACK. Youths toyi-toyi during the recent walk to promote the "Open City" initiative

Last month, on the eve of the third anniversary of the state of emergency, nearly 3 000 Capetonians strode down the Main Road from Rondebosch to the barren stretch of land that was once District Six, in support of a campaign for an Open City.

Youths from the townships did a spirited toyi-toyi near the front of the otherwise sedate walk, which was itself a rare sight after more than three years of effective martial rule.

The crowds peeled away at dusk, but two questions hung in the air: what impact will the Open City campaign have on political organisation; and what will an open Cape Town look like? PIPPA GREEN reports:

applied to be a local council for financial reasons, but we told them we opposed it for political reasons," said Dick Meter, a spokesperson for the Hout Bay Action Committee.

"One reason is that we will no longer benefit from the rates paid by the many businesses in the white area."

In response to the meeting, the white ratepayers agreed to shelve, although not withdraw, their application, said Meter.

Meanwhile, the Group Areas Act continues to wound the community, depriving it of any place to expand and turning would-be tenants into squatters who risk arrest.

"There are about 500 families here on the council waiting list," said Meter. "We need double the number of houses we have."

If Hout Bay becomes a local council, many blacks will be forced to leave the area because there will be no nearby place for them to live.

Meter thinks the Open City campaign should be supported, although the Hout Bay Action Committee does not yet have a mandate to play an active role in the campaign.

The Open City campaign could well play a significant support role for this community by pursuing its second objective: engaging the white community in the debate about the future of Cape Town.

It has already done this with some degree of success, as was illustrated by the large number of whites who took part in the walk.

Although the Cape Town City Council has put its weight behind the campaign and, according to city councillor Frank van der Velde, even pre-empted it in its call for an open city, there are now signs of a conservative backlash.

"All over the city there are groups of whites mobilising against the Open City," said Zille.

"We think it's important to engage whites who do not agree with us, and to put to them the idea that an open city is not only the moral or principled future, but also the only viable future."

Van der Velde, who represents Ward 16 comprising Plumstead and Southfield, says the ratepayers' association in Southfield was "quite vituperative" about the initiative.

"We have to deal with the fears of people in the poorer white areas," he said, but added that it was a "kneejerk reaction" to argue that property prices would go down and overcrowding would go up if the Group Areas Act was scrapped.

"It is also patronising for us to say to black people that we do not want overcrowding in our areas, when for years we have turned a blind eye to overcrowding in black areas," he

said. The question of what would change if Cape Town became an open city is equally pertinent for those whose homes and communities were destroyed by the Group Areas Act.

Some community organisations are gingerly optimistic, but most agree that even if the Group Areas Act were to go tomorrow, it would not substantially change the demographics of Cape Town.

"We must not be in too much of a hurry to expect miracles from the Open City initiative," said Hennie van Wyk, chairperson of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac).

"But at least we can start making sure that South Africa belongs to all of us."

In a city free of Group Areas, the "flow" back to the now "white" suburbs would be only a "trickle", said Van Wyk, who works for the City Council and lives in Steenberg.

"For example, the people of District Six, who were resettled in Mitchells Plain or Bonteheuwel, are no longer so disjointed as they were before."

Contrary to white conservative fears that property prices will fall, in many newly opened areas they are likely to soar, thereby keeping out all but the most affluent from the black community. This is already happen-

ing. Recently, a buyer from the Cape Flats bought a three-bedroomed house in Rondebosch East for R110 000, a hefty price for the area.

The seller told the new owner that he was pleased that he was not selling his house to "white trash", who were legally entitled to live there, for then he would get only half his asking price.

"There's a massive amount of property speculation going on already," commented an urban planning expert.

There is likely to be more, particularly in areas such as Sea point and Muizenberg, where there are high dwelling densities, but low bedroom densities, said the expert, who did not want to be named.

Inflated

"There are an enormous number of dwellings per hectare, but almost no-one living in them."

Landlords could begin "farming" tenants, charging inflated rents for scarce space near the city, and taking advantage of the housing shortage.

"The only way to avoid the corruption and graft that may occur is to build houses at a rate of knots," said the expert.

These are the problems, though, that face all cities in developing countries.

And, say the Open City campaigners, the extent to which they are tackled in South Africa is the extent to which it may be done "all over".

"The premise behind this campaign is that transformation in South Africa will depend very much on what happens in the cities," said Zille. "This is not a 'local option'."

Cahac's Hennie van Wyk agrees: "Everything we tackle now needs to be part of the post-apartheid period. We cannot say that we must neglect and say no to open cities until we are in the post-apartheid period."

"We need to set the democratic processes in motion now."

The promised land

Vanderbijlpark's CP-controlled council is up in arms over a R30m proposal being made by Iscor associate Vesco for a multiracial township on its boundary.

It is understood that the management committee is using its influence in the CP-dominated Vereeniging Regional Services Council (RSC) to try to block the development. The RSC is expected to provide finance for the project to the tune of R5m for bulk services.

The management committee is also understood to have had several unsuccessful meetings with Lekoa Town Council in order to solicit its support in halting the development. The township would border on Boipatong, a black residential area run by Lekoa.

The Vanderbijlpark management committee refused to comment on suggestions that it opposes the development.

The planned 4 100-stand garden suburb, to be known as Tshepiso (promised land, in Sotho), sprawls over a 350 ha site and will provide housing ranging from sub-economic to middle- and upper-income groups.

Freehold stands will range in size from

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340 m² to 1 000 m². Prices will depend on how long it takes to gain approval. Vesco says the project has the blessing of P W Botha, who was given the freedom of Vaal Triangle black townships in 1987. ■

Task force to regulate GAA

CM 1m/89
19/7/89

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By CHRIS BATEMAN

A SPECIAL Group Areas Act task force of 14 men is being organised to arrive in Cape Town early in August to help "sensitively" administer the controversial law and get the new Free Settlement Areas Act off the ground.

The men, part of a government team to administer the two laws in all major centres, will work in close liaison with the police, a spokesman for Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

The project will be headed by Mr Nico van Rensburg, secretary to Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works Mr Amie Venter.

He said his team would "sensitively negotiate" with people who fell foul of the law.

Offices would be set up to field complaints from or give

Govt wants law handled 'sensitively'

advice to members of the public.

"It's not just about illegal homes but overcrowding as well," Mr Van Rensburg said.

If his men succeeded with negotiations, cases would then be referred to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs who would refer to their "housing pool" and try and identify sites where people could live.

Asked if this would not clash with police investigations into Group Areas Act contraventions, Mr Van Rensburg said the idea was not to circumvent the law but

to "avoid all these legal steps at the end of the day".

The issuing of special exemption permits was a possibility, he said.

If nothing could be done then "the SAP function could come to the fore, but I can't comment on that now".

A spokesman for Mr Adriaan Vlok, Lieutenant Peet Botma, said the matter had been discussed between the relevant ministers and no clash of functions was foreseen.

"We will work together," he said.

Attorney-General of the Cape Mr Neil Rossouw yesterday agreed with this view.

There were no GAA prosecutions in the Western Cape last year and there had been only one successful prosecution this year so far, he said.

Of 1 600 police GAA investigations nationwide last year, six prosecutions were successful.

70 officials to probe GAA complaints

B/DAM 20/7/89

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SEVENTY officials are to be appointed countrywide to investigate complaints of Group Areas Act (GAA) contraventions, Department of Local Government, Housing and Works administrative secretary Nico van Rensburg said yesterday.

The southern Transvaal region, including Johannesburg, will be allocated about 22 officials, northern Transvaal with Pretoria as its headquarters will have nine, western Cape 14, eastern Cape 10, northern Cape two, Natal seven and the OFS two.

Van Rensburg said the officials, to be appointed by August 1, would be permanent, but he could not say what they would be paid or how long they would hold their posts.

"You are asking me how long the Group Areas Act is going to last" he said.

The officials would gather information and conduct investigations for the Ministers' Council to enable it to make decisions about free settlement areas, he said.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that Australian ambassador Colin McDonald was "dismayed" at the proposed appointments.

He said after he arrived in SA, politicians, officials and sports administrators had told him apartheid was being phased out rapidly. This latest action made those assertions

EDYTH BULBRING

look ridiculous, he said.

As long as the GAA and the Separate Amenities Act were on the statute books, SA would remain a target of moral outrage abroad.

Even when legal changes were effected, he expected international organisations would want to ensure the SA bodies with whom they dealt were representative of all the people of SA before they resumed contact.

DP spokesman on the GAA, Tiaan van der Merwe, said the appointment of the inspectors was a regressive racist step.

Humane

The Group Areas Act was well on its way to a slow death and clearly this was an attempt to resurrect it.

To suggest, as government had done, that it was a more humane and sensitive way of dealing with the problem was "utter rubbish".

ADELE BALETA reports DP co-leader Denis Worrall said in Cape Town last night procedure of this kind caused fear, victimisation, bitterness and placed an enormous strain on the family.

The DP believed residential patterns should be left to market forces and natural choice.

80 20-26/7/89



SOLIDARITY: The constitution is passed at the launch of the Association at Steinkopf

RESOLUTIONS against the tricameral Parliament and for the land to be returned to the people were adopted at the launch of the Namaqualand Residents' Association (NRA) at Steinkopf in the Northern Cape.

The NRA, which is the first regional civic structure in the history of Namaqualand, covers the area from Vredendal in the south to Richtersveld on the Namibian border.

Its eight affiliate communities are Steinkopf, Nababeep, Northern Richtersveld, Southern Richtersveld, Port Nolloth, Leliesfontein, Komaggas and Ebenezer.

The need for unity and a regional civic were first mooted after the Leliesfontein community won back its land in May 1988.

One of the main aims of the NRA is to investigate all land claims by their affiliates and to reclaim the land.

NRA chairperson Mr Paul Cloete said the people of Namaqualand had a

Civic born of 'land hunger'

"deep land hunger" which would require a "long struggle to satisfy".

Veteran trade unionist Mrs Liz "Nana" Abrahams told the meeting that the launch of the NRA was "historic".

She emphasised the need for unity, saying the NRA would need determination to succeed.

Mr John Shaetondhodi, president of the National Union of Namibian Workers, explained Swapo's land policy as described in

their election manifesto.

According to this, land will be transferred from the few, who have too much, to the landless majority. Some of the approximately 48 percent of farming land that is presently owned by foreign absentee landlords will be redistributed to the landless.

Rev G Green, superintendent of the Methodist church in Namaqualand, called July 15 a "revolutionary day for Namaqualand".



Swapo speaker John Shaetondhodi

and whereas, in terms of section 55 (2) (b) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983, he ceased to be a member of the House of Assembly with effect from the date upon which he became Administrator of the Cape Province;

I hereby declare that with effect from that date a vacancy occurred in the representation of the House of Assembly of the Electoral Division of Paarl.

G. P. C. DE KOCK,
Secretary to Parliament.
Parliament, Cape Town.
1 July 1989.

PROCLAMATION

by the



State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 132, 1989

ASSIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966 (ACT No. 36 OF 1966), TO THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Under section 15 (1A) of the Provincial Government Act, 1986 (Act No. 69 of 1986), I hereby assign, with effect from 21 July 1989 the administration of the provisions of sections 6 (1) (b) and (2), 21, 22 (1) (b) and (4) and 32 (2) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No. 36 of 1966), which was assigned to the Administrators of the various provinces under section 15 (1) of the Former Act, to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in so far as the said provisions relate to the issue or withdrawal of any permit under the said section 21, or the amendment of the conditions thereof, in respect of any area which has been declared to be a group area for the White population group under the provisions of the latter Act.

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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

E. VAN DER M. LOUW,
Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND WORKS

No. 1534

21 July 1989

TOWN COUNCIL OF BRAKPAN. — PROCLAMATION OF A ROAD

Whereas the description contained in the Schedule to the Afrikaans and English text of Administrator's Proclamation No. 19 of 20 March 1989 whereby a road was proclaimed over the Remainder of Portions 106 and 107 of the farm Rietfontein 115 IR, is incorrect, it is expedient that the said description should be rectified;

en nademaal hy ingevolge artikel 55 (2) (b) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983, opgehou het om 'n lid van die Volksraad te wees met ingang van die datum waarop hy Administrateur van die provinsie Kaapland geword het;

verklaar ek hiermee dat daar met ingang van dié datum 'n vakature in die verteenwoordiging van die kiesafdeling Paarl in die Volksraad ontstaan het.

G. P. C. DE KOCK,
Sekretaris van die Parlement.
Parlement, Kaapstad.
1 Julie 1989.

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 132, 1989

OPDRAG VAN DIE UITVOERING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966 (WET No. 36 VAN 1966), AAN DIE MINISTER VAN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING EN BEPLANNING

Kragtens artikel 15 (1A) van die Wet op Provinsiale Regering, 1986 (Wet No. 69 van 1986), dra ek hierby, met ingang vanaf 21 Julie 1989 die uitvoering van die bepalings van artikels 6 (1) (b) en (2), 21, 22 (1) (b) en (4) en 32 (2) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet No. 36 van 1966), wat kragtens artikel 15 (1) van eersgenoemde Wet aan die Administrateurs van die onderskeie provinsies opgedra is, aan die Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning op, vir sover genoemde bepalings betrekking het op die uitreiking of intrekking van 'n permit kragtens genoemde artikel 21, of die wysiging van die voorwaardes daarvan, ten opsigte van 'n gebied wat kragtens die bepalings van laasgenoemde Wet tot 'n groepsgebied vir die Blanke bevolkingsgroep verklaar is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Julie Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

E. VAN DER M. LOUW,
Minister van die Kabinet.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR,
BEHUISING EN WERKE

No. 1534

21 Julie 1989

STADSRAAD VAN BRAKPAN. — PROKLAMERING VAN 'N PAD

Nademaal die beskrywing in die Bylae van die Afrikaanse en Engelse teks van Administrateursproklamasie No. 19 van 20 Maart 1989 waarby 'n pad geproklameer is oor die Restant van Gedeeltes 106 en 107 van die plaas Rietfontein 115 IR foutief is, word dit dienstig geag om genoemde beskrywing te verbeter;

'Gestapo bureaux'

THE Government plans to set up "notification points" where citizens can report alleged Group Areas Act transgressors.

These will be investigated by 70 special group areas inspectors who will be appointed in all the major cities by August 1.

The Government has stressed that their approach would be to negotiate, not prosecute, and has rejected the view that

Southern 21/7/87
these were "Gestapo" methods. *80* *87*

The Australian ambassador in South Africa, Mr Colin McDonald slammed the so-called "Gestapo bureaux" proposals yesterday and said they made efforts to break the sports boycott "look ridiculous".

He expressed dismay at the new policy.

He said that since he arrived in South Africa he

had been approached by several politicians, officials and sports administrators with regard to the sports boycott.

They had impressed upon him that discrimination was being rapidly phased out and argued that countries like Australia ought to reward those working to that end.

"This latest action made those assertions look ridiculous," McDonald said.

26/7/87
**Special inspectors:
LHR to help people**

(60)
JOHANNESBURG. — Lawyers for Human Rights are to reconstitute committees of lawyers to assist people affected by the government's appointment of 70 special inspectors to deal with contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

In a statement issued yesterday the National Director of LHR, Mr Brian Currin, said the committees were originally formed after the government announced the Group Areas Amendment Bill in July last year.

"The committees functioned very successfully throughout the country." He said the National Directorate would put people harassed and prosecuted following the appointment of the inspectors in touch with the committee in their respective areas.

NP plan an 'invitation to backward'

*Mr. Denis
20/7/89
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Political Correspondent

THE National Party's latest plan to investigate complaints about Group Areas contraventions marked a return to racial snooping and the "racist vendettas" of the 1950s, DP co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said last night.

"It is an invitation to the most reactionary, racist and backward elements in our society to express themselves," he told a meeting in Milnerton.

Dr Worrall was reacting to the government plan to appoint scores of officials countrywide by August 1 to probe alleged contraventions of the Act.

"We are back to the days when snooping is encouraged — when, because a person's skin is slightly darker than somebody else's or their hair is curlier than others, other people are encouraged to delve into their background.

"No adherent of any one of the world's great religions — not to limit oneself to the Judaeo-Christian tradition — can approve of procedures of this kind."

Dr Worrall said the procedures to which the NP was resorting would cause "fear, victimisation and bitterness" and would put an enormous strain on the families concerned.

"This is a misguided, ignorant and cruel measure which has no place in the SA of 1989."

(Report by A Johnson, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

'Act that hits blacks hardest'

Sowetan 28/7/89

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THE Group Areas Act, more than any other discriminatory law in the statute book, signified for black South Africans dispossession and rejection by the white community and entrenched apartheid further.

Speaking at a well-attended Save Boksburg Committee meeting at Reiger Park, Sonn attacked the Group Areas Act and took issue with

SOWETAN Correspondent

the Conservative Party-controlled Boksburg Town Council's decision to re-impose petty apartheid in the town.

"This Act more than any other piece of legislation made whites arrogant.

Belief

"It confirmed their belief that because they are white they are the chosen people of God and

as such can arrogate unto themselves the best beaches, the parks, the mountains and, in Boksburg, even the public thoroughfares and roads," he said.

Sonn said the community of Reiger Park, which again decided to continue with the boycott of "white" Boksburg, would go down in history as a community which resisted "a bigoted, racist white community which has grown accustomed to treating blacks as though they were inhuman."

Said Sonn: "If we do not resist, if we do not protest, then we are in a sense accomplices in our own oppression."

Boksburg, he said, was known nationally and internationally for both "unbelievable racist arrogance and determined resistance against oppression, denial and exploitation."

Desegregation: a simple question of medical ethics

The MDM's hospital desegregation campaign has been labelled by Government Ministers as an expression of resistance to the September 6 elections.

Health Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk said he believed protesters would be transported to hospitals and clinics to clog them, a move which formed part of a general confrontation to embarrass the Government.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, said the MDM planned a "militant defiance campaign" against the elections and the Transvaal MEC for hospitals, Mr Daan Kirstein, has warned that the only people who will suffer will be the patients.

The MDM has rejected these claims.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, a spokesman for the National Medical and Dental Association (an MDM supporter) said the aim of the campaign was not to disrupt hospital services or for masses of people who were not genuinely ill to turn up at white hospitals.

"This is not a subversive campaign. There is no violence or coercion and there is no intention to disrupt the hospital services. The authorities are attempting to turn an issue of human rights and dignity into a confrontation," the spokesman said.

Nearest hospital

He said the MDM was encouraging black people who were ill not to travel long distances to black hospitals but to go to the hospital nearest their homes.

"For instance, those black people living in Hillbrow or domestic workers in Johannesburg should not have to travel the 15 km to Baragwanath when the Johannesburg Hospital is just 2 km away," he said.

"What sort of society says to a sick black child living in Hillbrow: 'We will not treat you here, you must go to Soweto because according to our policy there are no black children living in 'white' Johannesburg?'"

"Only a society which is so entrenched in its racist ways that it can feel no shame can say to a black family: 'Because you are black you must take your child to a hospital which is 15 km away instead of this one which is 2 km from where you live. You must catch two buses to get there after your working day is finished. Visiting hours end at 7 pm. Too bad if you cannot get off work early to make the journey'."

"Those of us supporting this campaign are simply distancing ourselves from that inhumanity. Anyone who opposes the desegregation campaign identifies himself with this most callous racism," the spokesman said.

He said the MDM had enlisted the support of general practitioners who would refer their black patients to the nearest hospital, be it black or white-designated.

"The purpose of the campaign is not to create a crisis in white hospitals or to have any detrimental effect on white health care," he said, pointing out that the number of people needing admission on August 2 was likely to be small.

Asked what the MDM would do if a pa-

Next Wednesday sees the start of the Mass Democratic Movement's (MDM) passive campaign against hospital segregation. Its call on black patients to present themselves for treatment at white hospitals has drawn much criticism. **TONI YOUNGHUSBAND, The Star's Medical Reporter, reports.**

atient had to be transferred because there were no beds available, he said the hospital was urged to transfer on the basis of the care needed and not on colour.

"If someone needs specialised care he should be admitted to Johannesburg but if his needs are less important he could be transferred, regardless of race," the spokesman said.

Eight hospitals have been selected by the MDM. They are the Johannesburg Hospital, the Vereeniging Hospital, H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria, Paardekraal Hospital in Krugersdorp, Grey's in Maritzburg, Addington in Durban and the hospitals in Dundee and Port Shepstone.

The Namda spokesman said: "There are two main reasons why these hospitals have been chosen:

- "We have a network of sympathetic doctors in these areas who will ensure that their black patients are properly looked after at the white hospitals and not transferred once the publicity has died down.

- "These hospitals are in areas where no equal facilities exist for black patients, who are forced to travel kilometres to a black institution."

Climate of negotiation

He said the MDM would carefully monitor conditions at these hospitals after August 2 to ensure patients were not transferred after the initial publicity.

In reply to accusations that the MDM's campaign was an aggressive move in "an existing climate of negotiation" he said denying black people medical care because they were black was in direct opposition to the process of negotiation.

"If the Government is serious about negotiating a peaceful solution to this divided country, it has to create a climate of negotiation first, it has to take the initiative. Desegregating and equalising essential facilities is the first step to creating that climate.

"If it does not take this opportunity to move forward, if instead it reacts and suppresses, it will have the blood of the aborted negotiation on its own hands," he said.

He said Namda challenged Dr van Niekerk and Mr Kirstein to say publicly that sick black patients would not be turned away from white hospitals.

"The issues are simple and ethical. No doctor who has signed the Hippocratic Oath, and this includes Minister van Niekerk, can hold his or her head up high while working in the state services where they are forced to make medical decisions based on someone's racial classification," he said.

Group Areas panders to 'most racist' — Worrall

Staff Reporters

By introducing a "watchdog" system to police the Group Areas Act, the National Party had reverted back to the 1950s and given authority to the "most reactionary, backward, racist" people in South Africa, Dr Denis Worrall, co-leader of the Democratic Party, said last night.

Dr Worrall was speaking in a television debate last night with Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information, on individual versus group rights.

"The National Party has in fact re-inforced the Group Areas Act," Dr Worrall said.

The NP was unable to speak seriously about a Bill of Rights and at the same time maintain discriminatory legislation, he said. The Law Commission had made it plain a Bill of Rights implied "clearing the decks" of discriminatory legislation.

Dr van der Merwe said Dr Worrall had misinterpreted the Law Commission.

CHAOS

"If one removes all discriminatory laws it will create chaos and strife. It has to be a process of phasing out," he said.

He said the NP had undertaken to do so in their five-year plan. They had introduced the concept of free settlement areas for people who did not want to live in group areas.

"Although the NP has been in power for 41 years it has adapted to new circumstances. We now have a new leader, a new team and action plan which is vastly different from 10 to 15 years ago," Dr Van der Merwe said.

Dr Worrall accused the NP of making the same mistake as white Rhodesians by defining white interests in white terms.

"Millions of blacks want exactly what whites want — genuine security. Those values have nothing to do with colour," Dr Worrall said.

Many apply for 'Gestapo' office jobs

2/2/89 By Helen Grange

Officials for an investigation of Group Areas Act offenders have not yet been appointed because the high number of applications is still being assessed, a spokesman for the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works said yesterday.

Last month, the department set August 2 as the deadline for the appointment of 70 officials in all the major centres, including 22 for the southern Transvaal.

Between 150 to 200 applications had been received since the jobs were advertised and the department was still processing them, the secretary of the Department of Local Government and Housing, Mr Nico van Rensburg, said.

"The officials will probably be appointed within the next month," he said.

Mr van Rensburg added: "Obviously, the successful applicants will be aware of the sensitivity of the issues involved."

The Democratic Party has labelled the reporting points as "little Gestapo bureaux".

Dr Denis Worrall, co-leader of the DP, said that by introducing this "watchdog" system, the National Party had reverted to the 1950s and had given authority to the "most reactionary, backward, racist" people in South Africa.

(Report by H Grange, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Ghosts of District 6

WITH a wild-eyed resident waving an axe after his blood, the panic-stricken "Group" inspector had no choice but to beat a hasty retreat back down Ayre Street into Godfrey Street.

It was the kind of hostility Group Areas inspectors were confronted with as they went about their dastardly business of delivering "love-letters" (eviction notices) in their District Six heyday.

MORE than a decade after Group Areas inspectors actively went about kicking out families, the Government is poised to unleash a new task force. It heralds an era reminiscent of the heyday of the "Group" (Department of Community Development) when thousands of families lived in fear of the next knock on their door, waiting intrepidly for their "love-letters" (eviction notices). HENRY LUDSKI reports:

Remembered for their peculiar mode of dress and their GG (Government garage) Volkswagen Beetles, they were soon a familiar and much-hated sight in places of Group Areas despair.

Community worker Tahir Levy recalls they were always "very arro-

gant" and "impolite".
"I had a lot of fights with them."
"They would just walk into people's homes without knocking, saying 'julle moet uit' (you must get out) and they drove around District Six in their GG cars almost as if they owned the place."
"Some people used to pussyfoot

around, giving them tea and samoosas to buy some extra time, but they got nothing from me," said Levy, whose family lived at 199 Caledon Street — two doors away from the late Dr Richard Rive's home.

Although Levy's family refused to accept their "love-letter", he recalls

that when they were eventually evicted, his mother "cried like a baby" when they took out her Welcome Dover stove.

"It broke her heart."
More than a decade later the men who caused so much heartache are poised for a comeback with the government appointing 70 inspectors countrywide to police the Free Settlement Areas and Group Areas acts.

Fourteen members of the task force who are expected to descend on Cape Town later this month will operate from the same offices as their predecessors.

They will also carry out many of the old Group Areas officials' functions.

Until now complaints about Group Areas Act contraventions have been fielded mainly by police, but now it will be one of the tasks of the new system.

Hounding

Said Hands Off District (HODS) spokesperson Anwah Nagia: "They are nothing else but the same ghosts in new garb."

He finds it ironic that the "ghosts of District Six" are returning with such vigour at a time when the government is talking about reform.

"They are the same people who caused so much suffering, but who probably got lost in the maze of tri-cameralism."

Former District Six priest Father Basil van Rensburg said the "Group" was responsible for some of the worst injustices and their brutalities were carefully documented.

"They were no better than dockside bullies."

The head of the new Group Areas project, Mr Nico van Rensburg of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works, denied that his men would mainly hound offenders.

His department would take over "certain functions", he said, but refused to give details.

Unveiling the scheme at a recent National Party congress, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works Amie Venter said a "practical humane" plan would be followed with cases involving the Group Areas Act and the Free Settlement Act.

Brutalities

This would include the opening of offices where people could complain about contraventions of the Acts.

"This is a sensitive matter and because of this it is important that it be investigated immediately to establish its validity."

He said his department would attempt to resolve the matter through negotiation and by offering assistance.

Sketching the function of the team, already being described as a "hit-squad" by civil rights organisations, Venter said "appropriate" legal steps would be taken if his officials could not reach a "reasonable understanding" with offenders.

Complaints would be handled "sensitively" and his department would look for a reasonable solution rather than hounding and kicking out families.

The new task force is expected to work closely with police and residents and human rights lawyers are not taking this lightly.

Lawyers for Human Rights are already reconstituting committees to assist people affected by the government's latest control measures.

And organisations such as Hands Off District Six have vowed to assist threatened families.

"We will not leave them in the lurch," Anwah Nagia said.

"HODS will definitely take up the issue and we will do everything in our power to assist these families."



From MONO BADELA JOHANNESBURG. — The appointment of inspectors to police violations of the Group Areas Act and the new Free Settlement Act will aggravate the housing problem in the country.

This is the view of Mohammed Dangor, a spokesperson for Actstop which was established to campaign against Group Areas evictions and prosecutions.

Dangor said the government was trying to circumvent a Supreme Court ruling that no evictions or prosecutions under the Act could take place unless offenders had been provided with alternative accommodation.

"Make no mistake, the free settlement option means rigid controls,

Group Areas inspectors 'no solution'

Non-racial towns with their own local governments are unlikely.

"Now the government has advertised for inspectors who will investigate Group Areas Act offenders and who will, before prosecution, offer to find alternative accommodation for such families."

Dangor said the National Party want to improve the application of the Act while trying to appease conservatives.

"The reality is that they are committed to residential segregation."

The government was also encouraging racists to "snoop" on families

and to make complaints against neighbours or sue tenants.

"From our experience it needs one racist bigot to lay complaints against the entire community."

The inspectors were expected to concentrate their efforts in Johannesburg, Cape Town as well as in Durban.

In Johannesburg more than 100 000 blacks were living in white areas. More than 1.7 million people in the PWV area were without proper or secured "legal" accommodation.

"The areas mostly affected in Jo-

hannesburg are Mayfair, Betrams, Hillbrow, Berea, Yeoville, Joubert Park and the city centre," said Dangor.

"In these areas 80 percent of residents are blacks. Blacks also reside in such areas as La Rochele, Johannesburg's northern, eastern suburbs like Troye, Kensington, Judith Paarl and Bez Valley."

Actstop was not "going to take the matter lying down".

"We will use all the strategies at our disposal to combat the new threat."

"We cannot see the Group Areas in isolation from the Land Act and the historical background of the housing shortage due to years of neglect."

More than 7-million people throughout the country were without land tenure and a quarter of the country's population had no housing security.

The solution was for people to come together and formulate a strategy to pressurise the government to repeal the Group Areas Act.

DON 8/89

By CHRISTINA SCOTT

DURBAN. — Illegal tenants in central Durban have vowed not to allow the pre-election crackdown on Group Areas violators to break up their homes.

However, they fear white nominees may be frightened away.

In other related incidents:

- Police have opened a Group Areas Act docket against a female journalist who signed as a nominee for a University of Durban-Westville student.

- The rightwing Civil Action League has been blitzing letter boxes in the "grey" Albert Park neighbourhood with racist pamphlets.

- One eviction attempt survivor, Menzi Qweta, reported white thugs roughing up illegal tenants in St Georges Street. Police dismissed one incident as drunken brawls from the local watering hole, he said.

- The big estate agents have issued eviction notices for sub-letting and late rent payments rather than risk international condemnation for using the Group Areas Act.

Both RMS Syfrets and Isaacs Geshen have repeatedly stated that they have campaigned for the removal of the Group Areas Act but are compelled to obey the laws of the country.

Isaacs Geshen backpedalled this week and told lawyers three eviction notices for subletting were a "formality".

University of Durban-Westville students Eunice Ntlemo and Thula Mchunu had their lease cancelled by the RMS after being a day late with their rent.

Tenants face Group Areas action

Sibusisio Magwaza of Lawyers for Human Rights said Mr MJ Witshirw, RMS' director of property administration, "frightened and intimidated" the couple by giving them three days' notice.

Democratic Party regional director Roy Ainslie said he paid the same estate agents as Ntlemo and had at times been up to six weeks late with his rent payments.

"But they didn't do anything to me. These guys are waiting for illegal tenants to screw up," said Ainslie.

"Homelessness is a global problem," said Durban Central Residents Association chairperson Iqbal Mohamed this week, after a fact-finding mission through America, Sweden, Norway and Paris.

Mohamed said there were "frightening parallels" between the five million homeless in America and government attitudes here, including bulldozing and key money. — DURBANNEWS

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South
17-23/8/89

(90) STAN 30/8/85

'Open' areas still a mystery, says Irene association

Pretoria Correspondent

Executive members of the Irene Vigilance Association are still no wiser as to the overall and legal implications of their suburb becoming a free settlement area.

The association's chairman, Mr Rowan Haarhoff, reported back to members on their investigations at a meeting in Irene on Monday night.

"The investigations included approaching the Human Sciences Research Council, writing to the Free Settlement Board and all political parties and attending various seminars," said Mr Haarhoff.

"It was an academic exercise

because since being instructed by our members at our annual general meeting earlier this year to investigate the issue of Irene becoming a free settlement area, the Verwoerdburg Town Council made a firm policy decision not to allow existing residential suburbs to apply for free settlement.

"Even after our investigations, we are still no wiser as to the implications for a town converting to a free settlement area as little is known concerning the issue," he said.

An unanimous decision not to change the organisation's name was passed by members at the meeting, Mr Haarhoff said.

2-free settlement areas on the cards for Cape Town

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Application has been made for the establishment of Cape Town's first two free settlement areas — at Zonnebloem and Ottery/Wetton.

This was disclosed at the monthly meeting of the Cape Town City Council yesterday.

The Free Settlement Board has notified the council that requests have been made for the establishment of the two free settlement areas. The identities of the applicants are not disclosed in the board's notices.

NO SUPPORT

However, according to a council report "media reports indicate that the State President was the applicant in respect of Zonnebloem".

The council resolved on April 25 "that no applications be made or supported by the council for the declaration of free settlement areas within the municipal area".

In terms of the Free Settlement Board's procedures, the board must now:

- Give notice of its intention to hold an inquiry.
- Invite interested persons to make comments.
- Gather evidence.
- Compile a report.

While the Act does not specifically mention a public inquiry, its wording indicates that such an inquiry must be held.

The council is also obliged to carry out certain duties: distributing copies of the board's notice among all persons on the voters roll for the relevant areas and providing any evidence required by the board.

A report from the council's executive committee says the council has no option but to perform its statutory duties but it is not obliged to make comments or representations.

The executive committee has thus recommended that the council reaffirm its decision not to support applications for the establishment of free settlement areas at Zonnebloem and Ottery/Wetton — or any future applications.

Grasping the nettle

It looks as though Hein Kruger's controversial Free Settlement Board (FSB) will recommend that acting State President F W De Klerk give the green light to SA's first two officially sanctioned nonracial suburbs — one in Boksburg and the other in Durban.

Kruger says the first two reports are in the final throes of composition and should arrive on De Klerk's desk in the next week — on the eve of the general election.

Although, De Klerk is unlikely to reveal their contents until after polling, Kruger's comment that both reports are "positive", indicates his board favours acceptance of Boksburg's Windmill Park and the Warwick Triangle in Durban as free settlement areas.

Although Windmill Park is in the heart of a CP stronghold, the issue is more clearcut than that in other more liberal areas such as DP-controlled Sandton — once tipped to become the country's first municipality with free settlement residential areas.

However, after an initial flush of enthusiasm, Sandton, like neighbouring Midrand, shied away from the concept because it felt that individual, small, nonracial zones would be too focused and would defeat the object of free settlement. It decided instead to ask that all of Sandton should become nonracial.

The FSB has not yet adopted a stance on proclaiming whole municipalities as free settlement areas, but Kruger says the board must consider every application on its merits. That, combined with his comment that the success of an application to open up a whole municipality would depend on the circumstances of the application, implies no out-of-hand rejection of Sandton's application. ■

Scrap the 'whites only' Act, says De Beer

The Argus Correspondents

DURBAN. — The government was challenged today, in the wake of the Supreme Court judgment preventing the Carletonville Town Council from applying the Separate Amenities Act, to now have the courage to scrap the law.

And on the basis of the court ruling, the government came under fire from parliamentary political leaders for its handling of the Mass Democratic Movement's campaign of defiance against the application of the law on beaches.

Labour Party leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse said today the court ruling showed the "stupidity" of the tough police action two weeks ago against the MDM "picnic on the beach" at the Strand.

Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zac de Beer, welcoming the court decision, said getting rid of apartheid had been his central message in the election campaign. But it was clear the NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, lacked the guts to do so.

Conservative Party information officer Mr Koos van der Merwe said the party was likely to appeal against the Supreme Court decision, handed down in Pretoria yesterday, which effectively outlaws petty apartheid in Carletonville.

Mr Van der Merwe said it appeared the court had challenged the validity of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

DETRIMENT
The Pretoria Supreme Court effectively ruled that the Conservative Party-controlled Carletonville Town Council could not apply the Separate Amenities Act if it was to the detriment of any of the town's residents.

Mr Hendrickse said the judgment took the wind out of CP sails.

Dr De Beer said: "What the court has effectively said is that apartheid is an unnatural and harmful policy in relation to normal free enterprise business activity. My central message to the electorate throughout this campaign has been that South Africa can no longer afford apartheid in any form at all."

The deputy Judge-President, Mr Justice Eloff, making the ruling yesterday which annulled the Carletonville Town Council's decision to introduce petty apartheid, said the decision was so harsh and unfair that he had to conclude the council had not acted bona fide, or that it had not devoted full attention to the matter.

Mr Justice Eloff declared null and void the decisions of the council to reserve public parks solely for whites in terms of the law on separate amenities, and ordered the council to pay costs of the application.

The action was brought by Carletonville businessmen Mr S G Waks, Mr J B Motsau and Mr A R Bhamjee.

"INTERVENTION"

Mr Justice Eloff said that court intervention in such a matter had been lawfully established a number of times.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer, who administers the Act, today declined to comment until he had fully studied the court ruling.

Professor S A S Strauss, of Unisa, said what the court had done was highlight the principle that a local authority "should be guided by the interests of the community at large and not by its political philosophy".

He did not, however, believe it affected the validity of the Separate Amenities Act.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, professor of constitutional law at Unisa, said the ruling meant all public municipal facilities in the Transvaal should be opened to all races.

(Report by P Vosloo, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, and B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban)

● Chasing people of colour from the beaches was a mistake, Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis admits on TV's Network — see page 4.

Group Areas reprieve a poll spinoff

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SOUTH
7-13/9/89

SEVERAL Capetonians had their Group Areas blues lifted following a decision last week by the Attorney General not to prosecute them.

An unconfirmed number of tenants have been notified that they can remain in their homes until the end of the year, when the AG will reassess their positions.

A spokesperson for the office of the AG said the decision did not apply to "everyone".

He said each case was treated "on merit" and declined to supply a list of those who had been granted a reprieve.

"In order to draw a list we'll be required to go through each file and that would take a lot of time," he said.

SOUTH reporter Doctorson Tshabalala, who lived in Claremont until a week ago, was one of those telephoned by police and notified about the AG's decision.

Visited twice

The police told Tshabalala that he had been granted permission to remain in his Claremont flat until December 31. He was told no further action would be taken.

Tshabalala has since moved to Woodstock.

In the past seven months Tshabalala has been visited twice by police investigating an alleged contravention of the Group Areas Act.

He was asked to make a statement but refused and referred the police to SOUTH's attorneys.

Meanwhile, other families threatened by the Group Areas Act said they had been left alone during the run-up to the election.

Democratic Party candidate and MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said he was not aware of the new development.

He promised to check with his party's law and order spokesperson, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe.

HEALTH HAZARD IN TOWNSHIP HIT BY RENT BOYCOTT



Mr Robert Adams lifts his rotting carpet ruined by sewerage water which seeped into the house



The blocked toilet of Mrs Pam Thompson which has been broken for months. A neighbour's child peers over the fence



The big stink!

Report by REHANA ROSSOUW Pictures by YUNUS MOHAMED

A STENCH hangs over Uitsig where sewerage pipes have overflowed and refuse has been piling up for months.

Residents of this sub-economic housing scheme near Elsie's River have embarked on a rent boycott after repeated pleas to the authorities fell on deaf ears.

They claim that since many of them refused to pay rent, the council has not provided services.

Conditions in the area are making people sick, literally.

In almost all the 1 296 sub-economic houses and flats residents have either tuberculosis or asthma.

On Saturday afternoon, many residents were digging trenches to the street gutters to disperse their sewage and stormwater.

Children scurried in piles of rubble and litter and squatted among the flats, squabbling and sniffing glue openly.

Unemployment is rife in the area and many residents have adopted the Ravensmead and Uitsig Civic Organisation's "First food then rent" slogan.

The spontaneous rent boycott came after several failed attempts to meet with the Labour Party Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, David Curry.

Mrs Fern Louw, a Civic committee member, described the area as a



Dirt is piling up outside blocks of flats in Uitsig

"recipe for disaster" where one out three residents was unemployed, or too sick to work.

A Civic survey showed that some residents owed between R500 and R2 000 in rent arrears.

In December last year many approached the Civic for assistance after being threatened with eviction.

They sent a delegation to the rent office to plead for the scrapping of arrears.

The Regional Services Council (RSC) said it was not in their power to do so, and referred them to David Curry.

In May, Curry cancelled a meeting with an Uitsig delegation after confirming their appointment.

Residents decided on a rent boycott, ignoring the Civic's warning of the dangers of their action.

"The area looks terrible. Since the rent boycott began, the council stopped providing services in the area," Louw said.

"They aren't providing any homes for people and I've never seen such overcrowding before.

"The TB statistics here are higher than in any other area in the Western Cape.

Sniffing glue

"Because of the poverty, social problems are increasing, alcoholism, child abuse, child abandonment, glue sniffing and gangsterism is rife."

Three children died last month when a car, in which they were allegedly sniffing thinners, burned out when the substance exploded.

A walk around the area exposed the serious problems.

Mr Ruben de Villiers was digging a trench from his yard to the street to clear water which had seeped into the house from the sewerage pipes.

The grounds around his house, like that of his neighbours, is below street level and the house floor is lower than the yard.

In their 17 years in Uitsig, the De Villiers' house has been flooded every winter. This year, the sewerage system overflowed because it could not cope with the stormwater load.

"I don't know what to do anymore. We've been begging and pleading with the council for 17 years but they say there is nothing they can do; the house was just built that way," De Villiers said.

"It is no use pulling the chain when we go to the toilet, the stuff doesn't go anywhere."

There are eight people, all of them TB sufferers, in his home, and his mother is in hospital with respiratory problems.

De Villiers sent his children to live

with relatives as the house was too cold and damp. The carpets and bedding have rotted and stench is unbearable.

The family owes almost R1 000 in arrears, as De Villiers lost his job a few months ago.

Down the street, Mrs Pam Thompson has sent her children to Modderdam Road to beg for food to eat.

There are eight people living in the three-roomed house, and none of them has found a job for three years.

"I don't see why I must pay rent. The house is leaking and damp, the toilet is blocked and we haven't got any food in the house," Thompson said.

"I've been to the council so many times to get assistance with my arrears and help for my children, but they don't want to come out and see how we are living."

Mrs Anneline Rhodes, who has been on the housing waiting list for nearly 10 years, lives with her family under cardboard outside her sis-

ter's house.

"I told the council that I needed the house because I had children, but they said I mustn't have more children I must wait until they find a house," Rhodes said.

"How can they expect me not to have children because they can't give me a house?"

Rhodes' six children all have asthma, and suffered attacks when water started bubbling through the floor during storms two weeks ago.

No kitchen facilities

All her bedding was wet, her cardboard walls were dripping and the structure was icy cold.

"I'm tired of begging for a house. The council wouldn't even put in my file a letter from Red Cross Hospital explaining my children's sickness."

Residents in rows of two-roomed, semi-detached houses are scared that they may lose their homes soon because the council is considering upgrading the rows.

"They'll have to put us out first and then demolish the rows if they want to upgrade," explained Mrs Julia Nel. "They can't improve these rows."

The eight families in each row share four toilets, have one tap each and no kitchen facilities — for R49,79 a month.

Nel, a domestic worker, earns R100 a month and her husband R120 a month.

"I can't remember when last I bought clothing. We struggle to put food on the table," she said. "I also have to spend a lot of money on medicine because all my children have asthma."

The civic organisation has tried to help residents by pleading for the scrapping of rent arrears, fighting for maintenance grants for children and setting up co-operatives and a soup kitchen.

"But that will not help the people of Uitsig. This place isn't fit for dogs to live in. We demand that the council sorts out our problems," Louw said.

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Mr Ruben de Villiers watches as his brother digs a trench to clear the water in his yard

Absurdities of Group Areas Act

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WLT-ARBUS 16/9/89

THE group areas Act has raised many anomalies, but none more absurd than the use of a Close Corporation or CC as a conduit for blacks to buy houses in white areas.

Former Democratic Party MP in the House of Representatives, Mr Charles Redcliffe came under pressure from rats after he had moved into a house in Rondebosch East.

The Group Areas Act is perfectly clear, ownership and occupancy in a white area is denied anybody other than this race group. But the pressure of demand for decent housing by decent people, albeit of a different colour, has begun to blur the inflexibility of the Act.

The police turn a blind eye unless a complaint is made. If one is laid then they have to investigate.

Estate Agents Pam Golding and the Seef Organisation say many coloured families are living quite happily in white areas in the Peninsula. But they do so at their own financial risk.

A white seller by law cannot sell a house to a black, an estate agent cannot by law be party to the sale of a house in a white area to a black.

It is easy to start a close corporation. If a CC buys a house in a white area and 51 percent of the ownership is in white hands then if a black were to move into a "white" house, the seller is protected — he gets his money legally, the estate agent is protected — he gets his commission legally, but the black — oh no he hasn't got a leg to stand on.

