HOMELANDS - GENERAL

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GENERAL NEWS

Star 5/1/82 (TIA) (101) (111)

Homelands destroying black unity—Phatudi

By Dan Langa

Opting for independence in South Africa is one way of weakening the struggle for the liberation of the black man, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said.

In an interview at Seshego near Pietersburg, he said that some homelands leaders were using the cloak of independence to run from their fellow blacks and into the world of apartheid.

"They divide blacks further to cause misunderstanding among those who are united and make them call each other sell-outs and terrorists."

Dr Phatudi said he was optimistic that the black man in this country would finally be free and that many blacks were aware that whites used tactics to prevent them from uniting.

"The black youth of today is united more than ever and with this unity it will liberate itself from oppression.

"The Government will not get away with detentions without trial and harsh sentences imposed on those who oppose the system.

"Such actions will not bring about the security of the country."

Dr Phatudi said evolutionary methods were preferable, but there was not much time. "Unless we realise this quickly, we will find ourselves sitting on the top of a volcano.

"What should be done is to initiate change at a rapid pace. The white minority Government should take the lead while there is still goodwill among the majority of the blacks in the country."

He said the "so-called independence" was not normal because it was in fact apartheid in action.

The Government and some of its black satellites were asking blacks the wrong question whether the blacks wanted independence or whether they wanted to get out of South Africa? "And this getting out, no black man wants it," Dr Phatudi said.

Anver Mahomed (18) . . . country's top Indian matriculant.

Top in matric—he turned down car gift

By Yussuf Nazeer

Anver Mahomed (18) of Nyala Avenue, Lenasia, yesterday turned down the R19 000 Mercedes Benz which his family offered him for passing matric with five A's. The achievement made him South Africa's top Indian pupil for 1981.

Anver intends to study medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand in the steps of his three brothers.

Anver is the son of Dr Abdul Kader Mahomed (48), who was formerly an obstetrics and gynaecology consultant at Coronation Hospital and part-time lecturer at Wits.

He notched distinctions in mathematics, science, biology, Afrikaans and accountancy. He got a second for English.

Anver is an excellent cricketer, athlete and swimmer. He also plays a good game of tennis and table tennis.

So pleased were his father and mother with his matric results that they offered him any car he wanted, including

"Thanks," Anver told his parents and uncle. "I really don't feel I need a car at the moment — or any other present."

He told The Star: "Don't think I'm crazy, but I'm going to thumb my way to varsity with my pals who don't have wheels, or maybe take a bus.

"My dad is my friend. He's been paying for my education, feeding and clothing me and I have a wonderful home. So my parents have already given me enough.

Anver's brother Ishtiyak (19) came tops in matric last year. He is at the Wits medical school, and last week received his results — over 70 percent passes in biology, chemistry, physics, and over 60 percent in sociology and bio-mathematics.

Brother Anies (21) is to complete his fifth year in medicine.

Another brother, Riaz (20), died two years ago after falling from a building at Wits.

The brothers attri-

Farmers to discuss payments

Mercury 6/11/87 (101)

Political Reporter

FARMERS who accepted Government stock in part payment for farms consolidated into Transkei could lose up to 30 percent of the value of the stock through inflation, Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast, warned yesterday.

Mr Miller, who is the New Republic Party Whip in the Natal Provincial Council, said the eroded value of Government stock and the compensation paid to farmers would be among the subjects discussed at a public meeting in Matatiele next week on Thursday.

Mr Ralph Hardingham, MP for Mooi River and the NRP spokesman on agriculture, and Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, would attend the meeting. All landowners involved in the consolidation of the Ongeluksnek area were invited to attend the meeting, to be held at 2pm in the town hall supper room.

Mr Hardingham is likely to raise in Parliament the dissatisfaction expressed at the meeting over the methods and payment arising from consolidation of the area.

(101) Star 7/1/82

NEWS analysis

Mayor has high hopes for SA's orphan city

The city of East London, sandwiched between Ciskei and Transkei, has suffered several setbacks recently and unemployment in the area is a matter for grave concern. But, when BARBARA HART interviewed Mayor Errol Spring, she found him confident that the port's days of gloom were over and that the next five to 10 years would see steady growth.

EAST LONDON — For years East London has been the orphan city of South Africa, wedged between two homelands and linked to the rest of the country by a narrow white corridor ending at Queenstown.

There has been uncertainty about the future of the harbour city on the Buffalo River because of the Government's delay in finalising the boundaries of Transkei and Ciskei.

Businessmen and industrialists already established in the city and those interested in creating new industries have been frightened off by the uncertainty.

During this period of industrial stagnation black unemployment in the giant neighbouring city of Mdantsane and in Ciskei and Transkei has increased dramatically creating demands in the city's employers cannot meet.

Mayor Errol Spring's conservative estimate is that at least 60 percent of Mdantsane people who are able to work cannot find employment.

The dormitory city, 20 km outside East London, has a population of more than 250 000. It is expected to link up with Zwelitsha, outside King William's Town, to form an urban belt of more than 450 000 people in coming years.

RURAL AREAS

Few work opportunities exist in Ciskei where the largest employer is the Ciskei Government. Chances of earning a living in the rural areas are almost nil with a population of 80 people a square kilometre.

Industries and factories have been built in Dimbaza, in Ciskei, and Butterworth, in Transkei, but have brought little relief to the unemployment problem.

Berlin, halfway between East London and King William's Town, was developed as an industrial town to create job opportunities for Mdantsane residents, says Mr Spring.

"But, while the population of Mdantsane grew, Berlin was stagnant."

Despite high unemployment a strong and active trade union movement has developed in East London and unions are constantly pressing for better wages and working conditions for their members. The largest is the South African Allied Workers' Union which claims a local membership of 25 000.

In 1981 14 000 workers took part in 17 major strikes despite the threat of losing their jobs to work-seekers, desperate to find a way to make ends meet.

Labour unrest has helped to scare off potential investors.

East London suffered further setbacks in 1981 with moves to make Richards Bay the main maize exporting harbour.

No decision has been taken yet and the matter is being investigated by the Minister of Transport.

Wool sales were centralised in Port Elizabeth last year, affecting East London's wool exporting industry, and the movement of citrus through the port is being reassessed.

Mr Spring is confident that East London will remain the main maize outlet.

"We have the infrastructure and the Government is to spend R30-million on expanding the maize facilities. The railways are also working on a plan to electrify the rail line into East London," he said.

The years of gloom for East London will soon be over, predicts Mr Spring.

CONCESSIONS

"The Government has finally realised that the city and the whole of the Transkei/Ciskei region could become a festering sore that could affect the whole country.

"The decentralisation proposals which were announced at the Good Hope Conference and which will be finalised in April will enable us to compete with other areas. I predict, steady growth over the next five to 10 years."

The concessions announced for the area include a 60 percent rail rebate, a 60 percent interest rebate, a R100-a-month incentive bonus for workers, a 60 percent deduction on interest for housing loans and a 125 percent rebate of training loans.

INTEREST

There is definite interest from potential investors, says Mr Spring, and more industrial infrastructures may have to be built. The council is also considering new residential areas to accommodate an expected influx of residents.

The industrial chiefs agree that the concessions will create growth in the area.

A stumbling block for development is the friction between Ciskei and Transkei and Mr Spring believes it is essential that an umbrella body be created to co-ordinate development in the whole region.

"The Government has created the concessions," he said. "Now it is up to us."

Govt moves to shield homeland economies

(101) Mercury 22/1/82

Political Reporter

RESTRICTIVE guidelines which virtually freeze the setting up of businesses within 5 km of independent and designated homelands are being circulated to all local authorities in South Africa.

The new restrictions were drawn up by the Cabinet last October and are aimed at preventing white businesses retarding the economic development of black areas.

Existing policy, which still remains in force, requires that national and independent States be consulted before businesses are established in the 5 km border strip, and especially at the entrances to such States.

The restrictions follow an outcry by black leaders that businesses set up on the boundaries of their areas were taking trade from blacks.

Yesterday, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, described them as 'nonsensical and impractical'.

Mr Swart said it was difficult to reconcile the directive with the Government's supposed commitment to free-enterprise economy in South Africa.

'It seems there is no reason why there should not be trading permitted on the perimeters of independent States.

'From the practical point of view, the situation in Natal is that what constitutes KwaZulu is a group of 40 pieces of land scattered within the boundary of the province, and there are very few points of so-called white Natal which are far from any of these pieces of KwaZulu.'

Durban City Council's Management Committee yesterday was considering the directive — sent out by the Provincial Secretary's office.

Mr Ken Hobson, general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said that the restrictions were against the policy of free enterprise which the Government allegedly supported.

Commerce had not been consulted about the 5 km rule and would be making strong representations to the Prime Minister and to the Natal Provincial Administration after it had studied the matter, Mr Hobson said.

The boundaries of KwaZulu were still to be defined, but it could apply to Umlazi and Kwa Mashu, which would bring many areas in Durban into the ambit of the new rules.

'How local authorities are to apply the rules is beyond comprehension,' Mr Hobson said.

The restrictions demand that Natal bring back the 'necessity' rule which was dropped some years ago as being archaic. Any application for a new licence had to prove the necessity, against the objections of competing businesses in the area.

Businessmen in Stanger said yesterday that they also had been stopped from delivering goods into KwaZulu, even though the goods were bought outside KwaZulu.

The Government circular, sent to all boroughs and townships, secretaries of health committees and the secretary of the Development and Services Board in Natal, said that 'before any application for business rights within 5 km' of the South African border would be granted, three Government departments would have to be consulted — Co-operation and Development, Industries, Trade and Tourism and Foreign Affairs and Information.

The new guidelines, which could be incorporated into local authority bylaws, also state: 'Commuter traffic between and/or the presence of residential areas inside neighbouring States are not accepted as grounds for the establishment of a business' near the country's border.

Provision for business facilities within border industry areas must be limited to the needs of local workers.

'Care should be taken that the rigid application of the guidelines will not lead to business stagnation in the smaller country towns which, because of consolidation, extend to within 5 km of the borders,' the circular said.

Homeland independence: The vision ... and the reality

RDM (101) 29/1/82

RECENT events in Venda have raised questions about the quality of "freedom" in South Africa's independent homelands. PATRICK LAURENCE measures the reality of these ethnic states against the visions of their ideological founding father, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd . . .

As South Africa's "independent black homelands" expose the uglier sides of their faces, one of the most cherished beliefs of apartheid ideologues becomes increasingly difficult to sustain.

In halcyon days when theory was as yet untested by reality, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the high priest of grand apartheid, used to assure his followers that separate development was designed to provide blacks in South Africa with "self determination" while guaranteeing that their minuscule ethnic states would be free from the worst excesses of Africa's newly independent states.

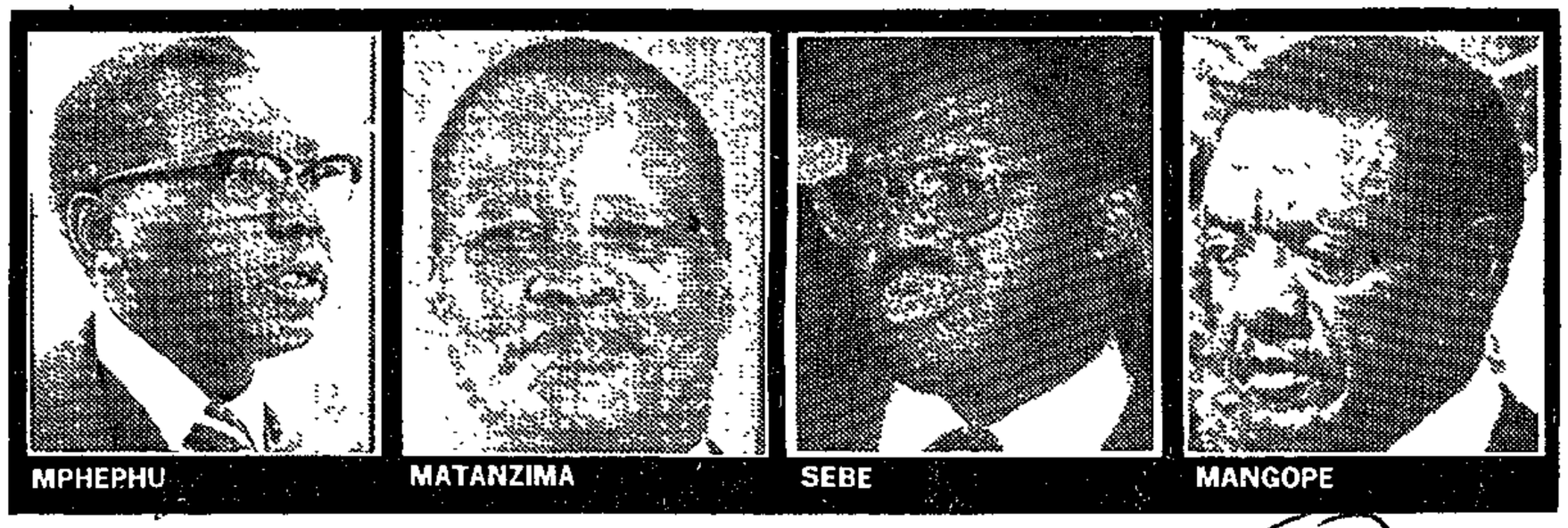
Dr Verwoerd and his lieutenants presented their policy of granting separate freedoms to South Africa's "black nations" as a process of decolonisation. But, they insisted, where the over-hasty withdrawal of colonial powers in the rest of Africa left large, ethnically heterogenous communities to survive as best they could, South Africa was preparing small homogenous black nations for the "responsible" exercise of self-determination.

Thus, in their view, the prognosis for South Africa's black peoples was independence without the conflict, tyranny and corruption which characterised life in some newly independent black states.

Turmoil

In the years immediately after Dr Verwoerd piloted the legislative centrepiece of his policy through Parliament, the Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act of 1959, the horrors of uhuru in Africa north of the Limpopo River were exemplified for white South Africans by the prolonged turmoil in the Congo, or Zaire, as it is known now.

But, while South Africa's independent homelands have remained free of conflict on the scale of the Congolese, Nigerian and Ugandan civil wars and of the rash of coups d'etat which have characterised post-colonial Africa, they cannot be said to be free of either tyranny, corruption or chicanery.



MPHEPHU MATANZIMA SEBE MANGOPE

been treated in hospital for bleeding eardrums.

Before that, the Venda President, Chief Patrick Mphephu, used the emergency powers ceded to him by South Africa to ward off defeat in the

the guest of Mr Jaap de Villiers, who runs Venda's only casino, on a trip to Mauritius last year, and, before that, a guest on Mr De Villiers' farm.

Venda's Casino Act was

watched hamstrung donkeys being fed to lions at Venda Nwanedi National Park.

Transkei, the first of South Africa's black homelands to opt for Pretoria-style inde-

"liberated" Ciskei.

Even before General Sebe rose to prominence as a tough-minded intelligence chief who proudly compared his intelligence service to the

Bophuthatswana's rulers did not use their powers of detention to intern opposition politicians. Nor, as far as is known, were they stampeded into panic detentions when the banned African National Congress (ANC) attacked a police station, killing two Bophuthatswana policemen.

But even Bophuthatswana's record was blemished when three men died of suffocation after they had been locked in a village strongroom without food and water for three days. They were alleged to have broken tribal laws. The victims died in a little village near the glittering holiday and gambling complex of Sun City.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, however, has condemned the incarceration of the men in the strongroom as a violation of the constitution. The village chief has since been charged with the murder of the dead men.

Conflict

While the independent homelands have remained relatively free of large-scale conflict, that may change in the coming years. Their leaders are seen as "collaborators" by the ANC, which has identified homelands and homeland leaders as legitimate targets in its campaign of "armed struggle" against the existing order in South Africa.

As the campaign intensifies, and the homelands throw

Zimbabwe, has detained half of the Lutheran Church's full-time ministers, as well as several of the church's prominent lay members. One of the detainees died within two days of his detention. Another, Dean T S Farisani, the head of the Lutheran Church, is reliably understood to have

position candidates.

But President Mphephu, whose formal education stopped at primary school, has denied that his is a minority government. It is, he and his aides proclaim, a model of "Venda democracy".

President Mphephu was

ilence of Mr De Villiers. The first change waived regulations controlling the granting of a casino licence and the second repealed a clause requiring the casino licensee to run a hotel of stipulated size and standard.

Last December, in an outing reminiscent of Rome in decline, the Venda Cabinet

came to the use of arbitrary power against the opposition. Transkei's governors did not wait until the opposition candidates won seats: it detained them even before the 1976 election on independence took place.

Since then, detention without trial has been a salient feature of political life in Transkei.

Detainees

Detainees have included a Cabinet Minister, Mr S K Ndzumo, who died in detention; the leader of the opposition, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who fled into exile after being found guilty of violating the dignity of the Transkei President; a former Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele; a former Commander of the Transkei Army, Brigadier Roy Keswa, as well as several journalists.

Transkei's public finances have been in a state of disarray. There have been reports of widespread corruption. Auditor-General reports have highlighted unauthorised expenditure of public money running to millions of rands. For the financial year 1977-78, unauthorised expenditure ran to nearly R5-million. For 1978-79, the amount was nearly R3-million.

South Africa, which provides about 75 percent of Transkei's national income, now insists that its subsidies be linked to specific projects, which have to be assessed and approved by Pretoria.

Ciskei, the latest black homeland to receive independence, has already acquired a reputation for liberal use of its powers of detention without trial.

On one occasion, General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, ordered the detention of 205 trade unionists. Many black union leaders believe they have more freedom in "racist" South Africa than in

ert Rotberg, a member of the Ciskei-appointed Quail Commission, wrote of the Ciskei's rulers and their exercise of power: "The Ciskei already behaves towards its opponents very much like the government of Transkei. The human rights of Ciskeians have been violated."

The Ciskei shares another trait with Transkei: government in both polities is very much a family affair.

Where Transkei is to a large extent the personal fief of the Brothers Matanzima, President Kaiser Mantazima and his younger brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, Ciskei is dominated by the Brothers Sebe — General Charles and President Lennox Sebe.

President Sebe submitted to a referendum the question of whether to accept independence. The poll was taken against a backdrop of statements that independence would be secured on the basis of a "package deal" from Pretoria, which included additions of vast tracts of land to Ciskei and retention of South African nationality for Ciskeians within a confederation with South Africa.

Too late

President Sebe obtained a decisive yes-vote, but the much-vaunted package deal fell through. The Quail Commission found that two-thirds of all Ciskeians opposed independence on the existing terms offered by Pretoria, but President Sebe still accepted independence on that basis because, he asserted, it was too late to turn back.

Bophuthatswana, the fourth of the independent homelands, has a markedly better record than its sister states. Its constitution contains a legally enforceable bill of rights, which prescribes parameters to the exercise of arbitrary power and provides aggrieved persons or organisations with a means of redress

against the African National Congress, the future points to a bloody intra-black struggle reminiscent of the civil wars in African states to the north. Thus, in spite of Dr Verwoerd's assurances, the homelands may not escape even the worst of the ordeals of the less fortunate of the African states.

(101) FM 5/2/82

COMPETITION IN TRADE

Shielding homelands

Government has taken the first tentative steps to shield black entrepreneurs in the homelands from competition from white traders. A circular laying down strict guidelines for the establishment of businesses has been sent out by the provincial secretary to licensing bodies and local authorities in Natal.

The memorandum has its origins in the PM's Office, and the guidelines are said to have been drawn up after a Cabinet meeting in October 1980. If they have not already received them, provincial administrations throughout the remainder of the country can expect to be handed similar guidelines.

In essence, the circular says that no new businesses should be permitted within 5km of "national state" boundries without prior consultation with the homeland. Trading rights may only be granted if the applicant can prove that the aim of the business is to serve the immediate vicinity within SA. In addition, all applications would have to be referred to three government departments — Co-operation and Development, Industries, Trade and Tourism, and Foreign Affairs and Information.

Leaders in commerce have condemned the new restrictions. They say they are a sop to a vocal black lobby which has long sought protection from competition from white traders.

Says Ken Hobson, GM of the Durban Chamber of Commerce: "They run completely contrary to government's recent regional development proposals which envisage growth points crossing political boundaries." According to Hobson, it is not clear whether the guidelines refer only to independent states, such as the Transkei, or whether they apply to all national states, including KwaZulu. If KwaZulu is included, he sees major problems with implementation given the fragmented nature of the homeland. "There is no developed part of Natal more than 16km away from the border of a national state," he says

Cape Times 6/2/86 (101)

An empty table labelled independence

By DR MARGARET NASH

SHOULD Ciskei join Transkei to form one independent Xhosa nation as Pretoria was proposing? In 1976 Chief Lennox Sebe dismissed the question out of hand, declaring "... Our people cannot eat flags or constitutions ... Is any benefit to be found in one destitute family joining another to sit down at the empty table?"

During that same year the Herchel and Glen Gray districts, comprising 45 percent of Ciskei land area, were ceded to Transkei, and some 150 000 inhabitants trekked south to Thornhill and Zweledinga ("the promised land"). For Ciskei the net result was less land and more hungry people.

Yet, in December last year, against the express recommendation of his own Quail Commission, Chief Lennox Sebe led his people to an empty table labelled independence. And Pretoria notched up another victory in the campaign to rid the Republic of political and other obligations to three quarters of the South African population.

Ambitious campaign

That campaign, expressed in homelands consolidation and massive population removals, is at once simple, sophisticated and incredibly ambitious. Simple in that it aims to excise from Republic territory a series of black homelands not exceeding 14 percent of the whole and establishing in them eight or nine (or ten ...) independent black nations.

Sophisticated in the variety and flexibility of means used to implement it: Not just bulldozers and subsidies but laws like Act 26 of 1970 which quietly stripped 19 million black people of their South African citizenship and made them foreigners in the land of their birth. Incredibly ambitious in the scale of social engineering that it involves. Literally millions of people throughout the country must be labelled, sorted and dispached — like so many parcels — to the destinations chosen for them by Pretoria.

Grand Plan

If you live in the Fairest Cape it is easy to know little and care less about happenings north of the Hex River Mountains. Easy, that is, if you are white. But Group Areas removals affecting over half a million "coloured" people and "coloured labour preference area policy" penalizing quarter of a million Africans in the Western Cape are also part of the Grand Plan.

So, the things that distress us locally — pass arrests, dawn raids, destruction of plastic squatter shelters, dogs, teargas and shooting — do not happen by mischance. Without them the homelands resettlement policy cannot work.

Similarly, homeland casinos with the gambling, blue films and sex across the colour line, forbidden in the Republic, are not simply the result of enterpreneurial vigour. They are the outward and visible signs of the largest single item of world trade — tourists; particularly the kind of tourism that exploits Third World countries as playgrounds for the spoilt children of First World affluence.

Government spokesmen defend the homelands and resettlement policy in terms of ethnicity and the right of each group to preserve its identity and develop along its own lines. They say little about the devastating economic and social effects of the policy.

Economic facts

Economically the facts are stark. The 1913 Land Act enabled the white minority to effect a primitive accumulation of capital (land, minerals and other assets) at the expense of the blacks. Africans, driven into reserves and locations comprising six percent of the land area, could no longer sustain themselves by farming, and ever greater numbers were forced into the migrant labour systems.

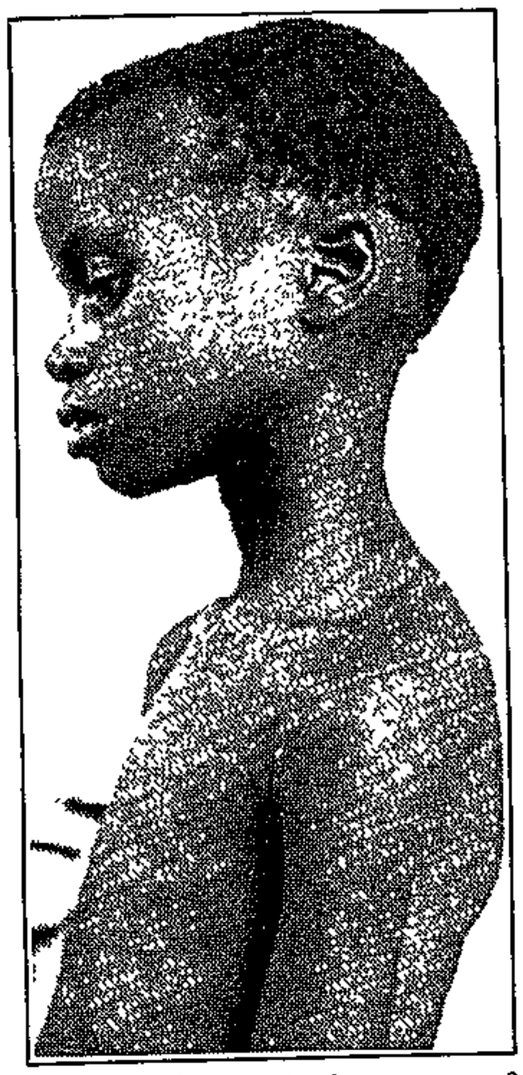
These workers lacked bargaining power, so the surplus value resulting from their work accrued to the ruling class. In 1970 the top 10 percent of the population received 58 percent of national income while the bottom 20 percent received only two percent. White South African living standards are among the highest in the world, while the diseases of poverty — TB, kwashiorkor, gastro-enteritis and its adult cousin cholera — ravage the black population, particularly in the rural areas.

Socially the havoc is equally evident. Family life is almost non-existent for 1,5 million migrant workers and their dependants. Homelands populations comprise the aged and disabled, women and children, and the unemloyed. Denser settlements are agglomerates of uprooted, atomized part-families. Many old people are so traumatized by removal as to display symptoms of organic brain damage. Memories no longer vitalize and enrich their declining years, instead, there is depression and vacancy.

Once viable villages and rural communities, swamped by thousands of new arrivals, no longer nourish their inhabitants. Instead, it is each for himself and devil take the hindmost.

Laingsburg losses

Recall some of the recent reports about Laingsburg one year after the flood — the complaints about the cramped uninsulated



prefabs, the dust, the sense of disorientation, of resentment and frustration. The black uprooted have not suffered the sudden loss of life on a large scale as did the Laingsburg community. But in most other ways they have been no less the victims of disaster, yet lacking the assistance of crisis squads, "disaster medicine" specialists and an abundantly generous public.

"You cannot have a nation without people," said Chief Sebe. Nor can you consolidate a homeland without pushing and pulling its putative citizens from the "white" areas into the Trust farms that are to be handed over in the fullness of time.

Political timebomb

But such resettlement is a political timebomb. People relocate in response to harassment, cash subsidies, the promise of land or at least security of tenure, and the hope of a better future for their children. But homeland leaders cannot deliver the goods and disillusion soon blankets briefly vital settlements. While the adults may sink into apathy, in youth the sap of life is still rising.

Frustration erupts into school boycotts, stoning of buses, violent clashes with army and police, detentions and seething anger. Drop-outs are quickly absorbed into the gangs that terrorise the settlements. Pupils who return to school experience little sense of reward or satisfaction. Like the alienated youth of Northern Ireland, both scholars and drop-outs in the homelands resettlements offer fertile ground to recruiters of guerilla armies.

Security situation

The SADF is rightly concerned about the security situation in the rural areas. The white presence there is less and less civilian and therefore has to be more and more military — and dependent on the growing "non-white" element. As in Rhodesia in the 1970s, it is possible to manipulate black into fighting black on behalf of white supremacy — but for how long? Especially when most of the blacks, whether permanently resident in the Republic, or not, are constitutionally foreigners.

This is the context for the well-publicized changes and concessions: Trade unions, better wages and job training, promises of housing, TV2 and TV3. Also for the detentions and virtual rule of terror in Venda and Ciskei, and the ex-Selous Scout military presence in Transkei — not to mention the rising tide of border warfare, urban industrial sabotage, worker and civil unrest in the Republic.

Biblical tradition

Contrast this with the jubilee of biblical tradition, the year of rejoicing in which land — held as a trust — is redistributed to the people. Good news indeed to the poor, liberation to those burdened with debt and endless wage labours (Leviticus 25). Such was the imagery with which Christ chose to begin his public ministry, the mandate he sought to fulfil (Luke 4,18).

If as a country we stand in this tradition, as the constitution maintains, how can we endlessly blame the unrest and disorder on external forces and the communist onslaught? Can we not see that in fact the most dangerous threat to the future of any nation is a state terrorism that exiles, oppresses and drives to desperation the majority of its inhabitants?

Only justice, rule of law and full human rights for all inhabitants of a reunited South Africa can ensure the peace, security and prosperity we desire for our children.

MR MALCOMESS

Card: council backs priority given to states

D. Dispatch 20/2/84 (101)

EAST LONDON — The city council has always believed that Ciskei and Transkei should have better industrial concessions than the border region.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the council's industrial portfolio, Mr Donald Card.

Asked to comment on statements that industrial development in independent and self-governing national states should have priority over areas outside the states, Mr Card said the council held the same view.

The statements were made by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Danie Steyn, and the managing director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC), Mr Frans Meisenhell.

Yesterday Mr Meisenhell said that if the concessions for Ciskei were the same as those in the border area, Ciskei would be at a disadvantage.

He said it was a fact that development in the Ciskei was slower than development outside and pointed out that East London had a greater industrial base than Ciskei.

He said that to make Ciskei more attractive to industrialists, its concessions would have to be better than those for East London.

"People in East London talk about unemployment in the border but the fact is the majority of the unemployed are in Ciskei," he said.

Mr Card said that in the original economic prosperity plan which the city council had helped draft it was stated that the government should "lean over" for better concessions in the national states.

He said until the government had announced its new decentralisation plans, Ciskei and Transkei were offering concessions with which the border region could not compete.

But the new plans would help East London attract industries which could not be attracted before, Mr Card said.

"We have one common purpose — to build up a economic point in this area. We are still going to get people coming here.

"Even if the concessions were different, it would make no difference. We would be very happy if industry were to move into Ciskei and Transkei."

Mr Card said Ciskeian plans for an industrial site next door to Berlin would not harm combined industrial development in Berlin.

"As long as we continue to attract industries to the area we will be able to combat the unemployment problem and promote the development of the area in general. The creation of a new industrial site could possibly accelerate this development."

He said he felt Berlin would soon reach its full potential and that the area would "take off".

DDR

MR CARD

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 181 23/2/82

Border fences

153. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether responsibility for the construction and maintenance of border fences along roads declared as national boundaries between the Republic and the national states has been accepted by his Department; if so, (a) where are such boundaries situated, (b) what type of fence is envisaged, (c) when will construction commence and (d) what is the envisaged cost?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes, the National Transport Commission accepts responsibility only in respect of border fences along declared national roads.

(a) At present there are no such boundaries.

(b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(101) D. Dispatch 24/2/82

MP's plea on payment for land

MR MOORCROFT

From Barry Streek

CAPE TOWN — The government would stand accused of a serious breach of faith with farmers if it did not come to the aid of people whose land had been bought with government stock, Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, said yesterday.

Speaking during the mini-budget debate in Parliament, Mr Moorcroft said the government had said it was determined that no farmer would be worse off after consolidation than he was before

But the facts indicated that this undertaking had not been honoured, he said.

Mr Moorcroft read out a letter to one of those farmers from the Department of Co-operation and Development which stated that although government stock could be used as security for Land Bank loans it could not be converted into cash

This was in spite of a statement by the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP, who said last year he was sure that "if we could make a case for the people who suffered bona fide losses and they can prove it, then this government does not intend to turn its back on these people"

Mr Moorcroft said these words had "generated a great deal of hope among a great many people, and so it was something of a let-down when we were finally told by the minister that assistance would take the form of simply making their government stock, or part of it, acceptable as security by the Land Bank.

"This meant that only those farmers who intended reinvesting their money in land could benefit.

"Many were too old, too disheartened or too dejected to start all over again.

"In any case, those who re-invested in land were having to buy back their money at a loss. Government stock is paying out on an average less than 10 per cent. Whereas Land Bank loans vary between 10 and 12 per cent.

"But farmers who, since 1976, have been paid out in cash are now able to invest their money at up to 16 per cent, and so there is a gross loss of up to seven per cent in earnings in some cases between these two groups.

"I regard these as bona fide losses being suffered by the affected farmers, and I again call on the government at least to redeem the government stock at face value," Mr Moorcroft said.

He hoped the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, would prove him wrong by disclaiming the letter from the Department of Co-operation and Development but if this was not the case, the government would stand accused of a serious breach of faith with those farmers.

(101) Hansard Q.61, 207-925/2/82

Consolidation: cost of purchasing of land

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

(1) What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each national state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what will be the final cost of purchasing such land in respect of each national state in terms of the proposals put forward by the Commission for Co-operation and Development?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The particulars as requested in respect of each national state are not being kept in the form of a register. The total amount which was paid to property owners for property acquired by the SA Development Trust since 1936 up to 31 January 1982, amounts to R592 000 000.

(2) The required information is not available. The investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the various independent and other national states has not yet been completed.

Gold

144. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1981 to (a) jewellers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes;

(2) (a) what quantity of gold was made available in the Republic for the manufacture of medallions, and (b) to what firms was gold issued, in that year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) 3 424 585 Grams Fine Gold.

(b) No quota in respect of the availability of gold for manufacturing purposes is imposed and all reasonable applications for this purpose are granted.

(2) (a) 575 415 Grams Fine Gold.

(b) M. Pagliari (Pty) Ltd.
Cape Mint (Pty) Ltd.
E. Tiessen (Pty) Ltd.
Connoisseur Metal Art Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd.

Urgent need for Border fence—Louw

D. Dispatch (101) 26/2/82

MR LOUW

From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The necessity for a border fence between white-owned land and the independent states was urgent, the National Party MP for Queenstown, Mr Thys Louw, said this week.

But he denied criticism by the Progressive Federal Party that he was advocating a Berlin wall between white and black people.

"That is not what I am pleading for. I am pleading for stability on both sides of the border.

"All I want is good neighbourship," Mr Louw said in reply to the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, who accused him of propagating a Berlin wall between white and black people.

During his speech, Mr Louw also made a strong plea to the government to put the consolidation programme onto a higher priority and to spend more money on the purchase of land.

Speaking during the mini-budget debate in Parliament, Mr Louw said that 43,5 per cent of the farms in ten districts in the Eastern Cape were unoccupied — 1 569 farms out of 2 774 were not occupied by the owners.

"Can such a dangerous situation continue?

"Those farmers are simply moving away because there is no relief to the problems on the border."

He emphasised the necessity of an effective fence.

"This matter must be looked at urgently; we cannot wait until the black states find money for their share of the costs of the fence, even if they must owe our government the money until such time as they can pay for it

"The people on both sides of the border urgently need the protection of such a fence," Mr Louw said.

He was convinced that the urgent implementation of the consolidation programme was in the direct interest of every citizen of the country.

Even in the lean years money should be withdrawn from less important projects and devoted to consolidation.

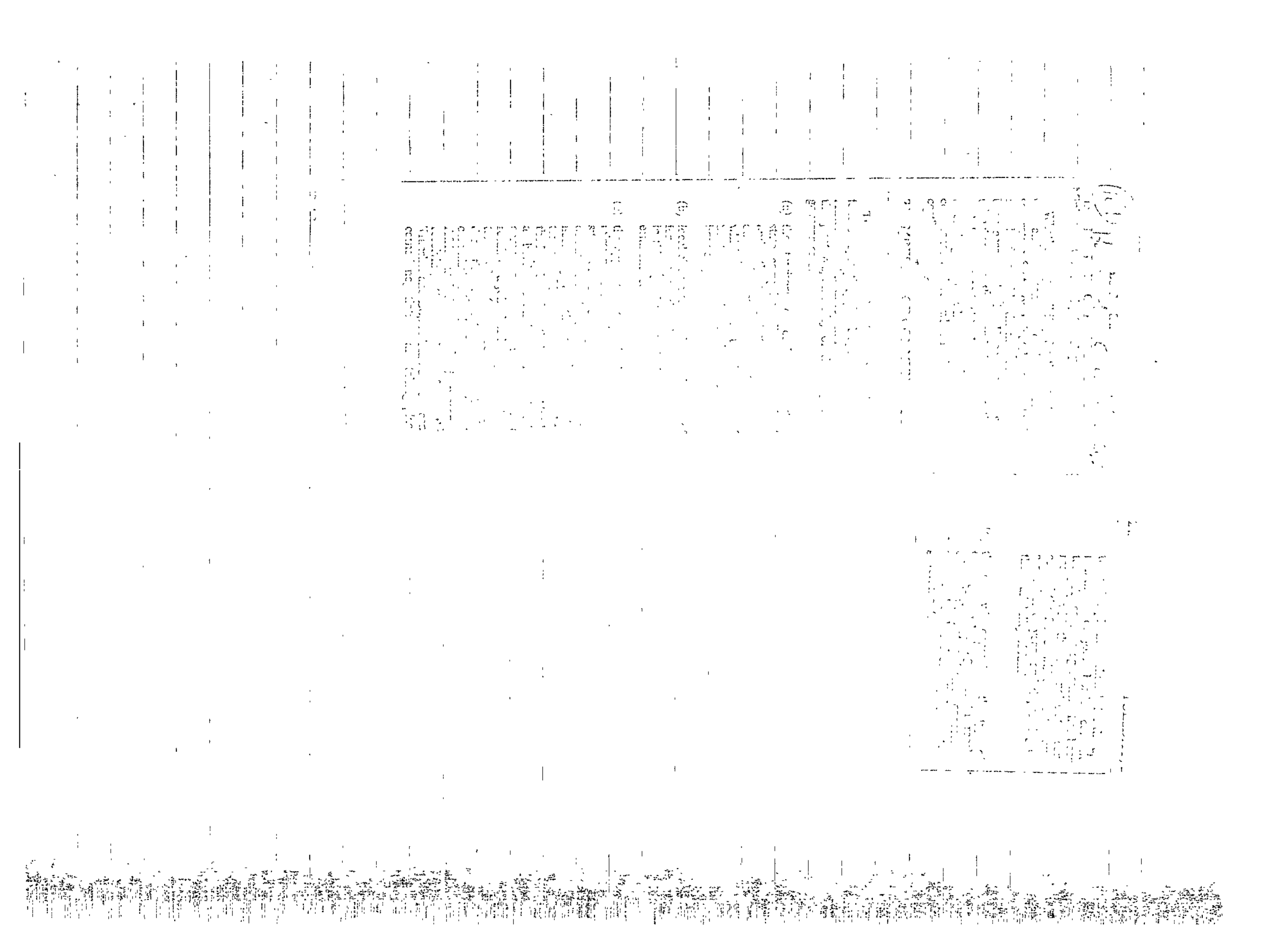
If the population could spend over R4 000 million on Christmas shopping he was sure money could be found for consolidation.

"I do not ask for money for sports complexes, recreational facilities, foreign visits or prestige buildings.

"I ask for money for farmers who are affected by consolidation and who have always formed a cornerstone of the domestic economy.

"I ask for money to root out once and for all the spirit of uncertainty which exists among white as well as black people in relation to consolidation," he said.

Earlier he said that in view of the total onslaught against South Africa it was vitally necessary to execute internal policies. — PC.



(101) Hansard Debates 3/3/82
Hansard Col. 2152

114. Mr P. R. C. ROSSLEE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether is possibility for the construction and maintenance of street fences for railway lines declared as international boundaries within the Republic and the international states have been accepted by the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) where are such boundaries situated, (b) what type of fence is required, (c) who will be entitled to maintenance and (d) what is the cost per unit?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away

Speech

What about

D. Dispatch 1/3/82 (101)

Consolidation before fences says Lujabe

UMTATA — Border fences could not be considered before the final land consolidation was complete, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Mhlambi Lujabe said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement by the South African Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who told Parliament about a border commission between South Africa and Transkei which was under discussion.

Mr Kotze said such a commission had been established between South Africa and Venda and that negotiations were under way between the other national states.

Mr Kotze said negotiations with Transkei were taking place through diplomatic channels for the appointment of joint border committees.

Mr Lujabe said there had been no firm negotiations over border fences, no negotiations about committees and no surveys for fences.

"A committee was established in Transkei to work with the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation and two meetings were held.

We put our recommendation to them but we have not had any reaction since. There are certain farms earmarked for transfer to Transkei in the Queenstown area and the white corridor bordering on Cathcart. These farms have been bought but not handed over to us officially.

"There is also the question of land in East Griqualand which has to be settled and until all this is done, we feel border fences cannot be considered."

Mr Lujabe said it was felt that if border fences were erected on a temporary basis it would be an uneconomic exercise.

Asked about Transkei's attitude to border fences Mr Lujabe said they could be used to identify borders between states which could be a ticklish question.

But South Africa has not really denied the purpose of the fences. We are made to understand that it is largely to protect stock belonging to South African farmers from being stolen by people in adjoining states and also to prevent cattle from straying.

"But no matter what the purpose of it all is they cannot be considered until the land question has been solved." Mr Lujabe said reiterating that there had been no negotiations on this issue.

"If there were any surveys done, they were done without our knowledge" he said. — DDR

Minister: border fence joint liability

101

D. Dispatch 3/3/82

THE ASSEMBLY — A border commission has been established between South Africa and Venda, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said yesterday.

A border commission between South Africa and Ciskei was receiving attention and negotiations were in progress for the appointment of joint border commissions between South Africa and Transkei and South Africa and Bophuthatswana

Mr Kotze said the erection and maintenance of border fences separating South Africa and the national states was "the joint responsibility of the respective governments"

The territory of each of these states had been determined under the relevant status acts and "the outer perimeters of a defined area which borders on the Republic of South Africa forms the international boundary."

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town), the minister said that "local circumstances dictate the type of fence required and the final decision in this regard rests with the two governments concerned."

The appointment of joint border commissions or committees was a prerequisite for the arrangement of surveys and demarcation of a boundary line, as well as the erection and maintenance of border fences

The Venda-South Africa border commission had already started its activities.

In terms of a joint border agreement when Ciskei became independent, the appointment of a border commission was receiving attention.

"In so far as Transkei and Bophuthatswana are concerned, negotiations are taking place through diplomatic channels for the appointment of joint border committees.

"As soon as agreement has been reached with the national states concerned the fences will be erected over a number of years, depending on the availability of funds," Mr Kotze said.

He said the cost of the fence would depend on the type of fence upon which agreement was reached with the national state concerned and "will be shared equally by the two governments." — PC

4. [illegible]

(b) how many [illegible] were used;

(c) [illegible] charged [illegible] and

(d) [illegible] (2) what were the charges against them,

(3) whether any [illegible] during the [illegible] were bitten and/or [illegible] maltreated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) Commissioner.

(b) The [illegible] Soweto

(c) A [illegible].

(d) 45

(2) No police dogs were used but 12 dogs of the West Rand Administration Board were available in the event of it being required

(3) [illegible] the dogs were used to prevent the escape of suspects

(4) (a) 266

(b) (i) (aa) 76

(bb) [illegible]

(cc) None

(ii) Physical assaulted.

(5) No

Lock-up arrangements

223. Mr R. W. HAMBIDGE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether the lock-up at the police station in Bethlehem was used on the night of Monday, 11 January 1982; (2) what was the object of the raid; (3) on what was it built or used; (4) who was in charge; and (5) how many policemen were used;

(2) whether any dogs were used in the raid; if so, how many;

(3) whether the South African Police requested the assistance of the South African Defence Force at the raid; if so, for what purpose;

(127) 224 - 225 5/2/82

225. Mr H. [illegible] asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the lock-up situated at the Diepkloof Men's Hostel in Soweto at about 11 or 15 January 1982, if so, (a) what was the object of the raid, (b) on what was it built or used, (c) who was in charge and (d) how many policemen were used;

(2) whether any dogs were used in the raid, if so, how many;

(3) whether the South African Police requested the assistance of the South African Defence Force at the raid, if so, for what purpose;

(101) Government Stores
Hansard Gazette

121. Mr. [illegible] MOOR asked the Minister of [illegible]

What [illegible] the consolidated [illegible] the Department of [illegible] redeem that Government [illegible] how many [illegible] of the [illegible]

The MINISTER OF [illegible] AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) and (b) A number of [illegible] provided the Department of [illegible] ation and Development with [illegible] requests in connection with the Government Stores. No [illegible] has been kept of the [illegible] quests and requests received or the value of the [illegible] served.

The South African [illegible] Union [illegible] determine the [illegible] of the Government Stores [illegible] directly.

Second session of Parliament, cont.

122. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of [illegible]

What was the additional [illegible] State of the [illegible] in 19[illegible] in respect of [illegible] under the Commonwealth [illegible] tion?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

R52 12 00

Prime Minister:

(101) Establishment of businesses

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Prime Minister:

Whether a circular was recently sent to certain local authorities regarding the establishment of businesses in the Republic

251 – 303 5/3/82

Secondment of officials to national states

125. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

127. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many officials of the South African Police have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in the South African Police as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

128. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) How many officials of the South African Transport Services have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in the South African Transport Services as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Nil.

(b) and (c) and

(2), (3) and (4). Fall away.

Secondment of officials to national states

129. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) How many officials of the Department of Transport have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in the South African Transport Services as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

130. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

131. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

132. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

122. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

124. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) (a) How many officials of the Department of Industries and Commerce have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in the Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

55. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

125. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

57. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in the Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The reply to 137 as well as on behalf of the Ministers concerned to the similarly numbered questions Nos 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 155, 156, and 157.

(1) (a) Officials in the following departments have been seconded to the national states.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total
Corporation and Development	165	324	[illegible]	24	50	[illegible]	702
Agriculture and Fisheries	5	13	2	0	0	[illegible]	18
Health and Welfare	44	351	33	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	441
Education and Training	0	2	[illegible]	1	2	[illegible]	6
South African Police	14	6	4	2	0	[illegible]	26

(b) Posts in the professional, administrative and technical divisions of the public service as well as in the services [illegible]

(c) The estimated annual cost of the secondment of the officials is as follows:

Corporation and Development	R7 327 333
Agriculture and Fisheries	R 190 375
Health and Welfare	R3 954 000
Education and Training	R 200 580
South African Police	R 418 170

(2) No.

(3) No.

(4) Yes.

Secondment of officials to national states

[illegible] Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister for Health and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present, if not;

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

[illegible] Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present, if not;

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

144. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister for Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present, if not;

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

145. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister for Justice:

(1) (a) How many officials of his Department have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in

the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present, if not;

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER FOR JUSTICE:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

155. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Prime Minister:

(1) (a) How many officials of the Office of the Prime Minister have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present, if not;

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The PRIME MINISTER:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

156. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister for Finance:

(1) (a) How many officials in the Office of the Auditor General have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in his Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present, if not;

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged?

The MINISTER FOR FINANCE:

(See reply to Question 137 on Friday, 5 March 1982.)

Secondment of officials to national states

157. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister for National Education:

(1) (a) How many officials of the Department of Statistics have been seconded to each national state, (b) what post is held by each such official and (c) what is the cost of the secondment of such officials;

(2) whether there are any vacancies in the posts previously held by such officials in the Department as a result of their having been seconded to the national states;

(3) whether all posts in the national states

(4) Chester M. Smith: Superconductivity of
antimony"

THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

See reply to Questions for oral answer
October 1952)

S. Times 7/2/82

(101)

We're 'jailed' on our own land, say the farmers who can't go

an Harper ... he queried the price the ıment offered for his farm — and got more

A GROUP of Natal farmers say they are under "farm arrest".

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

They feel like prisoners on their own farms because they cannot leave and they cannot sell.

And their jailer is the government.

The six farmers have been waiting for incorporation into KwaZulu since the 1975 land proposals.

Twice government evaluators have promised to see their farms in the past 18 months ... twice the farmers have been let down.

Now they are fed up.

Spokesman for the angry farmers is Mr Syd Price who owns 81ha at Highflats, near Ixopo in the Umzimkulu valley.

"We can't stay here. It's inevitable we have got to go," he said.

"Even if they scrap consolidation — if they had to drop that boundary — I would be a buffer and nobody would buy this farm, not even a speculator.

"I have been here since 1966. I built it up from nothing at all.

"Now I am under farm arrest. I am a prisoner. I can't sell. There is only one person I can sell to — the government."

Mr Price knows he is being bought out but he and the others question their notification.

A fellow farmer called a meeting at which he handed out forms. They were undated and had no address. One set bore the Department of Co-operation and Development letterhead.

This farmer — whom Mr Price would not name — had his farm valued in January. They left without valuing other farms listed in 1975.

Allan Harper was bought out. He is a valuator and queried the price the government offered for his 485ha.

It was valued again. The second valuation was more satisfactory, but Mr Harper wants farmers from the area and government valuators assessing the value.

Spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development Mr Johan Oosthuizen said there were urgent priorities elsewhere.

"No purchase of any land will take place in the near future," he said.

He said the forms Mr Price received had to be filled in before farms were valued.

(104) D. Dispatch 9/3/82

SA border fence plan absurd says Suzman

JOHANNESBURG — Plans to erect fences along South Africa's borders with the "independent" homelands were yesterday rejected as "absolutely absurd" by the veteran opposition MP, Mrs Helen Suzman.

"It is about as worthy a cause as the Berlin Wall," Mrs Suzman said. "It is a ludicrous proposal which is not going to advance the cause of good neighbourliness."

But, according to calculations made by Dr P. S. Hattingh, of the University of the North, the border fence will be considerably longer than the Berlin Wall: 8 715 km against 100 km.

Mrs Suzman was reacting to the establishment of a joint South Africa-Venda border commission, which has as one of its objectives the erection of a border fence.

A similar commission between South Africa and Ciskei is under consideration and negotiations are being conducted through "diplomatic channels" for the establishment of commissions with Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

Disclosure of plans for erection of border fences was made in Parliament recently by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze. Responsibility for the fence would rest on the two states concerned and "local circumstances" would dictate what kind of fence would be erected. he said.

"As soon as agreement has been reached with the national states concerned, the fences will be erected over a number of years . . . depending on the availability of funds."

Mrs Suzman commented: "It sounds like a measure to keep blacks out of South Africa, to prevent former South African citizens from entering South Africa illegally."

Coming at a time when South Africa was short of money and when there was a desperate need to build more houses, the proposal was "absolutely absurd," she said.

Calculations made by Dr Hattingh at Bophuthatswana's independence in 1977 showed that South Africa's borders grew by 885 km with Transkei's independence in 1976 and by a further 2 530 km when Bophuthatswana attained independence.

If all the homelands became independent, as they are meant to under Pretoria's policy, South Africa's frontiers would increase from 7 585 to 16 300 km, an increase of 8 715 km, or nearly 115 per cent, Dr Hattingh found. — DDC.

RDM 9/3/82

Suzman hits at SA 'Berlin Wall' plan

(101)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

PLANS to erect fences along South Africa's borders with the "independent" homelands were rejected yesterday as "absolutely absurd" by the veteran Opposition MP, Mrs Helen Suzman.

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MRS HELEN SUZMAN rejects border fences

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Buthelezi rejects homelands

ARGUS 9/3/82 (101) (11A) 107

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT plans for a confederation of South African states received a severe setback yesterday with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, refusing to have anything to do with 'so-called independent homelands'.

Chief Buthelezi made his position clear at yesterday's meeting between homeland leaders and members of the Cabinet at which the Prime Minister's decentralisation proposals for South Africa were discussed.

The homeland leaders and their Cabinets were met separately by a group of five Cabinet Ministers and two deputy Ministers in discussions that lasted until late yesterday.

SEQUEL

The leaders were told the talks were a sequel to last year's Good Hope Conference which was called by the Prime Minister to convince commerce and industry of the necessity for widespread decentralisation and development in depressed areas.

The homeland leaders were given an assurance that the Government proposals were based on economic considerations and were not to give effect to the policy of separate development.

In an aide memoire presented to the meeting, and which was handed to the Press, Chief Buthelezi made it clear that he would not co-operate in any plans to associate Kwazulu with the independent homelands.

INTEGRAL

He maintained that the Government had a duty to help Kwazulu develop but that the area remained an integral part of South Africa.

At a meeting in Cape Town yesterday with an array of Cabinet Ministers, Chief Buthelezi said he and his Cabinet would not sit in any 'meeting at which so-called independent homelands are present.'

Chief Buthelezi said he could think of no issue in which he would receive greater backing locally and internationally.

~~306~~ (101) Hansard Q.Col. 380

Black States Citizenship Amendment Act

12/3/82

317. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Blacks of each Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 1981 in terms of the provisions of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) how many applications from Blacks of each state were pending as at 31 December 1981;

(2) whether any applications were refused, if so, how many from each state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Transkei 514;
Bophuthatswana 145;
Venda 7.

(b) Nil.

(2) No.

(101)

Black states: mineral production 12/3/82

Hansard Q Col. 379 380

289 Mr. R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

What was the value of mineral production, excluding platinum, in each of the Black states in 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Value of Mineral production for 1980-'81

	R
Kangwane	16 000 000
KwaZulu	100 000 000
Gazankulu	1 800 000
Lebowa	65 000 000
Qwaqwa	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil

The figures have been furnished by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs. Particulars are only available in respect of the 1980-'81 financial year.

Children 'the big losers at independence'

BLACK people who are citizens of a homeland which opts for "indepedence" not only lose their South African citizenship, they stand to lose other benefits as well — and their children will lose still more.

This is the conclusion of a paper presented to the Black Sash conference by Mrs Sheena Duncan.

In terms of the 1970 Black Homelands Citizenship Acts, all blacks are automatically citizens of a homeland.

Thus far, four of these territories have opted for "independence" and in almost all cases, their citizens automatically become foreigners. Many of these "citizens" have lived their entire lives in "white" South Africa.

While citizens of independent homelands do have the right to renounce their citizenship and apply for South African citizenship — which means citizenship of a non-independent homeland — this is only granted if an error was made or if women who are married to a non-homeland citizen apply.

"We know of no case where the application has been granted simply because the person wished to remain South African," says Mrs Duncan.

Citizenship of an independent homeland, says Mrs Duncan, means losing a claim to political rights and a share of the country's wealth in South Africa.

The present generation of homeland citizens retain the all-important right to live permanently in the cities.

But their children born after independence will lose these rights, even if they would otherwise be entitled to them. They can only stay in the cities as "foreign workers", and permission to stay can be withdrawn at any time.

Even those who retain their Section 10 rights are not safe, however. They are "aliens" and can be deported without trial at any time — an action the authorities could not take if they were still SA ctizens.

And independent homeland citizens who lease homes under the 99-year lease system can bequeath the house to their children born after independence — but, although the heir will own the house, he or she will only have the right to live in it if the authorities grant a permit.

Pensioners who are independent homeland citizens will continue to get their State pensions in the normal way if they live in "white" South Africa.

But if they live in the "homeland", they must get their pension from the homeland Government which can decrease or increase the amount payable.

One loss of rights which will affect present citizens of independent homelands is unemployment insurance.