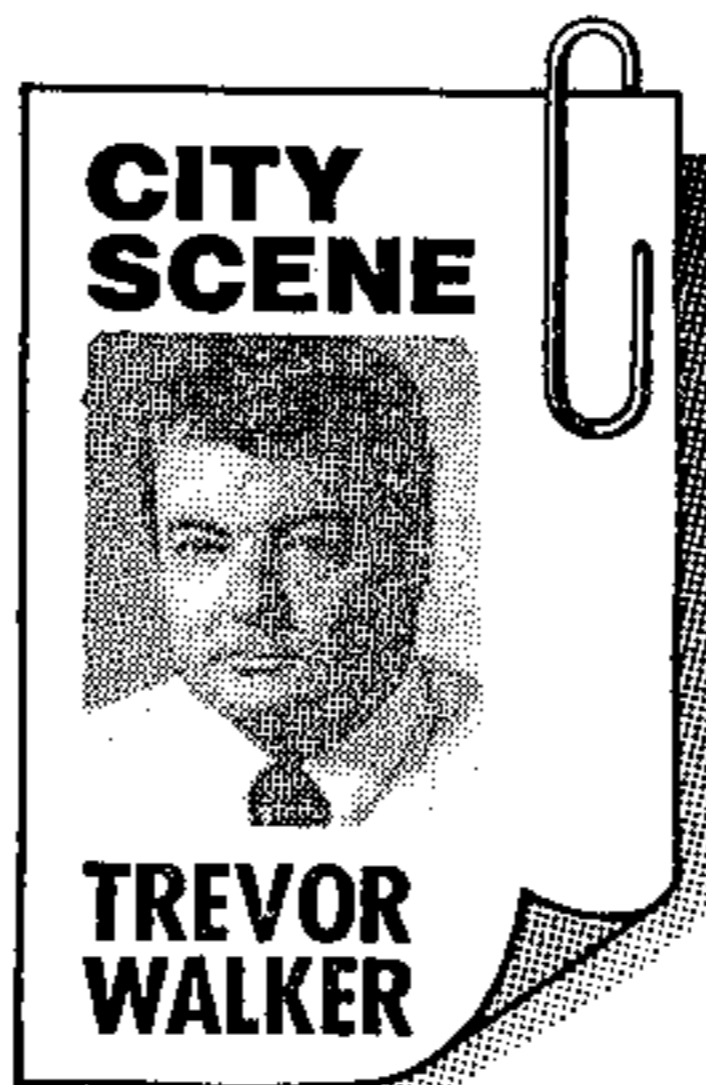
Mr Redcliffe used former DP MP Mr Jan van Gend as a "front" to buy his house in Rondebosch East. As in most cases, presumably he paid for the house and Mr van Gend was merely the titular holder of 51 percent of the CC. But if Mr Redcliffe gets booted out under the Group Areas Act and is forced to sell his house, legally, Mr van Gend owns half of it and can demand his share of the money on the sale of the property. Or if he was to rent it to a white that would also be legal — rent money is legal — living there is not.

According estate agents, certain companies in town that have granted housing loans to their employees have stood the "surety", via the CC route and helped their coloured staff to buy into white areas.

But the ridiculousness or unfairness does not stop there. There are examples in the suburbs where the Group Areas axe has come down right down the centre of a road or a rail line. The white owner of a house on the "right" side of the tracks can only sell his house at a huge discount because of its "position" but on the other side of the tracks, due to pressure of demand, the owner of a house can demand a nice profit.

Then there of course is the "permit" or official largesse. Bishop Desmond Tutu is able to live in Bishopscourt because he has one. Mr Redcliffe could live in Rondebosch East if he had one and one can only hope he strikes it lucky.

The Group Areas Act is hopelessly out of date. There are many people in the Peninsula who would be prepared to live next door to a fellow worker — the government should be bold and add a codicil to its Golden Future and experiment with the obvious.



Here's hoping FW's vision doesn't 'blur'

S/Time's 24/9/89

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HISTORY has afforded Mr F W de Klerk such an eventful entree to the Presidency — with so much done and said — that the focus is likely to fall soon on what has NOT been said.

This week, at his inauguration, Mr De Klerk restated his eloquent vision of a South Africa in which the distrusts of the past have been vanquished and the antagonisms defused.

What has not emerged, however, is a detailed vision — or a set of clues to one — of what sort of a South African society these fine goals would be achieved in.

Only the most uncharitable could by now doubt Mr De Klerk's sincere wish to negotiate a settlement among all South Africans, one that the majority would eventually be willing to call their own — and support. Yet it is precisely not



by Lester Venter

political correspondent, who examines the switch from 'vertical' to 'horizontal' groupings in SA

knowing what the Government wants to negotiate about that is keeping its intended partners holding the prospect of talks at arm's length.

Mr De Klerk's problem is that various members of the Government have been pronouncing apartheid dead (and, in some cases, even "gone") for more than a decade.

Hype

In this regard, when he says he wants to get away from apartheid and its trappings there is a tangible need for him to demonstrate what is meant this time. That meaning did not emerge in the recent election campaign.

And, contrary to all the hype surrounding it, the National Party's five-year action plan contained very little of it. But there is a

Nationalist vision of a future South Africa — and it has been around for about 24 months. Its basic elements began coming together in the last, moribund years of Mr P W Botha's rule.

Put in its most simplified form, the vision entails creating a South Africa in which each adult has a vote; that these votes be equal; that each citizen enjoy guaranteed equal civil rights; and that the constitution grant all groups of individuals equal democratic powers.

So far this could be a description of any Western state. The South African caveat, however, will be that those enumerated rights will be exercised in separate, mainly racial, compartments.

The view goes further: The way in which those compartments are seen, and ordered, is of paramount

importance.

Until now, SA society has been divided into separate racial compartments — "horizontally", because some racial groups, like whites, were placed in a superior position over others in the ordering of things.

The new compartmentalisation, its theorists insist, should be viewed vertically — so that the groups will exist in a parallel ordering of society, with no one enjoying precedence over another.

Emboldened

This is what is meant by ending domination of one group over another.

A further important element in the concept is the wholesale elimination of all discriminatory legislation and practices — except the principle one that deems persons to be members of one or another group. All forms of what used to be archly called "petty" discrimination will be eradicated.

This is what many Government officials mean when they talk of ending apartheid — and from which definition it can right-

ly be said to be largely gone already.

Within these "compartments" each group will develop for itself a political structure and will control matters peculiar to it — such as schools, hospitals, housing and agriculture. This, of course, is what is meant by "own affairs" and the retention of an "own community life".

At the various levels — local, regional, provincial and national — there will be umbrella bodies where matters of mutual concern will be dealt with. These are "general affairs", by now a familiar concept.

Under Mr De Klerk, emboldened reformers have taken the concept further by introducing sophisticated new elements. Primary among these is that the definition of group compartments need not be necessarily or exclusively racial — although in large part it will remain so.

Separate

The idea is to get away from the crudity of compulsory racial classification of citizens, and to "blur" the harsh lines of absolute distinction between the racial compartments. Hence the talk of "freedom of association".

This is the intellectual womb from which has been born the planned introduction of Free Settlement Areas, and the creation of a fifth compartment — for those who do not wish to have a racial tag.

The Free Settlement Areas are a key element. For it is only by living in one of them that a "non-ethnic" citizen can enjoy full rights, like voting for a local authority.

Two important things flow from this.

One is that the Free Settlement Areas law and the Group Areas Act, or something like it, are complementary.

The other is that the number of Free Settlement Areas is critical. And here a major debate is being waged in Government circles.

Will — or should — Free Settlement Areas be and remain the exception, or should they become the norm? The various sides of the argument are too complex to be elucidated here; suffice it to say that the "own affairs" concept depends on the retention of racial residential segregation in the main.

Another important new introduction by the latter-day reformists is one more of emphasis than fact: The existence and interrelation of the compartments will not be founded primarily on geographical areas.

It will rather be an interrelation of interest groups, which, in the reality of SA, would have an overwhelmingly ethnic character.

This is what is meant by theorists when they talk of a racial federation.

What it all really comes down to is that South Africans will share one economy, and their living space to a limited degree, but retain separate political identities.

South Africa has travelled an arduous road to come to acknowledge that racial discrimination can never be justified. Here's hoping a similar journey is not needed to prove that neither can it ever be just.

Board's initial free areas findings may be positive

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SOA

6/Day 26/9/89

TWO confidential reports outlining the Free Settlement Areas Board (FSAB) findings on Boksburg's Windmill Park and Durban's Warwick Triangle will be submitted to the President within two weeks, board chairman Hein Kruger said yesterday.

It is believed the findings favour the areas being declared free settlement areas.

Kruger said the reports are the first to be submitted by the board while the findings on the Midrand area of Countryview will follow within a month.

He said applications for Zuurbeekom and Hillbrow to be declared free settlement areas are expected shortly.

He believed the Johannesburg Town Council is in discussions with members of the Ministers' Council regarding Hillbrow and the application will come "sooner or later".

EDYTH BULBRING

However, the possibility of Pageview being a free settlement area has not yet been discussed.

The board is investigating four other applications for Mayfair and Diepsloot in Johannesburg, and Zonnebloem (District 6) and Ottery/Wetton in Cape Town.

The application to have Windmill Park declared free was made by the Ministers' Council and a township developer, while the Durban City Council made the application for Warwick Triangle.

The board made its recommendations after examining, among other things, the current and projected socio-economic position inside and outside the designated area, infrastructure and housing.

Following the recommendations, the State President would decide whether or not to proclaim the areas. Kruger did not know how long he

would take.

Meanwhile, thirteen other applications received by the board are still awaiting infrastructural details or comment from the House of Assembly's Ministers' Council before they can be investigated.

He declined to name the areas until investigation was underway.

He said the board went to Cape Town last week for an inquiry into the Zonnebloem application, but this did not materialise after the Cape Town City Council failed to notify the voters in the area. The request to investigate had been made by former President PW Botha and will be conducted on October 18.

The board will also hear evidence from the interested parties concerning the Mayfair application in October.

The board has progressed well with Diepkloof, but will only pronounce after "other" areas have been investigated.

Councils slow to lodge applications

EDYTH BULBRING

CITY Councils were holding back applications to the Free Settlement Areas Board (FSAB), leaving the initiative to township developers and the Ministers' Councils, FSAB chairman Hein Kruger said in an interview this week.

The only city council whose application the FSAB was considering was Durban, regarding Warwick Triangle. The Board's report would be submitted to President F W De Klerk within two weeks.

The FSAB had received over 40 inquiries and was considering about 20 applications, he said. The others had been withdrawn, had not been legal in terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act, or had been rejected by the board.

He said he did not know why there was reluctance on the part of city councils.

No applications had been received from Indian and coloured local authorities or Ministers' Councils, Kruger said. All the applications were made by white township developers or the House of Assembly's Ministers' Councils. This meant only white areas were under consideration.

Kruger said he did not know why this was the case.

Acknowledging there were potential problems of slum conditions and overcrowding in opening up selective areas, Kruger said the ideal situation was for the board to declare a number of areas open at once.

The election of De Klerk as president for five years meant there was a "whole new ball game" regarding the approach to the Group Areas Act and free settlement areas, he said.

Impact

Expressing frustration with councils who refused to support or make applications to the board because they wanted the GAA scrapped, Kruger said their refusal to compromise would not result in it being scrapped.

"While declaring an entire city open is not a problem in terms of the Act, the board would have to see what impact this would have on the rest of the community and it would be a sensitive issue for the voters," he said.

Once an area was declared open, voters could choose to remain on their existing voters' roll, or register on a common voters' roll.

The latter would elect a management committee and those on the separate roll would be included into the adjoining wards where they would vote for a city councillor.



● KRUGER

The administrator could also create a combined body consisting of management committee and city council representatives with delegated powers.

Once the board completed its investigations, the president would base his decision on whether or not to declare the area open on the board's report evaluating the conditions in the area.

The president could rescind a free settlement area decision. When asked what security of tenure this gave to people living in the area, Kruger said: "The procedures established by the Act make it clear that there is no question of the State President simply acting on the spur of the moment. There would obviously have to be a full-scale investigation and solid grounds for such a decision," he said.

Although the aim of a free settlement area was to create normal living conditions, residents of different races would have to attend racially divided schools.

One of the problems which had faced the board was the definition of "township developer" as there were different definitions in the four provinces.

The Act intended that a township developer would state his intention to develop an area, apply to the board, and if this was successful, the developer would develop the land.

However, the Transvaal definition was someone who had already developed the township, Kruger said.

The board was temporarily bypassing this problem through the Ministers' Council, but the Act would have to be changed later to accommodate the various definitions.

ARCUS 29/9/89

By PETER FABRICIUS 80
Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has accepted full responsibility for multi-racial schools in free settlement areas — either as state schools or 100 percent subsidised private schools.

Minister of Education and Culture Mr Piet Clase said today the government had a responsibility to provide education in multi-racial schools in open or free settlement areas.

Multi-racial schools in these areas could either be run by the state — or be private schools which received 100 percent subsidy from the state.

In the latter case they would, in effect, become state schools. In the former case it was not clear yet under which government department they would fall.

He was commenting after his decision to offer Johannesburg Girls' High School the option of becoming a multiracial school in a free settlement area.

He said that the acceptance of state or fully-subsidised private multiracial schools in free settlement areas did not represent a change in government policy as the government had no policy yet on schools in free settlement areas.

But Mr Mike Ellis, Democratic Party education spokesman, said Mr Clase's statement indicated a "dramatic shift in policy".

"This is amazing and quite exciting."

The DP had put scores of questions to Mr Clase in parliament and insisted that the state would have to provide multi-racial schools in mixed areas.

"Mr Clase replied categorically every time that education was an own affair and that there was no chance of state schools being opened (to all races)."

Mr Ellis said that if the government decided against having state-run multiracial schools and opted instead for 100 percent subsidised private multiracial schools, this would still represent a significant step in the right direction.

At present, the maximum subsidy a school could receive was 45 percent, he said.

Pregnant cheetah escapes from enclosure

By DON HOLLIDAY
Staff Reporter

A TEAM of more than 200 men

80 Email 29/9/89.

FREE SETTLEMENT

Changing the rules

On the eve of proclamation of the first — still unidentified — official multiracial suburb a group of local authorities on Johannesburg's perimeter is attempting to have the Free Settlement Act changed and broadened.

The group intends submitting suggestions for amendments to the Act to Free Settlement Board chairman Hein Kruger before the next sitting of parliament in February.

Meetings have already been held with Kruger who says he would be extremely receptive to any improvements they can come up with. However, he says he's not prepared to entertain suggestions put forward purely for party political purposes.

Any proposed changes would have to be made by parliament.

While two councils, Sandton and Midrand, are apparently the prime movers in seeking changes, others have been consulted and could add support.

Sandton's Peter Jardine says their approach has been to seek practical solutions — if possible — to some of the problems contained in the Act. "Our first prize would be the scrapping of group areas altogether. As that is not likely to be attainable in the foreseeable future, we are seeking ways of improving the existing legislation."

Sandton has established a section 59 committee (a management committee subcommittee) to look into amendments needed to the Act to make it possible to proclaim entire municipal areas for free settlement.

Jardine says: "I'm working with lawyers on a variety of aspects and interpretations of the Act. It will take some time to complete. However, I hope to have my final report before the council by the end of the year."

According to Jardine, the biggest problem with existing legislation relates to the franchise arrangements in the Local Government Affairs Act. "There is considerable discretion and certain things must be tidied up. I don't think the prospect of entire municipalities applying to become free settlement areas was ever contemplated by (former Constitutional Development and Planning Minister) Chris Heunis.

"Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent this happening — other than that under the franchise system a single municipal area could find itself running parallel roles."

Another big concern is whether or not a free settlement application for an entire municipal area would be treated as a single entity. "We wouldn't like to think individual pockets within the municipality might be opened to free settlement and others not," says Jardine.

He adds that formal and informal discussions on the issue have been held with several

neighbouring councils. "The obvious one is Midrand. We have even had joint meetings with Kruger. However, when our report is completed, it will be up to councils like Midrand to decide whether to support our approach."

Midrand's Alan Dawson says the adjustments being sought by Sandton reflect Midrand's views. "We are not duplicating Sandton's initiative. We have, with Sandton, identified where the difficulties lie."

Conservative elements

On the franchise issue Dawson says the main bone of contention is a clause which allows the more conservative elements in the community to "opt for power." Under existing legislation opponents of a successful free settlement application could, with the blessing of the provincial administrator, form a group which assumed the powers of the original town council. "That is unacceptable."

Opponents of the current Act also contend it's essential that when a free settlement area is proclaimed, a large stock of housing should be made available to ensure that property purchasing patterns are determined as close-

ly as possible by economic forces. Says Dawson: "Proclaiming of single suburbs will result in distortions. Pent-up demand is likely to result in the creation of racial enclaves. I also believe neighbourhood standards legislation is essential before any free settlement is permitted.

"The only existing legislation applicable is the Slums Act which," he says, "is both unwieldy and expensive to implement. Residents need the assurance that opening up their areas will not result in a decline in standards and values."

There is, of course, a feeling that the Sandton-Midrand approach of opening up large areas rather than pockets effectively eases the pressure on government to abolish the Group Areas Act (GAA). The opening of large free settlement zones could even result in group areas being more vigorously enforced in other areas.

It could therefore mean that, unless it can produce tangible improvements to the Act, the Sandton initiative could be enmeshed in government's uncompromising stand on the GAA as a whole.

Kruger believes the Act in its present form can accommodate the incorporation of entire municipalities as free settlement areas. "This was discussed with the Midrand and Sandton councils during our meeting. In fact, 98% of the meeting was taken up in discussions between their representatives and our legal team. I was left simply to offer them tea. The legal team is now looking at issues such as voting rights." ■

New option by Clase on open area schools sows confusion

Star 30/11/89

MINISTER of white education Mr Piet Clase has stirred up a furore by his dramatic disclosure yesterday that the Government has accepted the principle of state-run multiracial schools in free settlement areas.

But he seems to have raised more questions than he has answered and there was huge confusion in political and educational circles yesterday about exactly what he meant.

His statement has been hailed by some as a major and "exciting" shift in government policy — but it has also been slammed because it applies only to free settlement areas.

Democratic Party education spokesman Roger Burrows said last night that there had definitely been a shift in policy — despite Mr Clase's disclaimers. "But I would not say it is major because it takes us nowhere — it applies only to free settlement areas — of which there are very few.

"This change in policy

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PETER FABRICIUS
Political
Correspondent

does not address the problem of the bulk of state schools which want to go multiracial but are not in areas likely to become free settlement areas."

He said there were only three small existing areas likely to become free settlement areas in the near future — Hillbrow, Warwick Avenue in Durban and Woodstock in Cape Town.

The only one of these where schools were affected was Hillbrow.

And even the Johannesburg High School for Girls itself might not be able to benefit from the policy.

It was due to close this term and unless Hillbrow was declared a free settlement area in the next six weeks, it would not be possible to save it.

Mr Burrows also expressed scepticism about Mr Clase's statement in

● TO PAGE 2.

R3bn housing plan: Steyn speaks

CVT 1413
6/10/89

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LONDON. — Every effort would be made to ensure that "grey" and "open" areas were included with black townships in the Urban Foundation's R3-billion housing project for low-income black families, chairman Mr Jan Steyn said here yesterday.

The project, with funding from Britain, West Germany and Switzerland but backed mostly by the SA private sector, will begin in March.

Addressing a press conference at which the project was announced, Mr Steyn said the foundation was "deeply committed" to securing the abolition of the Group Areas Act, as well as the Land Act of 1913.

Racial constraints in these statutes were incompatible with the need to make land available, and the Group Areas Act was already crumbling in SA cities.

"We will continue unremit-

'Grey' and 'open' areas also targets

tingly to ensure this legislation is abolished," he said.

He warned, however, that "the millennium we all hope for will not come overnight".

Mr Steyn described the foundation's new housing project as "an orderly redistribution of resources from the First World to the Third World".

The project was not a solution but it was significant progress towards bringing "shelter compatible with human dignity" within the means of hundreds of thousands of people.

One of the major beneficial spin-offs of the first phase of the

project, involving 40 000 houses, would be the substantial creation of new jobs and the development of associated building skills for many thousands.

The already emerging "black contractor" class in the construction industry would be further stimulated.

From a development point of view, this was one of the most attractive by-products of the project and active efforts would be made to promote this during the project's implementation.

Mr Steyn said that to meet the housing needs, there would have to be a "scaling down" of existing standards and requirements, and a process of negotiating with the authorities on this was continuing.

Vast amounts of finance were being buried underground in expensive infra-structure which was unrealistic in terms of bringing low-cost housing within reach of those who needed it most. — Sapa

B/Day 2/10/89

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More whites say 'yes' to mixing

MOST whites still opposed opening their suburbs to all races, although the number in favour had doubled in less than eight years, according to a survey published in Rapport yesterday.

Only 29,7% of whites canvassed for Rapport's Mark en Meningopnames survey in August this year said they wanted open suburbs, while 54,7% opposed opening their suburbs.

Of the remainder, 2,7% said they would not vote in a referendum to decide the issue, while 12,8% said they were undecided on the issue.

In a similar survey conducted in January 1982, 71,6% of those canvassed said they would oppose opening their suburbs, while 16,9% said they would support such a move.

There was a 1,8% undecided vote in 1982.

Changes of attitude in 18 months were reflected by the figures of the January 1988 canvass, where 25% said they wanted their suburbs opened, and 66,7% said they opposed

EDYTH BULBRING

this.

Rapport said in less than eight years those in favour of opening their suburbs had nearly doubled.

The paper said Afrikaans-speakers still opposed the opening of their suburbs. The percentage of Afrikaans-speakers favouring the move increased from 6% in 1982 to 12% in 1988 and to 15% this year.

Support

In the same seven years, English-speaker's support for the move increased from 32% to 52%.

The poll also showed that 34% of men favoured opening their suburbs compared with 26% of woman. Seven years ago, 19% of men favoured this move against 15% of women.

The Cape Province showed the strongest support for this move with 37%, while 28% of Transvaalers, 26% in Natal and 20% in the Free State supported this.

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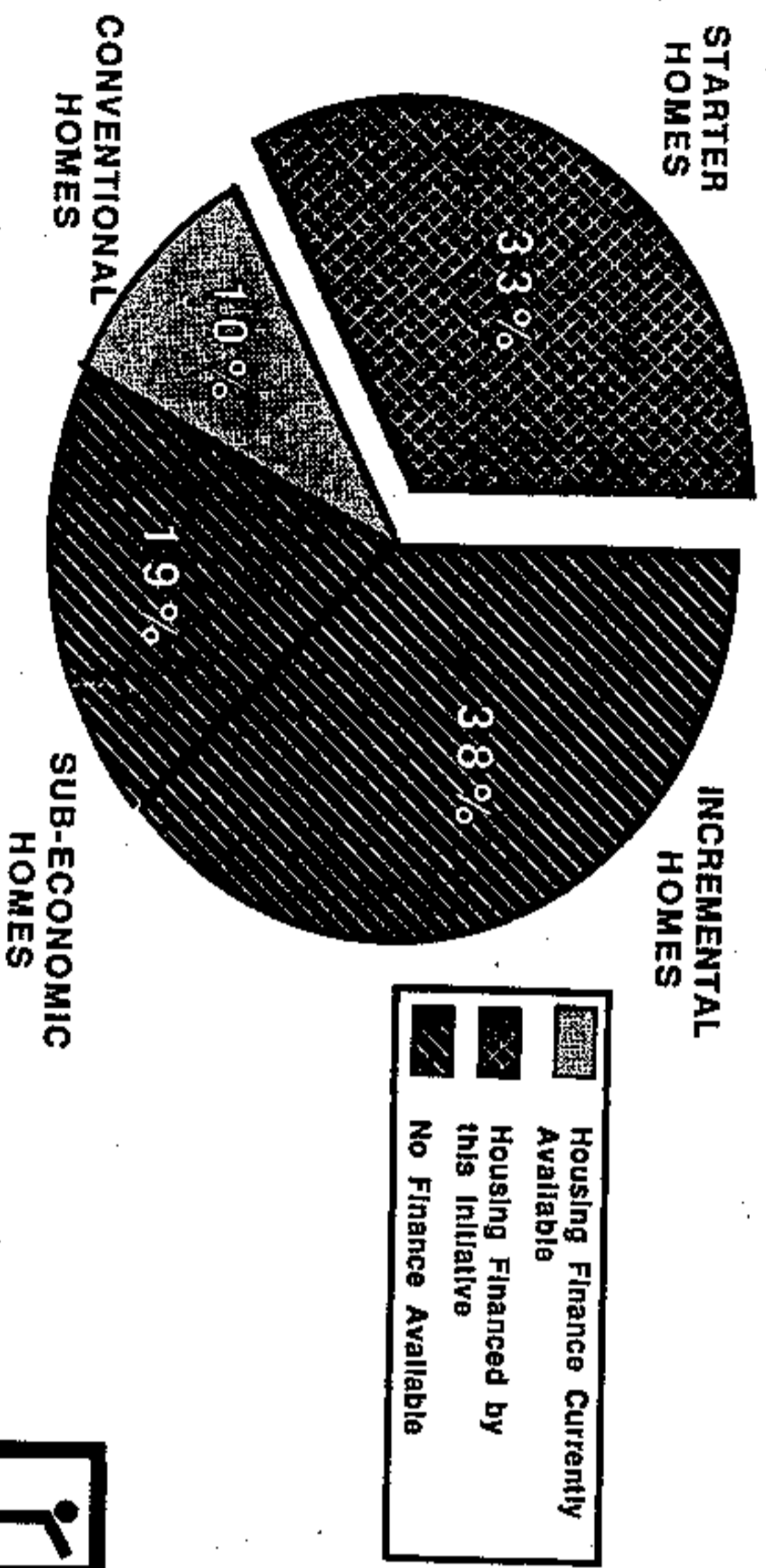
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 6/10/89

NEED FOR HOMES BY BLACK FAMILIES (1989 - 2010)

Current backlog (1988)	- 800 000 homes
Projected new family formation 1988 - 2010	- 2 000 000 homes
Annual demand 1988 - 2010	- 127 000 homes
Current estimated supply 1987/88	- 45 000 homes



ANNUAL DEMAND FOR HOMES BY BLACK FAMILIES (1989-2010)



'Make money conditional'

By Michael Chester

There were sharp attacks on the Group Areas Act at the launch of the Urban Foundation's new black housing drive.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, said: "There is no way black people will be happy if the millions of rands pouring into South Africa help to reinforce the status quo."

Referring to the backing from the British, West German and Swiss governments and several Japanese private companies, he added: "I would love to see suppliers of the money make it a condition that unless the scheme insists on non-observance of the Group Areas Act, the money

may be unacceptable."

Mr Bob Tucker, president of the Mortgage Lenders' Association, said any inhibitions to free-market operations were a frustration to financial institutions ready to discuss home loans.

But because of the independence of each institution, it was virtually impossible for the association to take a position on the Group Areas Act — other than to stress that any inhibitions to freedom in the market were undesirable.

Mr Matthew Nell, managing director of the residential division of the Urban Foundation, emphasised that the foundation was committed to the removal of the Group Areas Act.

New mass housing package

By Michael Chester

The Urban Foundation sees the R1 billion new masterplan aimed at tackling the critical black housing shortage as the first phase in efforts to clear a backlog that already stands at 800 000 homes and which threatens to grow to 2 million homes in the next 20 years.

FINANCE

The first objective is to remove a basic stumbling block that has thwarted progress for decades: the lack of adequate private-sector finance.

The result of the new initiative, which creates guarantees on loans via insurance cover, is

that home loan institutions such as banks and building societies will now be able to reduce the floor level of loans to as low as R12 500 (previously it was about R35 000).

The package has been put together by the Urban Foundation in association with the Mortgage Lenders' Association and the short-term insurance industry in negotiations that have been going on behind the scenes for months.

Urban Foundation president Mr Jan Steyn estimates that the new scheme will allow no less than 30 percent of black families to consider home-buying plans for the first time.

Open residential areas ^{Areas} proposals go down well ^{14/11/89}

Political Correspondent

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THE idea of open residential areas has been well-received throughout the country, says Mr Hein Kruger, chairman of the Free Settlement Areas Board.

Mr Kruger, who is also a member of the President's Council, told a session of the council that no objections to open areas had been lodged at recent hearings of the board.

There had been some misgiving

only about the maintenance of standards. Some people feared that the value of properties would drop.

There had been 42 inquiries about the possible investigation of certain areas and there would be at least 21 investigations.

A number of these had been completed and reports sent to the President.

Mr Kruger said open areas could do something worthwhile for a new South Africa.

Whites report on black neighbours

CAT Tim's
15/11/89

(80)
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JOHANNESBURG. — White South Africans have begun to report on their black neighbours under a new government scheme condemned by critics for encouraging people to inform on each other.

"The first reports are just coming in," an official said yesterday at one of eight notification points set up to deal with reports of black, Indian or coloured South Africans flouting apartheid laws by living in areas reserved for whites.

The aim of the scheme, spelled out in the National Party's five-year plan in June, is to settle complaints without legal intervention through a process of negotiation.

Previously whites reported illegal inhabitants directly to the police. Now the police will be called in only as a last resort.

"You first have to go through periods and steps, try to resettle the offender physically in one of the townships," said a government spokesman.

Reports are treated confidentially and the official declined to say how many had been received so far.

"We're still in the early stages," he said.

President F W de Klerk has said he plans to dismantle apartheid and establish desegregated areas where people of any race may choose to live.

But his proposals to involve blacks in government are coupled with a commitment to preserve group rights, implying that residential areas will continue to be set aside for whites. — Sapa-Reuter

GAA bureaux probe old complaints

EDYTH BULBRING

GOVERNMENT's Group Areas Act (GAA) contravention bureaux, set up to investigate transgressions of the law, have taken on complaints which were lodged with the police prior to the establishment of the bureaux. *B/Dam 16/11/89*

A spokesman for the Department of Local Government Housing and Works said yesterday that officials were receiving fresh complaints on a daily basis.

He would not disclose the number of complaints but said he believed the bureaux were being "kept busy".

Not all 70 posts to staff the eight fully operational bureaux countrywide had been filled, and applicants were still being interviewed, he said.

However, there was a lot of work to be

done and the number of posts could be increased. *(80)*

The spokesman could not give details of the job descriptions or qualifications needed by applicants.

The aim of the scheme — spelled out in the NP's five-year plan — was to settle complaints against GAA offenders without legal intervention through a process of negotiation.

Complaints were referred to the Department of Public Works, which would investigate and attempt to resettle offending families in their own group areas, the spokesman said.

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Staff Reporters

FOUR free settlement areas — including District Six — have been declared open by the government.

The areas which will now be open to all races are District Six, Windmill Park in Boksburg, Country View at Midrand between Johannesburg and Pretoria and the Warwick Avenue triangle in Durban.

The latest government move has met with a mixed reaction.

Yesterday the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Her-nus Kriel, said that Mr F W de Klerk, had approved the opening of the areas.

He said the approval meant people who wished to associate freely could now settle there.

Mr Kriel also said further free settlement areas were in the pipeline.

There was a need for more areas. Government was identifying land and looking at speeding up the process of proclaiming free areas, he said.

● The Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) welcomed the announcement "with mixed feelings".

Actstop's publicity secretary Mr Cas Coovadia said in a statement that Act-stop was opposed to free settlement areas, as it believed the opening-up of pockets of land, while maintaining group areas in surrounding areas, only exacerbates an already critical situation.

"People will flock to the free settlement areas to escape the Group Areas Act.

"These areas will become overcrowded, landlords will be able to ex-

District 6 among 4 city areas 'opened'

Cape Town 25/11/89

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exploit people and the potential for slum conditions will be opened," he said.

● The chairman of BP Southern Africa, Mr Ian Sims, said the move confirmed "a willingness to heed the cry to end racial discrimination" by the government.

However, BP's stand was for major opening of residential areas, an open Cape Town and the repeal of the Group Areas Act, Mr Sims said.

● In Pretoria CP spokesman Mr J H van der Merwe said that it was significant the State President had not announced his series of integration measures before the general election because then the National Party would "surely not have obtained a majority".

● Cape Town city councillor Mr Arthur Wienburg said that the government's decision was "totally unacceptable" and would put pressure on housing and lead to slum conditions.

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Open areas proclamation under fire

W/E ARGUS 25/11/87

Weekend Argus Reporters
PART of the old District Six and three areas in Transvaal and Natal have been declared open residential free-settlement areas in a move criticised as "reckless" by the right and as "fiddling" by the left.

Mr Hernus Kriel, Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, made the announcement yesterday in respect of Zonnestraat, as the section of old District Six is now called, Country View at Midrand near Johannesburg, Windmill Park at Boksburg and the Warwick Avenue triangle in Durban.

The move was made following investigations by the Free Settlement Areas Board, said Mr Kriel.

Strongly worded opposition from both the Conservative and Democratic parties and the Cape Town City Council greeted the announcement.

The Conservative Party warned the government it now had "no moral base" on which to found its policy of separate residential areas, schools and voters' rolls.

"Don't underestimate white man"

Official Opposition spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said: "It does not surprise us, because President De Klerk is recklessly drawing a contemptuous line through all of the National Party's sacred history.

"The CP again warns Mr De Klerk not to underestimate the resistant potential of the white man."

Democratic Party spokesman Mr Tian van der Merwe said the move amounted to "fiddling while Rome burns".

"In the perspective of all the problems created by the group areas situation in this country, this is a pitiful response and it is so superficial that it could hardly make a difference."

The move could not be described as a government initiative. "This is not a government initiative — so much as a heel-dragging response ... it has been dragged willy-nilly into giving legal blessing to a situation that has pertained for a long time."

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver, said the context in which District Six had been declared open was not acceptable because it had been done in terms of the Free Settlement Act.

"The council is opposed to the Act because we want open areas for the whole city, not just little

pockets. The Act is just an extension of the Group Areas Act and, as such, has serious economic and political ramifications unacceptable to the broader community."

Ms Beverley Roos, media officer for the Open Cities Initiative, rejected the "piecemeal opening of grey areas".

Group areas immoral

"We stand by our call for the total repeal of the Group Areas Act," she said — that means opening all the cities in South Africa so that people can choose where they wish to live and work."

Mr Peter Hendrickse, public relations officer for the Labour Party, said that while the party welcomed the opening of District Six, it was in terms of an extension of the Group Areas Act and as such "immoral".

BP chairman Mr Ian Simms said in a statement that although the government announcement confirmed a willingness to heed the cry to end residential discrimination, unfortunately the Free Settlement Areas Act was not acceptable to many in the private sector, Cape Town City Council or the vitally affected communities.

"Neither is the belief that one small section of the community can be opened to all races while surrounded by segregated areas.

"Our stand is for major opening of residential areas, an open Cape Town and repeal of the Group Areas Act."

In declaring that part of Zonnestraat not occupied by the Cape Technikon site an open area, Mr Kriel also announced that proposals for the extension of this area would be considered soon.

District Six was declared a white group area in 1966 and about 50 000 coloured people had to move.

The approved area in Zonnestraat is 93 hectares and south-east of Cape Town's central business district. Its boundaries are Tennant Street, De Waal Drive, Market Street and Searle Drive.

Mr Clive Keegan, chairman of Cape Town city council's town planning committee, said: "Clearly one must welcome any contribution to the desegregation of the city. But the city council's position remains quite clear: we must insist on the opening of the entire municipal area, the restoration of a non-racial municipal franchise and the participation of all our citizens in the government of the city."

Staff Reporters

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District 6 among 4 city areas 'opened'

Cape Town 25/11/89

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Govt to cut red 80 tape on open areas

CAN FMS 27/11/89

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is to slash the red tape involved in opening areas to all races.

This follows the announcement on Friday by the Minister of Provincial and Planning Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, of the first four free settlement areas in South Africa.

A Provincial and Planning Affairs spokesman said the government now believes that the procedures involved in proclaiming areas "officially" open to all races were too cumbersome. It would soon take steps to considerably simplify the process.

It was also likely that Mr Kriel would begin to use powers vested in him in terms of the Free Settlement Areas Act to order investigations into opening areas in cities and towns where local authorities had been tardy in suggesting areas that could be opened to all races.

The spokesman said it might be necessary to amend the act, but the department was hopeful it could shorten the process involved in opening areas without having to go to Parliament with an amendment.

The four areas declared officially open to all races were Zonnebloem (formerly District Six) in the city, Country View in Midrand, Windmill Park in Benoni and Warwick Avenue

Triangle in Durban.

The spokesman said that as there were disputes as to what the boundaries of the original District Six were, it was being investigated whether to declare a further area, adjoining that which had now been opened to all races, as a free settlement area.

The department, he said, was still awaiting firm proposals on whether to declare parts of Hillbrow and Mayfair as open areas.

It is understood that the original suggestion for an open area in Hillbrow included only a small part of the area which is already occupied by people other than whites.

But, after discussions, it was decided that the opening of a much larger area to all races should be investigated.

Mr Kriel said in a press statement that it was government's intention to make sufficient provision of land for free settlement areas.

"Because of the need for free settlement areas, it has become apparent that these issues will have to be addressed more dynamically in future.

"A further problem that came to the fore during the investigation of the four areas is that it takes too long to proclaim such areas. Attention is being given to methods to expedite the process."

DP slams govt's open policy

CAPE TOWN 28/11/49
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE people of Hillbrow would be discriminated against, and shabbily treated, simply because the National Party did not have the guts or gumption to get itself a proper policy on abolishing the Group Areas Act, Democratic Party co-leader Dr Zach de Beer said last night.

The moment areas like Hillbrow became "free settlement areas" there was going to be a flood of would-be-occupants of the properties and the result was likely to be gross overcrowding with problems of noise, sani-

tation and so on.

Dr De Beer, who spoke at a meeting protesting against the decision to declare Hillbrow a free settlement area, said he saluted all the people of the area because they had been thrust into a position where they had to be the pioneers of desegregated living in South Africa.

"Hillbrow is in its situation because the Nationalists, controlling both the city and the state, either are without a policy or are unwilling to apply whatever their policy may be."

The DP did not believe the rights of any human being should be determined by race, sex, creed or class.

Schlemmer warning on 'ghetto' conditions

Cape Times
30/11/89

80 (circled) (circled)

By PETER DENNEHY

FREE settlement areas in their present form will lead to overcrowding and frustration, according to Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Policy Studies.

Prof Schlemmer was in Cape Town yesterday for discussions with city councillors who read his paper entitled "Racial zoning: Problems of policy change" before debating free settlement areas legislation this week.

Prof Schlemmer told the council that free settlement areas could become overcrowded, and the possibility of deteriorating standards and "white flight" would increase.

"It will do very little good to race relations if the transition produces ghetto conditions," he said.

Black residents of free settlement areas would not be able to vote for city councils but only for management committees with mere advisory powers.

Prof Schlemmer said his analysis of survey results showed support for a "managed process of desegregation, in which the tempo of in-migration, standards and neighbourhood character are controlled".

Prof Schlemmer suggested that the government might consider abolishing the Group Areas Act but allowing specific communities to remain segregated, after municipal referenda covering all areas.

The immediate abolition of the Group Areas Act would lead to the development of "patterns of active resistance to integration, coupled with strong pressure on estate agents to deal only with whites".

Another option would be a managed transition, with strict control over standards of health, housing density and property maintenance.

Bargain hunters pounce on gold

8/Day 11/2/89

MERVYN HARRIS

BULLISH sentiment on gold was reflected on Diagonal Street yesterday when bargain hunters pounced on shares at their lower levels to reverse a softer trend and recoup nearly all early losses.

The JSE overall index closed six points higher at 2 859 after falling 19 points to 2 834 in the wake of gold touching a low of \$404.50 in the Far East and a firmer firrand.

The sharp turnaround wiped off nearly all the 41-point decline in the all gold index to a low of 1 990, for it to close a marginal two points off at 2 029.

Some dealers were expecting a more extended correction in gold shares after their sharp recent upsurge, but the weak-

ness encouraged buying by local, overseas and smaller investors who had not yet entered the market.

The rally was helped by a firming in the gold price in early New York dealing and the metal closed in London at \$410.50. This was below the previous close of \$413 but above the morning fix of \$406.50.

Zurich dealers said gold was very volatile with its floor at \$400 and its ceiling at \$420. Platinum and silver were also prone to sharp movements and at one stage platinum shot up \$10 from \$498 to \$508 in 15 minutes on a surge in Japanese buying.

● See Page 6

Mood of business uncertain — index

SYLVIA DU PLESSIS

THE stronger gold price and the recovery on the JSE, underpinned by favourable perceptions of recent political initiatives in SA, helped repair business confidence in November after its sharp dip in October.

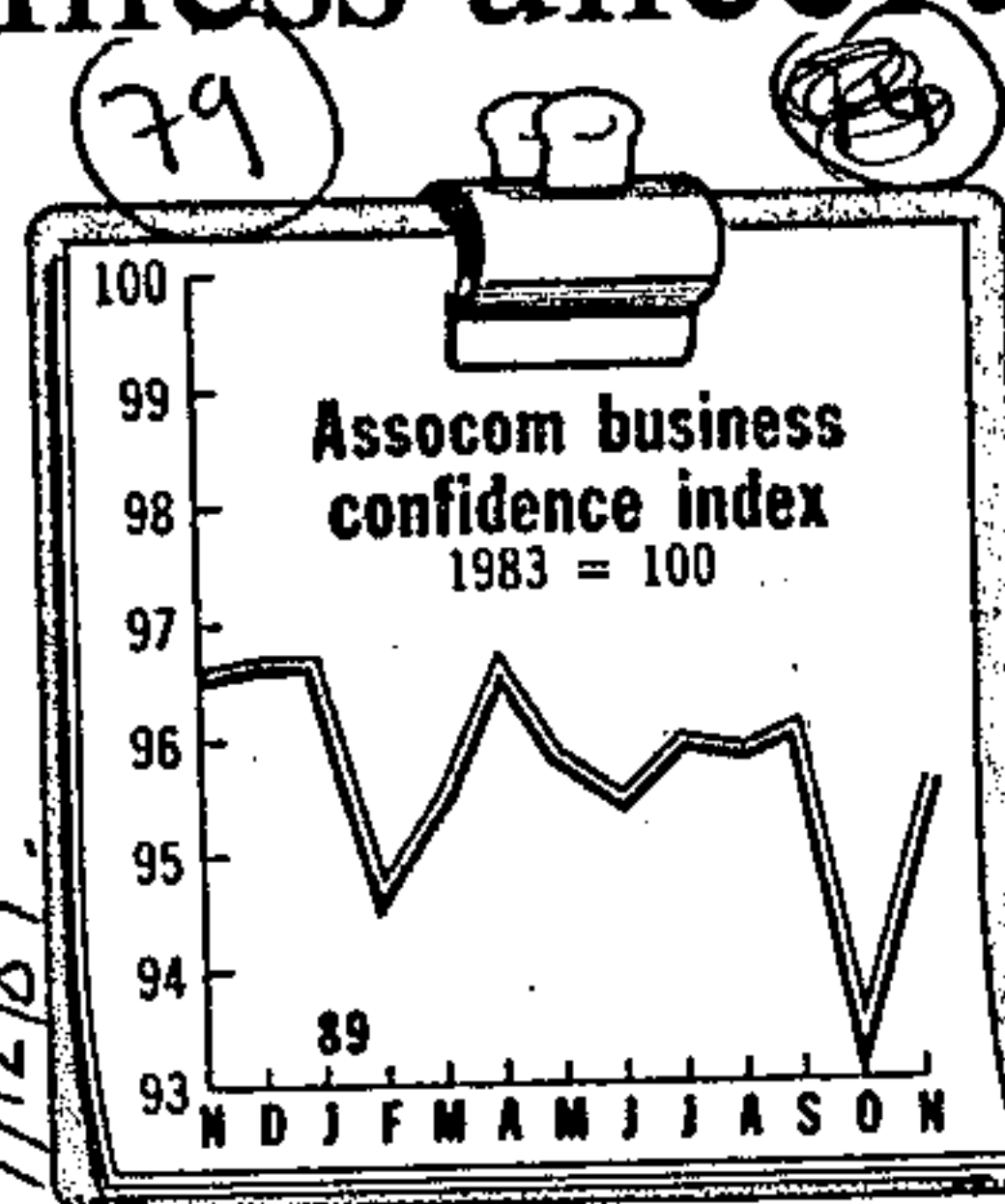
But Assocom, which measures business sentiment via the movements of 16 economic indicators, warns that the present mood is best described as one of "growing uncertainty" about business prospects in 1990.

The association's business confidence index (BCI) regained two points to 95,6 despite continued evidence — albeit uneven — of an economic slowdown.

Assocom says the improvement, in the face of "largely cheerless" short-term economic prospects, illustrates again the significant role which the gold price and political perceptions play in shaping the business mood.

"But the underlying trend is likely to be one in which business sentiment continues to adjust to changing economic realities," it says.

According to Assocom, overall



business prospects for 1990 will be largely determined by the balance of payments situation and the need to cut inflation.

While there are signs of progress on these two fronts, economic policy is likely to remain one of restraint.

"The net forex position — bearing in mind in particular the foreign debt obligations in 1990 — will require the protection of monetary and fiscal dis-

cipline," Assocom says.

This is likely to have a negative impact on consumer demand, especially for durable goods.

"In 1990 new private fixed investment is likely to level off in response to tougher economic circumstances. Insolvencies may well rise further as business conditions deteriorate. On the other hand, many companies should be entering the current business downswing in a sounder financial position compared with 1984/5."

Factors contributing to the healthier BCI were increases in the dollar price of gold and the rand/dollar exchange rate, the JSE's overall share price index and merchandise imports and exports.

In addition, inflation — as measured by the CPI — declined marginally, while car sales, seasonally-adjusted real retail sales and the volume of manufacturing production all increased.

Negative developments included the October increase in the prime lending rate of commercial banks, the upward trend of insolvencies and a fall in real terms in the value of building plans passed.

BUSINESS

That yellow metal does FW a timely favour

THE rise in the gold price above the crucial \$400 mark could not have come at a more opportune time for the National Party government.

The cabinet of State President FW de Klerk has linked its political programme firmly to an improvement in the country's economic fortunes and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Reserve Bank Governor Dr Chris Stals have been given freedom to determine the course of the economy.

They have indicated that inflation and government expenditure would be brought under control as a matter of urgency. And the new approach already appears to be gaining them support from business people.

But as both men have pointed out several times, without a significant gold price rise, implementation of these steps becomes difficult, if not impossible.

The metal has certainly obliged over recent months. It has risen from a three-year low of \$355 in September, gold has surged by more than \$60 to reach an 11-month high of \$420.

In the process it has broken through two major technical resistance levels against most analysts' predictions.

While gold has since fallen back slightly to \$410, dealers are now forecasting a bull (upward) run which could push the metal's price to \$500 next year.

This would provide the economy with a significant boost. The gold price will average \$370 to \$380 for this year and if it maintains its present level of \$420, additional earnings of \$1-billion could flow into the country at current mining production volumes.

The big question is whether investment demand will continue and fulfill the bulls' targets of \$450 to \$500 in the next six months.

Gold's main competitor from an international investment point of view will be the Deutsche mark. Since its low on September 15, the D-mark has appreciated by 15 percent against the dollar, the same percentage as gold from its low point in September.

But the D-mark has accelerated since the collapse of the Berlin Wall and analysts are expecting the currency to rise further in the wake of the benefit the West German economy could derive from the inflow of im-

The gold price has been rather obliging. The timely rise above the \$400 mark gives the government room to move on economic changes, reports KURT JENSEN

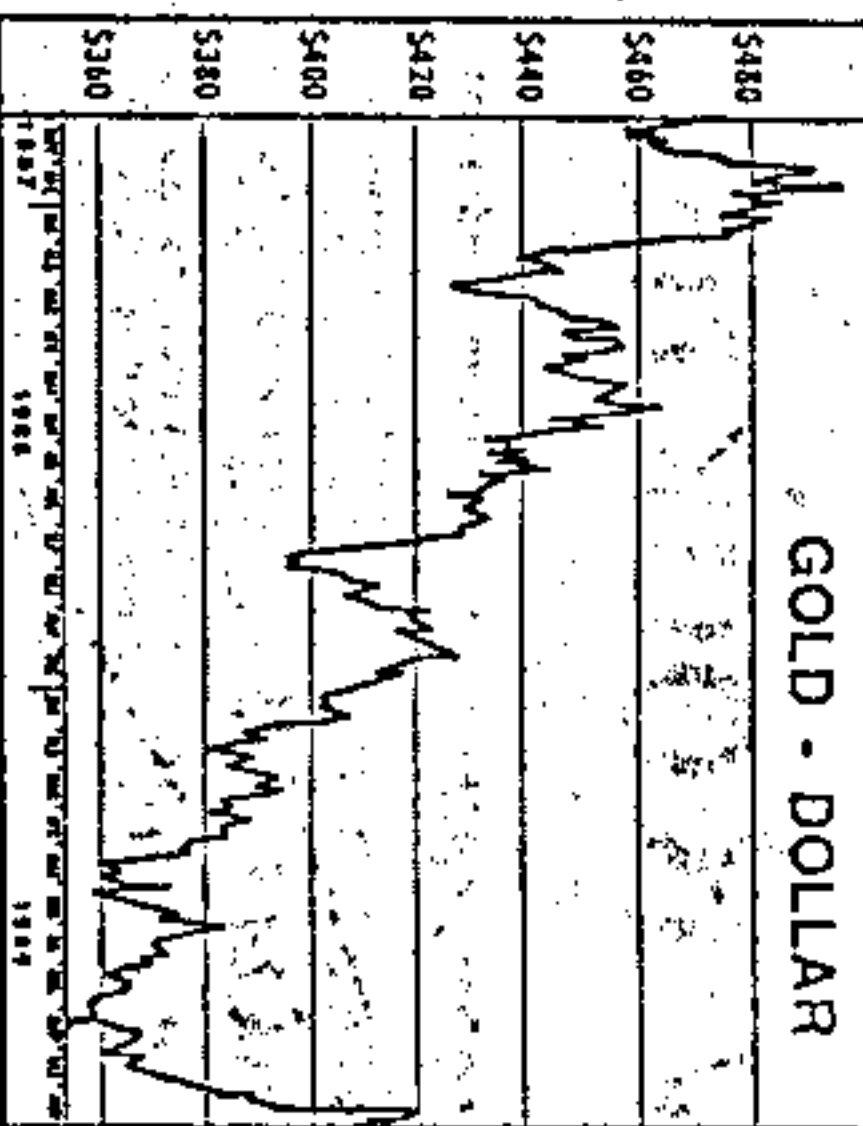
migrants and increased business with the East. However, on fundamentals the metal is looking strong.

The recent rise has been achieved mainly on demand from Japan, whose gold imports have been rising steadily over the past few months.

The October figure amounted to 19.62 tons against September's 16.83 tons and the expectation is that the November figure will reflect a further steep advance.

Behind this is a substantial Japanese buying programme aimed at boosting the gold content of Japan's reserves, combined with the imminent minting of a new commemorative coin in that country.

In addition, a month ago Japanese legislation was amended to enable the country's non-life assurance compa-



nies to invest three percent of their assets in gold and some of the buying is believed to have emanated from this source.

Gold's steep rise has also sucked in many non-Japanese buyers, including speculators and North American and Australian mines, who are covering their gold loan exposures.

With South African mines producing less, total supply could again decline this year as it did in 1988, when

it fell from 2 018 tons to 1850 tons. Given these trends gold can be regarded as a "good market" with demand slightly outpacing supply.

But gold analyst AS Robertson, from stockbrokers Davis Bortum Hare, warns that relatively small selling by the large public sector and private holders could have the reverse effect.

In mid-1989 the governments and central banks of the world held about

943-million ounces, worth about \$380-billion. There were also private hoardings and investments of about 800-million ounces, worth \$320-billion.

Sales from these huge holdings could have an adverse effect on the gold price, even if it is just a repeat of the limited disinvestment by European and North American bar hoardings during 1988, Robertson says.

Despite such warnings, local investors have generally thrown caution out the window and bought gold shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange at a staggering rate.

After hitting a low of 1 400 in the wake of the Wall Street slump of October 13 this year, the JSE all-gold index rose spectacularly in late winter, the gold price and last week hit 2 150, a gain of almost 54 percent in five weeks.

If gold continues to rise, even at a sluggish pace, mining shares, which only two months ago were seen as virtual no-hopers, could once again benefit from a surge in investment demand.

A R1-billion experiment with state pensions

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE government has no intention of privatising the Government Services Pension Fund at present, but the government will decide in three years' time whether the fund should be given over to private management.

This depends on the results of an experiment, in which R1-billion of the fund's cash flow will be invested by four financial institutions.

Finance Director General Gerhard Croeser states this in an interview in the latest issue of Bureau for Information Journal RSC Policy Review.

Unlike private sector pension funds, the GSPF's total annual cash flow — about R5-billion — must be invested by the Public Investment Commissioner and may only go into government and fixed-term stock, not into shares.

Challenged on whether this did not mean the fund earned lower returns than private sector ones, Croeser said the average rate of interest earned on the investments was 13 percent but that this rose to 17.5 percent if capital

appreciation of the assets was included. Measured against a survey of 120 pension funds, the PIC fared better than the average, says Croeser.

The focus is, however, the actuarial report on the GSPF, which by March last year was running a R23-billion deficit — R6-billion more than in 1985.

The actuarial report found the fund's liabilities were only 41 percent covered, taking into account pension increases, although this had increased from 32 percent in 1985. Whybrow

He mounted strong criticisms of the report, saying the government pension fund was technically bankrupt and the taxpayer would eventually have to foot the bill.

"The rate of contribution to the Government Services Pension Fund from revenue is fully 10 percent higher than it would have been if it had been conducted in all respects as a private sector pension fund," Wassenaar wrote.

He mentioned strong criticisms of the report by a private consulting actuary, released by the government earlier this year, was only the second since 1976, when the requirement for the fund to be evaluated every five years by an actuary was cancelled.

The fund was actuarially evaluated in 1985 — when it showed a R17-billion deficit — and the government subsequently revised regulations to make a three-yearly actuarial assessment obligatory.

Wassenaar's attack

W.M.A.

Van Niekerk is extremely concerned to refute allegations of the fund's bankruptcy and to stress the administration of the GSPF is improving.

He acknowledges that the principal causes for the deficit are "the system of buying back service, the unsatisfactory investment return and unfunded benefits," but stresses the GSPF will be 93 percent funded towards 2013 and fully funded towards 2018.

The "buy-back" system has been amended — according to Van Niekerk it cost the fund R1.3-billion between 1985 and its amendment in 1987. Now "the member fully retires the fund for the commitment he bought back service places on it among others by imposing higher interest on the transaction."

Wassenaar did, however, challenge this — even with the amendments public servants could still receive "three gifts" from the fund, he said. Van Niekerk also stressed the "last working day" basis for pensions was being investigated by an Interdepartmental Advisory Committee set up in 1987 to investigate the fund.

He said members were currently contributing more than the fund required to meet current expenditure, to reduce the deficit.

But Van Niekerk stressed there was no question of public servants' pensions being cut.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons until 8 December 1989 for appointment to the following posts:
School of Education

APPOINTMENTS



Mr J H Heynns, director, NBS Cape.

Taiwan boosts SA gold shares

Business Staff

TAIWANESE investors boasting vast sums of money are beginning to nibble at South African gold shares, and if this tentative move into hitherto unexplored waters grows, domestic gold shares could rocket.

London stock broking sources report keen Taiwanese interest in South African gold shares, with at least one of the new market makers in such shares having launched a major sales thrust into Taiwan.

London brokers regard Taiwan as a potentially exciting source of business for South African gold shares, pointing out that the resilience and buoyancy of the Taiwanese share market resembles that of Japan.

The Taipei market index rose from 1 000 to over 10 000 in less than three years to the end of October before declining. The average price/earnings ratio is 68, while the value of turnover on some days exceeds that of Japan.

The market is driven by the island's 2 million or more small investors — roughly 10 percent of the population. Bolstered by these enthusiasts, the Taipei market has continued to defy the prophets of doom.

It marked the bloodshed in Peking in June with only a temporary dip, survived a crackdown in July on dozens of unlicensed investment houses, shrugged off the Wall Street mini-crash in October and has subsequently risen above 10 000.

The market's excesses have been fuelled by the convergence of an undeveloped financial system and the vast wealth which has been accumulated over the past 30 years or so.

The country has foreign reserves of \$75 billion (the highest in the world after Japan), an economy growing at 7 percent this year, and no rewarding outlets for all this money other than the share and property markets.

Taiwan's investors tend to be insular, taking little interest in foreign shares — a state of affairs which has been strengthened by the absence of any foreign brokerage firms in Taiwan until June this year.

Nevertheless, the horrendously ex-

pensive levels of shares by international standards means that Taiwanese investors are searching for new investment avenues.

It is in this context that South African gold shares assume relevance.

The Taiwanese have a strong affinity to gold. Last year the island became the biggest importer of gold in the world, absorbing more than 500 tons of the metal, helped by major purchases by the central bank.

Although imports could fall to around 250 tons this year, significant interest persists.

Gold imports have started to rise again, with analysts suggesting 15 tons will be bought on international markets in both November and December compared with 10 tons in October.

With the gold price now seemingly set for a bull run, the Taiwanese could quickly extend their buying to gold shares.

South African gold shares offer attractive yields to Taiwanese investors compared with domestic shares. And the Taiwanese do not suffer from political inhibitions.

London sources have reported during the past week or so that Taiwanese interest in South African gold shares is beginning to emerge despite their dislike of the financial rand system, which is difficult to understand and creates an impression of a weak economy.

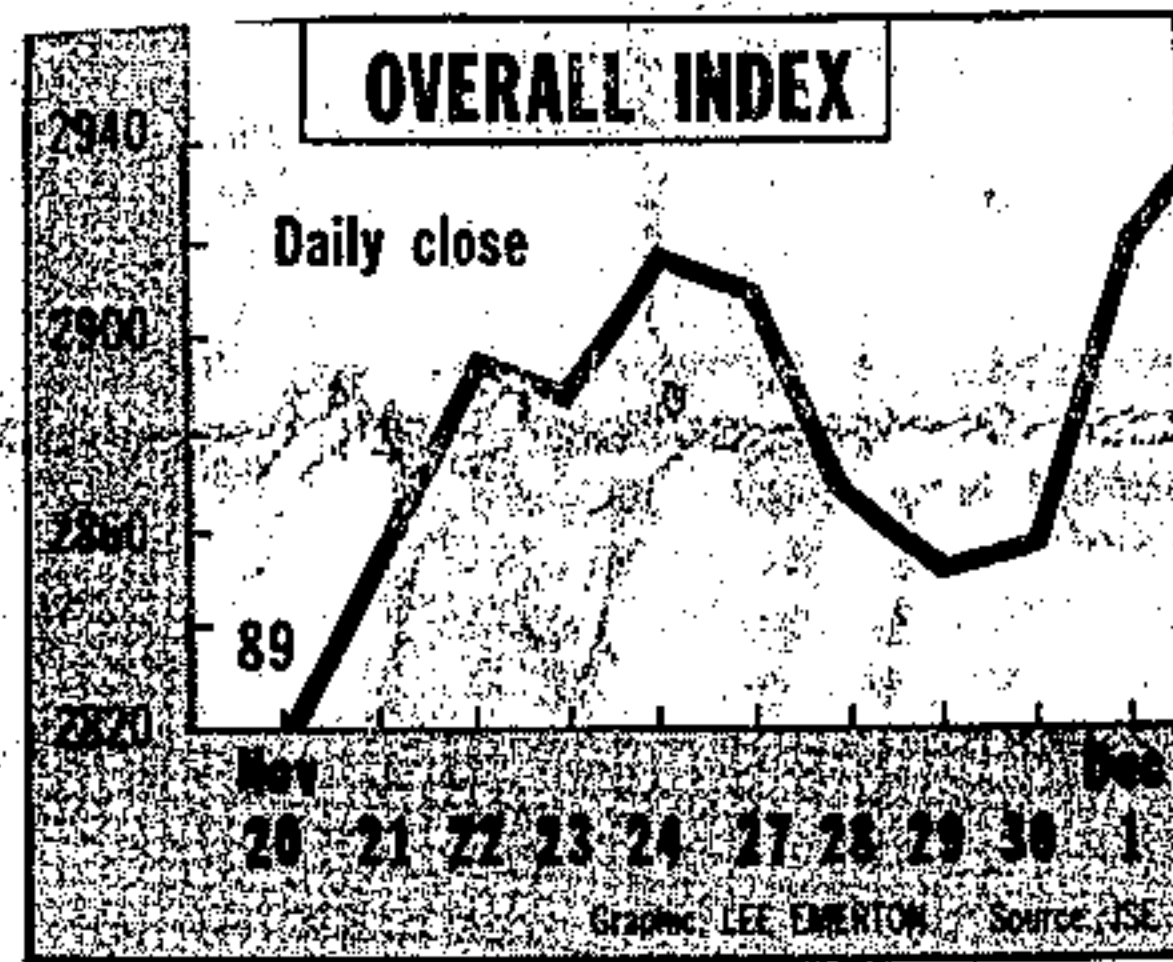
If this continues to develop, it could unleash powerful buying pressures. The capitalisation of the Taipei market has reached nearly \$250 billion and daily turnovers rival those of Japan.

The entire capital of the market is turned over nearly four times in a year, whereas in South Africa only 4 percent of the market capitalisation is turned over in the same time period.

The potential is mind-boggling, though South African brokers may not benefit materially in view of the probable preference of the Taiwanese to deal through London in order to avoid (directly) the complications of the financial rand system.

79

w/c Ad645 2/12/89



Bullish sentiment boosts share prices

79 MERVYN HARRIS

INVESTORS on the JSE ignored a lower gold price to give a further upward twist to share prices as the remarkable resilience of the market continued to amaze dealers.

Bullish sentiments wiped off an early loss for the JSE overall index to close 18 points firmer at a fresh peak of 2 937. The market was led higher by De Beers which rose 2% to R62,60, buoyed by the firm trend on Wall Street.

Shares of marginal mines grabbed the spotlight as the JSE all gold index reversed an early eight-point loss and added a further 13 points to close at 2 133 and came within a whisker of its peak of 2 149 a week ago. \$10am 5/12/89

"The fact that the market did not fall back in line with the gold price augurs well for the market," a dealer said.

Gold eased from its previous London close of \$413,25 to a London morning fix of \$409,90 after Japanese selling dashed weekend hopes that the metal would resume its upward trend towards \$420. The metal slipped further in early New York dealings to close in London at \$406,50.

Zurich dealers said rumours that the Soviet Union was selling gold depressed prices in New York but they had seen no evidence to support the rumours.

The market was also weighed down by a consensus that prices would have to consolidate after climbing to 1989 highs. Traders expected gold to inch downwards over the next few days but said the metal should find support around \$400.

Silver and platinum shadowed the easier trend of gold.

● See Page 11

Japan holds key to shifts in gold price

Star 6/12/49

79

By Derek Tommey

Whether the gold price is heading below \$400 is a question that went unanswered last night when it showed slight signs of recovering.

It was fixed in London at \$403.75, more than a dollar higher than the morning fix, but still almost \$5 below Monday price.

It was not possible to find a bullion or any other sort of dealer who was prepared to forecast where the price would be moving in the next day or two.

But there was a feeling that the movement in recent weeks from \$360 to \$420 (even if this price has not been held) has shown that the gold market is far healthier than most analysts had believed.

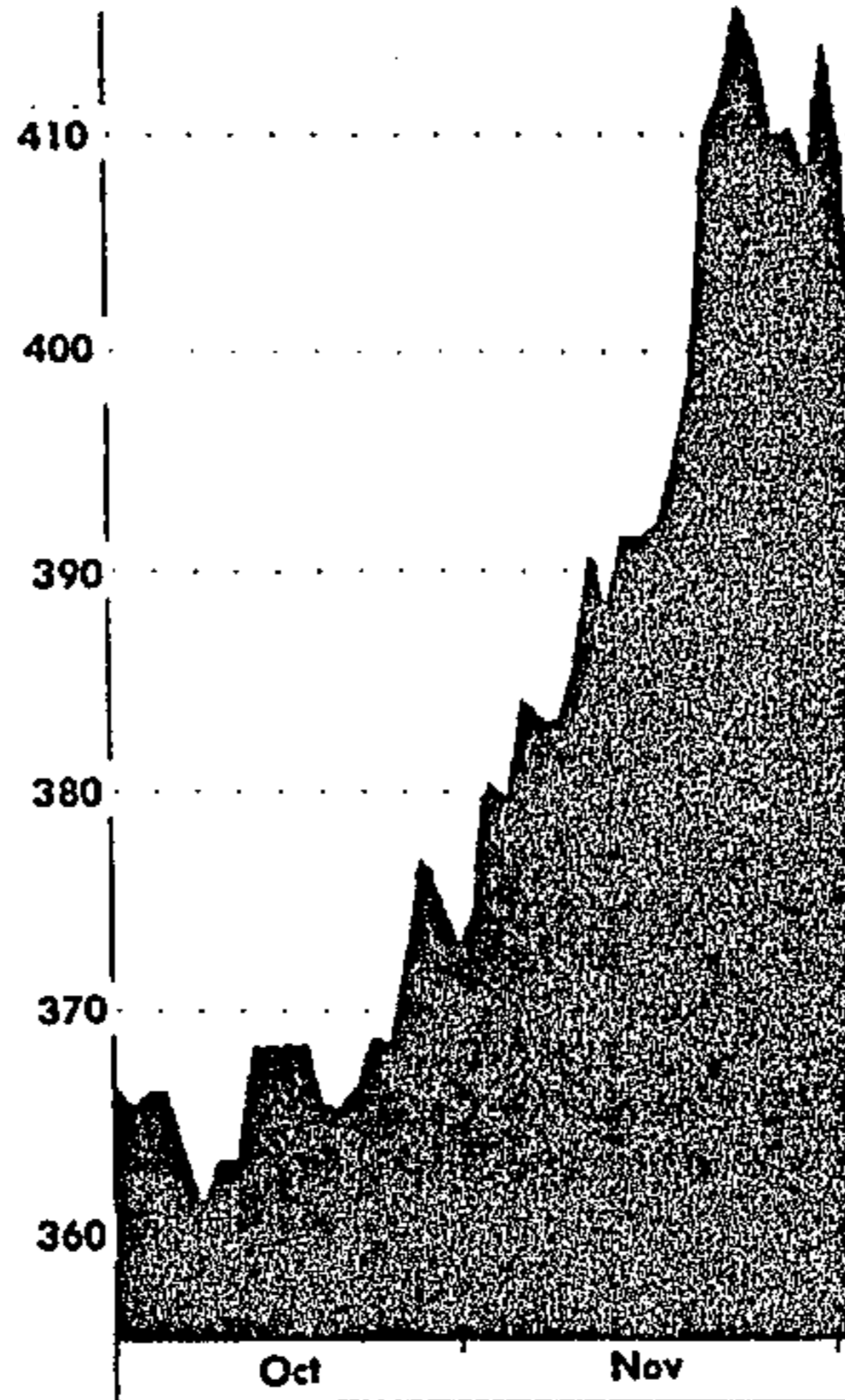
Cynics point out that even those fundis who in the past few weeks were forecasting \$320 are now talking about \$450 in the near future.

What has made them change their minds is that the Japanese are now known to have become strong buyers.

According to the *London Mining Journal*, "asset-rich Japanese investors have been in the forefront of the rush to buy".

Reasons for the rush, it says, citing the *Japan Economic Journal*, include fears about the implications of an overheating of political change in Europe and the after-effects of the October 13 share price plunge in New York.

Another factor is the ruling by the Ministry of Finance in October that Japan's 24 casualty insurance companies may hold up to three percent of their total assets in gold. In theory, this releases potential purchases of at least 300 tons of gold.



Gold price movement. Source: WEN

This ruling is expected to be extended to the life insurance industry, which would equate to a further potential gold demand of up to 1 800 tons.

However, Johannesburg brokers say that while the Japanese may be buyers, they are not buying at any price.

It is suspected that they were heavy buyers at \$410 and higher.

"But at around \$420 they got vertigo and started to bale out," a dealer said.

The upshot is that their buying is expected to keep gold firm at \$400 to \$410 (and higher if the dollar falls further against the yen), but they are not going to push the price up much above its present levels for the moment.

Nonetheless, local producers seem reasonably satisfied if gold holds at \$400, equal to R1 050 an ounce, for two reasons.

One is that it is R80 an ounce higher than the price just eight weeks ago.

Another is that the jewellery trade, which has been the mainstay of the gold market in recent years, apparently stopped buying when the price topped \$380.

Dealers say that if gold can hold above \$380, there must be a fairly strong investment demand for it.

Some of the background to the rise in November have become known. After it passed \$380 the buying was entirely professional: speculation or investment.

Middle East buyers joined in, while all the sellers, including, it is believed, South Africa, held back.

At \$405 the sellers started putting gold on the market. But the Japanese had become buyers by then and absorbed all the gold on offer. The sellers then withdrew and the price rose to \$415.

At that level gold was again offered to the market and quickly taken up. But then the Japanese stopped buying and the price started to retreat.

It can be seen that the Japanese are now a key factor in the market. As long as they are prepared to pay the yen equivalent of \$400, South Africans can have few causes for complaint.

Met Life

(79) *mail* 15/12/89

Weighing the choices

■ Risks and potential returns have to be very carefully assessed

So much for the correction in the gold markets. The reaction of gold shares on the JSE to last week's dip in the gold price gave the clearest indication yet of the extent to which bull fever has gripped investors. The gold price fell from US\$414/oz on December 1 to \$403/oz on December 5 — but the hopes of would-be bargain hunters must have been dashed by the resilience of the shares.

The JSE All Gold index dipped from 2 133 on December 4 to 2 084 on December 5 and then shrugged off bullion's weakness by rising steadily to 2 162 by December 8. An underlying feeling was that gold would recover — which it duly did early this week, returning to around \$414/oz on Monday. Gold shares have thus continued to dominate the daily JSE new-highs table, even though — as analysts continue to warn — the fundamentals hardly justify the strength in the shares.

Put it this way: investors seeing value at current share prices are assuming the gold price will move to about R1 200/oz and stay there for the next 12 months.

The problem is that, while the dollar gold

price has risen, the value of the rand has strengthened against the dollar along with it because the Reserve Bank is taking advantage of the better gold price to help curb inflation. A stronger rand reduces the imported element in the inflation rate. That has removed much of the benefit to the mines, which have to sell their gold to the Reserve Bank for payment in rands.

The rand price is currently about R1 070/oz, compared with the average of R1 004/oz for the September quarter. It has remained around R1 000/oz for the past 18 months, causing the present profit crunch on the mines as working costs, rising at up to 20%/year, bit into stagnant working revenues. So, with working costs rising by so much, the gold price has to improve to an average R1 200/oz over the next 12 months from R1 000/oz if the mines are simply to hold their ground.

However, in gold bull markets temporary anarchy is often the order of the day, with the fundamentals ignored. Since end-September the dollar gold price has improved 14% to \$414/oz (\$364/oz) while the rand

gold price has climbed only 7% though the JSE All Gold index has jumped 32% to 2 162.

Investors tempted into dabbling in these shares should bear in mind the differences between the various gold stocks: the fundamentals facing mines like Driefontein or Vaal Reefs are vastly different from those facing the Sub Nigels and Consolidated Modderfonteins of the industry.

JSE-listed gold mines can be divided into low, average and high-cost producers (see **table**). Low-cost mines are often referred to as quality mines, while high-cost producers are usually called marginal mines. The table, produced by broker Ed Hern, Rudolph, shows a fourth division for mines in full production for fewer than three years. These have not built up enough of a track record to be properly assessed. Most of these are marginals but the category includes mines like Joel and Oryx which should be average or low-cost producers once properly established.

Low-cost mines are the safest investments in gold mining because of the considerable

margin between their production costs and the ruling gold price. In assessing any mine's cost of production it is important to take account of both the current working cost and the cost of capital expenditure — money that has to be spent now on, for example, development tunnelling to ensure future production levels.

Low-cost mines are usually the highest grade producers, the exception being East Daggafontein, which derives income from a dump retreatment operation run by East Rand Gold and Uranium. The high grade maximises revenue per ton of ore mined and provides leeway in times of low gold prices, because these mines often have reserves available to increase temporarily their grade and so overcome higher production costs.

The traditional measure of cost efficiency in the mining industry has been the cost per ton of ore milled. Recent years have seen the emphasis switch to the cost of the gold produced. High-grade mines are the winners in this kind of ranking.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are the high-cost producers — or marginals — and these include the industry's lame ducks. These are mines whose cost of production is either below, or perilously close to, the ruling rand gold price.

Any drop in the gold price can rapidly plunge these mines into a loss — unlike the low-cost producers which have a much wider safety margin. The high-cost producers are also generally the lowest-grade mines and do not have the capability of increasing their grade in times of poor gold prices and so maintain profitability. One option they have is to cut capital expenditure to the bone — see Cons Modder and Grootvlei in the table — which helps in the short term.

However, this policy hurts in the long term because, without the necessary capex spent on opening new areas, the mine will start running out of ore reserves.

These producers are the most exposed in periods of falling or stagnating gold prices but they are often the greatest beneficiaries when the gold price is rising — they have a high leverage to the gold price. Essentially, any rise in gold has a proportionately greater effect on their earnings than on those of the higher-quality mines.

That accounts for the strength of marginals such as Cons Modder, whose price has risen from around 180c to 525c over the past month despite its poor track record in recent years.

The example frequently cited is Anglovaal marginal, Loraine. According to Ed Hern, Rudolph analyst Tom Dale, Loraine was the second-best performing gold share between August 1982 and August 1987, giving a total return on investment of 736% based on capital appreciation plus dividends declared. Over the same period Vaal Reefs gave a total return of 647%, Hartebeestfontein 533% and Driefontein 284%. The All Gold index rose by 369%.

However, Dale also points out that many of the 15 mines which beat the average

performance of the index over the period were low-cost producers in both 1982 and 1987. They included E T Cons, Elandsrand, Western Deep Levels, Kloof, Kinross, Vaal Reefs and Harties.

During the cost/revenue squeeze of the past 18 months analysts have advised clients to prefer the low-cost, quality gold mines which are in the best position to survive such adverse conditions.

Despite the turnaround in the gold market, most analysts continue to recommend these shares because of the risks involved with the marginal shares should the gold price drop or remain stable. A few have suggested limited exposure to some marginals such as Western Areas, Doornfontein and Venterspost.

Sooner or later the fundamentals affecting any mine will reassert themselves and the effects on the share price can be devastating. Cons Modder's price exceeded R20 before the roof fell in: operational results failed to match MD Loucas Pouroulis's bullish rhetoric and the share plunged to 125c before staging its recovery.

Western Areas, also in the top 15 during the last bull market, exceeded R30 before the full story emerged on the problems with its trackless mining operations — and the price collapsed to 335c. The mine's fundamentals remain poor and the current strength of the share, which is around 860c, appears related to its stake in JCI's potential new gold mine at South Deep.

Top performer in the last gold share bull market, East Daggafontein, gave a total return of 1 092% from August 1982 to August 1987 and maintained its position in the subsequent bear market. From August 1982 to end-December 1988 East

Dagga gave a total return of 620% compared with an average total return for the All Gold index of 144%. That was a result of fundamentals which changed dramatically for the better after the company's deal with Ergo over what became Ergo's Daggafontein division.

Another example of fundamentals changing for the better has been provided by Gen-

HOW THEY RATE

Risk rankings — cost of gold production

Sept 1989 Quarter				
Gold price \$/oz	367.43			
Gold price R/oz	1 004.83			
Exchange \$/R	0.3657			
Revenue R/kgm	32 305			
Gold price R/oz on 11/12/89	1 070.00			
Mine	Production Cost Sept 1989 quarter			Total costs R/oz
	\$/oz	R/oz	Capex R/oz	
Low cost producers				
East Dagga	160	438	0	438
Kloof	168	458	361	819
Driefontein	183	502	131	633
E T Consolidated	194	531	175	706
Southvaal	209	571	77	648
Kinross	214	584	102	686
Western Deeps	223	610	208	818
Beatrix	224	613	22	635
Unisel	225	614	82	696
Hartebeestfontein	231	633	25	658
Elandsrand	232	634	268	902
Deelkraal	234	640	224	864
Vaal Reefs	236	645	107	752
Winkelhaak	246	672	194	866
Average cost producers				
Ergo	293	802	98	900
Buffelsfontein	300	820	27	847
Freegold	300	821	90	911
West Wits	306	837	30	867
Village	307	839	137	976
High-cost producers				
Leslie	314	859	49	908
St Helena	314	860	33	893
Randfontein	316	863	142	1 005
Modderbee	318	871	0	871
Cons Modder	327	894	0	894
W R Consolidated	329	899	(-5)	894
Simmers	331	905	(-80)	825
S A Lands	337	920	0	920
Libanon	339	926	156	1 082
South Roodepoort	339	928	8	936
Bracken	344	940	38	978
Blyvoor	351	961	27	988
Stilfontein	353	964	0	964
Harmony	356	973	22	995
Aflease	358	979	128	1 107
Doornfontein	362	989	153	1 142
Grootvlei	367	1 003	0	1 003
ERPM	373	1 020	101	1 121
Venterspost	393	1 074	172	1 246
Lorraine	395	1 079	98	1 177
Durban Deep	407	1 113	27	1 140
Western Areas	430	1 177	49	1 226
Marievale	435	1 190	0	1 190
New mines in full production for less than three years				
Knights	216	590	46	636
Nigel	244	669	107	776
Gazgold	244	668	178	846
Vlakfontein	367	1 003	22	1 025
Cengold	382	1 044	0	1 044
Primrose	281	768	583	1 351
Sub Nigel	369	1 010	58	1 068
Osprey	351	960	210	1 170
Rand Leases	417	1 141	6	1 147
Eersteling	425	1 162	133	1 295

Source: Ed Hern, Rudolph

min, where management bit the bullet on its marginal producers during the revenue squeeze. Production was cut and workers laid off in moves aimed at re-establishing operational profitability. Mines like Leslie, Grootvlei and Stilfontein have been placed in strong positions to reap the full benefit of the current strength in the gold price.

Brendan Ryan

CAPE TOWN 18/12/84

Few racial clashes in 'open' areas

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Incidents of racial conflict in the tourism arena have been minimal since facilities such as beaches, hotels and restaurants were thrown open to blacks, a Durban-Westville University study has found.

The Domestic Tourism Research Unit report, urging whites to acclimatise themselves to the new experience of sharing facilities with blacks, concluded that it was not the ethnic group but the difference in class culture that affected tourist behaviour.

"Black tourists in the middle and upper economic brackets behave just like white tourists from the same economic background, but have little in common with black tourists who sleep on the ground next to their buses."

51 Day 21/12/89

Gold price and new reserves the key says Gencor

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS (79)

THE FUTURE of Gencor's LESLIE mine continued to depend on the gold price and the mine's ability to find new payable ore reserves, said chairman Gary Maude in the mine's latest annual report.

Current mining was from remnants in the old areas of the mine and an extension of its life would depend on developments in the Northern Block, the Witkleifontein prospect area and the "A" block, he said.

The restructuring of the mine had made it robust in the short term and production should continue for several years.

Maude said if the rand gold price rose substantially, mining in the western area could increase.

BRACKEN had only a very limited area for development and the potential for opening up and mining small blocks of ore was restricted.

At best the mine was expected to continue for the next few years at a reduced milling rate while maintaining its present recovery grade.

"It is essential that working costs be contained and that the mining of unpayable ore be minimised in order to ensure the continued profitable operation of the mine for as long as possible," he said.

KINROSS chairman Brian Gilbertson said tonnage milled and recovery grade at Kinross were expected to be maintained at 1989 levels.

The two declines were being sunk in the eastern area of No 1 shaft and northern area of No 2 shaft were expected to reach the next lower levels by December 1989 and March 1990 respectively. Stopping of the ore reserves would begin in the first and second quarters of 1990.

The actions taken to eliminate the mining of unpayable ore and to contain the cost per kilogram of gold had improved WINKELHAAK'S ability to weather a depressed rand gold price and take advantage of any upturn in the price Gilbertson said.

In current conditions, Gilbertson forecast recovery grade and gold production would be maintained or slightly improved in the current year.

Gilbertson said the tonnage milled at UNISEL should be maintained at present levels in the current year and a further slight increase in the yield was planned.

The rate of development would be kept at 1989 levels in order to strengthen the ore reserve position of the mine.

Evaluation of the Leader Reef was continuing.

Gold not the best bet ~~Standard~~ Standard

SA's policy makers should not rely on gold to generate the foreign exchange necessary to meet debt repayment next year.

In its December review the Standard Bank said uncertainty about the medium-term prospects for the metal suggested it would be unwise to expect a strong rise in the bullion price.

Instead, domestic demand would have to be tightly constrained with interest rates kept high for most of 1990 in order to curb imports and to stimulate exports at a time when the overall levels of global economic activity would be slower.

This had already resulted in a "modest decline" in commodity prices from the peaks attained in 1988.

"Fortunately, the regional composition of SA's non-gold exports may help to alleviate some of the otherwise adverse implications of such a slowdown for non-gold exports.

"While the US and the UK are important markets for SA exports, their relative importance is less than half that of

Business Day Reporter

exports to Japan, West Germany, Italy and Pacific Rim countries."

Efforts had to be made to build up a favourable balance in the current account of the balance of payments to meet foreign debt obligations relying on windfalls from gold sales.

Blom
2/1/89
Impact (79)

The bank said it was unclear whether the recent improvement in the gold price represented a sustainable new departure for gold as an investment asset.

"Although technical factors are supportive, the fundamentals for gold have yet to comply with a significant bullish gold price scenario."

The bank said it was expected that the impact of forward sales and gold loans in augmenting total bullion supply was unlikely to be as great in 1990 as it had been since early 1988. "But the high

real returns which can still be earned on financial assets in a global economic environment with relatively modest inflation levels will tend to detract from the allure of gold."

A bear factor in next year's gold market was the potentially destabilising influence of developments in the Soviet Union.

The bank said a restructuring of the Soviet economy was necessary for increased efficiency and the improved well-being of the people on which the success of glasnost seemed to depend.

Satisfying consumer demand for a wide range of goods not available in the Soviet Union would necessitate generating hard currency to finance increased imports.

The only sources of ready foreign exchange were borrowing and increased sales from the Soviet Union's large gold reserves.

"Any large-scale selling of Russian gold into the spot market would obviously act as an immediate price depressant," the review said.

JSE among top performers

SRK 23/12/89

By Neil Behrmann
LONDON — Defying the pessimists, the JSE was the third-best performing market in 1989.

In terms of the FT-Actuaries dollar-based index, it rose by 66 percent last year and was beaten by an emerging market, Mexico (an 86 percent increase), and by Austria (76 percent).

Debt-stricken Australia was the worst performer (three percent rise).

Next in line for the booby prize was Japan, with an increase of only four percent. At the beginning of 1989, experts were saying that Tokyo would be the best market by far.

Best performers after South Africa were Malaysia (up 57 percent), Singapore (44), Norway (37), France and Ireland (35), Germany (31) and Holland (26).

Wall Street rose 22 percent and London 16 percent.

In general, the cult of the equity was a winner. Enthusiasm which began at the beginning of the year paid off.

The performance of stock markets has been remarkable, considering the surge in interest rates this year. Fearful of inflation and worried about a recovery of the dollar for much of the year, most

central banks embarked on a tight money policy to support their currencies.

As a result, money market interest rates are in the high teens in South Africa, Australia and the UK, in double digits in Canada, France and Italy, and around eight percent in the US, West Germany and Switzerland.

Short-term interest rates are above long-term rates because markets expect inflation to fall.

Despite a projected slowdown in the world economy and some severe problems in key industries — investment banking and securities, property and construction, the retail and motor trades — share markets are around their all-time highs.

There are always special situations, but equities on average are generally fully or over-priced. The average dividend yield of the JSE is 3.7 percent, of Wall Street 3.3 percent, of Tokyo 0.5 percent, of Frankfurt two percent, of the UK 4.6 percent and of Canada 3.1 percent.

These low returns are a clear warning sign that equities could have a poor year for most of 1990.

Let's now take a look at this reporter's light-hearted predictions for the metal markets at the end of 1988, the year that al-

chemists turned base metals into gold.

In 1988, gold was the worst performer, tumbling 13 percent. Silver was second worst, sliding eight percent. Platinum, on the other hand, rose eight percent.

Base metals looked precious in 1988, with nickel surging by 106 percent and zinc by 80 percent, aluminium 30 percent, copper 20 percent and lead eight percent.

This was the second year running that they were top of the metals league tables. This was the metals forecast at the end of last year.

"Of the precious metals, gold should be the best performer.

"In the first half of the year, however, the supply situation, will dominate metals such as copper, nickel and zinc. Yet higher interest rates will ultimately reduce residential and office construction and sales of durable goods ranging from automobiles to refrigerators.

"There will be a time lag of six to nine months between any changes in economic activity and metals consumption.

"Yet speculators have become active in the base metals markets and if there are signs of falling economic activity, they will sell and prices could decline sharply.

Gold, however, could surprise its sceptics and shuffle from last place to be among the first three."

The prediction appears to be a perfect fluke over the year, but gold, in fact, was a poor performer until its recovery in the final quarter.

Not a single metal gained in the whole year, but base metals were by far the worst off.

In the end, gold was top of the list, with the lowest loss of one percent, followed by platinum (three percent), zinc (four percent) (tin (eight percent), silver (nine percent) lead (11 percent), aluminium (30 percent), nickel (50 percent) and copper (54 percent).

Considering that gold in dollar terms declined by one percent over the year and the rand gold price was flat, it is extraordinary that SA gold shares in dollars jumped by 72 percent this year.

Costs are rising and average dividend yields of gold shares are the lowest in two decades. Amber lights are flashing, potential risks are certainly outweighing chances of reward.

Looking into the mist, I would back that nifty market operator Sir James Goldsmith, who, reportedly, has almost all his funds in cash dollars and Deutschmarks. The first half of the year could

be problematical for equities and commodities. Yet, if there are severe reactions, equities might again offer reasonable value some time in the second half.

Platinum, good for the environment, could be top of the metals in 1990.

Bearish bullion dealers and buyers are almost a forgotten species, but this reporter disagrees and isn't betting on any significant rise in gold this year.

Speculative positions in gold and silver are extensive, so there could be an unexpected tumble early in the year. Despite pronounced dollar weakness, a revolution in Rumania and a US invasion of Panama, gold hardly responded in the second half of December.

A weak diamond market presents to poorer bullion fabrication in 1990. Production remains well in excess of demand and real interest rates are high.

Gold must rise to \$450 and remain above that level before it outperforms strong currencies which pay out a lot of interest.

Base metals could remain weak in the first half, but political and economic expansion in West and East Europe should help prices stage a recovery towards the end of 1990.

Gold steadies above \$400

28/12/89 Finance Staff (68) (79)
The gold price steadied at just over \$400 at the start of trading today after briefly falling below the crucial mark in New York yesterday. *STP*

Gold opened in Hong Kong today at \$401,55. In New York it hit a low of \$398,95 before closing at \$400,75.

On Friday the metal was trading at around \$413. Dealers ascribed the latest drop to a slight recovery in the US dollar.

Despite the \$7 drop in New York yesterday, dealers said, the outlook for gold was mostly upbeat. Traders attributed the fall to a thin market which exacerbated price movements.

Slumping silver prices also contributed to the weaker gold price.

The fall in the metal coupled with a firmer financial rand, which makes buying of shares and gilts by foreigners more expensive, depressed the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday.

The crucial all gold index was down to 2064 from Friday's 2104 close, pushing down the overall index by 40 points to 2948. A further sharp gain in the financial rand depressed prices on the JSE as foreigners remained net sellers.

The financial rand closed at around R3,51 to the dollar, over 4 percent up from Friday's close of R3,67.

The commercial rand also improved slightly against the dollar, closing at R2,54 yesterday.

● See Page 14.

Gold's price hinges on politics expert

UNSETTLED political developments could play an important role in the determination of the gold price over the next year, says Chamber of Mines economist Ivor Leibowitz.

"There is a growing awareness of the political and socio-economic difficulties that could emerge following developments in Eastern Europe," he says.

Leibowitz says that gold, in dollar terms, has reversed its two-year decline and has done all that is required in technical terms to confirm a new bull trend. It has broken the downtrend channel and 200-day moving average, with the 30-day moving average being above that of the 200.

He says, however, that a convincing improvement in the rand gold price has yet to follow the dollar gold price increase. He says also the slowdown in economic growth in SA which started in late 1988 is likely to persist through 1990, leading to a slowdown in import volumes.

"The strong current account balance, the weaker dollar and stronger gold price are likely to underpin the rand, with the foreign debt repayment commitments limiting the rise."

While he says the rand/gold price will continue to improve in 1990, Leibowitz expects it to improve at the same rate

as the dollar/gold price.

Gold shares listed on the JSE have risen in recent months, which Leibowitz feels reflects improved investor sentiment, despite the low earnings margins and the recent major rationalisation undertaken by the industry.

"The stock market tends to anticipate the future outlook for an industry and is currently indicating greatly improved profitability for the gold mines."

Earnings

The improvement in the outlook for the gold mining industry is not only attributable to the recent rise in the dollar/gold price, but also to the fact that the industry has taken major steps to improve efficiency and control working costs, Leibowitz says.

He believes, too, that the introduction of the first phase of the proposed lower mining tax rate, following the Marais Committee report on mining taxation, will also improve the earnings of the gold producers.

New investment will be encouraged further by the abolition of ring fencing that would enable profitable mines to invest in areas that are non-contiguous, Leibowitz says. — Sapa.

Gold shares wilt as financial rand strengthens

shw 29/12/89
701

By Derek Tommey

Good news for South Africa is turning out to be bad news for holders of gold shares.

The good news is that overseas investors, mainly in Europe, have begun to invest large sums of money in South African and Escom loan stock and also in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

This renewed confidence is reflected in the increased demand for the financial rand which has led to it strengthening by 14 percent in the past four weeks from R4,01 to R3,515 to the dollar.

This has resulted in the financial rand's discount to the commercial rand dropping significantly.

The financial rand discount is regarded by many people as a measure of foreign confidence in South Africa.