Workers inside these territories cease to be members of the Unemployment Insurance Fund after "independence" as do commuters — who live in homelands but work in "white" South Africa — and contract workers in "white" areas.

Commuters and contract workers will, however, be entitled to unemployment benefits for three years after indepedence.

And, although citizens of these territories are technically supposed to carry passports instead of pass books, the passport continues to operate in the same way as a "dompas", says Mrs Duncan.

Govt policies blamed for spread of disease

101

E. Post 16/3/82

Post Reporter

THE outbreak of cholera in South Africa underlined the dangers created by the implementation of National Party policies, says an article in Deurbraak, the PFP magazine.

Not only was the epidemic a result of bad health care but it had to be seen as a symptom of a much wider problem, including the homeland policy, resettlement and the migrant labour system, the article said.

The incidence of cholera was an indication of poor socio-economic conditions.

"It is not a tropical disease, as is sometimes claimed by Government spokesmen who are trying to deflect the responsibility for creating circumstances in which diseases such as typhoid and cholera flourish," it said.

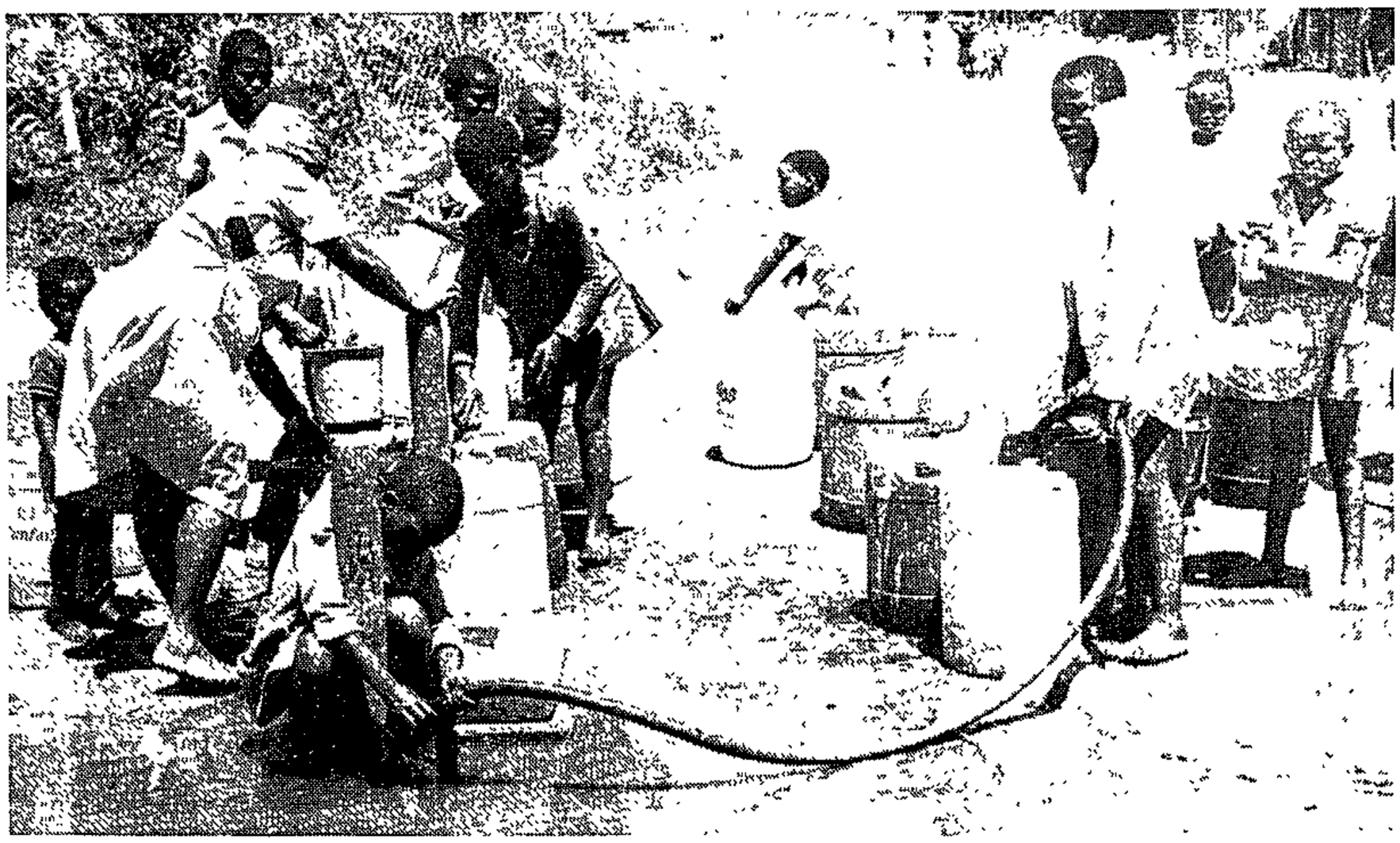
Cholera could rather be described as a disease of under-development.

The NP's homeland policy, "aimed at the creation of overcrowded reserves of black migrant labour", could only serve to increase the incidence of such diseases.

"It is interesting to note that the 'cholera receptive areas' identified by the Department of Health largely coincide with the homelands, the article said.

It was also significant that cholera was found in many resettlement areas where there was overcrowding and a lack of sanitation and of proper water supplies.

The spread of the disease from the squatter settlements of the Kangwane homeland in the Eastern Traansvaal to the Durban area could be directly attributed to the migrant labour system.



Children filling their water drums from a tap in Soweto, Port Elizabeth. These are the kind of conditions — there is one tap for every 2 000 people — in which cholera can occur. Each site in Soweto has one bucket toilet, shared by about 20 people. They are emptied once a week. There are no drains, and used water must be thrown into the streets.

"Over the Christmas period many black migrant labourers returned to their families who are living in cholera-infested areas. When they return to work they bring the cholera bug with them.

"It is clear that until we get rid of the apartheid system and its by-products, there is little chance that diseases such as cholera, typhoid and malaria can be eradicated," the article said.

The entire South African health system also needed close scrutiny. South African medicine was organised primarily to serve the needs of the white and the urban population.

However, the bulk of disease and suffering was among the black population and occurred in rural areas.

"Not enough money is spent on primary health care — instead it is spent on sophisticated health care in towns and cities," the article said.

The senior paediatrician at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, Dr W Koening, was quoted as saying the quality of primary health care could be evaluated by looking at five criteria:

- The availability of clean, treated water and safe sanitation.
- The infant mortality rate.
- The prevalence of preventable diseases.
- The nutrition of children in particular and of the community at large.
- How important the Government rated primary health care facilities in its Budget.

"If the criteria are applied to South Africa the picture looks quite bleak," the article said.

"The fact that at least 50 000 children died of malnutrition during the winter of 1980, the fact that preventable diseases such as cholera and typhoid still occur, the lack of clean water and proper sanitation in so many parts of the country, the fact that only 2% of the expenditure on health care in South Africa is devoted to preventive medicine — all tell the same sorry tale."

Only when the disease broke out had the Department tried to educate people about proper sanitation and the use of purified water. The Department had been poorly prepared and tried to shift the responsibility for dealing with the disease to individuals and homeland authorities.

The solution lay not in efforts to try to cure a disease such as cholera once it had occurred — it rather necessitated a drastic look at the whole fabric of our society, at the way in which people were being treated, and in a system of health care where the health of society as a whole was the prime objective.

'Don't undermine the PWV'

Star 18/3/82 (133) (101) (184)

Assocom warns on overplaying homeland role

By Tony Duigan

Organised commerce has warned the Government not to undermine the role of the metropolitan areas as the main generators of wealth for the sake of stimulating development in the homelands.

In a memorandum to the Prime Minister's office on the Government's regional development proposals, Assocom makes the following points:

- It supports economic decentralisation wherever the Government's proposals are based on "sound economic principles."
- Acknowlegeds the problems of poverty and unemployment in regions in southern Africa.
- Warns that the metropolitan areas in general — and the PWV in particular — should not be deprived or harmed in their role as the main generators of economic activity and job creation.

Assocom's comments on the Government's strategy for co-ordinated regional development were sent to the Prime Minister's office last week as a top-level committee finalised the details of a new package deal to attract investment in the black states.

The new deal is expected to come into effect on April 1 and Government development officials are pinning their hopes for a big upswing in homeland industry on the incentives being offered investors.

All the major employer and industry bodies — Federated Chamber of Industries, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA — have submitted their comments to the Prime Minister's office.

In its memorandum Assocom welcomed "the opportunity to take a fresh look at regional development and the Government's new approach of using the carrot rather than the stick."

One positive feature was the proposal to use decentralised advisory committees to define the needs of each region, the memo continued.

CONCESSIONS

But the major part of the Assocom memo contained criticisms and warnings about aspects of the new decentralisation proposals.

Other points made by Assocom were that industries already in homelands may tend to relocate at the end of their initial contract period for the sake of getting the fresh concessions elsewhere, Assocom added.

It also remained the single most important factor to impress upon that watertight guarantees were given to ensure full compensation in the event of nationalisation.

Homelands: cash is spur

101 Star 19/3/82

By Anthony Duigan

The Government is offering businessmen huge non-taxable cash refunds if they will open up ventures in the homelands.

The new decentralisation incentives, which will include cash refunds of up to 95 percent of the wages paid to black workers in the black states, will come into force on April 1.

EXTENT

The implications and extent of the new incentives will probably be spelled out in Mr Horwood's Budget speech next week.

The impetus for this new package deal came from the Prime Minister's Cape Town business summit last November when the Government's new regional development strategy for South Africa in the 1980s was first unveiled.

Since then a top-level Government committee has been working on improving and extending aspects of the development plan. Over the last few weeks it has been processing the suggestions and views of organised commerce and industry, the black states themselves and officials from the Economic Development Corporation, the homeland development arm of the Government.

The new concession package, which is considered the seal on the Government's total commitment to spreading development more evenly throughout South Africa, includes the following:

- Up to 95 percent cash grant, paid six-monthly, of the wage bill for black workers. This amount will be non-taxable cash in the pocket.
- Interest rates of about a third of the

To Page 3, Col 3

Industry to get cash for move to homelands

101 Star 19/3/82

from page 1

market rate on loans for setting up industry in the black states.

- Higher subsidies on business premises supplied by the development corporations.

It is likely that businesses which have already moved to independent black states or homelands will also qualify for these new concessions.

Assocom has warned the Government about the possibility of businessmen becoming concession-seekers and pulling out their operation from one black state simply to get improved concessions in another.

It is also likely, in exceptional circumstances, that industrialists in the black states will be able to claim rebates against the transport costs of materials railed to their factories.

Other incentives are likely to include:

- A cash grant of 125 percent of the cost of training black workers, if the training scheme has been approved by the Department of Manpower Utilisation.
- Rebates of between 40 and 60 percent on harbour charges and the railage costs for finished goods to South African ports.
- A higher ceiling than was first suggested on the subsidised loans for homes in or near homeland growth points for key white personnel.

The move has raised hopes that development in the black states will at last take off in a big way.

● **Page 23: Regional development gets a major shove.**

(101) Hansard Natal: Newlands Q Col. 431 – 433

19/3/82

*10 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether it is the intention of his Department to expropriate the farm Newlands, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will the present occupants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. Newlands is a badly situated Black area which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

(a) As soon as compensatory land has been acquired, planned and the necessary services have been provided.

(b) To compensatory land earmarked in the district of Richmond.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, what does he mean when he says that that area is badly situated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr. Speaker, I mean exactly what I say. I do not know what other description the hon. member wants. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: Just as badly situated as all those people who squatted on his plot

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: Mr. Speaker, I do not know how I should put it differently. The area is badly situated and that is all I do not know what more the hon. member expects of me.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he perhaps mean that that area is situated on a slope, that it is too close to a White area, or something of that kind Why does he call it a badly situated area?

†The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker, I am not now in a position to reply to the question. I request the hon. member to place his question on the Question Paper. [Interjections.]

(~~27~~) (~~107~~) (101) Hansard Q. Col. 433 19/3/82

Natal: Indaleni

*11 Mr R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Indaleni, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will these inhabitants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. Indaleni is a Black spot which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

(a) As soon as land has been made available for the resettlement of the people concerned.

(b) To land to be acquired for the purpose of resettling the people concerned.

Mr. G. B D. McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, is he aware of the fact that Indaleni has as much sentimental and religious significance to the Zulu people as, for instance, the Hugenote-kollege has to the people of the Cape?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I would like the hon. member to give notice of his question.

Industrial policies 'insignificant'

101 Industrial Week

New jobs at grass roots

By Lynn Carlisle

JOB CREATION must be mainly sought at a "very basic level", starting with agriculture, and this can only take place in the underdeveloped areas of South Africa, says Dr Charles Skeen, new president of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers.

In his address at the Institution's 79th AGM last week, Dr Skeen says that for South Africa to make technology-based jobs more labour intensive at this stage is clearly "out of the question".

At the same time, industrial decentralisation policies, as they have been applied in the past, do not appear to provide more than an "insignificant" part of the job creation solution, he said.

"I believe that job creation, starting with agriculture, can be done without jeopardising the large-scale food production which takes place in the more developed areas using more mechanised methods."

Dr Skeen takes the case of intensive agricultural development which took place in the Rhodesian Lowveld at the time where the emphasis was on agriculture.

"The fact that a spin-off of suitable industrial activity involving a capital investment of 3,5 times that on agriculture followed the success of the agricultural effort is a normal and natural development which clinches the overall success of the effort. But agriculture had first to be successful," says Dr Skeen.

At present, agricultural production in local underdeveloped Black areas is stagnant. With increasing population they will increasingly have to rely on food imports from agriculturally developed areas.

Conversely, it can argued that the development to full potential of the agricultural capacity of the backward areas will merely have the effect of increasing the surplus production in the developed areas.

"Since these products are not necessarily competitive on world markets it will be essential to devote special study to this aspect".

Implementation of development ideas for underdeveloped areas, or decentralisation, unfortunately carries political connotations, says Dr Skeen.

"It is vital that these should be ignored in a logical process of planning for the future of the country and its populations."

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) A person who elected not to furnish his name.

(b) On 14 March 1982

(c) That a public performance was being staged on a Sunday.

(2) Yes, the matter was investigated and the docket is being referred to the State prosecutor for his decision.

Mooi River: automatic telephone exchange

*15. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether it is still the intention of his Department to install an automatic telephone exchange at Mooi River, Natal; if not, why not; if so, when will the installation be completed?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes. The equipment for an automatic exchange at Mooi River is scheduled for delivery during the 1984-'85 financial year, but at this early stage it is unfortunately not possible to say with certainty when the installation work will be completed.

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 463-464 24/3/82

Elandskop area: farms

*16. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

When is it anticipated that payment will be made for farms purchased by the South African Development Trust in the Elandskop area, Natal?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

Where land is bought on behalf of the S.A. Development Trust payment is effected on the date of registration of the transfer.

Only one person in the Elandskop area must receive payment for land acquired by the S.A. Development Trust and payment will be effected as soon as the Department of Co-operation and Development has been informed of the date of the registration of the transfer.

Cape Peninsula Fire Prevention Committee

*17. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether the Cape Peninsula Fire Prevention Committee is financed by his Department; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) for what purposes;

(2) (a) when was this Committee established, (b) what are its (i) duties and (ii) responsibilities and (c) who are its office-bearers;

(3) whether the said office-bearers are remunerated for their work;

(4) whether the Committee has fixed premises; if so, where;

(5) whether the Committee has submitted a report on the causes of the recent fire on Table Mountain; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what is the substance of the report?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) R42 528 during 1980-'81.

(b) To co-ordinate the individual efforts towards fire prevention of the Department of Environment Affairs, the four Local Authorities and the South African Navy, to provide fire belts on privately-owned property and to encourage fire prevention among scholars and mountain users.

(2) (a) 1953.

(b) (i) and (ii) To draw up an overall fire protection plan of fire-belts, roads, lookout points, to budget for an annual plan of operations and to inspect the work carried out under this plan. To review communication systems and fire fighting equipment and to monitor sufficiency and effectiveness of equipment and manpower.

(c) Chairman: Councillor R. Stephens (City Council of Cape Town)
Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. F. A Roelofse (City Council of Cape Town).
Assistant-Secretary: Dr. O. D Wollheim.
Councillor: Dr. J. Earle (Cape Divisional Council).
Councillor: J. Preston (Simonstown Municipality).
Councillor: R. Hardie (Fish Hoek Municipality).
Mr. H. F. O. Bekker (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries).
(Vacant) (Western Province Agricultural Union).
Mr. J. Winter (Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens).
Mr. L. T. Munnik (South African Navy).
Dr. J. Neethling (Cape Provincial Administration)

(3) No, except for the Assistant-Secretary.

(4) Yes, an office allocated to the Assistant-Secretary at Devils Peak by the Department of Environment Affairs.

(5) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Fire on Table Mountain/Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain

*18. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether officials of his Department have submitted reports on the recent (a) fire on Table Mountain and (b) fires in the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain; if so, what is the (i) substance and (ii) outcome of such reports?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(a) No. Investigations have not yet been completed.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Table Mountain and the Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain have not yet been reserved as a nature area in terms of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967) and reports by officials of the Department of Environment Affairs on fires in the area are naturally confined to the involvement of the Department.

Finance charges

*19. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Nafcoc to focus on black land tenure system

RDM 26/3/82 (101)

By JOHN MOJAPELO

LAND tenure comes under the spotlight at a one-day seminar organised by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) at the Southern Sun Airport Hotel on April 7.

Economists and lawyers will help try and devise a land tenure system formula to be presented to the Government.

Two heads of university departments of developmental administration — Professor Julies Jeppe (Stellenbosch) and Prof D J Kotze (Unisa) — will join Mr F Coetzee director of social economics in the Department of Agriculture, and two lawyers, Mr F E M Tshabalala, an advocate with the Nafcoc council, and Johannesburg attorney Mr R Tucker, in the discussions.

Nafcoc's public relations manager Mr Gabriel Mokgoko said Nafcoc had focussed for several years on promoting agricultural development in black areas.

He said one of the key problems hampering black farmers in black homelands was the existing system of communal or tribal ownership of land hindering the accumulation of development capital and causing large-scale insecurity.

Land tenure was a sensitive issue he said. On several occasions Nafcoc had raised this matter for discussion with the relevant departments of the Government — but they had been told blacks should take the initiative and improve the land tenure system on their own.

Although the seminar would not provide all the answers, it should provide pointers and possibly lead to proposals to aid black economic development.

The seminar will look at the evolution of land tenure systems in other African countries, and the part chiefs, government and tribal authorities can play in improving the system.

Grape harvest better than '81

PAARL — With the end of the 1981 vintage in sight it seemed that in total the crop should be about 7% higher than last year said Dr J A van Zyl assistant general manager of KWV.

"In the coastal region it could be 10% to 15% higher than the previous season and the steen grape yield especially is high."

Dr Van Zyl said in Paarl yesterday that the crop in the Breede River Valley would be similar to last year's, with the exception of the Robertson district where a fair increase on last year's crop was expected. Similarly no marked difference in crop size was expected in the Little Karoo region.

In the Orange River district it was mainly Sultana grapes that were showing an increased crop, while larger crops of Hanepoot grapes were harvested along the Olifants River.

"The juice quality of white and red grapes is very good in spite of a few cultivars such as steen, which appeared withered after the recent heat spells. Fortunately most of these were already harvested," Dr Van Zyl said.

Across the wine area virtually no diseases were experienced and the sugars were also considerably higher than last year with relatively higher acidity. — Sapa.

'White Lady' swoop in UK

LONDON. — Undercover narcotics and customs agents swooped across Britain yesterday to smash a "major crime syndicate".

The syndicateis believed to have been responsible for bringing cocaine — "The White Lady" — and other drugs worth R37 400 000 into the UK in the last two years.

"It's unrealistic to expect to catch more than a small percentage of cocaine carriers," said a British customs investigator. "The smugglers always have the advantage." — Sapa-AP

SAB sue firm for R450 000

DURBAN. — A R450 000 claim by South African Breweries against the contractors who built its brewery at Prospecton came before the Durban Supreme Court yesterday.

The claim against Grinaker Construction (Natal) Pty, of New Germany, arises from an allegation that the roofing material used was not of good quality or suitable, and that the work done was not carried out in a proper manner.

Two other companies, Knights Engineering 1979 and Andcor (Natal) Pty, are included in the action as parties.

In papers before court it is alleged that the roof sheeting used was defective and that there was an absence or insufficient epoxy primer and an inadequate final coat of paint.

R7 500 gem fine

BLOEMFONTEIN — A 45-year-old Wepener garage owner, who paid R3 000 for seven rough uncut diamonds in a police trap, was fined R7 500 (or 12 months) in a Bloemfontein Regional Court yesterday.

Abraham Stephanus Erasmus, who pleaded guilty, was also sentenced to 12 months' jail, conditionally suspended for five years. He had no previous convictions.

The seven diamonds, weighing 27,52 ct and valued at R17 895, were bought by Erasmus in Bloemfontein on February 26, after he was approached by a police informer and a warrant officer of the gold and diamond branch of the SA Police.

The court took into consideration that Erasmus had shown signs of remorse. — Sapa.

mith and Newcastle.

It will turn off at Elandslaagte to reach Newcastle via Glencoe and Dannhauser along the older road which follows the railway line.

The first bike to start will be the oldest in the event, a 1910 Bradbury — the model which won the first D-J race in 1913 — owned and ridden by Stuart Halsall of Sandton.

It is without clutch or gears. He will leave the pavilion site in Durban, at the corner of the Marine Parade and Old Fort Road at 6am.

He will be followed by Frank Riley of Durban on a 1912 Royal Enfield. Hal Shutler of Johannesburg with his wife as passenger on their 1912 Williamson sidecar outfit and Max Hertz of Johannesburg on a 1913 Rudge Multi.

The youngest rider, Dave MacDougall, 18, will be on a 43 and in uniform as a national serviceman.

He has been given a special dispensation to compete in the SA Corps of Signals at the Army Gymnasium because of the traditional role of motorcycle dispatch riders in the Signal Corps.

Veterans of some of the original D-J races will be Mr 18, Hugh Fergusson from Benoni No 32 "Oom Pa" Van der Merwe from Hartbeespoort, No 59, Viv Lyons of Johannesburg, No 77, Harold Hall of Durban, and No 81 Johnnie Galway from Germiston.

The route today will leave the modern motorway at Hillcrest and follow the old roads through Drummond, Polly Shorts, Hill, Maritzburg, Balgowan, Mooi River, Estcourt, Ladysmith and Glencoe to Newcastle.

Stops today, with the approximate times when the first bike is due, will be Maritzburg, refuel at Azalea Motors, Victoria Road, from 8.15am, Mooi River, refuel at Mobil garage from 9.50am, Estcourt, lunch at Estcourt Hotel from 11.30am, Ladysmith, refuel at Super Service Station from 12.50pm, Glencoe, pass through about 2.30pm, Newcastle where bikes will be garaged overnight at B J Ford Motors from 4.20pm.

Tomorrow's route will be up Laing's Nek to Volksrust and on through Standerton, Greylingstad and Heidelberg to join the motorway near Alberton. It will take the R77 in Alberton to join the Rand Airport Road and follow Heidelberg Road to the finish.

The first bike will start from Newcastle at 7am tomorrow. The timetable for the rest of the run is Volksrust, refuel at Smith's Motors from 8.10am, Standerton, lunch at Round Table clubhouse and refuel at Trek Inn from 10.20am, Greylingstad, refuel at De Wet's Motors from 12.30pm; Johannesburg market, finish from 2.30pm.

HOMELAND DEVELOPMENT

A prime appeal

(19)

FM 26/3/82

The Prime Minister has appealed to leading businessmen to consult with the heads of homeland states to "gain a better perspective of the dynamic role which the private sector can play" in developing these regions.

In a letter to Assocom, P W Botha says "the promotion of political stability and economic development was a central [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] economic development in the less developed areas of South and southern Africa".

Accordingly, government had already taken important steps. Some of these were promotion of private investment, the establishment of the Small Business Development Corporation, plans for a development bank, and creating a positive investment climate by giving financial and technical assistance to development projects.

The way homeland governments were not always sufficiently conscious of what was required of them in the development process. So government and the private sector should assist and identify potentially profitable investment projects.

DEVELOPMENT BANK (101)

Where is it?

FM 26/3/82

Where is the much-vaunted Development Bank? First mooted over two years ago, it seems to have entered the never-never land of interminable committee sessions and official rethinks.

Consider its history:

Early 1979: Marius de Waal, MD of the Industrial Development Corporation, is seconded to the Prime Minister's Office to produce a report with the snappy title of "The Strategy for the Rationalisation of State Development Corporations and the Establishment of a Southern African Development Bank".

Late 1979: At the Carlton Conference, Prime Minister PW Botha discusses the concept of a development bank.

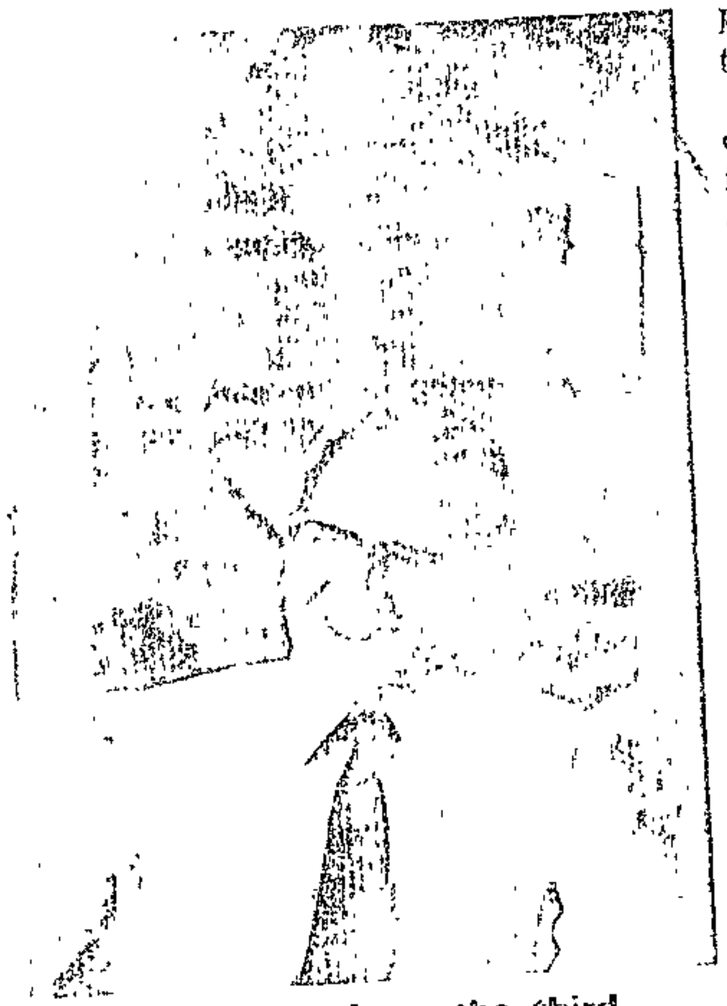
Early 1980: A special constellation committee chaired by Dr Gerhard de Kock is appointed.

July 1980: A summit meeting is held between South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. They agree in principle to a development bank.

September 1980: At the International Monetary Fund meeting Finance Minister Owen Horwood discusses the concept of a bank to transfer funds from the developed to the underdeveloped sectors in southern Africa.

November 1980: SA sets up two meetings, that with the independent states chaired by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and that with the self-governing states chaired by Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof.

December 1980: Economist Jan Lombard is seconded to the Reserve Bank to set up the bank. His team consists inter alia of economic adviser Simon Brand and Finance Director-General Joep de Loor.



Simon Brand ... the third chairman

July 1981: Lombard presents his recommendations with a draft agreement for the establishment of the bank. All the black governments involved except Kwazulu agree in principle to the draft.

August 1981: Horwood announces an initial subscription of R17m for the bank.

November 1981: Botha announces at the Good Hope conference that the bank will take longer than anticipated to establish. It is rumoured that the reason for the delay is Cabinet resistance to proposals that the black states share on an equal footing in decisions about the distribution of funds.

February 1982: Replying to a question in Parliament, Botha reiterates word for word his Good Hope conference statement on the bank. He adds that a committee under Simon Brand incorporating representatives of the private sector will take another look at the bank. It is speculated that Lombard's exclusion from this team is due to personality differences.

This week Brand told the *FM* that his committee will report to Parliament before the end of this session — that is, by June. He is the chairman of the third committee to investigate the establishment of the bank.

The main problems appear to centre on the control of the bank and its funding. Central to Lombard's funding proposals was a formula for siphoning off a percentage of gold mine taxes to the bank. Whether or not this is accepted, it seems likely that the bulk of funds will come from SA. However, this is, in a sense, the raison d'etre of the bank.

The problem of control hinges on this. According to a Pretoria source, joint control is envisaged along the lines of "power sharing." But the combination of an input of funds from SA only, and the fact that participating states will have an equal say in how the funds are allocated, has led to fears that SA will be handing the states a blank cheque.

This may not be altogther inappropriate.

The states were Pretoria's idea in the first place, and their developmental autonomy a central plank in its political gameplan.

Business told: invest in the homelands

(101) S. Tribune 28/3/82

Finance Reporter

LIKE it or not, South African businessmen will have to become more involved in the economic development of the homelands, says Dr Wolfgang Thomas, Professor of Economics and chairman of the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei in Umtata.

This was the blunt message he gave to a luncheon meeting of the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry in Johannesburg this week.

The simple facts of the matter are that the population of the homelands, including those temporarily absent while working in South Africa, amounts to about 40 percent of the black population of "Greater South Africa" and that "taken as a whole, it is doubtful whether the gross regional produce of all 10 homelands contributes more than 8 percent to Greater South Africa's gross domestic product".

What was needed, he said, was large investment by the private sector in the homelands. While a few large capital investment would be welcome, he felt it was more desirable to make numerous smaller investments — of as little as R20 000 to R50 000.

That, with the additional skills the investors should be able to supply, would be able to develop local manpower, skills and resources.

"Foreign entrepreneurs (meaning South African as well as overseas entrepreneurs) should assist local firms or groups to produce for the local market or some predetermined external market. They should not transpose a new, alien industrial sector on the (frail) local economy thereby possibly even discouraging local initiatives and, in particular, the local informal sector," he said.

Thomas also believes that South African businesses will also have to start employing matriculants from the homelands. In the Transkei it takes a black matriculant two to four years to get into the labour market.

He felt that without a lot more private sector assistance from outside, homelands had little chance of developing their economies to a point where they could contribute meaningfully to the development of Greater South Africa.

The success of almost two decades of subsidised industrial development is limited. In the Transkei, for example, it has created "a mere 10 000 employment opportunities — only a third of one year's increase in the labour force."

Foreign (non-South African) firms could contribute by transferring managerial skills, so would not directly challenge the non-recognition doctrines of their countries.

Transkei, he said, had been cured of the go-it-alone attitude it adopted shortly after independence, when it even broke diplomatic links with South Africa, and now welcomes outside involvement in the form of investors, consultants, specialists and business partners.

"It is generally recognised that introverted or excessively nationalistic paths towards development bear little chance of success and outsiders should not be surprised about a healthy sense of suspicion towards glib do-gooders coming to the country, sometimes only thinly veiling their real motives," he said.

"Transkeians have learnt many lessons concerning Uhuru-sharks and empty promises during their brief five years of independence."

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION.

Yes, in terms of Government Notice 191 of 29 January 1926.

Mafikeng: properties for sale

31/3/82

(101) Hansard Q Col 5,24

*16. Dr. W. D. KOTZE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What percentage of the White landowners of Mafikeng have offered their properties for sale to the South African Development Trust since 19 September 1980;

(2) what (a) procedure and (b) policy is being followed in regard to the purchase of these properties,

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

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) A total of 274 owners offered their properties to the S.A. Development Trust since September 1980.

(2) (a) and (b) The properties concerned are being acquired on the basis of valuations done by the Department of Community Development at market value including compensation for loss of goodwill where applicable.

(3) The incorporation of Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana resulted in a lively property market as well as an increase in the value of properties and a growing demand for building sites.

1 ,, 150 ,,
6 ,, 151 ,,
3 ,, 155 ,,
1 ,, 163 ,,
2 ,, 181 ,,
2 ,, 183 ,,

Category (b) None

(101) 2/4/82 566 Hansard Q. Col. 560–

Black spots

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

(a) How many compensatory land has been made available to the owners of land in each of the Black spots that have been removed to date, (b) where is the compensatory land situated and (c) what is the value of such land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) The required information is not readily available. No special record in the form of a register is kept in this connection and the information required cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work

Black spots

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

(1) (a) How many Black spots have been removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since 1 January 1980, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such Black spot resettled,

(2) what was the total (i) amount paid out in compensation for and (ii) cost of removing, each such Black spot?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i)
(i) District of Himeville
(ii) Natal

(b) (i) Lot F P. 334
(ii) 69 Families.

(c) The Compensation resettlement area in the district of Impendhle.

(2) (i) R35 606,00
(ii) R54 153,86

Black spots

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

(1) (a) How many Black spots remain to be removed in each (i) district and (ii) province and (b) what is the (i) name, (ii) population and (iii) area of each such Black spot,

(2) where will the inhabitants of each such Black spot be resettled,

(3) (a) what is the estimated cost of removal for each community, (b) what is the timetable for the removal of each Black spot and (c) when is it anticipated that the programme of removing Black spots will be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) to (3) all the required information is not readily available and it cannot be ascertained without performing a large volume of work The Commission for Co-operation and Development is still busy with its investigation in connection with the consolidation of the Independent and other National States, which investigation might have a material bearing on the ultimate number of Black spots to be removed, the number of people and the cost involved

There are presently still approximately 75 Black areas scheduled to become White areas

The removal of people is a very sensitive and complicated matter and future resettlement projects will be dealt with on a confidential basis between the Government of the R S.A and the various National State Governments and Black communities

It is regretted that due to circumstances a more decisive reply cannot be furnished

Doriskraal/Fingo/The Gap/ Palmietrivier/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch/ Witte-Elsbosch

401 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were moved from the areas known as (i) Doriskraal (ii) Fingo, (iii) The Gap, (iv) Palmietrivier, (v) Snyklip, (vi) Witteklebosch and (vii) Witte-Elsbosch from 1 January 1977 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c)(i) to (vii) Separate statistics in respect of the number of males, females and children moved from the various properties are not available A total of 508 families were however removed from the seven properties concerned

Doriskraal/Fingo/The Gap/ Palmietrivier/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch/ Witte-Elsbosch

402 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

3/4/82 D. Dispatch (101)

Brand: pact not formulated by SA

DR BRAND

PRETORIA — South Africa's industrial development pact with the four independent black states could serve as the cornerstone for the proposed South African confederation, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand, said yesterday.

He said here that although the new measure was consistent with the government's confederation policy, subscription to the policy was not a precondition for agreement on the industrial co-operation scheme.

"Nor were negotiations conducted on this basis."

He also emphasised that the pact was not formulated by Pretoria. It had been reached through mutual consensus and arduous deliberation between the countries involved — South Africa, Ciskei, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Dr Brand said foreign and local industrialists had expressed keen interest in the scheme. It had been estimated that it would initially cost about R100 million per year.

The scheme provided great incentive for the private sector, as it was expected to play a large and meaningful role in the development plan, he added.

There were also plans to involve the proposed development bank in the scheme.

Dr Brand said industrial decentralisation provided for in the scheme was not "a new subject, but has been part of the government's programme for the past 20 or 30 years."

A "certain" measure of success with this programme had already been achieved, but it was necessary to step up the process, he said. — SAPA.

GENERAL NEWS

Homeland industry plan will cost R100-m a year

Star 5/4/82 (101)

Own Correspondent

Incentives for the industrial decentralisation programme announced by the South African Government — and supported by four independent homelands — will cost each country an estimated R100 million a year.

Speaking at a special briefing on the programme in Pretoria, Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, said no single estimate was available for the cost of creating new infrastructures but the approach would be to use existing infrastructures as far as possible.

In the programme priority would be given to creating new infrastructures inside the national states

Referring to section 3 of the Physical Planning Act, which requires written ministerial approval for the establishment of and extensions to factories, Dr Brand said the Government White Paper on the Riekert Report accepted the withdrawal of this section with two provisions.

These were that it be substituted by more attractive decentralisation incentives and that there be some other regulatory measures — a form of indirect disincentive for development in the PWV region.

This, he said, still had to be finalised although certain things were in the pipeline concerning the financing of certain services provided in the PWV region.

He said it was not the Government's intention to stifle development in the PWV region but simply to try and bring into the open some of the hidden costs.

Dr Brand said a role was foreseen for the Development Bank in this process.

He added that the final proposals to the South African Government on the Development Bank were still being formulated but if the whole concept was approved the bank would be an important instrument for determining where and when infrastructures would be provided.

Asked whether the negotiations between the countries had been conducted as the first major step by the Government towards confederation, Dr Brand said no pre-conditions had been set.

He said negotiations were conducted merely as an exercise in economic and development co-operation between governments. But the extent to which it was successful would be consistent with the policy of confederation.

Influx control was not part of the brief of the negotiations, Dr Brand said. But, generally speaking, the philosophy behind the proposals was that as far as possible restrictive measures that applied in metropolitan areas would not apply to the same extent in areas where development was encouraged.

Commission to probe removal of 50 000 blacks

Mercury 5/4/87

Political Reporter

THE Commission of Co-operation and Development will visit the African areas of Endalenl and Vinksrivier adjoining Richmond next month to review the question of removing up to 50 000 inhabitants as part of the Government's consolidation proposals

This assurance was given to Mr Ralph Hardingham MP for Mooi River at a meeting in Cape Town with Mr Hennie van der Walt chairman of the commission He was invited to accompany the commission on its tour

Mr Hardingham was present at a meeting at Richmond last week when townsfolk and farmers rejected the mass removal of Africans from the two areas but conceded that formalised planning of the properties was needed

'It is apparent that the Government is adopting a more flexible attitude in regard to the controversial question of the removal of people Mr van der Walt made it clear that no decision will be made outside the 1975 consolidation proposals without referring the matter to the Natal Agricultural Union,' he said

The commission had also agreed to visit other areas in the Mooi River constituency which may be affected by consolidation

Pretoria is "laying the table" to talk to blacks about a confederal form of citizenship, according to the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt. But its confederal proposals remain vague, even to one of its key prospective partners. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

5/4/82 RDM (101)

Confederation: what it may mean to bantustans

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana pursed his lips before replying "I am not able to answer that question," he said quietly There has been no explanation of what is envisaged"

He had been asked to give his assessment of the latest state of play in Pretoria's moves to create a Confederation of Southern African States – alias the Constellation of States -- as an answer to the problems besetting the sub-continent

"There has been very little movement by South Africa There has not even been a meeting to discuss the concept of confederation"

The outlines of the proposed confederation have shrunk markedly since it was first mooted in March 1979 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

Instead of embracing about 10 states south of the Zambesi, the proposition is now confined to the creation of an as yet undefined confederal relationship between South Africa and the "independent homelands"

It has thus become, in the words of Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of Rand Afrikaans University, a device for rejoining what classical apartheid put asunder

One way in which severed links may be restored is through the concept of a confederal citizenship

Under it, citizens of white ruled South Africa and the "independent black national states" will enjoy citizenship at two levels a common confederal citizenship, connecting them to the proposed greater South African confederation, and a local citizenship, tying them *either* to white-designated South Africa and its political institutions *or* to the black homelands and their political institutions

The concept of an over-arching confederal citizenship seemed to have been shelved during the fight by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to contain the Treurnicht faction within the framework of the National Party.

But, judging from Mr Hennie Van der Walt's recent statement in Parliament about imminent discussions with blacks on citizenship "in a confederal context," it has now been taken off the shelf and the political cobwebs dusted from it.

President Mangope was, however, sceptical of attempts to impose political unity on the different policies from above. New political links should rather emerge from a foundation of expanding economic co-operation between South Africa and the new independent "national states."

"I believe in economic co-operation," he said "I don't believe so much in anything political."

But his concept of economic co-operation is not as bland and politically neutral as might seem at first hearing.

"I feel that if economic co-operation is to be acceptable, South Africa's discriminatory legislation will have to be removed. An atmosphere and climate of discrimination does not lend itself to the practice of the free enterprise system.

"I believe we have to have the European Economic Community (EEC) as a model — and there all people are treated equally, there is no discrimination at all"

Asked whether his EEC model for Southern Africa would include the concept of free movement of people across borders, he replied "Yes, free movement across borders . and free movement of people all over South Africa to sell their labour wherever they wish."

President Mangope speaks fluent Afrikaans and has negotiated with Afrikaner leaders for nearly 15 years and watched two Prime Ministers, Mr Vorster and Mr P W Botha, battle to contain restless Rightwing rebels within the NP

Parts of Bophuthatswana lie in the Western Transvaal, which is emerging as a stronghold of Dr Andries Treurnicht's new Conservative Party Dr Treurnicht's top lieutenant, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, hails from Lichtenburg, which is on the doorstep of Bophuthatswana's capital of Mmabatho.

These two factors make President Mangope an apt outsider to comment on Dr Treurnicht's break from NP and the subsequent birth of the Conservative Party.

"In many ways the split is a good thing. It gives the South African Prime Minister an opportunity to move forward and bring about meaningful reform. We always suspected he could not move because of people hindering him within the party.

"But I am, of course, not unmindful that he might move even more slowly because of fear that he may lose even more support.

"It will be a very grave challenge to the calibre of his leadership, it will be put to the test.

"We are aware that areas bordering on Bophuthatswana are bastions of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the new Conservative Party.

"We know that we are not popular with the HNP. I once took them to court because of a libellous article in Die Afrikaner. I sued them for defamation and won the court case. They had to pay damages to the extent of R7 500

"I am very unpopular with the HNP, but that doesn't give me sleepless nights. I think it would be unfortunate if I were to be popular with them"

President Mangope's Democratic Party dominates Bophuthatswana's politics, controlling 92 of the 96 National Assembly seats filled by popularly elected members and by members nominated by tribal leaders.

The first post-independence election is due before the end of the year, when Bophuthatswana will celebrate five years of independence. President Mangope identified two issues as crucial in the pending election.

"The first is to uphold our constitution (which includes an enforceable Declaration of Rights based on the European Convention of Rights).

"We have had very unfortunate incidents, such as the three people who died in a vault after being convicted of an offence by a tribal court — and we must come out very strongly in favour of implementation of the spirit of our constitution.

"That is why we have decided to put it to the people, to make them realise that we have a constitution which has to be honoured and respected, even by the chiefs.

"Another issue is land, especially tribal land. I feel that tribal land must be put to much more beneficial use than is the case at present We must go out of our way to increase and improve the productivity of land."

The problem on tribal land is that communal ownership of land is upheld by tribal tradition, thus preventing introduction of a land tenure system based on individual land ownership, which many experts believe to be vital to increased productivity.

The problem is further compounded by the right of all adult males to use of a piece of communal land, which, as the population increases, means smaller and smaller, and more and more uneconomical, units land per family.

As the power of chiefs rests heavily on their traditional prerogative to allocate communal land, they have a vested interest in favour of retention of the old and, in the view of the agricultural *fundis*, inefficient tribal system.

Given the power of the chiefs — their representatives constitute half of the National Assembly members — and the importance of agriculture — 85% of the economically active population is dependent on agriculture — the land issue is clearly a formidable challenge to President Mangope's government.

PRESIDENT LUCAS MANGOPE
Believes in economic co-operation

101

PFP: boundaries should be fenced

By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The boundaries between the homelands and farmers outside them should be adequately fenced, the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday.

"We want good stock fences," he said, "but we accept that you can't have a Berlin wall. We reject that completely.

Unless you are going to build a Berlin wall you can't keep people out, but that is not what the farmers are calling for: they want their livestock and property protected," he said.

Mr Moorcroft whose constituency borders on Ciskei, said it was essential that the government finalised the boundaries of the Ciskei as well as the other homelands as soon as possible.

"The present uncertainty continues to cause problems in certain areas, such as for example, Queenstown.

"Farmers in both Ciskei and South Africa still appear to be confused.

Having finalised these boundaries the government must see to it that they are adequately fenced," he said. There were problems when the borders cut across natural boundaries or when rivers were used because no one knew where the exact boundary was or who was responsible for putting up fences.

"If the South African Government does not want to look after the fences whose responsibility is it? I asked the government questions about this issue in Parliament but they can't answer," Mr Moorcroft said.

"If it is the Ciskei's responsibility and they don't do it, then the stock will continue to cross the boundary. The old saying that good fences make good neighbours is apt. Nothing will bedevil relations between Border farmers and the neighbouring states so much as inadequate fences which are not stock-proof.

"No farmer, black or white wants his livestock meandering into his neighbours' property. Neither does he want his neighbours' livestock on his property. The outbreaks of highly contagious stock disease in certain Border areas has made the provision of adequate fences an absolute necessity for the protection of both black and white farmers. If sheep caught scab, for example, they had to be kept in quarantine for a year and that could be disastrous for the farmers," Mr Moorcroft said. — PC.

Ex-minister suggests 'constellation'

(101) S. Times 11/4/82

By NEIL HOOPER

THE FOREIGN Affairs Department does not have the knowhow to give development and administrative guidance to independent states — and as a result the territories have been fleeced by "experts" promoting get-rich-quick development projects.

This startling statement is made by the former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, in a recent book, "Die Swart Vryheidspaaie" (The Black Freedom Roads), published by Perskor.

The retiring Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, was first approached to comment on Mr Botha's statement four weeks ago, but he declined to do so until he had read the book — which he has not done so far.

In the book Mr Botha advocates the creation of a new government department to liaise with newly independent states, and the formation of a constellation of states.

Mr Botha says that until independence the homelands can draw on the "accumulated riches of Department of Co-operation and Development's wide-ranging experience, fresh knowledge, advice and ideas about development and administration of black states."

After independence, says Mr Botha, the black states have to liaise with the Department of Foreign Affairs which is not equipped to give advice of this nature.

"The gap which has been created as a result of this state of affairs has unfortunately been conveniently exploited by independent 'experts' by making beautiful proposals to the black states about future development projects and their financing — obviously along with raising fees or commission.

"There are those of us, after all, who know of the many cases of governments of independent states which were victims of such scandalous exploitation," he says.

Mr Botha declined to elaborate on this statement when asked by the Sunday Times to mention some examples of this "scandalous exploitation", nor would he name the governments of the independent states involved.

However in his book he refers only to Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda, as independent states.

Spokesmen for the governments of these three territories have refused to comment on Mr Botha's claims of exploitation.

Mr Botha, however, believes that he has the solution the problem.

"If there were a special Republic-department or perhaps even better, if the facilities of a constellation of states existed, through consultation such states could have been safeguarded against great financial losses, embarrassment and humiliation.

"In fact it will be fully justified if both a special department and ministership are created for Inter-state Affairs. This should then be the department which liaises with independent black states, but it will also have an additional important task.

"This minister and his Department of Inter-state Affairs should be entrusted to negotiate on behalf of the Prime Minister with the black states about the creation of a constellation of states."

Mr Botha sees the constellation of states as a forum for symposia and courses, and hopefully inter-state agreements, on a wide range of subjects — from effective administration, financial planning, through scientific fields such as telecommunications, to medical research, to mutual security and defence matters.

M C BOTHA
Black states exploited

He suggests that the constellation should have a permanent base and be an imposing "meeting place for nations" with office and other facilities, and should be so situated that it is easily accesible.

He also suggests an extensive transport network — road, air and rail — linking the members of the constellation of states "joining these member-states with South Africa, forming a large power-block which demands respect, and from which it would be unwise for members to break away."

Mr Botha says that with a constellation of states an important factor that will still have to be solved is the internal position of blacks whose homelands do not opt for independence.

He says that it can be accepted that such blacks will eventually receive progressively more rights and facilities until "practically speaking" they are "internally autonomous" in South Africa.

Big land switch dropped

101

E. Post 14/4/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Grand-style apartheid has suffered another major blow with a Government decision to reverse a massive consolidation project near Lebowa for "practical and financial reasons".

A huge stretch of 32 000ha of land bought from white farmers as compensatory territory in the Soutpansberg and Pietersburg areas for black families destined to be moved away from the Matok-Ramagoep areas is to be returned to white ownership.

And the hundreds of families in the "black spot" Matak-Ramagoep area — after nine years of uncertainty — are to be left where they are

The reversal of the scheme — announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development — is a major admission of the formidable difficulties in the way of meaningful georgraphical consolidation of the homelands.

During 1975 the Government decided that the inhabitants of the Matok-Ramagoep area — about 32 000ha in extent — would have to be resettled.

In accordance with the Government's consolidation plan an equivalent amount of land was bought by the South Africa Trust from white farmers in the Vivol and Dendron areas, bordering on the Lebowa homeland, as compensatory ground.

The ground — intended for incorporation in Lebowa — will no longer be included in the homeland. It is to be deproclaimed and used for white occupation.

The land is to broken up into viable agricultural units and leased out, originally for three years. The intention is to settle the area intensively with white farmers.

The black families in the Matok-Ramagoep areas in the Soutpansberg district [illegible] be allowed to remain where they are.

The decision means that this part of Lewbowa will remain a disconnected part of the homeland, separated from the main area by a white corridor.

The Minister's statement yesterday underlines the point made frequently last year by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development, that geographic consolidation of the homeland was not possible.

He said that even if all the intended land was consolidated it would not increase productivity of the homeland by a half per cent.

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP spokesman on homeland affairs, said the decision emphasised the uncertainty which attached to removals and resettlements.

It also revealed Government's scant regard for the feelings of people concerned.

The situation, he added, also highlighted the tremenduous economic problems attached to the acqusition of land needed to carry out the Government's resettlement and consolidation proposals.

(101)

Call for bigger homelands budget

CAPE TIMES 22/4/82

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The budget of the Department of Co-operation and Development should be quadrupled because the government was fiddling around with the development and consolidation of the homelands, Mr Pat Rogers, MP, said yesterday.

Mr Rogers (King William's Town) also said the South African Police were powerless to maintain law and order in areas which were scheduled for incorporation into the homelands.

Mr Rogers said new flexibility and new approach was needed towards the development of the homelands.

"We can't go on year after year spending pittances on the homelands like R60m or R80m.

"We need R100 to R1 000m more for this department.

"This department has to receive at least twice as much. The amount should trebled or quadrupled," he said.

Large amounts were urgently necessary for housing and development of the homelands, as well as consolidation.

"This is necessary even if the minister makes himself the most unpopular member of the cabinet or even if he forms his own party."

"We can't go on like this. I am sure the minister must be one of the most frustrated people, but we can't fiddle around like this for a couple of years," he said.

On the present basis the 1981 proposals for consolidation may be completed in 1984 or 1985, but the people living in those areas could not live in this state of limbo for 3 to 4 years where their property was deteriorating and where their personal safety was at stake.

Facilities lacking, so homeland TB 'rife'

Star 23/4/87

Tuberculosis becomes rife in homeland resettlement areas with inadequate sanitation and health facilities, the head of kwaZulu's Nursing Services Mrs D Dlomo, said yesterday.

She told the annual conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa that people moved to resettlement areas had less food and many malnourished, making them more prone to illness.

Gastro-intestinal infections were common and because housing was often inadequate, many had respiratory ailments.

"There are very few instances where health facilities in new resettlement areas have been adequate. In general, there have been unforgivable delays in health care provision."

Don't exclude black nurses, says NCW

Star 23/4/82

(101)

By Colleen Ryan

The National Council of Women of South Africa has called on the Government to withdraw the Nurses Amendment Bill because it discriminates against the majority of black nurses.

In a resolution made at yesterday's conference of the NCW, the council said, it "protests the discrimination of nurses on the grounds of race by the SA Nursing Association."

The NCW sent a telegram to the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, yesterday requesting the Bill be withdrawn. A letter has also been sent to the SA Nursing Association deploring the discrimination.

In another resolution made yesterday, the NCW called on the Government to provide safe drinking water for all South Africans.

"The need for this has been highlighted by the present outbreaks of cholera, typhoid and tuberculosis," said Dr K N Ginwala, NCW health committee member.

"The national health budget is now R1 000 million a year, but only 5 cents in each rand is spent in the prevention of disease," she said.

"To maintain a very basic need of minimal health, there are four conditions and safe drinking water is the most important provision."

Facilities lacking, so homeland TB 'rife'

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"There are very few instances where health facilities in new resettlement areas have been adequate. In general, there have been unforgivable delays in health care provision."

Quicker tempo to negotiations

ARGUS 23/4/82 (191)

A DRASTICALLY increased tempo of negotiations with the blacks to ensure a fair dispensation for everyone remained the intention of the Government, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his budget vote, he said urgent discussions were taking place between the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and black leaders, in the national states and white urban areas to try to solve the problems facing the blacks.

The Government, he said, was not closing its eyes to the realities of the problems facing blacks.

It was busy building on sound foundations to create better relations between white and black and to bring about economic prosperity for all.

This year the Government intended spending R1 000-million on economic development in the national states.

This was a great achievement and anyone who denied this progress was not aware of the facts.—Sapa

Border wool farmers' future insecure

(101)

E. Post 23/4/82

Post Reporter

THE future of one of the largest wool-producing areas in South Africa — the areas bordering Ciskei and Transkei — was threatened by stock theft, stray dogs and contagious sheep diseases, the chairman of the Queenstown Farmers' Association, Mr Alfons van der Vyver, said yesterday

On behalf of his association, he made an urgent appeal at the congress of the National Congress of the Wool Growers' Association for the Government to take the necessary steps to ensure the security and future of the wool-growing industry in the Border areas

The position of the Queenstown district, which was one of the largest wool-producing areas in the Cape in 1976, had changed drastically as a result

"Seventy farms have been sold for consolidation and the wool industry cannot afford to loose one more kilogram of wool"

He said Border farmers were entitled to protection in the form of:

- Enforceable international boundaries.
- The closing of the many inferior paths in and out of the area;
- The introduction of strictly-controlled border posts;
- Strict enforcement of law and order;
- Extradition agreements between the involved countries.

A conference to discuss the Border farmers' problems is to be held in Queenstown on April 29. Members of the police force, Government and army will attend.

briefs

withdrawn

lways has announced that the awayo to Cape Town will be e withdrawal, in conjunction ransport Services, had been ers.

pekoms meet

Black areas scheduled to become White areas

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

(1) (a) How many Black areas are still scheduled to become White areas, (b) what is the surface area of each such area and (c) what is the number of persons involved in each case;

(2) whether compensatory land has been (a) purchased and (b) proposed for purchasing in respect of each Black rural area scheduled to become a White area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1)(a), (b) and (c) Approximately 75 areas are still scheduled to become White areas in terms of the consolidation plans already approved. Due to the fact that the final consolidation reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still being awaited, it is not considered advisable to furnish the required information. The final recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development could have an influence on existing decisions.

(2)(a) and (b) Certain land has already been acquired while certain areas are still in the process of being acquired. This matter can, however, also only be finalized after the final reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered.

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

460	
445	$
..	
377	*
222	*
331	*
322	*
418	*

1974 affiliated to T
other unions formed
1977/78 and with

Hansard Q. Gl. 697-698
101
23/4/82

Address: 201/4 City Centre
Corporation
Cape Town
8001
Telephone: (021) 433658

Officials: Secretary

Area of Operation: I

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

Plea for consolidation fund

ARGUS 23/4/82 (101)

Parliamentary Staff

A PLEA for the establishment of a consolidation fund, which would make available R500-million a year to finance a consolidation programme, was made by Mr Hennie Swart (NP nominated) during the debate on the Co-operation and Development budget vote.

Mr van der Walt said planning and development of the black national states could not be efficiently undertaken if the boundaries were not established.

It was therefore necessary for consolidation to be completed, and for a programme to be drawn up to set both black and white at ease.

Mr van der Walt said such a matter should be kept above party politics, and all parties in Parliament should help to bring about such a situation.

(101) S. Times 25/4/82

Government eases up on removals

:IE Government has ·anged its policy on ·lack-spot" removals.

'n future, blacks will not be ·omatically resettled if ·y are productively using ·e land they are on.

This was confirmed by in-·rmed senior government ·urces this week.

The removal of "black ·ots" would continue where ·acks were squatting on ·nd which could otherwise ·e productively utilised.

But if blacks were produc-·vely using land earmarked ·or white takeover, they

By IVOR WILKINS Political Correspondent

would probably be left undisturbed.

Government sources said it was also likely that, in such circumstances, the land would be allowed to change hands in future to either whites or blacks on a straight commercial basis.

The new approach is unlikely to apply across the board, but is indicative of a new government line on the question of land consolidation brought about partly by economic considerations,

The costs of consolidation have proved astronomical

The new approach is also in line with the concept of economic development taking priority over geographic and purely ideological considerations.

Scrapped

The first glimmer of the government's new approach came in an announcement last week reversing a decision to remove a 32 000ha "black spot" in the Pietersburg area.

Instead of being resettled, its inhabitants will be allowed to remain where they are.

And 32 000ha of "white" land bought by the South African Development Trust for the resettlement will be resold eventually to white farmers.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the plan had been scrapped for "practical and financial" reasons.

In terms of the decision the Matok/Ramagoep area in Soutpansberg will no longer be transferred to white farmers but will remain part of Lebowa.

A similar area in the Vivo-Dendron are adjoining Lebowa had been bought out from white farmers for the settlement of the blacks evicted from the Matok/Ramagoep district.

Rethink

It will now be sub-divided into economic agricultural units with a view to the optimum accommodation of white farmers.

This takes to full circle a process that has been going on for nearly 10 years

The gigantic costs of the original consolidation schemes have already caused a considerable rethink in government circles and led to the new concept where economic regional development takes priority over the implementation of grand apartheid.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development's latest report, land for consolidation in the past financial year was bought at an average cost of R404 a hectare.

At the beginning of last year, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development and the man in charge of consolidation, argued that the mere acquisition of land was not the answer and said that if the Government were to buy 3-million hectares it would cost R1 000-million, and would not improve economic viability at all.

At today's prices, that sum would already have grown to R1 200-million.

Mr van der Walt said this week the final consolidation report of his commission was nearing completion and would be in the hands of the Cabinet in June or July

It is conceivable that this could result in further changes to the Government's approach to consolidation

The approach has already sparked criticism from the right wing.

This week, during the debate on co-operation and development, the Conservative Party accused the Government of engaging "reverse gear" on consolidation

101 Hansard Q. Col. 712 – 713

National states: land reform

28/4/82

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

Whether his Department (a) envisages or (b) has taken any steps to encourage land reform leading to private ownership of farming land in any of the national states; if so, what steps (i) are envisaged or (ii) have been taken in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) Provision for private ownership of farming land was made as early as 1969 (Proclamation R.188/1969) A Committee was also appointed by KwaZulu to investigate a system of individual ownership for KwaZulu which recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the KwaZulu Government It is, however, difficult to implement such a scheme due to the application of a communal system by Blacks.

The introduction of a system of individual land ownership in the National States is, however, a matter for the National States to decide and to propogate as they possess self-governing legislative powers

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Union (West
General Workers Union
General Workers Union of Sou
National Union of Clothing
National Union of Leather Wo
National Union of Textile Wo
South African Allied Workers
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Un
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Un
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaki rial Union
Tanning, Footwear and Allied
Textile Workers Industrial U
Textile Workers Union (Trans
Transvaal Leather and Allied nion
Trunk & Box Workers Industri

Wood & Wood Products, includ

National Union of Furniture S.A.
Paper, Wood and Allied Worke
South African Allied Workers

Paper & Paper Products, Pri

Amalgamated Engineering Unior
Media Workers Association of
Paper, Wood & Allied Workers
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & St lders & Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Assoc
S.A. Society of Journalists
S.A. Typographical Union
South African Allied Workers

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(101)

Chalumna farms valued at R7,8m

D. Dispatch 5/5/82

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has valued 56 farms in the Chalumna area near East London at an average of R138 485 each

The total valuation of the farms, due for incorporation into Ciskei, was R7,8 million

This figure was given in the annual report of the Department of Community Development, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The report also revealed that 36 farms in the Stockenstrom district had been valued at a total of R1.7 million — or R46 099 each

Other valuation figures in the report were ten properties in King William's Town, at a total of R2,7 million (R270 372 each), 41 in the town of Umzimkulu, at a total of R1.4 million (R33 714 each); 21 farms in Umzimkulu, at a total of R3,4 million (R161 983 each); and 96 farms at Indwe at a total of R5,4 million (R56 737 each)

(101) Hansard 6/5/82

National states: mineral production

Q Col. 768

578 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the value of mineral production in each mineral category in each of the national states in 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs is not prepared to disclose to value of each mineral category The only information available is the figures given in reply to Question 289, namely the value of the mineral production for 1980/81.

Kangwane	R 16 000 000
KwaZulu	R100 000 000
Gazankulu	R 1 800 000
Lebowa	R 65 000 000

X

National states: *per capita* income 615 1x2

10 Hansard Q. Col. 773 774

505 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the *per capita* income [illegible]

Blacks in each of the national states in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

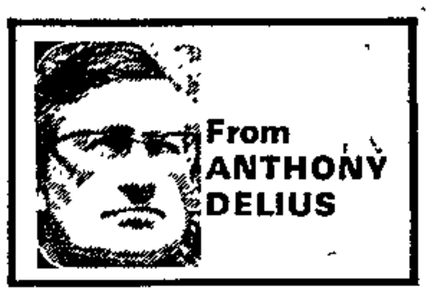
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	1975	*1976*	*1977*
Lebowa	R240	R284	R311
KwaZulu	R204	R362	R418
Qwaqwa	R178	R214	R257
Gazankulu	R269	R312	R351
Kangwane	R237	R301	R377
KwaNdebele	R	R	R388

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by Benso. No figures are available in respect of KwaNdebele for 19[illegible] and 1976

17/5/82 (101)

Changing the borders of Southern Africa



From ANTHONY DELIUS

LONDON. — The leaders of independent Africa did not have a deal between King Sobhuza II and the government of South Africa in mind when they decided in the OAU that the boundaries of yesterday's colonial share-out of the continent would remain the borders of the new sovereign states of today.

Now the possibility that the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, may hand over two bits of Bantustan territory to the independent kingdom of Swaziland could cause a whole new debate about borders in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, as well as in Tripoli, Lagos, Khartoum, Nairobi and elsewhere. The OAU may find itself in some philosophic difficulties when formulating the basic attitudes to, say, the inviolability of South African or even more "Bantustan" territory.

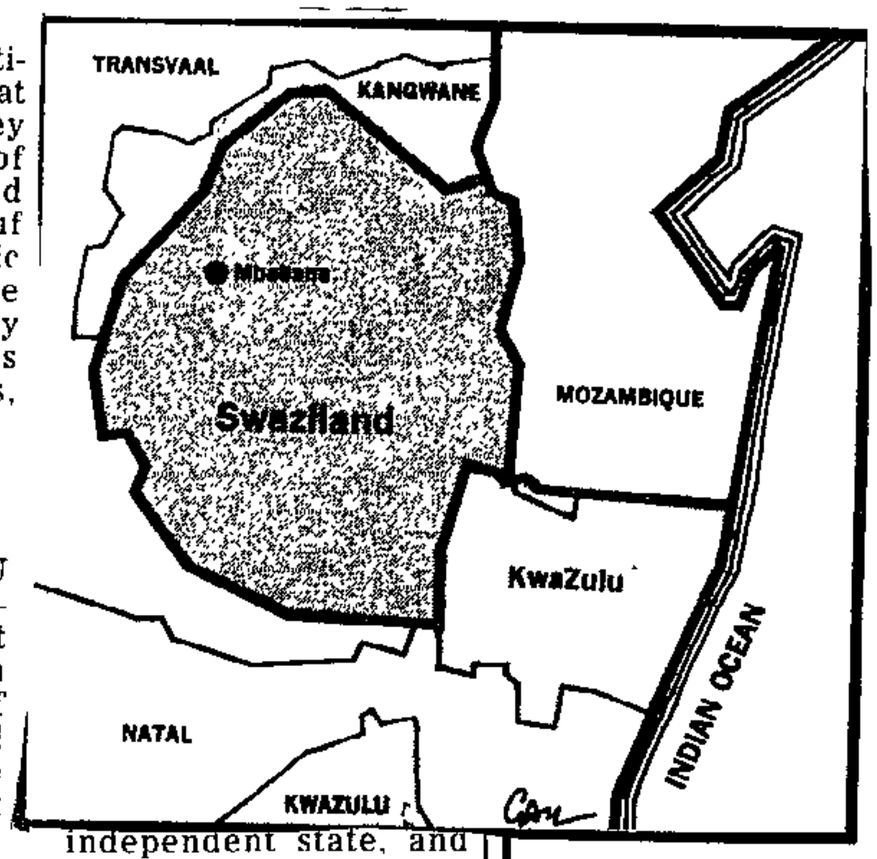
Dangerous

Worse still, the detaching of bits of land from one state and adding them to another, or simply leaving them free-floating on their own, could become a dangerous example for all Southern Africa, not excepting the RSA itself.

Swaziland is, of course, a member of the OAU, as are all the former protectorates. The organization does not recognize there is any internationally legal entity such as a "homeland" or a Bantustan, nor can there be any internationally recognizable state which has evolved from a Bantustan. The OAU's position is that there should be a majority-rule government in South Africa itself to which all South Africans, black and white, belong.

But what would be the position of a fully recognized member of the OAU which acquired by treaty with South Africa the whole of one "homeland", Kangwane, as well as the part of the Kwazulu "homeland", the coastal area known as Ngwavuma with a port, Khosi Bay, on the Indian Ocean?

We know that the heads of the Bantustans concerned, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, and former school inspector, Enos Mabuza of Kangwane, have both said that the people of these areas want to remain the citizens of South Africa that they are today. They claim to be citizens of South Africa first and foremost and Swazis, if they are at all, by ethnic accident, just as white South Africans of today could be described as Hollanders, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans.



Recognize

However, if the OAU does not recognize Bantustans, still less does it recognize Bantustan leaders as spokesmen of their people. It would probably accept only the free vote of all the black citizens of South Africa on the matter, expressed in an election supervised by the UN, *a la* Namibia — and in the meantime depend on the say-so of the ANC as the main liberation movement of black South Africans.

In fact the OAU could risk getting itself into the same "procedural wrangle" if King Sobhuza accepts the South African gift as it has done over the recognition of the Western Sahara Polisario guerillas. There an OAU member, Morocco, accepted the Spanish gift of the former Spanish colony, Western Sahara, and incorporated it into its territories as "historically" part of the old Moroccan state.

The local liberation movement, Polisario, is fighting for Western Sahara to be an independent state on its own, and both the UN and the OAU want an internationally organized referendum to find out whether the people there want to be part of Morocco or on their own.

King Hassan of Morocco makes the claim that the Western Sahara inhabitants have already accepted his rule through their ethnic chiefs, though he is willing to hold some sort of popular election under his government's control. Polisario want Moroccan administration withdrawn and an internationally controlled election with the right to put their case to the Western Saharans.

Now that more than half of the OAU members are said to recognize the Polisario group as the legal representatives of an independent state, and the OAU secretariat has given the Polisario group representation in its councils, a serious split has developed among OAU members about admitting this representation

Speculation

Consequently there is considerable speculation about whether Morocco will withdraw its representation at the OAU and even end its membership of the organization if Polisario representation is allowed to remain.

More or less the same situation could develop over a Swaziland incorporation of Kangwane and Ngwavuma, even if it was done with some show of chiefly authority for the enlargement of King Sobhuza's rule. There are already some signs of resistance in the South African territories which could be transformed into liberation movements. It's fairly easy to imagine a withdrawal of greater Swaziland from the OAU and its looking for protection nearer home.

Solidarity

I don't suppose South Africans would lose any sleep about the OAU shedding members in the north or in the south The OAU stands for African solidiarity, and breakaways would be a triumph for the South African policy of separation. It only needs a couple of successes for the separation idea to catch on more and more, and there are still quite a few pieces of South Africa that could be offered to encourage it.

Zimbabwe split?

For instance, it may not be too far-fetched to project a time when Robert Mugabe's hastening on with his one-party ideas results in the splitting in two of Zimbabwe. Joshua Nkomo was obviously saying recently that a breakaway of the south-east of the country could happen if the discontent and disappointment of his former guerilla support was further provoked by the now largely Shona government. To add to any territory of a breakaway based on the old Matabeleland, there is the Bantustan of Venda, which has ethnic relatives across the border in Zimbabwe.

In the future, independent Bophuthatswana might offer a greater temptation for linkage to tribal relatives in Botswana than it is believed to do today. Both territories have considerable wealth underground, and Bophuthatswana's population offers great reinforcement to the small population of Botswana. Need for development in some sort of association with South Africa might seem to present a larger Tswana population with more attractions of membership than a distant and carping OAU.

At the moment it is only Zimbabwe and Angola that hold out shadowy and remote possibilities of population splits and even realignments. If Savimbi gave up his ambition to do a deal with the Angolan government in Luanda and broke away with a large southern chunk of the country, and Nkomo or Nkomo's successor succeeded in hiving off south-eastern areas of Zimbabwe, parts of both Angola and Zimbabwe would lie inside the OAU orbit and other parts would look south for aid and protection.

There are also vague prospects of Namibia and Mozambique breaking apart in the uncertain times ahead and seeking new attachments. South Africa itself, making social adjustments to grasp new opportunities, may even fall victim to the fashion it started and split along the Drakensberg to become two different states.

Once the Southern African mind is seized by the infinite possibilities of separation it may be very difficult to control the results.

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply: Hansard Q. Col. 870

Citizens of national states: access to health facilities in Republic 21/5/82

*1 Dr. M. S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether citizens of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Venda, (c) Transkei and (d) Ciskei are allowed free access to (i) hospitals, (ii) clinics and (iii) any other health facilities within the Republic of South Africa, if not,

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

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes. (2) no.

Citizens of foreign countries: access to medical facilities in Republic

*2 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether citizens of foreign countries other than the independent Black states are allowed access to medical facilities in the Republic of South Africa; if so, what was the cost to the State in respect of such citizens in 1981; if not,

(2) whether such citizens were allowed access to these facilities in the past; if so,

(3) whether such access was withdrawn; if so, (a) when and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes; full details of the cost are given in Annexure 42 of the Annual Report for 1981 of the Department of Health and Welfare;

(2) and (3) fall away.

(1) *Administration Board*	*1980*
Western Transvaal	—
East Rand	98
West Rand	1 306
Eastern Cape	11

(2) Yes.

Administration Board	*1981*
Oranje Vaal	68
Southern O.F.S.	4
Highveld	73
Western Transvaal	4
East Rand	403
West Rand	1 593
Eastern Cape	51

101 **Blacks: work opportunities** 21/5/82

Hansard Col. 879-880

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

(1) What statutory bodies in the (a) national states and (b) Republic are responsible for the creation of work opportunities for Blacks,

(2) whether any such bodies are assisting in creating work opportunities within the national states at present, if so, (a) which bodies, (b) what was the number of additional work opportunities created for Blacks by each such body in 1981 and (c) what is the planned number of work opportunities to be created for Blacks by each such body in 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) The National Development Corporations in the various national states in conjunction with the Corporation for Economic Development

(b) The Corporation for Economic Development Ltd

(2) Yes

(a) The Corporations mentioned in (1)(a) above.

(b) A total of 11 654 work opportunities were created during the period 1 April 1980 to 31 March 1981, namely;

Commerce and Industry	
Economic Development Corporation	3 426
Ciskei National Development Corporation	1 403
Gazankulu Development Corporation	763
Lebowa Development Corporation	1 171
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	84
KwaZulu Development Corporation	719
Kangwane Development Corporation	190
Agriculture	
Economic Development Corporation	1 996
Ciskei National Development Corporation	492
Transport	
Economic Development Corporation	1 326
Ciskei National Development Corporation	84

(c) It is estimated that approximately 16 000 work opportunities will be created by the various Corporations during 1982, namely:

Commerce and Industry	12 600
Agriculture	2 700
Transport	1 000

(101) Hansard Q Col. 887-888 21/5/82

Government stock

679. Mr. R. W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amount was paid in Government stock to farmers for consolidation purposes in each of the latest specified seven years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1976-'77	R17 536 540
1977-'78	R21 382 800
1978-'79	R25 774 500
1979-'80	R26 492 500
1980-'81	R26 891 200

Hansard Q 61 882 - 883

101

National states: industrial sector

21/5/82

631. Mr R A I SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in 1979-'80 and 1980-'81 respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) *Amounts invested by State*

	1979-'80 R	*1980-'81* R
KwaZulu	3 546 000	9 135 000
Gazankulu	259 750	98 575
Lebowa	—	1 365 000
Ciskei	1 532 000	7 883 000
QwaQwa	1 369 000	307 000

(b) *Amounts invested by Foreign Concerns*

	1979-'80 R	*1980-'81* R
KwaZulu	3 096 000	6 795 000
Gazankulu	72 000	100 000
Lebowa	—	1 007 000
Ciskei	969 925	6 593 000
QwaQwa	607 300	234 800

Amounts invested by Overseas Companies

	1979-'80 R	*1980-'81* R
KwaZulu	—	500 000
Gazankulu	—	
Lebowa	—	
Ciskei	300 000	3 818 000
QwaQwa	—	8 400

P.T.O.

(101) Hansard Q 61, 1000-1001 7/6/82

Campsie Glen

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

(1) Whether (a) the farm Campsie Glen in the district of Estcourt is or (b) portions thereof are the property of the South African Development Trust; if so, (i) what is the extent of the property and (ii) when was it acquired;

(2) whether the (a) farm house and (b) farm buildings have been put out to lease; if so, (i) what is the period of the lease and (ii) on what date was it entered into;

(3) whether there has been a change of tenant in respect of such (a) farm house and (b) farm buildings in the last six months.

(4) whether the (a) grazing and (b) lands have been put out to lease, if so, (i) what is the period of the lease and (ii) on what date was it entered into

(5) whether the lease of the Campsie Glen (a) farm and (b) homestead was advertised if so, (a) in what manner and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) and (b) Subdivision Glenmore of the farm Tempe 2129 known as Campsie Glen is the property of the South African Development Trust.

(i) 666,8567 hectare

(ii) 9 December 1976

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) On a monthly basis

(ii) 1 August 1978

(3) (a) and (b) Yes

(4) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) 5 January 1982 to 4 January 1983

(ii) 15 January 1982

(5) (a) and (b) No

(101) **Black Land Act** 9/6/82

Hansard Q. Col. 1012

*8 Mr. A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the areas referred to in paragraph (1) of Question No 689 on 27 May 1982 have been excised from the Schedule to the Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913; if so, (a) when and (b) in terms of what statutory provision or authorization?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

The land mentioned in Question No. 689 on 27 May 1982 has not been excised from the Schedule to the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27 of 1913) but I wish to draw the hon member's attention to the two reports of the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development which are on the Order Paper

(101) Black Land Act 9/6/82 Hansard 62 1016-7

*14. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

Whether his Department has informed applicants for the purchase of the areas referred to in paragraph (1) of Question No 607 on 10 May 1982 that the negotiations relating to such purchase are null and void in terms of section 1(4) of the Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913, if not, why not, if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

No The applications are still being processed and consequently no agreements or transactions, as contemplated in section 1(4) of the said Act, have been entered into with any of the applicants Compliance with the requirements for the exemption of the land in question from control under the said Act was the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development The procedure of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries with regard to the alienation of land to applicants is a comprehensive process and it will take considerable time before formal agreements could be entered into with the successful applicants

I further wish to point out that during the debate on the Second Agricultural Credit Amendment Act 1982 on 25 March 1982, I made the allegation that the report which appeared in a newspaper was not correct and that the relevant land had already been removed from the Annexure of the Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913 I did this on the basis of information which was furnished to me and on the assumption that in respect of any land conveyed to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, the requirements have been complied with

It subsequently came to my notice that the information furnished to me was incorrect I wish to emphasize that I acted *bona fide* in this matter but, nevertheless wish to apologize to hon members of the House and persons outside for this oversight

QwaQwa homeland could be ceded to Lesotho next

By KITT KATZIN

GOVERNMENT sources believe the controversial Swazi land deal is the first step toward handing over more South African territory to neighbouring 'motherland' states.

This will be part of an 'ethnic' consolidation programme whereby not only land but also people are added to neighbouring foreign states.

The sources predict that next on the list will be the pint-sized South Sotho homeland of QwaQwa in the south-eastern Free State — destined "sooner or later" to be incorporated into the mountain Kingdom of Lesotho.

QwaQwa's chief minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, confirmed this week that the subject had already been discussed privately with the South African Government, but declined to comment further.

QwaQwa, nestling on Lesotho's northern-eastern border, is only 480km² in area with a population of 232 000. It forms part of the disputed territory which Lesotho is claiming from South Africa.

In recent years the Lesotho Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan has pressed its demands for the return of various pieces of territory, including land excised from the domain of Moshesh and granted to the Orange Free State Republic by Britain in 1869.

Everything points in that direction: a common language, religion, and tribal and historic links.

One way or another, I was told, the South African Government is expected to decide soon on QwaQwa's fate, though it would take Lesotho's present unstable political climate into account.

There is intense speculation by Government sources that the Bophuthatswana enclave of Thaba Nchu, near Bloemfontein, may opt to be included into QwaQwa, in return for which Bophuthatswana proper could obtain more land by way of consolidation.

The argument is that Thaba Nchu is hundreds of kilometres away from its own 'motherland', and though it is inhabited mainly by Tswanas, over the years they have intermarried with Sotho from QwaQwa and surrounding areas and adapted to Sotho customs.

Whether the session of QwaQwa would satisfy Lesotho's land claims is doubtful. Maseru wants the so-called 'conquered territories' lost in war to the Free State, but government sources are adamant that this land — now a rich farming area — will not be returned.

Several other disputes between independent and non-independent homelands over South African land have yet to be settled.

Transkei is claiming the whole of East Griqualand, which is part of Natal and occupied by whites. It is also claiming the Elliot and Maclear districts in the Cape, and the white corridor running north-easterly from East London to Queenstown.

Ciskei is also claiming the corridor.

In the case of Bophuthatswana, the Government's Land Consolidation Commission is expected to submit fresh proposals soon on consolidation.

In Pretoria this week the chairman of the Land Consolidation Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the Swazi deal was "final" and no more land would be given to the country.

He said the Swaziland Government had demanded initially — in addition to the kaNgwane homeland and Ingwavuma area in kwaZulu — the inclusion of Komatipoort, Nelspruit, Barberton, Amsterdam, Piet Retief, Standerton and Pongola.

"But this was firmly rejected," said Mr Van der Walt. "I can say categorically that no more land — either in South Africa or kwaZulu — will be ceded to Swaziland."

I understand that Swaziland consulted the Organisation of African Unity and was given the go-ahead to extend its borders by including kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

● The Tomlinson commission saw SA's black areas united around 'heartlands' in the former protectorates as on this map. This week its recommendation for the amalgamation of Swaziland with Swazi homelands and the Ingwavuma area came true.

20/6/82

BLACKS BLOCKED

101

S. Tribune 27/6/82

WHY SOCIETIES CAN'T HELP IN THE HOMELANDS

By DAVE McDERMOTT
Property Editor

BUILDING societies will not get involved in the funding of homes for blacks in the homelands until tenure of title is brought into line with 99-year lease and adequate arrangements are made for the security of investments.

"At the moment," says Tim Hart the director of the Association of Building Societies, "we cannot get involved — we dare not."

"But we are not letting the matter lie and we are still making efforts to get in and assist."

Hart says the different land tenure systems that apply in the homelands represent the main stumbling block. "Until some arrangement is made that will give title deeds that can be officially registered in a deeds office, we are blocked."

Societies are also worried about their security in some of the independent homelands which enact their own building societies legislation and the question of nationalisation, which has been hinted at.

Tim Hart

"In the first place," says Hart, "you cannot get title to anything. Secondly, until one knows exactly what is going to happen in the future in the homelands building societies are obviously very reluctant to get in there.

However, notwithstanding all these problems we are negotiating at length with the authorities that control these areas to find some way out of the impasse."

The societies are seeking the co-operation and support of a substantial body, like, for instance, the KwaZulu Development Corporation, which could undertake to set up an organisation to take over the bonds — be it a building society or a housing corporation or some such body — in the event of anything happening that would make it impossible for the societies to realise their securities.

Giving an example, Hart says the amendments that would have to take place to bring the tenure of title in KwaZulu into line with 99-year lease represent a very thick document.

"There are archaic things that still sit in that ordinance. For instance, if you upset the chief you can lose your land.

"We have steadfastly put forward the 99-year lease in all our negotiations because once a man gets that it is his and you cannot take it away from him for any reason other than he fails to pay his dues in terms of an undertaking which affects that property.

"Even if he is had up for high treason, his title to that land still stands. He may not be able to occupy it because he is locked up in jail but his title remains and then his interest in that can be sold or transferred."

Hart says that without the building societies the 99-year lease scheme would "still be stuck in the starting blocks".

He feels that where the building societies have been permitted to assist they have gone out of their way to promote loans for black housing.

"The black housing situation is an unusual one in that it was artificially strangled until 1976 when we discovered that as the investments with the administration boards had been declared prescribed investments we could then as building societies invest money with them.

"We grabbed this opportunity and said we would invest money with them provided they built houses and then granted loans to others to own them.

"Then came the revival of the 30-year occupation right which was no good to us because it could not be registered as it was too short but we went in boots and all in the belief that the momentum was now going."

The societies demonstrated to the authorities that they and individuals were ready to do something about solving their own problems and as a result, Hart believes, the authorities realised there was a huge force available to tackle the problem. Out of this came the steps towards title and the 99-year lease.

"Now, wherever there is 99-year-lease we apply the same considerations to our security and the person that is going to borrow as we do with, for example, Westville or Chatsworth.

"If they pass muster we will lend. In fact, one of the things very few people understand is that a building society wants to know that the security on which it lends is in the first place durable and secondly that it is attractive in the market place."

Qualifying attractiveness, Hart says that what is attractive in Soweto might be totally unattractive in Houghton.

"Therefore you can not say that you will only lend on replicas of Houghton houses in Soweto.

"If houses are the type that we believe are going to last and people demonstrate that they are prepared to pay good money to buy them then it is a marketable security and we will go in for it."

Urban links with homelands

Mercury 5/7/82

Political Reporter

HINTS on how the urban black will achieve full political rights came from Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at Warner Beach at the weekend.

Mayors of large urban black towns such as Soweto or Kwa Mashu could be elected to the general assemblies of the national States to which individual mayors were linked.

They would provide a direct link between national states and the 'city states' mooted in legislation still to be approved by Parliament, Dr Koornhof said.

Ways of setting up machinery for urban black representation at regional level were under investigation by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

Without representation at regional level, the urban black could seek a say on provincial councils.

Dr Koornhof was replying to a questioner who sought clarity on how whites could retain authority in the new dispensation embodied in the recommendations of the President's Council.

His reply gave the first inkling of Nat moves to accommodate the political aspirations of several million urban blacks who have only tenuous links with the national states.

Dr Koornhof said the parliamentary select committee on constitutional matters had deliberated long on the powers of black local authorities.

It had finally been decided that a black local authority would have exactly the same structure and functions as any white local authority, such as Durban or Johannesburg, with a mayor, management committee and councillors.

He said the Government was doing everything possible to avoid having a one-man, one vote situation forced on the country as had happened in Zimbabwe.

The Government was pressing ahead with its policy of self-determination.

To this end there would be no mixed voters' rolls, Parliament would retain its present character and there would be no mixed residential areas or schools.

Sun. Express 11/7/82 (101)

Battle of the maps throws the Nats into total disarray

By JEAN LE MAY and MARTIN WELZ
Political Staff

NATIONAL Party policy on homeland consolidation is in disarray following an open break between the Government and the Broederbond.

The row, described as 'the battle of the maps', revolves around a constitutional plan for South Africa drawn up for the National Party by Broederbond academics nearly a decade ago

The plan was set out in a book written by a senior Broederbond academic, Professor Roelf Botha in 1977, 'South Africa. Plan for the Future'.

It closely followed proposals made by the Broederbond academic think-tank, South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) and policies laid down by earlier Broederbond and Government leaders.

The row emerged this week when Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, launched a scathing attack on the Broederbond chairman, Professor Carel Boshoff, at a National Party meeting in Louis Trichardt.

The Minister accused Sabra of distributing maps in the area which proposed the inclusion of large areas of the Northern Transvaal, including white towns such as Louis Trichardt and Pietersburg, in the black homelands.

The extraordinary attack was clearly aimed at regaining ground lost by the National Party in the Transvaal to the Conservative Party.

● Mr Fanie Botha
... scathing attack

● Prof Carel Boshoff
... plans not used

Sabra and the Broederbond in the Transvaal are widely believed to have shifted their allegiance to the CP.

A spokesman for the party told the Sunday Express it had no knowledge of any maps distributed in the Northern Transvaal.

Moreover, members of the public approached after Mr Botha's Louis Trichardt meeting said they had never been shown any maps and that they were "in the dark" about the maps referred to by Mr Botha in his speech.

But Mr Botha's attack also implies a remarkable break by the National Party with its own past.

The maps Mr Botha referred to were in fact part of a plan drawn up for the National Party by a Broeder think-tank 10 years ago to deal with problems that emerged in the party in the post-Verwoerdian era.

The plan formed the substance of the book by Prof Botha

When he wrote the book Prof Botha was a member of the Broederbond executive; a member of the Transvaal head committee of the National Party and of the Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council.

It was written to give "clearer definition to the National Party's ultimate goal" and "devise a strategy to indicate the road ahead in the light of present-day conditions"

"Various adjustments have had to be made (to NP policy) to adapt to altered circumstances and new realities. While more pragmatic in nature, these adjustments are in line with the basic premises of the policy," Prof Botha wrote.

'It stems from the Afrikaner's awareness of his own national identity, and his need to formulate a just socio-political system which will safegaurd not only his own identity but also those of other population groups"

Prof Botha said a larger degree of consolidation of the homelands than was already included in Government plans was 'imperative".

"This may call for drastic partitioning and radical redrawing of existing national, provincial and other borders

"And can one stop short at the Republic of South Africa's territorial area?" he asked "Would an internal rearrangement be feasible without also involving a readjustment, once and for all, within greater Southern Africa?.

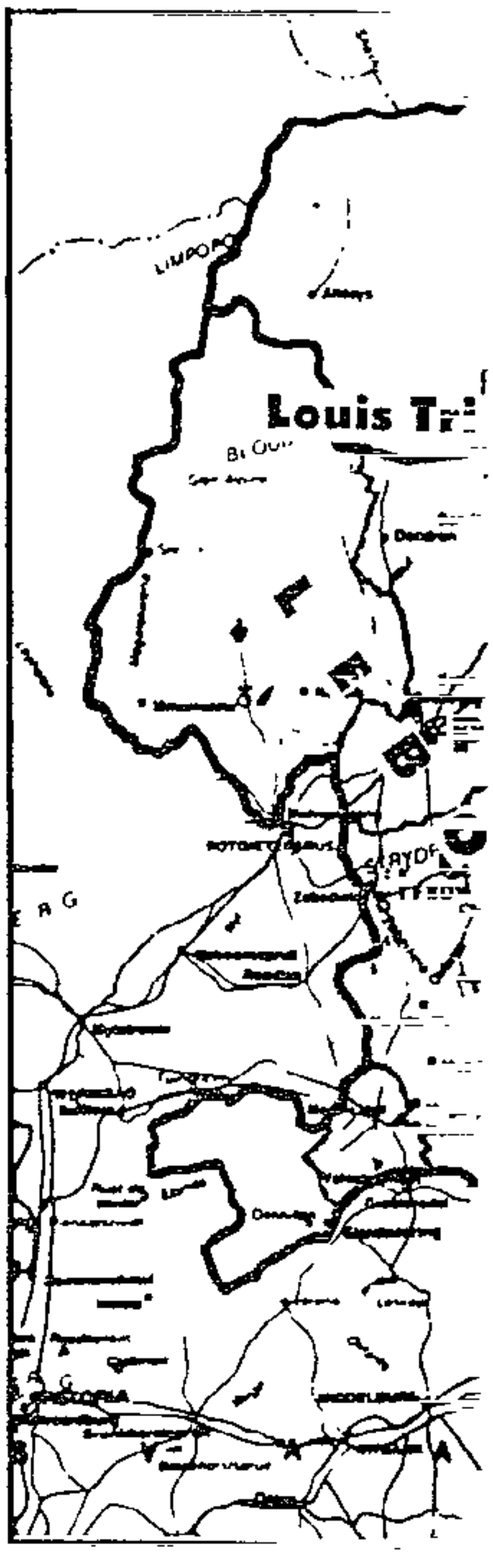
"The implications are far-reaching, demanding no less than a drastic revision of borders which will completely transform Southern Africa," he concluded, echoing the Government's recent proposals to amalgamate Ingwavuma and kaNgwane with Swaziland

The Government has in fact carried out many of the proposals included in Prof Botha's book, including:

- An expanded planning role for the Prime Minister's Office.
- Consolidation of certain black areas with neighbouring black states.
- Plans for regional economic development.
- A remaining white' South Africa where white rule was justified and blacks were accommodated in black residential areas developed as 'cells in the urban morphology'

The maps Mr Botha referred to in his attack on Prof Boshoff and Sabra are drawn from Prof Botha's book.

They show many existing Northern Transvaal towns, including Louis Trichardt in Mr Botha's constituency, consolidated into a vast black area which would include the three northern homelands — Lebowa, Gazankulu and the now-independent Venda.



● One of the controversial m shows Venda expanded to i

'HOMELAI CONSOLII IMPERAT

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MARTIN WELZ
Political Staff

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Significantly, Prof Botha in his introduction to the book, said he had had many collaborators in drafting the book but refrained from naming any of them

This week Prof Boshoff denied all knowledge of a 'committee' who were responsible for drafting the Roelf Botha plan

However, Prof Botha said this week he had obtained the controversial map from Prof Boshoff and that it was a copy of a map in Prof Boshoff's possession.

The map, he said, had appeared with Prof Boshoff's consent and was first used to illustrate a paper published by Sabra in 1977 entitled Consolidation proposals by the chairman of Sabra' and written by Prof Boshoff

Prof Boshoff now says that the proposals were never adopted by Sabra.

In a statement issued at the same time Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, secretary of the Oranjewerkers organisation, said that Mr Botha had 'dragged the Oranjewerkers by the hair into his attack on Sabra.

The Oranjewerkers did not propagate isolated "white spots" which would draw their population from rural areas in the northern Transvaal, "leaving them to the blacks" as alleged by Mr Botha, he said

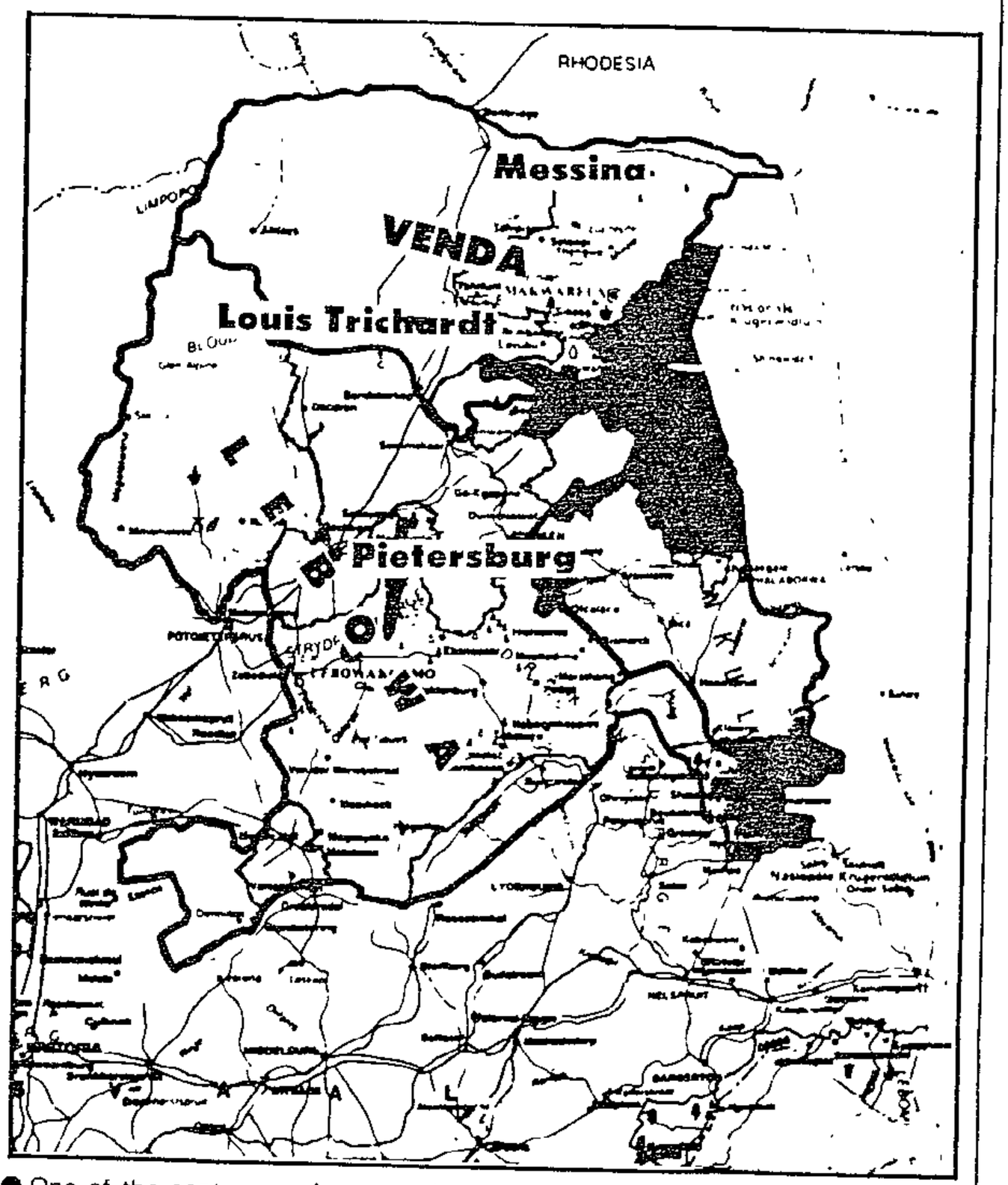
The 'white heartland proposal is a throwback to Prof Boshoff's 1977 proposals.

In a lecture to the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Pretoria in July, 1977, he described the white heartland' as lying in a broad sweep from Durban, up through the Natal midlands and spreading out across the eastern, south-western and western Transvaal.

Other white heartlands lay around Port Elizabeth and East London, but the western Cape was not included in the plan because there were no black homelands there.

The plan envisaged four blocks of homeland territory:

- The Ciskei, Transkei, Lesotho and QwaQwa
- KwaZulu, Swaziland and the Swazi homeland of the Eastern Transvaal.
- The Bophuthatswana area of the Western Transvaal
- And finally, the Northern homelands of Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda



● One of the controversial maps published in a book by a Broederbond planner shows Venda expanded to include Messina and Louis Trichardt and Lebowa swallowing Pietersburg

'HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION IMPERATIVE'

Bill will scare many off 'uhuru' Sash survey

RDM 13/7/82

101

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The "more stringent" implications for urban blacks of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would make KwaZulu and other homelands more determined to refuse independence according to a Black Sash analysis of the Bill

The Bill has been referred to a parliamentary select committee

It will have the effect of replacing the Urban Areas Act of 1945 and in doing so, says a Black Sash analysis, control the lives of urban blacks even more stringently

In terms of the new measure, no unauthorised person shall be in an urban area between 10pm to 5am

The Black Sash analysis conducted by Mrs R N Robb says "This will not apply to commuters traveling to or from work or using public transport — including a licensed tax — to a destination outside the urban area

"It would appear that between 10pm and 5am streets and premises in white and black areas will be combed to make sure that unauthorised blacks are not present This will surely mean the stopping of every black during these hours to separate the authorised from the unauthorised as well as the searching of houses at night"

Mrs Robb says it would also appear that no Ciskeians or Transkeians, who constitute 90% of the black population of Cape Town would become permanent residents in Cape Town, nor would the children of permanent residents born after the date of which their states became independent

"Surely this Bill will make KwaZulu and others who have not yet taken independence all the more determined to refuse to do so," she said

BLACK FOREIGNERS: Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Those passbook blues again . . .

14/7/82 Sowetan (101)

MILLIONS of blacks whose ancestors came from the so-called "independent homelands" will no longer carry South African reference books.

In terms of the Status Act, they are foreigners in South Africa and will have to carry travel documents that will substitute the pass books.

According to the Status Act, millions of other blacks in the urban areas are likely to be affected if their "homelands" opt for independence. This startling revelation was unearthed after worried parents, who are trying to get reference books for their children who have come of age, phoned **The SOWETAN.**

The parents say their children are forced to take "passports" from urban homeland representatives even if they qualify under Section 10(1)a of the Urban Areas Act.

The parents, from in and around the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging areas, claim they have been asked to go to offices of homeland urban representatives in Thembisa and elsewhere, where they are given documents granting qualification for "passports"

The president of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said that in 1970 the Government had passed the Bantu Homelands Act, which had made every black person in the country a citizen of a "homeland"

By virtue of this Act, she said, every black person belonged to a homeland, depending on his/her language, and therefore ceased to be a citizen of South Africa.

She said that, according to the Status Act, passed later, all blacks who originated from the "independent homelands" were foreigners in South Africa and qualified to carry "passports"

The SOWETAN investigation revealed that urban blacks who have obtained such documents still retain their urban residential rights such as Section 10(1)a or b

But Mrs Duncan said that "blacks are all South Africans and deserve the rights which other population groups enjoy

"Besides, if the urban authorities feel you are an undesirable element you can be deported to your homeland This passports issue is just a fuss because it has deprived and will continue to deprive millions of their birthrights."

People interviewed yesterday at the Black Sash offices said the passports were rather "suspicious."

According to a spokesman for the Public Relations Officer of the Department of Cooperation and Development in Pretoria, there is an agreement between the "homelands" and SA concerning the issuing of these passports

Docs for the people

Sowetan 15/7/82

(101)

THE South African Medical Discussion Group (SAMDG) does not recognise homelands, but will never discourage black doctors from practising in any part of the country where there is a need.

Dr Joel Masipa, the SAMDG PRO said his group had decided to answer to the remarks made by Dr Patrick Mokhobo, the Chief Minister of Health in Bophuthatswana, when he said: "Black doctors are useless and difficult to re-educate and use politics as an excuse not to practise in the homelands".

Dr Masipa said SAMDG is a democratic group, "and as a result whatever is said by a doctor who is a member in some instance, does not necessarily represent the collective view of the group".

SAMDG disagrees with Dr Mokhobo's view that, "most of the black doctors are money-mongers who can think of nothing else but buying the next BMW car."

"I totally disagree with Dr Mokhobo that doctors are professional sycophants. It is a fact that in any profession you find people with personality defects that make them bigheaded," he said.

Dr Masipa said he could not wholeheartedly say whether black doctors still observed the Hippocratic oath.

He said that because every doctor who qualified took the oath, it was possible that he observed the ethics of this profession.

On Medunsa, the R100-million medical school built by the Government in Ga-Rankuwa, he said it was an attempt to push the blacks into supporting the homelands by qualifying in the rural areas.

"Although the SAMDG does not recognise the artificial borders that have resulted in the likes of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, it is left to the individual himself to choose whether to practise in the homelands or in urban areas," he said.

"Universities should be opened to all races so as to curb the myth among our people (if it is), that the Government has given us separate universities so as to continue its plan to give us inferior education," he concluded.

SA control of homeland finances is limited

101

Star 16/7/82

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

The South African Government pours millions of rands into self-governing territoris every year but has little control over the money — even if the Government is not satisfied with the way in which it is being spent.

Yesterday The Star reported that an audit of QwaQwa's 1980-1981 accounts revealed many unsatisfactory features in the homeland's financial affairs, some dating back to 1974.

But the Department of Co-operation and Development, which channels the money into self-governing states, is not free to investigate unsatisfactory administration of funds in such states.

In 1980 - 81 the South African taxpayer indirectly contributed R11,6 million to QwaQwa, plus a further R8,8 million which was spent on behalf of the homeland.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development explained that, because QwaQwa was self-governing, it had control of its own Revenue Fund.

"The QwaQwa Legislative Assembly adopts the annual Appropriation Act and the Treasury exercises control of the homeland's financial matters," the spokesman said.

Departmental heads were responsible for expenditure from their specific votes. The auditing of books and accounts was, however, done by the South African Auditor-General's office.

The Auditor-General's report, with accounts prepared by the QwaQwa Treasury and accounting officers, were presented to a sessional committee on public finance, a body similar to the select committee on public finance appointed by South Africa's Parliament.

The sessional committee's findings were reported to the Legislative Assembly.

INVESTIGATION

The committee was currently investigating QwaQwa's monetary affairs and the Department of Co-operation and Development could not comment on its findings.

"When the report has been tabled, the department may decide, in collaboration with the QwaQwa Government to carry out its own investigation," the spokesman said.

In the Auditor-General's report for 1980-81 it was found that, despite resolutions adopted by the QwaQwa select committee in the past, little or no progress had been made in pulling the homeland's financial management into line.

'Exiles' in their home town

Star (101) 19/1/86

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South African Government was compelling blacks who lived in the homelands to get visas to enter South Africa, the New York Times reported last week.

The Times gave the example of a man who had been told to get a visa so that he could enter the South African town he had lived in all his life.

The paper said Mr Malusi Mpumlwana lived in Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, which had recently been made part of Ciskei with "so-called independence."

"An international border has been deemed to exist between Zwelitsha and the rest of King William's Town," the Times said, noting that the border with South Africa was unmarked and no signs indicated that a traveller was entering or leaving the country.

Although the law which gave Ciskei sovereignty had a provision exempting its citizens from immigration formalities, Mr Mpumlwana, a theology student got a letter from the Department of the Interior which "carried to its logical extreme the theory under which the authorities are seeking to turn most or all of South Africa's blacks into foreigners."

BANNED

The New York Times said another man, Mr Charles Nqakulu, had received a similar order from the South African Government. Before Ciskei's independence both men had been under banning orders but could not be restricted in this manner any longer since they were no longer living in South Africa.

"A way was found to turn them into exiles although they were actually very much at home," said the paper. The effect was a total disruption of their lives!

They could not go to the bank, or take their cars for a service. Nor could they go to the South African embassy in Ciskei because it meant travelling through South Africa to get there.

A black trade unionist is quoted as saying that the South African Government was glad when people of Mr Mpumlwana's calibre left the country.

transkei

Cabinet gets crucial report on blackland

(101) Star 20/7/82

Own Correspondent

The Cabinet has been handed recommendations which could be crucial to determining the final borders of South Africa's black states.

The chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development Mr Hennie van der Walt, said yesterday he expected Parliament to be asked next year to approve the final borders of Ciskei, Venda and, possibly kaNgwane depending on the results of court action concerning the last.

Mr van der Walt, who is Deputy Minister designate of Development and Land Affairs, handed the commission's 166-page report to the Cabinet yesterday.

He stressed the recommendations were not the final consolidation plans for South Africa's independent and self-governing states.

He said once the Cabinet had studied the report the commission would hold discussions and hear evidence on the proposals.

It would then submit a further report to the Cabinet. These proposals could be accepted or altered — or the commission could be asked to look anew at them.

Once the proposals had been accepted by the Cabinet they would be tabled in Parliament and a select committee would examine them and report to the House.

"Land is a very emotional thing"

"I would like to stress that negotiations have not ended. People will, in theory at least, have time to negotiate until the select committee reports to Parliament"

Mr van der Walt said since the commission's first report, handed to the Cabinet in August 1980, it had worked according to broador consolidation guidelines which the Cabinet had laid down.

Although he could not release details of the areas or amounts of land involved, Mr van der Walt expanded on some of the factors his commission had taken into account.

These had included possible new patterns of land allocation in line with the Government's policy of a confederation and constellation of states.

- The commission had also made recommendations on: increasing the tempo of economic growth and general development.
- Geographical consolidation and the consolidation of various peoples.
- Better ways of financing land consolidation, including ways to speed up the purchase of land.
- Measures to help farmers who might in future be classified as "border farmers."
- The speedy execution of the 1975 proposals giving clarity as soon as possible to those affected

Mr van der Walt said he expected that Ciskei, Venda and Kangwane consolidation proposals would go before Parliament next year, with the other proposals for the remaining states being presented in 1984.

CT 20/7/82

Cabinet given borders report

(101) (127) (119) (312)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A 166-page report on "border adjustments" and consolidation of the "black homelands" was handed to the cabinet yesterday, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, has announced.

He declined to disclose any details of the report but told newsmen that "consolidation of peoples" on the basis of the proposed unification of Kangwane and Swaziland was one of the guiding principles underlying the report.

"The cabinet will now decide on these proposals in principle and in due course make them known to enable the commission to hear evidence from affected land owners and institutions," he added.

After that, the commission would further advise the cabinet to enable it to take final decisions for submission to Parliament for approval.

Mr Van der Walt, who has headed an extensive inquiry since mid-1979 into the division and distribution of land between whites and blacks and between blacks themselves, warned that final approval of some of the proposals might still take some time.

'Secret survey'

He anticipated that Parliament might be able to approve final plans for the future of Venda, Ciskei and Kangwane next year, but that similar approval for plans relating to the remaining territories might only be possible in 1983 or 1984.

Mr Van der Walt declined to elaborate on a weekend report in the Sunday Express quoting him as saying that a secret survey of Swazi opinion in South Africa showed that most South African Swazi favoured unification.

Mr H van der Walt

He would only say: "I do not say it is untrue."

Kangwane's leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, has alleged that agents of the National Intelligence Service made a secret assessment of opinion among Swazi chiefs and advised Pretoria against holding a referendum on the unfication issue on the basis of their findings.

Mr Van der Walt was equally reluctant to be drawn on a report in the Financial Mail quoting him as saying that it was "likely" that consideration was being given to the cession of Qwaqwa to Lesotho.

According to the FM report, Mr Van der Walt agreed that the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was opposed to the idea, but then added: "But the opposition party in Lesotho in very keen."

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday: "The government has decided in principle on peoples' consolidation. We received a request for it from Swaziland, but no such request has been forthcoming from Lesotho."

He had earlier outlined some the principles behind the commission's work since its first report was submitted to the cabinet in August 1980.

They included:

- Greater emphasis on the "new pattern" of confederation and constellation.
- Absolute priority for development and the creation of work opportunities in the homelands.

'Good example'

- Recognition that geographic consolidation, though still important, was no longer decisive because of the new emphasis on confederation.
- Concentration on "peoples' consolidation", of which the proposed merger between Kangwane and Swaziland was a "good example".
- Awareness of the need for relief ("verligting") of border farmers affected by consolidation.

Reflecting on the wide range of interests the commission had to consider and attempt to reconcile, Mr Van der Walt said: "Some will say it is too much. Some will say it's too little, too late ... I don't think I could satisfy 10 percent of the people."

SECTION A
QUESTIONS 1 & 2

VERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in olumn (1) the number of each question nswered (in the order in which it has een answered); leave columns (2) and 3) blank.

	Internal	External
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Examiners' Initials		

notes, pieces of paper or other material ught into the examination room unless are so instructed.

are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

2. Enter at the top of each page ... the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Homeland routes put SAR deep in the red

(101) Star 21/7/82

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

Uneconomic train services for millions of black commuters in the homelands have weighed heavily in the massive financial losses suffered by the Railways.

A spokesman for the South African Railways told The Star yesterday the operation of uneconomic train services to black residential areas — and particularly over long distances to the homelands — together with escalating running costs, had resulted in a projected loss of R629 million on passenger services for the 1982/3 financial year.

There were certain train services which the Government expected the Railways to continue running at a loss and which the Railways accepted, the spokesman said.

But Government subsidies for such passenger services amounted to only R27 million for the current financial year, about R360 million short on the projected loss.

Another major factor contributing to the serious financial problems of the SAR was the method of budgeting.

The transport budget was based on a growth rate of 2 percent and an inflation rate of 13,5 percent.

In reality, the growth rate had fallen to 0,5 percent while inflation had soared to 16 percent, the Railways spokesman said.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced this week that in view of the present economic recession and the Railways financial difficulties, the following measures had been adopted:

- Thousands of the Railways' 279 000 workers will have their overtime curtailed.
- Train services running at below 20 percent capacity will be axed from the timetable. This will mostly affect white services. Those affected include services in the Cape Peninsula, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Durban.

From September 5 train services between Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth and between Cape Town and Belleville will be cut.

Announcements concerning suburban services in other areas are expected this week.

A Railways spokesman has assured commuters that peak-hour travelling will not be affected.

There is widespread speculation that passenger fares and service rates will be increased later this year although no official indications of this have been given.

But there is a discernible drive to place the Railways on an economic footing.

Fare increases of 60 percent would have to be introduced to make railway services economic, the Railways spokesman said.

Both the SAR and the SA Transport Services Staff Association have agreed it is not expedient in the present harsh economic climate to increase fares substantially.

Thousands lose SA citizenship

Sowetan 21/7/82

By NORMAN NGALE

TEENAGERS from approximately 5 000 homes in Pretoria townships turning sixteen will no longer carry reference books but travel documents from the four "independent" homelands.