When the discount is large it means that foreigners are selling their South African investments at far below their intrinsic value — which can happen when they are concerned about the country's future and want to get at least some of their money out.

On the other hand, when the discount shrinks it means that foreigners are demanding a price for their South African assets which is closer to their true value and is an indication of greater confidence in the country.

Discount

Early in 1987, at the time when South Africa was hit by unrest, the financial rand discount rose to 53,3 percent. This meant that foreigners had to take less than half of what their South African assets were worth if they wanted to sell them.

At the end of 1987 the discount had fallen to 38,1 percent and to 37,9 percent at the end of last year. At the end of October the discount was 34,4 percent. This week the discount fell to just above 28 percent.

However, the bad news is that a firmer financial rand results in a drop in share prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The South African price of a share quoted in London is the London price converted to finan-

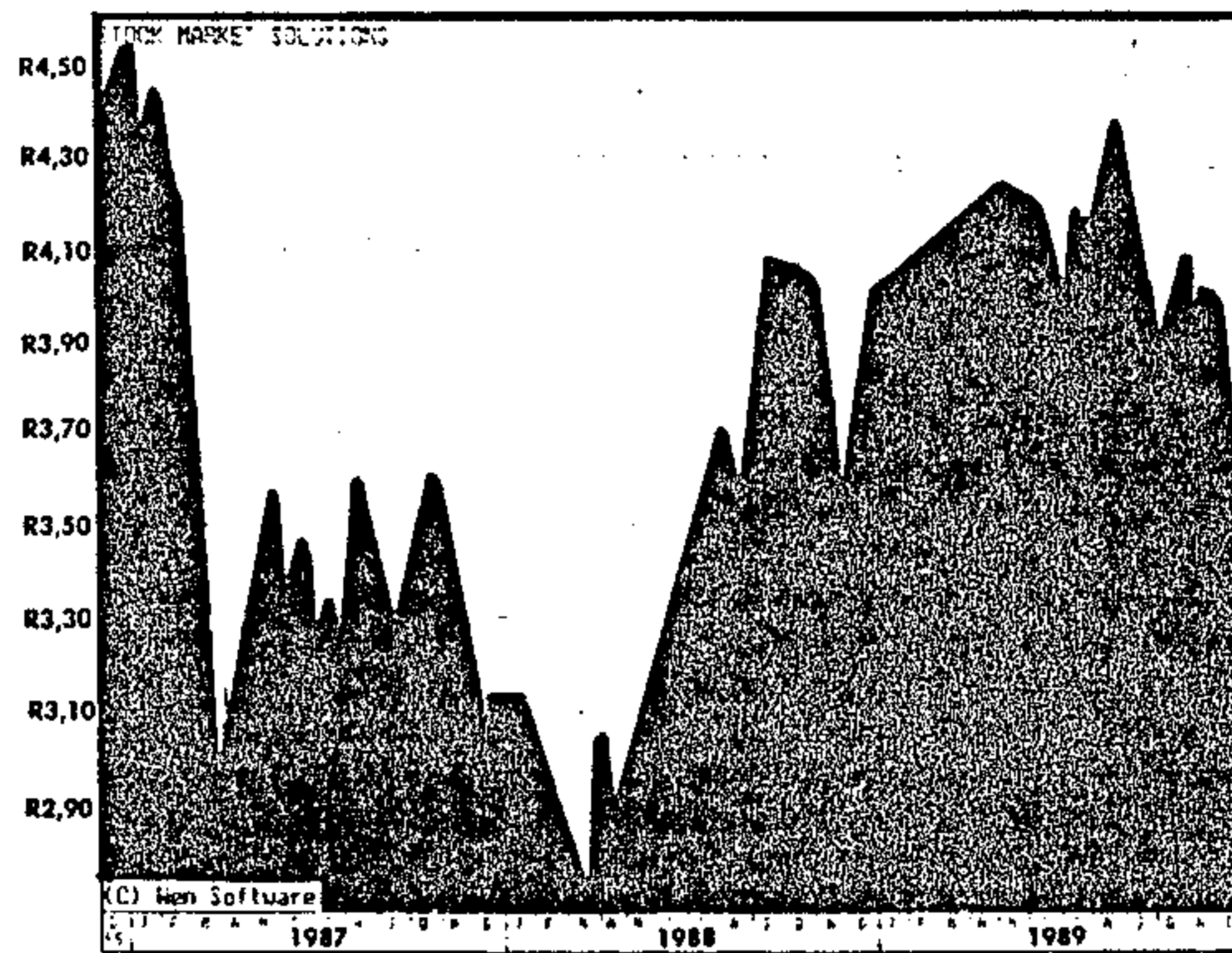


Chart shows what the dollar costs in financial rands.

cial rands.

When a share is priced in London at \$10 and the financial rand rate is R4 to the dollar, the JSE price of the share is R40. If the financial rand rate is R4,40 to the dollar, the JSE price will be R44.

But if the financial rand rate falls to R3,51 to the dollar, as it did this week, then the JSE price will be only R35,10.

Dealers in Johannesburg said much would depend on the gold price in the coming months. This would determine the level of the commercial rand and to some extent foreign investment interest in

South Africa.

However, a number said they would not be surprised if the financial rand discount fell to around 22 percent. One reason was the the South African debt "under the net" was being traded at a discount of between 21 percent and 22 percent.

A dealer remarked that if foreigners were prepared to buy South African debt on this basis, there seems no reason why they should not buy other South African assets on the same basis as well.

If the financial rand discount

was to drop to 22 percent it would result in the financial rand dropping to around R3,20 to the dollar at the present rand dollar exchange rate.

And in falling from R3,51 to R3,21 the financial rand could bring down gold share prices by another 10 percent.

However, this drop in gold share prices on the JSE is not a certainty. There are other factors that could offset the effect of a stronger financial rand.

One is a higher gold price. This would increase gold mining profits and lead to a rise in the London and Johannesburg share prices.

A second is a willingness by foreign investors, in the light of the improving political climate, to accept a lower return on South African shares.

This would also lead to an increase in the price of gold shares in London and Johannesburg. This has already happened to some extent.

Since the beginning of November the yields on South African shares traded in London has fallen by a third. However, these yields still have a long way to go before they are as low as those on Australian and American gold shares.

So South African gold shares should remain in demand regardless of any further strengthening in the financial rand and in the long run lead to a firmer gold share market.

Gold dips below \$400

Finance Staff

The gold price fell below the crucial \$400 mark in London for the first time since mid-November yesterday, but analysts remain optimistic on future price movements of the metal.

Gold was fixed yesterday afternoon at \$398,60 in London, over \$7 down from Wednesday's close. It also broke through the \$400 mark in New York on Thursday and in Hong Kong today, where gold opened at \$399,50.

However, dealers and economists said yesterday that both in terms of technical evaluation and fundamentals the metal was still in a bull trend.

Dealers in New York said that the outlook for gold was mostly upbeat and traders attributed the fall to a thin market which exacerbated price movements.

The performance of other precious metals also contributed to the weaker gold price. Silver in particular fell sharply, while the platinum price dipped below the \$500 level in London yesterday.

Chamber of Mines economist, Ivor Leibowitz, also believes that the bull run will continue.

"There is a growing awareness of the political and socio-economic difficulties that could emerge for gold following developments in Eastern Europe," he told Sapa.

Mr Leibowitz said that gold, in dollar terms, has reversed its two-year decline and has done all that is required in technical terms to confirm a new bull trend. It has broken the downtrend channel and the 200-day moving average, with the 30-day moving average being above the 200-day moving average. Star 29/12/86

While the rand gold price will continue to improve in 1990, Mr Leibowitz does not expect it to improve at the same rate as the dollar gold price.

Gold shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange have risen in recent months which, Mr Leibowitz feels, reflects improved investor sentiment despite the low earnings margins and the recent major rationalisation undertaken by the industry.

"The stock market tends to anticipate the future outlook for an industry and is currently indicating greatly improved profitability for the gold mines."

Gold hangs on at \$400 level

MERVYN HARRIS

79

GOLD was precariously clinging to the crucial \$400 level on global bullion markets yesterday but bullish sentiment kept share prices on an even keel on the JSE.

The metal cracked the key psychological and technical support level to be fixed below \$400 for the first time in five weeks in London yesterday afternoon but rebounded to close at \$401.

Dealers emphasised the abnormality of the year-end market and said they expected gold to hold above resistance at \$398 and bounce back in the new year.

They said renewed strength on world stock markets and easier US interest rates were weighing on gold. Sentiment was also influenced by continued sharp falls in silver which, dealers said, often leads downturns, although it lags in rallies.

Silver closed 22c lower at \$5.19, representing a 41c decline from Tuesday's close, while platinum shadowed the easier tone of the other two precious metals and fell to a six week low of \$492 before finding some support to close \$10 lower at \$497.50.

A slight nervousness was apparent on the JSE but with little stock coming out of the market, the all gold index eased only 11 points to 2 053.

However, a filtering through of firmness in De Beers on Wall Street, and strength in selected industrial and mining financial leaders enabled the overall index to gain 11 points to 2 959.

Prices of currency-linked stocks were also helped by the firmand reversing its sharp upward trend. The currency weakened 2c to R2,5350 to the dollar.

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1990

SEPT. — DEC.

Clase's schools plans widely rejected

CAH + TWP
11/19/90
80

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE reaction of Peninsula headmasters and teachers to Mr Piet Clase's open schools models yesterday ranged from outright condemnation to guarded criticism.

Some would voice their strongest criticism off the record only for fear of damaging career prospects.

Rondebosch Boys' High School (which is oversubscribed) deputy headmaster Mr Tony Ryan said he felt that very few ordinary public schools would choose the option of "going private" with the resultant drop to 45% of operating costs. All racial admissions criteria should be dropped, he added.

Other senior teachers said progressive schools wishing to go non-racial would have to "work very hard" to meet the new criteria.

Many fully subscribed public schools would take several years to include any significant number of black pupils, they said.

They doubted if any parent bodies would obtain 90% in favour of going fully non-racial.

Dr Deon Louw, headmaster of Camps Bay High (fully subscribed), said his school could accept additional pupils who were "non-white" if they applied and the

To page 3

From page 1

parent community "so wished".

A 1986 survey of his parent body on the concept of non-racialism had shown "overwhelming support", but he doubted if the impending survey would draw the same or greater support.

"The sooner we get the guidelines and do this survey — the better — for practical reasons," he added.

Mr Rodney Mazinter, chairman of the Open Schools Association which has 78 member schools countrywide (most in the Western Cape), reserved full comment until he had studied the "full consequences" of Mr Clase's statement.

However, his association believed an open education policy, permitting free choice, was the "only morally defensible path for true education".

All headmasters canvassed said they thought the survey and practical arrangements could be completed before next year.

A spokesman for the Western Cape region of the Democratic Party youth, Mr Colin Douglas, said the percentages were unacceptable and would allow a "bigoted minority to block the weight of a clear majority".

"Mr Clase's principle that open schools must give preference to white pupils is simply racist," he added.

CAH
11/19/90
80

He is alleged to have beaten her so badly that she the man, and had surrounded herself with private 1 ten or a letter to a miva

Schools Disasters?

CNA-714 15
11/9/90
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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday moved to restrict the opening of white state schools next year to an absolute minimum — by setting tough criteria and disincentives for deviations from apartheid education.

Any white school wanting to admit pupils of other races will require 90% of parents in a minimum 80% poll to sanction the move.

Announcing three additional models providing for multiracial schooling in the white education system, the Minister of Education, Mr Piet Clase, outlined a series of penalties and hurdles for white schools to go the integration route.

A Cape Town headmaster yesterday described the 90% figure as "a real disaster".

"The minister is courting disaster — he is restricting what is inevitable anyway. Why not give us that chance to get going early?" he asked.

Another headmaster, Mr Nugent Field of Cape Town High School, said a "distinct majority" of parents had preferred opening the school in a 1986 survey, but it was "nowhere near even 70%".

He said the new survey could return even lower percentages, which would mean the school would remain "closed". As Cape Town High had only a 50% enrolment, the only future was a continuing drop in

white pupil numbers and resultant serious economic implications, he said.

The Dp's education spokesman, Mr Roger Burrows, said the government was "trying to make it almost impossible" for white schools to open and represented an "almost total entrenchment of 'whites only' schools."

"Under this scheme only a minuscule white schools will be opened next year." Mr Clase was being obstructionist and President De Klerk should fire him as he was "completely out of tune with the attitudes" of the NP as reflected by the State President.

But the CP's education spokesman, Mr Andrew Gerber, described the models as "a transparent political fraud" aimed at preparing whites for the eventual complete integration of schools.

He vowed the CP would mobilise parent committees at schools to resist the government's plans "to destroy own affairs education".

Mr Gerber said the assurance that parents could insist on keeping their schools as own affairs institutions was false, because once the new system came into operation, even in a few schools it would eventually affect all white schools.

Announcing the criteria for possible opening of white state schools, Mr Clase noted that even if open schools were able to meet the overwhelming approval of parents in an opinion poll, he would still retain the right to veto their efforts to achieve non-racial education for their children.

"(U) the minister will naturally take other factors,

alternative provision of schooling, into account."

In addition, no school would have to undertake an opinion poll and the present racially based school system would remain in operation for communities that were satisfied with the system.

Parents will also have to pay up to R2 520 per child per year for the privilege of having their children attend racially mixed schools.

The additional models for white state schools announced by Mr Clase were:

• A private school model established after the closing of the ordinary public school which would, like existing private schools, be subsidised with 45% of the operating costs.

Under this model, which could come into operation 'during the course of' next year, parents would (on present estimates) have to contribute about R2 250 per pupil per year.

• An ordinary public school which would determine its own admissions policy "within the provisions of the constitution" outlined above.

Under this model, which could be implemented from January 1 next year, the school community would not have to bear any additional financial burden.

• An ordinary public school which is declared a state-aided school and where the state pays staff salaries — about 75% of operating costs.

This model, which would come on stream "during the course of" 1991, would cost parents about an extra R900 per pupil per year.

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS 1990

'Black spots' leave legacy of misery

"Awakening on Friday morning, 20 June 1913, the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth."

The words were penned by a black diarist named Sol Plaatje in 1916. They have been resurrected by researchers at the Urban Foundation delving into the origins of the racial segregation laws that split South African society apart for generations.

No doubt in 1916 they achieved little more than to cause a few sensitive readers to brush away a tear and sigh in resignation.

Today, the Urban Foundation hopes the echo of despair will cause shock waves that will galvanise action to sweep the statute book clean of apartheid land laws and launch the vast rural landscape into a brand new era.

It reprints the words in a document that spells out the urgent need for a land reform programme of huge dimensions — with abolition of the infamous Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 as a first priority.

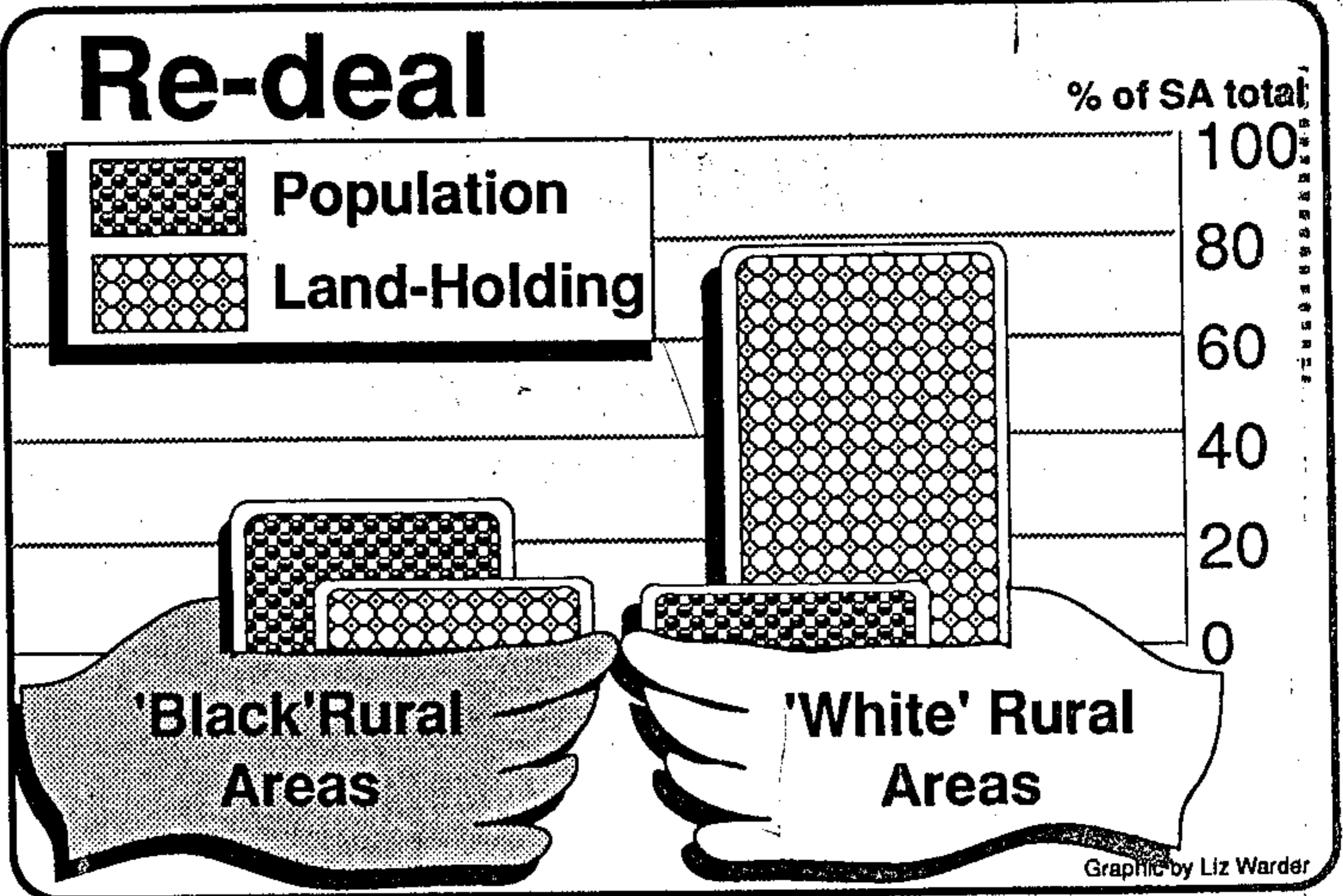
Though Mr Plaatje was stunned by the implications of the legislation which was unfolded 77 years ago, there were few contemporaries who could have forecast the scale of the tragedies that were in store.

Many of the worst tragedies stemmed from the introduction of the legal term "black spot" — the definition for land acquired by black families before the 1913 Land Act but now lying inside what had become "white" areas.

It even includes land owned by church or mission stations leased to individual blacks.

Believe it or not, no fewer than 3,5 million blacks have been uprooted by forced removals under the "black spot" laws that the Urban Foundation demands must be abolished at last.

One of the more notorious recent examples of "black spot" removals — usually aimed at forcing families into so-called homelands — was Mogopa near Ventersdorp. Here, an entire community was uprooted from reasonable agricultural land and dumped at Pachsdraai, a



barren settlement 150 km away on the Bophuthstawana border.

The Urban Foundation researchers uncovered a number of measures used by the authorities to coerce them to move — demolition of houses, schools, churches and clinics; the removal of water pumps; the refusal to pay pensions.

In the courts, the Appellate Division ruled the removal was unlawful. But the Government, say the researchers, still refuses to allow the families back.

Broader picture

On an even broader canvas, the Urban Foundation has sketched a fuller picture of trends that it finds disturbing about the poor quality of life on the rural areas:

- In 1980 the average population density of the black homelands was 67 persons per square kilometre, compared with 16 elsewhere in the country. Its projections forecast the figure will double to 130 by the year 2000.

- Only about 11 percent of South Africa's land area is suitable for arable or horticultural production — and 73 percent of it is situated in "white areas".

- More than four in every five homeland households receive incomes below the minimum living level or basic subsistence income required for an average family. The average in 1985 was R198,50 a month, against the R365,93 subsistence level for black families in Johannesburg.

- The increase in gross domestic product per capita in the homelands is reported by the Development Bank of Southern Bank to be among the lowest in the world.

- At a count taken in 1983, the average incomes of black rural workers was R25 a month — falling to R12 a month for workers on white farms.

- As many as 20 percent of all black children in black rural and white farm areas do not attend school.

Its report underlines the extreme poverty that haunts rural families.

Though there are predictions that even a huge rural development programme will not reverse the exodus to the metropolitan urban centres. In fact the black rural population will grow by 4 million to about 15,3 million inside the next 10 years.

The Urban Foundation has considered the attitude of white farmers, too, of course, as the dismantling of black/white divisions of rural land comes on to the agenda.

"Research carried out on behalf of the Private Sector Council indicates that opposition among existing commercial farmers to the opening of the present 'white' rural areas to all farmers is often based more on fears of ensuing farming malpractices than on personal race prejudice," it finds.

Investigation

"In particular, it is unlikely that the poor farming practices often observed in the homelands will be transferred to commercial farming ... because few individuals able to purchase going commercial farms would be likely to allow expensive assets to depreciate through misuse."

The foundation also recommends deeper investigation of Zimbabwe's experience with "willing buyer, willing seller" approaches to any transfers.

It cautions about changing any land tenure laws until various rights are securely in place.

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

PREDOMINANTLY black political parties and organisations yesterday dismissed the government's latest plans to partially open certain white schools as "piecemeal tinkering" with a racist system that would have little effect in practice.

The plan, which falls well short of the recommendations of the government-appointed De Lange Commission in 1981, was unveiled by the Minister of Education, Mr Piet Clase, this week.

The De Lange report recommended that there should be a single ministry of education and that parents, pupils and school councils should have freedom of choice in educational matters.

The President of the New Unity Movement, Mr R O Dudley, said "the hurdles that Mr Clase is setting up for entry into white schools are so high that you would have to be an Olympic jumper to succeed".

He said only a handful of black parents would be able to make use of the new system because of the exorbitant cost involved in sending their children to private

Black no to 'racist' schools deal

CMT TINKIS
12/9/90

schools.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee said that Mr Clase, "through his absurd 'trimodular' open schools formula, has essentially given the power to racist white parents to deny a decent education to thousands of black pupils".

NECC education co-ordinator Mr Gareth Rossiter said that when measured against the huge backlogs in black schools, Mr Clase's action amounted to perpetuating white privilege.

"Mr Clase is out of touch with the new South Africa we are all trying to build and the extent of the crisis in education in South Africa. He must resign."

ANC spokesperson Ms Gill Marcus dismissed the new system and insisted that all schools should be open to people of all races.

Azapo publicity secretary Mr Strini Moodley dismissed the new system as an "entrenchment of racism".

Sapa reports that Mr Moodley told a press conference in Johannesburg: "That it is black students who should go to white schools and not the reverse is enough to demonstrate whose interests the status quo is continuing to serve, while blacks have no choice to exercise."

"One educational system indoctrinates whites, the other subjugates blacks. And there is no way in which migration of black pupils to white schools will help solve the malady."

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said the government's latest models for education did not take into account his party's repeated calls for one educational system for all.

He said "piecemeal tinkering" at this stage of the country's history was unacceptable to his party and to thinking South Africans.

International Sun Building 'Shonous' Ltd.

Lifting the Group Areas Act – the pros and cons

Star 13/9/90 80

The removal of the Group Areas Act will normalise conditions in the residential property market and initially result in a slight rise in house prices as the demand increases, property experts believe.

Estate agents expect a growth in the home-building industry, but warn of a decrease in flat rentals and overcrowding — leading to slum conditions — if sub-letting occurred.

Property economists Erwin Rode and Antoinette Rode recently published a report based on trends in the US, Zimbabwe and Namibia in which they set out the scenario for South Africa when the Group Areas Act is scrapped.

They concluded that:

- An "invasion" by people of colour in traditional white areas would initially have a negative effect on the residential environment and prices. The situation would stabilise depending on the socio-economic class that inhabited the area.

- Whites would tolerate invasion by other racial groups up to a point, then major white flight would occur.

- The higher socio-economic areas would be least affected by the invasion process, as the incidence of people of colour buying in such areas would be small and widely dispersed.

- The areas most susceptible to invasion were those close to the metropolitan core, such as high-density areas already prone to urban decay, and where most accommodation was rented.

"Present grey areas such as Hillbrow will start expanding. Thereafter the whole greying process accelerates and there is the danger of high-density areas such as Hillbrow and the Johannesburg CBD turning into slums," Mr Rode said.

The Group Areas Act has artificially raised residential property prices in so-called grey areas. **Municipal Reporter LOUISE BURGERS** reports on the effects of scrapping the Act in Johannesburg.

The director of the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said the lifting of the Group Areas Act would result in a chain effect.

"Black people will buy in areas where they feel comfortable and which have already



Professor Schlemmer

become established, such as Kelvin, Houghton, Yeoville, Observatory and Bez Valley.

"Overpriced areas such as Melville and Norwood will remain the least affected by integration and become a white refuge."

Professor Schlemmer believes that where there was sub-letting, there could be a decrease in house and flat rentals. Overcrowding occurred when

landlords sub-let to make a profit instead of upgrading the property, he said. This was likely to occur in areas such as Bertrams, Judiths Paarl and Jeppe.

Mr Rode said the home-building industry would experience a slight boost around the metropolitan cores, as people of colour would be moved in and displaced the whites who, in turn, would move to the fringes, such as Midrand, in a fanning-out process.

National Association of Home Builders executive director Johan Grotsius agrees that the removal of the Group Areas Act and the creation of free settlement areas would encourage growth in the industry.

"The removal of the restrictions of the Group Areas Act will stimulate the industry, as there will be a free choice of developing areas. The scrapping of the Act will cut red tape in selecting land."

JH Isaacs executive chairman Les Weil said the scrapping of the Act would normalise the property market as there would be a greater spread of the demand for houses.

"But the scrapping of the Act will not have a major effect on the increase of house prices, given the state of the economy and bond rates," he said.

Aida Geffen, chairman and managing director of Aida Holdings, pointed out that the wealth of the black man had to improve so that more people could own houses.

"The affordability factor is very important. The average black person can only afford houses worth about R30 000 and there are no houses for under R60 000 going in white areas. The average sale price of a house is R113 000."

Nationalise the laws not the land

W/May 20/19/80
15/1/80 (40)

AND reform? "Nationalise!" urges African National Congress constitutional expert Albie Sachs. Nationalise not the land itself but the law that governs land occupation and use, and strip this law of the notions of race privilege and sovereignty.

Existing land Acts should be replaced with a 'property law' which embraces human rights principles, argues ANC constitutional expert Albie Sachs.

BY JO-ANNE COLLINGE

reigny is to be got out of the way and the real question of how the land should be owned and worked reached, nationalisation of land law is necessary.

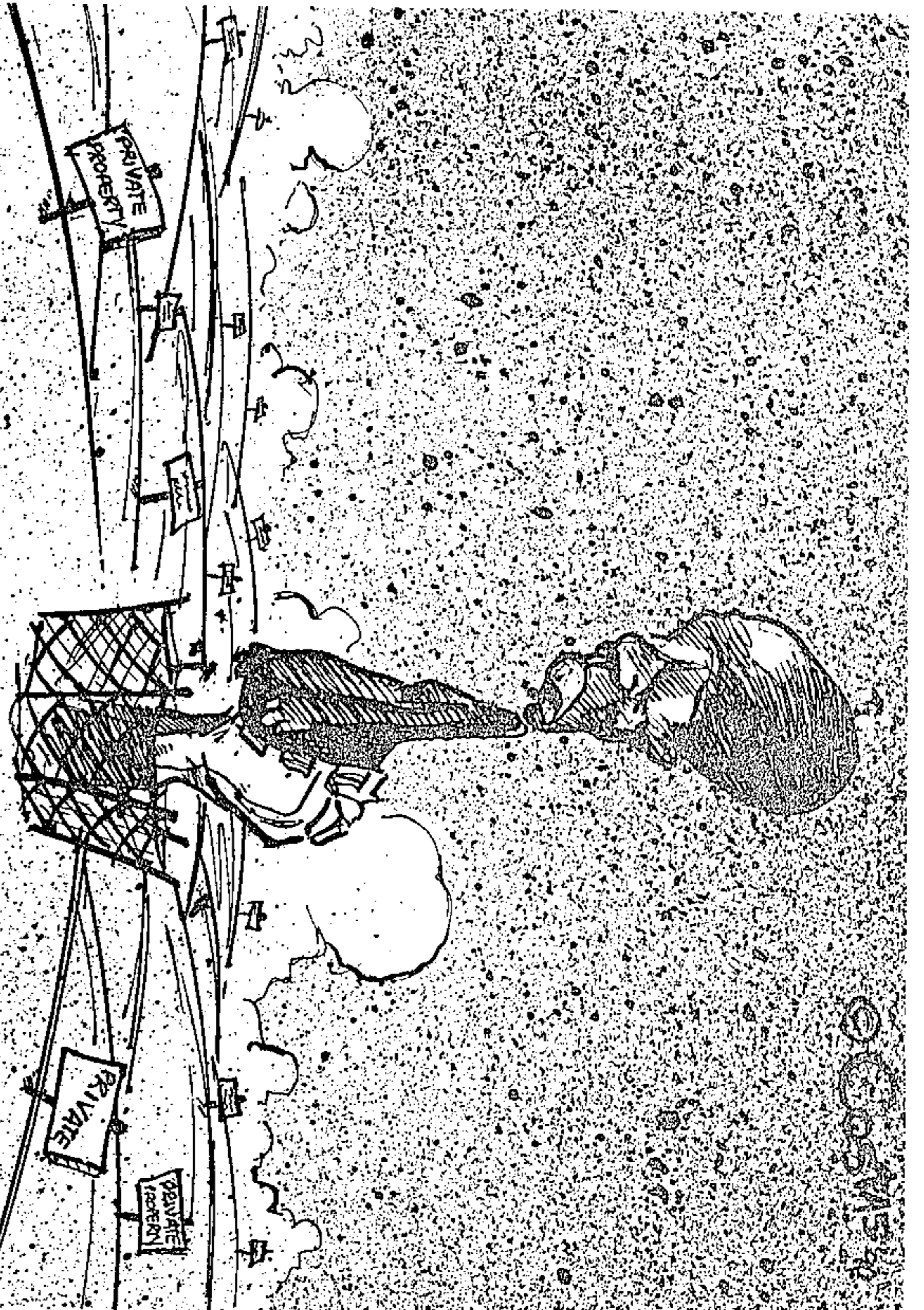
What he refers to is a law which goes infinitely further than abolishing racial land restrictions, such as the Land Act and the Group Areas Act. It is a code of law which reaches beyond the "hard legalism" of English law and embraces a humane concept of rights, embraced in a Bill of Rights.

"The whole question of property as a human right has been turned inside out in South Africa. The issue is presented as though the one fundamental human right in relation to property is the right not to have your title deed impugned. All other aspects, your right to a home, to security, to independence, are ignored if you do not possess the title deed."

In sum, says Sachs, "In South Africa, property law is completely out of tune with human rights principles. In fact far from property law being one of the foundations of human rights, it is one of the bastions of rightlessness."

He pleads that "all those most directly connected with the land should be given the chance to participate actively in the processes so that those who are seriously committed to maintaining good farming, whatever their background, have the chance to make their contribution."

Of the enduring social values entrenched in the notion of property, Sachs



singles out for special examination the notion of freedom to contract in relation to property — and demonstrates how apartheid has perverted this.

"The principal objective of the Land Act was to prevent blacks from entering into contracts of sale or lease. Contracts which blacks have solemnly made with white landowners, such as sharecropping arrangements or agreements for labour tenancy — tenacious attempts under conditions of unequal bargaining power to establish continuing legal connection with the land — were later deliberately and directly undermined by successive apartheid statutes."

The same government which did all this, now seeing a possible threat to white-owned property, invoked the virtues of respecting vested property rights and the "ritual" processes of the "free" market.

This paradox is but one aspect of the illegitimacy of the present land-holding pattern — and the basic challenge at this time, argues Sachs, is legitimisation of

land-holding, not one of collectivisation or parcelisation.

"Security, independence, the binding nature of contracts and continuity of rights — this is what black farmers are demanding. The issue they are raising is not whether to have large traditionally organised communal farms, or modern-type co-operatives, or small family farms, but whether to acknowledge their concrete and usurped rights to property."

The issue is to delve beyond the title deeds and to look at the historical and present claims people have to the land in terms of abiding values, in terms of contracts ruptured by apartheid.

"Where shared values exist and a shared commitment to and involvement with a particular piece of land exists, there is no reason in principle why the law should not be adapted so as to cater for and protect such shared interests."

Share-cropping and labour tenancy were in the past examples of such shared

arrangements — albeit a very unequal sharing.

The mechanism which Sachs — along with others — advocates, is the establishment of a Land Court which would mediate contending rights for ownership, and occupancy, make awards in these terms and rule on compensation for parties with lesser claims.

The fundamental question, Sachs observes, will be to set up criteria which the Land Court will use when adjudicating claims. And although self-interest might blur the vision of farmers in attempts to elicit criteria from them, "it is not impossible to conceive of farmers agreeing to a kind of compact which corresponds to the realities of a country in transition, seeks to minimise unnecessary disruption, gives everybody something and is consistent with widely accepted values in relation to property."

Factors such as birthright, occupation, productive use of the land, inheritance and title — both ancient and current — could be weighed in the balance.

"Thus, in a case where a white farmer, born and bred on the farm and dedicated to its development, is awarded full title, black claimants would receive compensation which could take the form of other land or of financial support for the acquisition of land."

Where black farmers — perhaps labour tenants for generations — were awarded a farm over the claim of the white title holder, the latter would be compensated.

The finiteness of land (which unlike votes cannot be extended in accordance with demand) and the intensity of feeling (in many cases) that both the owners and the dispossessed feel for the land makes imperative an answer which avoids the recreation of a cycle of dispossession.

"The sharing of the land," observes Sachs, "as in the case of true sharing of the country or of power, is not essentially a spatial or quantitative matter, an issue of quotas, but a question of values and interests."

Clase flunks his own test



Mr Piet Clase

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

MR Piet Clase, the white Minister of Education, has failed his own schools test.

Mr Clase has failed in five successive elections to achieve the type of mandate he is demanding from white parents before he will consider opening their children's schools to other races.

Mr Clase announced this week that he would not allow any white schools to be opened unless such a move was sanctioned in an opinion poll by a minimum of 72% of all parents or guardians eligible to vote — and a poll of at least 80% was achieved.

This means that in an 80% poll, 90% of those participating would

have to vote in favour of opening a school to all races.

However, Mr Clase has himself been unable to meet these stringent approval criteria during general elections in his Virginia constituency since he became MP for the area way back in 1974.

In the tightly fought September 1989 election the highest ever percentage poll was achieved in the Virginia constituency — 70,6%.

But Mr Clase, who won the election by a mere 47 votes, was still only able to capture the ballots of 33,4% of those eligible to vote.

When Mr Clase first won the Virginia seat in 1974, the percentage poll was 61,9, in 1977 it was 63,9, in 1981 57,9 and in 1987 62,5.

Some of Mr Clase's colleagues, including Mr F W de Klerk and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, have also been unable to achieve the vote levels he is now seeking from parents.

In the 1989 general election, seats in the House of Assembly achieved an average percentage poll of 69,7, the House of Delegates 23,7 and the House of Representatives 20,1.

Mr Clase has indicated that should parents achieve the high levels of participation and support he is insisting on, he would still retain the right of veto.

Who said broadening of democracy was going to be easy?

● Black no to 'racist' schools deal — Page 7

Syfyets Cape Times

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Finger tip-off

AMSTERDAM. — A burglar left behind more than his fingerprints when he tried to break

Urban Foundation unveils rural plan

CAPE TOWN 12/9/90 80

By BARRY STREEK

A R3-BILLION rural land redistribution plan, with the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act, the Land Act and the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, was released yesterday by the Urban Foundation.

It said the racially divided system of rural development could not continue into the future and rural towns and facilities would have to be "de-racialised".

The plan, "Rural development: Towards a New Framework", which was published yesterday, calls for the immediate removal of the last vestiges of apartheid legislation to provide black, coloured and Asian South Africans access to white-owned rural land.

The foundation proposed this re-allocation of land be financed from an annual R330-million financial injection from the state and R1,7bn from private funding, spread over four years.

However, to protect black and coloured-owned land tracts, it said interim laws should be introduced to exclude whites from buying land in black and coloured regions.

The foundation's research was undertaken by the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, and was based on more than 30 research papers.

It warned that "many people who have been dispossessed of their land or land rights due to racial laws believe they still have rightful claims to such lands in terms of more universal legal principles".

"These are claims that will have to be seriously ad-

dressed in a post-apartheid rural development policy."

The report outlined "land hunger" among black communities, both for communal grazing land and residential needs for millions of people "who have been denied access to land in the greater part of South Africa".

Both equity and efficiency required equal access to resources and opportunities in terms of the law.

Rural towns would have to be "deracialised", including schools, local government and infrastructures alike.

"Underutilised resources left by the net outflow of whites from many towns create ready opportunities for others to take residence and to expand their activities.

"In particular, small towns could play an important role as secondary educational cen-

tres for rural households of all races."

The need to enhance access to quality schooling in rural areas was a priority for legislative change, as was the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

The vast majority of blacks in rural regions lived at subsistence level.

New legislation should therefore be introduced to provide equal rights to the rural farm workers, with legal and labour rights similar to those of urban workers, equal opportunities to own or lease land, equal access to integrated educational facilities and equal access to the entire infrastructure, the report said.

● The government's decentralisation policies, which are costing taxpayers more than R800m a year, should be terminated as a matter of urgency, the Foundation said.

'Open' schools move slammed

CAT
TCS
13/9/80
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SOME of the conditions for open schools imposed by the Minister of Education, Mr Piet Clase, were unreasonable and would make even an attempt at a move towards non-racial education "virtually unattainable".

This was said yesterday by Mr Rodney Mazinter, chairman of the Open Schools Association which has 78 state schools as members, most of the them in the Western Cape.

Mr Mazinter said the timing of the announcement and the "relatively complicated voting procedure" had diminished the hope some schools had entertained of adopting a non-racial admissions policy from the beginning of 1991.

He said Mr Clase's proposed models were still within the framework of a racially based constitution.

An open education policy which permitted free choice was the "only morally defensible path for true education in this country", he added.

No decision on 'small farmer' route

Finance may curb land development

Sowetan 11/8/90

80

STATE President Mr FW de Klerk announced recently that the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts would have to be replaced - possibly as soon as next year.

However, any land reform would have to acknowledge the principles of free enterprise, security of tenure and vested property rights. Deputy Finance Minister Dr Org Marais said yesterday.

Marais was speaking in Durban at the 26th annual convention of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

He said unproductive restrictions should be removed from the legislation to enable business people of all races to be on an equal footing to run their businesses.

The abolition of the Influx Control Act had brought freedom of movement to millions of blacks and when the Black Communities Development Act 4 of 1984 was amended, restrictions preventing a black person

SOWETAN Correspondent

from owning property had been removed.

However, the Land Acts prohibit blacks from holding land outside certain "scheduled" and "released" areas.

The Group Areas Act was also still in force, but the establishment of free trade areas in many white central business districts had eased economic entry for black businesses.

Most industrial areas were open to all South Africans, Marais said.

Even if formerly white farming land became available, blacks might still not have access as finance could prove to be a problem.

However, there was no specific provision which restricted the Land Bank from making funds available, he added.

Another issue which had to be considered was whether South Africa should opt for the "small farmer route".

Marais said that Dr Simon Brand of the Development Bank of

Southern Africa had recently noted that if better access to land for everyone were to be achieved, complete deregulation or free subdivision in certain areas would have to be considered.

Asking for privatisation to be promoted,

Marais said the State should be replaced with informal and private organisations in many areas.

Black economic emp-

owerment was closely linked to access of ownership of assets, Marais said.

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CMT-1478 (10)
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'Open land' plan by UDF

JOHANNESBURG. — The Transvaal branch of the UDF is to launch its "open land" campaign today encouraging homeless people to occupy open spaces as squatters.

Announced in July, the campaign was confirmed by the UDF publicity secretary for Southern Transvaal, Mr Ronny Mamoepa, yesterday.

Arrangements for squatters to occupy open spaces were being finalised. — Sapa

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SAPOA to tackle land issue in a 'new' SA

2/CLARUS 9/8/90 (circled) 80 339

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Business Staff

A MAJOR convention of property developers is to be held in Cape Town this month to "tackle head on" the looming land issues of the "new" South Africa.

The South African Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) — on which all leading property owners, developers and professional people in the industry are represented — plans to use its 1990 annual convention to air traditional as well as crucial property issues, such as urbanisation and the Group Areas Act, in the light of recent political reforms.

Rapid changes

Mr Nick Harris, chairman of Sapoa, said that like many others Sapoa had been caught up by the rapid changes in South Africa.

"To overtake them we had to look forward and introduce speakers who would look to the future South Africa and how it would impinge on property. We have focused on many issues that have been sidelined in the past."

The convention agenda includes an address by Dr Ervin Galantay, professor of urban planning at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne who is an international authority on urbanisation and world metropolitan trends.

A post Group Areas debate will be staged and included on the panel will be Ermelo Conservative Party MP Advocate M Mentz and Professor Brian Kantor, director of UCT's School of Economics.

Also on the agenda are comprehensive sessions on residential development for black communities and marketing free enterprise in the face of widespread belief that "capitalism equals apartheid", said Mr Harris.

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis will address the convention on the property developer's role in the development of a new South Africa.

Broader social-political issues will be covered by selected high profile speakers including Dr Beyers Naude, John Kane-Berman of the Institute of Race Relations and Advocate L Pienaar, former administrator of South West Africa/Namibia.

The convention will be held at the Cape Sun Hotel from August 21 to 23. For further details contact Brian Kirchmann, executive director of Sapoa at (011) 8804703.

Ownership of land a big issue

FOR ANC

W/L
4/8/90
By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus
Political Correspondent

BATTLE lines are being drawn for a huge political and constitutional wrangle over the explosive issue of land-ownership rights.

A research project completed at the University of Stellenbosch shows this will be one of the crunch issues in government reform moves and future constitutional negotiations.

A top African National Congress source said the land question is the main issue for the ANC in future constitutional negotiations. The ANC's minimum requirement before land ownership reform can start is the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and the Group Areas Act.

The central issue on which organisations across the political spectrum are now preparing their positions is that of land re-distribution and growing demands for the scrapping of apartheid laws designed largely for white ownership and control of land in both rural and urban areas.

Meanwhile resistance to land reform is rapidly building up among conservative groupings, especially in the Transvaal, while black political organisations like the ANC and its allies are demanding the opening of land ownership and occupation — in effect, the entire property market — to everybody.

Farmers divided


Moves by organised agriculture this week showed that white farmers are deeply divided on the issue.

The Stellenbosch investigation, conducted by Professor Julius Jeppe, head of the university's department of development administration, shows that the land issue has high political priority among all groups, including white farmers and black political organisations.

Professor Jeppe's findings also include:

- With the exception of white conservative groupings, there is general consensus that all legislation controlling land ownership and occupation on a racial basis must be scrapped;
- Land ownership reform should be subject to continuing agricultural production for food provision and exports;
- The main argument among blacks for land ownership reform is that the government has an obligation to rectify past injustices;
- There is a strong difference of opinion between the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) on the land issue. One of the PAC's main arguments is that white settlers robbed Africans of their land.
- Viewpoints of coloureds and Indians are largely the same as those of blacks;
- White conservative groupings, including the Conservative Party, are adamant that land must continue to be distributed on a racial basis "as the basis of a future white fatherland".

The concern of white farmers over the issue is reflected in a move by the South African Agricultural Union to request a "summit meeting" in Pre-



Tempers flare at Free State farm congress

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Tempers flared at the Free State Agricultural Union's congress here yesterday in argument about the politicisation of the congress.

Immediately after Mr Izak Cronje delivered his presidential address, Mr Faan Malherbe of Dealesville, a member of the oil seeds committee, tried to introduce a motion expressing the congress's dissatisfaction with a questionnaire that the union had sent to members about land ownership and its use by all races.

He was supported by Mr Izak Minnaar, chairman of Dealesville Farmers' Union, sporting a large firearm on his left hip. Mr Minnaar demanded an immediate debate on the motion.

Mr Cronje, with the support of the congress, ruled that the matter could be raised during the afternoon when a motion for resolution on the subject of land ownership was discussed.

In the afternoon Mr Minnaar said the questionnaire that was sent to farmers had resulted in "the greatest scandal in the Free State Agricultural Union". Only about one-third had been returned, and the remainder of the farmers did not "want to waste 21 cents on a stamp".

Mr Minnaar said there should be a referendum. Mr Cronje had earlier explained that the questionnaire had been drawn up in such a way that the respondents would indicate whether the status quo should be retained, whether, if it was not maintained, they would still be able to live with it, or whether there was total rejection of the proposed opening up of land for possession by all races.