A snap survey around Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve this week revealed that children who had applied for their reference books had already been given travel documents.

In accordance with the terms of the Status Act, they are foreigners in South Africa and will have to carry travel documents in substitution for reference books.

Teenagers affected are those belonging to the ethnic groups of Tswana, Venda and Xhosa whose parents and ancestors are said to have come from Bophuthatswana, Venda, Transkei and Ciskei

Publication clamp on homeland proposals

ARGUS 21/7/82 (101)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Government proclamations are to be issued soon to prevent the publication of any aspects of the recently completed homeland consolidation programme without Cabinet approval.

The proclamations are to be issued in terms of legislation approved by Parliament earlier this year which make it an offence to publish information "in connection with matters dealt with by the Commission for Co-operation and Development" decided by the State President.

In an interview today Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission, said the proclamations would be published "shortly."

SECRET

Mr van der Walt, who handed his proposals to the Cabinet this week, said the details would remain secret until the Cabinet decided to release them.

Parts of the proposals would be released by the Cabinet to enable the commission to take evidence from interested and affected parties after approval in principle had been given.

The proposals would then be completed and would be kept secret again until the Cabinet decided to release the details.

It was reported from Pretoria that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha met Chief Patrick Mphephu of Venda today to discuss the dispute about the so-called "final" consolidation proposals for the homeland.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, whose Soutpansberg constituency borders on the homeland, recently surprised Chief Mphephu by disclosing "final" consolidation proposals at a Press conference in the constituency.

His conference has caused several controversies, including a fight with the Broederbond chief and a claim that

Mr van der Walt

SA drug pedlar loses appeal

Argus Correspondent

STOCKHOLM. — An appeal by a South African drug pedlar against deportation from Sweden after his four-year prison sentence has failed.

The country's highest court of appeal decided that Johannesburg-born Arthur Alexander, 28, was "a foreigner who through an especially serious crime has shown it would be of serious danger to public order and security to permit him to remain in the Kingdom."

DESERTING

Alexander, who was caught with 60 g of pure heroin and R14 000 during a police raid, told judges he faced a five-year prison sentence for deserting from the South African Defence Force if he returned to the Republic.

He claimed he faced punishment "at the hands of the white racists" for offences under the Group Areas Act

SA the 'coronary capital' of world

Medical Reporter

THE South African death rate from coronary heart disease in whites and Asians was the highest in the world, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said today

Mr Viljoen, chief patron of the Heart Foundation of Southern Africa, said in a statement that young men and women of all races were being cut down by the disease, which had reached epidemic proportions.

"We have reached the stage where more white and Asian South Africans die from coronary heart disease than from cancer and road accidents combined," he said.

"Other diseases of the heart and blood vessels are also causing concern."

R2-m A DAY

Coronary heart disease killed more than 11 people and cost South Africa R2-million every day.

The mortality rate from coronary heart disease in South Africa was 2½ times greater than that in the United States.

"The result of these sad statistics is that South Africa is known as the 'coronary capital of the and women, were evident world,'" said Mr Viljoen.

Rheumatic heart disease and diseases of the heart muscle caused much suffering among the coloured and black populations. Heart attacks, previously virtually unknown in black men and women, were evident today he added.

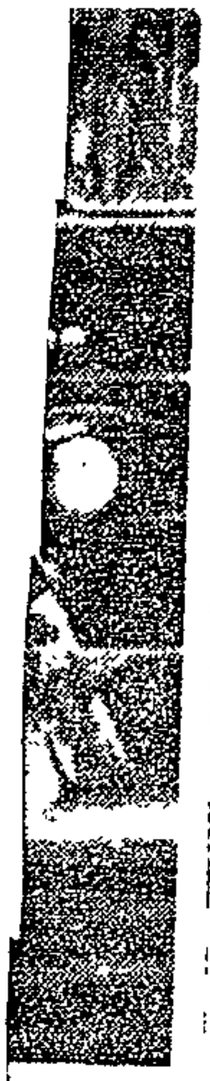
"Although heart disease appears to be directly related to our modern lifestyle, other Westernised countries have managed to lower the number of deaths from heart disease significantly through research and education programmes".

Mr Viljoen said the Heart Foundation, founded last year, had pledged itself to similar objectives.

"As chief patron, I endorse the Heart Foundation's full-scale attack on the problem and the foundation's aims to reduce South Africa's appalling mortality rate from heart disease as soon as possible".

HEART WEEK

The State President said a Heart Week would be held from September 1 to September 8.



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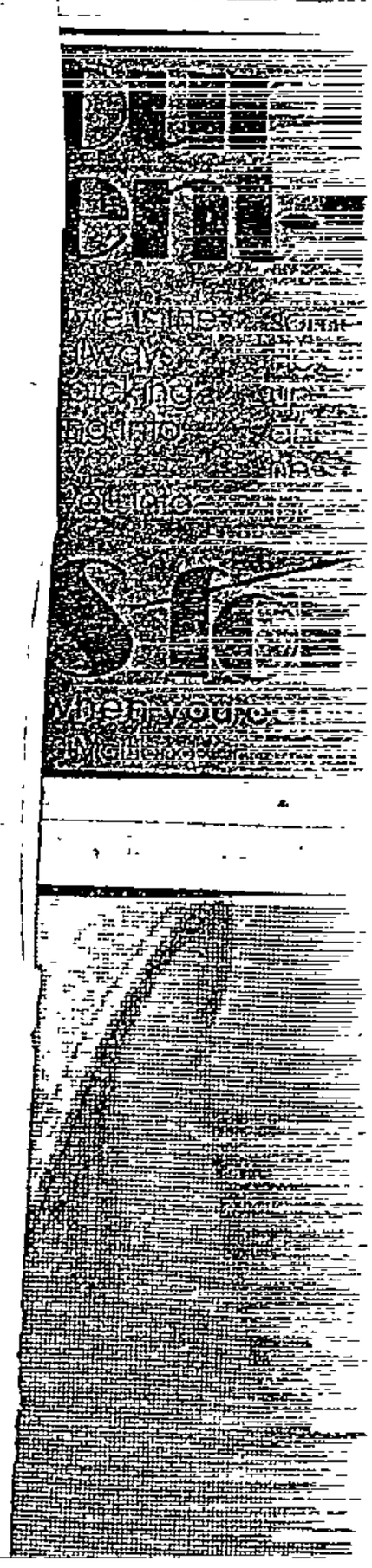

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His conference has caused several controversies, including a fight with the Broederbond chief and a claim that SADF aircraft was used for political purposes.

"FALSE MAP"

At the conference Mr Botha criticised the Broederbond chief, Professor Carel Boshoff, over a map of alleged consolidation proposals that had been circulated in the area.

The map was false, Mr Botha said.

He disclosed consolidation proposals which he said were the final proposals, only to be contradicted a few days later by Mr van der Walt.

Mr van der Walt

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He claimed he faced punishment "at the hands of the white racists" for offences under the Group Areas Act.

But Swedish judges heard that Alexander had twice dealt in drugs while appealing against deportation.

His lawyers are to file an appeal for mercy to the Swedish Government. If that fails, he can appeal to the European Court of Justice.

With 3½ years still to serve, Alexander has enough time to exploit every evenue. But it seems almost certain he will be sent back to South Africa.

... Marais Viljoen, said today.

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HEART WEEK

The State President said a Heart Week would be held from September 1 to September 8.

"This year the theme is cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), which is a combination of mouth-to-mouth breathing and manual external heart massage".

About 50 percent of all heart attack victims died before they could receive proper medical treatment. If enough people learnt how to apply CPR, South Africa could avoid many of these and other sudden deaths, Mr Viljoen said.

The aim of the Heart Foundation was to have one in five South Africans trained to apply CPR.

FARM CO-OPERATIVES 2

Working together

FM 23/7/82 (101)

The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) is helping to set up co-operatives in neighbouring states. SAAU deputy director of co-operatives and information Inus van Rooyen says there are compelling practical reasons why it should

"It's no good trading with a man who has nothing you want," he says. "By the turn of the century SA will be unable to provide enough food for its neighbours."

The SAAU first began co-operating on a formal organised basis with neighbouring states in 1978 and has helped farmers in Botswana, Lesotho, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Transkei.

"The only stipulation is that we have to be invited," says Van Rooyen. SA co-operatives are better placed than anyone to help farmers in neighbouring states because farming conditions are similar and SA farmers have had the experience of "pulling themselves up by the boot straps."

"We can't offer them money but we can offer them know-how, bargaining power and marketing channels," he says.

"Many of these co-operatives were formed without it being realised that they should be run as business concerns, and that sound management is essential," says Van Rooyen.

Van Rooyen claims that the results of SA assistance are impressive. In one project in Bophuthatswana, for example, local co-operatives were able to increase grain production from 1 t/ha to 4,2 t/ha in five years.

But there are serious obstacles that have to be overcome, such as the lack of trained manpower and the low status of farming in many countries.

Also blacks have traditionally been subsistance farmers and the leap to commercial farming can be difficult

In addition, there has been the problem of getting some SA farmers along the borders to help.

Post Focus

Social engineering in SA has displaced 3m people

(101) (~~241~~ 81) E. Post 24/7/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

NEARLY three million South Africans have been moved, often against their will, from one place to another in terms of South African Government policy.

As many as one million more could be affected in the ongoing National Party's policy of social engineering, with its uncomfortable parallels to Stalinist Russia and recent Kampuchea.

Of those moved, about two million were black, half a million coloured, a quarter of a million Indian and just over 12 000 white.

The startling scope of the Government's consolidation and removal policy has been emphasised again in a Black Sash report, *South Africa — A Divided Land*, edited by Ethel Walt

With "final" consolidation proposals for the homelands now thought to be only weeks from publication, the Black Sash report gives a topical and horrifying insight into the cost in human and statistical terms of Grand Apartheid.

"In the name of an inflexible ideology, the map of South Africa is undergoing radical surgery, the pain and suffering of which cannot be estimated," observes Ethel Walt in her article, *Homelands — or Hungerlands*.

Thirty years ago the Tomlinson Commission warned that the reserves were seriously overpopulated. Since then their population has at least doubled and the process of forced dumping continues unabated

In 1955 the Tomlinson Commission estimated — on the basis of extremely conservative figures — that by the mid-1970s the homelands would have to create jobs for 1,6 million workers. A total of 280 000 jobs, or 17% of the number required, have in fact been produced.

A guide to this hidden side of South Africa provides the following statistics about the homelands — independent or otherwise.

'NP ideology cuts up map'

Transkei

SINCE independence in 1976, 50% more men have had to leave the homeland as migrant workers. At home the numbers of people involved in agriculture dropped from 30% of economically active men to 20%.

Every year between 15 000 and 25 000 new work-seekers come on the job market. Only a fraction — and a decreasing fraction — find work. And this is in the most "viable" homeland

Ciskei

TWO-THIRDS of the work force is dependent on migrant labour and unemployment is rife. The minimum Household Subsistence Level is R170 a month for a family of six, but remittances by migrant workers are a fraction of this while income from agriculture works out at less than R1 a week per person.

Kwazulu

CONSISTS of 40 pieces of reserve area and 140 black spots. Removals in this province have been "staggering", with half a million people moved in the 1960s in Natal alone because of the abolition of labour tenancy

Tens of thousands of others have been moved from urban areas, "black spots", and consolidated areas

More than three million people are crammed into 3,5 million hectares of land Another half-million are threatened with removal under the existing consolidation proposals.

Bophuthatswana

SCATTERED in seven pieces with nearly half the "citizenry" living permanently outside the state More than two-thirds of its labour force resident in the homeland works outside its borders.

Between 1968 and 1975 as many as 124 000 people were evicted from white farms in the area.

QwaQwa

ALMOST certainly destined for incorporation in Lesotho, it consists of a tiny mountainous kingdom. Its population has increased by nearly 1 000% in 10 years due to resettlement. Still 85% of its putative citizenry live outside the homeland

Kwandebele

THE next most likely target for indpendence. Population has rocketted seven-fold from 1975 to 1980 — again due to resettlement. It is little more than a vast resettlement camp.

Lebowa

CONSISTS of 11 separate areas with 18 "closer settlements" (camps comprising small plots with no grazing or arable land) and another 44 planned. More than 200 000 people will be dumped here.

Mean household monthly income is R72 — almost 60% of households earn less than R50 a month and 20% have less than R10 a month Eighty per cent of households are headed by women.

Gazankulu

CONSISTS of 673 000 hectares in three pieces. In 1977 only 41% of the ethnic group concerned lived in the area, with the rest scattered in white South Africa.

Venda

NINETY per cent of the domestic work force is engaged in agriculture, but contributes only a fraction to the gross national income. Industrial developmewnt is minimal, the largest employer of wage labour being the Venda Government itself. There is a constant flux of people, but removal has been been particularly intense recently

Kangwane

PRESENT resident population is 350 000 — a 430% increase in 10 years — but is still less than half the putative population of the area.

Relocation has accelerated lately with 150 000 people resettled by 1980. The teritory is now to go to Swaziland

The Black Sash report also touches on that other leg of Government population re-allocation the Group Areas Act. In terms of this law, up to December, 1979, 74 000 coloured, 35 000 Indian and 2 234 white families had been been shifted.

Of the R261 million spent on coloured and Indian housing between 1960 and 1975, R200 million was spent on rehousing those people resettled — despite the massive backlog.

In 1966 it was estimated that 75% of the Indian population lived on freehold land. By 1990 — thanks to the act — nearly 80% of the population will be living in council housing

The central theme of the report is that the homelands are getting poorer — not richer — and the communities inside them disintegrating through poverty, migrant labour, crime and malnutrition.

So much for the base on which the Government hopes to build a new political order for South Africa.

'Neutral ground' complex on the cards

101

S. Times 25/7/82

By IVOR WILKINS

THE Government is considering a plan to establish a kind of "mini-Washington DC" on neutral ground near Jan Smuts Airport to give physical expression to its concept of a Southern African constellation of states.

The Southern African Development Bank is likely to form part of the large administrative complex.

Plans have not yet been completed, but sources say the Government is anxious to establish the bank and a secretariat for the confederation as soon as possible.

International

For symbolic reasons, the Government is placing high priority on establishing from the beginning the bank's independence from existing institutions and wants to give it something of an international flavour.

For this reason, consideration is being given to declaring the site of the bank and the confederal secretariat a neutral zone.

The proposed complex will form the axis round which the entire confederation and constellation of states will revolve.

It is there that the development finance will be administered and generated, and where administrative aspects of the confederation/constellation — like the customs union, joint economic planning and passport control — will be handled, according to sources.

With the Commission for Co-operation and Development's final consolidation plans now in the hands of the Cabinet, the Government is understood to be eager to push ahead with the establishment of the confederation.

At a Press conference in Pretoria this week, the commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said 1984 was a target date for the final consolidation legislation.

He said geographic consolidation would still enjoy priority although, against the confederal background, it would no longer be decisive.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to announce some guidelines of the future of black policy at the National Party's federal congress in Bloemfontein next weekend.

Guidelines

Meanwhile, the Government's continuing determination to hand over Kangwane and portions of KwaZulu to Swaziland, and the announcement this week that 17 000 blacks are to be repatriated to Mozambique, has led to speculation that it is planning a massive exercise in geographic reconstruction.

But sources have discounted this.

According to the sources, the final consolidation plans are based largely on the Government's 1975 proposals. Where there are deviations, they are not major.

It is understood the concept of absolute consolidation of the homelands into single entities has been abandoned for ever.

Instead, there will be attempts to consolidate at least one sizeable portion of each homeland, which will constitute its "heartland".

This is where the capital will be sited and where satellite elements of the homeland concerned will find its administrative and political base.

The 1975 proposals consolidated 113 areas into 36. They involved the movement of about 130 000 blacks, 50 000 in the Transvaal and 40 000 each in Natal and the Cape.

Abandoned

The policy changes are mainly because of a shift of emphasis away from absolute land consolidation in favour of attempting to generate economic decentralisation in which political boundaries will be largely ignored.

Instead, economic regions, transcending political boundaries, will be established to encourage development away from the metropolitan centres and into the desperately underdeveloped areas of rural South Africa.

Under the twin burdens of inflation and recession, the sheer cost of absolute consolidation has become prohibitive.

Two years ago, the estimated cost of land purchase rocketed by R650-million in three months because of a 42 percent leap in prices.

Also changed is the concept of shifting white farmers willy-nilly out of the homelands.

Now they will be encouraged to remain.

GENERAL NEWS

Farmers get compensation promises

101

Star 13/6/87

By Hannes Fergusson

The Government will finalise plans for the consolidation of homelands before the end of the year, and will adequately compensate farmers who are to be bought out.

The Prime Minister, seven Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and six directors-general of State departments have all assured a South African Agricultural Union delegation that red tape involved in homeland consolidation will be cut.

Mr Jaap Wilkens, president of the SAAU, said the Government had admitted that the time between farm valuation and purchase by the State was far too long — often causing financial problems to landowners who were left in uncertainty.

Mr Wilkens said the Government had confirmed that landowners who had to give up their land would be compensated in such a way that they would not lose.

But no agreement could be reached on compensation for losses by landowners who had to accept Treasury bonds instead of cash when bought out.

Border farmers see Botha

PRETORIA — A wide range of grievances from farmers in areas bordering the black national states have been presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

A delegation of the South African Agricultural Union, brought the complaints to Mr Botha at a meeting here this week which took place against a background of increasing tension between farmers and the government.

The meeting was attended by seven cabinet ministers and three deputy ministers.

A SAAU statement released yesterday said that the president of the union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, who led the farmers' delegation, made "strong representations" to the government calling for action to eliminate the uncertainty of border farmers

The union said the government should determine a fixed time schedule for consolidation and set budgets which reflected its intentions to implement the policy.

The SAAU said it had received an assurance from the government that it intended to implement its policy of consolidation "as soon as possible taking into consideration the financial abilities of the state".

The cabinet would make an announcement in this respect before the end of the year, the statement said.

The meeting would be followed by further meetings with the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Wilkens said the SAAU welcomed an admission by the government that the time lapse between farm valuation and purchase offers made to farmers was too long.

According to the statement, Mr Botha also gave the SAAU an assurance that it was still the government's policy to remove "black spots" remaining in white areas. Further talks would be held with Dr Koornhof in this regard.

Mr Wilkens said that while the government agreed that landowners who were compensated for land should not suffer financial loss, no satisfactory decision could be reached on methods to achieve this ideal. Further talks would be held with Mr Horwood in this regard.

Mr Wilkens told the Prime Minister there was not sufficient incentive for agriculture to develop dynamically in border areas and proposals in this regard would be submitted soon.

This week's meeting follows a series of events which have led to a deterioration in relations between farmers and the government. — DDC.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

'SA growth plans will lead to rural collapse'

101 Star 12/8/82

Government industrial development proposals could lead to political instability by forcing the collapse of the rural economy and turning South Africa's cities to shanty towns. Mike Nicol reports.

Proposed Government industrial development programmes could increase urban drift and environmental destruction and lead to the collapse of South Africa's rural economy, says Prof John Hanks, director of the Natal-based Institute for Natural Resources.

Writing in the executive journal Leadership, he criticises the euphoria that greeted the Prime Minister's industrial proposals last year as showing a lack of awareness of the economic and ecological significance of rapid urban growth.

The proposals provided incentives for industrial development outside metropolitan areas at "deconcentration points." When these were coupled with guaranteed investments by industrialists and private financial institutions a bright future seemed assured.

No thought has been given to projected urban growth, however. In most major African cities — South Africa included — slums and shanty-towns are growing by as much as 10 percent yearly.

Professor Hanks points out, that in spite of influx control the Government's industrial plans will merely speed up this situation.

"Since most rural areas have massive unemployent and a deteriorating environment, and with new emphasis being given to the development of 'deconcentration points,' rural to urban migration is bound to increase," he predicts.

"Such rapid growth inevitably demands much more santitation, water supplies, health care, food and shelter; and there will never be enough jobs.

"Social stresses and strains of resulting high-density urban living are only just becoming apparent. Mankind has evolved as a social species, living in small, dispersed groups over wide territories. From an evolutionary perspective, urban dwelling is profoundly unnatural, and we are ill-equipped for it."

On top of that more than 20 million blacks will have to readjust from the social norms of rural life to a totally foreign and often hostile urban environment.

Unchecked population growth will also be worsening the strain on natural resources. "African women," says Professor Hanks, "are among the world's most prolific breeders, bearing an average of 5,2 children."

Unfortunately politicans sit up and take notice only as overgrazing, soil erosion and deforestation lead to unemployment, poverty, inflation, and malnutrition

These factors have produced a situation which deserves recognition as the greatest single threat to the long-term stablity of South Africa," says Professor Hanks.

Wood consumption by rural kwaZulu is just less than one ton of wood a person yearly. The area will not be able to produce sufficient wood from indigenous trees to meet such a demand without a substantial tree-planting programme.

"People in the area are increasingly turning to dried animal dung as a substitute for firewood, in common with the rest of Africa, but this practice robs the continent's soil of fertiliser worth an estimated 20 million tons of grain a year."

Deforestation holds other dangers which are already manifest Loss of trees destroys well-established water cycles and leads to an increase in dirty and insufficent water and inadequate sanitation.

The recent cholera outbreak in South Africa is a warning that water supplies in the rural areas are far from adequate. Bilharzia, typhoid, cholera, dysentery, gastro-enteritis, and hepatitis are some of the diseases which, together with malnutrition, lie in wait.

"Although precise statistics are difficult to obtain, the extent of malnutrition in South Africa's national states is much greater than most Government officials care to admit" comments Professor Hanks.

The longer the rural areas are neglected, the more environmental degradation will increase with ecological and economic consequences far beyond present restrictive boundaries, he says.

If the Government's proposals for industrial development are to succeed they must be linked to rural development, emphasises Professor Hanks. This means commitment from both the Government and public sector as well as consideration of the human factor.

"Many rural development plans in Africa have failed because they were done for the people and not with the people," Professor Hanks says.

Unless socio-economic development and family planning programmes are pursued simultaneously they will fail, he says. World Bank figures show that countries were birth-rates have fallen significantly have been those which have made a specific demographic commitment — the cornerstone of rural development projects.

HOMELANDS TRADING

'No-go zone'

(101) FM 13/8/82

Government is to be asked to scrap restrictions imposed on trading within a 5 km radius of national states or independent homelands. A motion to this effect was passed at a meeting of the Natal Regional Chambers of Commerce. The matter will now be raised with government through Assocom

Attention was first drawn to the new regulations in a directive from the PM's Office published late last year From the outset, the business community protested vigorously It said they were impractical, unworkable and a contradiction of the free enterprise system. Government, on the other hand, contended that the regulations were necessary to protect traders in the national states.

In a background document in support of its motion, the Durban chamber of Commerce claimed that the regulations had far-reaching implications and were detrimental to SA. It questioned whether the regulations would have the desired effect of protecting the economies of the neighbouring states or whether such protection was necessary

Natal, the smallest province, would be particularly affected. It was pointed out that no point in the province was further than 16 km away from the border of KwaZulu Much of Durban and the surrounding metropolitan area adjoined KwaZulu. Further, the chamber said, there was nothing in the restrictions to stop entrepreneurs in the black states from setting up a business that would draw custom away from white SA

More free for some

Casinos, which are illegal in SA, were a case in point "The end result could be that the free enterprise system could become more free in the black states than in SA."

The chamber is also unhappy about the "unacceptable amount of red tape" would-be entrepreneurs would face and claimed that giving the black states the final say on applications amounted to an "unwarranted compromise of the sovereign rights and powers of the Republic" In calling for the removal of the regulations, chamber vice president Sandy Morrison said they created the impression that government planners did not think intelligently about Natal when they planned

Call for bigger share for blacks

(101) CAPE TIMES 16/8/82

Staff Reporter

THE government must make its stand clear on constitutional plans for black people before the end of the year, Dr Willem de Klerk editor of the Afrikaan newspaper Rapport, said in his column yesterday

He said he wanted to say "categorically" that the only hope for a settlement was that black people had to be given a significant and satisfactory share in the control of inter-community matters

"Their numbers demand this, their long history of political agitation demand this, and international politics will not be satisfied by anything less"

'Do not accept'

Homeland alienation of a bigger black middle-class in white areas was increasing, And homeland leaders did not accept not having a share in the control of the "bigger South Africa"

"The return of a growing number of blacks to their 'native countries' is a dream on which we cannot build a future"

Commonsense forced the acceptance of a political settlement based on a satisfactory share in the control of inter-community matters

Dr De Klerk did not envisage that this could be implemented in a classical federation, a Westminster unity State, or a fourth chamber in the envisaged future parliament

Power rivalry

"The imbalance in numbers will threaten political rights of whites and other black groups

"History has taught us that the submission motive is strong among African nations in relation to each other. The rivalry for power will bring about an unprecedented conflict amoung nations and the powerful will subject the powerless to *baasskap* and imperialism"

Things would have been easier if South Africans were not already involved in a black/white struggle, were not subject to international pressure, and had the same interests, considerations, training and possessions

"But the South African reality demands a different solution for the sake of commonsense, fairness, historical development, minority groups, conflicting interests, tradition, democracy and stability

Confederation

"The traditional partition model of black States is the solution, but not unqualified

"The decentralization policy is good, but not good enough Extra territorial powers of national States to involve citizens outside their borders is also good, but not good enough And so is the envisaged confederation.

"The solution — there will not be another choice if we do not implement it soon — lies in power-sharing on a local and regional level in a confederation.

"On a local level there must be own municipalities, and on the regional level whites, coloureds, Asians and blacks must share control."

Tomlinson brought back after 26 years in the wilderness

As I was saying...

ARGUS 19/8/82

(101)

What is behind the Government's sudden recall of a man who knows more about homeland development than almost anyone else — but who has been ignored for 26 years? ANTHONY DUIGAN reports on the strange emergence of Dr Frederik Tomlinson, architect of the 28-year-old report that laid the pattern for homeland development.

THE GOVERNMENT hopefully had the grace to blush when it suddenly called Frederik Tomlinson out of retirement to advise it on black affairs — 26 years after it told him his advice was not needed.

It started in 1954. Dr Tomlinson, Pretoria University Professor of Agriculture, submitted to Dr H F Verwoerd (then Minister of Native Affairs) the four years' work of his nine-man commission of inquiry into the socio-economic development of the homelands. — 3 755 pages 598 tables and 66 large maps. The most detailed study of the homelands ever tackled.

But the Cabinet decided against publishing a report of that magnitude and told Dr Tomlinson to produce a much abridged version. This he did in March 1956.

At this stage Dr Verwoerd did two things:

- He rejected outright all the key development aspects of the Tomlinson report.
- He forbade Dr Tomlinson to comment in any way on the report and its implementation.

The vital recommendations which Dr Verwoerd rejected in 1954 were.

- The homelands should be consolidated into viable and unified units
- Carry through the massive development needed in the homelands.
- White capital and know-how would have to be poured into the homelands to stimulate development.

Only history will be able to assess properly the blunders of Dr Verwoerd and his political lieutenants in their handling of the Tomlinson report

Dr Tomlinson for his part, submitted to the unfair discipline. He watched in silent frustration as year followed year and vital opportunities were missed for 18 years.

Objective

Then he broke his silence, but only in the measured tones of objective assessment rather than in the outburst of emotional hurt many other men might have permitted themselves.

The occasion was the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union in October 1974. Professor Tomlinson who had been one of South Africa's foremost agricultural economists for many years, delivered the opening speech.

"I spent five months working on this speech and carefully considered every word I said about the report," he told me at the time

Some of the points he made in this speech:

- Diversified development within the homeland was essential but this required white capital and entrepreneurship. The Government rejected this in 1954 and only the sheer pressure of reality forced it through in 1970. As a result of this South Africa lost 15 years in development of the homelands.
- The Tomlinson Commission's emphasis on consolidation of the homelands was rejected by the Government in 1954 as "theoretical and of no practical value" — but the whole concept of multinational development hangs on it
- The enormous scope of the development needed and the necessity for gaining knowledge about how to go about development decided the commission that a development board for the homelands was essential

Delayed

"This was to be a research and planning body which could advise the Minister at the highest level. I am not in the slightest doubt that the non-acceptance of this crucial proposal unquestionably delayed progress

"All the speeches and articles he had read added little over 20 years to what the Tomlinson report unravelled and foresaw.

"Large-scale development of the homelands remains the basic way out of the dilemma in which South Africa finds itself."

In a later interview with the Star, Johannesburg, Professor Tomlinson elaborated a little on his views:

Dr Frederik Tomlinso

"Total segregation is impossible at this stage, totally out of the question — you can't wipe out these cities with their millions of black people," he said.

"Yet had the development programme (proposed in the report) been started earlier we could have shifted the pressure and a much larger proportion of the black people would have been able to exist economically from activities within the homelands."

Sources

The belated Government call to 73-year-old Dr Tomlinson to come in from the cold and advise on "black affairs" gives no further details but could originate from two sources — Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister in charge of Black Land Affairs who better than most realises what was missed by rejecting the Tomlinson Commission views on consolidation and Dr Flip Smit, the geographer and expert on urbanisation who has also been pulled into help advise the Government on the housing and development of urban and rural blacks.

History will show how unfortunate it was that the commission's ideas on development and consolidation were not accepted in 1954, Dr Tomlinson said in 1979.

"But it is no use crying over spilt milk — we have got to go forward and face the problems at this late stage," he said. That is just what the Government has asked him to do now.

Border guards proposed

20/8/84 (101) D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — Young policemen and national servicemen should serve on internal borders, farmers at the East Cape Agricultural Union congress were told yesterday.

This proposal was contained in a motion put forward by the Henderson Farmers' Association which called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to acquaint himself with the serious problems experienced by border farmers and the valuable contribution made by police in combating these problems.

The motion, moved by Mr J. Sheard of Cathcart, also called for improvement of facilities at outlying police stations as well as retention of these posts.

Facilities at the outlying stations were "a little rough".

There was often no security, clean water, electricity or curtains, Mr Sheard said.

Nothing could be done to improve the situation because of a lack of funds.

However, in spite of the living conditions, police at the country stations were doing a fantastic job and farmers were grateful to them, particularly in the light ofhe present SAP staff shortage, he added.

"This staff problem could be alleviated if young policemen, but not those with wives and small children, and national servicemen served on the internal borders.

"These men should then enjoy the same compensatory renumeration as their colleagues serving on the external borders," Mr Sheard said

Lack of schooling facilities made it inadvisable for young married men with small children to serve at the outlying stations.

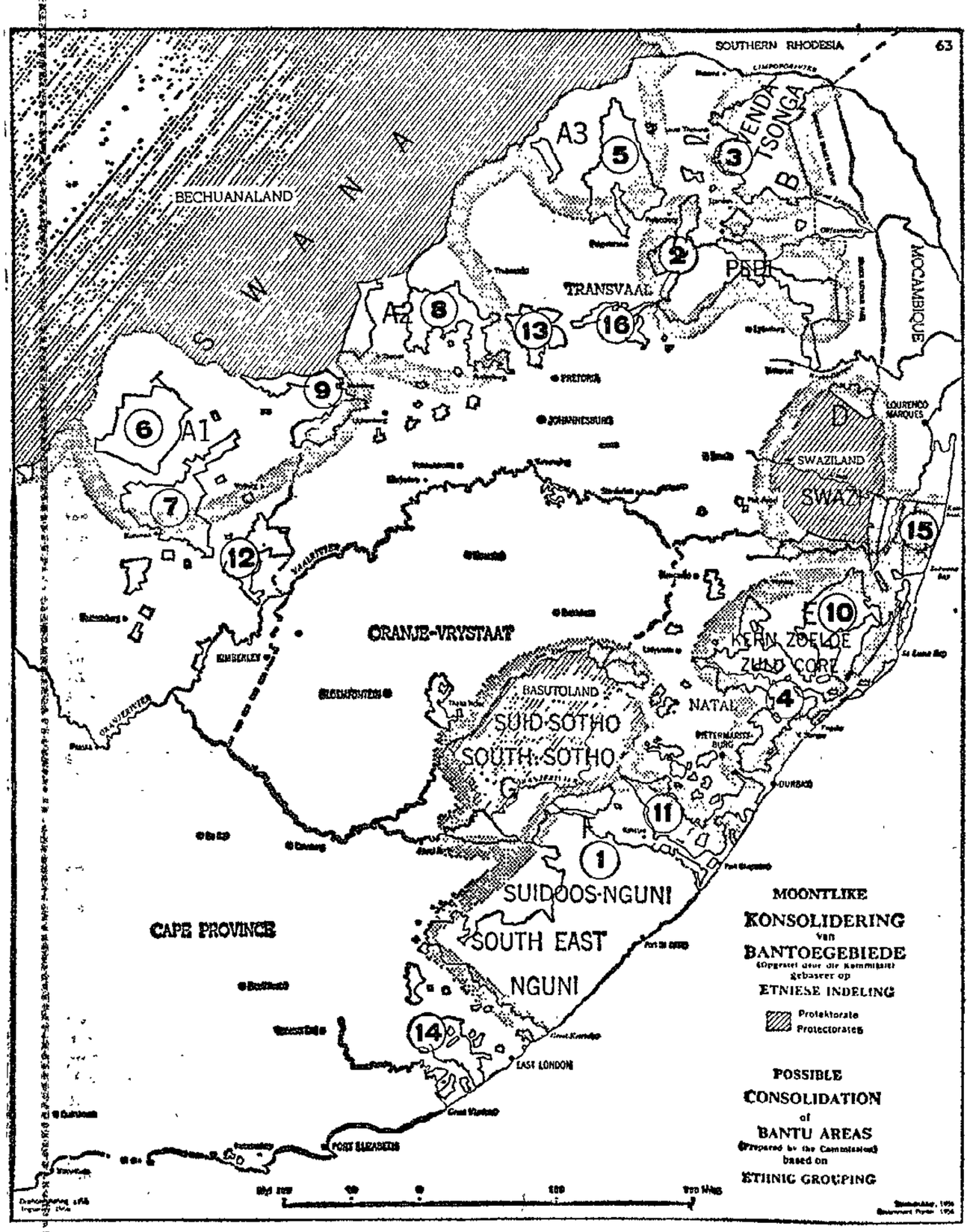
Border farmers were faced with the threat of terrorist infiltration from neighbouring countries but their biggest problem at present was stock theft, Mr Sheard said.

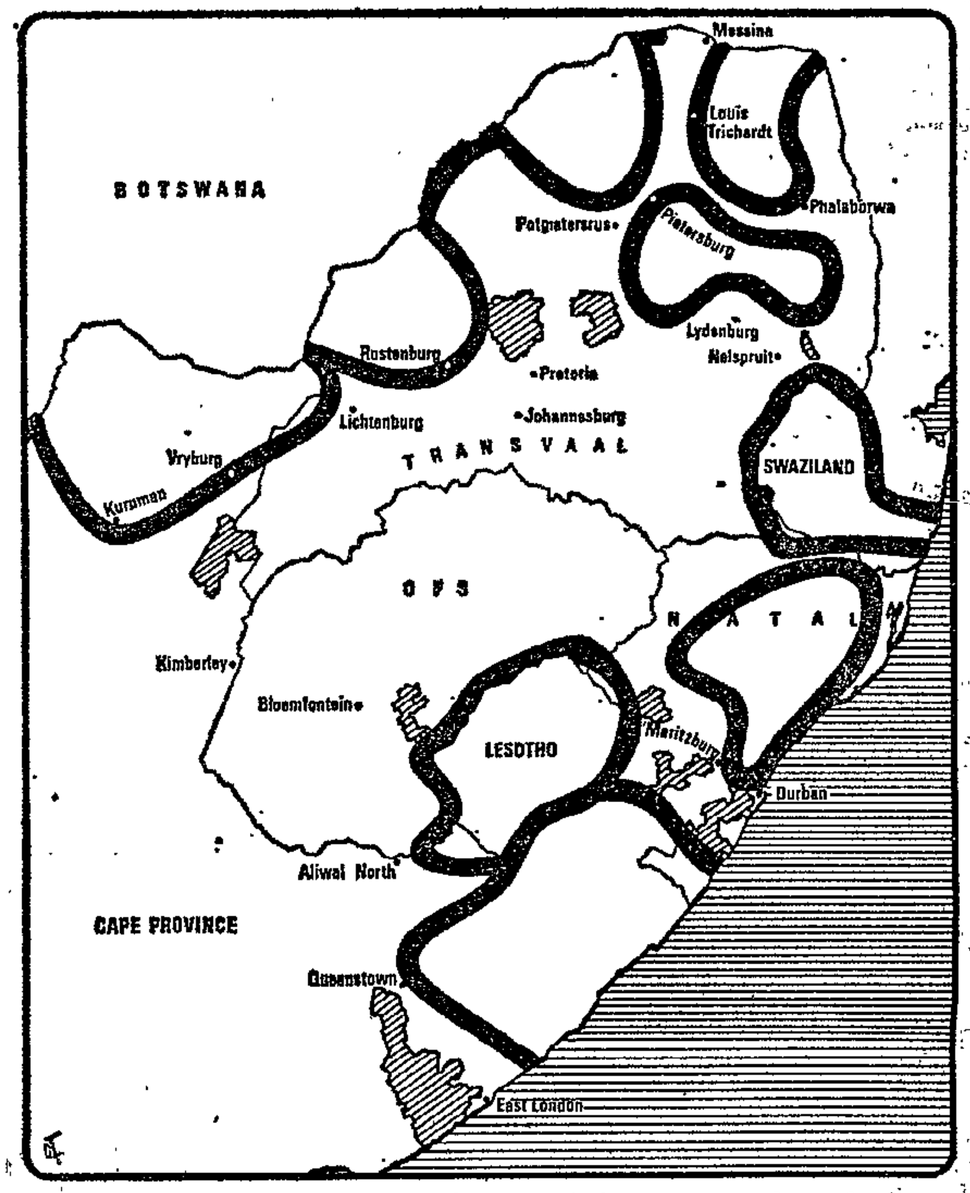
Commenting on the motion, the divisional commissioner of police in the Border, Brigadier Ben Horak, said an announcement on the issue would be made soon by Mr Le Grange.

Brig Horak assured farmers that no police stations would be closed and urged farmers to report all cases of stock theft.— DDR

26/8/82 Star (101)

Tomlinson's blueprint





Twenty-six years ago the map (left) represented a bold design for the future. It was the Tomlinson Commission plan for the possible consolidation of the homelands.

The commission, a group of experts under the chairmanship of Professor Frederik Tomlinson, an agricultural economist, laid down the blueprint for homeland development in a report submitted to the Government in 1956.

Believing that proper consolidation of the homelands was essential if they were to be developed into viable states, the commission proposed a massive transfer of land to these seven ethnic areas.

It was also the commission's idea that the then British protectorates of Bechuanualand, Basutoland and Swaziland should be drawn into the scheme of land partition and become the "heartlands" for embryo black states.

Under this plan about 45 percent of South Africa south of the Limpopo would have become black states, according to Tomlinson.

The 1966 Government rejected these proposals as having no practical value.

Under the Tomlinson proposals several major towns like Pietersburg, Rustenburg, Louis Trichardt, Zeerust, Vryburg and Maritzburg would have been considered for incorporation in homelands (see map above).

At the same time today's Ciskei, kwaNdebele and parts of Bophuthatswana would have become "white" areas. The commission also regarded the controversial Ingwavuma area as part of the Swazi homeland and not as belonging to kwaZulu.

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SA farmers will be at the frontline of terrorist onslaught

WITHIN two years South African farmers will find themselves at the centre of a major terrorist assault, says a recently-published study of the border threat.

And it is predicted that as many as 80% of all whites killed in terrorist action will be farmers, their families and staff.

The conclusions are reached in an MBA research paper for Cape Town's Graduate School of Business by Mr E Mann and entitled 'An Investigation into the Market Potential for Security Devices in the Border Areas of the Transvaal'.

● According to the experts it is time for border farmers to start installing security fences . . .

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

Mr Mann wrote the paper in 1979 but when he undertook the research he was asked by the sponsoring company in Windhoek to keep his paper secret until such time as it had drawn on the findings.

Many of Mr Mann's findings have since proved to be correct

He draws parallels between the South African and Rhodesian farmer and concludes that the situation of the South African farmer will be much the same as his Rhodesian counterpart experienced during the bush war.

Many of the attacks, he predicted, would come from the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

"In the northern and eastern Transvaal, as well as in northern Natal, it can be expected that insurgents from neighbouring states will cross the borders into adjacent areas and politically indoctrinate, and even intimidate, the local population.

"It would be irresponsible not to take prior measures to prevent border violations and infiltrations," the researcher warned.

The farms along the border areas of South Africa — including those of the independent and dependent homelands — were the most likely to be attacked.

A Patriotic Front government in Zimbabwe would result in South Africa having hostile neighbours on its northern and eastern borders, according to Mr Mann.

Mr Mann suggested that the success of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe would boost morale of freedom fighters

"Extensive Cuban and East German support to that country, and to Mocambique, could raise hopes of real independence and this could change the attitude of both the black, as well as rulers and the inhabitants of the homelands to covert support to ANC and PAC militants.

The homelands, too, posed a tremendous potential threat to South African security, according to Mr Mann.

"Some 180 000 urban commuters from Bophuthatswana and 72 000 from Lebowa commute daily to white towns.

"The implications for national security are the impossibility of achieving the degree of effective population control necessary .... and the possibility of their being used as base areas by terrorists attacking farmers near the homeland boundaries," he said.

He saw the homeland policy of South Africa's Nationalist government as a major source of conflict between black and white.

"The Government's policy of population resettlement causes additional pressure on the small amount of land available to African peasant farmers

"Consequently many grievances have arisen which can be exploited by revolutionaries," he said.

Describing the methods used by terrorists, Mr Mann said: "The tactics used against farmers range from the intimidation of labour, through the destruction of property to the destruction of life.

"The ultimate aim is to effect a change of power from white capitalists to black nationalists, socialists and marxists."

The assumptions on which Mr Mann based his study are:

● ANC and PAC terrorists will launch a campaign of rural terrorism similar to the campaign by the Patriotic Front before Zimbabwean independence.

"This assumption is based on the broad similarity of goals between the organisations, the ANC's close co-operation with ZAPU in 1966 and 1968 and on the degree to which all four organisations share training facilities, have similar tactics and weapons, and obtain support from the same sources."

● South African farmers will respond to terrorism in the same way as those in Zimbabwe did.

It is seen to be important that abandoned farms be settled with white farmers and that they be assisted with "soft" loans — "occupied farms giving terrorists less of a chance to build bases where they will be undisturbed".

Areas mentioned are a stretch of 50km on the northern and north-eastern borders of the Transvaal and a stretch along the eastern border near Komatipoort.

Many of Mr Mann's finding have since been borne out. During the last year, farmers in the Komatipoort area have had to cope with a massive influx of refugees from Mozambique.

It is widely believed that terrorists could easily cross the borders — and find work with farmers on the pretext of being refugees.

The South African Police in the Lowveld have already begun a massive drive to arrest and re-patriate as many refugees as possible.

Safe water unpopular in rural areas — CSIR head

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE recent cholera epidemic showed that many rural blacks preferred to drink dirty water from muddy pools rather than safe chlorinated water supplied by the authorities, Dr C F Garbers, president of the CSIR, said yesterday.

"The importance of safe water supplies and sanitary disposal of waste products is often not appreciated by the public in developing countries," he told the Institute of International Affairs conference on Africa.

Dr Garbers did not offer a reason for his observation, although in South Africa's rural areas fear that chlorinated water may cause sterility has been advanced in some quarters as a reason for resistance to it.

Stressing the importance to health in Africa of safe drinking water and waste disposal, Dr Garbers highlighted several facts, including:

- Barely 20% of the rural population in developing countries have safe drinking water, while only about 15% have sanitary waste disposal facilities.
- About 80% of illnesses in developing countries are related in one way or another to water.

Studies found that in parts of East Africa mothers used about 12% of their energy in fetching waters, while in some African cities workers spent up to 10% of their wages on buying water.

In South Africa, the CSIR has developed a cheap borehole chlorinator to "supply disinfected water even in remote areas", while local technology has developed an "orbal system for efficient disposal of human excreta".

On the food front, developing countries — including most of Africa — are sinking deeper into poverty and face the prospect of long periods of hunger and malnutrition.

"The danger that they may become institutionalised into a culture of poverty frequently turns to reality," Dr Garbers said.

In contrast to the generally bleak economic outlook for Africa painted by several speakers, Mr Colin Eglin, of the Progressive Federal Party, ended on a more hopeful note.

"I do not share the view of those who, apparently with a degree of macabre satisfaction, enjoy playing the theme 'Africa is dying'," he said.

"Within Africa there are indications of a greater sense of realism in the balance between policies designed to make political statements and those necessary for the achievement of socio-economic goals."

Blacks want full say in SA

Political Editor

BLACKS want the same political rights as those enjoyed by, or offered to, whites, coloureds and Indians, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of the African Bank and president of Nafcoc, said yesterday.

"Blacks are no longer prepared to live on privilege like foreigners in the land of their birth," he told the conference on Africa organised by the Institute of International Affairs.

"Blacks in South Africa claim that they are by right of birth citizens of South Africa" and find Pretoria's homeland policy unacceptable, he added.

The 500 top businessmen at the conference had earlier heard the former American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, warn that to encourage black economic development without providing a political framework to fit it, might be a destablising rather than a stabilising policy.

Dr Volkmar Koehler, chairman of a German parliamentary committee on African affairs, said Germany believes South Africa's constitutional future should be settled jointly by "freely elected representatives of all peaceful forces."

SA needs R1 200-m a year for the homelands

(101) Star 9/8/82

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa would have to spend at least R1 200 million a year in the homelands just to maintain the current rate of black unemployment, Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development, said in Pretoria today.

Dr Adendorff told the 25th congress of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs that even the current level of unemployment among blacks was cause for concern.

Although unemployment among blacks had dropped to 7,1 percent in January from 7,5 percent in July 1981 unemployment could rise as a result of a slump in the economy next year.

About 230 000 blacks were entering the labour market annually. This number would rise to 360 000 by 2000.

About 6 million job opportunities had to be created in the next 20 years — more than 1 000 a day — and about half of these were needed in the black national states.

The corporation had already achieved several successes in the development of the homelands.

These included:

- The establishment of 40 factories a year during the past four years bringing the total in black states to 410.

Dr J Adendorff . . . not enough has been done.

- A cumulative capital investment of R560 million.
- The creation of growth points and more than 36 000 jobs.
- Transport for millions of black commuters. By the beginning of the year 306 million passengers were being conveyed by bus companies established by the corporation. In the next 10 years the number of passengers was expected to increase tenfold.

The corporation, however, was the first to admit that not enough had been done.

A lack of cheap capital for development and a shortage of expertise and manpower were obstacles in the way of faster development.

He appealed to big business to become involved in regional development schemes of benefit to black states.

The geographical imbalance of industrial development in South Africa was dangerous from an economic and a strategic point of view.

About 80 percent of industrial production came from four percent of the country.

Industrial deconcentration was an urgent priority.

The Prime Minister's regional development strategy was moving nearer to the recommendations by the Tomlinson Commission in 1955, he said.

This commission had recommended diversified development on a regional basis.

● See Page 4

Bleak future for black homelands sketched by Sabra delegates

101

E. Post 10/9/82.

JOHANNESBURG — A bleak economic future for the black national states, with serious implications for the rest of South Africa, was sketched by speakers at the bi-annual congress of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs in Pretoria.

Delegates also heard that political power-sharing between whites and other race groups could lead to a "higher risk of conflict".

The chairman of the Economic Development Corporation, Dr Johan Adendorff, said R1 200 million a year would have to be invested in the national states just to maintain the current rate of development, which was already cause for concern.

Total investments in the national states to date by the private sector and development corporations was only R560 million, he said.

tion growth in black states.

The teacher-pupil ratio in primary schools was roughly 1-60. Commercial and technical training — the most essential for economic development — did not receive the necessary attention.

Professor Hercules Booysen, head of the Department of Constitutional and International Law at the University of South Africa, told the congress that power-sharing between whites and other groups in South Africa would fail because of ethnic differences.

He said: "We will have to forget about temporary solutions to the country's problems such as power-sharing, the watering down of apartheid and the economic upliftment of everyone."

Such measures would not guarantee white self-determination in the long term.

If whites lost political power — which is what politics in Africa was all about — they would lose their ability to determine their own future

Self-determination for all groups in their own geographic areas — including coloureds and Asians — was essential.

Threats facing white self-determination today were greater and more real than ever before.

Whites should not be so short-sighted as to give self-determination and the potential for personal freedom to black national states while they were left with an "unstable" state faced by possible conflict and the inevitable erosion of personal freedoms.

The Xhosas of Transkei or of Ciskei, or the Tswana of Bophuthatswana, enjoyed a greater degree of self-determination than, for example, the Afrikaner.

"The people in those areas have greater personal freedom than the Afrikaner in spite of many shortcomings in their areas," he said. — Sapa

(101) RDM 10/9/82

Experts predict bleak future for poor black homelands

By CHRIS FRIEMOND

A bleak economic future for the black national states with serious implications for the rest of South Africa was sketched yesterday by speakers at the bi-annual congress in Pretoria of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs.

Delegates also heard that political power sharing between whites and other race groups could lead to instability and a high risk of conflict.

The chairman of the Economic Development Corporation, Dr Johan Adendorff, said R1 200-million a year would have to be invested in the national states just to maintain the current rate of development, which was itself already cause for concern.

Total investments in the national states to date by the private sector and development corporations was only R560-million, he said.

A member of the EDC, Dr Paul Hoogendyk, said education was not keeping pace with the rapid population growth in black states.

The teacher/pupil ratio in primary schools was roughly 1/60. Commercial and technical training — the most essential for economic development — did not receive the necessary attention.

However, even with the greatest possible degree of development it could not be hoped to create jobs for all unskilled workers.

Professor Hercules Booysen, head of the Department of Constitutional and International Law at the University of South Africa, told the congress that power sharing between whites and other groups in South Africa would fail because of considerable ethnic differences.

If whites lost political power — which was what politics in Africa was all about — they would lose their ability to determine their own future, and the potential for conflict would increase, he said.

'New approach' to homelands consolidation

ARGUS 14/9/82

101

Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night indirectly confirmed that the Government would take a new approach to consolidating the homelands.

Mr Botha told a National Party meeting that the Government had decided that the consolidation programme had to be completed in at least four years, if not sooner — if the economy permitted.

He warned that many sacrifices would have to be made because of this decision and he believed the Government could rely on the support of every responsible citizen.

He did not, however, spell out how the Government intended to achieve this target by the end of 1986.

IMPOSSIBLE

Many Government spokesman, including Mr Hennie van der Walt, the Deputy Minister of Development primarily responsible for consolidation, have said that traditional consolidation by the purchase of land was impossible. The financial cost would be prohibitive and the country would not be able to afford it.

There have been numerous suggestions that future consolidation would be based merely on drawing lines without buying property, as well as the development of joint co-operation areas where the homeland authorities and the South African Government could administer facilities.

However, the Government has given the assurance that no one would be forced to live in a black area and would be entitled to ask to be bought out.

DISLIKED

Consolidation, a cornerstone of National Party policy, has for years been one of the most controversial and disliked aspects of separate development.

Even Nationalists supporting the policy have objected when their farms have been bought for consolidation into the homelands.

The Government has already transferred one "white" town — Mafikeng — to a homeland and unsucessfully tried to do the same with King William's Town.

(News by Bruce Cameron, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria).

GST rise on cards to fund homeland plan

15/9/82 Star (101)

Political Staff

Land to be given to the homelands will cost at least R1 000 million over the next four years and the amount could be raised by once again increasing GST.

This is one implication of the Monday announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Government has set a target date four years hence to complete the consolidation of the homelands.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the purchase of land for consolidation of the independent states and the national states would be R1 000 million.

The Treasury was at present investigating ways of raising the money.

Although Dr Koornhof would not comment, it is understood a further temporary increase in GST is one method being considered.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, said the R1 000 million would only cover the purchase of land and would not pay for removals or the development of infra-structure.

The amount was considerably lower than the R6 000 million estimated in 1979 to be necessary to implement the 1975 consolidation proposals.

Although Mr van der Walt would not elaborate on his remark that the accent was now on development and not consolidation, it is clear the Government has finally decided to break away from the traditional consolidation programme of buying land and handing it over to the homelands.

Mr van der Walt said there would be fewer people removed than the one million scheduled for removal in terms of earlier consolidation proposals.

NO FIGURES

But he could not give any figures of planned removals and the costs of developing infrastructure and effecting removals until the Cabinet had finalised the recommendations made by the Commission for Co-Operation, he said.

Mr van der Walt considered it possible the Government would announce the consolidation proposals in early November before the planned summit conference with the independent states, announced last month by Mr P W Botha.

● See Page 17.

R1 000-m for homelands to be raised by GST rise?

ARGUS 15/9/82 (101)

POLITICAL STAFF

PRETORIA. — Land to be given to the homelands will cost R1 000-m in the next four years — and the money could be raised by another increase in general sales tax.

This is one of the implications of the announcement of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Goverment has a four-year target date to complete homelands consolidation.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the purchase of land for consolidation of the independent states and the national states would be R1 000 million.

INVESTIGATION

The Treasury was now investigating how the money could be raised.

Although Dr Koornhof would not comment further, it is understood another temporary increase in GST is one of the methods being considered.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, said that the R1 000-m would cover only the purchase of land and would not pay for removals, development or infrastructure.

LOWER

The amount, however, was considerably lower than the R6 000-m it had been estimated it would cost to implement the 1975 consolidation proposals.

It is clear that the Government has finally decided to break away from traditional consolidation of buying out land and handing it over to the homelands.

Mr van der Walt said there would also be considerably fewer people removed than the original figure of about one million in terms of the 1974 consolidation proposals.

He said it was possible the Government could announce the consolidation proposals in early November before the planned summit conference with the independent states.

(Report by Bruce Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban).

SA backtracks on handover of land to blacks

(101) S. Express 19/9/82

CASH AND FARMER BACKLASH HAS CHANGED NAT PLANS

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

AT LEAST 15 000 square kilometres once marked for the homelands and the national states will stay in white hands.

This is because the Government has back-tracked in its approach to consolidation in the face of growing Right-wing agitation over the policy of paying millions of rands for white land and giving it to the homelands

One of the homeland leaders, Dr Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of Lebowa, expressed shock at the shift in policy and warned the South African Government to accept the consequences

The Government is working on a plan to keep whites on farms adjoining national states, on the same basis as those on international boundaries

A R240-million rescue operation was launched 2½ years ago to prevent the depopulation of farms in border areas

The new policy — in terms of which white-owned land will not be handed over to the homelands — is certain to cause a fresh uproar among leaders of the black states, who have consistently claimed even more land than that earmarked by earlier consolidation plans

Dr Phatudi told the Sunday Express "I don't believe the Government is serious They are only doing this to stave off the assault from the Conservative Party

"If they are serious I hope they are prepared to take the consequences This will in no way stop the avalanche from outside our borders and will only increase tensions within the country"

Dr Phatudi added that he had not been told the details of the latest consolidation proposals "Last time I made inquiries, I was told that I must 'await events'"

Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, and former chairman of the Central Consolidation Commission, confirmed that less land was to be bought for consolidation than had "at one time been intended" But he refused to elaborate, saying the Cabinet still had to approve the final proposals

A new more liberal approach to the Government's land consolidation programme was signalled by the Prime Minister in August 1979 when he said he did not consider the 1936 Land Act a 'holy cow', implying that additional land over and above the 1.5 million ha could be made available

Moreover during the 1980 No Confidence debate in Parliament Mr van der Walt — who had recently been made chairman of the Central Consolidation Commission — said that geographic consolidation would require the addition of another 3 million ha of land to the homelands at an estimated cost of R6 000-million over the next 10 years

This was 1,5m ha over and above the 1,5m ha the Government had already agreed to hand over when it accepted the 1975 land consolidation proposals

Although the Prime Minister, in his opening address to the National Party's Transvaal congress in Pretoria this week said that 'preference would be given to the 1975 land consolidation proposals", implying that the Government intended sticking to 1.5-million ha to be added to the black states, he did not speak of a further 1.5-million ha earmarked for those states, but which have now been withdrawn

The final deathblow to meaningful consolidation came at the NP congress in speeches by the Prime Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agriculture

Dr Koornhof told the congress that consolidation would be completed in four years at a cost of R1 000-million

It is clear the Government is attempting to dump its controversial consolidation programme in a last-ditch attempt to stave off the growing inroads made on the National Party by the Conservatives

Moreover, the final consolidation is being rushed through to finality within the next four years because it has hung like an albatross around the neck of successive Prime Ministers ever since the days of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd — becoming more expensive by the hour and causing serious damage to the unity of the NP

The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party are known to have drawn substantial political support from farmers who are threatened with being bought [illegible] consolidation

The farmers complain that pur[illegible] offered are no longer high enough to enable them to buy farms in other [illegible] areas that farms which [illegible] bought and added [illegible] states and homelands [illegible] become unprofitable

That the finalisation of consolidation is part of the new constitutional system is clear from Nationalist statements

The Prime Minister has frequently said that while [illegible] land [illegible] ans are catered for in the proposals now being put to National Party congresses blacks will be provided for in a different system of their own

The problems of consolidation have kept Right-wing political parties and homeland leaders in turmoil ever since the first consolidation proposals were adopted by Parliament in 1975

Although consolidation plans drawn up by the commission have not been made public, it is known that its approach was fairly radical since it envisaged buying up land between the scattered parts of individual homelands to transform them into viable economic units

● Dr Koornhof
... 'It will take four years'.

● Dr Phatudi
shock at policy change

● Mr H van der Walt
less than intended

The homelands and your tax payments

(101) Mercury 21/9/82

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—The consolidation of the independent States and national States will cost a large section of the country's 2 200 000 taxpayers R500 or more each during the next four years according to Pretoria sources.

At the National Party's Transvaal congress last week the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the total cost of the project, which the Prime Minister said would be completed within the next four years, was estimated at R1 000 million.

The Treasury was at present investigating ways of raising the funds, Dr Koornhof said.

It has also been suggested that another hike in GST to provide the necessary finance is a possibility. Every 1 percent increase raises another R600 million.

So on that basis a 2 percent GST rise would be necessary to foot the bill.

However, the PFP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, warned that if any effort were made to raise GST to pay for the implementation of a Nationalist ideological plan, there would be a public outcry.

There were plenty of other more urgent priorities on the Government agenda demanding funds.

Among those which should take precedence over consolidation were: the Governments commitment to equal education for all; easing the acute housing shortage which was worsening by the month, and which would cost millions even to alleviate the backlog which the Government had allowed to develop; the drastic need to create jobs for the country's rising numbers of unemployed; and the provision of extended social services.

Mr Schwarz added if consolidation was an imperative then the funds should be raised by issuing Government bonds.

Bread price rise under fire

Labour Reporter

DURBAN opposition to the proposed rise in the bread price and the recent GST increase is rising with the adoption at the weekend of a resolution drawn up by trade unionists, community organisations and student leaders condemning both moves.

The resolution condemned the Government for 'aiming to starve the black people of this country'.

It was drawn up at a meeting in Durban attended by more than 210 members of the S A Allied Workers' Union, the National Federation of Workers, the African Workers Association, the Release Mandela Committee, Democratic Lawyers Association, the Azanian Students Organisation and the Congress of S A Students.

The resolution also condemned the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Persons Bill.

A committee representing the various organisations was formed at the meeting in a bid to persuade the Government not to go ahead with the proposed bread price rise and to drop the draft Bill.

Consolidation: cost R1 000m

(10) Rdm 21/9/82

Pretoria Bureau

THE CONSOLIDATION of the independent and national states will cost a large section of the country's 2.2-m taxpayers R500 or more each during the next four years according to Pretoria sources

At the National Party's Transvaal congress last week the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the total cost of the project which the Prime Minister said would be completed within the next four years was estimated at R1 000-m

The Treasury was at present investigating ways of raising the funds, Dr Koornhof said.

It has also been suggested that another increase in GST to provide the necessary finance is a possibility. Every 1% increase raises another R600-m for state coffers so on that basis a 2% GST rise would be necessary to foot the bill

However the PFP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said if GST were raised to pay for the implementation of a National Party ideological plan, there would be a public outcry There were other more urgent priorities on the Government's agenda demanding funds

Mr Schwarz added if consolidation was an imperative on the Government's programme then the necessary funds should be raised by issuing Government Bonds

Hang-glider pilot killed

A HANG-GLIDER pilot was killed when he crashed into a mountain yesterday

The glider, Mr Tony Bridge of Casa Mia flats, Verwoerdburg was killed in the Pretoria/Krugersdorp area

Police said Mr Bridge took off from the mountain at noon yesterday He apparently did not gain enough speed to keep airborne and his glider crashed on the mountain

Police are investigating the accident — Sapa

Parks give positive contribution to cities

MARITZBURG — Cities with well designed, maintained and landscaped parks have lower rates of delinquency and vandalism than those without them the Institute of Parks and Recreation congress heard in the Maritzburg City Hall yesterday.

Dr Michael Avishai, lecturer in the Department of Agriculture at the Hebrew university, Rehovot, in Israel, told the congress that parks and recreation were no longer only for the rich

Recreation was now synonymous with well being and high standards of living and was expected by all, he said

Dr Avishai said parks contributed directly to the economy, through increasing property values, new employment and sources of revenue, and making the area attractive

The second contribution was to the social life of the community by improving the spirit of the neighbourhood, preventing crime and creating opportunities for political expression while the third was to the health both physical and psychological, and education of the community

There were limitations, he said, and these were a lack of scientific data and 'antiquated design policies and planning techniques' — Sapa

protesters who filled the street in front of Israeli Prime Minister Mr Menachem Begin's resi-

D. Dispatch 22/9/82

Conference to study credit finance for developing states

101

BY TOM LOUW
Business Editor

EAST LONDON — The whole question of the provision of credit finance to developing states and homelands comes under scrutiny in the national conference of the Institute of Credit Management in Southern Africa, to be held in East London from October 10 to 13.

The keynote for the conference will be given by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr E. vd M. Louw. He will define the Government viewpoint on continued reciprocity of finance on credit with developing states, and provision of credit facilities to homelands.

Among other high points in the papers and discussions which are to follow is an address by Mr J. J. Bouwer, managing director of the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation. He will discuss the risks of selling on credit to the export and domestic markets in terms of the developing nations, how the domestic market is bearing up under the strain of tight money, and the kind of protection available on medium and long-term credit on capital goods sold.

The second keynote address will be given by the final speaker, Dr Chris van Wyk, joint managing director of the Trust Bank. His subject will be economics and projections for the 80s in terms of credit and extending further credit to the developing states. This is to be followed by a panel discussion on the principle of granting credit to the developing states, led by Mr Ron Schurink of the SABC economic news staff.

In between, the conference will hear Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, speaking on economic development in the Transkei and what effect, if any, restricted credit to Transkei has on its economy, and steps being taken to rectify this.

The use of credit in general will also be considered. Then Mr Casey B. Joosse, chief executive of Da Gama Textiles will give a paper with the heading "Development of credit in Southern Africa in the 1980s — a marketing tool or a hindrance?" The managing director of Edgars, Mr Adrian Bellamy, will discuss consumer credit and possible development in the 80s.

Of special interest will be the views of Mr Michael Mohlohlo, manager of accounting services and financial affairs of NAFCOC, the federation of African chambers of commerce. His theme is the development of better understanding between the large South African business houses and the emerging small business man in terms of credit purchases.

MR CASEY B. JOOSSE . . . marketing tool or a hindrance.

The conference programme opens with a braai on the Sunday evening (October 10) and there will be three full days of papers and discussion, punctuated by a banquet on the Monday evening, a barn dance on the Tuesday evening and a farewell drink and smorgasbord on the Wednesday evening (October 13).

(3) Journal (101) D. Dispatch 23/9/82

SAAU to hold talks with Ciskei, Transkei

PRETORIA — The South African Agricultural Union is to hold talks with the governments of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana next month with the object of improving agricultural organisation in the four states, the President of the Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, said here.

He said that South Africa, as an agricultural export country, possessed considerable expertise to help other countries.

Among the topics to be discussed will be the establishment of co-operatives for the marketing of produce.

Mr Wilkens said that, through co-operation, production could be better co-ordinated to the benefit of the whole of South Africa.

This accorded with the policy of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers to assist developing countries, he added. — SAPA.

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NAFCOC PRESIDENT: Mr Sam Motsuenyane.

Nafcoc plans to aid homelands

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has decided to co-operate with "homeland" leaders in a bid to develop "all black areas in and outside the Republic of South Africa".

This bombshell announcement was made by Nafcoc's president Mr Sam Motsuenyane, at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday

In another shock announcement, Mr Motsuenyane issued a tough warning to Indian traders who ignored invitations to join the organisation while their business survived on black support

The announcements form part of several resolutions taken by the Nafcoc summit meeting held in a city hotel this week

Mr Motsuenyane said co-operation with the "homeland" governments could not be seen as acceptance of "the system" His organisation was concerned about the welfare of the Government's subjects, and to help develop them their leaders could not be ignored

"The organisation is critical of separate development, but I believe when the chips are down you can't disregard homeland leaders and still work with the people in their area Our target is to reach these people to see that their standard of living is upgraded, and that has nothing to do with recognition of the system" Mr Motsuenyane said

Indians and coloureds were still being invited to join Nafcoc, he said

Nafcoc also resolved to resort to boycott only after other methods of negotiation and persuasion had failed

"Before undertaking to boycott, the national body must be informed We believe that the most effective results can come about when the whole movement sticks together, rather than if it is done by units," he said

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Staff role for CED

(101) FM 21/9/82

The long-awaited Development Bank could be staffed by key people from the Corporation for Economic Development (CED), the organisation which is currently providing aid largely to the independent states.

No final decision has yet been taken by Cabinet, but Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof this week said an announcement (probably by the Prime Minister) about the formation of the bank could be expected soon.

Koornhof said a development bank would promote regional development and prosperity. It would be formed in co-operation with the private sector and independent black governments, he added in a speech in Cape Town.

A source close to the project said the idea of using existing institutions such as the CED as a base for the bank is one option which is being examined. However, other informed sources suggested that it would make sense for the CED itself to be the nucleus of the bank.

The trouble with this suggestion is that the new bank might be regarded as just the CED under another name and government is anxious to see it develop as a multinational body. At the weekend Finance Minister Owen Horwood indicated he was hopeful that overseas funds might be attracted to the bank.

If the CED were to be absorbed by the new institution, it would have to be with the consent of the independent states. This would involve a period of consultation.

Prime Minister P W Botha recently said he would like to raise the matter of the Development Bank at the summit meeting with leaders of the national states in November. This means the Cabinet will have to decide very soon on the structure of the bank.

The key advantage of using the CED, whose chairman is Johan Adendorff, is its existing personnel. They have the experience and expertise in administering and promoting industrial and farming projects in the black homelands.

In the past four years it has established 40 factories/year in the black states and been involved in cumulative capital investment of R560m. It has also helped in the creation of 36 000 jobs.

The Development Bank is a key element in the government's policy of promoting the constellation of independent states. It was first mooted over two years ago. Since then a series of committees have discussed the proposal.

The main difficulties surround the funding of the bank and the way in which it would be controlled. A delicate balance of control between Pretoria, the black states and private enterprise has to be struck.

The CED itself is wholly-owned by the SA Development Trust, which in turn is part of the Department of Co-operation and Development. The new bank could not, for international purposes, be seen as part of that government department, but there are few staff outside the CED with the necessary expertise to make the bank work.

Concern over law and order on Ciskei border

101

E. Post 25/9/82

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Concern about the state of law and order on the borders of Ciskei were expressed today by the MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers.

He was speaking after a tour of inspection with the MPC for King William's Town, Mr Ray Radue, and the Deputy Director of Lands Mr H Pienaar

He said the tour had shown there were areas in need of speedy consolidation in Ciskei

There was also a need to maintain security of people and property during the consolidation process

"It is quite clear that woefully inadequate steps have been taken to maintain law and order in the rural areas affected by consolidation," he said

"A lack of foresight had resulted in an abnormal situation caused by consolidation not being met by the use of exceptional methods and measures to maintain stability in the area

"Stock slaughtering, stock theft and break-ins are rife. Illegal grazing of stock and the theft of fences and vegetables are commonplace."

Mr Rogers said there was confusion about which areas were under the authority of Ciskei and which were administered by South Africa

"This and the lack of manpower in the police is extending the patience of landowners to the limit," he said

"Many feel that the police are soft pedalling on across-the-border incidents and are afraid to take stern action owing to the sensitive and delicate balance that exists

"This leaves border landowners feeling distinctly abandoned

"Assertions that co-operation between Ciskei and the South African Police is excellent might be true at top level but it is not being felt at the ground"

CONSOLIDATION

Grand and secret

FM 1/10/82 (101)

News that government proposes to press ahead with the consolidation of the homelands will not be well received by the tens of thousands of blacks who face resettlement in the national states. Government is however unlikely to be deterred.

The PM has said that he would like to see consolidation completed in four years, even if the costs of the exercise run as high as the projected R1 billion. According to the Black Sash 2m people have been forcibly moved, in concert with consolidation, since 1960. Estimates of the number still to be resettled are as high as a further 1m.

The Natal/KwaZulu region has suffered particularly heavily. For example of the 350 "black spots" which have been identified in SA, 250 were in Natal. Systematic removals have cleared about 100 of these and thousands are under imminent threat of removal.

Little is known of government's final consolidation proposals. These are still being studied by the Cabinet and have not yet been made public. However, Black Sash researchers estimate that if government sticks to its 1975 proposals which envisage KwaZulu in 48 pieces consolidated into a 10-piece homeland, some 300 000 people would have to be moved. If the 200 000-odd blacks living in the threatened "black spots" are added the figure approaches half a million.

Cheryl Walker, director of the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), believes that this is precisely where government's planning will hit problems. The sheer logistics of moving 500 000 people, coupled with the costs of compensation and land acquisition would be enough to weaken the strongest resolve to see consolidation completed. Further she says government quite clearly underestimates the degree of resistance it is likely to meet.

Opposition to removals is growing and a number of affected communities have stated quite clearly that they are not going to be moved. Hence government's removal plans could be accompanied by strong protests including legal action.

Says Walker: "The consolidation plans are very grandiose, but the timetable that has been set is unrealistic, especially bearing in mind the degree of resistance government is likely to encounter. They would need a total onslaught to achieve it."

Sash national president Sheena Duncan is concerned that a "total onslaught" might be just what government has in mind. She says it is very difficult to acquire any accurate information about consolidation because of the secrecy provisions shrouding the work of the Commission for Co-operation and Development. "What worries me is that the intention is to remove the whole question of homeland consolidation from political debate. Once the plans are completed they will be presented as a *fait accompli*."

The proposed excision of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane, says Duncan, underscores another alarming trend. Government, she believes, could be using ethnic consolidation (giving independent states sovereignty over a community with whom they share a cultural identity) as an additional weapon in the consolidation arsenal. "If so, it is possible that Qwa Qwa could be ceded to Lesotho and parts of KwaZulu in southern Natal to the Transkei," she argues.

According to Duncan, there has been much speculation to support this view. More ominously, she notes that consolidation committee chairman Hennie van der Walt recently said that there had been a change in emphasis from land consolidation to "people consolidation." If a new consolidation strategy is being pursued, Duncan feels it is possible that government will not make any additional land adjustments beyond the 1936 proposals.

Meanwhile the removal policy is continuing. Areas where removals are imminent include Bilanyoni, Driefontein, Reserve 4 and Sodwana Bay in Natal, Daggafontein and Driefontein in the eastern Transvaal, Bophuthatswana and the eastern Cape corridor.

THE HOMELANDS (101)

Structural tensions

FM 8/10/82

In November government will meet with the four independent homelands to discuss a confederal package. But a leading academic has warned that constitutional differences could become major stumbling blocks to any such plan.

Marinus Wiechers, Professor of Constitutional Law at Unisa, says now that PM P W Botha's new constitutional plan for whites, coloureds and Indians has been revealed, confederation is the only thing in store for black political expectations. The credibility of homeland governments in the eyes of blacks will be dependent on their stand in negotiations.

"The SA government has emancipated these states, but by doing this it has created independent partners who are going to insist on more rights in a confederation than are presently being recognised. This could create tensions and SA will have to cope," says Wiechers.

He points out that the constitutions of Transkei and Venda are substantially similar to SA's. In the case of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, however, there are significant differences — especially in the realm of human rights.

SA does not have an enforceable code of human rights, while both Bophuthatswana and Ciskei have adopted a Declaration of Fundamental Rights (DFR) in their constitutions. These are "tremendous innovations," says Wiechers. He has special praise for the Bophuthatswana declaration which is based on the European Convention of Human Rights and contains full judicial review for all Acts of the National Assembly

Some constitutional issues which could prove tricky are:

☐ The independent homelands do not have Mixed Marriages or Immorality Acts on their statute books. Will they accept confederation if these laws are retained in SA?

☐ Families. Ciskei's DFR states: "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit and is entitled to protection by society and the State." Bophuthatswana's DFR states: "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life." Surely migrant labour and the strains it produces clash with these provisions?

☐ Security laws. A case with major human rights implications for SA is one which was heard earlier this year by the SA Appeal Court. It took the historic decision to uphold Wilfred Marwane's appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act on the grounds that the Act is inconsistent with Bophuthatswana's DFR. Even though the Terrorism Act has been repealed, many of its provisions are contained in the new Internal Security Act. Wiechers says the Appeal Court judgment is equally applicable to it in a moral, though not legally enforceable, sense.

☐ Resettlement. Between 1960 and 1980 at least 2m people were resettled by the SA government. "If you want to stabilise the region, the one thing you don't do is dump people back in the homelands. Resettlement goes against mutual trust which is the cornerstone of any confederation," says Wiechers.

Confederal negotiations

An Act which will have to be seriously considered in condeferal negotiations as a mechanism for future co-operation is the Designated Neighbouring States Act, which deals with the movement of people across borders. In its terms any agreement on such matters entered into between SA and a neighbouring state must become incorporated into SA law. It must also override any other laws. This would obviously affect all laws dealing with contract work, labour law and influx control.

The problem is that SA has not yet proclaimed any of the independent homelands as neighbouring states. This has affected Bophuthatswana's pre-independence agreement which contained specific rights for Tswanas in SA. These included 14-day visiting rights and free movement for Tswanas in the Republic for 14 days. "These have not come into being because Bophuthatswana has not been declared a neighbouring state," says Wiechers. "This casts doubts on the SA government's seriousness about incorporating these unilateral or multilateral agreements into their system.

"The simple question is whether states in the confederation will be given the opportunity to have a say in proposed legislation like the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. If not, it will make a mockery of confederation," says Wiechers.

Any confederal agreement would also have to incorporate SA's new decentralisation plan. The plan is based on the creation of eight development regions which cross borders and include the homelands. "Are the independent homelands going to be meek and mild or will they push for more?" asks Wiechers.

Other problems which will obstruct confederation are:

☐ Transkei has said it will not participate in the talks if Ciskei also takes part. Transkei has long lobbied for Ciskei to be incorporated into it;

☐ The independent homelands are not likely to think kindly of the idea of the non-independent homelands participating in a confederation without first going through the independence process; and

☐ There is also the problem of the proposed Development Bank which is due to be set up to facilitate government's new decentralisation plan. Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has rejected involvement in the bank on the grounds that it would mean recognition of the independent states.

RDM 11/10/82

US may ease up on SA's black regions

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE American Embassy has lifted its quarantine on South Africa's "independent homelands" and its officials are now visiting these territories to assess the situation there.

But, an embassy spokesman stressed, visits to the internationally-shunned "independent national states" did not mean that the US was poised to recognise them.

Last week a political officer of the US Embassy, Mr Keith McCormick, spend a few days in Bophuthatswana, which is officially out-of-bounds to most Western diplomats. He was in a diplomatically registered vehicle and made no attempt to disguise his identity.

Commenting on Mr McCormick's presence, an embassy spokesman said: "We do not recognise the independent homelands and we therefore do not recognise the boundaries which separate them from South Africa. The territory is still part of South Africa."

It was explained, however, that the decision to disregard the boundaries between South Africa and the "independent homelands" represented a change in policy from that adopted by the US when Transkei emerged as the first "state" to accept independence from Pretoria six years ago.

By totally ignoring these territories the US — and all Western embassies with it — prevented themselves from making a first-hand assessment of what was taking place there.

The embassy spokesman gave this as a prime reason for the switch in US policy, while at the same time emphasising it did not imply, and should not be interpreted to imply, that the US was about to give legal recognition to the independent homelands.

Mr McCormick has already visited Venda and Bophuthatswana and is planning a visit to Transkei and Ciskei.

The US embassy is understood to be especially interested in human rights in the "independent homelands" and Mr McCormick's visit to Bophuthatswana was in part a result of the Marwane case.

Wilfred Marwane was convicted under South Africa's Terrorism Act in Bophuthatswana and was sent to prison, but his appeal was upheld by an Appeal Court in May on the grounds that the Terorism Act violated the Declaration of Rights in Bophuthatswana's constitution.

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US not the first in black states

RDM 12/10/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

The United States Embassy decision to send officers to independent homelands to assess the position at first hand has to some extent been pre-empted by the French and West German Embassies.

The British Embassy, however, still maintains a strict policy of keeping right away from the homelands.

All four embassies were adamant yesterday that refusal to recognise the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei remained a fundamental part of their policy.

Mr J F Bazin, of the French Embassy, said French policy rested on three principles:

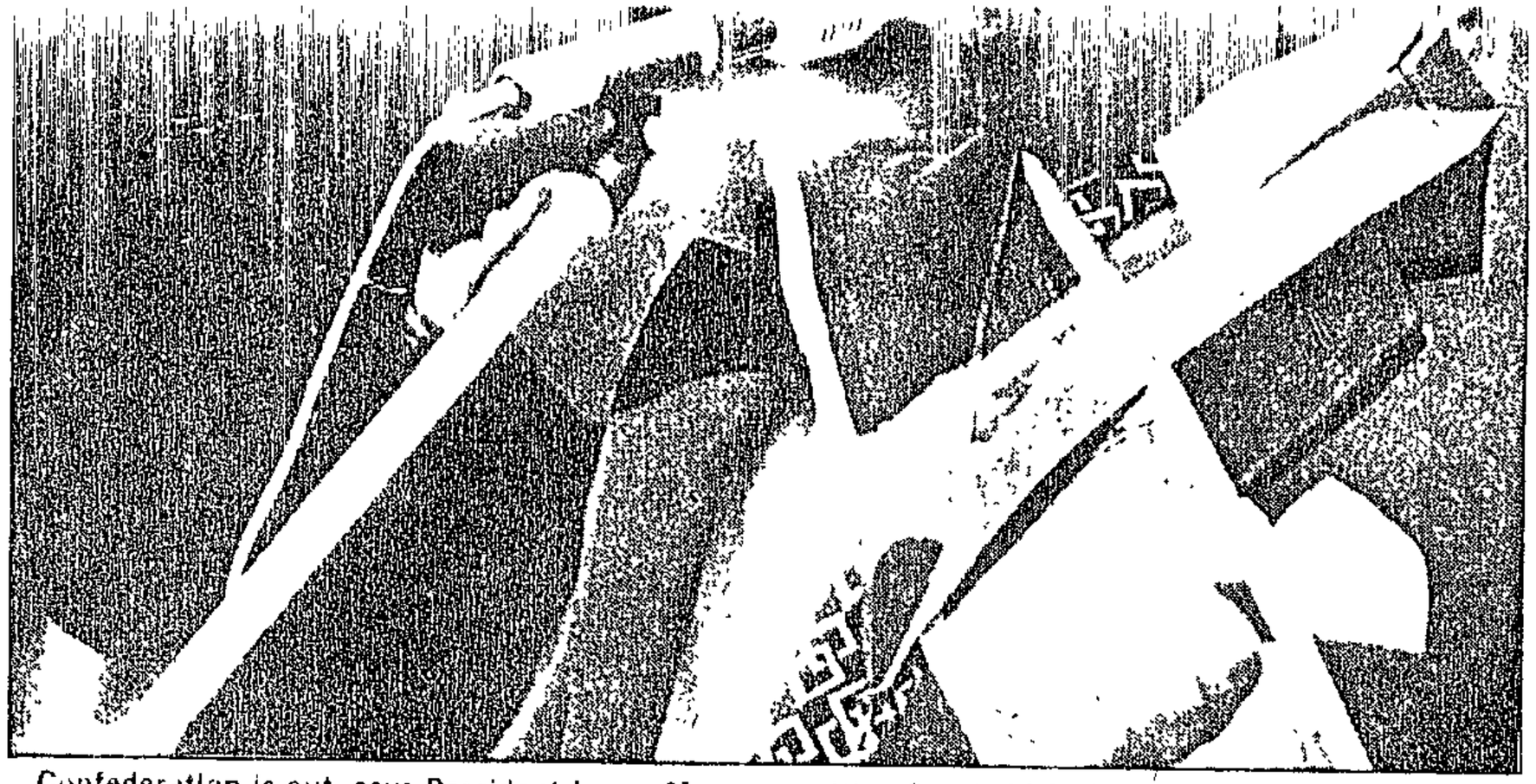
- The French Government did not recognise the "so-called independence" of those homelands which had accepted Pretoria's offer of independence;
- The French Embassy was accredited to South Africa and considered its diplomatic competence to extend to the whole of South Africa, including the so-called independent homelands;
- Embassy and consular officials were thus not totally prohibited from visiting the homelands.

Mr Bazin added: "We don't prevent members of the embassy from travelling to the homelands to get information, but we don't want them to go too often. That might be interpreted as recognition."

A West German Embassy spokesman said officials visited the homelands "whenever there is a need".

Asked whether his embassy sent officials on fact-finding or investigative missions, he said if officials had to go to, or pass through, the homelands in connection with their duties to German nationals, they would use the occasion to learn what they could.

A spokesman for the British Embassy said of the homelands: "We do not visit them. We do not have anything to do with them."



Confederation is out, says President Lucas Mangope, citing South Africa's race discrimination and a personal fear that Bophuthatswana may be forced into unification with Botswana as his reasons.

Why Mangope would reject a confederation

101

RDM 14/10/82

... cal leverage it would gain in a confederation to force Bophuthatswana into unification with Botswana, along the lines of its consignment of KaNgwane to Swaziland

"I have been told South Africa will be explaining its concept of confederation," President Mangope says of the November 11 summit between Mr Botha and "homeland" leaders who have accepted Pretoria's offer of independence

"I don't shout about it, but I am a great believer in human rights and, therefore, I utterly reject race discrimination" President Mangope adds

"If we are to have anything approaching political co-operation or union we must ensure that discrimination is totally eliminated and that our policies - particularly our racial policies - are similar

"I would therefore find it difficult to join a confederation where that is not the case

This fundamental objection aside, President Mangope believes it would be better to concentrate on economic co-operation within the region and to allow closer political links to grow gradually from an economic sub-base

"We should take the example of the European Economic Community The European Parliament only came into being long after economic co-operation confederation should be determined by economic co-operation and as I see it it will take a long time."

President Mangope gives a similarly cool reception to another idea which Mr Botha's constitutional advisors have considered at various times, one which has been bandied about as the "solution" to the problem of providing presentation for blacks living in South Africa in the envisaged confederation

The idea is to create constituencies in South Africa which will elect representatives to national assemblies in the independent national states Thus the theory goes since the national states will be represented in the over arching confederal body or "Council of States" as it has been called blacks in South Africa will be indirectly represented by the national states in the confederation

The idea of South African based constituencies is a logical extension of the ideological assumption that the political aspirations of blacks in South Africa should be channelled into separate political institutions in the "homelands"

At present blacks in white-designated South Africa are assigned to constituencies in their "homelands", although polling booths are made available in townships in South Africa

The concept of South African-based constituencies was first mooted by Transkei in the 1960s. It was, however, rejected by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha

It has since been revitalised as an answer to the constitutional problem of how to give urban blacks representation in the confederation without stirring too many white fears and giving the white Rightwing an ideological cudgel with which to batter reformists

President Mangope says of the idea "I haven't had an opportunity to discuss the concept in depth with anybody who really knows about it, but doesn't it go back to the basic question of giving urban blacks rights where they are?"

He then makes Bophuthatswana's position quite clear blacks should be given and should exercise rights in the geographical area in which they live and should not be linked against their will to their purported homelands

... in spite of the declared opposition of the KaNgwane and KwaZulu Legislative Assemblies "totally unacceptable".

He adds. "They should have been free to decide whether they wished to accept or not They should have been the determining factor ... If people want to come together, it should be of their own free choice. Nobody should decide for them".

Bophuthatswana, which opted for independence nearly five years ago, is vulnerable to direct political coercion from Pretoria to amalgamate with Botswana — and that, President Mangope believes, vindicates Bophuthatswana's controversial decision to accept independence.

On the prospects of a federal linke between Bophuthatswana and Botswana, whose peoples share a common language and history and who are united by ties of kinship, President Mangope says "It is a very difficult matter"

He explains "There is a numerical disparity between our population and the population of Botswana There are almost three times as many people here as there are in Botswana It could be a problem, not so much for us as for them"

He characterises relations between Bophuthatswana and Botswana as "very cordial", adding that Bophuthatswana's takeover of control of the Ramathlabama border post on the frontier with Botswana was accomplished without friction

But of eventual re-unification of the Batswana people, who were split by a border drawn by white men, he says. "I don't see it happening in my life time.

"I would never initiate any move toward that I would rather see us live as neighbours in peace Amalgamation would raise problems which I would not like to add to my present problems"

Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE talks to President Lucas Mangope on next month's summit meeting between the Prime Minister and leaders from the four nominally sovereign polities of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

WHEN the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets leaders of the "independent national states" in Pretoria next month he is certain to canvass the idea of forging a confederation between South Africa and these internationally shunned territories

But Mr Botha will find President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has grave reservations about joining a confederation, even though confederal ties are the loosest political ties possible between two or more states.

President Mangope's opposition is motivated by several considerations, but two stand out.

- The incongruity of confederation between Bophuthatswana as a polity committed to the abolition of all forms of race discrimination, and South Africa, which – even under a "reformist" Prime Minister – is dedicated to the preservation of racially separate schools and residential area and, of course, a Parliament devoid of blacks
- Fears that Pretoria might at a later date use the political leverage it would gain in a confederation to force Bophuthatswana into unification with Botswana, along the lines of its consignment of KaNgwane to Swaziland

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Confederation is out, says President Lucas Mangope, citing South Africa's race discrimination and a personal fear that Bophuthatswana may be forced into unification with Botswana as his reasons.

Why Mangope

"It is what we have advocated all along. We have said those who choose to remain South Africans should have the right to do so and should exercise their rights as citizens there"

Parts of Bophuthatswana adjoin Botswana in much the same way as parts of KaNgwane and KwaZulu are adjacent to the borders of Swaziland

President Mangope is thus clearly an interested spectator to Pretoria's contentious decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma in KwaZulu to Swaziland under its refurbished shibboleths of "consolidating peoples" and "bringing together those who belong together".

"My opinion is that the two authorities, KaNgwane and KwaZulu, should have been consulted immediately the idea was conceived," President Mangope says on the controversy. "They should have been consulted right through, not only by South Africa but also by Swaziland, which knows that they exist"

He labelled South Africa's decision to press ahead with the deal in spite of the declared opposition of the KaNgwane and KwaZulu Legislative Assemblies "totally unacceptable".

He adds "They should have been free to decide whether they wished to accept or not They should have been the determining factor .. If people want to come together, it should be of their own free choice. Nobody should decide for them".

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He explains. "There is a

17/10/82

Casino inquiry begins hearing

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE independent commission of inquiry into casino concessions in homelands and the role allegedly played in the KaNgwane negotiations by Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Land Affairs, began sitting at Nelspruit this week.

The chairman of the commission is Mr W G Schickerling, former Auditor-General, who was appointed by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, following allegations by members of the former KaNgwane Government that Mr van der Walt had been present last year when a group of businessmen applied for a concession to run a casino in that territory.

Witnesses

Two of the first witnesses at the commission hearing were the Rev S A Nkosi, former Executive Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance in the disbanded KaNgwane Government, and Mr Peter Bowen, former Director for Economic Affairs, Finance and Authority Affairs in KaNgwane.

Mr Bowen is now commissioner for Co-operation and Development at Nelspruit.

Mr Nkosi declined to comment on what he had told the commission, and Mr Bowen was not available for comment.

Pretoria sources this week said that they were unable to give a date when the commission's report would be handed to Dr Koornhof.

"It is far too early to say when they will complete their hearings as the commission has to look in to the whole question of casino concessions in the national states of BophuthaTswana, Venda and Transkei," I was told.

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moves to enter into a multilateral defence pact which could oblige members to come to one another's defence should the security of one be threatened either internally or externally. At the moment, only bilateral non-aggression pacts, signed soon after homeland independence, exist between SA and the TBVC states. Venda and Bophuthatswana have in the past pledged support for SA in its fight against insurgents. And, in an interview with *Business Week* earlier this year, Botha said "we intend carrying out this policy (defence non-aggression pacts) further ... as part of the whole idea of a confederation of states."

The purpose of the summit meeting, as Botha explained to the National Party's Bloemfontein congress at the end of July, "will be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged Confederation of Southern African States will be based and to such central issues as the Southern African Development Bank, Customs Union arrangement and other matters which are vital to the concept of multilateral co-operation in southern Africa."

Botha also said there had been substantial progress in promoting regional development "to achieve a more balanced distribution of wealth." He pointed to the setting up of the Small Business Development Corporation, its advisory council, and the launching of regional development and industrial decentralisation schemes. These aspects will be further spelled out.

Mangope ... is defence a part of confederation?

Seen another way, the confederation is "an attempt to join together what apartheid has put asunder," according to Rand Afrikaans University's Deon Geldenhuys.

But while there may be no difficulties to such a union on economic grounds, he suggests, hurdles may arise over the political and security aspects of confederation. Apparent constitutional incompatibilities, especially regarding human rights, have also been pointed out by Unisa law professor, Marinus Wiechers (*Current affairs* October 8)

How far Botha will therefore go on other than economic matters remains to be seen. Informed sources explain that a confederation goes beyond mere economic union. As a "voluntary association of sovereign states participating as political equals in well-defined areas of co-operation," a confederation does offer the potential to address itself to political issues such as citizenship, the question of passports and urban blacks, they maintain Yet it is difficult to see Pretoria allowing much leeway for renegotiating such central policy issues as forced resettlement and influx control.

Certainly, however, at his July 1980 "constellation" summit with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, Botha proposed "a new co-ordinated programme of action" involving "simultaneous advance on the four broad fronts of interstate political relations, economics, social affairs and security."

Moreover, the proposed confederation is seen as the second pivot of government's constitutional reform initiatives — the first

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HOMELANDS (101)

Summit theme

FM 5/2/82

Policy planners from the Prime Minister's Office recently called in on the governments of the "independent national states" Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) to explain Pretoria's ideas for taking the mooted confederation between them a stage further.

The visits were preparatory to next Thursday's summit meeting between TBVC heads and PM P W Botha, which will provide an indication of the success or otherwise of government's plans to resolve its black "problem."

It is virtually certain that Botha will unveil the planned Development Bank at the summit. Its final details were approved by the Cabinet last month. The bank will probably act as the main "carrot," if one were needed, for TBVC entry into a formal arrangement with SA. But Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope has expressed reservations in principle about joining a confederation with SA. Transkei's objection to the Ciskei's participation appears to have been smoothed over.

Another likely development could be being the proposed tricameral parliament to take in coloureds, Indians and, of course, whites.

For this reason, Botha may hint at how government intends to accommodate urban blacks politically.

Whether Botha will at this stage broach the question of dealing with the non-independent homelands remains to be seen. In the *Business Week* interview, Botha said, "We have in mind the idea of a confederation of self governing and independent states ... co operating ... on economic and other matters of common concern." He visualised permanent secretariats of the confederation to co-ordinate actions in fields such as transport, health and agriculture.

It is unlikely, however, that self-governing homelands will in the near future be even partially included in any formal confederation. KwaZulu, Lebowa and KaNgwane have, anyway, spurned confederation. They favour a federal solution as does the Ciskei. Historically, federation seems to be the inevitable result of confederal experiments. Germany and Switzerland are examples.

Significantly, the idea of a federation (including all SA blacks) was recently embraced by Transkei's PM, George Matanzima. This suggests the intriguing idea that the homelanders see "independence" as open-ended and as a means towards reconstructing a "post-apartheid SA," says Geldenhuys. For one thing, a SA federation could in theory enable the homelands to overcome the problem of international recognition, which is not the case with a confederation.

For the moment, however, "interstate political relations" could well take a back seat in favour of the relatively easier area of multilateral economic co-operation. Yet as Geldenhuys points out, without a firm political basis a confederation is unlikely to develop and efforts to strengthen political ties are therefore bound to follow.

New initiative for political participation

101

Star 10/1/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE Government has embarked on a major initiative to give more form to its proposals for black political participation through a constellation of states for homelands and increased status for urban black communities.

The initiative is designed to run parallel to the present constitutional debate involving whites, coloureds and Indians and is an attempt to deflect accusations that Government policy in regard to blacks is at a dead-end.

Tomorrow the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will meet the heads of the four independent homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — for further talks on the "constellation" idea.

It has also been made known that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, will be making an important policy statement about urbanisation soon.

Discussion at tomorrow's summit will focus on eco-

Increased status for urban blacks

nomic co-operation with the most important item being the South African Development Bank, which has until now been held up by red-tape difficulties and capital.

The more political aspects of the constellation — such as the creation of a confederation of states — are unlikely to enjoy much discussion tomorrow as there are still wide differences of opinion between participants on the confederation.

The idea of a "constellation" was first spelt out by the Prime Minister at the Business Leaders' Conference in 1979 and was intended to embrace South Africa, the locally independent homelands and neighbouring black states.

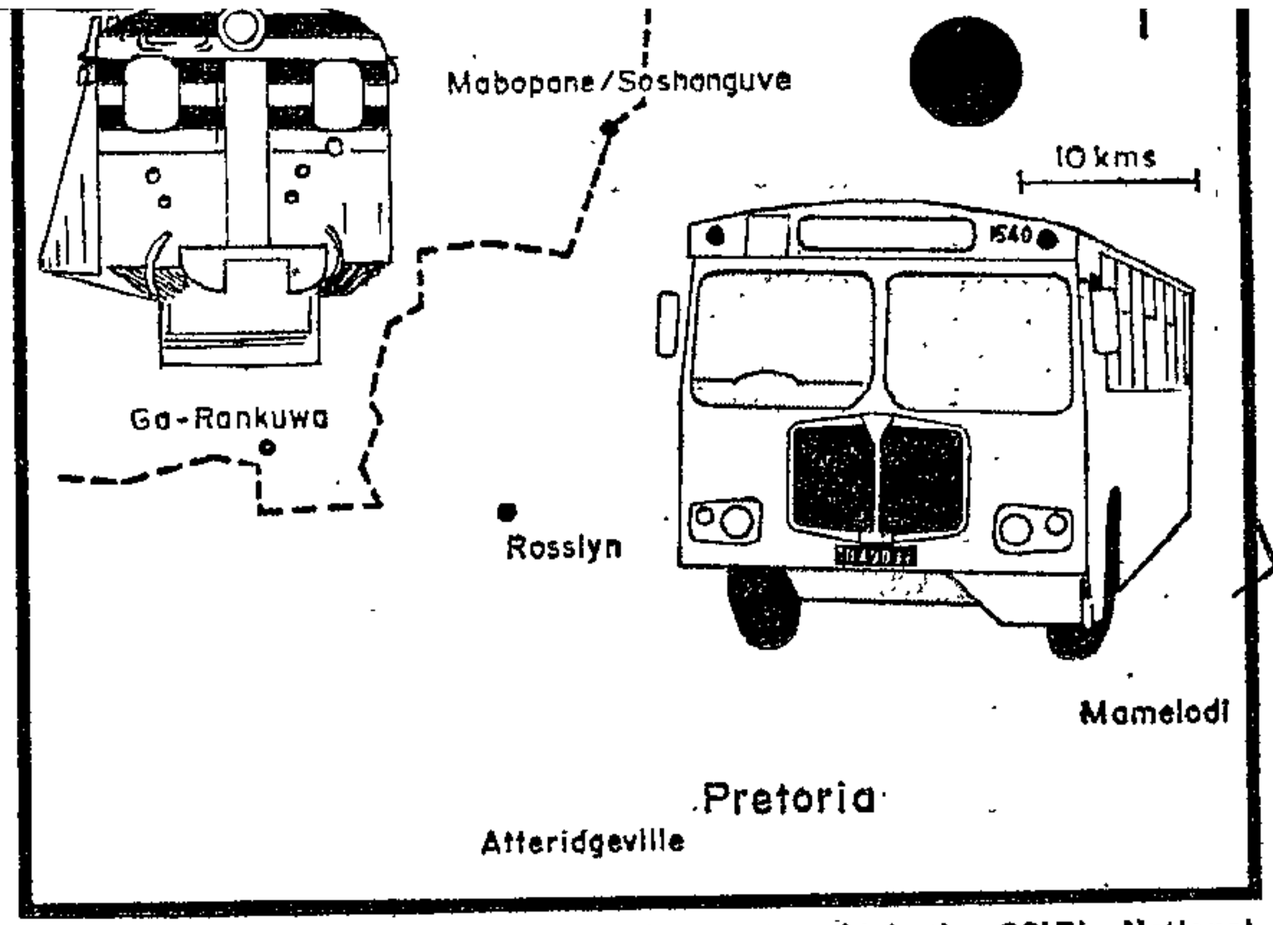
Little support has arisen for the idea from neighbouring black states, which have formed their own Southern African Development Association aimed at lessening economic ties with the white-ruled south.

Tomorrow's meeting was first announced by Mr Botha at the National Party's Federal Congress in July.

In Pretoria it is being made known that Dr Koornhof will make an important statement on the urban black communities in a week's time.

Details are not known, but it is expected he will spell out more clearly the Government's plans for tying the autonomous urban local authorities politically to the homelands — possibly through direct representation of urban communities in the homeland legislatures.

The suggestions are likely to be rejected by the urban black community who show little inclination to become associated with the homeland administrations.



This map shows the main residential area in which the CSIR's National Institute of Transport and Road Research conducted its survey.

The long day's ride in to work

Star 10/11/82

101

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

Most black commuters — particularly those who travel long distances to work from the homelands — are deeply dissatisfied with their transport services, a study has shown.

At a seminar at the CSIR in Pretoria yesterday, the National Institute for Transport and Road Research revealed that the four most unsatisfactory factors experienced daily by 1 045 black commuters surveyed in Pretoria and other centres were:

- Overcrowding.
- Lack of punctuality of buses and trains (particularly trains).
- Infrequent and insufficient transport.
- Cost.

Although the statistics released concerned the greater Pretoria-Bophuthatswana area, Mrs Nesta Morris, a senior researcher involved in the study, believed the experiences of black commuters in this area were widely characteristic of those elsewhere in the country.

A scientific cameo of a black commuter's life emerged from the results including such facts as:

- The average travel time for a black commuter travelling to Pretoria was 106 minutes for a single journey. Only two out of the 1 045 commuters interviewed got to work in 30 minutes or less.
- Most commuters said 60 minutes was an acceptable travel time.
- Most commuters started work at 7 am, which meant that most left home just after 5 am.
- About 96 percent of those interviewed said there were more than 20 people standing on their bus on the morning of the survey.
- On average, black commuters walked for 13 minutes before boarding their first bus or train, and most walked 11 minutes after arriving at their destination to get to work.

Those who caught trains walked for longer and most waited an average of 14 minutes before a bus or train arrived.

- At least 55 percent said they were occasionally late for work and 15 percent said they were often late for work because of the transport system.

This was a matter of great anxiety to commuters, who feared being fired or having their pay docked by unsympathetic employers.

Researchers appealed to employers to get acquainted with their staff's transport problems.

In general commuters were most dissatisfied with transport services on longer routes into the Bophuthatswana hinterland or to Hammanskraal.

Considerable dissatisfaction was registered concerning costs.

However, the average monthly fare of R11,22 (5,4 percent of monthly income) measured in 1981, was slightly less than that found in another Third World study done in India.

Most commuters regarded R10 as an acceptable monthly fare.

CRIME

Another factor which caused concern was crime. About 47 percent of those interviewed claimed to have experienced crime as victims or witnesses of robbery or assault.

Thugs on trains were the most feared.

The researchers found that commuters expected high standards regarding availability of seating (particularly on long journeys), low fares and punctual arrival at work. They expected less in terms of travel time, walking time, waiting time and transfer time.

Taxes keep wheels of homelands structure turning

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa now has more than 600 000 black commuters who travel to and from the independent and self-governing homelands to work each day — and the number is growing.

Most commuters travel by bus and by train. Their fares are heavily subsidised by South African taxpayers, who stump up so the homelands policy can continue.

This year the South African Railways is expected to lose R360 million — most of this attributable to losses on uneconomic routes which keep the gates open for black labour needed in industrial South Africa.

Bus transport is subsidised by the South African Department of Transport to the tune of 40 percent of fares paid by commuters, who would live nearer their work if they could.

Already the Corporation for Economic Development's transport division has reported its buses travel more than 200 million km a year to get black commuters to work.

The CED, which has a 50 percent share in five transport companies in Lebowa, Bophuthatswana, kwaZulu, QwaQwa and the Ciskei, estimates its operating cost per kilometre at between 90c and R1.

This figure, says transport general manager Mr D J Viljoen, covers everything from depreciation to fuel and spares.

The distances, the number of passengers and the capital required to keep the bus wheels turning will rise dramatically by the turn of the century, Mr Viljoen predicts.

This year, the CED's transport division had an operating revenue of R180 million and required an additional R50 million in capital to ensure the daily transport of 300 000 passengers.

Bophuthatswana, for example, is a major labour pool for the PWV area. There are about 753 CED buses carrying more than 115 million passengers more than 60 million km a year

By 1990, the number of buses is expected to rise to 1 500, the number of passengers to 250 million a year and the number of kilometres to 130 million a year.

By 2000, an estimated 3 500 buses will carry 500 million passengers a year 240 million km.

Apart from the CED many private companies, such as Putco and United Transport, continue to operate in the black states — and are also subsidised by South Africa.

Putco alone is estimated to carry 350 000 black commuters countrywide from their homes in the black states to work each day At present Putco shows what it calls a "reasonable" six percent annual profit.

The CED transport companies, which are owned jointly by homeland development corporations and the CED, just manage to break even.

At the moment the average worker spends an estimated R3 a week to get to work from the homelands by bus. But this amount can be as high as R5 in some areas, depending on the distance travelled and density of passengers on the route.

In Bophuthatswana the average distance for a single trip made by a worker is between 28 and 30 km In kwaZulu it is 17 to 20 km; in Ciskei 25 km; Transkei 15 km and Lebowa 17 to 20 km.

The CED does not expect to make a profit in the busing business in the foreseeable future.

Mr Viljoen concedes that funds for transport subsidies are becoming more difficult to find and says setting economic fares is tricky.

If the homelands policy continues, demands made by commuters will increase and the CED, as well as other transport operators, and the South African tax-payer will be hard pressed to keep pace.

According to Mr Viljoen, "travelling is one of the black man's chief concerns."

He adds: "Any country in Africa that does not have a reliable transport system is doomed and its economy will be disrupted, with widespread social and political ramifications."

personal income
personal disposable income (money & real)
potential G.N.P.
full employment
rate of interest
wage rate
unemployment (voluntary & involuntary)
stock and flows
Real GNP
Real GNP per capita
index numbers
Consumer Price Index
Wholesale Price Index
GNP Deflator
"regrettable necessities"
Measure of Economic Welfare (M.E.W.)
Economic indicators
Budget
taxes - direct & indirect
progressive system of taxation
regressive system of taxation
proportional system of taxation
public goods
merit goods
loan levy
fiscal drag or inflation tax
Demand
Supply

Star 11/11/82

PW offers 'association of free states'

101

Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, opened the Southern Africa summit in Pretoria today by restating his views on a confederation of Southern African states.

After welcoming the delegations from Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Transkei, Mr Botha said he wanted to "remove any misconceptions" about his views on the proposed confederation.

He clarified: "A confederation . . . is an association of free states which voluntarily co-operate as equal political partners, without sacrificing their sovereignty.

"The participating states agree to promote certain common interests on a multilateral basis, in terms of treaties they enter into, which clearly define the areas of co-operation," Mr Botha said.

He added: "A confederation is neither a super state nor a federal state."

Mr Botha said the essence of co-operation was consensus and that one could not move faster than the pace dictated by events and the views of one's associates.

He presented proposals to the summit on the Southern African Development Bank.

The Prime Minister expressed hope that delegates would reach agreement today on the basic principles involved in the bank.

He put forward the South African proposal for an interstate working group.

● See Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

101

Star 11/11/82

Thrust of summit is to fund development

Political Staff

A 21-gun salute sounded over Pretoria today as leaders of South Africa's four independent homelands arrived to negotiate ways of channelling development funds to their underdeveloped territories.

The focus of talks, which started shortly after 9 am, was to be the establishment of a Southern Africa Development Bank.

The Union Buildings was draped with 40 flags — eight sets of banners of the five countries represented — and the amphitheatre was lined with navy, air force and army personnel.

In his welcoming address, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said: "Activities have been set in motion towards several multilateral institutions and considerable progress has been made to establishing an informal economic union."

First to arrive at today's summit was Dr Lennox Sebe, President of the Ciskei. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venda, Mr Khosi Madzivhandila, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, followed.

Mr Botha told the delegations it was obvious governments alone could not solve all the problems facing their countries.

At their first summit in 1980 it had been decided to encourage the involvement of the private sector and he had no doubt the leaders should continue to act to create the right climate for the private sector.

He said progress has been achieved in the field of multilateral development co-operation.

"I think it is important that most of this progress emanates from multilateral activities as opposed to bi-lateral and even unilateral activities. Jointly we aim to reshape the conditions in which we coexist to develop together," Mr Botha declared.

He said that since the Good Hope leaders' conference in Cape Town last year, participating states had consulted each other on industry.

A result of this was the production of a manual for industrialists who wished to participate in the new dispensation. Mr Botha commented it was appropriate this manual should be released today

Target date set for Development Bank

Rdm 12/11/82

101

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE leaders of South Africa and the independent TBVC states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei yesterday set next September as the target date for the establishment of a Southern African Development Bank.

The leaders, who held discussions at a summit meeting in Pretoria, also agreed to jointly establish a multilateral development council of Ministers and a multilateral economic and finance committee to "formulate a coherent overall regional development strategy".

Controversy, however, shrouded the Development Bank over the question of offering full membership to the five non-independent black states of KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele.

Venda yesterday objected to these territories being offered any form of membership of the bank, insisting that membership be restricted to independent states.

At an earlier series of meetings with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the leaders of these states were told they could not be full members of the bank.

The proposal to restrict membership to independent states is seen as a ploy by Pretoria to use the lure of shared control in the bank to force these territories into accepting independence.

Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa protested vigorously against the decision, describing it as "political discrimination". Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has expressed similar views.

In his opening address to yesterday's summit, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, labelled establishment of the Development Bank "an event of particular importance".

In reply to Mr Botha, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, voiced concern that South Africa would have "overwhelming influence" in the bank and consequently on the allotment of capital.

Transkei sought an assurance that a mechanism would be created to "safeguard our relative share in the allocation of funds."

Chief Matanzima was also anxious that the proposed involvement of the private sector in the bank might result in too heavy an emphasis being placed on "profitable" and "income-gathering" projects to the detriment of investment in human potential and infrastructure.

In his address to the summit, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana stressed the priority of economic co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC states over any political or constitutional links

He proposed the eventual creation of a Southern African Economic Community along the lines of the European Economic Community.

In his formal address to the conference, President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei advocated the adoption of a Ciskei-inspired Declaration of Intent, which would include commitment to the "free enterprise system in contrast to Marxist imperialism" and joint resistance to "external threats to any member".

Summit will boost new development

Star 12/11/82

Political Staff

A major step towards the economic development of Southern Africa was taken in Pretoria yesterday at a five-nation summit conference.

South Africa and the independent black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei agreed to establish a Southern African Development Bank by next September.

The leaders dealt mainly with economic, financial and development matters.

They also resolved to:

- Establish a multilateral Council of Ministers and an economic and financial committee to formulate a coherent overall regional policy.
- Create an interstate institutional structure for economic co-operation.
- Appoint a full-time interim management committee.

Because of the extreme importance of increasing food production the summit decided the Ministers of Agriculture of the respective states should meet to consider and make recommendations on agricultural matters.

PRODUCTION

The leaders agreed to refer to an agricultural technical committee the problem of the maintenance of production on land due to be incorporated into the independent states.

The summit meeting also agreed to:

- Issue a joint manual of incentives for industrialists.
- Give immediate attention to non-industrial activities.
- Give special attention to mining development.
- Have international co-operation on environmenal matters.
- Discuss security matters on a technical level.
- Refer financial relations between states to another committee.
- Establish an interstate working group to review the work of existing committees.