He suggested that as the responses had already been conveyed to the South African Agricultural Union, which had responded, the matter of the questionnaire should be considered finalised.

This was eventually accepted by the delegates. — Sapa

Labour will ask FW
to scrap Areas Act

W (Mant) 10/8 - 12/8/90
By ELSABE WESSELS

THE Labour Party will demand the immediate scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act when they meet State President FW de Klerk and Constitutional Minister Gerrit Viljoen today, Labour Party spokesman Peter Hendrickse said yesterday.

Hendrickse said the Labour Party delegation would be led by its leader Allan Hendrickse, who yesterday met with De Klerk to discuss the violent conflict between LP and ANC factions in Port Elizabeth.

Half can't praat an official taal

FORTY-three percent of South Africans cannot speak either English or Afrikaans, according to Human Sciences Research Council researcher Dr Gerard Schuring.

Although English and Afrikaans were the most popular spoken languages, he said, they would not be sufficient to solve the communication problem.

He said in 1980 only 7,5 percent of all Asians, whites and coloured people could speak an African language. Dr Schuring said African languages should therefore have a place in a new language policy. Star 11/8/90 (80)

Preferences

Dr Schuring said a countrywide investigation into preferences for the different languages as an official language had still not been done, but certain conclusions could be drawn from the census results.

Drawing from available statistics, he said, between 37 and 50 percent of the population preferred English, 18 to 27 percent preferred Afrikaans and between 23 and 45 percent of the population preferred an African language.

Dr Schuring said it appeared that official policy would have to cater for all languages, while the country's population groups should be encouraged to learn other languages.

— Sapa.

The face of justice is white

Star 14/8/90

Many black and coloured people feel strong animosity towards the criminal justice system.

The Director-General of the Department of Justice, in a recent report, concedes that a situation has arisen where the community no longer regards as criminals those who have fallen foul of the law.

One of the major problems contributing to the unhappy situation is to be found in the statistics relating to the employment, promotion and education practices operating within the Department of Justice.

In 1988, of the departmental professional establishment of 2 537, 2 409 were white. Now, of the professional establishment of 2 588, 2 411 are white. This represents a non-racial improvement of about 1 percent.

In 1988, all 144 Regional Court magistrates were white. Today there is absolutely no change in that situation.

In 1988, all 144 Regional Court magistrates were white. Today there is no change at all in that situation.

In 1988 there were four coloured magistrates. In 1989 this figure was reduced to three, despite the fact that the total number of magistrates increased by 39.

What is worse is that most magistrates of colour, Indians in particular, were and are used almost exclusively in ethnic courts such as Chatsworth, Verulam, Stanger and the like, and are thus prevented from playing any real role in the broader administration of justice.

Magistrates of colour seldom, if ever, preside in trials involving white accused.

In 1988, of the 956 Regional and Magistrate's Court prosecutors, 847 or 88 percent were white. In 1989, of the 994 prosecutors 871 or 87,5 percent were white.

The profile of the legal training which is sponsored by the department and which prepares the way for the advancement of staff is no better.



The legitimacy of the administration of justice in South Africa has been questioned both inside and outside Parliament. Most recently ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela declared that the judiciary had no legitimacy because over the years it had enforced apartheid laws. **DAVID DALLING, the Democratic Party MP for Sandton,** looks at the issue.

In 1988 the percentage of whites being afforded this advantage rose to 76 percent.

In regard to the judiciary, not one non-white Silk was appointed an acting judge during 1989, let alone to the Bench on a permanent basis.

'What is worse is that most magistrates of colour, Indians in particular, were and are used almost exclusively in ethnic courts such as Chatsworth, Verulam, Stanger and the like, and are thus prevented from playing any real role in the broader administration of justice.'

To add insult to injury, a highly respected Senior Counsel who is not white, recently accepted an acting appointment to the Bench of newly independent Namibia.

I would like to quote the following final statistic. Looking at the overall establishment of the Department of Justice it is illuminating to see that the top seven grades of salary scale stretching downwards from R165 000 per annum to R38 000 per annum are commanded by 2 252

whites, seven coloureds, 14 Indians and only four black South Africans.

It is not enough for the Minister of Justice to wring his hands and say his department is colour-blind but that he is battling to find suitable candidates within the coloured, Indian or black communities to join his department.

The Minister of Justice should make it his task actively to promote recruitment. The Minister should be sponsoring legal education programmes in these communities.

He should inform, by every means possible, the schools, universities and colleges that he is looking for scholars and students of colour to undertake permanent careers in his department.

He should encourage community involvement in the administration of justice, using among other tools all available employment and training opportunities.

It would seem to me that the Government is not taking this question seriously.

In virtually every section of the Department of Justice, the situation has either not changed at all or it has deteriorated.

The prosecutors are white, the magistrates and judges are white, the people who are being trained to become prosecutors are white, and the people who are being trained to become magistrates are white.

The only role that the vast majority of black, coloured and Indian South Africans play is to be the accused or the sentenced persons.

The face of justice in South Africa is a white face.

This is not to criticise the thousands of judicial officers presently doing fine work.

This is a political criticism of the Government and the Minister of Justice who have shown a lack of foresight and effort needed to meet the challenges of the future.

I wonder if the Minister of Justice really believes that the new South Africa will tolerate the courts and justice administration being as illy white as they are today. It will surely not.

It is better to make a genuine effort to recruit, train, adapt and prepare for tomorrow and to do this now, rather than to wait for a new

'It is better to make a genuine effort to recruit, train, adapt and prepare for tomorrow and to do this now, rather than to wait for a new Government to produce a policy of crash Africanisation which could well lower the standards of justice to which we aspire.'

Government to produce a policy of crash Africanisation which could well lower the standards of justice to which we aspire.

Surely, the system of justice operating in the country should be a reflection of the norms and standards prevailing in our country, and the people controlling it should mirror our South African community as a whole?

This is an issue which the Government cannot afford to ignore for yet another year.

Agrarian reform is needed for future SA

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THERE can scarcely be a democrat who does not believe that the exploitative Land Act of 1913 should be abolished. But some fear little would result other than the loss of land by the poor in the bantustans.

For example, coloured farmers in the Cape have not been subject to the Land Act but many communities have steadily lost land due to urban migration. Most black US farmers who were settled on 40-acre farms during the New Deal, subsequently sold their land and went to the northern factories. So if the Land Act goes, what little remains of black ownership in the rural economy could go with it.

Fortunately, there is another scenario, often given lurid expression by conservative farmers. This is the "verswarking van die platteland" — the title of a tendentious government commission of 1959. In some areas, black farmers are raising their output, challenging the predominance of white farming, despite the forces ranged against them.

Reduce apartheid

In Bophuthatswana some entirely self-made farmers harvest 1 000 t of maize a year. White farmers, at least, are under no illusions about the potential for black farming to expand. Recently white farmers used their collective powers to torpedo a Development Bank plan to enable black farmers to participate on an equal footing in the grain marketing system.

One thing is clear: no-one knows what eventual result the scrapping of the Land Act will bring. What can be done to ensure that its scrapping reduces apartheid, rather than expands it?

After the Group Areas Act, the abolition of the Land Act is a major priority of reform. P G MOLL, a specialist student of the subject, argues that land reform will not be enough. It will be necessary to remove the myriad other constraints on black farming.

A critical step is to abolish the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, No. 70 of 1970, which forbids the fragmentation of land into units which, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, are "uneconomical". This paternalistically prevents farmers from starting small and growing large, and would hold back the progress of energetic but capital-poor black farmers.

'20s' methods

Another barrier to black empowerment is the pattern of government spending. Black people pay sales and income taxes, but these sums almost entirely bypass the hundreds of thousands of black farmers and end up as subsidies in the pockets of the 60 000 white farmers.

State resources should rather be concentrated on achieving distributional goals — viz facilitating the expansion of the black farming sector.

It should not be forgotten that the present pattern of agricultural spending is both inefficient and inequitable. By reorienting the pro-



More land reform is not enough if South Africa is to tackle the myriad constraints on black farming.

grammes both efficiency and equity gains can be made. At one and the same time, our food could become cheaper, more black people could enter farming, and the market could weed out ineffectual white farmers who are better suited for assembly-line work.

Black economic empowerment could be accelerated by using some of the methods employed in the '20s to aid the "poor whites". Of these, one of the most successful was the Contributory Purchase Scheme. Settlers who could show they possessed working capital could buy land with a government subsidy of 80%. The scheme avoided adverse selection of fly-by-night operators by requiring evidence of financial capability.

an insult to the new South Africa's national sovereignty. The present government acknowledges no such rein on its powers (especially not in pursuance of apartheid!) — it appropriates and pays the market price plus a percentage. It may be prudent for the future government to assure farmers compensation will be market-related to retain a favourable investment environment.

Recoup fears

After all, the land costs are only a part of an agrarian reform programme. In well-organised programmes, the land costs are perhaps a third of total costs. The costs of infrastructure, training, working capital, equipment and housing are substantial. It is not land, but these development costs, that limit agrarian reform.

Indeed, it will be essential to retain the productive core of "white" agriculture. With only half-a-dozen other countries in the world, South Africa shares the distinction of being a net food exporter. If farmers came to expect widespread or arbitrary expropriation, they would fear their annual investments in fertiliser, insecticide and seed could not be recouped, and they would therefore not make them. After one missed season the country would have to import millions of tons of maize or wheat. If the government assured farmers that its direct redistribution schemes would extend only to certain sectors and regions, these harmful disinvestment effects would not follow.

Targeted help

In any case, substantial expropriation would be unnecessary if the government took away white farming's financial swaddling clothes. Inefficient white farmers would leave the industry at a sufficient pace to keep the state well supplied with rela-

tively cheap land for some time to come.

To get an idea of the orders of magnitude involved, I consulted financial data on a large number of settlement programmes: assorted World Bank projects, the Italian and Zimbabwean land reforms, Israeli settlement (1950s), and the USA New Deal settlement. The costs per family ranged from US\$500 (Zimbabwe) to \$40 000 (World Bank). If the government spent the entire 1989/90 Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing budget of R300 m on a relatively inexpensive Zimbabwe-type scheme, only 15 000 families would be helped.

Despite the crudity of these figures, they illustrate the potential for direct settlement by government agencies is limited — not because of high land costs but because of high infrastructural, training and capital costs. In South Africa, as has been the case in Zimbabwe, the major avenue for redistribution within agriculture will probably be through judicious and targeted help to individuals and cooperatives who will lead agricultural renewal through their own efforts.

The Land Act must go. But mere land reform is not enough. Agrarian reform is needed. The programme outlined above is radical because it strikes at the root of the problem: the myriad constraints on black farming. It would transfigure the agricultural landscape by reshaping state spending, revising land ownership laws and, culturally, by converting the orientation of government from inefficient mollycoddling of a 60 000 minority to efficient and equitable growth for the majority. Dr Moll, formerly of UCT, is currently a visiting scholar at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. His D.Phil thesis at Oxford dealt with land reform.]



belongs to a Higher Authority."

Lancaster House

If this institutional barrier could be swept away, and if the new farmers could be supplied with some minimal infrastructural and marketing arrangements, the black farming sector may well flourish, as it did in Kenya and Zimbabwe after independence. In fact, most economists now agree that the major agricultural improvement in Zimbabwe came from economic renewal in the areas already occupied by black smallholders.

The future government will also be under pressure to provide directly for land settlement. The most crying need will be for reparations for farmers who have recently been dispossessed and forcibly removed. In view of these urgent needs, it is crucial that the future government should not be hobbled by "willing buyer, willing seller" restrictions. At Zimbabwe's Lancaster House it was agreed that the new government could buy land only if white farmers were willing to sell, or if compensation was paid in foreign currency. Such a requirement would be

PRETORIA. — The United Democratic Front agreed to reconsider its campaign for the occupation of unused land by squatters after a meeting here yesterday with Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs Mr Hernus Kriel.

The co-president of the UDF, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, said after the meeting she would return to her organisation and discuss the possibility of reconsidering the squatting campaign.

She said yesterday's meeting had been historic in that the land question was being addressed at last.

At the meeting the

UDF to *Call units 17/8/90* 'rethink' *80* its land struggle

government gave the assurance squatter shacks would not be demolished and the forced removal of communities would not take place without prior consultation with the communities concerned.

The talks were called after the UDF a few weeks ago proposed a campaign for the occupation of unused land.

Mr Kriel suggested that a joint working group be formed to look into the exchange of information between the department and the UDF. Ways of community participation in the identification and allocation of land could also be explored, he said.

Both delegations agreed that the meeting took place in a friendly and positive manner. Regular future meetings were envisaged. — Sapa

The hunger for land

press 19/8/90
80

AZAPO sees land as a commodity available to all Azanians. It belongs to all the people and not to individuals.

Personal ownership is only acceptable where it is used for building homes, not for profiteering.

Land distribution as an economic strategy must be given new meaning and placed in the right context.

This "meaning" lies outside the capitalist notion of land being an exploitable commodity at the expense of human needs and life itself.

If it is used for exploitative purposes, it shall be expropriated and returned to the State.

People who contribute to the economy of the country must be allowed to build their homes without having to pay for land.

When it is used for the creation of wealth, certain conditions will have to be met. For instance, persons may have access to a site for business reasons, but will have to pay rent to a national treasury.

It is clear that because land is the primary means of production, it belongs to the people and cannot become the property of individuals.

The obvious question is: what happens to land which is presently occupied? Leadership will have to work out a mechanism by which redistribution and appropriation can be executed in an orderly fashion.

Above all, black people have become alienated from the land. For black people, land is no more than a hovel in which you sleep or a place at which you work for starvation wages.

Many people have argued that blacks did not use their initiative and that wealth created in this society was a result of white efforts.

The argument is fallacious. Whites used the labour of black people to earn their security, privilege and power. They convinced themselves blacks were inferior, lazy and came to this country at the same time as they did.

But whites realise that if they confront historical reality, they will have no legitimate claim to the land.

Legislation on the statute books today is testimony to the notion of racism, or apartheid.

Some people argue about democracy. White society has no right to talk about democracy. It has never understood or respected democracy. It practices racism with a fervour akin to the Nazis under Hitler.

Today no person can debate democracy without calling for the total redistribution of the land and wealth of this country.

White society controls 87 percent of

Black political organisations have made it abundantly clear that land will be the central issue in post-apartheid South Africa. The National Land Committee has fired the debate's first salvo at the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce's annual conference in Durban recently by stating blacks will not have enough money to buy land unless there is a programme to redress historical wrongs which have led to this state of affairs. At the meeting, Azanian People's Organisation publicity secretary STRINI MOODLEY pointed to the anomaly of white control over a massive 87 percent of the land in this hard-hitting speech.

the land. If we are to talk about its redistribution as an economic strategy for the future, then we must first come to terms with the reality that 87 percent of South Africa must be included in this redistribution.

Racism has led blacks to believe they have an inferior claim to the land. They see themselves as searching for unoccupied areas while, in their heart of hearts, they desire to occupy the land on which white people live and work.

In other words, they see the mansions and secretly believe they have a right to them.

Consequently, racism has distorted the value of land. It has made it a private thing - a thing which can be exploited for profit. This country bears all the scars of colonialism.

Black people are landless and have been forced to accept a culture of labour - producing the wealth of this

country.

Land did not bear wealth automatically. Somebody had to work it and white people needed to create reasons to turn blacks into a faceless labour force.

The process of colonisation came in three phases. First, the defeat of black people and therefore conquest of the land.

Second, the creation of justifications for exploiting blacks as cheap labour. Third, the introduction of legislation which made blacks landless.

The blood, sweat and tears of black people labouring on their own land for the profit of white society over the last 320 years is a vital factor in appreciating the struggle.

A major element of the struggle is the fight to free land from the clutches of white society and place it back in the hands of the oppressed and exploited majority.

We are not only talking about returning land to an indigenous people. We are talking about freeing it from a society that has taken it illegally. We are talking about ensuring it does not become the basis for exploitation.

Land must become what it is - a resource which ensures the equal development of the whole society.

What centuries of oppression and exploitation have done to black people is to deny them the ability to see themselves as complete human beings. They have been dehumanised violently and psychologically.

Black people are made to feel like foreigners in the land of their birth. Politically, economically, socially and culturally they have been turned into slaves through racist policies.

There are certain realities we have to come to terms with. Land distribution will have to be radical if it is to constructively and adequately address the problems facing the vast majority.

We regard the liberation of black people as a priority. In that context, the liberation of land is a primary objective.

Technical details of how the distribution of land shall be implemented will have to be worked out in finer detail by the government in power at the time.

Land must be returned to its original function. It must provide shelter and a base for productivity.

4/1/80 19/8/90

Land a burning issue - NLC

By ZB MOLEFE

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk has often said private property and free enterprise should be the cornerstone of a new South Africa, says the National Land Committee.

"Yet no one has answered the question of how black people who lost their land, their livestock, their capital and their homes through forced removal and eviction will be able to compete in a free market," it adds.

The extent of black impoverishment through apartheid "means they (blacks) will not afford to buy land or farm it effectively unless there is a programme of redressing historical wrongs and compensating people for these losses", says the NLC in its latest publication *Land Update*.

The publication said to open a free market in land, before questions of its affordability are answered, would cause wide-scale property speculation - and increase land prices.

It said the government remained silent on what it intended in place of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, adding a free

market approach "applied blandly" to the land question would have devastating consequences for the rural poor.

But, it said, future government policy would probably do away with the racial character of land ownership.

The NLC - formerly the National Committee Against Removals - predicted a bleak future for blacks should land fall under the government's free market plans.

"Unless the new policy addresses the dispossession which apartheid has brought about, landlessness and poverty will continue to plague the poorest of our country ... and the land question will remain a burning, unresolved issue."

People who needed land most - or depended on it for their livelihood - did not have the substantial capital needed to buy land at current market rates, it said, citing the "Coloured" reserves of Namaqualand and the northern Cape where the House of Representatives has adopted a policy of privatising communal land.

This has been fiercely resisted by the predominantly semi-nomadic farming communities in the area.

"Privatisation means surveyed plots are to be sold to individual owners who will acquire exclusive holding to a portion of the land.

"For the poor majority of farmers in the area, privatisation brings the prospect of losing access not only to residential land, but also to grazing land.

"Towards the end of May this year the government was preparing to sell a number of state-held farms in the western Transvaal - some of which previously belonged to black freehold communities who were forcibly moved to the bantustans.

The government planned to sell the farms to white farmers before it could abolish the Land Acts, the NLC claimed.

On May 20 this year Transvaal representatives from 28 rural areas called for "a moratorium on the sale of all state-owned land until a process of negotiation between the government, local communities and their political representatives can work out a way in which historical wrongs can be redressed - and landless people supported in their attempt to gain land", said the NLC.

Party to form home guard units 'to counter disorder'

Star 20/8/90



Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party decided at the weekend to form "home guard" units around the country for whites to protect themselves against the rising lawlessness in the country.

Debate

CP law and order spokesman Moolman Mentz told the CP Transvaal Congress in Pretoria on Saturday that an announcement on the formation of the units would be made shortly.

Mr Mentz was speak-

ing during debate on a resolution calling for such home guards to be formed.

Another resolution debated under the heading law and order expressed concern about the lawlessness and disorder in the country and said that if the situation did not improve, "people will make their own arrangements to protect themselves and that problems which can ensue from this decision will be placed directly on the Government's account."

Another related resolution warned the Government to stop black protest marches through

white areas immediately.

During debate on a resolution calling on the police to act strongly against ANC "economic sabotage", Wonderboom MP Koos Botha suggested that employers should send their black workers home on unpaid leave as soon as a black consumer boycott started.

The congress also decided to investigate the possibility of setting up a whites-only blood transfusion service and blood bank to avoid whites being infected with Aids from black blood donors.

This land: mine, yours or ours?

Star 20/8/90 (80)

What is going to happen to land use and occupation in the new South Africa?

How can the demands for land redistribution be addressed? How can existing commercial agriculture be made more cost-efficient? How is rural development to be conceived? What does the future hold for both white and black farmers?

These are some of the questions which the Five Freedoms Forum panel on land will tackle during the organisation's conference on August 24 to August 26. Speakers drawn from the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the African National Congress as well as from white and black farmers, will consider the issue of "Redistribution with Growth: Options for Land and Agriculture".

Wars have started over the occupation and control of land. And in South Africa, emotions run perhaps deeper on the issue of land reform than on any other aspect of the post-apartheid policy debate.

Government reforms are proceeding apace, laying parameters on restructuring well ahead of the negotiation table's deliberations. The days of the "independent" and "self-governing" bantustans are numbered; the Group Areas Act is crumbling; and local level negotiations around local government are opening unexpected

The legacy of apartheid has left land policy something of a minefield for planners of the future, writes **SUE LUND**, of The Five Freedoms Forum.

possibilities in many areas.

Now, the repeal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts is imminent. These Acts have centrally patterned the geographic, economic and social distortions of grand apartheid, which set aside 87 percent of land for white use and 13 percent for black.

But what will replace the Land Acts? Is their repeal enough to correct the decades of dispossession, forced removals, expropriation and bantustan incorporation to which black rural dwellers have been subjected?

An investigation of the Surplus People Project estimated that between 1960 and 1983, 3.5 million people were forcibly removed off white-designed land into densely populated, poor quality bantustan land by government decree. The injustice has, somehow, to be redressed. It demands a new legal framework on land rights within which land claims can be adjudicated and security of tenure guaranteed.

Is the repeal of the Land Acts going to encourage a wave of sustainable agricultural initia-

tive and output? As it is, large segments of white commercial agriculture are facing mounting debt and continue to rely heavily on government subsidy.

Few would-be black farmers have the capital to invest in the purchase of farm land — let alone in the inputs needed to produce for the market.

Equal access by all South Africans to land, markets, infrastructure, extension services, and credit facilities is an essential starting point in the overhaul of farming. But the problem does not end there. 'Rural' and 'agriculture' are by no means synonymous. Agriculture cannot become the prime source of income for the vast number of rural dwellers.

What then of rural development planning? Creating income and employment is of high priority. And the need for significant state inputs into education and health care in apartheid's discarded areas is unquestionable. Within what framework of regional development are these to be addressed?

The answer to all these questions is not as simple as freeing the land market to all races.

Apartheid's legacy leaves land policy something of a minefield. And between the explosive rhetoric of the Pan Africanist Congress and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging lies the spectrum of options and complex dilemmas.

to serve his sentence.

This land: mine, yours or ours?

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'End Group Areas'

for 27/8/90 (80)
Speakers at a mass funeral in Port Elizabeth yesterday called for the repeal of the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts and the disbanding of the tricameral parliament. The director of the Foundation for Peace and Justice, Dr Allan Boesak, told several thousand people at the service for seven unrest victims that as long as those structures remained intact, there would not be peace.

Political Staff

THE Democratic Party yesterday accused the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, of sabotaging the move to allow white schools to admit pupils of all races.

"The unnecessary and unacceptable delay in announcing the basis for opening white government schools is creating enormous difficulties," the DP's education spokesman, Mr Roger Burrows, said in a statement.

It was four months since the government stated that a new dispensation would be available in January 1991.

"Now with less than four months of the school year left, schools are being placed in the impossible position of being unable to finalise

Minister
Cam Tuis
'using *27/8/90*
delays *(9/80)*

their enrolment procedures and other plans for next year.

"It appears clear that Mr Clase is trying to sabotage the opportunity of a widespread and successful opening of schools next year."

Schools had to devise admission and staffing criteria for 1991.

Schools would be obliged to test the opinion of parents regarding opening schools and time for this was needed.

"We call on President De Klerk to give schools a mandate immediately to open their doors to all children in 1991."



Piet Clase

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

PARENTS of pupils at white government schools will have to give overwhelming support — 80% majorities with a minimum poll of 80% — before the schools will be allowed to admit pupils of all races.

Parents will also be faced with three models: Schools can be either open government schools, open/closed state-aided schools or open/closed private schools.

The Minister of Education and Training, Mr Piet Clase, has not yet made any public statement on the methods to be used to determine whether the schools can be opened to all races.

But, it is reliably understood, the Department of Education and

Big support necessary to open schools

Cape Times 28/8/90

80

Culture has already prepared a document outlining the requirement for 80% polls and 80% majorities, as well as the three models.

The Democratic Party has accused Mr Clase of taking so long to make up his mind about the procedures for opening the schools to all races that he was sabotaging the process.

The DP's education spokesman, Mr Roger Burrows, said that although the government stated four months ago that a new dispensation would be introduced in January 1991, schools were being placed in an impossible position with less than four months of the school year left.

If 80% majorities and 80% polls of parents are not achieved, government schools will be able

to admit only white pupils, regardless of how many empty places there are in the particular school.

It is believed these strict requirements will limit the opening process to a small number of schools and that a small minority of parents will be able to keep them closed, even if dwindling numbers of pupils are threatening their existence.

The option of closed state-aided or private schools, which would still receive state subsidies, is seen as an option for parents who want to keep schools all-white after all apartheid education is eventually scrapped.

At present, subsidies for private schools, where the government has less direct control, vary but they can go up to 45% of costs.

Enrolment time 'critical'

By CHRIS BATEMAN

AT LEAST two Peninsula headmasters yesterday added their voices to the Democratic Party's call for the government speedily to announce steps for white state schools becoming non-racial.

Mr Gordon Law, headmaster of SACS high school, said time was becoming "critical" to enable schools to make enrolment arrangements for next year.

Peninsula headmasters were canvassed after the DP's education spokesman, Mr Roger Burrows, accused the Minister of Education in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, of "sabotaging" the move to allow white schools to admit pupils of all races.

Mr Burrows said it was four months since the government announced that a new dispensation would be available in January 1991. Schools had to devise admission and staffing criteria for 1991.

Yesterday teachers privately expressed reservations as to whether any local parent bodies would meet the 80% vote in favour of open schools which the state regulations were expected to demand.

Mr Law said that SACS would need to know what the formula was before the end of this term to be able properly to consult its parent body.

For schools with very low pupil enrolments (unlike SACS), 1991 would be a "crucial year" as teacher allocations were determined by pupil numbers.

SACS had already processed its pupil enrolment for next year "but we would readily make additional spaces available", Mr Law said. He had "many" applications from pupils of "other races".

Mr Nugent Field, headmaster of Cape Town High School which has a 50% enrolment, said he was "waiting expectantly for the announcement".

A spokesman for Mr Clase referred the Cape Times to Mr Clase's August 6 statement in which he said he would make an announcement "shortly".

"I'm sure all comments will be taken into account," he said.

Executive director of Cape Education Dr Schalk Walters was surprised to hear that so few schools were aware of what parent bodies thought.



● VOSLOO

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Call to free entrepreneurs by scrapping group areas

THEO RAWANA

PRESENT racially determined group areas must be scrapped to enable entrepreneurs to make full use of their market potential, SBDC MD Ben Vosloo said in Johannesburg last night. *01/02/90 29/8/90*

Addressing the Sunday Star's Emeritus Citation for 1990, Vosloo said the move would also deracialise and desegregate business activities and help to integrate black and non-black initiatives and skills.

"One of the shortfalls in the present SA economy is the limited number of people who practise entrepreneurship as successful new entrants into business, or as creators of new business within existing enterprises.

"There is, especially in the coloured and black population groups, a large shortage of successful people practising business on a significant scale," Vosloo said.

He attributed this to: restrictive official rules, shortage of available loan funds, shortage of business knowledge and management skills, paucity of supporting development services, a poorly developed entrepreneurial culture and lack of business confidence as a result of mismanagement of the economy.

Buthelezi in Surrender Shift

Copy File IS 11/7/90

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JOHANNESBURG. — In a significant shift, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement yesterday said it would "not reject" nationalisation of strategic industry outright.

The movement, which has been persistent in its support for a free-market economy, would also consider the demand for the redistribution of wealth and land.

Addressing the Inkatha Business Forum in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said there were iniquitous disparities between the relative black and white shares of wealth and land.

"Inkatha will not be able to avoid looking at the

realities of the demand for the redistribution of wealth and the redistribution of land in particular."

Chief Buthelezi however reaffirmed Inkatha's support for a multi-party democracy and a "Western-type, enterprise-driven industrial economy" for the future South Africa.

Anything other than South Africa's progression to normalisation attuned to West European and North American democracies "will be altogether too ghastly... Most certainly, Inkatha does not intend pursuing economic policies which have failed in the USSR and which are now lying in tatters in East Europe."

Chief Buthelezi also positioned Inkatha neatly between its arch-rival, the African National Congress, and the ruling National Party.

Inkatha would make common cause with either

political force provided they were involved in the quest for national unity and race reconciliation.

"If the NP is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the ANC... if the ANC is too late in arriving, it will combine with the NP," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said pragmatism would have to be Inkatha's guide. It had to be accepted that to simply take from the wealthy and give to the poor would be nothing more than the redistribution of poverty.

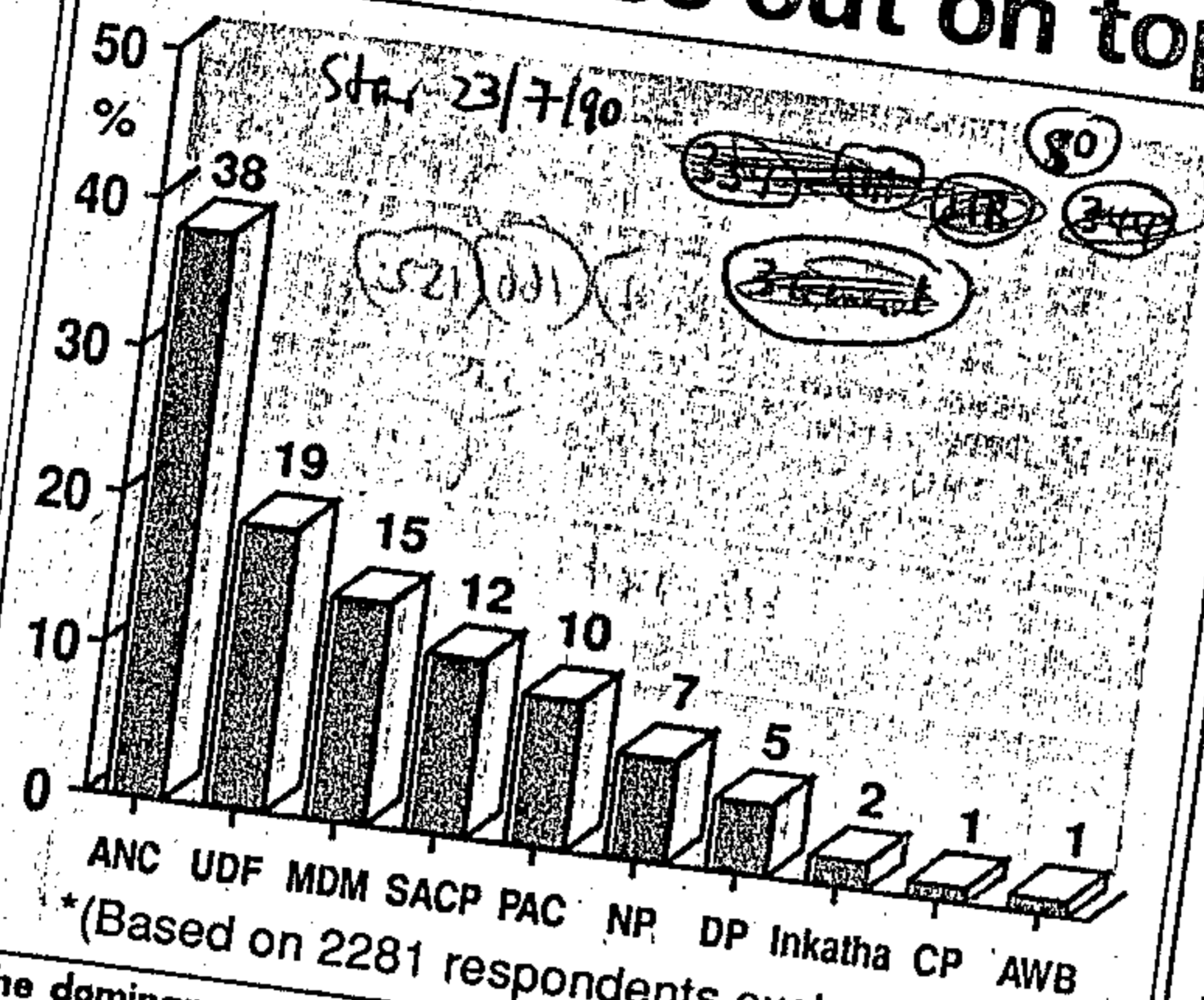
The redistribution of wealth had to be tackled in part with the redistribution of economic opportunity through education and deregulation strategies. "It must also be tackled by directing the economy in such a way that the development of underdeveloped areas where there are concentrations of the poor, is maximised."

When addressing disparities in land ownership, in which 80% of land was owned by only 13% of the population, consideration had to be given to the fact that blacks were driven off their land at the point of a gun by white settlers, fuelling latter-day demands for land reform.

Inkatha's thinking on the "thorny" land issue was guided by the need to protect private ownership, the need to retain freehold title as a strategy to give everybody a meaningful opportunity of owning land, and the need to keep land as productive as possible by making the ownership of non-residential land a privilege for those who could use it productively.

Chief Buthelezi suggested the establishment of a Land Commission with the task of making it possible for black people to buy land. — Sapa

ANC comes out on top



ANC UDF MDM SACP PAC NP DP Inkatha CP AWB
 *(Based on 2281 respondents excluding Natal.)

The dominance of the African National Congress in the black community, as disclosed in a comprehensive survey conducted by Market Research Africa, is strikingly illustrated in the graph above. The ANC towers over its rivals, the Pan-Africanist Congress and Inkatha. Its closest challenger, the United Democratic Front, is not really a challenger, it is an ally. The graph reflects the proportion of blacks outside Natal and KwaZulu, where civil war is raging in the black community, who feel "very close" to the organisations vying for their support.

● Most blacks support ANC, claims survey — Page 17.

INNER CITIES FACE 'GHETTO' RISK

CENTRAL commercial and office zones of all South African cities are increasingly characterised by a majority of black employees. It is inevitable that this workforce will seek, both in its own interest and (as a consequence) that of city efficiency as a whole, to minimise distances between home and work.

The Group Areas Act can no longer be enforced or implemented effectively. There can be little doubt that legally enforced residential segregation will increasingly come under tremendous pressure. Its removal can only be a matter of "how" and "when".

The current Free Settlement Areas legislation is in many respects an impractical response to the de facto breakdown of group areas.

Difficult to implement

In essence, it is an adjustment to the Group Areas framework which is unlikely to accommodate the scale of economic, demographic and property market forces in any single city.

Thus legislation, as designed, could well result in uniraical city centre "ghettos". It is extremely complicated for local government, will be difficult to implement and may further politicise the process of residential desegregation.

The record of desegregation of towns and cities elsewhere in southern Africa is positive in terms of the housing market and inter-racial relationships. The impact on the residential pattern of these cities has not been disruptive.

Moreover, the international experience shows that the Group Areas Act is not an indispensable mechanism for the maintenance of broadly homogeneous neighbourhoods. All over the world the residential concentration of par-

Group Areas Act is core obstacle to good urban management

CAPT Timp 25/7/90 (80)

In Johannesburg yesterday the Private Sector Council, a coalition of commerce, industry and community leaders, released a major report, "The Urban Challenge", drawing on research carried out in association with the Urban Foundation. In this extract the PSC concludes that the Group Areas Act can no longer be effectively enforced and should be scrapped and the implementation of the Free Settlement Act should be halted.

ticular groups results from voluntary choice, economic factors and, at worst, informal processes of discrimination.

Vibrant

The maintenance of the Group Areas Act is the core policy and legal obstacle to effective urban management for the 1990s. Separate residential areas form the base for dividing functionally integrated cities on a racial, political, administrative and financial basis.

This is the key inhibition to planning for effective metropolitan-wide and city-wide futures for South Africa.

However, the abolition of racial laws is essential but cannot alone guarantee a healthy, vibrant, urban environment with improved neighbourhood quality and amenities. This will require positive, effective and appropriate management. In particular inner cities (widely defined) will require special attention by city managers.

A period of transition places the quality of life and the enormous investment in South Africa's city centres at risk.

Compact cities

To prevent decline through official neglect, high-density neighbourhoods will need creative positive intervention to protect this investment, provide security for existing and new tenants and attract people back to the city and full use of its facilities.

Such positive intervention is inhibited by the retention of the

Group Areas Act and the resultant insecurity in city centres. Moreover, the demarcation of Free Settlement Areas in the inner city alone will do little to enhance conditions and could exacerbate them.

The abolition of the Group Areas Act is the critical first step (and only the first) in an incremental process of tackling the structural changes necessary to create more efficient, equitable and compact cities better able to provide jobs, services and shelter for an expanding population.

It is necessary therefore to judge all policy and legislative changes to the Group Areas Act in the context of the core development challenge facing South Africa's divided cities, whose populations will double in the next 20 years.

Fears and uncertainties in a period of transition must be recognised and acknowledged. Leadership is required to place these fears in the context of national priorities, rights of citizenship, the needs of the cities and the failure of the Group Areas Act in practice.

Fundamental

The 1990 repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the recent announcements by the State President on the likely repeal of the Group Areas Act indicate that this kind of leadership is possible.

The Group Areas Act is a fundamental structure in our society which can no longer be effectively

enforced. The key policy challenge then is to immediately repeal the Act and then institute pro-active measures to manage the transition away from legally enforced segregated residential areas.

The success or otherwise of this transition is critically important as it will affect future residential harmony, urban growth and in particular inner-city development, race relations more generally, and the speed and timing of constitutional developments.

Property market

Government should commit itself to the following principles concerning the cities:

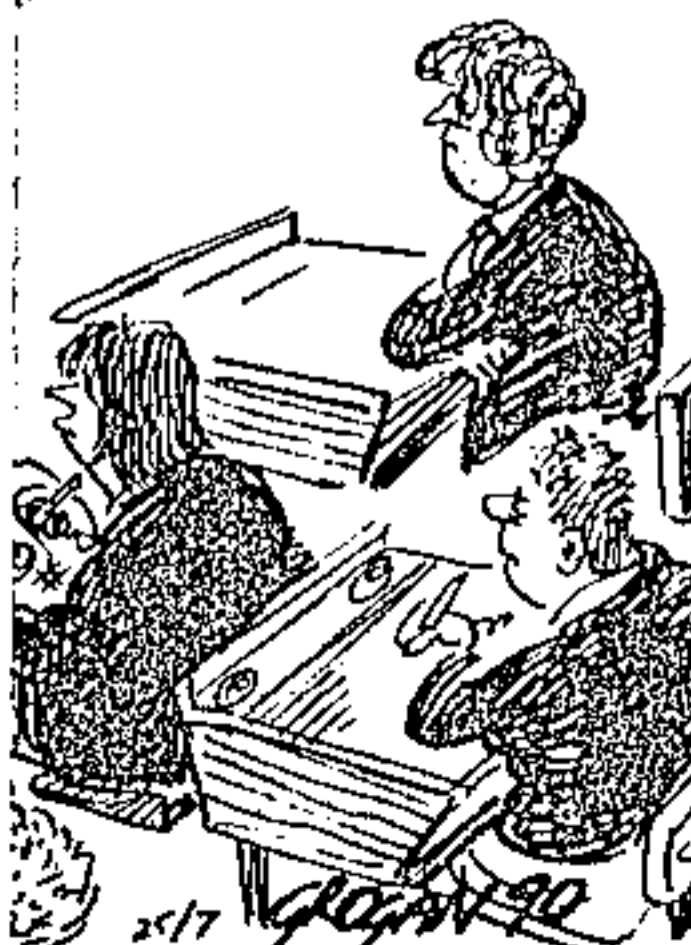
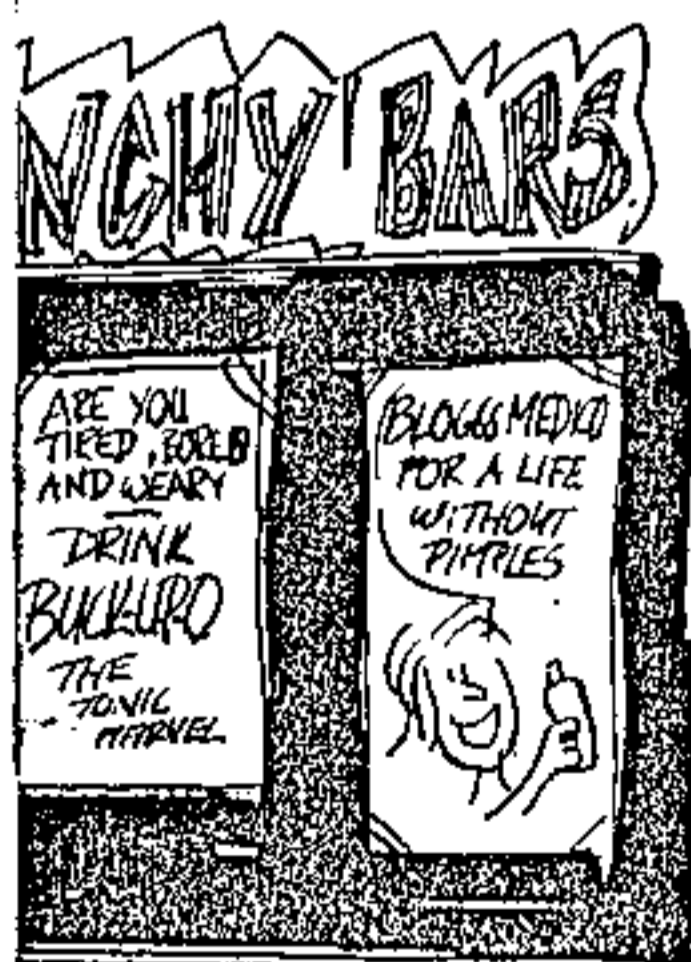
- Residential freedom and choice for all.
- The establishment of a free property market in urban areas.
- The preservation of neighbourhood quality and environmental upgrading.
- The enforcement of democratically formulated legislation and municipal by-laws to enhance neighbourhood quality and prevent the decline in urban conditions.
- A pro-active urban policy at national and local level to protect, preserve and extend the public and private investment in South Africa's cities.

These principles are in direct contradiction with the Group Areas Act and other existing laws, and government should therefore:

- Stop the implementation of the Free Settlement legislation.
- Repeal the Group Areas Act as a matter of urgency.

To prevent any insecurity in the interim, government should take the necessary legal steps to ensure that:

- No further prosecutions are made under the Group Areas Act.
- All permit applications under the Act be granted.



fields — News report.

CAP Times 31/7/90 (80)

Group Areas Act may go, says Org Marais

DURBAN. — The government is likely to repeal the Group Areas Act early next year, Deputy Minister of Finance Dr Org Marais said yesterday.

Speaking at the 26th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Dr Marais said there were no specific restrictions barring the Land Bank from making land available to black people. One of the long-term solutions to South Africa's problems was greater black participation in the economy.

He said the role of the police and the courts needed to be redefined.

Socio-economic problems had resulted in political upheavals and unemployment was a major contributor. He said 900 jobs a day would have to be created to solve the black unemployment situation.

— Sapa

800

'Fury' at free areas

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk's decision to open six more residential areas — including a portion of Ottery/Wetton — filled Conservative Party supporters with "fury", CP chief secretary Mr Andries Beyers said yesterday.

Mr De Klerk also gave his approval for areas at Knysna, Messina, Westonia, Durban and Johannesburg to be declared free settlement areas.

Mr Beyers said Mr De Klerk was "taunting" whites with his latest action and warned that "the government will have to accept responsibility for any unpleasant incidents which flow from the further destruction of white community life".

The government's action was yet a further example of how it was continuing to flout its election promise to

New govt decision stated by CP, DP

preserve own communities.

The Democratic Party also expressed opposition to the establishment of more free settlement areas yesterday, but for different reasons.

DP Cape Western chairman Mr Janie Momborg said the party opposed the concept of free settlement areas and wanted to see the entire Group Areas Act scrapped.

DP MP for Pinelands Mr Jasper Walsh said the establishment of new

free settlement areas appeared to be wasting "a lot of bureaucratic time", since these developments would be overtaken when the Group Areas Act was scrapped next year.

"It is also not economically justifiable in that it creates an artificial market, leading to exorbitant prices which inevitably penalise the poorer community," Mr Walsh said.

Meanwhile, the Cape Town City Council had been unaware of the gov-

ernment's decision to declare Ottery and Wetton a free settlement area.

No board officials were available in Pretoria yesterday to comment on the city council being unaware of the decision.

Asked to comment, council spokesman Mr Ted Doman said the council had not heard about the decision. He said he left a council meeting yesterday after a debate on free settlement areas and nothing had been mentioned about Ottery.

The area that may now legally be occupied by all race groups is bordered by Beryl, Lovat, Myrtle, Apple Mist, Woodlands, Mullet, Strandfontein and Lansdowne Roads, and by Jan Smuts Avenue and the planned Ottery-Jan Smuts Road.

Other areas in the city that are being considered as free settlement areas are an additional part of Zonnebloem, Woodstock, Salt River, Observatory and Mowbray.