DEVELOPMENT

The five leaders acknowledged that the development potential of some regions was mainly none-industrial and that immediate attention should be given to promotion of non-industrial activities such as agriculture, forestry, trade and tourism.

Mining development is to get special attention.

In his opening address to the summit, the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the establishment of the Development Bank was of particular importance.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, said the summit leaders had chosen constructive engagement in preference to confrontation, although he did plead for the emancipation of all population groups in South Africa.

POVERTY

Mr Matanzima asked for more money to be made available for Transkei because the level of poverty and underdevelopment in his country was far more severe than in South Africa.

He appreciated that the South African Government was making serious efforts to share the wealth of South Africa.

The President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, presented his own country's "Declaration of Intent," which included:

- Sovereignty and equality for member states.
- Voluntary co-operation where agreements were reached by consensus.
- Acknowledgement of interdependence.
- Support for a free enterprise system in contrast to marxist imperialism.

c Rent.

SA to provide 80% of capital

Rom 13/10/82

Development Bank kicks off with R2 000m

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

The proposed Southern African Development Bank will be launched with an initial share capital "in the order of R2 000-million", Dr Simon Brand, chairman of the committee mandated to oversee the establishment of the bank, said yesterday.

Its launching capital will be provided entirely by the governments of the bank's founder members — South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — with the contribution from each determined by the size of its economy as measured by its gross domestic product.

About 80% of the initial capital will come from South Africa, with Bophuthatswana being the next single biggest contributor.

Dr brand said the private sector, with whom discussions have already been held, will be invited to invest money in the bank only after it has been formally founded.

Referring to the deadline of next September set for the establishment of the bank at this week's summit meeting between South African and the territories' leaders, Dr Brand said: "It is good to have a target date. It is said a deadline clears the mind".

Official sources in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that membership of the bank will be restricted to independent states, which means that the five non-independent black territories of KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, QwaQwa and KwaNdebele will be excluded from full membership.

They will be entitled to development loans because they are part of South Africa.

Exclusion of these territories from the bank is a focus of dispute, which some of the territories interpret as a bid to force them to accept independence in order to join the bank as full members.

In the latest Africa Institute Bulletin, Dr Erich Leistner, director of the institute, speculates on the possibility of co-operation between the envisaged Development Bank and the World Bank.

"Co-operation between the proposed Southern Africa Development Bank and the World Bank on specific projects was predicted during the recent annual meeting (of the World Bank) in Toronto," Dr Leistner said.

Referring to South Africa's knowledge of local conditions and its managerial and technical resources, he said: "Closer ties with the World Bank will increase demand for these contributions — to the advantage of economic advancement in South Africa as well as its neighbouring states."

An informed source in Pretoria said of Dr Leistner's comments: "There is no specific understanding, but the World Bank is well disposed toward helping by training people for projects. The reality, however, is that there will be political difficulties".

Ceteris Paribus
Price
Function
Inferior Good
Substitutes
Complements
Perfect Competition
'Rise' in Demand (or Supply)
'Increase in Quantity Demanded' (or Supplied)
Equilibrium
Maximum Price
Minimum Price
Rent Control
Minimum Wages Legislation
International Trade
Transport Costs
Tariff
Economic Rent.

Matanzima: share use of corridor

D. Dispatch 13/7/82 (101)

UMTATA — Transkei sees joint-utilisation of the agricultural infrastructure of the "white corridor" of the Eastern Cape as a good example of regional co-operation.

This emerged here yesterday when the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his entourage arrived back from the Pretoria summit.

Chief George said regional co-operation could be beneficial and referred to the corridor as one specific aspect.

"One of the specific aspects related to regional co-operation is the effective joint utilisation of infrastructure services in South African areas ajoining Transkei.

"An example is the agricultural infrastructure in the Eastern Cape 'corridor' region.

"This, more than anything else, could assist Transkei in its current attempts to step up food production."

While agreeing that regional co-operation would be beneficial, Chief George warned that it could not and should not result in legitimate national development projects being shelved or delayed.

"Our government naturally feels its first obligation is toward the advancement of the welfare of its citizens, which includes the expansion of the social and physical infrastructure.

"Sufficient funds made available for such services inside the independent states will be the best guarantee for the support of inter-regional co-operation."

In Pretoria, Dr Simon Brand, the chairman of the committee which will oversee the establishment of the proposed Southern African development bank, said the bank would be launched with an initial share capital "in the order of R2 000-million."

This launching capital would be provided by the governments of the bank's founder members, South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, with the contribution from each determined by its gross domestic product.

Dr Brand said that meant about 80 per cent of the initial capital would come from South Africa, with bophuthatswana being the next single biggest contributor.

The private sector, with which discussions have already been held, would be invited to invest in the bank only after it had been formally founded, Dr Brand said. Next September has been set as the deadline for the establishment of the bank.

Official sources in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that membership of the bank would be restricted to independent states. This means that the five non-independent territories of KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele will be excluded from full membership.

They will be entitled to development loans because they are part of South Africa.

Last night Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said KwaZulu's rejection of the government's vision of a constellation of states was the reason it had been excluded from membership of the bank.

Full participation in the scheme had been offered to KwaZulu but the offer had been withdrawn when it had stood by its standpoint over the confederation issue.

KwaZulu was then offered "constituent membership" through nominees to be included in South Africa's delegation.

But KwaZulu could see no need for this form of membership, Chief Buthelezi said.

"I told Dr Koornhof it seemed strange to me that membership should be confined to those who had opted out of South Africa and that we, who were still South Africans, could only hope for crumbs from the table of her and her proteges in the form of independent states.

"It looks to me that the government is catering only for the blue-eyed boys who have accepted their so-called independence, and that we who refuse to do so will just get the left-overs.

"I also pointed out that there was no way the truly independent states such as Swaziland and Lesotho, would ever agree to sit on the board of a development bank alongside the so-called independent states, such as Transkei and Bophuthatswana." — DDR-DDC.

See also P2.

Showpiece summit

S. Express 14/11/82 (101)

MANGOPE WANTS SA TO HONOUR 1977 PACT

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

AGREEMENTS which South Africa made with Bophuthatswana when the homeland became independent in 1977 had not been implemented, the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said this week.

He was speaking at the summit meeting in Pretoria's Union Buildings which was attended by the South African Government and the governments of the independent black homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana Government later confirmed that agreements dealing with the consolidation of Bophuthatswana and the re-settlement of non-Tswana squatters in the Bophuthatswana area of Winterveld had not been fulfilled by South Africa.

It was agreed at independence that certain land would be transferred to Bophuthatswana but this had not yet been done, said the spokesman

Moreover, he added, final consolidation plans had not yet been submitted to Bophuthatswana although Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, had said the plans were complete and would be laid before the South African Parliament during the next session

In addition, the Bophuthatswana Government was concerned that Section 10 rights which allowed blacks to live in South African urban areas, guaranteed to Bophuthatswana citizens at independence, were endangered by the Orderly Movement of Persons Bill, he said

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said the Department could not comment as these matters are still [illegible] on

President Mangope at one stage threatened to break off independence negotiations with South Africa unless Tswanas were given the option of renouncing Bophuthatswana citizenship and retaining their South African citizenship

Later, however, he agreed to accept independence saying he believed that this could be a stepping stone towards "a federation embracing all South Africans in which Bophuthatswana would be "properly consolidated" in which its citizens in white areas could regain South African citizenship

President [illegible] justified his stand [illegible] ation by saying at the week's summit meeting that "initiatives must be [illegible] to economic matters [illegible] that the doors [illegible] open for all South African states to participate [illegible] such expanding economic co-operation"

It was important he said that such initiatives should not be seen as coming from South Africa.

Observers have interpreted President Mangope's statement as confirming that he would not be prepared to co-operate in a federation or confederation from which Botswana Lesotho and Swaziland were excluded.

September 1, 1983 was set as the target date for the launch of the Southern African Development Bank

Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to Mr Botha and chairman of the committee which will supervise the formation of the bank, confirmed yesterday that the bank's initial capital would be R2 000 [illegible]

President Mangope challenged Pretoria

84% would be contributed by South Africa

A spokesman for one of the black states at the summit meeting confirmed to the Sunday Express yesterday that non-independent homelands would not be allowed to participate in the bank as individuals

These homelands — KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, and KwaNdebele — would be allowed to participate only as "part of the South African segment — in effect, under the South African umbrella", he said

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi Chief Minister of KwaZulu alleged that exclusion from full participation in the bank was an attempt by the South African Government to force the non-independent homelands to accept [illegible]

101

HOW THE HOMELANDS ARE DOING

	INDEPENDENT BLACK STATES				OTHER BLACK STATES					
	Transkei	Bop'tswana	Venda	Ciskei	kwaZulu	QwaQwa	Lebowa	Gazankulu	kaNgwane	kwaNdebele
Political status	Independent 26 Oct 1976	Independent 12 June 1977	Independent 13 Sept 1979	Independent Dec 4 1981	Self-governing 1 Feb 1977	Self-governing 1 Nov 1974	Self-governing 2 Oct 1972	Self-governing Feb 1 1973	Legislative Assembly established 1 Dec 1973, dissolved by SA Government proclamation June 18 1982	Self-governing 1 April 1981
Population estimated 1980 (only those resident in homeland)	2,3 million, predominantly Xhosa	1,3 million predominantly Tswana	315 545 predominantly Vhavenda	669 340 predominantly Xhosa	3.4 million predominantly Zulu	156 480 predominantly South Sotho	1,7 million predominantly North Sotho	512 000 predominantly Shangaan, Asonga	160 600 predominantly Swazi	156 260 predominantly Ndebele.
Size	3 871 287 ha 2 land blocks	3 799 392 ha 7 land blocks	618 156 ha 2 land blocks	942 079 ha 1 land block	3 273 367 ha 10 land blocks	48 234 ha 1 land block	2 248 008 ha 8 land blocks	633 110 ha 4 land blocks	725 000 ha 2 land blocks	102 000 3 land blocks
Total population economically active (1980)	553 789	333 320	59 550	136 220	626 580	17 520	230 380	48 720	25 400	19 100
Commuters who live in homelands and work in South Africa daily, commuting mainly by bus. (1981)	9 100	162 200	5 700	38 400	384 200	9 500	72 200	9 700	40 000	8 700
Migrant workers who work in SA on contract basis. (1981)	336 000	197 000	41 000	60 000	285 000	51 000	186 000	58 000	57 000	63 000
Black earnings in 1980	Figures not available	—	—	—	About 2,8 million had no measureable income. More than 60 000 earned less than R300 a year. Only 380 earned more than R18 000 a year.	About 137 600 had no measureable income. More than 2 300 earned less than R300 a year. Only 40 earned between R12 000 and R18 000 a year.	About 1,5 million had no measureable income. More than 44 200 earned less than R300 a year. Only 100 earned more than R18 000 a year.	About 455 000 had no measureable income. More than 16 000 earned less than R300 a year. Only 60 earned more than R18 000 a year.	About 138 240 had no measurable income. More than 4 000 earned less than R300 a year. Only 20 earned more than R18 000 a year.	About 132 300 had no measurable income. More than 3 000 earned less than R300 a year. Only 40 earned between R12 000 and R18 000 a year.
Gross Domestic Product (not adjusted for inflation). (1980)	R547,3 million Agriculture a major contributor.	R584,3 million Mining a major contributor	R60,7 million Agriculture a major contributor.	R131,9 million Manufacturing and construction major contributors.	R425,6 million Agriculture a major contributor.	R29,6 million. Manufacturing a major contributor.	R221,6 million. Agriculture a major contributor.	R62,3 million Agriculture a major contributor.	R46 million. Agriculture a major contributor.	No figures available.
Education: Matric (1980) Rapid increases in pupils numbers have occurred throughout the black states.	Matric pass rate dropped to 70% in 1980 compared with 78% in 1976. Number of matric candidates trebled between 1976 and 1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 66% in 1980 compared with 81% in 1976. Number of matric candidates more than doubled between 1976 and 1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 66% in 1980 compared with 84% in 1976. Number of matric candidates increased fivefold between 1976 and 1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 26% in 1980 compared with 86% in 1976. Number of matric candidates increased fivefold between 1976 and 1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 74% compared with 83% in 1976. Number of matric candidates increased sixfold between 1976-1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 57% compared with 80% in 1976. Number of matric candidates increased ninefold between 1976-1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 45% compared with 82% in 1976. Number of matric candidates increased fourfold between 1976-1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 57% compared with 92% in 1976. Number of matric candidates increased sixfold between 1976-1980.	Matric pass rate dropped to 61% compared with 79% in 1978. Number of matric candidates trebled between 1976-1980.	Matric pass rate 45%.No other comparative figures.
	No comparable figures available for the independent homelands.				1,8 million have no or unspecified education. About 26 300 have matric. Only 1 620 have university degrees.	63 800 have no or unspecified education. About 1 000 have matric. Only 100 have university degrees.	972 000 have no or unspecified education. About 11 400 have matric. Only 780 have university degrees.	303 000 have no or unspecified education. About 2 000 have matric. Only 180 have university degrees.	90 600 have no or unspecified education. About 280 have matric. None were recorded as having university degrees.	85 300 have no or unspecified education. About 500 have matric. Only 60 university degrees were recorded.
School Pupils (1981)	739 000	460 000	151 500	232 800	948 800	69 600	572 000	153 000	100 700	62 300
(1981/82) Per capita annual expenditure on each child.	R113	R97	R138	R133	R92	R144	R81	R96	R113	R124
Pupil; teacher ratio.	1:48 (shows improvement since 1977 — 1:49)	1:45 (rapid improvement since 1977 — 1:53	1:40 (Improved since 1977 — 1:44)	1:40 (Improved since 1977 — 1:46)	1:49, improvement since 1977 — 1:50	1:31 (shows decline since 1977-1:27)	1:49 (Improved since 1977 — 1:60)	1:45 (Slight improvement since 1977 — 1:46)	1:42 (Improved since 1978 — 1:49)	1:41 (Improved since 1980 — 1:49)
Health Facilities Ratio of people to each hospital bed	305	224	244	338	400	639	377	338	194	No figures available. There are no hospitals in this state.

Where

101

HOW THE HOMELANDS ARE DOING

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Health Facilities Ratio of people to each hospital bed	305	224	244	338	400	639	377	338	194	No figures available. There are no hospitals in this state.

Where

Black homelands stalked by poverty

(101) STAR 16/11/82

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

Real economic growth in the black homelands has been almost negligible for the last five years according to statistics which make a mockery of claims that all's well on the homelands front.

From figures compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benco) the poor internal growth rates of the self-governing homelands in recent years become painfully apparent.

Snail's pace domestic growth in the independent black states is also exposed.

One of the most startling facts to emerge is that the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980, if inflation is taken into account.

This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states — kwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, kaNgwane and kwaNdebele have been able to generate domestic economic activity.

The GDP per capita in these areas increased from R44 in 1975 to only R46 in 1980, calculated at 1970 prices to make allowance for inflation.

This reflects an extremely slow per capita improvement in productivity.

Real per capita GDP growth in the independent states, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, was slightly better — but nothing to boast about.

In Transkei real per capita GDP increased from R70 in 1975 to R85 in 1980 (calculated at 1970 prices), in Bophuthatswana it increased from R117 to R159, in Venda from R50 to R69 and in Ciskei from R50 to R70.

Other facts from Benso's 1981 report include:

- More than 5,2 million of the 6,2 million blacks in the self-governing states had no measurable annual income in 1980.
- Only about a million out of about 4,6 million blacks in the independent homelands were economically active in 1980.
- More than half (3,3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no education or unspecified education.

WORST HIT

- Although the number of pupils attending schools and writing matric has risen rapidly matric pass rates have dropped in all the black states since 1976.

The worst drop was in Ciskei. Eight years ago the pass rate was 86 percent. By 1980 it had dropped to 26 percent.

The ratio of people to each hospital bed in the black states averages about 339 compared to 337 for blacks

To Page 3, Col 5

Economic growth is poor

(101) STAR 16/11/82

from page 1

and 61 for whites in South Africa.

In Qwa Qwa, however, there are 639 people for each hospital bed.

But the GNP of the self-Governing states increased from R1 195,4 million in 1975 to R3 283 million in 1980 — not allowing for inflation running at about 16 percent annually. A large proportion of the GNP comes from migrant workers or commuter workers.

The GNP of the independent states increased from R1 226,8 million in 1975 to R3 063,7 million in 1980. More than half of the GNP for 1980 came from migrant and commuter workers.

- **See table and backgrounder on Page 12.**

Homelands: Poverty facts

CAPE TIMES 17/11/82

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'Minimal'

This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states — KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane and KwaNdebele — have been able to generate domestic economic activity.

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Real per capita GDP growth in the independent states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — was only slightly better.

In Transkei, real per capita GDP increased from R70 in 1975 to R85 in 1980 (calculated at 1970 prices), in Bophuthatswana it increased from R117 to R15[illegible], in Venda from R50 to R[illegible] and in Ciskei from R5[illegible] to R70.

Other facts from the Bureau's 1981 report include:

- More than 5,2 million of the 6,2 million blacks in the self-governing states had no measurable annual income in 1980.
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- More than half (3,3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no education or unspecified education.
- Although the number of pupils attending schools and writing matric has risen rapidly, matric pass rates have dropped in all the black states since 1976.

Hospital bed

The ratio of people in each hospital bed in the black states averages about 339 compared with 337 for blacks and 61 for whites in South Africa. In QwaQwa, however, there are 639 people for each hospital bed.

But the Gross National Product (GNP) of the self-governing states increased from R1 195,4 million in 1975 to R3 28[illegible] million in 1980 — not allowing for inflation running at about 16 percent annually. A large proportion of the GNP comes from migrant workers or commuter workers.

The GNP of the independent states increased from R1 226,8 million in 1975 to R3 063,7 million in 1980. More than half the GNP for 1980 came from migant and other commuter workers — Sapa

Section D: Labour

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

B. Daspaper 17/11/82 (10)

Statistics show poor growth in homelands

PRETORIA — Real economic growth in the black homelands has been almost negligible for the last five years according to statistics compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research.

The figures indicate poor internal growth of the self-governing homelands in recent years and snail's pace domestic growth in the independent states.

One of the most startling facts to emerge is that, if inflation is taken into account, the per capita gross domestic product of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980.

This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states — KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane and Kwandebele — have been able to generate domestic economic activity.

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- Only about a million out of about 4,6 million blacks in the independent states were economically active in 1980.
- More than half (3,3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no education or unspecified education.
- Although the number of pupils attending schools and writing matric has risen rapidly, matric pass rates have dropped in all the black states since 1976. The worst drop was in Ciskei. Eight years ago the pass rate was 86 per cent by 1980 it had dropped to 26 per cent.
- The ratio of people to each hospital bed in the black states averages about 339 compared with 337 for blacks and 61 for whites in South Africa. In QwaQwa, however, there are 639 people for each hospital bed.

The GNP of the self-governing states increased from R1 195,4 million in 1975 to R3 283 million in 1980 — not allowing for inflation running at about 16 per cent annually. A large proportion of the GNP comes from migrant workers or commuter workers.

The GNP of the independent states increased from R1 226,8 million in 1975 to R3 063,7 million in 1980. More than half the GNP for 1980 came from migrant and other commuter workers. — SAPA

	Internal	External
1)	(2)	(3)
	14 = 56	
Examiners' initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

'Lunacy' to dump blacks in underdeveloped areas

Mercury 18/11/82 (101)

African Affairs Correspondent

IT WAS lunacy for the Government to continue 'dumping' tens of thousands of black people in the homelands when economic growth in these areas had stagnated.

This point was made yesterday by Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on the homelands.

He was commenting on a report compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) which showed that real economic growth in the homelands had been almost negligible for the past five years.

The report also revealed that per capita gross domestic product of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980, taking inflation into account.

Mr Swart said the findings represented a sad commentary on the 'pathetic' state of the quality of life in those areas and provided further dramatic evidence of the failure of Government policies and the 'grand plan' of separate development.

He said the homelands remained the under-developed areas of South Africa and the so-called independent States remained 'independent dependencies'.

In the light of this, it was the height of irresponsibility for the Government to proceed with its re-settlement schemes.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Institute for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, said that, up until the present, infrastructure had been mainly outside the homelands, in the common area. This had attracted economic development.

The result was that the dependency of these regions on the central economy had increased.

Prof Schlemmer said the new regional development policy of the Government was intended to shift development closer to and into the self-governing regions.

This could have beneficial effects, he pointed out, depending on whether or not a very serious attempt was made to give priority to development on the black side of the border and not the white side.

Prof Schlemmer said the regional development policy, if incorrectly applied, could lead to the same growth of dependency on border industrial development.

(101)

REAL ECONOMIC GROWTH ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE IN 5 YEARS

REAL economic growth in South Africa's controversial black homelands has been almost negligible for the past five years, according to statistics released in Pretoria.

Figures compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) make the internal growth rate of the self governing homelands in recent years painfully apparent.

Snail-pace domestic growth in the independent black states is also exposed.

One of the most startling statistics to emerge shows the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980, if inflation is taken into account.

This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states — Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, Ka Ngwane and Kwandebele have been able to generate economic activity domestically.

The GDP per capita increased from R44 in 1975 to only R46 in 1980 calculated, according to 1970 prices, to make allowances for inflation.

This reflects an extremely slow per capita improvement in productivity.

Real per capita GDP growth in the independent states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was slightly better, but nothing to boast about.

In the Transkei real per capita GDP increased from R70 in 1975 to R85 in 1980 (calculated at 1970 prices) in Bophuthatswana it increased from R117 to R159, in Venda from R50 to R69 and in the Ciskei from R50 to R70.

More than 5,2-million of the 6,2-million blacks living in the self-governing states had no measurable annual income during 1980.

Only one million of the 4,6-million blacks living in the independent homelands were economically active in 1980.

More than half (3,3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no or unspecified education.

PHATUDI: GDP increase of only R2 in five years for Lebowa.

SEBE: R20 jump in GDP over five years for Ciskei.

MANGOPE: Nothing to boast about in Bophuthatswana.

MOPELI: Minimal generation of capital in QwaQwa.

MPEPHU: More than half the people in Venda have no education.

Survey shows poverty of growth in homelands

101

RDM 19/11/82

Looking to an even hungrier tomorrow

BARRY STREEK reports on the homelands

IF THE "cities" of South Africa were ranked by size of population, places like Pietermaritzburg, East London and Kimberley would come very low down on the list.

Indeed places like QwaQwa, Onverwacht, Sekhukuneland, Eerstehoek, Dundonald, Giyani would be the larger "cities" of South Africa.

Certainly they have the people there.

However, if the cities of South Africa were rated by infrastructure — just basic things like electricity, sewerage, water, roads — these rural concentrations of people would probably rank below just about every dorp in white South Africa.

For years, the politicians and planners have been saying that South Africa will have to build 20 cities the size of Soweto by the year 2000.

Those cities are being created — in the homelands.

Hidden behind the hills, where white people are meant to have permits, these "cities" are mushrooming, often with very little in the way of basic urban requirements.

QwaQwa, for instance, where the populations has rocketed from 24 000 to at least 230 000 in 12 years — over 1 000% — spent a miserable R366 000 on housing for its so-called citizens last year.

But in terms of population it should be the sixth largest city in South Africa.

They used to describe it as the city-state, but they like to regard it as the Sotho national state.

When the Onverwacht resettlement camp is transferred to QwaQwa, the minute homeland will consist of two of these largish "cities" in South Africa. There are at least 160 000 people in Onverwacht, the place which Dr Lapa Munnik said had health facilities like Houghton — and burnt his political fingers once again.

To place Onverwacht in some sort of context, one can look at the size of Pietermaritzburg, which according to the 1980 census had 126 300 people and 187 000 in the whole district. Or the East London district which had 164 180.

If one travels from Ermelo to the Oshoek border post on the way to Swaziland one will go through a series of towns — sometimes known as the Dundonald area — where there are some 150 000 people, yet there are not even the usual zink toilets, there is no water laid on and the nearest hospital is 100km away.

Also in the Kangwane homeland is the eerste Hoek area, which the 1980 census found had 152 420 people, and that is undoubtedly a very conservative estimate.

Swaziland, it seems, is keen to incorporate structureless cities.

One could go on, citing figures and impressions throughout the rural areas of South Africa.

What is clear is that there is a process of "urbanisation" going on, as the planners predicted, but it is at the cheapest possible cost to the South African Government, which can then pretend that they are the responsibility of the "national states".

It has immense implications for strategies aimed at the elimination of poverty, because in these places there is no possibility whatever of agriculture providing either employment or food.

It is also an indication of some of the realities which one faces when one looks at one of the most serious challenges facing South Africa today: how can poverty be eliminated?

There are other realities.

Natal University's Professor John Hanks, the director of the Institute of Natural Resources, pointed out recently that the downward spiral of land degradation in these areas "deserves recognition as the greatest single threat to the long-term stability of South Africa".

In the Whittlesea area of the Ciskei, a number of commercially viable farms were incorporated into the homeland, and thousands of people settled on them without any means of support, except migratory labour remittances.

Today, the farmers in the Eastern Cape will tell you that it might take 20 years before that land can recover — and some of them believe it is too late.

Dr John Erskine, also of the Institute of Natural Resources, explained at a conference last year what this process means in the rural areas of KwaZulu where some 2 400 000 people are battling to survive.

Dr Erskine said the salient features of subsistence agriculture in the rural areas of KwaZulu included:

- A high population density and small land holdings (an average of 8,25ha) a family for both crop and animal production;
- Little or no mechanisation;
- The use of poor seed, little or no fertiliser, and poor agronomic practices;
- Overstocking and overgrazing;
- Poor utilisation of land.

The results of this situation now, and increasingly in the future if nothing is done, include, he said:

- Destruction of the veld and deforestation;
- Soil erosion and loss of topsoil;
- Death of stock;
- Ecological collapse;
- Malnutrition;
- Unemployment;
- Deepening rural poverty.

What he said about KwaZulu could be repeated for any of the other so-called national states.

For anyone who is not blinding themselves, the terrible poverty, in which perhaps half of the people of South Africa are caught, is here to be seen.

The disastrous implications if nothing is done are equally obvious.

Right now, the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town is involved in a large investigation of the causes of poverty in South Africa.

Funded by the Carnegie Foundation, 50 years after it was involved in a similar programme about poor whites, this investigation is geared to developing strategies for overcoming poverty.

In the end, however, it is not the development of strategies, or the writing of newspaper articles, or commissions of inquiry, that will count, however valuable they may be.

What will count is the will to do something; the determination by everyone to eliminate poverty in South Africa.

We need to be able to say, honesty, that every child, no matter how poor their parents, has a reasonable chance in life.

We cannot say that today, and we (should) know it.

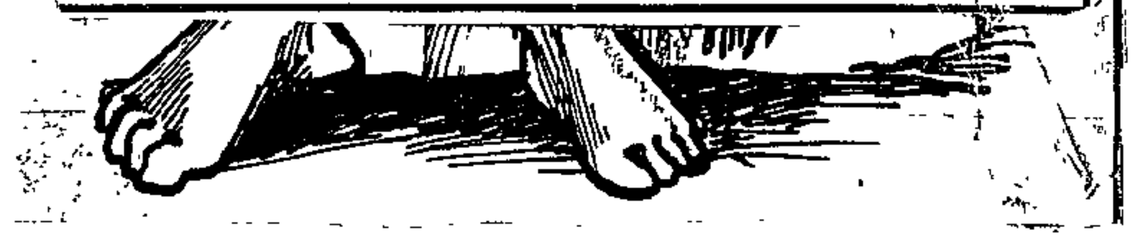
In South Africa today, thousands upon thousands of children are condemned to a life of struggle and hunger if they get beyond the age of five, which many don't — the SA Institute of Race Relations has estimated that three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition.

The South Africa of today has failed to construct a society which will fulfil our obligation to those children.

Moreover, as Professor Hanks said in his call for a positive rural land-use strategy: "It is a matter of survival."

And indeed it is.

The falling spiral in the degradation of land is the greatest single threat to long-term stability in SA



Poverty in 'national states' that white SA ignores

CAPE TIMES 20/11/82 (101)

The first of two articles by BARRY STREEK, a South African political journalist who has made a special study of the homelands

WHITE South Africa has been warned that a massive crisis has developed in the rural areas of their country, particularly those areas which the government regards as "national states".

It has been warned by outbreaks of diseases like cholera, and then rabies, and then the plague, and then polio, and then typhoid, and then . . .

Because of their horrific implications for everyone in South Africa, even those in the cities, these outbreaks have received some coverage in the newspapers.

Other diseases

But there are other diseases which should have warned white South Africa: measles, gastroenteritis, malaria, leprosy, viral hepatitis — and malnutrition.

More then 80 000 people died from these diseases last year. Just 80 000.

And that shocking fact has not received very much coverage in the newspapers, let alone on television or the radio.

White South Africa should also have been warned by the extent of the TB epidemic. Some 50 000 new cases are reported every year — and some surveys have shown that this may just be a quarter of the total.

TB, however, no matter how many die from it every year, is an old story, with little news value.

If white South Africa has not been warned by these stark facts of human suffering, then it should have been warned by the commissions of inquiry.

The Buthelezi commission, for example, found that people in the tribal areas of Kwazulu had an average *annual* income per head of R100 in 1975 — precisely R8,33 a month.

The Quail commission, appointed by the Ciskei government, found the total per capita income to be R180 a year in 1980, or R15 a month.

It concluded that "an independent Ciskei would be, in absolute terms, a very poor country".

The Wiechers commission, whose recent report to the Bophuthatswana government has largely been ignored by the media, strongly warned that there was increasing dissatisfaction with the lack of development.

'Frustrated'

It said that "the people generally, both rural and urban, are disappointed and frustrated" because of the lack of development, and the lack of essential services and amenities.

In the 16 proclaimed towns in Bopthuthatswana, 340 000 people are crammed into 26 000 houses — 13,08 per house.

A recent University of South Africa study has worked out the incomes of the people living in those wonderful tributes to the policy of separate development: the "national states" regarded by Pretoria as independent.

Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are the richest of the Unisa figures: R35,83 a person a month (or R430 a year); in Transkei it is R25 a month (or R300 a year); and in Venda it is a miseable R19,16 (or R230 a year).

It is little wonder that various surveys have found the majority of these people to be "unhappy" or "angry and impatient".

The 1977 Hanf survey in Transvaal and Natal found 57 percent of the people "unhappy" or "angry and impatient"; the 1979 Quail commission survey found 72 percent of the people in the Transvaal to feel this way; and the 1981 Buthelezi commission found 79 percent in the Transvaal and 78 percent in Natal to be "unhappy" or "angry and impatient".

What these random examples show is that the homelands are very poor — and the vast majority of people are dissatisfied with their lot.

If for security reasons only, one would have thought that this harsh reality would have stirred white South Africa to action.

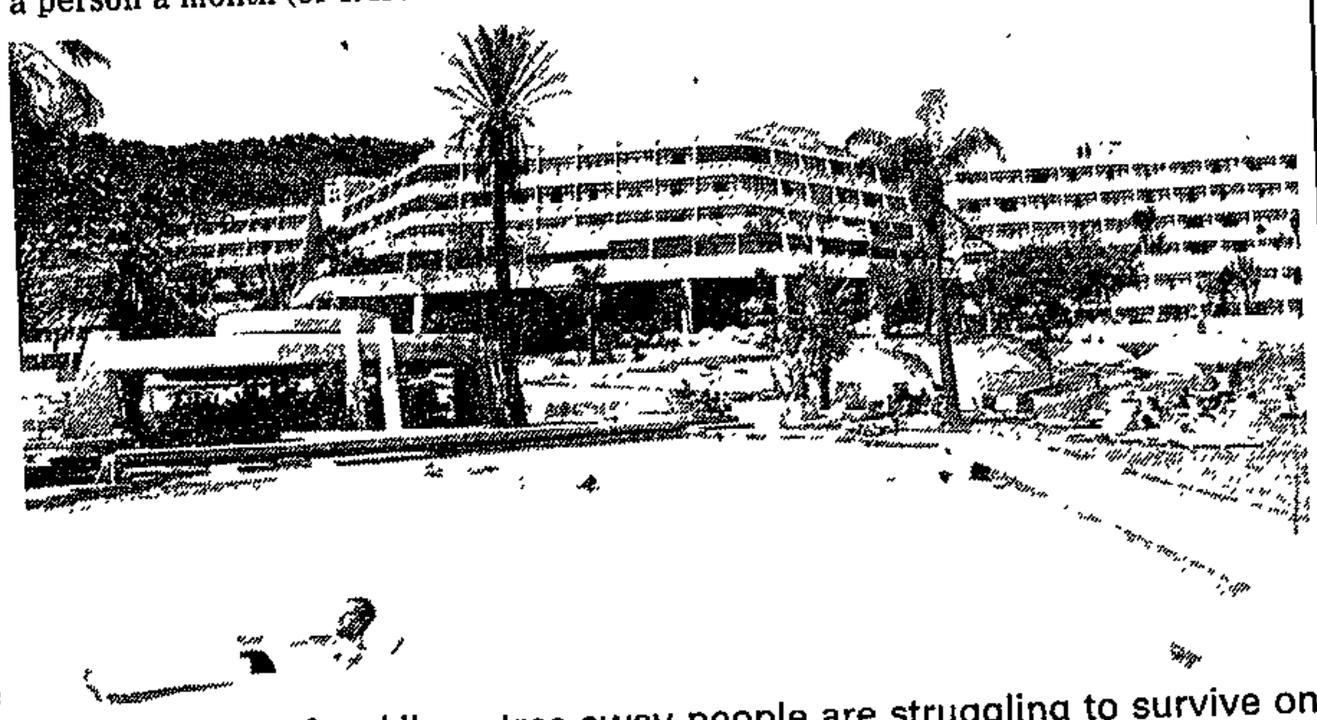
On humanitarian grounds, it is inexcusable that white South Africans could be so blind to this suffering within their own country.

What is worse is that this poverty exists side by side with considerable wealth.

The Quail commission, for example, found that "South Africa has the growth rates, and the relocation of black people from white South Africa, the situation is getting worse, in spite of the misinformation broadcast on television and radio.

Indeed, no longer should children in wealthier areas be told to eat their food because of the starving millions in India. Their parents could, if they faced reality, tell them about the starving people in South Africa instead.

(To be concluded)



Sun City . . . A few kilometres away people are struggling to survive on an average of less than R36 a month

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Dr Piet Koornhof

'State not happy with homeland progress'

ARGUS 22/11/82

101

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has conceded that the Government is not satisfied with economic progress in the homelands.

Following reports last week that economic growth in both the self-governing and independent black states had been almost negligible during the last five years, Dr Koornhof defended the homelands policy.

In spite of certain favourable achievements in the homelands, the Government was aware of the need to speed up development.

CONCESSIONS

To do this the Government had appointed a number of committees and commissions to investigate consolidation and means to create a new regional development strategy.

"Industrial incentives and concessions to encourage regional development in South Africa are among the best in the world," Dr Koornhof claimed.

"Since the implementation of new industrial incentives in April this year, no less than 396 applications for concessions have been approved by the Decentralisation Board," he said.

A THIRD

The applicants were planning investments of R668,5-million and would provide work for 35 239 people, of which 26 616 were black.

He compared this to the 355 applications approved during the 1981 calender year which involved investments valued at R903,7-million and would provide jobs for 28 831 people.

Koornhof: Homelands needs seen

(101) STAR 22/11/82

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has conceded that the Government is not satisfied with economic progress in the homelands.

The Star reported last week that economic growth in both the self-governing and independent black states had been almost negligible during the last five years. Dr Koornhof defended the homelands policy and gave his assurance that their economic development is still one of Government's highest priorities.

But South Africa must not expect spectacular results overnight, he said in a Press statement.

In spite of certain relatively favourable achievements in the homelands, the Government was aware of the necessity to speed up their development.

To do this a number of committees and commissions have been appointed to investigate consolidation and ways to create an entirely new regional development strategy.

The planned establishment of a Development Bank in September 1983 is one attempt to stimulate growth. "Industrial incentives and concessions to encourage regional development in South Africa are among the best in the world," Dr Koornhof said.

WORK SEEKERS

"Since the implementation of new industrial incentives in April this year no fewer than 396 applications for concessions have been approved by the Decentralisation Board," he said.

The applicants were planning investments of R668,5 million and would provide work for 35 239 people of whom 26 616 would be black.

In its annual report for 1981 the Corporation for Economic Development estimated that every year 130 000 black work seekers entered the labour market in the homelands alone. Only one in six would find work.

A total of 260 000 blacks sought employment in South Africa as a whole every year, and the CED predicted that within the next 18 years this figure would increase to 320 000 a year.

Development of the less developed areas of the world did not yield results overnight despite giant loans from the World Bank and affluent countries, Dr Koornhof pointed out.

He believed results in the homelands compared favourably with those of other countries in similar circumstances.

FM 26/11/82

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Getting who going?

Just how political is the formation of the Southern African Development Bank (SADB)? Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the PM, concedes there may be a political component — "but the intention in structuring the bank is to remove it as far as possible from the political arena."

Brand was reacting to reservations expressed by Anglo American chairman Harry Oppenheimer about the reasons for the bank's creation. In a speech at the *FM's* investment conference, the retiring Anglo chief questioned the "general thesis" underlying government's new policy of industrial decentralisation, and the SADB in particular. He wondered whether decentralisation really is a top priority in SA. The general policy requires a great deal more critical examination by the business community, Oppenheimer suggested

Anglo's Oppenheimer ... querying political motives

Focusing on the bank, he said the motivation behind its formation "is surely just as much political as economic. Why otherwise should those homelands that have opted for independence be treated differently in relation to the new bank than those that have not?"

"It is in any case difficult to maintain that there are not already enough banks in SA or that their resources are inadequate to meet the real economic needs of the whole area including the homelands. Why then a new publicly controlled SADB? It looks rather as though it is in order to have a financial institution prepared to undertake operations which, while not justified by normal economic considerations, appeal to some people on political grounds."

According to Brand (who had not seen the full text of Oppenheimer's speech), management of the SADB will *not* be subject to political intervention. The criteria for allocating funds will be on strictly economic grounds, he said.

Brand also pointed out that "it is not the intention of the bank to handle the kinds of projects that commercial banks can. Its functions are defined in such a way that it will not compete with private banks. This is specifically stated." The SADB will be concerned with infrastructure projects — a function which government has always performed and which will, in fact, be 'supportive of private investment.'"

As for participation by the self-governing homelands, said Brand, they will be represented by SA as a constituent member, which is in line with the way in which SA is represented in international organisations.

While not rejecting industrial decentralisation out of hand, Oppenheimer said SA could not afford subsidising "distant development points at the expense of the established industrial areas," which, by world standards, were no more than medium-sized towns. "What is needed in the first place is better housing, better education, freedom of movement for workers and the encouragement of growth in the informal sector," advised Oppenheimer. These would lead to dispersed industrial activity on a much sounder basis than any based on a new series of regulations and financial incentives and disincentives, he said.

Brand says the whole picture needs to be taken into account, not simply the visible costs of the regional policy. In weighing up costs, one has to consider social and other benefits, such as the costs of concentration. Moreover, Brand adds, government is not unaware of the need to improve those areas Oppenheimer mentioned as top priorities. A great deal of attention and resources have been given to them.

A source close to government tells the *FM* that whether or not apartheid existed, there would still be a moral obligation to assist the development of SA's rural areas.

He doubted whether the commercial banks, whose motivation is obviously mainly profit, are sufficiently geared to undertake the kind of projects envisaged for the new bank. Rejecting the point that the SADB is politically motivated, he points out that any black state — Botswana, for example — can join it if they want to when the bank opens in September 1983.

ENSO REPORT

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well distributed in the territory — 10 clinics with a population ratio of about 15 000 a clinic

● A large (uncalculated) percentage of the inhabitants of national states are treated at hospitals and clinics in the white areas.

The above reports are used to "prove" the so-called "poor" and "negligible" economic development of the national states as referred to in the headlines

For this reason one could reasonably expect that the figures would not be used at face value only but with due regard to all relevant additional facts as indicated in the comments.

Unfortunately, however, one has to conclude that as far as the particular reports are concerned the adage that a half truth is worse than a lie applies

The Star:

The fact remains that there are 639 people for each hospital bed in Qwaqwa.

Other ratios quoted also make it clear that there has been a decline in the number of hospital beds available per head of population since 1976.

The "so-called" poor and negligible economic growth of the national states is causing concern at the highest levels of government.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development has expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in this regard and is taking steps to speed up such development.

The slow rate of economic growth in the homelands has been highlighted in numerous academic studies which, among other things, refer to the negligible domestic growth rates of these territories, particularly the self-governing states

Without an increase in the domestic growth dynamic, those studies point out, the homelands will remain costly Third World dependants in the South African economy

In an article headed "The bottom line is that Pretoria just doesn't add up" Benso figures are used to "prove" so-called contradictions in the official figures.

TRANSPORT

Report:

"While the Bureau of Economic Research (Benso) tells us there are about 594 000 blacks who commute from the homelands to work in South Africa each day the Corporation of Economic Development (CED)—which transports almost half of them and should know —says it carries at least 300 000 commuters to work daily, that Putco carries another 350 000 or so and that other private bus companies carry thousands more."

Benso comment:

The most appropriate comment on the report would according to the analogy in the newspaper headlines, probably be that newspapers can't add up

Nowhere does Benso use the figure of 594 000 as claimed in the reports

To obtain a total figure from the tables of the Benso publication the figures of the SNS and those of the TBVC countries have to be added together

The total is then as follows

SNS . . . 524 300
TBVC . . 215 400

TOTAL . 739 700

The CED and Putco figures together are about 650 000 — about 90 000 less than Benso's figures

The latter figure therefore probably makes more than adequate provision for the "thousands more" transported by private bus companies

The Star:

The Star was incorrect in reporting that 594 000 blacks commute from the homelands to work in South Africa.

The correct figure in this regard should have been that according to Benso there are 437 600 commuters who bus to work in South Africa from the national states daily.

The fact remains that this figure does not correspond to the total number of commuters who bus to work according to the Corporation for Economic Development and Putco.

Together they bus 650 000 commuters a day and private bus companies bus several thousand more.

LITERACY

Report:

"The country's black literacy rate is nearly 67 percent, according to Benso, but only 51 percent according to the 1980 census.
It's all probably a question of the definition of the term 'literacy,' but neither the census report nor Benso explain what they mean by the word."

Benso comment:

The difference is indeed attributable to a difference in definition

Analysis of the figures of the Central Statistics Service shows clearly — making definition superfluous — that the literate population is expressed as a percentage of the total population of the SNS — all age groups.

Benso, on the contrary defines literacy as 'persons (15 years and older) with the ability to read and write '

This definition appears literally and pertinently as footnote 1 below table 15 of the Benso report.

It is therefore inexplicable how the report can claim that . "nor Benso explain what they mean by the word."

The Star:

Benso's definition of literacy is a person 15 years or older with the ability to read and write Read and write what?

Literacy, according to educationists, is a loose term.

In many Third World countries there are illiterates who are able to read and write their own names.

Neither Benso nor the Central Statistical Services explains what it means by the term literacy.

Population

Report:

"Furthermore, the 1980 population figures as estimated in the census report for self-governing black states like Gazankulu and kwaNdebele, do not tally with Benso's figures."

Benso comment:

This allegation is inexplicable since Benso's figures correspond exactly to the department's (Central Statistics Service) report no 02-80-01

The Star:

The Star was incorrect in reporting that Benso's population figures do not correspond with those published by the Central Statistical Services.

However, in a fact sheet published by the Department of Co-operation and Development population figures for kwaNdebele do not correspond to those of Benso and Central Statistical Services.

Education

Report:

"In the field of education there seems to be a little less confusion with the Department of Education and Training (DET) seeing almost eye to eye with Benso on the number of black schoolchildren
But the statistical gremlins persist in some areas.
While Benso and DET believe there are about 62 300 schoolchildren in kwaNdebele, homeland officials say there are at least 75 000 — possibly more."

Benso comment:

As a scientific research institution Benso uses only official figures and cannot make itself guilty of publishing unconfirmed allegations of "homeland officials."

The latest figures for education published by Benso are for 1981

It is, however, common knowledge that largescale immigration to kwaNdebele has recently taken place and still is taking place.

It can therefore be expected that the number of pupils will at present—nearly a year later—be considerably more than the official 1981 figure.

Unfortunately the conclusion must be drawn that the above reports are aimed at discrediting official figures and the institutions publishing them

Judged objectively, however they were a lamentable effort which also contained an element of maliciousness.

The Star:

Statistical estimates by homeland officials were quoted to reflect the reality of the pupil situation in kwaNdebele at present in relation to the latest official statistics available.

The report was neither intended to be malicious nor to discredit the institutions involved.

The report made no attempt to judge the validity of the various statistics presented.

The aim was to present statistics as they are presented daily by government agencies and departments.

The figures do NOT always correspond.

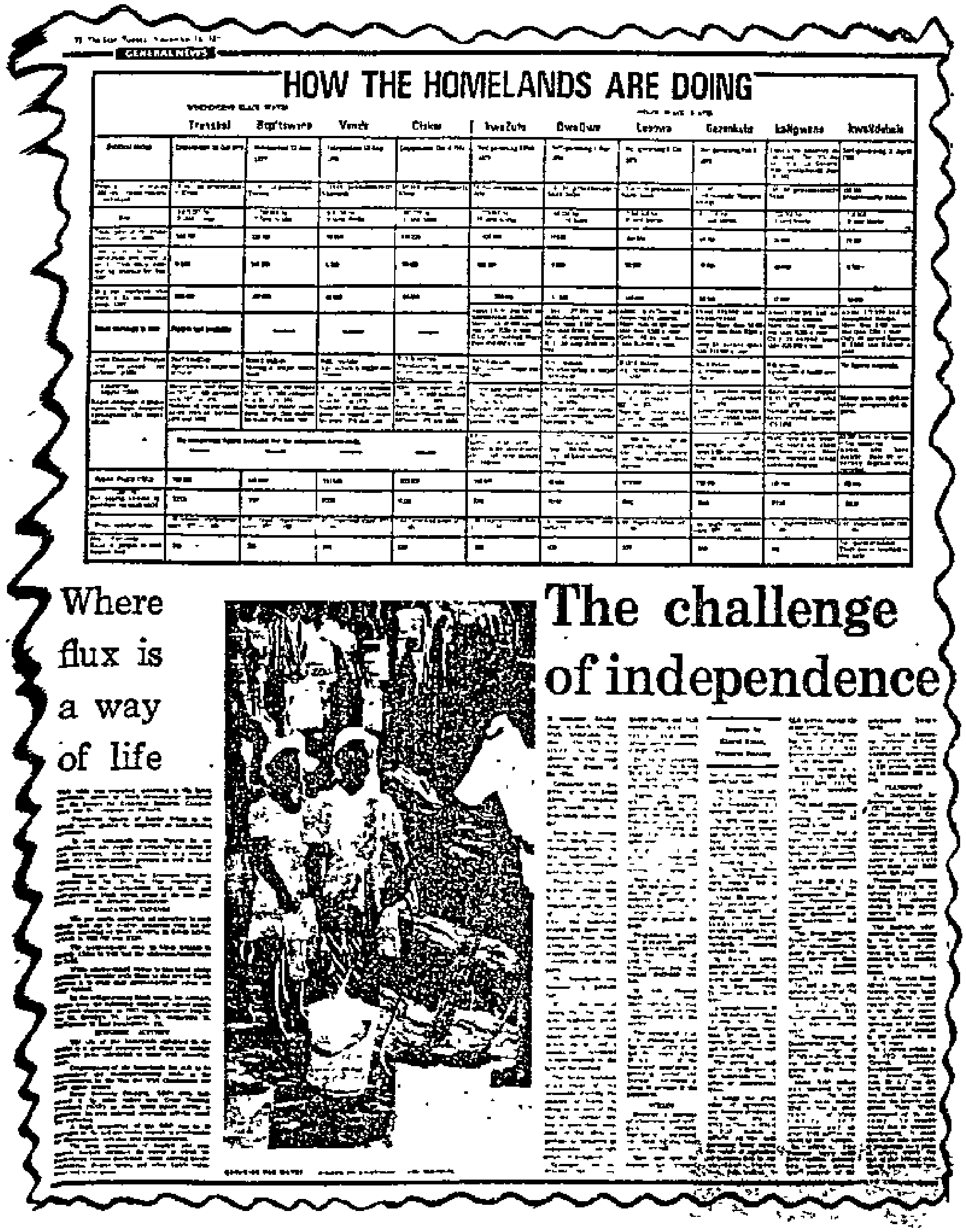
Benso conclusion

The correct and objective interpretation and assessment of statistics requires those responsible for it to have exceptional abilities.

If newspapers do not have at their disposal the services of such people most official institutions — Benso included — would, when a newspaper wished to publish the data of such an institution, be prepared to assist with interpreting such information, thus eliminating incorrect and distorted reporting.

The Star's reply

A qualified economist was consulted in compiling the report discussed here and all the background material that accompanied it.



GENERAL NEWS

HOW THE HOMELANDS ARE DOING

Where flux is a way of life

The challenge of independence

The original report which appeared in The Star on November 16 this year.

chantes
But never before has it been expressed as a mass fashion style The

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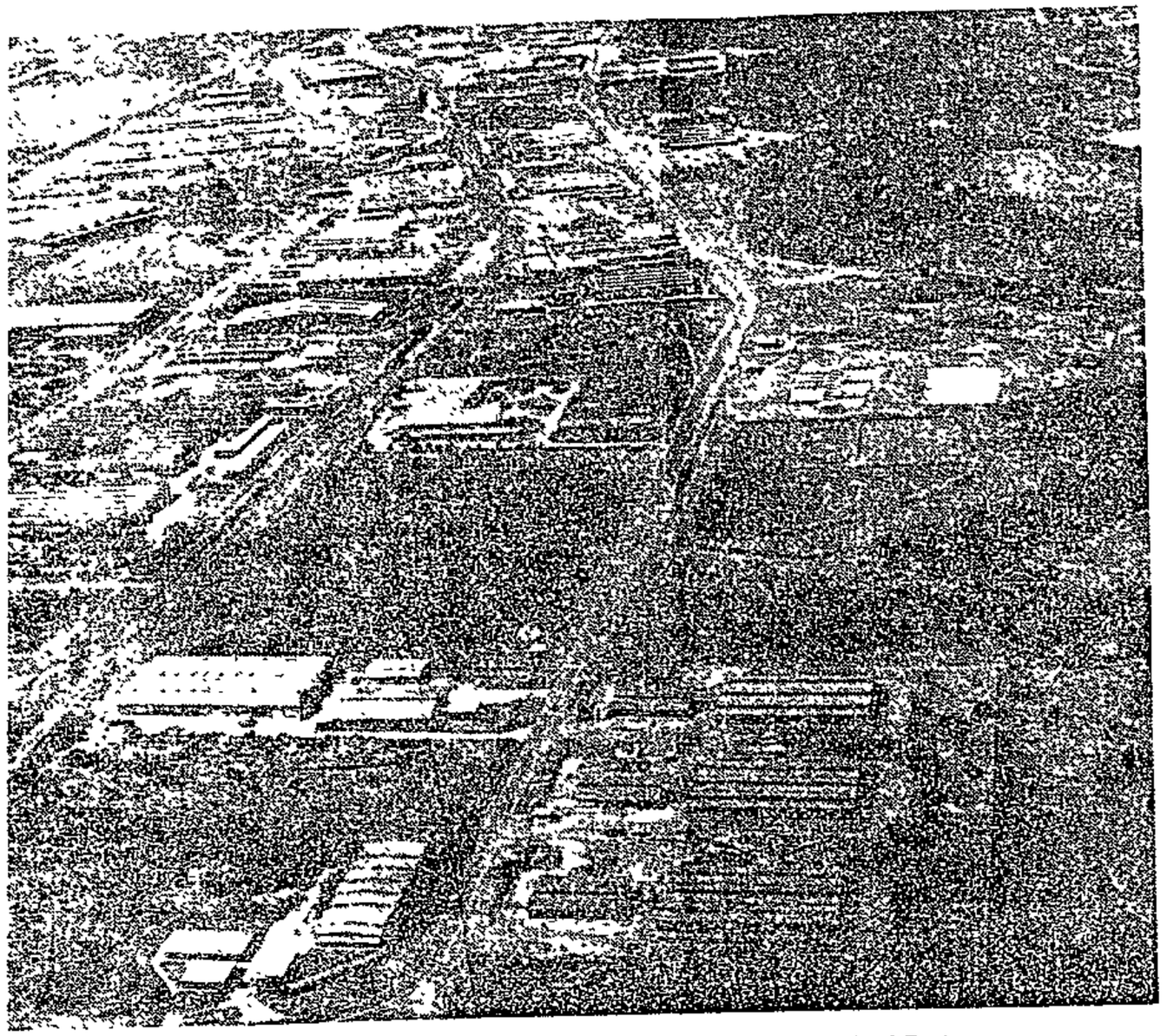
Homelands' economy: the way

and The Star's response to the research bureau's charges

(101)

...black homelands doing? Their economic development ...likely to become poorer in the tough conditions of the ...Star reported in articles on November 16 and 17. ...es were based on the latest statistical survey produced ...eau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Deve... ...nso) in Pretoria. Benso has taken strong exception to a ...the conclusions drawn.
...omments on the relevant passages are reproduced here, ...-by-point reply from The Star's Pretoria correspondent.



An aerial view of Babelegi, the Bophuthatswana industrial area 50 km north of Pretoria

GDP

Report.

"... the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the self governing homelands increased from R44 in 1975 to only R46 in 1980 ... This shows the minimal extent to which the self governing states have been able to generate economic activity domestically."

Benso comment:

These figures are correctly quoted but as any economist knows a per capita GDP figure cannot be used at face value only to measure and evaluate the economic development of a region. The following factors must be taken into account in interpreting a per capita GDP figure

- Population growth rate
- Inflation rate

During the period referred to in the report the population growth rate in the self-governing national states (SNS) was exceptionally high — five per cent a year

Such an abnormally high growth rate must naturally have a dampening effect on per capita GDP

During the same period the inflation rate was also rather high — an average of 12 per cent

Care must be taken not to use the per capita GDP figure as a criterion for assessing the level of prosperity of the particular community

The Star.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the self governing homelands was not taken at face value, neither was it used to measure and evaluate the economic region.

At no stage was it used to reflect the prosperity of a community

The GDP was one of several facts presented in the reports.

GDP figures, as explained in the reports, were quoted to reflect the extent to which the homelands concerned were able to stimulate their own economic growth domestically

Their ability to do this is vital if these territories are to become fully fledged economic participants in a system of economic interdependence in South Africa.

GDP figures were also quoted to reflect an extremely slow improvement in per capita productivity

The Gross National Product of the homelands was also reported as was the gross value of agricultural production

An examination of the homelands in relation to other developing Third World countries in Africa was presented to place homeland development in perspective

It was made clear that development in the homelands compared favourably in some respects with other African countries

High population growth rates were referred to several times in background material which accompanied the report referred to.

The current high rate of inflation was also reported

Homeland women struggling with a water drum.

INCOME

Report:

"More than 5.2 million of the 6.2 million blacks living in the self-governing states had no measurable annual income during 1980."

Benso comment.

No mention is made of the fact that these approximately 5.2 million people consist of

- About 67 percent children under 15 (3 470 000) who obviously have no "measurable income
- Housewives who normally also do not have a fixed income.

Pensioners receiving a pension were not taken into account in the calculation in the report

About R78 million is paid out annually in pensions to 3.6 percent of the de facto population of the national states which receive some or other form of pension

Participation by a large part of the population of the states in informal sector activities, particularly trading and services activities, was also not calculated

As in all Third World countries income derived from these activities forms a notable part of the domestic income of a major part of the population.

An investigation in kwaNdebele for instance, showed that nearly a quarter of all job opportunities in that territory were created by the informal sector

This report is therefore meaningless and extremely misleading

The Star:

The fact that 5.2 million out of 6.2 million blacks living in the self-governing homelands had no measurable income during 1980 is extremely relevant to economic progress in these states

Most of these people, as Benso points out, are children or women who have to be supported by a small percentage of wage earners

Although a small percentage of the 5.2 million may be active in subsistence farming and the informal sector they are not yet contributing to the transition from subsistence or sub-subsistence economy to money-based economy.

This transition is vital to economic progress in Third World countries and, among other factors, the lack of this transition in African countries has contributed to economic stagnation.

Education

Report:

"More than half (2.3 million) of the people in the self-governing states have no education or unspecified education."

Benso comment:

The report does not mention that about a third of this number, 1 081 280, are children of four years and younger, while about another 500 000 children are five and six.

Obviously these children have never had any educational training

It is also a recognised fact that a large percentage of older members of the black populations had no chances of

● To next page.

Cape Times

Botha lauds Tswana efforts

101

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The recent decision by leaders of the "independent" homelands and the South African Government to set a definite date for establishment of the Southern African Development Bank highlighted the determination of these countries to engage in joint efforts "for the advancement of our peoples", the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend.

Talking at Bophuthatswana's five-year "independence" celebrations in Mmbatho, he said South Africa and Bophuthatswana remained committed to working together towards a "better future — of good hope".

'Progress'

It did not matter what the United Nations said about Bophuthatswana. The "truth" about the progress achieved in that country would ultimately have to be admitted, Mr Botha said.

He said bilateral discussions about co-operation were held "almost daily" between the two countries. This was one of the reasons why he was optimistic about the future of Southern Africa.

"I want to tell you the fact that Bophuthatswana exports food is noted by the world — it is an achievement many countries envy."

The wide range of common interests, common goals and interdependence among the states of Southern Africa were best demonstrated by their mutual will to increase co-operation over a wide field of economic and development activity.

the Sanlam western catchment growing from 227 000 (1985) to 290 000 in 1990. With the two projects planned to come on stream in late 1985, the case for two centres is thus strengthened. Says Smith: "We already have a statement of intent from major tenants, including Garlicks, Pick 'n Pay, John Orrs, Woolworths and Edgars." With a substantial investment at stake, Sanlam, insists Smith, is not walking into the project blindfolded

OK Bazaars, with its Hyperama across the highway from Sanlam's proposed development, has duly objected to both proposed centres and Province's decision at forthcoming township board hearings will determine whether the projects are definitely on. Other details still to be tied up are the rezoning of land, says Smith.

The Townships Board is unlikely to recommend against the projects just because OK has objected. The expectation, therefore, is that they will both go ahead — and hopefully not end up as a brace of white elephants. Still, Leissner does have a point, and if population growth and economic fortunes do not live up to expectations, there could be problems

COMMERCIAL SITES

Cape plum

One of the largest and most valuable pieces of real estate in Cape Town's CBD could soon become available for redevelopment. The city council's utilities and works committees this week accepted a recommendation by the City Electrical Engineer that the Table Bay power station on the foreshore be demolished. A decision by the full council will be taken later this month.

If the demolition gets the expected nod, a prime site of 5 ha will go on offer to the developer market. And if the adjacent ICS site is included, the total spread — bounded by Dock Road, Buitengracht Street, Coen Steytler Avenue and Long Street — will offer nearly 6 ha.

Originally, the ICS property was to be expropriated for the extension of Bree Street, but ICS property consultant Bernard Squire says he has been "given to understand" that this has fallen away. He is awaiting official confirmation.

"If the expropriation falls away and the power station is demolished, the council will be left holding a very valuable piece of real estate which is a town planner's dream," says Squire. "The very size of the site opens up all sorts of opportunities, including both office and shopping development. But before any development can take place, the original foreshore planning provisions will have to be re-negotiated because they are not practical in today's situation."

City engineer Jan Brand confirms that if the council approves the demolition of the power station, the council will market the land. According to Brand, the foreshore scheme allows for the development of three sites — a tower block (112 m), a low building (17 m) and a tower slab (81 m) on top of a podium (25 m) — set in a landscaped area.

"But these plans were prepared a long time ago and are due for revision," he says. "We will be making a full report within the next couple of months."

Brand adds that a strip of land will be used for the widening of Long Street and that a final decision has still to be made on the Bree Street extension.

17/12/82 FM 101

INVESTMENT

Black bounty

Black-controlled African Development and Construction Holdings (ADC) is to issue R400 000 worth of new shares to broaden its equity base and help fund a R14m property development programme on the Reef

The company, which was formed in 1977 and promoted by the National Association of African Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), has not had an easy run of it until now. Obtaining development rights over largely unsurveyed land controlled by administration boards and community councils needs Job-like patience, as ADC has since discovered

Now that ADC has converted to a public company, its long-term plan is to concentrate on the residential side. The persistent shortage of black housing should ensure a steady demand

But the commercial possibilities have not been forgotten, says company secretary Matodzi Liphosa and immediate focus is on the retail market Yet even here, the red tape involved has ensured slow progress. Applications to develop land have first to comply with the community council's land allocation procedure and the councils can reject applications without giving reasons. Developers also have to get ministerial clearance as "qualified" persons or parties to acquire leasehold rights for commercial projects.

Institutions reluctant

The major difficulties arise, says Liphosa, when finance has to be raised for projects in which capital will be locked in for two years or more. The 99-year leasehold system, as it works in black urban areas, leaves few openings for satisfying financial institutions' security requirements. Hence their reluctance to put up money with no tangible guarantees is understandable says Liphosa

One problem is, that the property will eventually revert back either to a black leaseholder or to the government Financing arrangements thus have to be worked out on the basis of less tangible securities which, at this stage, tend to depend largely on goodwill. The use of 49% white and 51% black shareholding companies can be instrumental in negotiating contractual management and performance guarantees, Liphosa adds.

White property investors will not get the capital appreciation they normally expect. But, says Liphosa, the flow of black money into pension funds and life assurance companies is substantial and growing.

One way or another, mutually acceptable means will have to be negotiaed to finance black property development.

Although the company is public, he says, the ADC is reluctant to finance projects out of share capital because of the risk of becoming over-reliant on equity. The share issue will, instead, increase the company's capital base and enable it to increase its borrowing capacity.

Spreading capital further

Raising R2m to finance its housing projects has been an easier task, he says. "Bridging finance can be obtained from financial institutions at money-market rates.

With a six-month construction period, ADC subsidiary African Development and Construction Company, in which Murray & Roberts holds a 49% share, can build batches of 50 houses and roll over the funds.

"In this way, working capital can be spread further," explains Liphosa, "but profit margins for the moment look negligible "

Immediate plans include:

- ☐ 300 houses in Tembisa These will cost roughly R4,8m to build in six phases and will be marketed to buyers with incomes of R200/month-R500/month for R16 000-R18 000,
- ☐ 29 houses in Sebokeng, which will involve roughly R700 000. The units will sell for R26 000-R27 000 to higher-income buyers;
- ☐ 150 houses worth R2,4m in Kwa-Thema. Negotiations with Erab are in hand and if the application is approved, ADC will build 150 houses to sell at about R16 000 apiece;
- ☐ Development of 100 stands in Vosloorus at a cost of R1,6m in April next year;
- ☐ A R2m flat development with ground floor shops in Soweto. The go-ahead hinges on a rezoning for mixed use ADC plans to rent the units initially and convert units to shareblock later; and
- ☐ A R3m office block in Soweto's Meadowlands. Here the restrictive factor is finance but the funds are being sought.

The share issue, apart from raising ADC's borrowing capacity, will also have the welcome effect of involving the black community in property development. The Group Areas Act generally prevents blacks from trading or owning property in white areas and the presence of white investors in black areas is likely to continue to be a thorny issue.

But, reasons Liphosa, by buying shares, blacks can become involved in development and, long-term, look forward to profits by way of dividends.

HOMELANDS GENERAL

1983

JAN. — DEC.

Insecurity — a major cause of homeland overpopulation

By JOHN SHARP and ANDREW SPIEGEL, lecturers in social anthropology at the University of Cape Town

John Sharp

Andrew Spiegel

THE levels of poverty and overcrowding which prevail in the "homelands" raise a crucial question as to the causes of overpopulation in these areas.

It seems a common belief among white South Africans that the root cause of these problems is a cultural predilection on the part of rural Africans for having large numbers of children.

Such a Malthusian view demonstrates in the first instance a startling ignorance of the facts of forced re-location in South Africa, facts to which Barry Streek's articles in the Cape Times (November 20 and 25, 1982) drew attention.

It would be absurd to suppose that the increase in, for instance, Qwaqwa's population from 24 000 in 1970 to approximately 400 000 in 1982 is solely the result of an excessively high rate of natural increase. Current research shows clearly that only a tiny fraction of Qwaqwa's present adult population was born in the homeland. The vast majority are the victims of re-location, having been expelled from towns and off farms in the Free State and Southern Transvaal because they were superfluous to the labour needs of industry and agriculture.

Only refuge

In terms of government policy the only refuge for those designated members of the South Sotho "ethnic national unit" is the tiny (480 square kilometres), barren "homeland" of Qwaqwa, where population density is now approaching 1 000 persons per square kilometre, or the grotesque resettlement camp of Onverwacht, near Thabu Nchu, where 100 000 people live in tin shacks in an area of a few square kilometres.

Qwaqwa may be an extreme case in terms of its land area to current population size, but there are other "homelands" which have been subjected to similar rapid influxes of population. KwaNdebele would appear to be in a similar state to Qwaqwa.

The official statistical data available for homeland areas do not provide the necessary information to allow one to separate the effects of population re-location from those of natural increase. They merely confirm high rates of overall population increase. The popular view that overcrowding is the result of natural increase is impossible to sustain with the evidence available. There is even the possibility that detailed research might reveal certain areas of zero or even negative natural increase rates. Certainly there are likely to be some categories of the most destitute where this is the case, although it may not be so for their slightly less poorly off neighbours.

Having said that, one is still faced with the question as to why, in certain circumstances, there is likely to be a high rate of natural increase in "homeland" areas. How should one explain this?

Firstly, we can dispose immediately of the argument that this high rate of increase results from a cultural disposition on the part of rural tribesmen to value large numbers of children. The argument is not borne out by historical facts. Qwaqwa people are not rural tribesmen; they are in the main ex-farm workers and industrial workers with several generations of such activity behind them. Nor with only 480 square kilometres of primarily mountainous land at their disposal can 400 000 Qwaqwa people practise "traditional farming" — an activity which is somehow linked in the popular view with having large numbers of children.

Remittances

Most people in fact live in the closer settlements described by Barry Streek. There they have neither agricultural land nor pastures. They depend totally on remittances from migrant labourers or on miniscule old-age pensions (R80 every two months) or on other grants.

Moreover, the unemployment rates in the closer settlements are staggeringly high, with recent research suggesting figures of 20 percent for economically active males and 55 percent for females. Add to this the fact that many elderly people simply do not receive the civil pensions to which they are entitled because of bureaucratic inefficiency and it becomes clear that for many of these people survival is by no means guaranteed.

It is against these conditions of gross insecurity (which are repeated from one "homeland" to the next) that the issue of a possible high rate of natural increase must be assessed. In what way is this kind of insecurity, affecting both individuals and families, related to the birth of large numbers of children?

Research on this issue in various parts of the world has produced results which tend to run counter to the logic of popular wisdom. Writing about the Third World generally, one social scientist has expressed his finding as follows:

> people are not poor because they have big families; they have large families because they are poor.

To enlightened persons with a solid education and modern upbringing the idea of having many children when one is poor seems quite irresponsible, to have it suggested that poor people have many children *because* they are poor sounds like an ideologically biased pronouncement of misguided "do-gooders". Against this one must observe that all theoretical statements in the social sciences have ideological premises. But since a wholly neutral explanation of the facts is not ever to be found, one must use a theory which best illuminates the situation while being quite explicit about its assumptions.

There can be little doubt that an explanation which sees a causal relationship between the insecurity of poverty and the fact of having many children fits the situation in the "homelands" better than does conventional wisdom because it does not assume that whole categories of people act irrationally and against their own perceived best interests.

Without a job

Given the high unemployment rates and the difficulty of securing new contracts, the reality of people's lives in a "homeland" closer settlement is that they are likely to spend a significant portion of their economically active years without a job. As people get older their chances of continuous employment become smaller and smaller. Fewer members in the household means fewer chances of having at least one person in employment at any given time and a greater chance of destitution for people as they grow old.

People do not have any ways of ensuring their security, now or into the future. They cannot control the likelihood of their being employed, they cannot save; they cannot even be certain that they will receive old-age pensions. Thus to help make provision for the household's needs over time they must turn to the one thing over which they have some degree of control: the number of children they can produce, some of whom they may expect will be able to support the household in its quest to sustain life.

It is, of course, likely under such conditions that the infant mortality rate will be high, as indeed it is in the "homelands". But if a couple have many children they can expect that at least some may survive into economically active adulthood. Having children, it would seem, is one of the few strategies for survival open to people in these circumstances.

Never secure

This is not by any means to say that the strategy always works. Nor must this proposition be confused with the popular argument which justifies inferior employment and social security provisions for Africans on the grounds that they have a safety net provided by large households within extended families. People in such families are not safe because they look after each other, on the contrary they have to try to look after each other because they are never secure. Any number of factors can reduce the viability of large households or extended kin networks. But these options remain the most usable among the few available to people.

In the search for solutions to the likely problem of high rates of natural increase one can only agree with Claude Meillassoux, the distinguished French anthropologist, when he writes that people in such circumstances are not defenceless victims of some disorderly population explosion. All the methods of contraception or sterilization which Malthusians might recommend will not have the least effect while workers and peasants do not benefit from adequate social security which would alleviate their fears for the future.

Waste of time

The solution suggested by conventional wisdom — education in family planning — is, in other words, not even a palliative in the "homeland" situation. It is a waste of time because it does not address the question of why people have many children in the first place.

The appropriate solution must lie in the provision of adequate social security for all in this country, in the provision of a regular source of a life-sustaining income (a living wage) and most importantly, in the creation of conditions which will allow everyone the freedom and right to deliberate and decide meaningfully for themselves about these issues. And meaningful decisions cannot be taken in ethnic fragments of a rural periphery which remains economically dependent on a white controlled core of South Africa.

Homelands growth will not speed up

(101) Star 13/1/83

Financial Staff

A more rapid growth rate cannot be expected at this stage in South Africa's black homelands.

According to a report issued by the Bureau for Economic Research it is unrealistic to expect a more rapid growth rate because of the backlog which exists in these states.

A statement issued with the report said it was also unrealistic to blame political decision makers for all the problems that still remained in the states.

Statistics showed an increase in the population of independent states to 4,6 million in 1980 — about 2,5 percent a year.

The relatively high population growth rate had meant that by 1980, more than 59 percent of the population was in the under 19-years age group.

Between 1970 and 1980 the economically active population in the independent black states increased from 833 000 to more than one million. The agricultural sector employed 59 percent of economically active people in 1980.

The number of migrant workers increased from 558 000 in 1977 to 634 000 last year, while the number of border commuters increased from 194 000 to 215 400.

The bureau's statistics also showed a growth in the gross domestic and gross national product of the independent states between 1975 and 1980.

In 1981/82 the governments of the four states spent R180 million on education, an increase in expenditure on each pupil from R62 in 1977/78 to R114 in 1981/82.

States minus half the 'citizens'

By JOHN MOJAPELO

ALMOST as many "citizens" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) lived outside these "independent" homelands as inside in 1980.

In a survey released by the Department of Co-operation and Development's economic bureau, 3 900 000 lived in "white" South Africa, while 4 600 000 stayed within the borders of the four areas.

The figures also showed that between 1970 and 1980 total population within these areas increased by 27,8% or 2,5% a year.

"This relatively high growth rate has resulted in 59,1% of the population being in the potential school-going age group (19 years and younger)," the survey noted.

"It has the further implication that the male dependency burden is exceptionally high, namely 100:463,3."

From 1970 to 1980 the economically active black population in the areas increased from 833 000 to 1 082 879.

During 1980, almost 60% were involved in agriculture, which is still run on a subsistence basis

Government employment provided 121 681 jobs, while 215 400 commuted daily to "white" areas for work and in 634 000 left as contract labour.

In 1977 migrant workers totalled 558 000 and border commuters 194 000.

Transkei, with 336 000, and Bophuthatswana, with 197 000, provided the bulk of migrant workers in 1980.

Most of the border commuters came from Bophuthatswana (162 200), followed by Ciskei (38 400)

"Because Transkei and Venda are not situated near large urban centres in the RSA, commuting does not represent such a major opportunity for employment as is the case in the former two states," the survey states.

Urban population in the four "states" more than doubled to about 562 000 between 1970 to 1980.

This represented an average annual growth rate of 7,3% — about three times higher than the population growth rate.

"The large demand for job opportunities, coupled with the need to urbanise, can therefore be regarded as two of the most outstanding issues of the TBVC countries," the survey said.

In 1975, the gross domestic product (GDP) in the TBVC totalled R489-million — a mere 1,9% of "white" South Africa's GDP.

In 1980, the GDP increased to an estimated R1 324-million — 2,3% of the Republic's total GDP.

The outstanding characteristic of the TBVC's GDP is that about a quarter of the GDP generated in the public sector is made up of the the wage bill for general administration, education and health.

The gross national product of the TBVC increased from R1 238-million in 1975 to R3 089 million in 1980 — more than half of which was the earnings of migrant workers (R1 369-million) and commuters (R518-million).

The total purchasing power of blacks in the TBVC increased from R590-million in 1975 to R1 715-million in 1980.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 6, 1983

Trustees in a pickle over failed project

S. Tribune

6/2/83

(101)

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

A NON-PROFIT educational project aimed at rural black children, which was run by a number of top business and professional men, has turned into a financial debacle.

The Southern African Rural Trust was set up in late 1980 to promote the well-being of people living in rural areas.

In 1981 the trust instigated a project involving the supply of special educational toy kits to rural black children to help them cope with the complex technological demands of modern society.

The scheme received a fanfare of publicity in the Press, on radio and on TV.

The kits were to be sold on a non-profit basis, but something went wrong and the board of trustees is stuck with 70 000 apparently unsaleable kits in a Johannesburg warehouse and debts in excess of R100 000, in spite of a R40 000 donation from the Anglo American Chairman's Fund.

One of the trustees, Tim Potter, a partner in one of the country's top auditing firms and a former president of the Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants, admitted in an interview this week that the massive debts incurred by the trust were a great embarrassment to the trustees.

"The project was a good idea but we are in a pickle, no doubt of that.

"And our creditors are in a very unfortunate position. If we can't sell the kits we can't pay them, and I must admit we're just about running out of ideas of how to do that."

He said it was hoped to have a meeting of the board of trustees this week to try to sort out the matter.

Mr Potter conceded that:

- The accounts of the trust had never been audited because there had been no funds to pay for auditors.
- A major problem in marketing the kits was that they were "perhaps not as sturdy as they should be, and in the hands of unsupervised children they wouldn't last very long".

Mr Potter said one of the trustees had been Dr Douglas Roberts, former chairman of construction giant Murray and Roberts, who died last year.

The trustees now were Dr Shlomo Peer, the deputy chairman of Anglo American Life Insurance Company, businessman Vic Allen and his wife, Dr Andre Spier, a futurist who headed a think-tank called Syncom, and Michael Steytler, a professional agriculturist.

Mr Potter and Dr Peer emphasised in interviews that they had become trustees in their private capacities and not on behalf of their firms.

The project was the brainchild of Mr Allen and for a long period he served full-time as the trust's executive director, running the trust's affairs and, for a time, drawing a salary.

Mr Allen said this week the trustees had not authorised him to incur debts, but he had been forced to do so because sponsors had not paid as promised.

"It was a nightmare. In the end I suffered a personal loss of R40 000 or more, a serious financial embarrassment from which I'm still recovering.

"When the idea was launched everyone thought it a very good one. I was a hero and then suddenly when it went sour I became the monster.

"I was left holding the baby and I moved heaven and earth to sell the kits, with a large measure of help from the Urban Foundation, but without success."

He said he had given up an income of R50 000 a year as a business executive to devote two years to the trust, only to see the project end in disaster.

One of the trust's principal creditors, a Cape Town marketing firm called Kaleidoscope, is claiming more than R25 000 for work done for the trust.

The sole owner and MD of the firm, Colleen Backstrom, said Mr Allen had hired her firm to produce components for and pack 20 000 toy nursing kits and 20 000 "little trader" kits.

The trust's failure to pay had been a serious financial blow to her personally and to her firm.

"Mr Allen told me the trust was being sponsored by Anglo American, Murray and Roberts, Shell and so on, so I really thought this was a case where one did not have to worry about credit-worthiness and ask for cash up front."

Mr Potter said the company storing the kits was likely to destroy them if not paid soon.

Vic Allen: his idea

Colleen Backstrom: serious blow

Dr Peer said the bill for the storage of the kits was getting bigger every day and was already running at well over R10 000

He said he had understood that the trust was merely going to be a friendly broker between the manufacturers and Shell was going to distribute the kits. Later it appeared that no formal agreement had been concluded with Shell.

According to the minutes of a meeting of trustees and "other interested parties" held in Johannesburg in June 1982, Shell decided to pull out as a distributor after it had stocked its service stations on the East and West Rand and in Pretoria with more than 3 000 kits and had managed to sell only 20 after encountering strong consumer resistance.

DD 12/2/83 (101) ~~(30) (41) (105)~~

Unite on land tenure issue, commerce urged

PORT EDWARD — The effect of the curbs of development through the land tenure system and the question of big white entrepreneurs moving into black areas were two key topics that emerged at the seminar at a holiday resort near here on how to stop the outflow of cash from the black areas.

The question of land tenure was raised by the director of small business advisory services, Mr Ian Hetherington, when he urged chambers of commerce to speak with a united voice against laws and regulations which inhibited development.

He said the chamber of commerce should recommend how the land tenure system should be changed.

The trick in dealing with governments on this matter was to recommend solutions that enable them to pursue their own reasonable objectives while not making it impossible for businessmen to reach theirs.

He said there were many people in governments and public services who realised these laws were incompatible with economic growth.

"With things like restrictive and tedious licensing and zoning regulations, labour movement restrictions, the non-availability of freehold land and so on, I sometimes think it would be hard to devise a system — short of communism itself — more perfectly designed to restrict development than the one we have now."

Later the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, was questioned on land tenure in Transkei.

He admitted something was wrong with the system and said the chiefs and the people would have to be motivated on changes.

Mr Madikizela was also questioned on an aspect of his speech in which he said part of the strategy in curbing the outflow of cash would be the introduction of chain stores with tripartite agreements which had maximum local shareholding.

The vice-president of Tracor, Mr D. V. Mgudlwa, asked whether bringing the "giants" into the black areas would not be to the detriment of black entrepreneurs.

"It is for the chamber of commerce to reply to that, and when you answer, look at the consumer," Mr Madikizela said.

Opening the seminar, Mr R. Draper, of Assocom said his organisation had always been extremely sympathetic to the emerging black community.

"This has always been on the basis that one economy, rather than several fragmented ones, is better for all. For a certain period it seems that positive discrimination in favour of emerging black entrepreneurial classes will be necessary."

During question time he said it was perfectly proper that — because of past restraints — the black community should be protected in their areas for some time. — DDR.

Homelands: new deal in sight?

The Cabinet committee appointed to find a political model for urban blacks will meet soon.

101

15/2/83 Star

By Anthony Duigan

It is no longer possible to tie urban blacks politically to the homelands, and the Cabinet committee, appointed to find a political model for these people, will have to start from this premise, say leading National Party theorists.

Black and white opposition quarters are cynical about the chance's of anything worthwhile emerging from the Cabinet committee

But, looking behind the glare in which politicians posture and perform for their followers, there are signs that reality rather than pure party ideology could prevail.

The Government's leading theorist on black urbanisation and population, Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council, is already preparing the way for a new look at politics and population

In a recent speech on the socio-economic and political situation of urban blacks (given before a largely conservative academic audience in Potchefstroom) he warned that forcing blacks into political links with the homelands was unsound and self-defeating

In other words, a proper model of political accommodation in "white" South Africa, acceptable to urban blacks, had to be evolved — a theme echoed by NP commentator Dr Wimpie de Klerk, a good sounding board for new thoughts gaining credence within the Establishment.

Facts outlined by Dr Smit in arguing for a realistic rather than an ideological examination of the urban black issue include

● Blacks already make up about half the population of the "white" urban areas and this proportion will increase enormously in the coming decades while white numbers will rise only slightly. In other words, come to terms with the facts and accept what cannot be wished away.

● Two-thirds of the urban blacks today live in the four main metropolitan areas and, cornerstone of separate development, ethnicity, is taking a back seat because of intermarriage and mixed living areas. Pet theories, still much in vogue, that urban blacks must exercise their political aspirations in homeland legislative assemblies are not practically possible

● Traditional power structures in the homelands are anathema to young, educated blacks (almost half the black population is under 15 years old and getting better educated by the day). Forcing urban blacks into homeland political structures is, a best, sterile, at worst, dangerous

● Urban black participation in homeland elections has been minimal in the past 10 years. In 14 elections up to 1978 the urban vote made up nine percent of the poll On the other hand, involvement in urban civic affairs has increased.

● By the end of 1980 the average poll in urban community council elections evened out to about 40 percent (but the test of urban black civic authorities remains the September/October elections under the increased power structure. Soweto's poll in its first community council elections in 1978 was only 6 percent).

Dr de Klerk was even freer with his pen in a recent political column

Piece by piece he demolished the political theories the Government has repeated in the same breath as "urban blacks" — that decentralisation would divert the flow from the main areas, that swift transport systems would enable blacks to live in homelands and commute to work in white areas, that by extending the borders of homelands certain urban townships would be swallowed into these territories. Even the most optimistic proponents of this theory acknowledge that it would not work for the largest black concentrations in the PWV.

All these "old solutions" were tired and unacceptable, Dr de Klerk said

Plan for blacks

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

On the second day of the recent no-confidence debate the Prime Minister announced a special Cabinet committee to look into the problems of urban black constitutional development — the one aspect of National Party ideology even its proponents cannot explain.

Immediately criticised because its terms of reference were so narrow, the new committee has the enormous task of draftinga new National Party plan for all non-homeland black people.

The Prime Minister did not give it narrow terms of reference but he made it clear that the committee wouldapprach the problem of black political rights within the framework of National Party principles, which already specifically exclude a fourth chamber i the new Parliament.

Mr Botha did add tha the inquiry should be seen as the beginning of a process to give "legitimate accommodation" to black aspirations.

The appointment of the Cabinet committee marks a shift from the days whethe Department of Co-operation and Development had sole say in matters affecting blacks.

The committee's chairman is Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development. With him o the committee are: Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister Co-operation and Development, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Orde, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, and Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice.

(101) D. Dispatch 15/2/83

Boycott strategy can work, seminar told

PORT EDWARD — Black adaptation of Afrikaner strategy to gain economic ascendancy provoked lively discussion at a seminar at a holiday resort near here on how to curb the flow of cash from black areas.

Mr R. Tshabalala raised the question of using the Afrikaner history of "boycotts or selective buying", to promote the disadvantaged black businessman.

Economics Professor Wolfgang Thomas, said: "I've listened carefully to the various warnings about selective buying and boycotts. I understand the views of the chambers of commerce in South Africa. I served on them. Obviously we don't like boycotts and selective buying, but it has worked.

"I am fully committed to co-operation between white and black. But we must know if they are going to play tricks with us. We must at least be prepared.

"It is the same way as when the Afrikaner felt he was being exploited by the Jews and English. His first reaction for a long period was, No. We (Afrikaners) make our own burial societies, later called Sanlam, and we form our own newspaper groups.

"The second line of Afrikaner defence was to say, well maybe at government level we can work together. You know the history. Eventually Afrikaner and English mining houses joined forces and at the moment it is seen as an Afrikaner mining house."

Mr B. Draper, of Assocom, who opened the seminar, warned on boycotts and selective buying.

"The volume of goodwill that Assocom has for black commercial endeavours is almost boundless — but not quite. One thing that might draw heavily on the reservoirs of goodwill would be any thought that compulsion, taken in its broadest sense, might be utilised to bring about the economic effects that we all desire. There is far too much compulsion in this country already.

"Whatever it is that is needed to be done, it should rely on persuasion and the provision of an attractive commercial service in the black areas."

He said it would be much better if blacks freely and willingly chose to conduct their commercial activities where they lived, and also where they worked because they felt this was better for them and not because someone had forced them to it by varying combinations of pressure.

"Do not forget that blacks are becoming rapidly more mobile. Traffic projections in this country show that white per capita car ownership has more or less levelled off and is on a plateau and it is the black section of the community that will be, ever increasingly, the heavy purchasers of vehicles in the years to come.

"This is an excellent thing, to be welcomed by all, as it is evidence that blacks will be taking their rightful place in the economically active community.

"However, it is not without problems and one of these is that your natural black market will, increasingly be able to shop where they please. The developed commercial community has seen a large portion of its market take off to the suburbs and has been forced to follow it there.

"The same flexibility will also be needed in planning your future courses of action, or your market will take to its cars and go elsewhere."

He said Assocom had always been extremely sympathetic to the emergent black economic community on the basis of one economy rather than fragmented ones which were not beneficial to all.

Mr Draper in his speech, also warned on strategies to keep black spending in its natural areas.

"You should bear in mind the dangers of relying on too small a base. These areas are, or at least ought to be, part of a very much larger whole. You will also need to consider in the black areas that you will be able to influence the direction in which the whole market moves, if they are part of the larger market.

"This is extremely important because, if you are not totally involved in the whole economy, you could well find policies being undertaken in the future that might be to your disadvantage." — DDR

Probe into black business

PORT EDWARD — The National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) will undertake in-depth studies to embark on a scheme to uplift and promote black businessmen.

This was decided at a two-day seminar on the outflow of cash from black areas.

After several papers and discussions in which the historical disadvantages of the black businessman were highlighted, nine resolutions were taken — mostly dealing with how to help the businessmen to counteract the threat of the "white giants."

The resolutions — which a committee will implement — say Nafcoc believes in an indivisible economy based on the free enterprise system.

The recommendations call for:

Economic development and the evolution of a development strategy;

Protection for black entrepreneurs and an in-depth study by Nafcoc on how blacks could become more meaningfully involved in the economy.

Consumer education to enlighten buyers about the plans and programmes of black businessmen;

Establishment of chains by black businessmen; and

Location of industrial projects in such a way that infrastructure should benefit the greater section of the population. — DDR.

(1) How many outbreaks of sheep scab were reported in the Republic in 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) how many farmers were prosecuted in each such year for offences under the relevant provisions of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, No 13 of 1956?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) 1981 = 281.
1982 = 246

(2) 1981 = 55;
1982 = 47.

General Hansard Q.Col.119 16/2/83

Agricultural colleges

159. Mr R. W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Black students were enrolled in 1982 at agricultural colleges falling under his Department?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) 696

(b) 6—Teachers for training purposes.

(c) None.

Hansard Q Col. 119 – 120 16/2/83

Special Defence Account

160. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any exemptions from auditing have been granted in respect of portions of the Special Defence Account; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the exemptions given; if not,

(2) whether the Special Defence Account has been fully audited for the financial years ended (a) 31 March 1980, (b) 31 March 1981 and (c) 31 March 1982?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) The honourable member if referred to paragraph 17 (2), page 160 of Part II of the Report of the Auditor-General for 1981–82 (RP 62–'82).

WEDNESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 1983

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

Hansard Q.Col. 120 – 122

National Intelligence Service: visit by employees to Seychelles

16/2/83

*1. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether certain employees of the National Intelligence Service whose names have been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, visited the Seychelles during the early part of 1982; if so, what was the purpose of their visit;

(2) whether he will furnish their names to the House?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) and (2) I am not prepared to discuss either the identity of members or the clandestine activities of the Service in public. Pursuant to Section 1(1)(x) of the Act on the Protection of Information Act 1982, (No 84 of 1982) it is a security matter. As there is a pending court case the court ruled that the hearing will be held *in camera* and the *sub judice*-rule is applicable.

National Intelligence Service: involvement of officers in *coups*

*2 The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

ernment of the Republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei during the Summit Meeting held in Pretoria on 11 November 1982. The guidelines were also accepted by the governments of the self-governing national states during meetings that took place between them and the Minister of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria on 10 November 1982, subject only in the case of the Lebowa Government to further discussions to be held on certain aspects thereof.

(a) (i) An authorized and issued ordinary capital stock of R2 000 million, of which ten per cent (R200 million) is to be paid up during the first five years after the founding of the Bank, was agreed to.

(ii) The agreed objectives of the Bank can be summarized as the promotion of economic development, increased productivity, and improved levels of living, in particular in the less developed parts of the region covered by its membership. These objectives are to be pursued through the more effective mobilization and application of human and financial resources for development, not in competition with, but supplementary to and in support of the role that private financial institutions and the rest of the private sector can make towards the said objectives.

(b) It was agreed that there will be twice as many directors on the Board of the Bank as there will be member countries, and that one half of the number of directors will be appointed by the member countries on the basis of one director per member country, while the other half will be elected on the basis of the voting rights held by member countries.

(2) It was agreed at the Summit Meeting to aim at 1 September 1983 as the date for the establishment of the Bank.

am not prepared to discuss the activity of the Intelligence Community in public

(2) and (3) Lapse.

Mr D. J DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Prime Minister, could he tell the House whether this is an example of open administration? [Interjections.]

The PRIME MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, this is an example of security administration [Interjections.]

Hansard Q. Col. 122 – 124

Development Bank for Southern Africa

16/2/83

*5 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether the planning of the Development Bank for Southern Africa has been finalized, if not, why not, if so, (a) what (i) is its capitalization and (ii) are its objectives and (b) who will be on its board of directors.

(2) when is it anticipated that the Bank will commence operation?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) Yes The Committee which was appointed last year by the South African Government to report, *inter alia*, on the setting up of a Development Bank for Southern Africa, drew up a set of guidelines for the formation of such an institution. Those guidelines were discussed on behalf of the South African Government with the Governments of the independent states, and the guidelines, as amended in the light of the negotiations, were formally adopted by the heads of gov-

(101) ~~200~~ ~~254~~ 18/2/83

National States Citizenship Act

Hansard Q. Col. 212 - 213

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

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states have become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No. 26 of 1970;

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in

respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship.

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) 4 304

(2)(a) and (b)	Transkei	3 735
	Bophuthatswana	541
	Venda	14
	ciskei	14
(3)(a) and (b)	Ciskei	2 104
	KwaZulu	1 097
	Owaqwa	1 065
	Lebowa	15
	Gazankulu	23

Chief's view on constitutional plan 'prejudiced'

101

Natal 19/2/83

Mercury Reporter

THE view of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that the new constitutional proposals represented 'the entrenchment of classical apartheid' was a 'prejudiced evaluation of the situation'.

This was the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Information and Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis.

In an interview in Durban yesterday, Mr du Plessis said that for the first time ever coloureds and Indians would be represented in Parliament.

'If that is not reform, where does one begin?'

He said that, after many decades, there was the real beginning of a new dispensation.

He felt there was still enough goodwill to bring about a new era of constitutional relations.

Asked whether the National Party intended these proposals to be viewed as the beginning of a whole process of change, the minister said no Government could be so presumptuous as to say that a particular policy would be implemented for generations to come.

The broad guidelines would remain relatively unchanged but certain amendments and adaptations would take place as the policy was implemented.

Asked about the position of regions such as Lebowa and KwaZulu within the proposed confederation of states, Mr du Plessis said homelands which did not intend to take independence would not be coerced into joining the arrangement.

He warned, however, that these areas would have to re-evaluate their position at a later stage because of the economic and international implications of their not being part of the confederation.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, February 21, 1983

101

Kwandebele extension could 'save' farmers

Mail Reporters

WHITE farmers whose land could border on or be incorporated into Kwandebele are "angry but resigned" — the move may save many from impending financial ruin caused by the drought.

They were reacting to proposals disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, which would cede white farming land to Kwandebele.

In a snap survey of farmers in the Bronkhorstspruit and Verena areas yesterday, the Mail found that most farmers had expected similar moves to claim their farms three years ago.

Farmers said they had taken the matter up with the Government through the agricultural unions three years ago and were told the plans were not definite.

Now they planned to make representations to the consolidation committee when it meets in Bronkhorstspruit on February 28 and March 1.

Mr B van den Bergh, a cattle and maize farmer in Verena, said yesterday he understood the necessity for the extension and was resigned to selling up and buying a new farm elsewhere.

"Many of us have been hard hit by the drought. This could well be an easy way out of financial problems for some of my neighbours."

However, many of his neighbours had owned their farms for several generations.

"It is these farmers, and those who will border on Kwandebele, who are most upset by the move.

"This has been hanging over our heads for time now," he said.

Mr J Swart, a maize farmer in the Bronkhorstspruit area, is one farmer whose land would border Kwandebele.

Describing himself as "very angry", he threatened to "use my gun" if the move disrupted his farming.

"My father was born on this farm and so was I. My family has built it up from nothing and now its value will go down to nothing," he said.

A Verena cafe owner, Mr Johannes Oosterhuizen, said yesterday he was "very peeved".

"I think they have pulled a dirty one on us. I just don't know what we are going to do."

He said as far as he knew his business was not going to be included in the new homeland. He believed his cafe would fall on the border.

"What if they come and build a whole lot of shops just across the border, I might as well close my doors," Mr Oosterhuizen said.

A farmer's wife from the Bronkhorstspruit area, Mrs J N Potgieter, said yesterday that for the two weeks before Dr Koornhof's decision was made public, she and her husband were "sick with worry".

"After we were told the details of the Government's plans we just thanked God. Had we been told to move, I don't know what we would have done.

"We don't have to move and we are definitely going to stay. I don't care if I have blacks on my doorstep as long as I still have my farm and my home.

"My heart really goes out to those people who have to move. It really isn't fair the way they are just told to pick themselves up and go," she said.

Apartheid is 'working'

CAPE TIMES 22/2/83

(101)

Labour Reporter

THE policy of "grand apartheid" — locating as many Africans in the homelands as possible — is "working", according to Mr Charles Simkins, a senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town.

Addressing an Institute of Race Relations meeting, Mr Simkins said that between 1960 and 1980 the proportion of blacks in cities outside the homelands had dropped from 29 percent to 27 percent, while it had increased from 40 percent to 53 percent in the homelands.

The proportion in rural areas outside the homelands had dropped from 31 percent to 20 percent.

Because the black population had almost doubled, there had been a definite increase of blacks in the cities, showing a relative failure by the government to achieve what it had set out to do. But the amount of urbanization was far less than it would have been without apartheid, he said.

There had been an "enormous" population explosion in the homelands. This was a result mainly of influx control (in which urbanization outside the homelands had been prevented), labour determinations in the rural areas, and resettlement (the government physically moving people from the rural areas to the homelands).

One-third of the people in the homelands now lived in resettlement camps, which had virtually not existed 20 years ago. These camps were outside the traditional homeland rural areas and had an almost urban density.

"If present trends continue, it will not be long before the majority of people in the homelands will be living in these settlements."

Mr Simkins said resettlement led to "a demoralized group of people with a general feeling of despair. This might suit the government's policy in the short run, but in the long run it is a disaster."

are holders of ninety cent in total.

Govt blamed for homeland diseases

Labour Reporter

GOVERNMENT policies are to blame for the high incidence of disease in the homelands, Ms Sue Myrdal, a community health worker, told an Institute of Race Relations meeting in the City yesterday.

Ms Myrdal said an estimated 240 out of every 1 000 children in resettlement camps died before they were one year old. This compared with an infant mortality rate of 10 out of 1 000 among white children in Cape Town.

Diseases which found a favourable home in the homelands — and which were getting worse in spite of medical advancement — included tuberculosis, polio, typhoid, cholera, trachoma and kwashiorkor.

These, she said, were "diseases of underdevelopment".

"The health status of people in the rural 'reserve' areas has been steadily declining since the beginning of the century. Before this time many parts of rural South Africa were self-sufficient in food production, while in some areas African farmers were marketing food. People were not starving,

Ms Myrdal said population removals were responsible for the most acute disease pockets, but the whole process by which African people were forced off the land because their labour was needed elsewhere had led to underdevelopment and had consequently undermined health.

Resettlement — the removal of millions of "surplus" people to the homelands — inevitably led to a high incidence of disease. It diminished people's resources and created much stress.

Ms Myrdal said starvation and a general lack of food in the resettlement camps predisposed people to a number of diseases and were largely responsible for the high infant mortality rate.

Inadequate sanitation was responsible for the incidence of water-borne diseases — an indicator of this being the cholera scourge of the past two years — while poor housing also had a negative effect on health.

She said health services for resettlement areas were a matter of luck, in terms of distance from hospitals, transport to get to them or visits by mobile clinics.

Cape Times 24/2/83

101

CAPE TIMES 25/2/83

Homelands 'ludicrous'

.101

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — The Times newspaper yesterday attacked the South African homelands policy as "ludicrous" and said the granting of independence to Kwandebele would "cut no ice at home or abroad".

Like many of the other homelands, Kwandebele was an "impoverished dustbowl bursting with South Africans dumped there", The Times said in an editorial.

"It is merely a dormitory for workers commuting to nearby Pretoria, the hub of *baaskap* in the Transvaal.

"Kwandebele will be 'governed' by a black stooge held more in pity than contempt by most of his black brethren."

The creation of the fifth homeland was supposed to be proof to Mr P W Botha's right-wing that he had no intention of including blacks in the proposed parliamentary structure, The Times said.

"But let us hope that Mr Botha knows that his bestowal of independence is a tactical gesture towards Afrikanerdom, merely part of a charade to keep the white Afrikaner vote, and that if he succeeds in shrugging off the fundamentalist right at the next election, he will begin to phase out the ludicrous homelands policy."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the Cape Verde talks between Angola and South Africa, said that while the Angolan desire for peace could not be doubted, it raised questions about the ability of the Luanda Government to order Swapo to cease activities in SWA/Namibia and to secure the departure of Cuban troops from Angola.

"South Africa's real position is no less perplexing.

"For all that, the fact remains that sitting down in the Cape Verde with the Angolans is not very likely to produce an immediate end to all hostilities," the Telegraph said.

TRADE REGULATIONS (101)

No-go zones

PM 25/2/85

Government has watered down its rules for trading within 5km of the borders of the black national states. But Assocom says the new system still contradicts government's stated support for the free enterprise system.

The regulations are seen by the business community as an attempt to stop wealth being siphoned off from black states into "white" SA But Ken Hobson, GM of the Durban Chamber of Commerce says: "They are likely to be honoured more in the breach than the observance."

When the original directive from the PM's office was sent to provincial administrations and local authorities last year, it was met with strong protest from organised commerce, particularly in Natal. At the annual meeting of the chambers of commerce in Natal it was pointed out that businesses would be severely compromised if the regulations were rigidly adhered to.

No point in the province is further than 16km from the border of KwaZulu and much of Durban and the surrounding metropolitan area actually adjoins the homeland.

In its latest directive on the issue, government is at pains to point out that the restrictions do not imply a total ban on new trading undertakings within the 5km zone. Nor do they apply to the granting of trade licences on land where business rights already exist. They apply only to applications which involve changes in land use.

Furthermore, it says this does not mean that the granting of new business rights

Railways: uniforms

*12. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the design and colour of uniforms worn by certain staff of the Railways have been changed recently; if so, (a) in respect of which staff, (b) what articles of clothing make up such uniforms, (c) what new colour was chosen and (d) who chose this colour;

(2) (a) over what period will the change over take place and (b) what is the estimated cost of supplying these new uniforms?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) All White S.A. Railways and S.A. Road Transport employees entitled to uniforms

(b) Summer wear: Safari suit (longs) Short optional for shunting staff
Winter wear: Serge jacket and trousers
Cap included with both uniforms.

(c) Murray brown.

(d) Special Uniform Clothing Committee in liaison with Staff Associations.

(2) (a) October 1982 to June 1983.

(b) The provision of the new uniform does not consitute additional expenditure since the old uniform is being phased out gradually.

Mr. G. S. BARTLETT: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us what the additional personal costs to the staff have been owing to the fact that they are now being required to buy new shirts, ties, socks, shoes and boots in order to comply with this colour change?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the old tie and the old shirt suit this new outfit. They do not therefore have to buy new ties and shirts. [Interjections.]

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. the Minister consider giving one of the old uniforms to the hon. member for Amanzimtoti? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Kensington Drive, Durban: property

*13. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether his Department recently purchased a property in Kensington Drive, Durban North; if so, (a) which property, (b) what was the purchase price and (c)(i) for what purpose was the property purchased and (ii) when will it be taken into use for such purpose?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes,

(a) lots 2336 and 2340, which belonged to the Journey's End Shellhole of the M.O.T.H. organization;

(b) R300 000, and (c)(i) a post office and postmen's delivery depot, and (ii) on 1 March 1983 a postmen's depot will be established in the existing building, while the new post office building is being planned for erection by 1985.

(101) Hansard
Q. 61. 308 – 311 25/2/83

Black states: establishment of towns/housing

*14. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

What is the total amount to be spent by the State in the current financial year on (a) the establishment of towns and (b) housing for Blacks in the independent

Black states which formerly formed part of the Republic?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

As independent states, these countries themselves are in the first instance responsible for housing and establishment of towns. There are, however, two types of assistance in this regard which supplement and support their actions. In terms of independence agreements certain actions in respect of the establishment of towns and housing are undertaken by the South African Development Trust in these countries.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information does not incur any direct expenses in this regard, but makes project aid available to these states for this purpose. Project aid is financed by the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund which was instituted in terms of Act No. 68 of 1968.

It is therefore necessary to distinguish between the expenses of the Development Trust and that of the Loan Fund in this regard.

It is impossible to distinguish between Black and White housing, although the vast majority is probably meant for Black citizens of those states.

(a)	Development Trust	R 7,997 million
	Loan Fund	R15,350 million
(b)	Development Trust .	R 5,318 million
	Loan Fund . . .	R 1,125 million

Amounts to be spent on Blacks

*15. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

What are the total amounts to be spent by the State for the benefit of Blacks (a) in the national states and (b) outside such states but within the borders of the Republic in respect of the current financial year?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The amounts to be spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development excluding any amounts possibly to be approved in additional estimates and the amount estimated in respect of the administration of the Department, are as follow:

(a) R968 327 000

(b) R250 455 000.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out to the hon. member for Lichtenburg that he has to accept co-responsibility for this budget because he was present in the Cabinet when the budget was adopted.

Black states: towns/townships/houses/dwelling units

*16. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

How many (a) towns or townships and (b) houses or dwelling units will be erected by the State in respect of the current financial year in the independent Black states which previously formed part of the Republic?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

As independent states, these countries themselves are in the first instance responsible for housing and establishment of towns. There are, however, two types of assistance in this regard which supplement and support their actions. In terms of the independence agreements certain actions in respect of the establishment of towns and housing are undertaken by the South African Development Trust in these countries.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information does not incur any direct expenses in this regard, but makes project aid available to these states for this purpose. Project aid is financed by the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund which was instituted in terms of Act No. 68 of 1968.

It is therefore necessary to distinguish between the expenses of the Development Trust and that of the Loan Fund in this regard.

6 million in SA are still not literate

101

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

Six million adults in South Africa and the black homelands have not received enough education to be called literate.

This is the finding of a recent Human Sciences Research Council study into the promotion of literacy in the Southern African context.

It was found that adult literacy enjoyed a low priority, and legislation tended to inhibit a wider involvement in adult education programmes.

Most national education departments, including the South African Department of Education and Training, devoted less than one percent of their annual budgets to adult literacy. The exception was Bophuthatswana, where the figure was 1,6 percent.

But, compared with Third World countries where the average adult literacy rate is 30 percent, South Africa has a reasonably good record.

The literacy rate among blacks in South Africa was estimated at 50 to 60 percent, and among whites at 98 percent.

But the country's average adult rate of 76 percent for all races is low compared with most industrialised countries where an average of only two percent are unlettered.

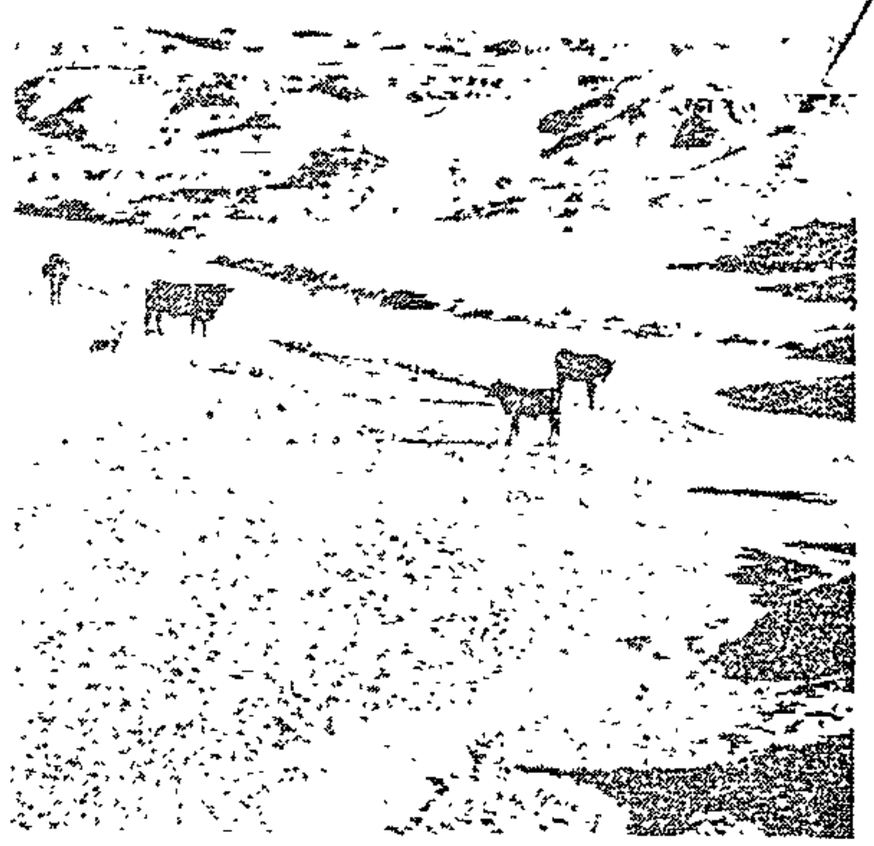
The study found that illiterate adults were not found only in South Africa's rural backwaters. It estimated that as many as 50 percent of economically active adult blacks in white areas fell into this category.

Less than one percent of illiterate adults in South Africa and the black homelands were found to have completed literacy courses in 1980, and more than 300 000 blacks dropped out of the formal school system without attaining a level of functional literacy.

With one or two exceptions in the private sector, programmes were found to be poorly funded and badly co-ordinated.

's "crystal ball" . . . this 2 pm yesterday, shows i of rain.

Faded hopes . . . a Highveld farmer surveys the devastated maize crop on his farm near Edenvale.



Vain search for water . . . emaciated cattle pace a dry river bed in Mangeni, kwaZulu

nost ery

Star 21/3/83

(101)

'he drought has eached "disaster" roportions in parts of he country, and emergency" levels in thers. Certain areas re actually being eclaimed by the desert. a the homelands, the osition is little short of orrific. And still the in beats down . . .

d groundnuts by 53 percent This year there would be no aize for export, according to aize Board sources.

Throughout the Lowveld, ms and rivers are drying up Vegetable production will be verely curtailed during the inter and prices will be rced up, aggravating already gh inflation.

On fruit farms the picking ason is in full swing but the ality of the fruit is so bad me orchards are being left picked. Banana trees have-il to grow the suckers on [illegible] depends.

[illegible] Gazankulu, [illegible] and Kwa Zulu the ought has brought almost un lievable misery

Black farmers are reluctant part with their cattle, tradinally regarded as currency, d this makes it more difficult for the homeland governments to provide sufficient fodder.

It is estimated 800 000 head of cattle have already died.

Wells are drying up as fast as new boreholes are drilled and grain will have to be 'imported' to the homelands from South Africa.

The sugar industry is suffering a second disasterous drought season in four years.

The Zululand and Northern Natal cane growers expect a cane crop of only 70 to 80 percent, which at present depressed sugar prices will mean severe financial loss for most planters

Northern Natal is as drought-stricken as the Eastern Transvaal The Utrecht district has been worst hit but even in the Midlands maize crops have failed and rivers and wells dried up.

In the Free-State only half the maize crop is expected.

In the sheep farming grassland areas farmers have had no rain for the planting of any fodder crops. Lucerne, teff and hay are fetching unheard-of prices.

The whole of the Northern Cape is a disaster area.

The grain and fruit farmers of the Western Cape have been fortunate in experiencing a normal season Wheat crops in the Swartland and Ruens areas have been good.

To the north, however, beyond Vanrhynsdorp, the Western Karoo is experiencing its seventh year of devastating drought [illegible]

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture at Elsenburg said that a major effort on a national scale would be needed to reclaim areas for human habitation.

Govt gets part of the blame

By Hannes Ferguson
Farming Correspondent

In the crop farming areas, established State policy has contributed to the near-collapse of agriculture, farmers claim

The effect of the drought has been compounded by the continued protection of fertiliser and tractor manufacturers at the farmer's expense

The prices of farm produce had increased by 59 percent since 1979, but the prices of farm requisites had risen by as much as 109 percent, according to the SA Agricultural Union. As a result total farming income, after interest charges, had declined from R2 124 million in 1981 and R1 085 million in 1982 to an estimated R400 million in 1983.