23/6/90
20
NEI

Freedom Charter commemorated

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Actstop, the Johannesburg-based anti-Group Areas Act evictions group, held a public meeting in the city last night to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the African National Congress's Freedom Charter.

At a meeting attended by about 500 people in the Central Methodist Church, Actstop executive committee members sought to persuade the audience to join both their organisation and the ANC.

Actstop publicity secretary Cass Coovadia explained the Freedom Charter in detail and explained how the document, which was adopted in Kliptown, south of Johannesburg, on June 26 1955, had been drawn up "by all the people of South Africa".

Other executive committee members of the organisation spoke about the need to strengthen the ANC prior to the start of constitutional negotiations.

Speakers also emphasised that real negotiations between the Government and the ANC had not yet begun.



Struggle continues . . . A disgruntled group of Standard 9 pupils from Western High School in Johannesburg West intend to continue the fight for the school, which is due to close down at the end of the year, to be opened as a non-racial school. They say it would be a waste for the school to be turned over to a government institution such as the Post Office or the Defence Force.

● Picture by Stephen Davimes.

School could be saved if opened to all races

By Janet Heard,
Education Reporter

The closure of Western High School in Homestead Park, Johannesburg West, could still be prevented if the management council carried out their mandate from white parents and recommended that the school be opened to all races.

This is the view of "Pops" Chibabhai, the chairman of the Western High Support Group (WHSG), who said yesterday that the management council had reneged on its earlier undertaking to fight for the school to be opened to all races.

Based on a proposal by the management council, Minister of Education and Culture (House of Assembly) Piet Clase decided to close the school due to a decline in pupil enrolment.

Parents

Mr Chibabhai said that despite parent support for the move the management council had not made a formal application to the Government.

Mr Clase said he could not consider the request to open the school to all races, as he was legally entitled to consider only applications from the management council.

In a letter to the WHSG, management council chairman Vincent Risi said it was not viable for parents to push for the school to be opened as only 56 percent of parents would continue to send their children to the school if the proposal was accepted. Mr Risi declined to comment yesterday.



State faces land distribution poser

AR665
26/6/90

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Staff Reporter

THE inequality in the distribution of land had to be addressed as a matter of urgency to help stem the flood of people to the urban areas.

Dr Philip Frankel of the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said the government would have to give serious consideration about making under-utilised rural land available as well as making funds available to help blacks buy land in the rural areas once the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 are repealed.

South Africa was a land of gross inequalities particularly in so far as land, education and

wealth distribution was concerned, he said.

"Because of the inequalities of land ownership in the rural areas the migration has been to the cities where unemployment, inadequate infrastructure and poverty are now becoming rampant," he pointed out.

He said it was not enough to remove barriers to the purchase of land in the rural areas.

Recently the government had been selling land in the Transvaal that had previously been confiscated in terms of the Land Act from black people.

However, in terms of the Land Act black people were not allowed to buy back land which they had owned.

Dr Frankel said State intervention would become a matter of necessity to address the inequalities that occurred as a result of apartheid.

Echoing his views, Mr Gerrie Bezhuidenhout of the South African Chamber of Business in

Johannesburg said he believed land and housing were major problems that would have to be looked at during negotiations between the government and black leaders.

"There is not enough land to develop black housing," he said.

Mr Bezhuidenhout said although South Africa was facing major problems, people were beginning to recognise these problems.

Big debate

He said the big debate would not be about objectives but on the means that would be used to achieve these ends.

"We have to find ways of getting the country going again," he said.

Referring to the homelands he said it was difficult to say whether they would be allowed to remain in the "new South Africa" but it was important that uniform labour legislation be implemented in all areas of southern Africa.

Group areas officials carrying on as usual

Jan 21/6/90 (80) By Helen Grange

Although the Group Areas Act has been committed to the political scrapheap, controversial Government officials policing the Act are continuing their probes into group areas contraventions.

Nico van Rensburg, administrative secretary for the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works, said yesterday that his 45 to 50 officials dealing with group areas related complaints country-wide were "carrying on as usual".

Asked what the officials would do after the Group Areas Act was scrapped, he replied: "We will function until we are instructed otherwise".

Amid widespread criticism, the department last year announced the appointment of 70 officials to monitor complaints and attempt to negotiate resettlement options with offenders. Only 45 to 50 were actually appointed.

Since the officials were appointed from August 1 last year, the department has not brought any charges against Group Areas Act offenders.

State withdraws Group Areas cases

By Julienne du Toit
and Celeste Louw

All cases in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court involving Group Areas Act contraventions were withdrawn yesterday.

The State withdrew charges against 30 people in 11 separate cases. In the 12th case prosecution was suspended.

No reasons were given by the court.

The alleged offences occurred in areas including Berea, Homestead Park, Mayfair West and Malvern.

Trevor Bailey of the Legal Resources Centre said in a statement that the decision was a victory for common sense.

"Given the State President's remarks to overseas media regarding the repeal of the Group Areas Act, we are optimistic that we have seen the last of prosecutions of this kind," Mr Bailey said.

Yesterday, Transvaal Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres said legal, not political, reasons led to the dropping of the charges.

Mr von Lieres said because one of the parties would be con-

testing the validity of the proclamation making Mayfair a white area in the Supreme Court, it would be "a bit stupid" to carry on.

He added it was not his place to make political statements by dropping charges. There were no plans he was aware of to cease prosecuting people contravening the Act.

The people involved have welcomed the move — which they see as a political one.

Not optimistic

Most of the 32 people involved have been facing charges for over a year. They are from Turffontein, Homestead Park, Berea, Mayfair West and Malvern.

Cas Coovadia, spokesman for Actstop, said he was happy the burden had been lifted from the families involved, but the dropping of the cases did not make him optimistic.

"The legislation is still on the statute books and creates an opportunity for right-wing bureaucrats to harass and intimidate families like this."

Parliament scraps cornerstone of racial segregation

CAPE TOWN — The Separate Amenities Act, a cornerstone of racial segregation for 37 years, was scrapped by an overwhelming majority of votes in all three Houses of Parliament yesterday.

The passing of the Discriminatory Legislation regarding Public Amenities Repeal Bill removed the legal base for excluding anyone on the basis of race from any public facility.

Only the Conservative Party voted against the Bill in the House of Assembly.

Promised

The Bill was passed in the House of Assembly by 105 votes to 38, with one abstention. The House of Representatives and the House of Delegates passed the Bill unanimously.

The repeal of the Separate Amenities Act was promised by the President F W de Klerk in his February 2 opening address to Parliament.

The Act was responsible for separating South Africans at every public amen-

ity from city halls and railway stations to park benches and toilets.

De Klerk has promised that the Group Areas Act and the Land Act are next in line for repeal.

The Group Areas and Land Acts are due to be replaced by "protective" legislation next year, while the remaining apartheid law, the Race Classification Act, is earmarked to be removed when the new constitution is negotiated.

Government insists the Race Classification Act must remain as long as it is the foundation of the tricameral constitution.

During debate yesterday, Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said the Bill would destroy whites' rights to self-determination in every facet of daily life.

It gave substance to a new SA in which a black majority ANC government would rule and the NP did not have a mandate for the legislation, Hoon said.

Tony Leon (DP Houghton) said his party supported the Bill unhesitatingly. — Sapa.

CMT 7/14/85 14/6/90 (80)

3 000 group areas probes

THE police investigated 3 175 possible contraventions of the Group Areas Act in 1989 but only six convictions resulted, Mr Vlok said yesterday. Most of the investigations — 2 614 — were withdrawn and 285 were unfounded, he said. In the Western Cape last year, the only specific region asked about, there were 207 investigations.

1766 14/6/90

Land issue is at the centre of 'reform'

From FRED KOCKOTT
in Maritzburg

AFTER decades of colonial rule and apartheid development, land has been carved and recarved and entire communities forcibly relocated in accordance with separate development.

Most areas scheduled for black occupation have been left

underdeveloped.

The land issue, at the centre of reform in South Africa, has yet to be tackled by President De Klerk's government.

In Natal this week, six rural communities still under threat of removal challenged the government to grant a reprieve and return the land they once owned.

"We are very proud of the land ... it holds the tombs of our forefathers. We demand the restoration of our title deeds," said Mr Anthony Mnyoni of Matiwane's Kop — a small black freehold area about 25km north of Ladysmith.

Under threat

Surrounded by white farms, Matiwane is one of a large number of black rural communities in Natal that have been under threat of forced removal for the past 30 years.

Taking heed of Mr De Klerk's reformist statements, Mr Mnyoni and representatives from five other communities under threat of removal, delivered a memorandum to the government this week asking for official reprieve.

The memorandum also calls for written withdrawal of land expropriation notices and restoration of title deeds and mineral rights to their owners or appropriate com-

pensation where this cannot be done.

"If the government accepts our request, then it is a sign that the government is serious about dismantling apartheid," Mr Myoni said shortly before delivering the memorandum to representatives of the Minister of Education and Development Aid in Maritzburg.

The communities' campaign for their land to be restored and developed is supported by the Association for Rural Advancement, civil rights lawyers, the Black Sash and church leaders. The communities' campaign

The history of six communities dates back to the 19th and 20th early centuries when numbers of black Christian syndicates bought up farms under freehold tenure.

They represented a flourishing peasantry, using modern agriculture technology and producing for the market. However, through a programme of underdevelopment by successive colonial governments, and post-union segregation and the apartheid governments, the communities have been deprived of credit, extension services, clean water, roads, schools and other social services.

In official government terminology, they became known as "Black spots" — black freehold land that was acquired before the 1913 Land Act and which fell within areas designated as white.

The 1913 and 1936 Land Acts scheduled areas for black settlement — a mere 13 per cent of South Africa — and ended black purchase of land outside the homelands.

When the Nationalist Party came to power in 1948, it began removing these freehold areas to give effect to its racial segregation of land. By 1982 it was estimated that 103

freehold areas representing 105 000 people had been forcibly relocated.

After increasing resistance from the communities and national and international pressure, the government announced a suspension of its policy of forced removals, leaving an estimated 183 areas in Natal (about 160 000 people) uncertain of government plans for their future and whether they would still be moved.

Among these were the communities of Matiwane's Kop, Steincoalspruit, Stoffelton, Stepmore, Rosboom and Cornfields representatives of which are now demanding that the government "put its money where its mouth is".

They state that since 1985, the government has adopted more subtle strategies in trying to force people off land scheduled for white development.

Promises

"As a means to underdevelop the area, public transport has ceased to operate and shops have closed. Expropriation notices have been served on us and promises of other land have been made," said Mr Mwazi Zuma, a spokesman for Rosboom — a former freehold community situated south of Ladysmith on the Durban to Johannesburg main road.

Afra, which has for the past 10 years been supporting and servicing rural communities under threat of removal, notes that two new tactics emerged after 1985; one being the incorporation of the communities into bantustans by redrawing boundaries by proclamation; and the other by continuing to deprive the areas of all infrastructural and technical development, while promising development in the relocation areas. — Sapa.

NATAL

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Western Cape Division of SAP: complaints re

offences

80

341. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

B831E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 160 complaints for the period 1 April 1989 until 31 March 1990. 218 complaints in 1989.
- (ii) 863 complaints for the period 1 April 1989 until 31 March 1990. 878 complaints in 1989.
- (b) (i) Statistics of the results of investigations during the latest period of 12 months are not yet available, and can therefore not be furnished.
- (ii) Results of the investigations for 1989 are as follows:

	Western Cape	Republic
Unfounded	82	203
Withdrawn	57	2 557
Undetected	3	—
With the Attorney-General and Senior Public Prosecutor for decision	2	9
Prosecution declined by Attorney-General	2	29
To Department of Local Government and Housing for attention	24	19
Still under investigation	37	153
At the court for a trial date	—	2
Tried and convicted	—	6

Note: The statistics for the Western Cape are not included in the those for the Republic.

Mercury in industrial waste

355. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:

- (1) Whether there are any facilities in South Africa for the recovery of mercury from industrial waste; if so, (a) where, (b) which companies are responsible for each such facility and (c) for how long has each been in operation;
- (2) whether any such facilities are monitored; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory

(3) whether mercury-containing waste is supplied to such facilities from (a) internal and/or (b) external sources; if so, (i) who supplies the waste, and (ii) in what quantities is it supplied, in each case;

(4) whether his Department liaises with any other Government Departments in this regard; if so, (a) with which Departments, and (b) why, in each case?

B863E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) The only known company is Thor Chemicals SA (Pty) Ltd at Cato Ridge, Natal, which was incorporated on 27 June 1969 and by whom amongst others a mercury-containing catalyst is manufactured and exported. The catalysts are used in specific industries and once the exported product has been processed further overseas, the spent catalysts are returned to South Africa for reclamation by the local company in terms of a contract with the overseas users.
- (2) Not by the Department of Trade and Industry.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (3) (a) (i) and (ii) Information in this respect is not available in the Department.
- (b) (i) and (ii) In 1989 approximately 50 metric tonnes of spent catalysts (containing between 3 and 20 per cent mercury) were returned from the USA to Thor Chemicals for reclamation.

(4) As is apparent from the reply to question No 357, imports of the relevant product are subject to control but no other departments were consulted in this particular case since the product was imported as a raw material.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Note: As was mentioned in the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to oral question No 6 of 8 May 1990 the Department of Environment Affairs has instructed the Foundation for Research and Development at the CSIR to undertake an in-depth investigation into the occurrence, processing and storage of toxic waste in South Africa and to propose a strategy and management plan for implementation by the end of 1990.

Mercury-containing industrial waste: import

357. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:

(1) Whether a licence and/or permit is required from his Department for the import of mercury-containing waste; if not,

why not; if so, under what provisions or regulations;

(2) whether any such licences and/or permits were issued during the past five years; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) under what conditions;

(3) whether his Department liaises with any other Government Departments in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which Departments and (b) why in each case?

B865E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes. In terms of the provisions of the Import and Export Control Act, 1963 (Act 45 of 1963) an import permit is required for the importation of all second-hand or used goods, including residual or waste material.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) March 1987
January 1988
January 1989
January 1990
- (b) Thor Chemicals SA (Pty) Ltd
- (c) Conditions are usually not imposed on import permits.

(3) In this particular case no other departments were consulted as the relevant product is reimported as a raw material for use in a specific industry. The product is cleared under tariff subheading 2620-90 which applies to various kinds of ashes and residues containing metals or metallic compounds used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Note: Immediately after I became aware of the importation of the mercury-containing substance I made investigations as to the procedures that apply and sought ways and means of improving them in so far as my Department is affected to ensure proper control and handling of toxic waste in whatever form. Some 6 weeks ago I instructed the South African Bureau of Standards to expand the codes of practice in regard to the identifica-

Sec 6/6/90

(10/11) (12/12) (80)

Talks to start on open schools

By Janet Heard,
Education Reporter

The Federation of Parents' Associations of SA will meet the Minister of Education and Culture (House of Assembly) tomorrow to discuss and obtain clarity on the two models which have been proposed on open schools.

Transvaal English Medium Parents' Association spokesman, Glen Stuart, said yesterday that meetings had been held to gauge parents' opinion on the two models proposed.

The first model is that schools open to all races and become private schools; the second is that parents vote to open with schools remaining government-controlled.

Mr Stuart said the majority of parents felt that the privatisation option was too expensive and most are looking at the second option.

The ignoble rise and fall of petty apartheid

NR645 6/6/90

280 80 1200

By GERALD GORDON, QC, who was at the centre of the court battles against separate amenities in the 1950s, and who was counsel in the landmark Abdurahman and Lusu cases

TRUMPETS are sounding in conservative ranks. "Whites" must rally round "in self-defence" to save themselves from being "swamped" by blacks through the government's decision to scrap the Separate Amenities Act of 1953 as from October 15.

Every possible strategy — including "total onslaught" — will be invoked to resist the Discriminatory Legislation Regarding Public Amenities Appeal Bill published last Friday.

CONSTITUTIONS

The trumpet calls bring two echoes from the past, one here and one from America. In South Africa the trumpets that blazed in similar pitch were those of National Party members who in 1953 were angered at a decision of the Appeal Court decision that "Non-Europeans" should get substantially the same waiting room facilities on railway stations as "Europeans".

Mr Swart, the Minister of Justice, and Mr Sauer, the Minister of Transport, and others, told crowded meetings that the implications were "tremendous" and that the government would "put the matter right" if it was returned to power. Mr Froneman, MP, (later Administrator of the Free State) told the House of Assembly: "If the Appeal Court wanted to be treated with respect it should give decisions interpreting the sentiments of the people who stood supreme in the country."

Equality

The "people who stood supreme" were returned — with an increased majority — and the matter was "put right". We shall shortly see how.

In America the trumpets were set blasting as a result similarly of a court decision. There the Supreme Court in a famous judgment handed down by Chief Justice Earl Warren in 1954 went much further than our own highest court and held that substantial equality of treatment was insufficient.

Separation or segregation was in itself discrimination and therefore illegal.

In 1952 Oliver Brown of Topeka, Kansas, sued the city school board on behalf of his eight-year-old daughter, Linda Carol. She had to cross railroad yards to catch the bus for a black school 21 blocks away. Her father wanted her in the white school only five blocks from home.

Three federal judges heard evidence on teachers' salaries and qualifications, courses of study and buildings and, finding the respective "black" and "white" schools substantially equal in all these, ruled against Brown.

They relied on the 1896 Supreme Court decision of *Plessy v Ferguson* which had sanctioned the conservative South's dual society by upholding a state law requiring separate "black" and "white" railway carriages. Only one of the nine judges dissented, John Harlan, who said that the US constitution, as amended after the Civil War, "is colour blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens... In respect of civil rights all citizens are equal before the law."

While his judgment became legendary, the "separate but equal" doctrine emanating from the majority of the court was the law of the land until Brown took his case on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Warren said that despite the equality of the schools "we cannot turn the clock back to when the *Plessy* case was written... The opportunity of education must be made available to all on equal terms. Segregation has a detrimental effect upon the coloured children. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone... The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group."

Rejecting the *Plessy* case he held that "in the field of public education 'separate but equal' has no place."

Moreover the Fourteenth Amendment (of 1868) provided that no "state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and segregation is a deprivation of such equal protection.

In the South the judgment (which was unanimous) produced rude reaction.

A Mississippi senator growled that the South would neither "abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court" while a Virginia senator rallied the swelling opposition under the call of "Massive Resistance" and 101 members of Congress in a "Southern Manifesto" denounced the decision as "a clear abuse of judicial power."

Interpreter

However it was not open to them (as it would have been under the South African system) to "put the matter right" by legislation. Whereas the US constitution is the highest law of the land, the Supreme Court is the highest interpreter of that law with the power to test whether any legislation is constitutional or not. The only power higher is the will of the people. They can reverse Supreme Court decisions by adding a new clause to the constitution, called an "amendment" but this requires the acceptance of three-fourths of the states and two-thirds of Congress.

The only other way open to the South was by factually and forcefully defying the law. Meanwhile the Supreme Court a year later, after fur-

And although racial integration remained a source of concern, particularly at presidential level, the fight for desegregation became broadly replaced by the fight for quality education.

In South Africa the fight in the courts was whether the "separate but equal" doctrine was our law. No court has gone as far as to apply the Brown case and hold that separation in itself was unlawful.

The first major act of the National Party government after it came to power in 1948 was to introduce apartheid into the suburban railway system of the Western Cape by affixing to certain coaches in each train boards reading "Europeans Only" "Slegs Blankes." The rest of the train was unmarked and could be used by all races.

A committee, called the "Train Apartheid Resistance Committee" was formed and at a protest meeting on the Grand Parade, one Abdurahman, told the gathering of some 2 500 to 3 000 people, most of them not white, to get into any part of the trains when they went home notwithstanding the notices. A resolution was passed unanimously rejecting the apartheid policy and giving the TARC full power to make the relevant regulation unworkable.

The regulation was made under the Railways and Harbours Act, 3 of 1916, under the South African Party of Botha and Smuts. It enabled the Railway Administration to make regulations reserving railway premises, coaches, etc, for the exclusive use of (inter alia), "persons of particular races." In 1937 (under the United Party government), a regulation was passed in terms of the Act. The Act made it an offence for any person to enter a coach in contravention of the reservation.

Question

Abdurahman was prosecuted for incitement, found guilty and fined R5 (or 7 days). The prosecutor argued that discrimination and separation was part of the law of the land. Abdurahman appealed to the Cape Supreme Court where the Judge-President, Mr Justice De Villiers, and Mr Justice Ogilvie Thompson dismissed the appeal. Mr Justice Herbstein, however, held that the appeal should be allowed.

The appeal to the Appeal Court opened with a question by Chief Justice Watermeyer to counsel for the government: "Can you tell us what 'race' really means?" From that moment the auguries that the appeal would succeed were strong and in the event it did succeed.

The fundamental issue was whether the regulation was *ultra vires* in that it "resulted in partial or unequal treatment as between members of different races."

"The conclusion at which I arrive," said Mr Justice Centlivres who wrote the judgment (which was unanimous) "is that the regulations have been improperly applied. The Act does not authorise the Administration to discriminate on a footing of partiality or inequality... The regulation must be construed in such a manner that it does not authorise discrimination between different races on a footing of partiality and inequality, and from this it follows that the action taken under cover of the regulation which results in substantial partiality and inequality is void."

Incitement

Accordingly it would not have been an offence to enter a coach reserved and consequently there could have been no crime of incitement to commit an offence.

Shortly after this the Railway Act was amended widening the Administration's power itself to take action reserving premises, etc, for the exclusive use of (inter alia) persons of particular races. But it is significant that the government was not yet brazen enough to say that there could be separation without equality of treatment.

Under its powers the Administration reserved the waiting-room of the Cape Town station for the exclusive use of "Europeans". One Lusu, a black, entered the waiting-room and remained there after being asked by a railway employee to leave. He was charged under the Act but acquitted by the Magistrate who applied the decision in the Abdurahman appeal. The facts were that the waiting-room facilities for "non-Europeans" were far inferior in many respects to those for "Europeans".

The government appealed on a point of law — that this case was distinguishable from Abdurahman's in that here there was executive action by the Administration reserving the waiting-room, not mere regulations.

In March, 1953, the Cape Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and the government appealed to the Appellate Division where Mr Justice Centlivres, now Chief Justice, held that there was no distinction between executive action and regulations in so far as it concerned the principle that facilities should be equal and impartially applied.

Reservation

The political uproar that followed this decision was much greater than that after the Abdurahman's case and now the government did not lose much time in putting things "right." In October, 1953, Parliament passed the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act which entitled any person in charge of public premises of vehicles to set apart or reserve such premises or vehicle or portion thereof "or any counter, bench, seat or other amenity or contrivance in or on such premises or vehicle, for the exclusive use of persons belonging to a particular race or class."

And here comes the cynical irony that "such setting apart, demarcation or reservation shall not be invalid on the ground merely that (a) no similar facility has been set apart, demarcated or reserved for the exclusive use of persons of any other race or class; or (b) that a facility for any other race or class "is not substantially similar to or of the same character, standard, extent or quality..."

In other words henceforth there was to be no dissembling or hypocrisy in the reservation. Out it came brazenly legis-

CAFT TRIPS 5/6/80
Group Areas permits refused

SIXTY-THREE applications for Group Areas Act permits in respect of residential premises were refused last year, the Minister of the Budget and Local Government, Mr Amie Venter, said yesterday.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Tony Leon (DP Houghton) he said applications from 38 coloureds, 21 Indians and four blacks between July and December 1989 had been refused. — Sapa

Kimberley	14
Pietermaritzburg	83
Pretoria	506
Total	887

Cape Provincial Division of Supreme Court: death sentences

475. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: *Answered 4/6/90*

Whether he will furnish information on the number of death sentences imposed by each judge of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989, respectively; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B1102E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The information is not recorded as there is no need therefor.

Motor vehicles stolen: prosecutions/convictions

500. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) prosecutions were instituted and (b) convictions were obtained in respect of motor vehicles reported stolen to the South African Police in 1988; if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B1154E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available. To obtain it all court records pertaining to the crime concerned will have to be scrutinised.

In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

- (a) 7 770
- (b) 5 240.

Own Affairs:

Group Areas Act: permits refused

61. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government: *Answered 4/6/90*

Whether any applications received in 1989 by his Department for permits in terms of the

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises were refused; if so, (a) how many persons from each race group were refused permission to occupy such premises in areas reserved for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

Answered 4/6/90

B544E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Yes.

(a) (i) Only the function regarding permit administration as far as White group areas are concerned has been entrusted to me with effect from 21 July 1989. Since that date until 31 December 1989, the following applications were refused:

Cape Province	Coloured	35
	Indian	7
	Black	1

Orange Free State	Coloured	—
	Indian	—
	Black	—

Transvaal	Coloured	—
	Indian	—
	Black	2

Natal	Coloured	3
	Indian	14
	Black	1

(ii), (iii) and (iv) fall away.

(b) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

Group Areas Act: applications for permits

62. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

(a) How many applications for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises did his Department receive in 1989 and (b) how many persons from each race group applied for permission to occupy such premises in areas proclaimed for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province?

B545E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Yes.

(a) Only the function regarding permit administration as far as White group areas are concerned has been entrusted to me with effect from 21 July 1989. Since that date until 31 December 1989, the following applications were granted:

Cape Province	Coloured	211
	Indian	54
	Black	24

Orange Free State	Coloured	—
	Indian	—
	Black	—

Transvaal	Coloured	46
	Indian	84
	Black	16

Natal	Coloured	17
	Indian	48
	Black	2

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

Group Areas Act: permits granted

63. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Whether any applications received in 1989 by his Department for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises were granted; if so, how many persons from each race group were granted permission to occupy such premises in areas reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in each province?

B546E

Schools: unutilised/underutilised facilities made available

83. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any unutilised or underutilised facilities falling under his Department have been made available to other population groups; if not, why not; if so, (a) which facilities, (b) to whom have they been made available and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Answered 4/6/90 B630E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

(a)

- Klasvoogds Primary, Robertson
- Klipdam-Holpan Primary, Holpan
- Krantzbosch Primary, Knysna
- Novo Primary, Riversdale
- Transvaal Road Primary, Kimberley
- Papendorp Primary, Lutzville
- Redlands Primary, Knysna
- Ruigtevlei Primary, Knysna
- Salt Lake Primary, Douglas
- Wolraad Woltemade Primary, Woodstock

(b)

Department of Education and Culture:
House of Representatives

New Bill welcomed

THE Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) on Friday welcomed news that a Bill providing for the abolition of the Separate Amenities Act had finally been tabled.

The FFF said in a statement the Act had allowed racist attitudes to flourish.

"Most amenities in major cities have already been desegregated, so once again the law follows the fact," said the FFF. *CJ/m 3/5/90* (80)

"We look forward to steps to end the Group Areas Act as soon as possible," the statement added. - Sapa

CP towns

bid to keep

blacks out

By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

In a last-ditch effort to get around the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act, many Conservative Party councils are rushing through new measures to effectively keep municipal facilities exclusively for whites.

These include the charging of exorbitant non-refundable library membership fees. In Bethal, membership for non-residents will cost an astronomical R500 a year.

Others, like National Party-leaning Sasolburg, are to restrict admission to their swimming pools and resorts to season ticket holders. And only residents within the town's municipal jurisdiction will qualify for season tickets.

Ermelo's CP Member of Parliament, Moolman Mentz, said any person of colour wanting to use local facilities would be referred to the Provincial Administrator.

From October 15 it will be illegal to discriminate on grounds of race against those wishing to use public amenities.

Throughout the platteland during the past few weeks, public meetings have been held under the auspices of the CP to discuss the scrapping of the Act.

At Ermelo, according to Mr Mentz, not one person voted for the opening of the town's amenities.

Of 700 Bethal ratepayers who voted in a referendum, only 60 opted for integration.

In Middelburg on Thursday only eight out of about 500 residents said they were in favour of sharing the town's public facilities.

In contrast, reports our Northern Transvaal Bureau, many Pietersburg residents have reacted positively to the National Party-controlled town council's decision to open all facilities to all races.

The council decided on Monday that residents would pay an annual admission fee of R10 per family for season tickets at the three municipal swimming pools in the white, coloured and Indian residential areas. Non-residents would have to pay R3 a time.

Annual library membership fees of R12 for adults and R6 for children are now payable by residents, while non-residents will be liable for an annual deposit of R100.

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Star 3/10/90 80

Land acts to be scrapped next year

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rural land apartheid will definitely be scrapped early next year, but homeland leaders have extracted a concession from the government which will ensure that tribal ownership of land is phased out over a period.

A meeting between homeland leaders and the government yesterday unanimously agreed that the removal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts during the next sitting of Parliament should be coupled with immediate non-discriminatory access to financing sources of the Land Bank and agricultural credit. The acts restrict black ownership of land in SA to less than 14%. President F W de Klerk said

at a press conference that the government had consulted those directly affected by the decision, taken earlier this year, to scrap the Land Acts.

In future land ownership would be open to all, subject to certain provisions, Mr De Klerk said. These provisions were necessary to take into account deep-rooted customs and sensitivities regarding tribal land.

Asked if extra money would be made available to help aspirant landowners, Mr De Klerk said there was no extra funding in this year's budget for any cause.

The government was in the process of preparing next year's budget and priorities would be decided on. He said existing title-holders would not be affected by

the decision. This was in response to the question whether people previously assessed of land first option would be given first option to acquire land which became available.

The meeting also instructed a working group to study local government arrangements in rural and traditional areas in conjunction with the position of tribal authorities.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told journalists that the meeting had strongly urged the government to make transitional arrangements to protect specific community interests, especially those regarding land tenure for traditional communities and agricultural settlements.

He said the ultimate removal

of all racial legislation, including that which restricted ownership of tribal land to certain blacks only, could take "years".

The fourth meeting between the central government, leaders of self-governing territories, ministers' council chairmen and provincial administrators instructed its working group to help the government develop a broad land reform policy.

The working group was instructed to report on matters such as financing, squatting, training, maintenance of productivity and agricultural extension work.

During yesterday's meeting, Mr De Klerk said, some parties had expressed the belief that certain political parties were continuing

with inflammatory statements which went against their promises of peace.

The meeting called on all political parties and movements to fully honour their undertakings and refrain from using violence, intimidation and destabilisation and to desist from inflammatory public statements.

They recognised the democratic right of all political organisations to freely state their point of view within the context of law and to oppose each other peacefully and legally.

Delegations present were urged to state their points of view on constitutional matters openly and consistently, even when participating in other forums.

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WORLD

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WORLD

Farmers plan big protest against Land Acts move

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Angry Transvaal farmers are organising a mass meeting here tomorrow to protest against the government's decision to scrap the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

The meeting is being organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Union, which yesterday accused President F W de Klerk of reneging on a promise to consult farmers before changing laws protecting white land ownership. The union has also demanded an urgent meeting with Mr De Klerk.

Mr De Klerk, homeland leaders and provincial administrators discussed the implications of scrapping the Acts when they met on Tuesday.

The general manager of the agricultural union, Mr J C R Hartman, said yesterday that the union wanted a meeting between Mr De Klerk and organised agriculture next week at the latest.

In June, 95% of white land-owners voted to maintain the status quo and the retention of the two Acts.

Mr Hartman said the union could not accept the removal of the Acts without the views of organised agriculture being taken into account.

TAU president Mr Dries Bruwer accused the government of bowing to pressure from black leaders despite strong opposition from farmers in the Transvaal and other parts of the country.

Mr Bruwer, who is also a Conservative Party MP, also issued a statement to register the CP's "strongest objection" to the proposed scrapping of the acts.

"The implication for the free market system with regard to purchase of property by any race anywhere carries the germ for serious conflict," the CP statement said.

'Reduce conflict'

In contrast to the Transvaal farmers' reaction, the president of the Free State Agricultural Union, Mr Izak Cronje, said landowners' rights would not be affected by the scrapping of the Acts.

ANTHONY JOHNSON reports that the Democratic Party yesterday hailed the scrapping of the acts as an important step which could help to reduce conflict in South Africa.

The DP spokesman on agriculture, Mr Errol Moor-

croft, said: "The reservation of land along racial lines in which whites have claimed for themselves most of South Africa's land surface creates the most dangerous situation for the continued existence for whites on the land."

"No Act has created more anger, bitterness and animosity since the turn of the century than the Land Act."

However, Mr Moorcroft said the scrapping of the Land Act in itself was insufficient and would make no material difference to land ownership.

The Group Areas Act, which had an equally restrictive effect on land ownership, would also have to go, he said.

Mr Moorcroft said the DP proposed the creation of a land board which would make "every effort" to pursue the interests of potential black land-owners, including the provision of financial facilities.

Black business organisation Nafcoc said it believed repealing the Acts should be accompanied by a protective mechanism to ensure that white farmers or speculators did not immediately buy all the available land.

Nafcoc executive director Mr Mofasi Lekota said: "We need to caution that unless legal restrictions to land are repealed in conjunction with the repeal of other restrictive laws like the Group Areas Act, we will not achieve a fair distribution in the ownership of land."

Scrapping of Land Acts removes 'prejudice'

AGW 4/10/90

ONE of the country's most emotive pieces of legislation is destined for the scrap heap, accompanied on its journey to oblivion by the angry cries of farmers, some politicians and hard-line right-wingers.

REFORM

The death knell for the Black Land Act of 1913 and the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 both are correct titles — known collectively as the "Land Act" — was sounded in Pretoria this week when President De Klerk, leaders of the self-governing homelands, and the administrators of the country's four provinces agreed ownership of land should be open to all and not only to whites.

They said the Acts should be repealed "as part of a comprehensive programme to remove all racially discriminatory restrictions on the acquisition of land."

It was also decided that, simultaneously, credit facilities would be opened to allow non-discriminatory access to the Land Bank and Agricultural Credit.

It is, without doubt, one of the most far reaching decisions yet taken by the government in its drive to reform South Africa politically.

Protests

It means that farmers of another colour will, once the Acts have been repealed, be able to purchase land anywhere.

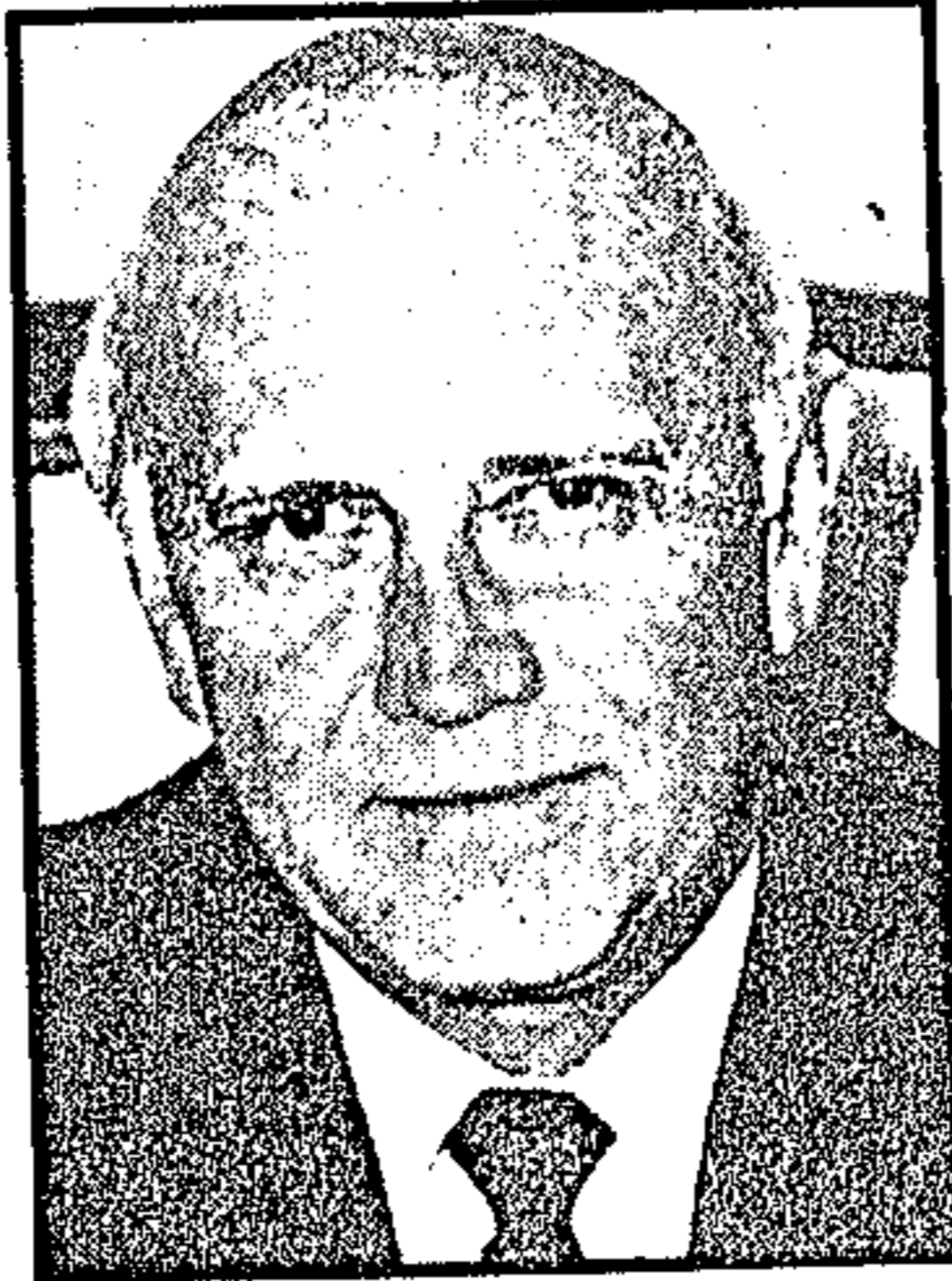
This is the one particularly emotive decision which has got farmers, particularly in conservative Transvaal, hopping mad. The extent of their rage will be shown tomorrow when they hold a major protest meeting in Pretoria because they see their once-powerful grip on who can and who cannot farm the land being broken once and for all.

They are protesting even though the government meeting this week also pledged to protect specific community interests in regard to land tenure. A special working group is looking into this aspect.

But farmers cannot say they were not warned.

The president paved the way at the Pretoria agricultural summit in August when he told farmers their interests would be looked after in a new South Africa but that

An emotive piece of South African legislation is headed for the scrapheap. NORMAN CHANDLER, Argus Correspondent in Pretoria, reports on the implications resulting from the repealing of the Land Acts.



President De Klerk

they had to be prepared to share the land. It was this particular statement which has resulted in tomorrow's protest.

Then he said more or less the same thing in an American newspaper interview and to United States government officials while visiting President George Bush last month.

Democratic Party finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said this year that the land issue had to be addressed by taking over unused farming lands, against compensation, for settling farmers and aiding new farmers (ie black) with know-how and finance to ensure adequate use of the land.

The Urban Foundation backs the viewpoints, suggesting that R3-billion be invested over a four-year period for extensive land redistribution and farmer education schemes.

It ran into fierce opposition from the Transvaal Agricultural Union, which said the Foundation did not "apparently understand the implications this would have for the production of food for a growing population... organisations which had been in favour of an end to influx control now want to transfer the present chaos of squatter towns around cities to the white 'platteland'."

The African National Congress (ANC) has made land ownership a key part of the negotiating process, saying that there was "extreme prejudice" against black people

at the time the two Acts came into being.

That blacks were prejudiced against is without question.

It took just three years after Union in 1910 for blacks to realise whites would be deciding who could live or farm in certain areas.

The Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913, made it abundantly clear that acquisition of land by blacks was verboten except in certain defined areas — now known as "scheduled black areas." Blacks could do nothing about property rights unless they had the approval of "the relevant (Cabinet) Minister" and there's nothing on record to show that in broad terms a cabinet minister ever gave approval for a black person to acquire land outside their own areas.

Restricted

The Institute for Race Relations, in a 1987 paper entitled "Land and Race: South Africa's Group Areas and Land Acts", said both the Black Land Act and the Development Trust and Land Act — which to an extent modified the earlier legislation — restricted acquisition.

The Acts expressly prohibited the purchase, hire or other acquisition of land or interest in land — meaning no black person could even have a share in a farm (although in some areas this has largely fallen away) — outside "scheduled black areas." And if a white person bought land in a prescribed area at a sale in execution, for instance, he had to sell it to a black person within a year.

The 1936 Act went further: no black-owned company could acquire or own land unless they owned it prior to that year. The restriction did not apply to "a legally recognised tribe."

Soon all this will be history as land ownership is thrown open to all races — apparently irrespective of what white farmers in far-flung corners of the Transvaal may have to say.

The problem however is that the resulting upheaval in the country's farming communities may take time to settle down.

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**Govt 'too timid'
on Land Acts**

WILSON ZWANE (80)

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk's announcement that the Land Acts would be scrapped during next year's session of Parliament was a "timid" measure that would secure de facto white domination and monopoly of land control, the ANC said yesterday.

It said in a statement the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts had been the "building blocks on which the minority rule has constructed the privilege, power and monopoly whites enjoy today.

"Repealing the Land Acts is a timid measure taken in the full knowledge that de facto white domination and monopoly control of land will be secure." Government's intention to scrap the Land Acts was announced by De Klerk on Tuesday after a meeting with homeland leaders and provincial administrators in Pretoria.

The ANC said the abolition of land apartheid legislation should not be limited to the two Acts but should also include the removal of the "notorious Group Areas Act, the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and what is termed trespass legislation which would otherwise perpetuate the racial division of land ownership."

The ANC warned the repealing of the Land Act had to be accompanied by land reform provisions.



Take it if you dare! Farmers were not in a smiling mood at a Pretoria protest meeting at which they demanded that President De Klerk drop plans to scrap the Land Act, long regarded as one of the pillars of apartheid.

ARGUS 6/10/90 80

Farmers want guarantee of white land-ownership

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Transvaal Agriculture Union has petitioned the State President's office in Pretoria calling for a written guarantee of land ownership by white farmers.

The petition, delivered yesterday at the Union Buildings, also urged that proposed labour legislation should not be applied to organised agriculture.

In his address to a protest meeting in the Pretoria City Hall, Transvaal Agriculture Union president Mr A A B Bruwer said one of the reasons the meeting was called was "we are tired

of talking while nothing worth mentioning happens".

He said: "The time has come for us to join our colleagues all over the world in telling the government of the day some home truths and to insist on our rights as farmers of this country."

It was fair and reasonable to ask for clarity from the government on the future of agriculture.

Mr Bruwer said white farm land ownership was not negotiable.

He said an impression was being given that a new South Africa would be created at the cost of the farmer and agriculture.

Mother church out in the cold

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE white Nederduits Gereformeerde Sendingkerk will have to decide whether or not to unify with the Coloured Nederduits Gereformeerde Sendingkerk (NGSK) and the black Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika (NGKA).

This week's decision by the NGS and the NGKA to unite leaves the mother NGK out in the cold.

Moderator of the white NGK, Prof Johan Heyns, told City Press after his return from the synod this week that the mother church would decide what steps to take at its synod in Bloemfontein starting on October 16.

Heyns said, however, that unity in the four churches had existed in principle and all that remained was how to implement that principle.

The fourth church is the Indian Reformed Church of Africa.

"We also have to take into account the cultures and languages of the different people in the church when working on the principle of unification," said Heyns.

"To prove that the mother church was working on such a principle, in 1986 the Churches Society opened its membership to all races and in certain congrega-

tions, so people of other race groups are in principle already members of the NGK.

"The Church of Christ is based on the unity of Christ, therefore we cannot have a church that has closed its doors to other people."

Commenting on the new move, members of the NGS and the NGKA said this could lead to a complete breakaway from the mother church if the three could not stand united.

Newly appointed moderator of the NGS, Dominee Nic Apollis, said the time when the mother NGK was in the background and pulling the strings "was dead and buried".

"We are now preparing for a new church with a different moderator and when it happens, the new church will bear little or no resemblance to its apartheid past."

"Some people are worried by different customs. We agree that there will be some customs that will be strange to us, just as some of our customs will be strange to them."

Several Ministers of the NGKA said the mother church has been "a monument of the apartheid system for many years and black ministers and their congregants were made to suffer under the yoke of separate amenities, including worship".



The Rev Sam Buti ... his emotional speech swung the decision for unity.

Tears of joy as churches unite

Special Correspondent

THE Rev Sam Buti had tears of joy in his eyes. The Rev Nic Apollis had a stern expression on his face - obviously unhappy.

After a day of uncertainty it was eventually decided that the NG Sendingkerk (Dutch Reformed Missionary Church) and the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa will unite immediately. The new church will be called the United Reformed Church in Southern Africa.

Apollis, Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk, voted with the Rev Sakkie Mentor against the motion to become a united church.

There was an uproar in the NGSK Synod earlier in the week when a resolution was accepted that unity between the two churches should be postponed for at least a year because the NGSK was not satisfied with the manner in which the DRCA had accepted the Belhar Confession.

During an extraordinary meeting of its Synod in Mitchell's Plain, the DRCA had accepted the Belhar Confession - and then scrapped a clause in its church ordinance

Emotional address persuades both Synods to accept

which demanded that unification could only take place after two-thirds of its regional synods had approved.

The Moderature of the NGSK was dissatisfied with this, fearing the new church could possibly become involved in litigation if the procedures for unification were not adhered to. The Moderature of the NGSK has conveyed its displeasure to the Synod of the DRCA in a strongly-worded letter.

Soon after receiving the letter, the full Synod of the DRCA turned up at Belhar. Buti, Moderator of the DRCA, said the decision of the NGSK to postpone unification for a year amounted to paternalism. He said the NGSK should not prescribe to the DRCA how it should conduct its affairs and that his church is only interested in immediate unification.

Many delegates to the Synod of the NGSK were also unhappy about the resolution which was passed earlier in the week.

The Synod of the DRCA then met at Belhar and issued a statement expressing its disappointment about the NGSK decision.

The DRCA also took the unusual step of changing its name to the United Reformed Church in Southern Africa with immediate effect. This name was proposed for the new united church by the NGSK earlier this year. The DRCA said it would continue to talk to other reformed churches using the new name.

Reacting to the statement, Dr Beyers Naude of the DRCA said the church had arrived at a big moment in its history.

"The decision of the

NGSK will, in my opinion, determine the direction of the reformed churches inside and outside South Africa for the next 100 years. The fundamental obstacle in the way of unification, the Belhar Confession, has been removed. What is the remaining obstacle? Everything can be summarised in one word - "Tear," said Dr Naude.

After a long delay, both Synods met in the Synod Hall where delegates of the NGDK insisted that the Rev Buti should address the meeting. In an emotional address Rev Buti persuaded the meeting to accept his views. He said he considered it the duty of the NGSK to enter into discussions with his church before it could say the procedures of his church were wrong.

"To think that a sister church could decide without consulting us, I think it was paternalistic. After all the years of struggle, let us co-operate. We have come a long way to reach unification. We spent time, money and energy.

"We derive from communities filled with problems. Where people kill one another. We cannot return to our people with empty hands," he told the attentive audience.

After his speech, the audience applauded him spontaneously. The Rev Stevens of Elsie's River said he had tears in his eyes because the churches had been separated again after unification. The NGSK could not "send our brothers back with empty hands", he added.

The Synod of the NGSK then took another vote and rescinded its previous decision in favour of immediate unification by a large majority.

churches unite

This, together with sanctions, political instability and escalating violence, had in-

proximity to centres of employment were important factors for consideration, delegates said.

Other Acts to go with demise of Group Areas

EDYTH BULBRING

80

PRETORIA — The scrapping of the Group Areas Act, expected to take place during the next parliamentary session, would result in the abolition or amendment of nearly 60 other parliamentary Acts and provincial ordinances, a senior government official said yesterday.

The most important Acts to be affected were the Black Communities Development Act, the Black Local Authorities Act and the Population Registration Act. *B/Dan 11/10/90*

A special technical committee under the Planning and Provincial Affairs Department was set up last month to study the affect the scrapping of the Group Areas Act would have on other legislation.

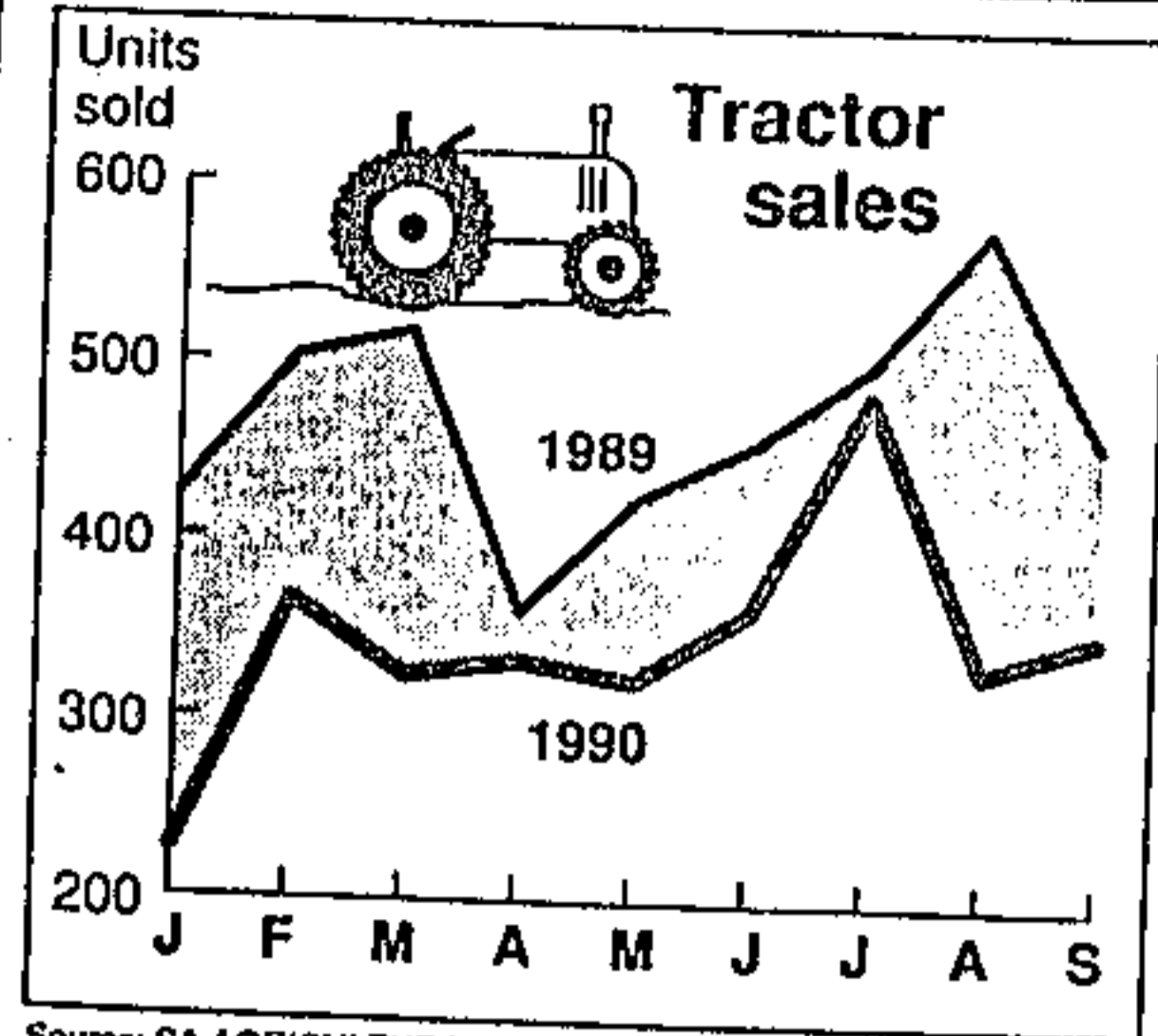
The technical committee, consisting of officials from all the relevant departments and the four provincial administrations, would report its findings to cabinet before the next parliamentray session.

The official said the committee would examine all legislation based on race that could lead to discriminatory actions, making the scrapping of the Group Areas Act ineffectual.

Government had learnt its lesson over the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act, which had been basically ineffectual because of other existing legislation. Many of the Acts that would be affected were those that were passed separately by the three Houses of Parliament since 1983 leading to population groups being treated unequally.

The committee's brief was to look at the Acts where they related to the possible discrimination against a particular group.

Many of the Acts, based on population groups would have to be scrapped or amended to make the Acts "nonracial", the official said.



Source: SA AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION
Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

Poor tractor sales testing new lows

B/Dan 11/10/90
ACHMED KARIEM

TRACTOR sales to the end of September declined by 26,6% to 3 090 units compared with 4 210 the previous year, SA Agricultural Machinery Association chairman Aubrey Gouws said on Tuesday.

He said farmers were expected to purchase just more than 4 000 units this year, the lowest recorded, at about R82 000 for a 58kW tractor, compared with 5 647 last year.

Gouws said the sales drop in September was due to poor agricultural conditions in most wheat-producing areas. Unless good rains fell by early November, less than 2-million tons would be harvested.

High interest rates and uncertainty among farmers following government reform initiatives also remained as obstacles in respect of agricultural machinery purchases.

He said the average age of tractors in SA was about nine years, compared with five to seven years in other Western countries.

Gouws said sales of other agricultural equipment, such as self-propelled combines which ranged between R300 000 and R500 000, were expected to be in the region of 180 and 200 units, down approximately 15% on last year.

For balers, this year's market would be down by 30-35% against last year.

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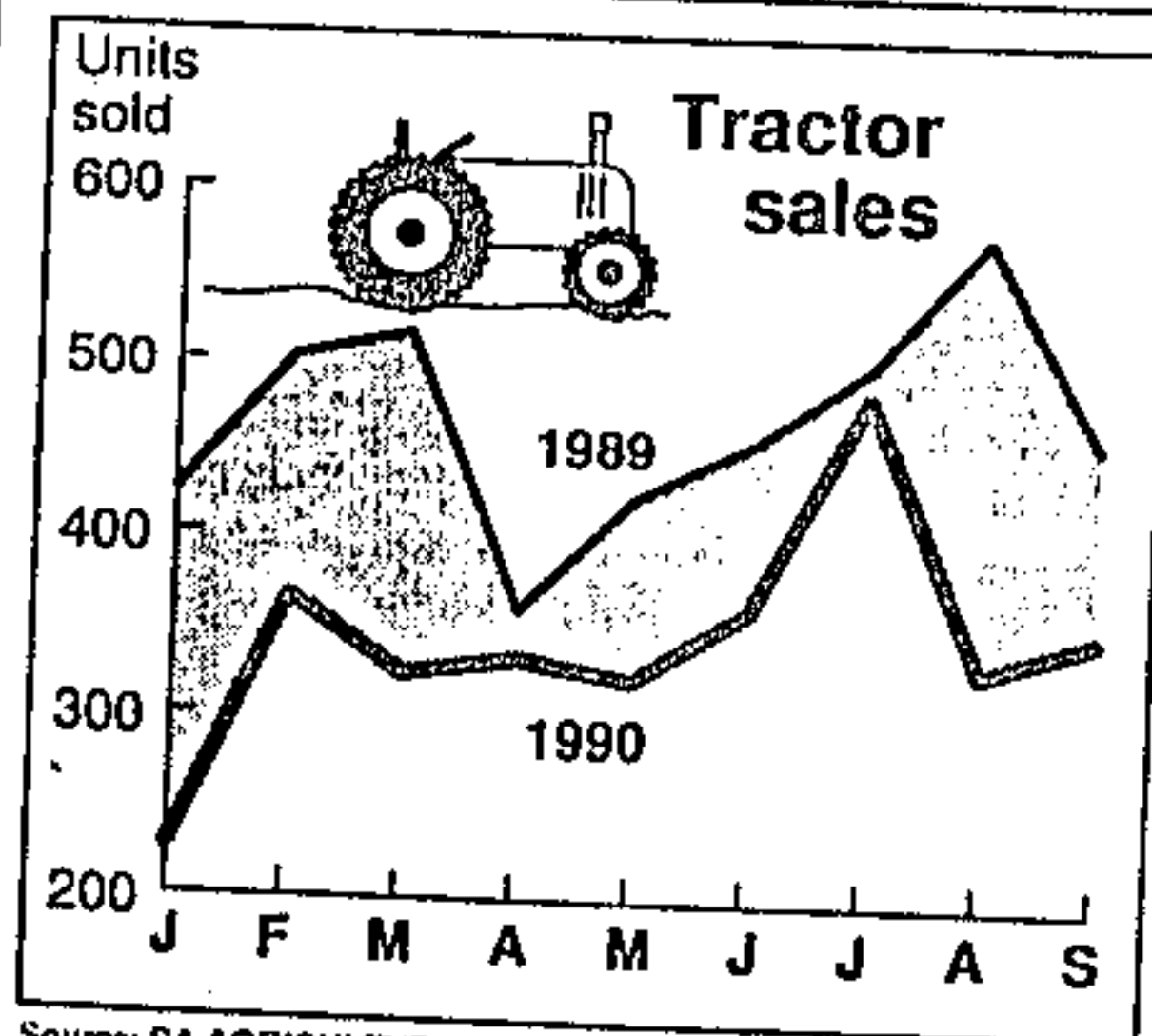
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THE government's announcement that the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 are to be repealed can only be welcomed. These laws have had devastating consequences for millions of black South Africans, dispossessing them of their land and birthright.

They have created a situation where Africans may own land only in the bantustans and whites own 87 percent of South Africa.

Clearly they are terrible laws and must go, but what will be the effect of their abolition? In announcing the imminent repeal of these laws, President FW de Klerk has assured whites that their property rights will be protected. The Land Acts have played their role — they have destroyed black property rights and have entrenched white privilege. To drop them now will have only a minimal effect on the racial distribution of the land; only a tiny portion of blacks have the capital necessary to buy land at current prices.

The timing of the repeal is significant. White ownership of most of South Africa needs to be legitimised before a majority government comes to power. Laws which prohibit one section of the population from land ownership on the basis of race do not hold well for the prospects of white land owners under a black government. In this context, the fundamental ideological shift in government policy is a matter more of expediency than true reform.

Whatever the motivation, the abolition of the Land Acts will have immediate and immense effects in the rural areas. There is potential for both positive results and terrible destruction. If not done carefully, the abolition may lead to dispossession on a far worse scale than that caused by the policy of forced removal.

In most instances black property rights are not reflected in legal documents like title deeds. This does not mean that blacks have no property rights, it means that the state prohibited them from having such documents. Neither are legal restrictions on black ownership of land limited to white areas. There are restrictions in the homelands as well. These are complicated, but most stem from the policy that blacks should not own land, but that their land be held in trust by the state on their behalf.

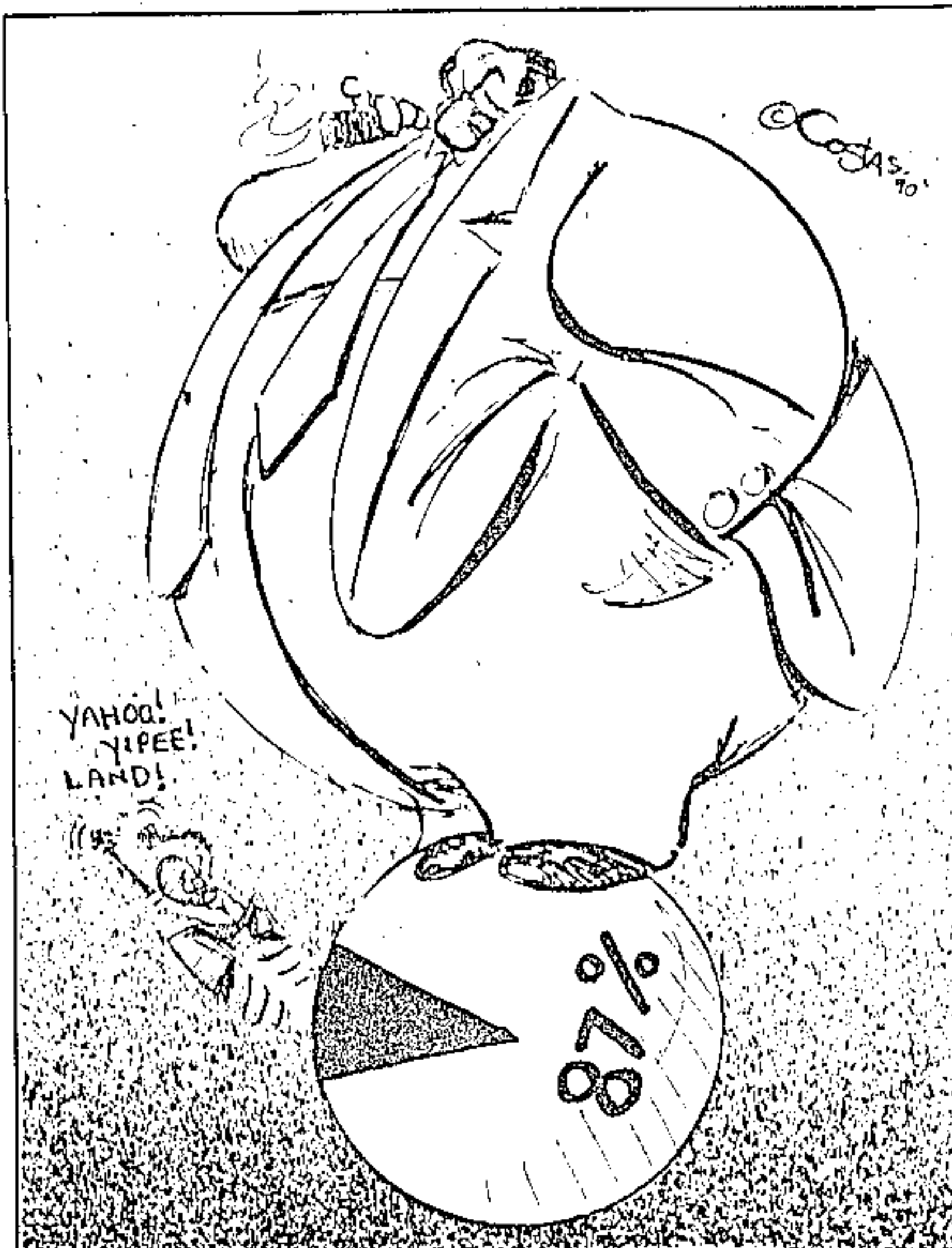
While the land in these areas may be nominally owned by the South African Development Trust, or a homeland government, or a chief, it is in fact occupied by millions of individual families and communities. In many cases these people have rights to particular pieces of land — whether by grants, certificates of occupation, purchase or inheritance. The fact that these rights are not registered on title deeds is a result of the bizarre and complicated maze of regulations, reservations and overlapping trusts that the state has imposed on black areas.

If these areas are simply opened up to the "free market", many people who have owned and occupied land for generations may find it sold from under them

Reform and the tragic legacy of racial land laws

The Land Acts cannot be undone simply by their repeal at this late stage. They must be carefully untangled to prevent even greater dispossession than forced removals.

BY ANINKA CLAASSENS



by the nominal owners of the land. If this happens, there will be as much resistance as there was to the policies of "betterment", forced removal and incorporation into bantustans.

Rural people have suffered terrible and irretrievable losses through the imple-

mentation of these policies. Now the state is introducing reform. It would be bitterly ironic if this "reform" finally dispossesses people of their real rights to land in the name of "private property" and the "free market".

We cannot wish away the legacy of ra-

cial land laws; it has to be carefully undone in a way which confirms the rights to land which exist in practice and not in documentation. For there to be stability and equity, the legal system must reflect the reality on the ground, and occupants and owners must be given documents that secure their status.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen has commented on the need for transitional arrangements to protect specific community interests, especially those regarding land tenure for traditional communities and agricultural settlements. We hope this means protection for existing rights. But we can do no more than hope. The process of consultation is a closed one and the people whose destinies it shapes are not included. Instead, the matter is negotiated between the government and the homeland leaders — the nominal owners of most of the land in the 13 percent of South Africa set aside for black occupation. They are the very people who stand to gain from the sale of land — land which is densely populated by people who inherited it from their great-grandparents, land full of resettlement camps.

The occupants of this land have not been consulted about the proposed reforms; the government cannot claim that it does not know who they are. Viljoen himself has met some of them. There are rural communities all over South Africa who have petitioned the government about their land rights, whether in the context of removal, incorporation into homelands, secession from homelands, or security where they are.

There are also academics and lawyers who have done work on how the repeal of the Land Acts could be done in such a way as to confirm existing rights rather than destroy them. They have not been consulted or included in the working group which the state has set up with the homeland leaders.

It is a matter of great urgency that the process of developing a new legal framework be opened up to those with a direct interest and that the state draw on the expertise and knowledge of practitioners who have worked in the minefield area of black land rights for years. This is necessary to minimise the potential damage to existing rights and settlements of people should the Acts simply be repealed in a vacuum.

Beyond the defensive position of protecting existing rights is the issue of undoing the legacy of rural apartheid law and policy. When Viljoen was asked whether the reforms meant that people previously dispossessed of their land would be given first option to acquire land, he told *The Citizen* this principle would lead to a complete revolution throughout the world, beginning in the United States and Australia.

It is cynical to compare the situation of indigenous people who lost their land centuries ago in wars of conquest with that of the victims of forced removals in our country. Here we are talking of communities like the Monnagotlas, the Mfengu, and the Bakwena baMogopa, whose land was expropriated in the last few decades, sometimes less than five years ago. They live in impoverished resettlement camps, and in many cases their land lies fallow, still registered in the name of the government.

If the present government does not have the grace to return such land to its rightful owners, it will find itself faced with innumerable court cases challenging the legality of its expropriations, with land re-occupations and with disillusionment and bitterness. When it tries to sell this land it will completely discredit its new non-racial land market — and rightly so.

Care and consultation are necessary to minimise the possible damage should the Land Acts be repealed in a vacuum and to undo positively the damage caused by this terrible piece of legislation.

©Aninka Claassens is a senior research officer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies.

Boom ahead once group areas go

8/2-13/10/90

80 (8)

FRANK JEANS

WHILE the property market, in common with other sectors of the economy, is feeling the crunch of the recessionary phase, there is no doubt that as it emerges from the downswing, it will present a vastly different scene.

Economic forecasters and the industry generally believe that because of the political factors which must now come into play, the next property cycle will in no way resemble conditions which followed previous downturns.

The expected removal of group areas, will mean more and more mobility in the market and there is consensus among property analysts that resultant demand will inevitably create a boom.

However, analysts warn against unbridled optimism as "white flight" could in some areas cause property prices to decline.

The Government's commitment, in the area of black low-cost housing will also lead to strong activity in this key sector.

Interest rates

With the abolition of group areas, real estate men believe there could well be mixed reaction from the market, with some areas affected by a drop in property prices initially, then a recovery as normality settles in.

The constant drag in the market, however, remains the high level of interest rates — one of the main reasons for the present softer trading conditions — and the homes business is unanimous that a reduction in the bond rate will give the market the tonic it so badly needs.

Nevertheless, despite the tightening of individual budgets, the market is generally regarded as having performed surprisingly well.

Christo Luus, economist of the United Building Society, says: "Prices have not dropped and we expect a 10 to 12 percent rise in values on average for 1990.

"Because of rising building costs, it is roughly 30 percent more expensive today to buy a new house than secure an existing property of comparable size.

"We might see a slight reduction in that 30 percent differential next year but it is unlikely that new houses will become

'Reduction in the bond rate will also give the housing market the tonic it so badly needs'

cheaper than existing ones in the foreseeable future."

He also forecasts a worsening of the stock shortage on the market because of increased levels of immigration.

There is little doubt, though, that the relentless building cost spiral, particularly in materials, is having a dampening effect on trading volumes.

Charles Martin, economist of the Building Industries Federation (Bifsa), says it now costs R1 000 to R1 200 a sq m to build the average home and the amount gets higher as the quality of the product rises.

The home building industry, too, expects that while there has been a slowdown in the rise of costs to 12 percent for this year, a further 6 to 8 percent push is forecast for 1991, which would make cost a sq m go to the R1 100 mark.

"The slowdown is the result of the sharp tendering and fierce competition for work in the market," says Mr Martin.

He sees the forthcoming VAT system as aggravating the cost situation.

"Apart from the other increases, VAT in its draft form, could push the cost of building an average home by a further 5 to 8 percent," says Mr Martin.

Johan Grotius, executive director of the National Association of Home Builders, says: "While we are still on the downside, it is pleasing to note that we seem to have bottomed out in terms of building plans passed.

"In the past six months, there

has been no further drop in the value of plans."

The real estate industry is equally bullish about prospects in the longer term and advances in the political field are seen as the main palliative to end present market sluggishness.

Scott McRae, managing director of one of the country's leading real estate networks, Camdon's Nationwide, says: "The advent of a stronger business climate on the back of political settlement could spark off rapid growth of the property market, accompanied by steep price rises.

Price gap

"The indicators are unquestionably pointing to a renewed boom in property.

Mr McRae endorses the view on the gap between new home prices and those for established properties and believes the widening differential is unlikely to continue indefinitely, with the result that a "strong upsurge in prices of existing homes will occur when the market recovers".

Bullish on the immigration issue, the Camdon's MD reports that the group's international offices are experiencing a marked increase in inquiries from Britain, Australia and central Europe.

"Many inquiries are from older people who perceive rightly that South Africa will offer them a luxury lifestyle and their strong currencies will buy them far more in property than in their own countries," he says.

Be your own estate agent with this DIY package

FRANK JEANS

BE your own estate agent! That's the concept which has been introduced to the residential property market by RL Real Estate.

Aimed at cutting out the seller's cost of commission to the estate agent for negotiating the sale of his property, the com-

pany's Private Seller system, provides a package, including the For Sale sign, which, in effect, turns the man who puts his home on the market into his own agent.

Robert Luscombe, who has a banking background, says: "The average commission on the sale of residential property in South Africa is two to three times that

paid anywhere in Europe or Britain.

"In these difficult and inflationary times, there seems little justification for this practice and the trend of informed sellers and buyers must surely be away from charges by the middle-man."

Mr Luscombe also points out that the imposition of VAT is

expected to be levied on commission paid to agents and this additional cost "will almost certainly be passed on to the already hard hit property buyer, in one form or another".

The average commission on the sale of a home to the value, of say, R350 000 is R21 000, while the cost of the Private Seller system, including advertising

placed by Mr Luscombe, is an upfront payment of R1 950.

The PS pack also comprises a bilingual instruction video and booklet and all necessary legal documents for the home negotiation process.

The upfront payment covers all properties of varying values.

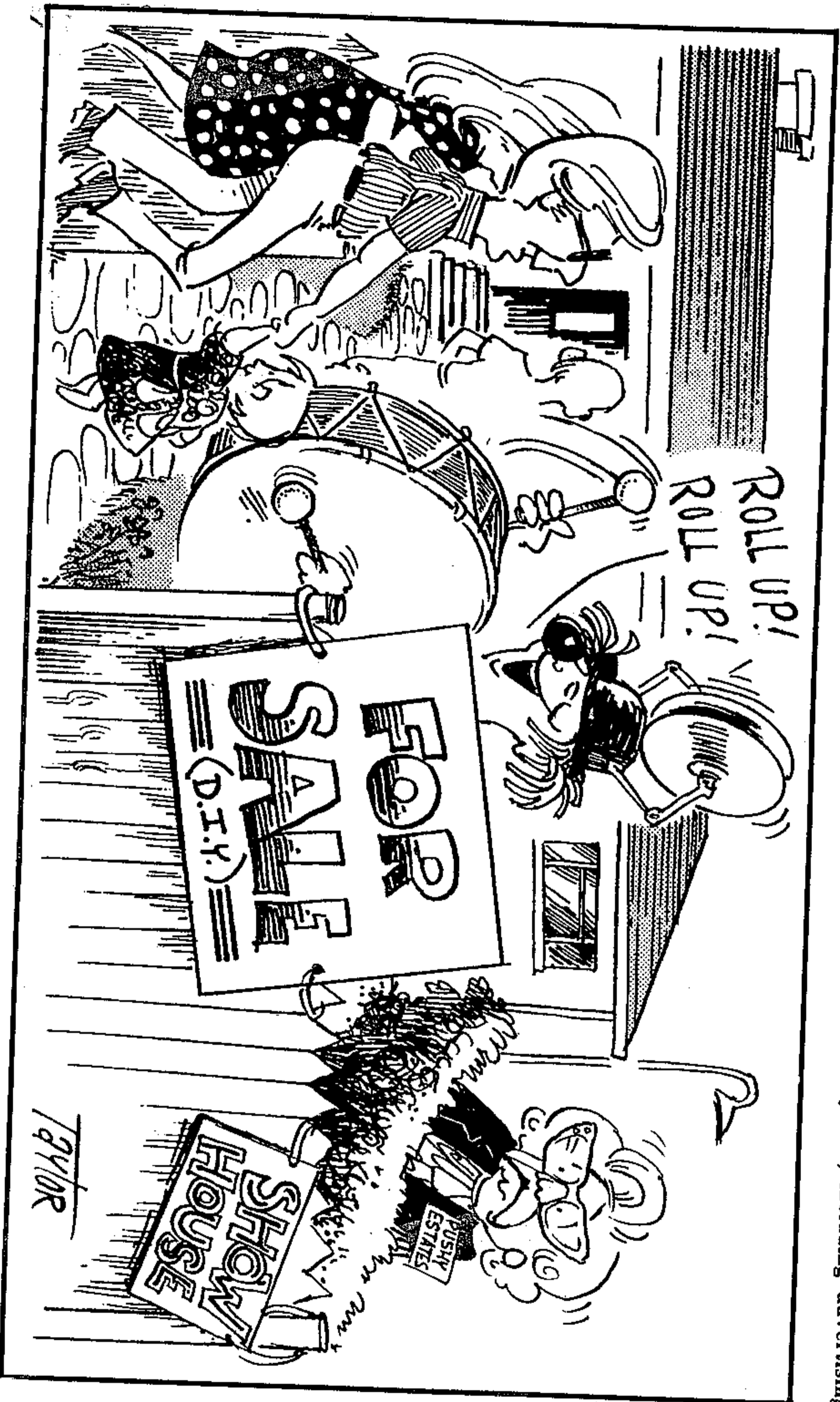
Mr Lu-



DIY man
Robert Luscombe

scombe, who is a member of the Institute of Estate Agents, says: "We provide the House for Sale board which the seller can instal on his front lawn.

"There is also advertising under the Private Seller banner and a full back-up service to enable the man-in-the-street to sell his own home."



Taylor

THE National Party government has announced its intention to abolish the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 next year. This is going to be very emotional and controversial.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union is dead-set against any change in the property patterns in the agricultural sector. The government is presumably of the opinion that it will be sufficient "compensation" for the exploitative effect of these acts if blacks are granted access to the Land Bank should they want to buy (white) farms.

It is rather significant that nobody — at least not in CP and NP circles — is asking what the blacks' perceptions of the Land Acts are. Perhaps many of them are still too much "prisoners" of the "old" South Africa to ask this kind of question.

To appreciate the full exploitative nature of the Land Acts, it is necessary to realise that these acts not only prescribed the utilisation of land, but also — and perhaps to a larger extent — the utilisation and exploitation of black labour.

To judge the Land Act of 1913 in a proper historic perspective, we should not only take the motives of the Union Parliament — when enacting this act — into account, but also the economic conditions in 1913. At that stage a potential clash was looming between the economic interests of the white (mainly Afrikaner) farmers and the white (mainly English) owned goldmines.

Maintain low wages

Both the white farmers and the controllers of the goldmines claimed that it would only be possible for them to produce respectively maize and gold profitably if large numbers of cheap and easily-controlled black labour were at their disposal.

To balance the potentially conflicting demands for cheap and controllable black labour by Afrikaner and English interest groups, a remarkable (and long-lasting) political compromise was formulated by the white parliament in 1913. This compromise has been dubbed "the alliance of maize and gold". It played a tremendously important role in South African history. It proved to be not only the foundation on which the white economy was built for at least six decades, but also the basis for the political success of the SAP/United Party — at least until 1948.

After South Africa was divided into 92% "white" area and 8% "native reserves" in 1913, the Chamber of Mines was granted the privilege of recruiting migrant labour in the Native Reserves. (The area of these reserves was enlarged to 13% of South Africa's territory in 1936.) Although on average less than 40% of the migrant labourers in the goldmines were recruited

Land Acts crux of apartheid: there's a debt to be paid

CAH-7-1-15 16/10/90

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Professor SAMPIE TERREBLANCHE, who teaches economics at the University of Stellenbosch, discusses the impact of the Land Acts in South African history.

until 1975 in what were also called Bantustans or Homelands, this nonetheless enabled the goldmines to maintain black wages at a very low level. (The rest of the migrant labourers were recruited mainly in Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique.)

Similar to serfdom

If we put the real wages of black migrant labour on the goldmines on an index of 100 in 1911, their cash wages were 84 in 1961 and 93 in 1971! (According to the same index the real wages of white mineworkers were 1 200 in 1911, 1 400 in 1961 and 1 950 in 1971!) As a proportion of working costs, black cash wages on the goldmines declined from 16,4% in 1911 to 8,8% in 1969!

In 1936 the ANC requested the Hertzog/Smuts government and the Chamber of Mines to recruit migrant labour only in South Africa, hoping that such a policy would increase black wages. The request was resolutely rejected.

To meet the demands of the white maize farmers, the 1913 Land Act not only restricted black access to land and black tenancy, but also introduced strict measures against "squatting" and/or "kaffir farming" on white farms, in order to increase the supply of cheap black wage-labourers. At the same time the "pass" laws were applied much more strictly to decrease the mobility of blacks and to increase their continuous availability. Taxes were also imposed on blacks to force them to earn cash wages. All these measures exacerbated the steady impoverishment of the black peasantry and transformed them into a very dependent,

docile and propertyless black proletariat.

If we focus on the lack of legal rights, the dependency and the forced immobility of the black population until, say, 1975, their position is reminiscent of serfdom in Europe under the feudal and manorial systems of the 10th and 11th centuries. Interestingly enough, the motives and measures to enforce "serfdom" were very much the same. No wonder Sol Plaatje wrote: "The South African Native found himself (after the Land Act) not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth".

Repay apartheid debt

The black "serfdom" introduced by the Land Acts and concomitant measures enabled whites — in ALL sectors of the South African economy — to enrich themselves by exploiting their black "serfs". Before we abolish the Land Acts, the whites should acknowledge that these acts symbolise a cornerstone of apartheid's exploitation.

The whites should also acknowledge at the same time that because of the Land Acts and other measures, an apartheid debt has accumulated on their (white) books and that the repayment of this debt is long overdue.

One way to accomplish such an acknowledgement and repayment, is a property tax — on ALL property — of, say, half to one percent annually for, say, 20 years. The proceeds of this tax could be used as a "Restitution Fund" for land reform, resettlement programmes and housing.

Many whites argued that they never intended any wrongdoings against blacks but were unknowingly trapped in structures created by the Land Acts and other apartheid measures. That may be the case. Nonetheless these structures privileged and enriched them out of proportion with their own merits. Consequently they ought to be prepared for restitution to settle their alleged unintended debt — but debt nonetheless.

Call to scrap all racial laws now

81 Day 16/10/90
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THE ANC yesterday demanded the immediate repeal of all discriminatory laws and warned that the piecemeal scrapping of apartheid would not work.

Government has given firm notice that the Group Areas and Land Acts will be repealed or significantly modified in the next parliamentary session and top spokesmen, including President FW de Klerk, have clearly indicated that the Population Registration Act will be removed from a new constitution.

However, the ANC said CP-controlled local authorities had now turned to the Group Areas Act to continue the enforcement of segregation.

"The unfortunate position adopted by the CP will exacerbate tensions," it said. "That they can be prosecuted for continu-

EDYTH BULBRING
and PETER DELMAR

ing to deny black people access to facilities is welcome, but is not the right answer."

The organisation warned that blacks would resist CP municipalities attempting to prevent them from using facilities reserved for whites before yesterday's scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act.

CP-controlled councils yesterday reported no incidents as local ANC and affiliated structures began laying plans to defy attempts to keep blacks off buses and out of swimming pools, libraries and municipal halls.

Spokesmen for CP-controlled councils, including Brakpan, Bethal, Belfast, Pot-

To Page 2

Scrap laws

81 Day 16/10/90
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chefstroom, Newcastle and Middelburg, said no conflict had been reported in connection with blacks trying to gain access to council amenities.

CP municipalities have responded to the scrapping of the Act by introducing exorbitant fees for non-residents.

Cas Coovadia, spokesman for the newly established Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast), said the organisation would make CP councils discriminating against blacks a specific target of its mass action campaign aimed at establishing nonracial local government structures.

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Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough said yesterday attempts to reserve amenities for whites were illegal and could lead to court action against local authorities.

CP deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg said in a statement scrapping the Act initiated a new era of racial friction.

He accused government of destroying a significant part of white community life.

Sacob said yesterday the scrapping of separate amenities would have a positive effect on overseas perceptions.

● Comment: Page 8

From Page 1

C/Press 21/10/92 (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30)

Union calls for defiance

AS whites ponder the opening of their schools to black pupils, one of South Africa's biggest teachers' organisations has called on them to defy Education Minister Piet Clase's "open school" model and admit pupils of all races.

South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) president Shepherd Madladlana has urged white parents to go a step further.

"They must employ black teachers and open white teachers' training colleges to blacks. The Good Hope College of Education in Khayelitsha near Cape Town cannot accommodate all people who want to be teachers. Desegregating white training colleges would help."

He also urged the mainly white Teachers' Federal Council to support demands to open white State schools to all pupils.

"We want them to defy the Minister and to be as bold as when they negotiate for better salaries."

This union did not view the opening of white schools in a serious light, he said.

"It's a big joke for some of us. How many of our people will be able to approach these schools? How many of them will be admitted?"

Sadtu was launched by several progressive teachers' organisations at the beginning of this month. Its aim is to eradicate apartheid, said Madladlana.

He said: "We want one education system in South Africa and not Clase's model for white schools. I would be pleased if white schools defied his model and opened their doors to all."

All clear-thinking South Africans would agree that apartheid was evil and that "they don't have to vote to admit black pupils".

"Seen against the backdrop of the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act, we can't see the logic of not opening all State schools."

The next step the government should take is the abolition of the Group Areas Act so "people can move closer to schools".

Moving into suburbia

By PATRICK MAFARO

LEW Geffen estate agency has appointed two black agents in anticipation of the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

Peter Matshitse and Themba Nyembe are expected to earn an average of R10 000 a month for introducing middle-class blacks into white areas.

Geffen says his organisation has been ready for this move for a long time.

"We started five years ago and three years ago sold top black businessman Richard Mafonya a house in Hyde Park for R350 000. That house is now worth close to R600 000 excluding refurbishments and furniture."

Former management consultant Matshitse says black professionals, businessmen and managers can afford houses in northern upmarket areas. He says some of these mink-and-manure areas are already grey.

"In Randburg, a three-bedroom, two-

bathroom house with a swimming pool averages R160 000.

"There is a shortage of prime upmarket housing sites in black areas. On the other hand there is an estimated surplus of 37 000 houses in white areas."

Matshitse's duties are to introduce, co-ordinate and educate black buyers to the white-housing market. He intends to achieve this by running seminars.

Nyembe, 30, joins Geffen with seven years in sales. He has sold about 200 houses valued at R9 million.

According to Geffen, his company has a R22-million turnover a month. Most houses it sells are in the R250 000 to R1 million bracket.

Geffen believes housing in the black market is overpriced.

"For the same price as a slightly enlarged matchbox in Diepkloof Extension, a buyer can get a reasonably big house or townhouse in the northern suburbs."

Star 24/10/90

Housing market buoyant

By Frank Jeans

Further indications of the continuing buoyancy of the residential property market despite high interest rates and general economic constraints is seen in the latest housing review of the United Building Society.

It says the average price of a medium-size home is likely to have risen by 11 to 12 percent this year — the best performance of the housing market since 1983.

During the third quarter this year the average price of a medium-size house rose to slightly above R106 000 which is three percent higher than the previous quarter's figure and 12 percent more than the year-ago price.

Prices of smaller units

averaged about R88 000 during the third quarter, representing an increase of 15 percent previously.

The top end of the market appears to have been affected by the downturn, with the average price for larger homes remaining virtually unchanged since the previous quarter at R146 000.

Nevertheless, this is seven percent higher than the figure for this category a year ago.

The Johannesburg area is still the most expensive region in the country, says the review, with the average home of about 265 sq m costing nearly R270 000, while the figure for the average medium-size property is R137 000.

The second most expensive area is the Western Cape (R126 000 average),

followed by Pretoria (R111 000), Durban-Pinetown (R107 000) and West Rand (R105 000).

Looking at the affordability factor, the review says repayments on a 20-year bond of 80 percent of the value of a medium-size house (a bond of R84 000) amounted to R1 495 a month in the third quarter — 19 percent more than the repayment a year ago.

"However, after adjusting for the effect of inflation, this repayment is only six percent more".

Bullish in its outlook, the United sees a boost for the market in 1991 on the back of a hoped-for reduction in mortgage rates, a continued net immigration gain and the repeal or amendment of the Group Areas Act.

CRK Times 25/10/90 (80)

'Permit route' boosts buying in white areas

DURBAN. — The Group Areas Act is crumbling fast in Natal and other parts of South Africa with blacks — armed with the necessary government permits — legally buying properties in white residential areas in increasing numbers.

Estate agents here yesterday confirmed that during the past nine months the trend was for black property buyers to take the "permit route" rather than using a "white front" or a close corporation to acquire property in an area zoned for whites.

One agent said it appeared government officials were granting permits wherever possible for blacks to buy in white areas. "They are turning their backs on the act well in advance of its expected repeal in Parliament next year."

The J H Isaacs Group, Natal, announced yesterday that it had officially entered the black housing market and would be selling openly to clients of all races in all areas.

Yesterday Mr Trevor Davison, J H Isaacs' Cape Town managing director for residential properties, said it was impossible to ignore the act when selling properties, although his group believed all discriminatory legislation should be abolished. — Own Correspondent and Staff Reporter

Rebel farmers petition SAAU

Chas Times 25/10/90

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PRETORIA. — Two hundred sunburnt, khaki-clad farmers invaded the South African Agricultural Union congress here yesterday to demand replies from the government by tomorrow on questions relating to the repeal of the Land Acts and financial assistance.

Apparent National Party-supporting farmers successfully moved that the congress be adjourned and meekly fled the venue at the Pretoria Holiday Inn when the rebels invaded the congress.

The rebels, who travelled from the searing Springbok Flats and Western Transvaal, encircled the

hall while Mr Leonard Venter, chairman of the Immerspan Farmers' Association, near Potgietersrus, addressed the remaining delegates.

He told them some farmers were in such dire financial straits that they could not proceed with production this season.

Mr Venter demanded an undertaking from government that "white" land remain in white hands and that government extend financial assistance to farmers.

SAAU president Mr Nico Kotze, who appealed to delegates to listen to Mr Venter, replied that the SAAU would process the petition as quickly as possible, but said it

would be practically impossible to extract a reply from government by tomorrow.

When the invading group left the hall, the delegates who had walked out returned to calls of "papproeke!"

Mr Kotze told the congress that he did not expect the financial pressures on farmers to ease during the next year.

He also warned that the farming community's infrastructure was collapsing.

Mr Kotze urged farmers, while differing over important issues, to maintain unity within the SAAU. — Sapa

The most devastating law of them all

L/14. Ad. 3/11/90

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THE 1913 Natives Land Act was possibly the most socially devastating legislation ever passed by the South African parliament — yet very few South Africans are aware of the Act, let alone its far-reaching implications.

Ignorance of the Act can be measured by the howls of anger that erupted after the government announced it was going to repeal it next year. White farmers in the Transvaal voted overwhelmingly in July to stop blacks from buying white land.

The most common reason for keeping ownership of agricultural land advanced by white farmers is that blacks are "unable to achieve maximum productivity" from the land.

This attitude, when viewed against a backdrop of the R14.7-billion owed by about 60 000 white farmers to various credit facilities begs the question whether white farmers without subsidies and credit facilities are that much better than black farmers.

The question is academic because black farmers have not had the access to agricultural training colleges, nor have they been allowed access to credit facilities, nor have they had equal access to land.

But it is interesting to note that the number of cattle owned by Shaka and Dingaan must have been almost incredible — and it helps to explain Shaka's wars.

The grazing area required for the Zulu cattle was immense and neighbouring tribes must have been driven off simply to secure pasture.

THE fine the Voortrekkers imposed on Panda on behalf of Dingaan amounted to 36 000 cattle, many of which were plundered by white farmers before they crossed the Tugela into the Boer Republic of Natal.

A further 15 000 cattle were demanded of Panda and paid. Other minor chieftains paid anything from 3 000 to 8 000 cattle in fines often for trumped up charges.

In Bophuthatswana some entirely self-made black farmers harvest over 1 000 tons of maize a year.

Historians claim that until the 1913 Land Act blacks contributed effectively to agriculture — so much so that there was little need for many peasant farmers to work for white farmers.

Most Africans preferred to either share a farm with a white or to farm his own land wherever possible.

Increasing labour shortages on white farms were also a motivation for the introduction of the Natives Land Act.

Although it had the legal right to veto the Act, historians believe Britain connived with General Louis Botha's government by rubber-stamping the Land Act to reconcile Britain and Boer.

The Land Act was not simply a recent piece of Dutch inspired legislation but, according to historian Brian Willan, the Act had respectable British ancestry and was in the best tradition of colonial policy.

The 1913 Native Land Act changed overnight the course of South African history. Although contrived to solve the so-called "native problem" it also went a long way to ensuring that sufficient labour would be available for white-owned farms and the burgeoning gold mining industry. Weekend Argus Reporter GRAHAM LIZAMORE looks at the background and implications of the Act.

Britain also wanted to ensure that there was a regular supply of labour for the burgeoning gold industry. Black political aspirations became a casualty of this policy.

WILLAN observes that after the Peace of Vereeniging in 1902 that ended the Boer War 1899-1902 it became increasingly clear that the essential function of the black population was to provide their labour.

Whites hoped to solve the so-called "native problem" by restricting black land holding to less than eight percent of the land mass within which local political and administrative structure could be erected to contain black political aspirations.

But the Act also tried to meet the insistent demands of white farmers in the Free State and the Transvaal to have sharecroppers living on their land changed into farm labourers or servants.

UCR historian Colin Bundy says: "By 1913 white food producers in all four provinces were aware of a growing and potentially even greater economic challenge from African producers. The desire to reduce competition by peasant producers was one of the motives behind the Natives Land Act."

The Act was passed in spite of vociferous opposition from black leaders, who in 1912 created the South African Native Congress, which later became the African National Congress.

Black attitudes to the Act were summed up by Chief Tombela from Natal, who hated even the mention of the Natives Land Act.

He said he could not understand why the released areas in Natal were so small when the Native population was so great. Natives should have broad lands, as small plots meant quarrels and fights.

Soi Plaatsje, an arch-opponent of the Land Act, wrote: "The South African Native found himself not actually a slave but a pariah in the land of his birth."

HISTORIAN Bessie Head says of the Act: "Overnight it created a floating landless proletariat whose labour could be used and manipulated at will, and ensured that ownership of the land had finally and securely passed into the hands of the ruling white race."

The 1913 Land Act was preceded in February that year by the Pass Laws which prevented black people from wandering around without a proper pass, from squatting on farms and from sowing on the sharecrop system. The population

then was estimated at about 1.25 million whites to about five million blacks.

According to Head there were two specific reasons for introducing the Land Act. These were that black farming was competing too successfully with white farming and that there was a demand for a flow of cheap labour to the gold mines.

"As long as black men were engaged in farming and were independent owners of livestock, their labour was hard to acquire."

In 1904 an attempt had been made to solve the labour crisis in the mines by importing 43 000 Chinese to do unskilled work. But conditions on the mines were bad and because only men had been brought to South Africa sodomy,

strikes, robbery and murder escalated to such an extent that the Chinese were deported in 1910.

The need for labour was now even more acute. By 1913 the Act was quickly passed through parliament and authorised by the government-general.

According to Head the Act demanded the eviction of a million tenants on farms, together with their livestock and all they might own.

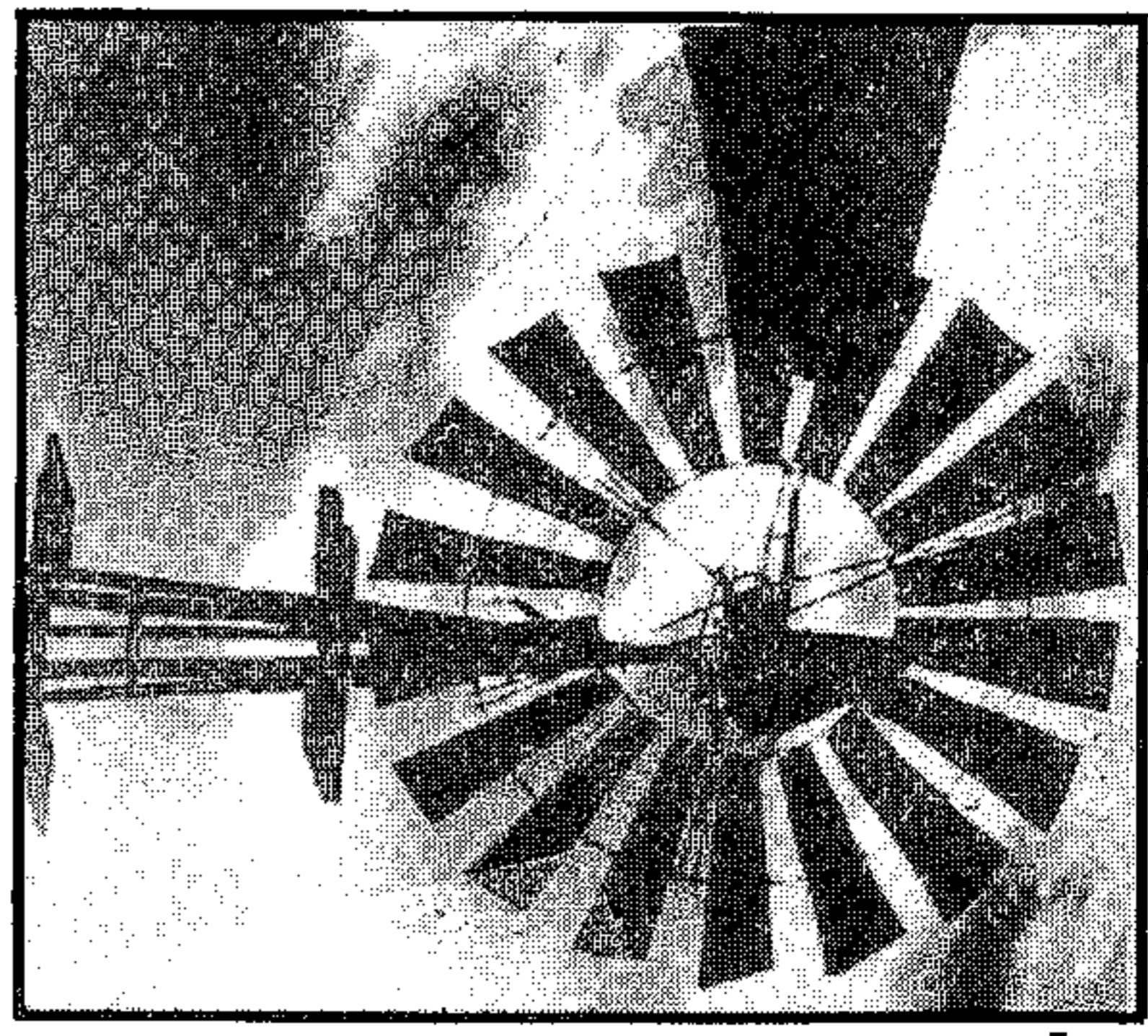
"It was unlawful to have black tenants but lawful to have black servants. Once a servant, the black man's cattle worked henceforth for the white landlord, free of charge."

ANY white landowner who failed to comply with the law faced a fine of £100 or six months imprisonment.

Edward Dower, Secretary of Native Affairs, advised blacks to do one of three things in response to the act — become servants, move into the reserves or sell their stock for cash.

Rather than lose their last shred of independence thousands of black people, tenants on the land, took to the road with their stock.

On no part of South African soil except within the small demarcated "scheduled areas" could they graze or water their stock. They were



barred from buying land except from other Africans and were excluded from "white areas" where they could remain only as labourers.

It did not take that many years before work on the mines or farms was the only alternative to starvation.

But the "native problem" had not been solved and it is clear that any talk about redistribution of land or denying blacks equal access to land is bound to be emotive, if not downright explosive.

Parents pass the open schools test

Star 7/11/90 (80)

The prospect of South African children of all races being educated together in State schools was brought a step closer this week when the results of the first poll of parents from a Transvaal school were announced.

However, many educationists have rejected the Government's "alternative models", pointing out that the models would allow for the admission of only a few black pupils to white schools, and that this would not solve the education crisis.

In reply to questions in Parliament earlier this year, it was disclosed that there were 177 225 vacant places in white schools in the first term, while there was a shortage of 160 000 classroom places at schools administered by the black Department of Education and Training.

This week the Johannesburg Girls Preparatory School, in Berea, became the first school in the Transvaal to test the opinion of parents.

Refused

The result was an overwhelming "yes" for the school management committee to set its own admission policy: 93 percent of parents in a 93,5 percent poll voted for "model B".

Although the Transvaal Education Department (TED) has refused to name schools which have applied to hold a poll, a spokesman said 42 of the 943 schools in the province (260 secondary and 683 primary) were due to conduct a vote "in the near future".

While all the schools appear to be favouring model B (the others are the expensive options of becoming a "State-aided" school or privatising), some educationists have been outspoken in their rejection of this model.

In the Cape, four schools have rejected all the models on the grounds that the procedures were "unreasonable, obstructive, and based on racial criteria".

Educationists are encouraged by the stance taken by white parents who have voted to allow pupils of other races to be educated alongside their children, but point out that admitting a few black pupils to white schools is not going to solve South Africa's education crisis. Education Reporter KAREN STANDER looks at the progress of the movement towards open schools.

Parents are also concerned about the standard of education and some management committees have promised to set strict admission criteria.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Girls Preparatory School said black pupils would be assimilated into the school gradually.

While there would be no strict quota, pupils would have to sit an entrance examination set by the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR). Those admitted would be carefully selected children with pre-primary education or "decent" primary schooling, and their parents would be interviewed.

Other schools in the Transvaal are said to be considering quotas which would allow only a handful of pupils to be admitted, and only in Grade 1.

In Natal, there have been unconfirmed reports that some schools will allow only pupils who live in the area, or only the children of ratepayers.

Hugo Ackerman, secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, pointed out that schools were bound by the Government's rules on opening to all races.

Even if a school did opt for model B, it had to give preference to white pupils from the natural feeder area, the majority of pupils had to be white, and the academic standard and the "cultural ethos" of the school

had to be maintained.

Brother Neil McGurk, headmaster of the non-racial Sacred Heart College, said it was clear that admitting one or two black pupils was not going to solve South Africa's education crisis.

"But I think schools may be saying these things to reassure white parents.

"Our experience is that pupils from disadvantaged situations make up an enormous deficit in their backgrounds within a year, particularly if a school makes an effort to help them, for instance by introducing bridging programmes.

Despaired

"We have had pupils come to us in Grade 2 and 3 and their teachers have despaired over them. But some matriculated with us and achieved B-symbols in some subjects.

"I would urge principals to err more on the side of generosity rather than setting very stringent requirements for admission."

He added that if a large number of schools severely limited the number of black pupils, schools with dwindling numbers would stay empty.

"The guilt of some whites may be assuaged, but it is not going to solve our education problems.

"Normal demographics should govern, and schools must respond wherever there is a need." □

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Address land issue church told

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JOHANNESBURG. — South African churches attending an historic conference near Rustenburg have been urged to adopt strategies to facilitate the redistribution of wealth.

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The president of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Khoza Mgojo, told delegates attending the five-day National Conference of Churches that the process of reconciliation in South Africa would be retarded if these strategies were not adopted.

He urged the conference to address at least the question of land.

"The land must be returned to the people. The land cannot be owned by the few and worked by the many."

One of the aims of the conference, according to the Rev Barney Pityana, is to produce a joint document or a declaration setting out a set of Christian principles to be adhered to by a future South African government.

Pityana was the director of the Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches in Geneva. He was an executive member of the SA Students Organisation (Saso) and a confidante of Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

Pityana recently returned to South Africa after being in exile since 1977.



BARNEY PITYANA at the national conference of churches in Rustenburg this week

Thousands move to 'white' areas

CAPT. TRIPS 8/11/90

PO

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

THE government is now routinely granting permits for thousands of people to move across the residential "colour line" in contravention of its existing Group Areas Act.

So far this year the Department of Government Housing and Works, Administration in the House of Assembly has issued 2 238 permits to people applying to move across the residential "colour line."

Last year the department issued only 390 permits from July 21 to December, when it took over the task of screening the permit applications.

"There is still an Act to be administered but our attitude is to help people," said the director of area management for the department, Mr Nico van Rensburg. "If

it is possible to give a permit, then we will."

Only "a few" applications had been turned down this year, he said.

If an applicant could prove that there was "undue hardship" in finding a house and the neighbours and the city council agreed, then a permit was issued, he said.

"Naturally, then the Department would not have any problem in granting a permit."

Attitudes had shifted and changed, said Mr Van Rensburg.

"People are now prepared to play the game and the attitude of the government has helped."

The important thing was that it should be acceptable to the neighbours before a permit was granted, said Mr Van Rensburg.

The department sent out staff members to talk to immediate

neighbours before granting a permit.

The department tried to ensure that a permit was passed in up to 15 days.

Mr Van Rensburg said it was no longer necessary for a black buyer to make the costly purchase of a closed corporation in a partnership deal with a white buyer.

Estate agents in Cape Town said yesterday that people were now moving into Bishopscourt, Newlands and other areas not generally known as "grey areas".

People who had bought closed corporations and were trying to sell them could not find buyers, said one agent.

Estate agents checked with the neighbours before making a sale and obtained the necessary signatures to apply for a permit, she said.

Land question: State intervention favoured

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A report on an ANC workshop on the land question, made public yesterday by the organisation's land commission, reveals widespread support for intensive state intervention in post-apartheid programmes to redistribute land.

Land commission administrator Mr Derek Hanekom yesterday cautioned that the workshop held last month had not been a policy-making exercise. He said the report should be seen as merely "the beginning of a process of consultation — it was the first time some of these concepts have been critically discussed".

However, points raised at the workshop would be taken into account in the formulation of a discussion paper on rural policy due to be completed before the end of the year.

"It gave us a good understanding of people's aspirations. But the main thing to emerge from the workshop was the complexity of the issues," Mr Hanekom said.

Participants included ANC regional delegates, rural community leaders and local and foreign specialists in various land-related issues.

A simulation exercise carried out during the week-long workshop suggested that a future government was going to find itself squeezed between people's aspirations and the power of the banks, he added.

The report said that while nationalisation of land was seen as a means of acquiring land for redistribution, the dominant view was that the land should not remain in state hands, it should be "given back to the people".

Arguments against full-scale land nationalisation included that it may cause economic

collapse, increase state power and therefore potential for its abuse, and act as a disincentive against people carrying out improvements to the land.

The report argued that the initial priority for acquisition by the state should be unused, abused or under-utilised land. A second set of criteria would be those based on social considerations, where there had been human-rights violations such as forced removals.

Although initial discussions proposed the targeting of company-owned farms for acquisition, this view fell away in favour of a system where taxation and other aspects of agricultural policy should be geared to benefit individually and community-owned farms above company farms.

The tax system could also be used to discourage the holding of land for purely speculative purposes. However, there could also be

tax incentives offered to corporate farms which introduced worker participation schemes.

All forms of land tenure should be permitted in a mixed economy, the report said.

Except in cases of unused and abandoned land, and cases of human-rights abuses, the workshop adopted the view that compensation be paid for any land acquired by the state. Twenty-five per cent of the compensation should be paid in cash and the remainder in industrial and 10-year government bonds.

The workshop examined the question of land claims, for example by relocated individuals and communities to their original land, and the numerous areas of dispute that could arise.

It proposed the establishment of a Land Claims Commission charged with arbitrating on conflicting claims. — Sapa

State may move on transfer of land plan

ARC us 2/11/80

From PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

THE government is expected to react favourably to some aspects of a bold Development Bank plan to transfer almost eight million hectares of farmland to blacks.

The government is studying the plan which aims to put half a million extra black farmers on about 25 percent of the country's arable farmland.

Part of the plan is that about two million hectares of land — already bought by the state for incorporation into the homelands but not yet transferred — be handed over first.

Official sources said last night that although the figure might not be as high as two million hectares, the government could probably agree with this part of the plan.

But they foresaw difficulties with the proposal for the bulk of the land — that about 1 000 white farms which are badly indebted to the state should be transferred to black ownership.

Development Bank of Southern Africa general manager Nic Christodolou, who helped draw up the plan, stressed that this land would not be nationalised in any way.

The plan was that where the debt on the farm was greater than its real value, the state should offer to write

off the excess debt if the farmer agreed to sell the farm to black owners.

The cost to the state of writing off the debt would be between R1 and R2-billion.

Official sources said this proposal was unlikely to find favour with the government as it conflicted with the new land policy laid down by President de Klerk that normal market forces should rule when the Land Acts were scrapped.

The Development Bank report proposes also that black farmers be allowed to buy expropriated "black spots" not yet handed over to whites, church property, peri-urban property and also land recently expropriated from blacks.

Blueprint

Mr Christodolou said that although it was not possible to rectify all land injustices done to blacks over the years, a Land Court could try to establish the rightful owners of land recently expropriated.

He stressed that the plan had not been presented to the government as a blueprint.

It was a paper presented at a London conference on land reform but he believed at least some aspects of it could be usefully applied.

Apart from writing off farm debt, the report suggests other affirmative actions such as support programmes and credit facilities for black farmers and a land tax to induce unproductive farmers to sell their land.

Mr Christodolou said the

government would have to consider substantial affirmative action if it intended to create the perception that blacks had equal access to the land.

He saw the proposal as a market-based land reform policy counter to nationalisation, which should be capable of receiving the approval of both the government and the ANC.

The plan would satisfy the need to equalise farmland ownership while also maintaining productivity — a major concern of the conservative farmers who oppose the scrapping of the Land Acts.

However the plan is likely to encounter stiff resistance from these white farmers, especially the affirmative measures.

Farms in the plan would average about 50 hectares each but not all would be smallholdings — although recent experience had shown these could be as productive as big farms.

Minister of Agriculture Jacob de Villiers declined to comment on the report. He said it was premature to speculate on such an emotional issue until it had been thoroughly considered.

A spokesman said that the government was considering many proposals for farm land use after the Land Acts were scrapped.

Roughly 65 percent of the two-million trust land which the report wants transferred to black farmers is in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Group Areas Crumbling

THE Group Areas Act appears to be rapidly crumbling, ahead of its official burial widely expected early next year.

In the same week that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said that the Act no longer impeded blacks from living anywhere in Johannesburg, 17 permits have been issued to Indian families to live in two Pretoria white suburbs — Erasmia and Christoburg.

And a further 13 applications are believed to have been approved by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works. Their permits are expected to be issued next week for an area south-west of the city.

Agency

Three of the successful applicants bought their new properties from the estate agency of the National Party city councillor for the area, Anste van Vuuren. They are Moosa Bhamjee who bought a house in Barbara Coetzer Street, Erasmia, and two others who preferred not to be identified.

One of them is going to live in Steynberg Street in Erasmia, and the other one intends building a house in Christoburg.

Mrs van Vuuren, when approached for comment, described

Indians get nod in 30 applications

PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT and POLITICAL STAFF

the granting of the permits as "fantastic".

She said Mr Bhamjee was so impressed with the service she had rendered that he was going to work for her as an agent, canvassing more Indian clients.

Thirteen other permits were granted on Thursday by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works to applicants represented by attorney Martin Brink, the Democratic Party's Northern Transvaal chairman.

In addition, a permit was granted to Laudium management committee member Nuruddin Adrus, who had appealed after his initial application to live in McDonald Street, Erasmia was rejected.

Mr Brink, who expressed "elation", said at least 20 Indian families would probably move into Erasmia and Christoburg in the first two weeks of December.

His information was that altogether about 50 applications from Indians to live in the area had been submitted to the department.

Conservative Party spokesmen, however, slammed the move as "absolutely shocking" and "against the wishes of the white community" of the area.

The CP MP for Pretoria West, Joseph Chiole, said: "If spontaneous vandalism and possible violence now arise out of the community in regard of these houses occupied by Indians, then the onus for that will rest squarely on the NP, because they are now taunting the Erasmia community".

Petition

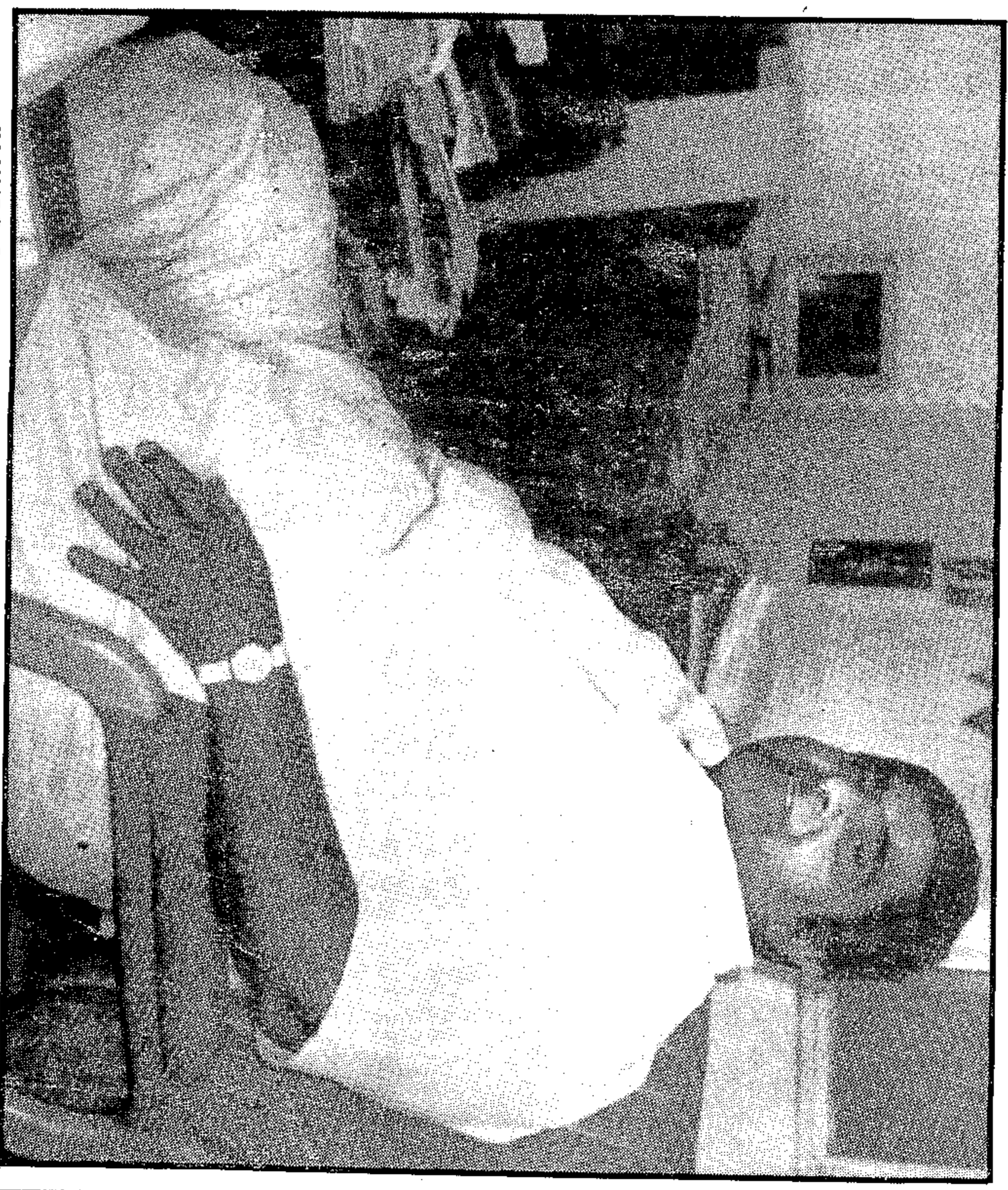
Mr Chiole said the granting of permits came within about three weeks after he and three Erasmia residents had told Minister of the Budget and Local Government Mr Arnie Venter that the granting of permits to Indians to live in Erasmia would not be acceptable to the white community.

Mercer Potgieter, CP chairman in the Pretoria West constituency and Pretoria city councillor, said almost a 1 000 people — more than 80 percent of the residents of Erasmia and Christoburg — had already signed a petition against the granting of permits to Indians. Mr Botha said in Johannesburg on Thursday that the Group Areas

Act no longer impeded blacks from living anywhere in Johannesburg.

His astonishing remark, made shortly after returning from a visit to Eastern Europe, has led to an indignant outcry from community and political organisations.

UDF press secretary Titus Mofolo said: "Mr Botha knows very well that blacks will be driven out with teargas, bulldozers and rubber bullets if they tried to move into his own Westdene."



IN LIMBO: Bureaucrats have classified Adam Mussa Jeeva as an "other Asiatic".

Adam just wants to be a human

UTTENHAGE — For 22 years, apartheid's bureaucrats have tried to slot Adam Mussa Jeeva into a racial pigeonhole. He clearly wasn't black. But was he white, coloured or Indian?

Mr Jeeva (44), an Arab whose family came to South Africa from Syria 80 years ago, does not fit

RICH MKHONDO

comfortably into the bizarre jigsaw puzzle that is the apartheid system.

Having no category for Arabs, the law classified him and his family "other Asiatic".

That decision touched

off two decades of legal wrangling, costing Mr Jeeva an incredible R560 000 in fees.

The race classifiers define "other Asiatic" as "members of a tribe whose national home is in any country or area in Asia other than China, India or Pakistan".

In an interview at one of the wholesale stores he runs in Uitenhage, Mr Jeeva said: "I and my family just want to be human beings."

His sorry tale began in 1968, when he applied for an identity document. On collecting it he found that he had been classified Indian.

ically enjoy privileges reserved for whites.

But Mr Jeeva, a Muslim, did not want to be identified with whites. He was determined to be called Cape Malay, as are other Syrian Muslims in South Africa.

Mr Jeeva has also had lengthy problems with the Group Areas Act. He had to apply for a special certificate exempting him from prosecution for living and owning a home in a white area.

"This is to certify that Mr Adam Mussa is a Syrian with the same rights and obligations as a European," says his certificate from the Home Affairs Department.

Appeal

In the early 1970s Mr Jeeva lodged an appeal with the Race Classification Appeal Board, declaring he was not Indian but a "Cape Malay".

The judge ruled that he was none of these and declared Mr Jeeva a Syrian. The Population Registration Act did not cater specifically for Syrians, so the judge slotted him into the "other Asiatic" group.

The strange logic of apartheid decrees that "other Asiatics" automati-

Mr Jeeva's attorney, who declined to be identified, said "other Asiatics" had no residential group area.

More trouble came Jeeva's way when he bought houses and rented them to mixed-race couples in the town.

In 1982, members of the Conservative Party complained that he was living in a white area and had bought property to rent to mixed couples.

That case will now be heard in the Grahamstown Supreme court next month. — Sapa-Reuter.

Land reform: Response 'positive'

By CHRIS MOERDYK
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In spite of howls of protest from rightwing political parties and the Transvaal Agricultural Union, the Development Bank of SA's proposals for the transfer of 8 million hectares of land, including debt-ridden white farms, to blacks has met with a generally positive response.

The bank's corporate communications manager, Mr Frans van Rensburg, said yesterday that the proposals and the media coverage they had received "certainly brought the emotive issue of land ownership to the fore".

He said judging from responses it was clear that some of the proposals "were brought to the attention of those who take part in the policy debate on the future of South Africa".

"Apart from the positive responses from various interest groups, we can also understand and sympathise with the number of negative comments from organisations and individuals, especially against the early misunderstanding on the content of the paper."

'Force white farmers off'

Earlier this week the Transvaal Agricultural Union strongly condemned the proposals with union president Mr Dries Bruwer claiming: "It seems as if an orchestrated action has been launched to force white farmers off their land."

The public was also quick to become involved in the debate and on a Radio 702 late night phone-in programme callers of all races hotly debated the issue of land ownership.

While many accepted that a more equitable apportioning of land was inevitable if a new South Africa was to come about, many white callers insisted that land "should not just be handed over to blacks" while a number of black callers suggested that was precisely what should happen.

One white caller suggested that the land earmarked in the bank's proposals should not only be made available to black farmers who qualified but to anyone of any race who passed the qualification test.

The Development Bank has confirmed that the proposals do not suggest that land be taken from present white owners and handed over to black farmers.

"On the contrary, it is suggested that the approach be based on a market mechanism to provide options for black ownership of land. All the proposals are clearly articulated in the context of the sale of land to black farmers. The nationalisation and the transfer of land is not proposed but is argued to be neither practical nor desirable."

Business conditions will remain gloomy until 1992 ⁽⁸⁰⁾ Sanlam

Monday 26/11/90

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — Companies will remain under pressure for most of next year because of the decline in consumer demand and sharp cost increases which cannot be passed on to consumers, Sanlam's latest Economic Survey reports.

While the expected decline in interest rates during 1991 will have a positive effect on company profits, business conditions are unlikely to improve until early 1992, Sanlam economists forecast.

The companies expected to fare worst are those in the car and building and construction industries, while suppliers of lighter consumer goods such as furniture and household appliances should receive a boost from lower interest rates and the increased purchasing power of lower income groups.

Sanlam economists expect the prime overdraft rate for banks to be around 18% and long-term interest rates to be about 15% at the end of 1991.

Prospects for mining companies and other exporters remain gloomy, a situation

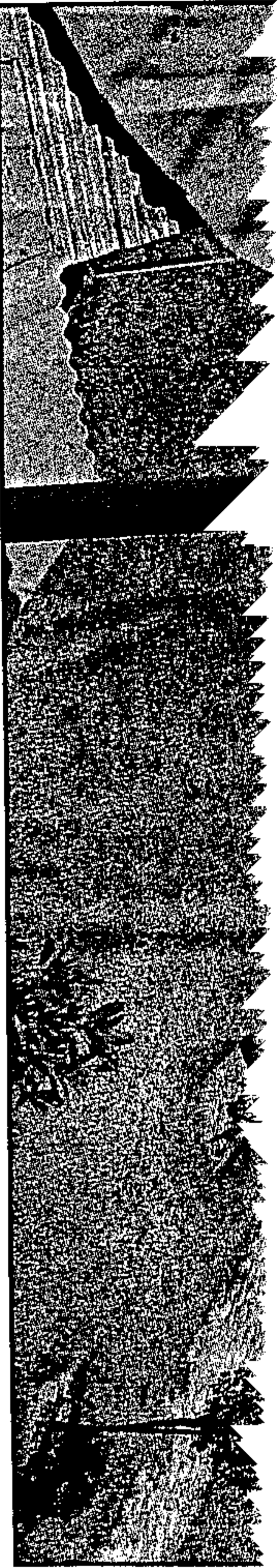
exacerbated by poor international demand and prices for commodities and efforts by the financial authorities to keep the rand/dollar exchange rate relatively stable.

Wage and salary increases could show a real decline, Sanlam economists forecast.

They expect the average remuneration per worker outside the agricultural sector to rise by about 13% next year, compared with an estimated average increase of 15% this year and 17% last year. Sanlam predicts an average inflation rate of 13,5% for 1991, assuming there are no further fuel adjustments. If this is taken into account, real remuneration will decline.

Sanlam economists believe the reins of monetary policy will remain tight at least until the second quarter of 1991.

The current account of the balance of payments is expected to yield a R5,3bn surplus this year and R5bn in 1991, compared with a R3,1bn surplus last year, Sanlam says.



CONTENTED: Koekie and Alf Helli in the garden of their farm near Klip River. In the background — behind an electrified fence — the squatter camp can be seen. ● Photographs courtesy of Huisgenoot.

Apartheid in reverse as Group Areas withers

THE gradual demise of the controversial Group Areas Act is becoming more and more evident in South Africa's major centres and in the Cape. Contrary to any "white flight" situation developing, there is a touch of apartheid in reverse!

According to one leading estate agent, whites are reported to be buying into upper market coloured areas, mainly because they can secure property at vastly discounted prices.

Scott McRae, managing director of Camerton's Nationwide, says: "Another encouraging factor is the reaction so far from whites

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to people of other groups moving into their areas. This is clearly one of acceptance compared with the overseas experience which caused enormous problems resulting in the so-called white flight."

Mr McRae believes that Group Areas has "all but gone already" and is being ignored in the metropolitan areas.

Commenting on the greater mobility of non-whites in the residential property market, he says that in the past it had not been possible for coloured people and Indians to

move house as frequently as whites.

"Now, however, as Group Areas is virtually gone and there is more movement in the market place, this must be a pointer for a stable future in terms of race relations."

Overseas interest in the South African residential market also appears to be mounting, with a Tawainese investor securing a Houghton, Johannesburg home for R1,2 million.

Says Mr McRae: "At least 50 more Taiwanese families are due in South Africa soon and relatively low property prices, because of favourable exchange rates, are a big attraction for them."

Govt has new plan for black councils

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Restructuring of local government was high on the agenda of the special two-day bush summit attended by the cabinet and other senior government members which ended at the weekend.

The state of negotiations and the repeal of the Group Areas Act were also given high priority at the summit — held at an undisclosed venue after a three-day cabinet meeting.

Sources said yesterday that the government regarded the collapse of black local authorities as a major crisis and was working on short- and long-term strategies to ensure that township administration was maintained.

The sources said the formulation of new legislation was well advanced and the government was considering provisions for the joint administration of black and white councils.

Education and Training Minister Mr Stoffel van der Merwe said last week that the government agreed in principle that black local authorities, as currently constituted, had no place in a new SA.

The government is considering new models for local government and wants this high on the agenda in negotiations for a new constitution.

Cabinet reshuffle

The new models could be in operation early in 1992 and to make this possible the Electoral Act would have to be reformulated, sources said.

The framework the government is using is the report of the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs, accepted in October.

It proposes four options: Separate local authorities, local services councils, simple majority model and the government community model.

It is believed a possible cabinet reshuffle — early next year — was discussed.

There is speculation that Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Mr Gert Kotze will quit, and that Constitutional Development Minister Mr Gerrit Viljoen and Education and Training Minister Mr Stoffel van der Merwe will be freed from their posts to represent the National Party at negotiations.

The government wants an independent to chair the negotiating mechanism and it is believed that former PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and former Inkatha general secretary Mr Oscar Dhlomo are being considered.

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Open cities on the way

ARGUS
14/12/90
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By MICHAEL MORRIS and TOS WENTZEL, Political Staff
NEW non-racial councils responsible for entire towns and cities could follow the scrapping of the Group Areas Act next year.

The repeal of the Act, to which the government is already committed, would erase all racial boundaries in urban areas and could clear the way for interim non-racial councils.

Speculation is mounting that President De Klerk could make a major announcement on this in his opening speech in parliament on February 1.

This follows his speech at Stellenbosch yesterday in which he spoke of the need for "interim measures" and a "negotiations initiative" aimed at the speedy introduction of a system of joint local government.

He said considerable progress had been made with a model for local government based on the concept of 'one city, one tax base'.

on' to hope ver fuel price

pendent
G. — There is no indication that oil will be decreased — in spite of a drop in the cost of crude oil over the

for the National Energy Council the oil was being sold at between \$18 and \$20 a barrel, it took between seven and eight days for the drop in the price to filter through to the price of the refined product.

There is no indication that the price will drop. The oil price started to drop on Thursday and it is too soon to

BEST SINCE INVASION
The price of oil fell to below 26 a barrel on Wednesday, the lowest since August 3 — the day after the invasion.

The price is now at least six dollars above the cost of fuel was reduced by 15c a barrel.

The price increased by 32c in October and November. Crude oil was priced at 22 a barrel. A September increase was announced.

At the start of the Gulf crisis the price of oil fluctuated daily as good and bad news came out of the region. At one stage the price rose to 42 dollars.

defiant Iraq

Mr Baker said yesterday that Iraq had not offered acceptable dates, and an Iraqi foreign ministry spokesman attacked Washington for rejecting its proposal of January 12.

The United States has offered any day between December 20 and January 3 for the Baker mission, saying Iraq's offer of January 12 is too near the UN deadline.

Mr Baker said: "They insist on just one date, so it doesn't seem they are serious about talks". — Sapa-Reuter.

In a significant statement, he urged political opponents to stop their mass campaigns against a local government system that would "disappear soon". He suggested they prepared themselves for speedy and urgent discussions on a new system.

Top priority

Reforming local government has become one of the government's top priorities in the light of the serious situation in black areas all over the country where local government structures have broken down.

The matter is said to have been thrashed out at a recent special three-day meeting of the Cabinet which was also attended by members of the white Ministers' Council and top officials.

Western Cape Nationalist MPs said today there must be one common local government structure in cities and towns instead of the present fragmented system of town councils for whites, management committees with only advisory powers for coloured people and Indians, and township councils for blacks.

In many cases, township councils have simply not been elected because of a lack of interest or strong political resistance, and in other cases many councillors have resigned or are under considerable pressure to do so.

The MPs said that as people of various race groups already lived next to each other and shared the same facilities, there should be only one council in each area, with members elected on a ward basis.

As the necessary infrastructure was already in place, it would be easier to bring about this system on the local government level first than it would to have a new non-racial central government system.



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The government's acceptance of the principle of "one city, one tax base" as the basis of local government is probably the most genuinely revolutionary shift in politics this year, writes Political Correspondent MICHAEL MORRIS.

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EBS

Open cities on way pointing to new SA

w/6 Argus 15/12/90

THE principle of "one city, one tax base" is revolutionary (in a non-partisan sense) precisely because it is in the streets and suburbs of towns and cities that the realities of the new South Africa will become insistently evident and will defy evasion.

And it is revolutionary because the principle of equality, or the pursuit of it, will not merely be a concept bandied about in the intellectual stratosphere of constitutional politics, but a challenging, difficult and probably often controversial goal in the management and payment of city services and the allocation of land and money.

An open city run by a single non-racial council in a social and economic environment of steadily reduced discrimination — the government's commitment to scrapping the Group Areas Act in next year's session of parliament will probably make the biggest contribution to the change in urban life — will mean everybody will have an equal right to services and representation.

In greater Cape Town, that could mean the people of Khayelitsha, Grassy Park, Newlands, Milnerton and Sea Point and all the other suburbs in between will have equality in deciding where to live and work, what fees and rates should be levied and how funds should be used.

It is by no means clear how this arrangement would work or when it might be brought into being.

THERE is speculation that President De Klerk might make some important announcement in this regard at the start of the new session of parliament on February 1 next year.

Initially, one could expect an interim arrangement: while the government appears to have acknowledged the urgency of the need to change local government, it would still ultimately be a matter for negotiation.

The final, negotiated scheme might be different in detail, but the principle will surely remain the same.

National Party thinking on this subject appears to focus on the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.



This would naturally erase present racial boundaries and the leave towns and cities as single demographic entities.

The government believes this will leave the way clear to restructure local government on a non-discriminatory basis. Any town or city — with all its suburbs and townships — would then naturally be governed as a whole.

The argument goes further: genuine non-racial democratic government would best be started at local level where the infrastructure already exists, but where, moreover, there is a great deal of unnecessary duplication and administrative waste that has resulted from the apartheid fragmentation of urban areas.

But it is when it comes to money that the obvious difficulties arise.

A SINGLE Cape Town City Council, for instance, would have to extend its services considerably and find money to pay for them.

The socio-economic discrepancy between suburbs and townships will place a huge additional burden on the tax base.

The tax base will, of course, be enlarged too, but will it yield enough? Clearly not.

Arrangements for financing the new form of government must be the most difficult challenge ahead, but the problems that could be expected along this road would provide no acceptable justification for dropping the system as a whole.

The new non-racial council would inherit socio-economic backlogs, debts and expenses.

These will be the matters to vex the city treasurers of the next decade and beyond.

Non-racial government on the basis of one council for one tax base could alter city life radically.

More than anything, it would bring home to ordinary people just what the challenges and problems are in creating a "new" South Africa.

What's more, it would force them to tackle these head-on.

Surge in home-buying as Group Areas era winds down

Argus 18/12/70

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Applications for white-area residence permits have doubled in number as Indians, inspired by the impending end of the Group Areas Act, are surging into the home market.

With permits winning approval in virtually every case, the use of white "fronts" for access into white areas has shrivelled, Durban-area estate agents say.

"The volume of applicants to purchase in white areas is obviously increasing weekly," said Mr David Sparks of Brink Estates.

DOUBLED

Mr B Bohner of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works confirmed that permit applications had "at least doubled," though he had no statistics readily available.

He was circumspect on how long applications took to process and how frequently they were rejected.

But estate agents said permits which once took an average of one week to get now are taking as long as six weeks.

"Apparently there are so many being asked for at the moment that there is a backlog at the permit office," said Ms Betty Aikman of the Acutts agency.

But few, if any, permits were being rejected. Ms Aikman said she knew no one who had been turned down.

MOSTLY INDIANS

Estate agents said the vast majority of non-white clients were Indian, with blacks comprising a small percentage. They suggested the imbalance reflected Indians' generally greater affluence, or a reluctance by blacks to seek homes in white areas until the Group Areas Act was actually scrapped.

But Indian homebuyers do not want to wait for the repeal that is likely to trigger a leap in house prices.

"The property value is going to jump. You'll have a tremendous number of people wanting to move into a restricted number of houses," said Mr Mike Potter, local chairman of the Institute of Estate Agents and an agent for the J H Isaacs Group. "It's a question of supply and demand."

Where are the house-hunters hunting? Everywhere, agents said. No particular white area has generally greater allure for the homebuyers, though Westville, where every school has voted to become multiracial, is attractive to families.

"It's pure economics. They go where they can afford," Mr Potter said. "We've got clients interested in buying houses for under R100 000 and we're negotiating with somebody for a house near R1-million."

DEMAND

Mr Potter and other agents rejected the notion that white homeowners were inflating selling prices to take advantage of the pent-up demand among prospective Indian home-buyers.

"There is a pent-up demand, but I don't think the Indian community is prepared to pay any more than anyone else," he said.

FW in for rough ride over repeal of Acts

CAPL Times 18/12/90

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Own Correspondent

LONDON. — President FW de Klerk could be in for a rough ride over the next few months in the crucial process of selling the repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts.

Senior officials involved in sanctions discussions between South Africa and the EC states said yesterday opposition was likely not only from the Conservative Party, but from within the National Party itself.

Because land-based apartheid was so entrenched among many whites, the officials said, Mr De Klerk would "need all the support of EC heads of state he can get to strengthen his hand".

In talks with European leaders this year, Mr De Klerk had "indicated" his intention to announce the repeal of the acts when he opened Parliament in February. He had admitted then that he would be "in for a bit of a rough ride to get them through Parliament".

It would be particularly difficult persuading white rural communities to change the attitudes of a lifetime.

With the US Congress only likely to start repealing the stringent Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act once the EC had made substantive moves, the sources said, much would depend on Europe demonstrating to white South Africans the benefits of the EC's new "carrot and stick" sanctions policy.

Difficult task

And EC foreign ministers could start delivering further carrots in a matter of months — should Mr De Klerk stick by his promise to lift the two Acts.

The initial phase of EC support for Mr De Klerk's difficult task of selling reform to the right wing came last Saturday when the European Council meeting in Rome agreed unanimously to lift the 1986 ban on new investments.

The 12 EC leaders also decided

that "as soon as legislative action is taken by the South African government to repeal the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts, the Community and its member states will proceed to an easing of the set of measures adopted in 1986".

These mandatory measures, adopted by the EC in September 1986, include the ban on imports of "certain South African iron and steel and certain gold coins".

But diplomatic sources pointed out that the EC adopted other measures in September 1985, including the restriction on oil exports to South Africa and the arms embargo.

For these to go, they said, the EC — and other bodies which impose them, such as the Commonwealth and United Nations — would expect nothing less than the complete and irreversible dismantling of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

D-Day for

Group Areas

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[Signature]

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — February 1 has been set as D-Day for the announcement of the removal of all but one of the last remaining pillars of apartheid.

Preliminary drafts of a single bill scrapping the Group Areas, Free Settlement Areas and Land Acts have been completed and President F W de Klerk is expected to announce the demise of the old laws at the opening of Parliament.

The final nail in the coffin of apartheid will be the repeal of the Population Registration Act which will be axed only once a new constitution has been formulated.

According to government sources, preliminary drafts of the bill will be presented to the cabinet in mid-January.

The drafts were drawn up by a technical committee handling the Group Areas and Free Settlement legislation and a technical committee dealing with the repeal of the Land Acts.

They combined several weeks ago to formulate draft legislation repealing all the acts.

Officials said yesterday that hundreds of provincial and local government ordinances which were based on these apartheid acts would have to be scrapped or amended in the coming year.

The repeal package would provide for the scrapping of the acts, amendments to existing central government legislation and interim provisions to accommodate a smooth transition to a new dispensation.

However, the repeal of the Free Settlement Areas Act and its "twin", the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Act, presented no problems and would be scrapped without any adjustments to other existing legislation, they said.

Scrapping the Group Areas Act would present certain problems for own affairs administrations and bridging provisions would be introduced.

Group areas boundaries would remain in place for the purposes of local government, and community development services would remain an own affair for administrative purposes.

It's raining beer cans at Newlands



Standard Bank LEWIS FURNISHERS LEWIS Pickering & Day BEER WAVE . . . A curtain of beer cans above the fans at Newlands' Castle Corner last night during the Mexican wave.



Cricket show do the

NEWLANDS' Mexican Wave. beer cans into match between. Scuffles had tors in the so ground and a the offenders.

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — February 1 has been set as **D-Day** for the announcement of the removal of all but one of the last remaining pillars of apartheid.

Preliminary drafts of a single bill scrapping the Group Areas, Free Settlement Areas and Land Acts have been completed and President F W de Klerk is expected to announce the demise of the old laws at the opening of Parliament.

The final nail in the coffin of apartheid will be the repeal of the Population Registration Act which will be axed only once a new constitution has been formulated.

According to government sources, preliminary drafts of the bill will be presented to the cabinet in mid-January.

The drafts were drawn up by a technical committee handling the Group Areas and Free Settlement legislation and a technical committee dealing with the repeal of the Land Acts.

They combined several weeks ago to formulate draft legislation repealing all the acts.

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D-DAY for Group Areas

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