The normal maize crop is 12 million tons Maize farmers must produce 80 percent of this to break even, and low export prices are a millstone around the farmer's neck, the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo) has said.

The Nampo executive had asked the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, to decide whether he wished the maize industry to produce only for the home market. The Minister replied that maize farmers should continue to expand as an export industry.

Nampo said this was impossible, however, as long as the prices of fertiliser, tractors and other protected inputs were not pushed down. Costs of storage of export maize as well as rail tariffs to the harbours had also become prohibitive

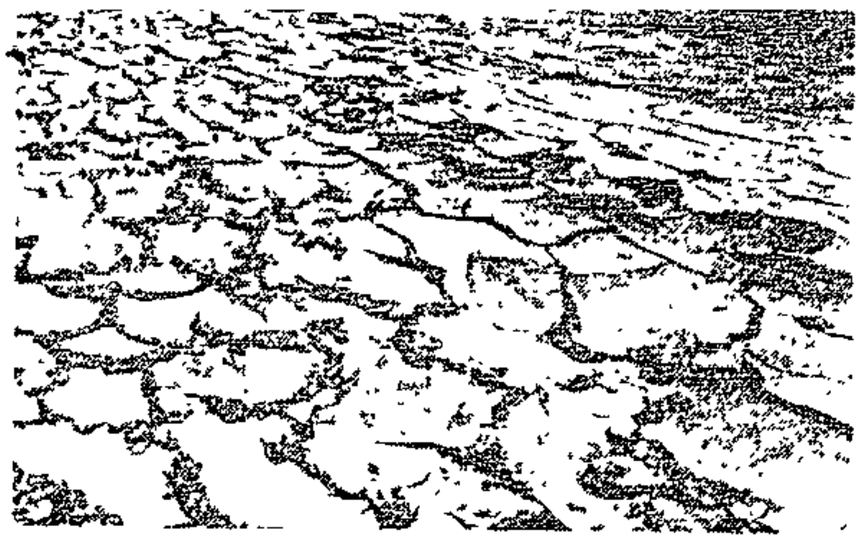
According to the SAAU, farmers had been obliged to take up R1 157 million production credit from their co-ops for the current crop. Of this about R700 million could not be paid back because of the drought. From the previous year, there had already been a backlog of R369 million. Before the financing of the next crop could be considered, farmers already owed their co-ops almost R1 900 million. This was already putting the co-ops themselves under considerable financial strain.

The two drought years had now cost South Africa over R1 000 million in foreign exchange, cancelling out most of the recent gold bonanza according to Nampo

[illegible] between the SAAU and the Minister of Industries, [illegible] Minister of [illegible] Marketing.

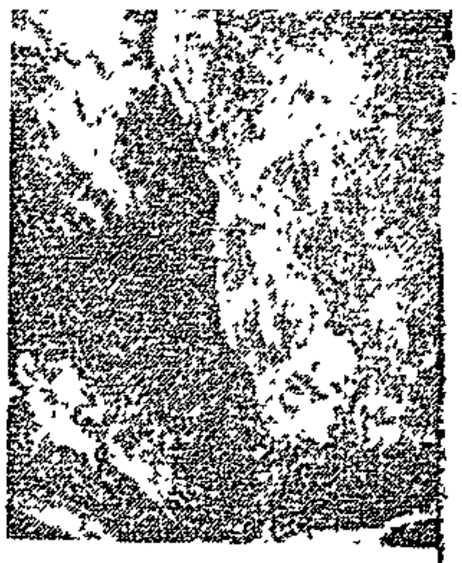
[illegible] University of Pretoria professor to investigate the effect of protective tariffs on the economy

Economists criticised the arrangement, saying agriculture was too intertwined with the rest of the economy to make a piecemeal report of any practical value. In the way the project was being undertaken, it would take years, and then the agriculture sector might already have gone over the edge.



Vista of devastation . . . Lake Marais, near Worcester in the Cape, which is already two-thirds empty.

Dying a slow death . . . a young cow, reduced to skin and bones, ends its life in the Northern Transvaal dust



Peering into the weatherm satellite photo, received a little prospe

Drought brings al unbelievable mise

By Hannes Ferguson
Farming Correspondent

The survival of the whole South African farming community is now at stake as the drought in all provinces intensifies by the day.

The Department of Agriculture's situation map for February shows half of the Transvaal is now considered a "disaster" area. In another quarter of the province the drought has assumed "emergency" levels.

So far, 15 magisterial districts in the Transvaal have been declared drought-stricken Another 12 may follow.

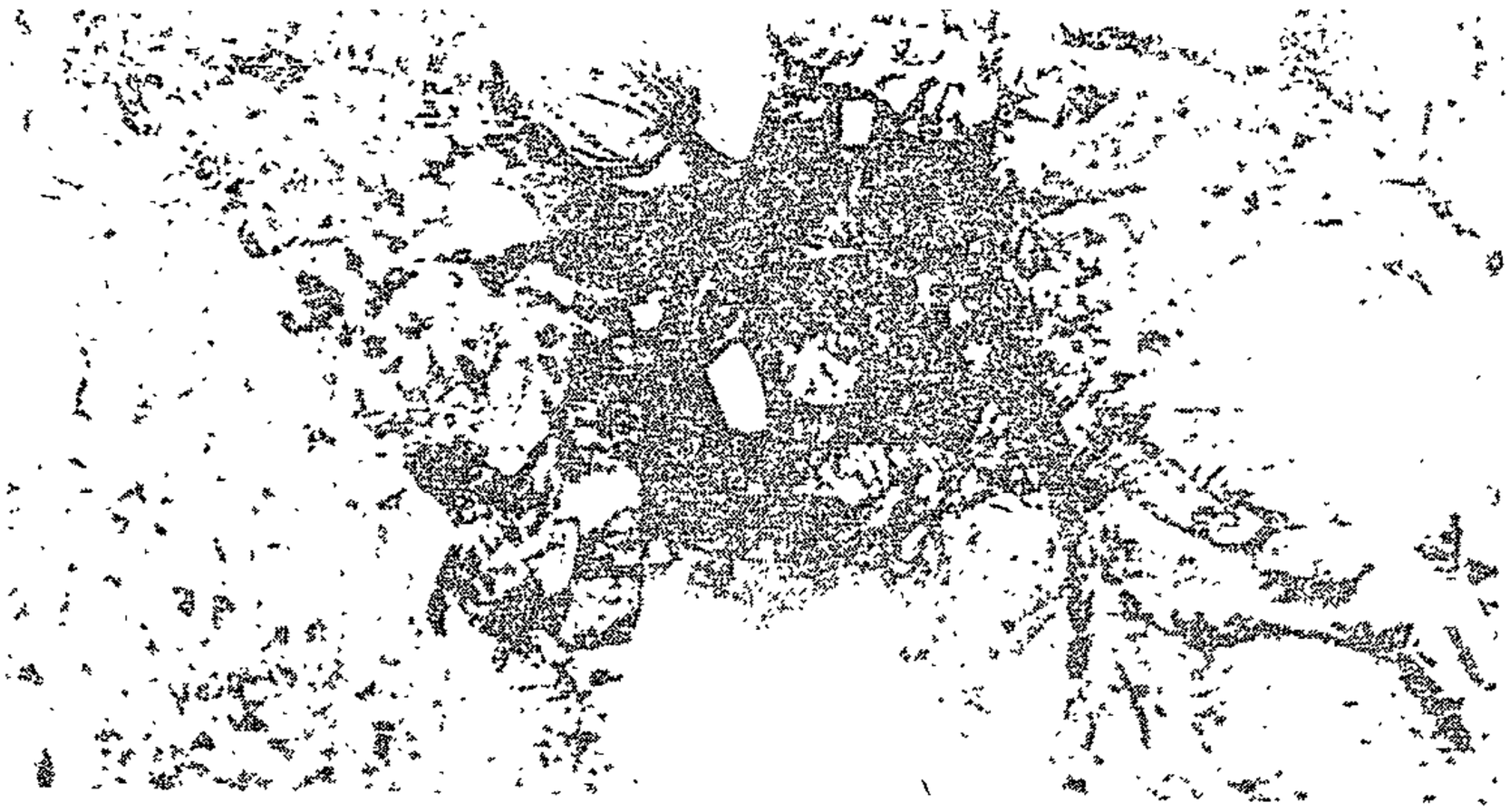
In these districts farmers are entitled to a railage rebate on fodder or to fodder loans with or without fodder subsidy.

In Louis Trichardt and Messina where fodder trees have not sprouted this year, even the game is dying. Farmers are told to reduce their stock numbers permanently.

They are now being financed by the State to fatten and sell from one-third to half of their cattle so as to prevent overgrazing when it rains again — which is not expected to happen before December.

Grain co-ops said that the last good year had been 1980-81. Since then the maize crop had dropped by 51 percent, the grain sorghum crop by 37 percent, sunflower by 40 percent

Kalahari Bushmen beg workers



High demand for an evaporating resource . . . Northern Natal farm workers and peasants wait to draw water from dangerously depleted reserves.

Trek to the towns begins

Many Eastern Cape farmers will face bankruptcy if rain does not fall soon. The drought is already taking its toll of the quality of wool.

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The drought plaguing the Eastern Cape and the Border is the worst to hit these areas for more than 20 years.

Farmers there have been hit so hard that they are coming to the towns and cities to get feed for sheep and cattle.

Their stock is in very poor condition because grazing has almost dried up.

Large stock losses are feared this winter, and many farmers are threatened with bankruptcy.

At the end of January, 29 magisterial districts in the Cape had been declared drought-stricken, as have 13 districts in the other provinces.

Many Cape farming districts such as Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Prieska, Keimoes, Upington and Vryburg have been on the official drought list for five years.

Some children in these areas who are starting school this year have never seen rain.

Many farmers have been forced to leave their land and look for work in nearby towns. Others say they will have to do the same if rain does not come by the end of this month.

Agricultural union officials say the drought in the Eastern Cape appears to be having an effect on the quality of wool

The area produces about 5 percent of South Africa's annual R275 million wool clip.

Pineapple farmers in the East London-Port Alfred coastal belt, who produce most of the country's pineapples, say the drought has caused a fairly large percentage of the fruit to be sunburnt, and too much sun has also lowered the sugar content.

Natal faces killer winter

Natal farmers face a torrid, drought-stricken time this year. No rain and the drying up of boreholes means the once lush province is turning into a desert.

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Natal is in for a killer winter, farmers in the drought-hit north said today.

A drought-stricken Utrecht farmer and executive member of the local farmer's association, Mr David Wright said: My feed and water are running out.

"I was looking to the Buffalo River for stock water in case we have no rain but the river has also stopped flowing.

"We have so little seed that we have to get rid of cattle and even so we are being asked every day to help farmers from other districts."

He said his water supply was now a quarter of what it was at the same time last year and that had barely been enough. Most of the district was in the same position.

Utrecht butcher and farmer Mr Dawid Kemp said he had spent R14 000 on boreholes for water recently. The successful boreholes were not on the parts of his farm where they were most needed.

Many farmers had drilled without luck and had large tracts of the land which they could not use

He said the district was the worst it had been in two generations.

"With seed and water giving out, farmers must sell but the market is overloaded because of the drought.' Mr Kemp said

Mr Wright said about 90 per cent of the Utrecht maize crop had failed He would prepare his wilted plants this week for stock feed but the yield was not a fraction of normal.

He said he would be partly compensated by crop insurers but many of his fellow farmers had not been able to get crop insurance.

Mr Kemp said he did not know how some farmrs would keep going They had been unable to repay the money they had borrowed to plant the previous crop and would not be able to repay the loan to finance the present crop.

which is not expected to happen before December.

Grain co-ops said that the last good year had been 1980-81. Since then the maize crop had dropped by 51 percent, the grain sorghum crop by 37 percent, sunflower by 40 percent

Kalahari Bushmen beg workers for food

The Star's Africa News Service

GABERONE — Bushmen in Botswana's central Kalahari desert have been living off wild fruit for two months because drought-relief officials have no transport to distribute maize-meal rations.

And at a drought-stricken settlement at Xade in the Kalahari 450 people are begging government workers for food, according to the local drought-relief co-ordinator, Mr K Sekisang.

As the summer rainfall season nears its end, similar scenes are common around much of Southern Africa where countries face disastrous crop losses.

In Mozambique, where farmers in the south of the country are losing at least 50 cattle every day, the Government has appealed for international help to feed four million people facing starvation.

Lesotho is experiencing its worst drought in 10 years, and there are fears that crop failures this year will be worse than the 60 percent failure last year.

In Swaziland sugar production is down five percent on the previous season.

Zimbabwe, too, faces disastrous crop and stock losses. The chairman of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire said "There has been a total write-off of crops across the country."

In Namibia there have been good rainfalls in the northern and central districts. In the south, however, the drought threatens to kill the karakul industry.

After scant rainfall across the subcontinent towards the end of last year, it was believed the drought had been broken. Now, however, it appears to be worse than ever before. It comes at a particularly bad time for Southern African states whose economies are already struggling under the effects of the recession.

the P W Botha Army Combat School near Lohatlha, if so, (a) how many farms have been purchased and (b) within what period after the purchase did the owners concerned have to leave the farms?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) 80

(b) On a period as agreed upon with the owners usually three months after payment was made Some of the owners, however, leased the land for a further period

Hansard Col. 415

Kimberley: Coloured farmers

Hansard 2/3/83

*18 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether his Department has investigated the purchase of properties for the settlement of Coloured farmers in the vicinity of Kimberley, if so, (a) where are the properties situated and (b) who are the owners thereof,

(2) whether his Department has decided on the purchase of such properties if so,

(3) whether his Department has voted money for the purchase of the properties if so,

(4) whether the properties have been purchased, if so,

(5) whether his Department has since the properties were purchased, decided to use the land for another purpose, if so, for what other purpose?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) to (5) Fall away

General

Pietersburg: letting of State-owned land

Hansard Col 416

*19 Dr W. J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether he or someone else on his behalf or at his request reached an agreement with the Pietersburg District Agricultural Union on the letting of State-owned land in the possession of the South African Development Trust in the Pietersburg district during 1982, if so, what were the terms of this agreement,

(2) whether land has been allocated for letting to farmers in terms of the said agreement; if so, to whom,

(3) whether any of the allocations for letting have since been withdrawn, if so, (a) on whose recommendation and (b) why have such allocations been withdrawn;

(4) whether any new allocations have been made; if so, to whom?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) An understanding on the principles on which land can be leased was reached with the District Agricultural Unions of Pietersburg and Soutpansberg by the Department of Co-operation and Development The said Agricultural Unions were requested to submit recommendations in connection with the lease of farms in the Dendron/Vivo area for an interim period until such time the farms concerned could be excised and transferred to the Department of Community Development

(2) The properties concerned were not allocated by the Agricultural Unions. They submitted recommendations in respect of the leasing of the following farms

Property	Recommendation of Committee
(1) Burg 132 LS (Remainder)	I J. Lyon
(2) Burg 132 LS (Portion 2)	W. H. Bezuidenhout
(3)(a) Blinkwater 100 LS (Portion 3)	J. H. Bekker
(b) Blinkwater 100 LS (Portions 4, 5 and 6)	J. H Bekker
(4)(a) Blinkwater 100 LS (Portion 7)	D. A. Henrico
(b) Blinkwater 100 LS (Portion 8)	D. A. Henrico
(c) Blinkwater 100 LS (Portion 9)	D. A. Henrico
(5)(a) Blinkwater 100 LS (Remainder of Portion 1)	A Jongbloed
(b) Fraaigezicht 98 LS (Portion 1)	A. Jongbloed
(6)(a) Blinkwater 100 LS (Remainder)	A. B. R. Janson
(b) Fraaigezicht 98 LS (Remainder)	A. B. R. Janson
(7)(a) Uitzoek 92 LS (Portion 1)	H. C. Holtzhauzen (Jnr.)
(b) Uitzoek 92 LS (Remainder)	H. C Holtzhauzen (Jnr.)
(8)(a) Cleadon 90 LS (Portion 1)	H. P. Erasmus
(b) Cleadon 90 LS (Remainder)	H P. Erasmus
(9) Welstand 101 LS	C A. Blofield
(10) Lomond 99 LS	T F. Roos
(11)(a) Horst 89 LS (Remainder)	F. J. van der Merwe
(b) Horst 89 LS (Portions 1 and 2)	F. J. van der Merwe
(12) Lustgarden 97 LS (Portion 1 and Remainder)	J. C Holtzhauzen
(13)(a) Dalmeny 96 LS (Remainder)	A. Blofield
(b) Dalmeny 96 LS (Portion 1)	A. Blofield
(14)(a) Engelberg 95 LS (Remainder)	P J. Joubert
(b) Engelberg 95 LS (Portion 1)	P. J. Joubert
(15) Leuchars 94 LS	R. C. Holtzhauzen
(16)(a) Ringfontein 71 LS (Remainder)	C. S. Snyman
(b) Ringfontein 71 LS (Portion 2)	C. S. Snyman
(17)(a) Ringfontein 71 LS (Portion 3)	T. J Beitel
(18) Ringfontein 71 LS (Portions 4 and 5)	C. H de Bruin
(19) Ringfontein 71 LS (Remainder of portion 1)	J. W. Warren
(20)(a) Alfred 383 MS (Portion 1)	J. J. J. Pretorius
(b) Eyam 436 MS (Portion 3)	J. J. J. Pretorius
(c) Eyam 436 MS (Remainder)	J. J J. Pretorius
(21) Fritchley 444 MS	D P. J. Steyn
(22)(a) Ganspan 829 MS	F. W. C Botha
(b) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Portion 1)	F. W. C. Botha
(23)(a) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Remainder of Portion 3)	H. G. Holtzhauzen
(b) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Portion 7)	H. G. Holtzhauzen
(c) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Portion 9)	H G. Holtzhauzen
(d) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Remainder of Portion 2 and Portion 8)	D. S Lombard
(e) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Portion 10)	D. P. J Steyn
(f) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Portion 6)	D. P. J. Steyn
(g) Auf der Haard 445 MS (Remainder)	D P. J. Steyn
(24) Fraaifontein 447 MS (Portion 3)	H. G Holtzhauzen
(25) Fraaifontein 447 MS (Portion 4)	D. S. Lombard
(26)(a) Terveen 381 MS	A. P. J. van der Walt
(b) Grieff 380 MS (Portion 1)	A. P. J van der Walt
(c) Grieff 380 MS (Remainder)	A. P. J. van der Walt
(27) Louisiana 379 MS (Portion 1)	P. J. C. van der Merwe
(28) Louisiana 379 MS (Remainder)	V. Minnie
(29)(a) Rosyth 378 MS (Portion 1)	F W C. Botha
(b) Rosyth 378 MS (Portion 2)	F. W C. Botha

	Property	Recommendation of Committee
(30)	Rosyth 378 MS (Remainder)	J. W. C. Lotz
(31)	Wentworth 377 MS	D. P. J. Steyn
(32)	Urk 10 LS	S. Tager
(33)	Ameland 11 LS (Portion 2)	J. van der Goot
(34)	Vlieland 12 LS (Portions 2, 3, Remainder of Portion 1 and the Remaining Extent)	J. Hoogenboezem
(35)(a)	Buiksloot 72 LS (Remainder)	M. J. Venter
(b)	Buiksloot 72 LS (Portion 5)	M. J. Venter
(c)	Buiksloot 72 LS (Portions 1, 4 and 6)	M. J. Venter
(36)	Buiksloot 72 LS (Portion 2)	J. Hoogenboezem
(37)	Buiksloot 72 LS (Portion 3)	A. P. Hoogenboezem
(38)	Luton 87 LS (Portion 1 and Remainder)	D. S. van der Merwe

(3)(a) and (b) No. The allocations have not been withdrawn although some of the recommendations of the Agricultural Unions could, for various reasons, not be adhered to. In some cases the Agricultural Unions recommended that the farms concerned be leased to farmers other than those who were leasing the farms at that time. In other cases the farmers had crops on the properties together with improvements erected by them and in which cases it was decided that the farms concerned be leased to the previous tenants. In certain cases it was necessary to limit larger allocations submitted by the Agricultural Unions in order to accommodate as many farmers as possible.

(4) Yes. New allocations are being made by the Department of Co-operation and Development from time to time.

The following new allocations have been made in the Dendron/Vivo area:

Auf der Haard 445 MS (Portions 6, 10 and Remainder)	F. van der Merwe
Fritchly 444 MS	J. P. Botha
Blinkwater 100 LS (Portions 3, 4, 5 and 6)	P. J. Joubert
Lomond 99 LS	H. J. van der Merwe
Engelberg 95 LS (Remainder and Portion 1)	J. H. Bekker
Ringfontein 71 LS (Remainder and Portion 2)	D. S. van der Merwe
Ringfontein 71 LS (Portions 4 and 5)	H. J. Venter
Buiksloot 72 LS (Portion 3)	A. Bothma

(101) Hansard

Mineral production of Black states

Q. Col. 553 8/3/83

330. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

What was the value of the mineral production, excluding platinum, in each of the Black states in the 1981-'82 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	R
KaNgwane	20 800 000
KwaZulu	108 000 000
Gazankulu	2 300 000
Lebowa	83 500 000
KwaNdebele	Nil
Qwaqwa	Nil

(3) (a) and (b) This will depend on the funds made available by the state, private sector and contributions by individual prospective home owners.

Note: It should however, be pointed out that the Government is well aware of the shortage in housing of Blacks and that a housing strategy has been accepted with the emphasis on the responsibility of the invividual and the private sector Site and service schemes, self-build, core-housing and housing schemes where technical advice is given and control is exercised over standards, form part of the strategy.

Considerable progress has been made, especially with regard to self-build and several projects of this nature are in operation in the Western Transvaal, Eastern Cape and Orange Free State. The co-operation of the Urban Foundation has also been obtained.

TUESDAY, 8 MARCH 1983

Q.61.527

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: Hansard -531

(101) **Housing units**

24 Mrs. E M. SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

How many housing units for Blacks in the (a) Black townships of the Republic and (b) national states are planned for 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) It is not possible to quantify the reply in terms of housing units as a number

of factors including the contribution by the private sector affect the position However, a sum of R117 million in respect of the 1983/84 financial year is to be made available for Black housing schemes (services included) in the administration board areas Of this amount approximately R60 million is for ongoing projects and R57 million for new projects. Of the latter amount approximately 70% is tentatively being made available for self-build schemes

(b) The South African Development Trust will allocate, in respect of projects under its control, R70 million for infrastructure and housing. The latter at present on a planned basis of approximately 8 800 units to which conventional and self-build methods will be applied.

The national states and development corporations also undertake the planning and provision of houses but information concerning that is not readily available.

Housing shortage

39. Mr. C. W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state at the end of 1982;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1982 for each population group in each (a) province and (b) national state by (i) the State, (ii) local authorities and (iii) the private sector;

(3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in each (a) province and (b) national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. Nevertheless it has been estimated that the shortage in terms of units for Blacks in the White areas is in the region of 160 000 units.

(b)

Lebowa	16 800
Qwaqwa	18 000
kwaZulu	68 600
kaNgwane	5 600
kwaNdebele	2 000
Gazankulu	1 000
SADT	14 000

(2) (a) In respect of Blacks the following figures can be furnished:

	State	Local authorities and Administration Boards	Private sector
Transvaal	3 532	88	3 212
OFS	1 413	54	1 230
Cape Province	2 680	—	453
Natal	—	—	—

(b)

State	Local authorities	Private sector
Lebowa	302	—
Qwaqwa	254	—
kwaZulu	958	—
kaNgwane	9	—
kwaNdebele	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—
SADT	549	—

578
—
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—
82

Hansard 8/3/83
(101) Q. Col. 552 - 553

Senthimule/Kutama

323. Dr F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(a) What total amount has been spent on acquiring compensatory land in (i) Senthimule and (ii) Kutama and (b) how much of such amount has been spent in respect of (i) land, (ii) improvements and (iii) loss and inconvenience, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a)(i) and (ii) The cost involved in connection with the acquisition of compensatory land for Kutama and Senthimula Locations, is estimated on an amount of R6 200 000.

Kutama and Senthimula Locations are Scheduled areas which vest in the S.A. Development Trust since 1936 and it has therefore not been purchased.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) It is the policy of the Department of Co-operation and Development not to disclose any particulars of valuations or purchase prices.

Matoks/Ramagoep

324. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.†

(a) What total amount has been spent on acquiring compensatory ground in (i) Matoks and (ii) Ramagoep and (b) how much of such amount has been spent in respect of (i) land, (ii) improvements and (iii) loss and inconvenience, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)(i) and (ii) No compensatory land has been acquired in Matok and Ramagoep Locations. It is Scheduled areas which vest in the S A Development Trust since 1936.

It is, however, anticipated that the hon. member is referring to the compensatory land acquired for Matok and Ramagoep. The cost involved in connection with the acquisition of compensatory land for Matok and Ramagoep, is estimated on an amount of R10 500 000

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) It is the policy of the Department of Co-operation and Development not to disclose any particulars of valuations or purchase prices.

Properties to be incorporated into national states Hansard

101 Q Col. 554-555

352 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

8/3/83

How many titled (a) Coloured and (b) Black owners of (i) farm land, (ii) small holdings and (iii) plots in towns and villages are there in White areas scheduled for consolidation purposes to be incorporated into a national or independent state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) The required information is not readily available and a considerable volume of investigation will have to be undertaken to ascertain the particulars in the various Deeds Offices

4/3/83 Q. Col. 493-4

72-hour restriction

(101) Hansard

*14 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co operation and Development

Whether the 72-hour restriction in terms of section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, applies to Blacks from (a) Transkei, (b) Ciskei, (c) Bophuthatswana (d) Venda and (e) KwaZulu?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS Subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945, the provisions of section 10 of the said Act are now still applicable

Dr A L BORAINE Arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether citizens of other independent States such as Germany or Australia or any other Western country are subject to a similar restriction?

The DEPUTY MINISTER No

Dr A L BORAINE Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us what the difference is then between an independent Black State such as Transkei and any other independent State? Is it because the one happens to be Black and the other White?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is not because certain people are Black or certain people are White This arrangement has arisen because of certain agreements between South Africa and certain of the Black States

*15 Mr F K MOORCROFT—Reply standing over.

D. Dispatch 12/3/83 (101)

R8 000m spent on national states

GIYANI (Gazankulu) — South Africa had already spent R8 489 million on developing independent and self-governing black homelands and millions of rands more would be budgeted for this purpose in the future, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Opening the eighth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly here, Dr Viljoen said the South African Government was convinced that blacks should be able to gain the right of self-determination in their own areas and over their own people.

If they so wished, they should also be able to gain independence, he said.

The Government was doing its utmost to give everyone full political rights and would like to fulfil the aspirations of all South Africans.

Dr Viljoen said the Government had decided that instruments should be created which would ensure that it would not have to act unilaterally and which would make wider participation and joint consultation and decision-making possible.

The appointment of a cabinet committee to look into and propose solutions for the problems affecting black communities outside the national states, as well as problems in regard to the independent and self-governing states, was an important step in this direction, he added.

"The South African Government accepts the fact that large numbers of the various black peoples outside their national states are present in the RSA and will also be there in future.

"It is known that these people also have aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the SA Government to find workable ways of fulfilling these aspirations by creating structures for decision-making and consultation.

"It is particularly important to recognise and, as far as possible give greater weight and meaning to the bond between members of a nation living outside their national state and the government of their national state," Dr Viljoen said.

He appealed for "team-work" and co-operation from all South Africans in according blacks participation in decision-making processes affecting their own interests. — SAPA.

Star 15/3/83 (101)

Empress: suicide a political murder

She said the truth never came to light because the royal house was sworn to secrecy.

The former empress bases her belief on an assassination plot on confidential information given her by her late husband Emperor Karl, Prince Rudolf's sisters Gisela and Marie-Valerie, and her aunts, Archduchess Maria Theresa and Grand Duchess Marie-Jose.

"I have recorded everything that was told to me under the seal of deepest secrecy," she said "I intend to publish these documents, which are among my personal papers, when the time is right."

The former empress also said that Emperor Franz Josef, when asked why he allowed the odium of suicide to rest on his son and heir, replied: "I have no alternative It was a question of the monarchy's existence"

Dr Brigitte Hamann, an authoritative historian specialising in the Hapsburg monarchy and author of a biography on Rudolf, said it was extremely unlikely the former empress could produce conclusive proof.

Professor Adam Wandruszka, another Hapsburg specialist, who has studied the unpublished diary of Rudolf's favourite sister, Marie-Valerie, and those of other members of the royal family and friends, says these leave no doubt that Rudolf, a Republican at heart and possibly mentally sick, saw no future as emperor and committed suicide.

Migrants flowing into urban areas

By Jon Qwelane

A total of 1 329 000 migrants and 745 500 commuters entered urban areas in 1981 from South Africa's 10 homelands, including Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana

The majority of migrants (336 000) came from Transkei, while the greatest number of commuters (384 000) came from kwaZulu The commuters were people who left their homes every morning for work in "white" South Africa and returned in the evenings.

These statistics are reflected in the latest survey on race relations, published by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The 1981 figure for migrant labourers was 112 000 more than 1980 and 239 000 above the figure for 1979.

Statistics show there were 32 200 more people commuting between homelands and urban areas in 1981 than in 1980. The commuter figure was 56 900 above that for 1979

In all, the survey shows that in 1981 alone there were 2 074 500 people in the major industrial areas of South Africa who were living or working there on a temporary basis.

Last year South Africa continued to repatriate Zimbabwean workers on expiry of their contracts.

Some 2 085 Zimbabweans were repatriated while 2 198 were granted exemption; 3 028 Lesotho nationals were repatriated while 632 were exempted; 70 Swazis were sent back home while 33 were allowed to remain, 390 workers from Botswana were repatriated while 467 were allowed to stay, and 3 085 Mozambique nationals were sent back while 1 309 were allowed to stay.

Terror stepped up

's Africa News Service

Anti-government forces in Uganda have stepped up their terror campaign against President Obote's regime.

In the last two months there have been a number of incidents, including the ambush of a convoy.

The government has clamped a news blackout on the city and offers no explanation for the sounds of arms and mortar fire which echo in the suburbs almost nightly.

Residents in Kampala have received a warning to stay away from the city's centre and not to attempt to use the main roads through it.

A statement by the Uganda National Resistance Army earlier this month warned all foreigners in Uganda that it was about to step up its campaigns and that they should get out of the country for their own safety.

Another statement later qualified this by declaring that the NRA had nothing against foreigners so long as they did not involve themselves in the fighting.

It claimed that 320 government troops had been killed or wounded in a series of clashes during February.

One major clash occurred on February 8 when guerillas made two attacks on a convoy of government Ministers and officials.

Four days later guerillas claimed they killed 27 soldiers and wounded 40 in a clash north-west of Kampala.

On March 3, four gunmen stood up at a rally of President Obote's People's Congress and opened fire with automatic weapons, killing two policemen and six civilians.

Guerilla sources claim that scores of shops and houses in Kampala suburbs have been looted in reprisal raids by security forces in the past three weeks.

ds Nigerians

carpet viper (Echis carinatus), said to be among the biggest causes of deaths in Nigerian hospitals.

Professor Prentice and his team received reports that deaths from carpet viper had significantly increased as the availability of SAIMR serum decreased and serums from Germany, France and Iran were used instead.

Professor Prentice, who tested the various serums, said: "We administered the SAIMR serum to many patients who had been bitten by the deadly carpet viper. In many cases it was a lifesaver."

Israel

UK churches for Rome unity talks

LONDON — Twelve representatives of six British churches will visit Rome next month to discuss matters including questions of

(JCX) Hansard 18/3/83

Agreement with Black states

P. Col. 718 - 719

Dr A I BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What is the nature of the agreement between South Africa and the Black states referred to in his reply to Question No 14 on 4 March 1983, (b)(i) with which Black states and (ii) when were these agreements reached and (c) why were such agreements negotiated?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) There are mainly two agreements which concern the matter in hand viz. the first agreement is that which relates to the movement of citizens of the R S A and those of the independent states across the common borders. The second agreement is that which relates to the employment of citizens of those states in the R.S.A.

(b) (i) Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

(ii) 17 September 1976, 15 November 1977, 13 August 1979 and 20 November 1981, respectively.

(c) To ensure the orderly employment and movement of citizens of the Republic and the states concerned

*9. Mr. E. K. Moorcroft — Foreign Affairs and Information [Withdrawn.]

Cash and the Homelands — just who *is* footing the bill?

(101) S. Express 20/3/83

JUST how much truth is there in the claims that white South African taxpayers' money is being poured into the bottomless pit of the homelands?

An investigation by the Sunday Express showed:

- Direct budgetary aid from South Africa, as opposed to development aid, to the independent states is falling in real terms. But in the case of non-independent homelands, the figure has risen consistently since 1975, even allowing for inflation.
- Income tax and General Sales Tax paid by blacks in South Africa are roughly equivalent to budgetary aid payments from South Africa — excluding development aid — made to the non-independent homelands.

This means that blacks are, in fact, financing this budgetary aid themselves — in line with the National Party's policy that they should 'contribute' to their own development.

- Payments under the customs agreement make up the bulk of the money the independent states get from South Africa.

So, then, how much truth is there in tales that white money is being poured into the homelands?

Right-wing politicians are making hay with statements from Government sources that thousands of millions of rands have been paid to the homelands and independent black states.

By JEAN LE MAY Political Reporter

"It's the white man's money and it's being given to the blacks," said Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Mr Jaap Marais at a meeting in Nylstroom last week. Speakers at Conservative Party meetings have taken the same approach.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, made conservative flesh creep when he said at the opening of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly early this month that the global sum spent on the black states by the Nationalist Government up to now amounted to R8 489-million.

This year R1 000-million would go to the black states, he said.

But the corollary is that taxes paid by blacks have also risen dramatically.

In 1977/78 blacks in South Africa paid R67-million in income tax, rising to R140-million in 1981, according to figures provided by Benso.

Benso has also calculated that:

- Of R1718-million collected in customs and excise taxes in 1979/80, blacks paid R220-million.
- Of R1249-million collected in General Sales Tax in the same year, blacks paid R200-million.

This tax total paid by blacks in 1979/80 amounts to R560-million, which exceeds the sum paid to the non-independent homelands as budgetary aid in that year.

Amounts voted to the non-independent homelands this year are not yet known, but last year they got R443-million, compared with R361-million the year before.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha recently gave details of payments to three states.

Bophuthatswana got R242-million last year and would get a loan of R23-million during the coming year, as well as a R100 000 grant for industrial incentives and an aid grant of R1,8-million.

But the Minister of Finance for Bophuthatswana, Mr L G Young, said: "That is absolute rubbish," he said. "The bulk of it was our share of the customs union agreement," he said.

"We received R25-million in budgetary aid, R2,6-million for road-building, R30,9-million in project aid, and R3-million for various other items totalling R61-million.

"The balance — R182-million odd — was our share of customs and excise paid in South Africa which we received under the customs union agreement."

'Project aid', Mr Young added tartly, meant that Bophuthatswana was busily constructing facilities such as sewage farms, roads, bridges and other items of infrasturcture "which the country should have had long ago".

● HNP leader Jaap Marais ... 'white man's money'

Mr Botha also said that Venda got R102-million last year and would get R8,8-million in grants this year (as well as, presumably, an additional amount in budgetary aid not specified by the Minister) while Transkei would receive R411-million during the coming financial year (1983/4) of which R201-million was budgetary assistance and R1,2-million for technical aid.

The balance (R209-million odd) were payments regarded as sources of Transkei income, he said.

Transkei, which took independence in 1976, received R77-million in direct budgetary aid the following year, rising to R113-million in 1979 and falling to R101-million in 1980. In real terms, the R101-million received by Transkei was worth only R57-million — less than it got on independence.

But since then payments for Transkei's share of the customs union have almost equalled the budgetary aid grant.

This arouses the suspicion that the customs aid agreement is being used by the Government to bolster its much-vaunted 'assistance' to the independent states.

What it means, in effect, is that although the independent homelands are fully entitled to this money in terms of the agreements they made with South Africa when they became independent, South Africa is taking the credit for developing the 'emerging' black nations by paying them what they're owed.

Dr Jeremy Keenan, in charge of development studies in the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said this use of customs union funds was a strong incentive for South Africa to urge homelands to take independence.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa, confirmed that budgetary aid to non-independent homelands was decreasing, but added that this was largely because internally-generated income was increasing.

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Black farmers can beef

(101) City Press 20/3/83

VENDA — The first national conference for black commercial farmers will be held here from April 6 to 7 at the Thohoyandou Hotel.

Problems experienced by black farmers due to the system of land tenure and the acquisition of capital are some of the main reasons behind the need to hold the conference.

The conference has been organised by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC).

Speakers have been selected from a variety of agricultural fields, dairy production, co-operative societies, animal pest experts, agricultural training and land matters.

KATLEHONG — Leading taxi-operator, Mr Abram Rabanga has been granted rights to operate a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet on stand 264 in Makola Section.

The well-placed site attracted numerous applications from local residents including well-known lawyer Mr Don Thinane and Mr Matthews Lahlongwane, owner of the Thokozani Cinema.

SOWETO — The Soweto Council has turned down an application by Mr R D Mthimkulu's Soweto Dairies (Pty) Ltd. for sole rights to distribute milk in the area.

The refusal, example of some of the heavy odds facing small businessmen in black areas, has come as a heavy blow to the company.

Equilibrium in the Keynesian model is given when two conditions prevail, either
AS = Aggregate Income + Government Expenditure. AS = C+I+G.
or else injections = Ejections E = W+T or S=I.

In these stages there is no expansionary pressure away from either point because if injections exceed injections will give a contraction economy

8/30

Drought aid for rural blacks

(101) Cape Times 21/3/83

By TONY WEAVER

WITH South Africa facing what could be the worst drought of the century, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night announced a major emergency relief programme to combat starvation and huge stock losses in rural areas.

In a midnight announcement, Dr Koornhof announced a R20-million relief programme for the "self-governing national States" which will provide 22 150 eight-month jobs at a wage of R46 a month and emergency feeding schemes for schools and impoverished areas.

The provision of fresh drinking water for human consumption and extensive subsidization of cattle and sheep fodder will also be a major priority of the plan.

It will give aid to Lebowa, Gazankulu, KwaZulu, QwaQwa, KwaNdebele and KaNgwane, which all contain major resettlement camps, but will not be extended to the drought-ravaged "independent" homelands of Ciskei and Transkei, nor to Venda and Bophuthatswana.

22 years to pay

Dr Koornhof's announcement followed Saturday's announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Land Bank Act would be amended soon so farmers would be given up to 22 years to repay their debts.

Speaking in Bloemfontein, Mr Botha said the Act would be amended so that farmers could raise loans equivalent to the full agricultural value of their land, and the government had agreed in principle to provide the Land Bank with guarantees to cover the additional loans.

And Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Director of Water Affairs is drawing up an emergency plan to pipe water to Eastern Transvaal dams which supply power stations in the area.

Water-rationing

The three announcements come at a time when the country is facing the worst drought this century and when many parts of South Africa already have strict water-rationing.

In his statement, Dr Koornhof said that because of the drought, stock losses in the national States were widespread and there was a "critical shortage" of drinking water for people and animals.

"National States have undertaken to do everything in their power to limit as far as possible misuse of natural grazing, which dramatically increases the effect of the drought."

Drought relief would be administered in a variety of forms, including:

- The provision of clean drinking water for people, especially in the rural areas.

Subsistence wage

- The creation of rural agricultural job opportunities to help "physically able" people earn a subsistence wage.
- The provision of "protective foodstuffs" for poverty-stricken people and of supplementary foodstuffs such as soup.
- "The provision of financial aid to black farmers on modern agricultural schemes who, as a result of circumstances beyond their control, have built up extraordinary debt burdens."

Stud animals

- Selective feeding of stud cattle, sheep and goats, which are adjudged to be the core of the livestock reserves to protect the best breeding material.

States get R13m aid from SA

Cape Times 22/3/83

101

Political Staff

DROUGHT-RAVAGED Transkei and Ciskei are to receive about R13-million in emergency relief aid from South Africa.

Bophuthatswana has already been granted a R9-million loan to enable its farmers to repay their debts and the government is considering an application for relief aid from Venda.

This was disclosed by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria yesterday following the weekend announcement of government schemes to combat starvation and stock losses in the homelands and assist farmers in the rest of South Africa.

The department's chief development adviser, Mr Deon Richter, said in an interview that the government would grant Transkei R6,75-million and Ciskei R7,05-million in emergency aid as from the end of the month.

He said Transkei had also applied for a loan to provide bridging finance for farmers and an announcement in this regard would be made soon.

The aid to Transkei and Ciskei would cover the distribution of food rations in impoverished regions, extending existing health services, supplying fodder to "key" herds and water for human consumption, and creating temporary jobs.

Mr Richter said the government had approved a R9,6-million loan to Bophuthatswana farmers in December and indications were that the state would approach the government again in the future for additional drought-relief aid.

The government was also investigating the drought in Venda.

Mr Richter said the independent national states, in terms of agreements with South Africa, could approach the government at any stage for emergency relief aid.

Opposition parties yesterday welcomed the government's wide-ranging drought relief measures.

The Progressive Federal Party agriculture spokesman, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said they would "go a long way" towards helping the farming community survive

He was "very pleased" that the government had included the homelands and independent states in the programme.

ional states and independent Black states and (b)(i) the national states and independent Black states and (ii) each such state,

(2) what is the area of each national state and independent Black state falling within the 7 500 mm rainfall curve,

(3) (a) what is the estimated area in hectares in each national state and independent Black state considered to be suitable for (i) mechanized and (ii) other forms of agriculture and (b) what is the present maize production in tons of each such state,

(4) (a) what is the estimated population of each national state and independent Black state and (b) what is the percentage of the population of each such state in respect of citizens employed outside its borders?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 122 104 200 Hectares

(b) (i) Approximately 16 024 573 Hectares

(ii) The estimated area in hectares of each national and independent state, is as follows

kwaZulu	3 100 000 Hectares
Lebowa	2 200 000 Hectares
kaNgwane	372 000 Hectares
Bophuthatswana	4 000 073 Hectares
Transkei	4 200 000 Hectares
QwaQwa	48 000 Hectares
Gazankulu	675 000 Hectares
kwaNdebele	92 000 Hectares
Ciskei	650 000 Hectares
Venda	687 500 Hectares

(2)

Ciskei	97 500 Hectares
Venda	171 875 Hectares
Lebowa	154 000 Hectares
Gazankulu	222 750 Hectares
kaNgwane	308 760 Hectares
Transkei	3 024 000 Hectares
Bophuthatswana	Nil Hectares
kwaZulu	2 604 000 Hectares
QwaQwa	48 000 Hectares
kwaNdebele	Nil Hectares

(3) (a)

	(i) Hectares	(ii) Hectares
kwaZulu	527 000	2 418 000
Lebowa	140 000	1 950 000
kaNgwane	44 000	309 000
QwaQwa	9 200	35 800
Gazankulu	44 500	596 500
kwaNdebele	23 700	63 300
Bophuthatswana	450 000	3 800 000
Transkei	1 482 000	2 538 000
Ciskei	75 500	542 300
Venda	65 000	588 000

(b)

	Maize production in Tons
kwaZulu	120 000 (1979)
Lebowa	55 000 (1979)
kaNgwane	3 400 (1979)
Transkei	150 000 (1979)
Venda	8 000 (1979)
QwaQwa	780 (1979)
Gazankulu	3 400 (1979)
kwaNdebele	640 (1979)
Bophuthatswana	130 000 (1981)
Ciskei	8 750 (1979)

(4)

	(a)	(b)
kwaZulu	3 408 200	18.2 %
QwaQwa	156 180	25.0%
Lebowa	1 739 460	12.6%
Gazankulu	512 000	10.5
kaNgwane	760 600	40.1%
kwaNdebele	186 260	24.9 %
Transkei	2 323 650	12.0%
Bophuthatswana	1 323 315	23.6 %
Venda	315 315	11.6
Ciskei	669 340	13.0 %

Roeland Street: archives building

596 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) (a) On what date was the decision made to construct the new archives building on the Roeland Street prison site and (b) what was the estimated cost of the project at that time,

(2) (a) what is the latest estimated date of (i) commencement and (ii) completion in respect of the construction of this building and (b) what is the latest estimated cost of the project?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) 16 October 1973

(b) R3 276 000 as at 15 March 1974

(2) (a) (i) April 1984 should funds be available

(ii) approximately 30 months after commencement of the building work

Hansard
Area population of Republic Black states
23/3/83
782
Mr R W B PARKER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development
What is the total area in hectares of the Republic Black states
101
23/3/83

Recession squeezes homeland industry

101 RDM 28/3/83

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

INDUSTRIES which have decentralised to the independent national states in the past few years may be feeling the squeeze of recession and some may pull out of the homelands.

The announcement by GEC Machines, part of the GEC SA group, that it is to close its electric motor factory at Isithebe in KwaZulu suggests that the more capital-intensive industries in the national states will be hardest hit.

But officials at the Corporation for Economic Development, which promotes industrial decentralisation and relocation in the homeland areas, say there is no pattern of withdrawals by recently transplanted firms.

The CED says the overall attitude towards relocation in the national states is becoming more favourable. The corporation created a total of 21 700 jobs in the national states in 1981-82 after spending R216-million.

By the end of March last year, the CED's investment in industry stood at R304-million.

Individual companies may be experiencing difficulties, the CED acknowledges, but this would be due to their own internal characteristics — such as becoming increasingly capital-intensive.

GEC Machines decentralised its motor factory to Isithebe in 1975, and the factory employed 110 workers. It turned out fractional horsepower motors for lawnmowers, pool pumps, washing machines and other domestic appliances.

These motors were originally made in the company's Benoni factory. The closure of the KwaZulu factory, scheduled for the end of May, means that production is being switched back to Benoni.

Mr Mike Sullivan, general manager of GEC Machines, said the general economic downturn had forced the company to run at a loss at Isithebe.

"When we started the factory, the business was labour-intensive. However, with increasing market pressure it has become more and more capital-intensive and manufacture on the Witwatersrand is now preferable."

Apart from the increasingly uneconomic position of capital-intensive firms in the national states during the recession, Mr Sullivan blamed imports for the company's withdrawal from KwaZulu.

In many cases the landed cost of motors in Durban was lower than the cost of the material content of the locally manufactured equivalents.

GEC Machines withdrawal from KwaZulu is a move in such contrast to the trend to date that it could set a precedent that other capital-intensive companies will follow.

The company says the Isithebe factory was running at an overall loss. The operation must have taken a sharp turn for the worse if the CED's incentives to relocating companies were unable to make it a paying proposition.

As incentives to relocate in the national states, the CED puts up factory buildings and lays on infrastructure. It leases the factory to the firm, which therefore needs no capital outlay.

Up to 50% of working capital is subsidised by the CED for up to 10 years.

101 Hansard Q.Col. 831 – 833

Fencing of borders

29/3/83

498. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Community Development,

(1) Whether his Department has taken a final decision to proceed with fencing the borders of independent Black states; if so, (a) what type of fence is envisaged and (b) what is the estimated cost per kilometre of such fencing in respect of (i) material and (ii) erection,

(2) Whether such fencing will be erected by (a) Government Departments or (b) private contractors, if so, by which Government Departments;

(3) whether priority areas have been identified for the erection of border fences; if so, (a) where are these areas situated and (b) when will the erection of such fences commence;

(4) whether land-owners and agricultural unions were consulted in determining such priority areas; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) It is Government policy to fence the international boundaries between the RSA and the independent Black states in collaboration with these states,

(a) local circumstances dictate the type of fence required and the final decision thereanent rests with the two governments concerned,

(b) (i) and (ii) the cost will depend on the type of fence upon which agreement is reached with the relevant Black state,

(2) (a) and (b) by negotiations international border fences may be erected by either the RSA or the Governments of independent Black states. If the RSA has to erect fences, private contractors are used for which purpose tenders are called for in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture,

(3) Yes,

(a) as the Government is still negotiating with the governments of some independent Black states regarding priority areas, time is not opportune to make the information known Regarding the following priority areas, agreement has already been reached with the governments of the relevant Black states:

Venda

(i) approximately 24 kilometres of the international border in the vicinity of the Levubu irrigation scheme,

(ii) the total northern border of Venda (approximately 48 kilometres);

(iii) about 35 kilometres of the western and north-western border of Venda,

Bophuthatswana

Approximately 21 kilometres of the international border in the vicinity of Thaba Nchu.

(b) the survey of the portions of international borders mentioned under (3)(a)(i) and (ii) has already been completed and a contractor has been appointed to commence fencing these portions Tenders for the erection of fences for the remaining border portions must still be called for.

(4) Yes

For written reply:

Hansard Q. Col. 893

National states: houses

(101) 30/3/83 — 894

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

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks during the 1981-'82 financial year in each of the (a) nine main urban areas and (b)(i) urban and (ii) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	Witwatersrand	4 790
	Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	1 200
	Pretoria	0
	Bloemfontein	600
	Durban	0
	Pietermaritzburg	0
	Cape Town	818
	Port Elizabeth	462
	Kimberley	0
(b)	(i) kwaZulu	1 082
	Lebowa	385
	Qwaqwa	309
	kwaNdebele	15
	kaNgwane	9
	Gazankulu	0
	(ii) None.	

Note:

(a) The position regarding the nil returns for Pretoria, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Kimberley as furnished in (a) is as follows.

Pretoria. With the exception of a number of sites which became available after replanning, no further expansion of Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi will take place. Additional housing is mainly provided in Soshanguve.

Durban: No sites for new houses are available in Lamontville and Chesterville. Members of Black communities who are employed in Durban are mainly from townships in kwaZulu namely Umlazi, Kwamashu, Ntuzuma and Inanda.

Pietermaritzburg: The urban Black township Sobantu is small and will not be expanded further. Imbali, is, however, being developed where additional houses will be erected.

Kimberley: No funds were available for additional housing.

(b) The figures in (b)(i) reflect only those houses built by the South African Development Trust and do not include houses built by the national states, development corporations and private sector.

SA aid to develop homelands exceeds R1 billion

101

E. Post 8/4/83

PRETORIA — The South African Government's official development assistance programme to independent and self-governing neighbouring states may well be in excess of R1 billion this year.

The total programme encompassing loan, statutory, and technical disbursements to the independent countries alone is estimated at R627,6 million as at January this year.

Dr J A Shaw, a member of the Division of Economic and Development Co-operation of the Department of Foreign Affairs, says in an article in Africa Insight, an Africa Institute publication, that the Republic's development assistance programme has been expanded in the past few years.

South Africa has simultaneously made her modern economy available to neighbouring states to sustain and generate development through ordinary commercial relations, private investment, tourism, transport, trade, labour movements and the sharing of technical expertise.

Dr Shaw says that in granting official development assistance, South Africa does not want to compete with the major donor countries or to commit herself to large prestige projects which are not economically viable.

Projects undertaken in this programme must contribute to economic growth and economic independence of the recipient country.

Aid is not seen as a short-term policy instrument, but rather as an instrument with which to establish and sustain sound and harmonious inter-state relationships based on a realistic development partnership, the article states.

Dr Shaw says South Africa prefers project assistance to programme assistance, and loans generated from the loan fund are preferred to grants from the technical assistance fund.

South Africa's reluctance to give grants stems from the self-help principle, that the recipient country should be given such support as will enable and encourage it to assume greater control over its own affairs and destiny.

Dr Shaw says the official development programme started in 1968 with the establishment of the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund by Act of Parliament.

With the gradual expansion of the aid programme during the '70s, and particularly as a result of the independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, the need for an institutional structure to plan, implement and monitor aid programmes became apparent.

For this reason the Division of Economic and Development Co-operation was established as integral part of the Africa directorate in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

In November, 1981, there were 130 projects in various stages of planning, evaluation or implementation, with an amount of R83 million budgeted for Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. — Sapa

HOUSING (123) (306)

Back to tradition

(101) FM 15/4/83

The use of traditional building methods is being proposed as a solution for SA's black housing shortage — which many believe is the result of the rapidly rising cost of conventional building techniques.

Wits architecture lecturer Franco Frescura told the recent Institute of SA Architects Congress on "Southern African Architecture: Roots, Development, Future" that the "processes of rural architecture represent a cheap viable and visually exciting method of housing people. These processes can be safely taken out of their rural context and reproduced under controlled conditions in a modern urban environment."

He said SA's housing problem is not necessarily only urban in nature and that, given a supporting infra-structure, it could be met by rural means and knowhow. In Frescura's view, the housing problem is not one of housing but rather of infrastructure, and he believes the provision of both can be met successfully through the use of genuine self-help projects.

According to Frescura: "In both urban squatter and semi-urban settlements people are using modified rural technologies in an urban environment to provide themselves with housing of an acceptable standard. And despite the lack of fresh water and waste removal facilities, they are meeting with a remarkably high degree of success.

"Current research shows that given a sufficient supporting infrastructure, many squatters have managed to provide for themselves efficient and even aesthetically pleasing dwellings, which in many cases may be seen as the intermediary stage between temporary shelter and a more permanent and conventional residence."

He told the congress that "vernacular architecture is essentially a system of building motivated by practical considerations, based upon the principle of housing men in the most efficient manner possible, using what natural materials are most readily available and building his dwelling in the form most suitable to his climate and natural environment."

However, contrary to popular belief, Frescura maintains that SA's current housing problem is not chiefly located in the urban areas, but "has either rural links or is located firmly in rural areas."

This problem is exacerbated, rather than aided, by the homelands policy. According to Frescura: "Current government figures relating to black sector housing are both flattering to its programme and misleading to the public at large. By excising that data pertaining to housing and population in the new states of Venda, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei from that of SA as a whole, the government has in one act reduced the problem of housing down to a more manageable size and divested itself of all responsibility for its resolution in these areas."

Yet Frescura believes these areas should be included in national housing policy because "far from decreasing, the rural population of the homeland areas is in fact rising."

Given an urbanisation rate for the years 1980 to 2000 equal to that of the preceding 10 years, the homelands population will more than double in the next 20.

Frescura . . . traditional solution for housing

(101) Hansard Q.bl.

Towns/townships/houses/dwelling units

18/4/83 1003-4

348. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

How many (a) towns or townships and (b) houses or dwelling units will be erected by the State in respect of the current financial year for Blacks (i) in the national states and (ii) outside such states but within the borders of the Republic?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Nil

(It should, however, be pointed out that the South African Development Trust is involved in altogether 62 townships in the independent and self-governing states and that available funds are used for the extension and upgrading thereof).

(ii) Nil

(Available funds are used for the upgrading of 312 Black townships).

(b) (i) 2 200.

(During the last financial year, however, 14 359 surveyed sites were made available in the national states by the South African Development Trust for the erection of houses on a self-built basis.)

(ii) 7 631.

Note: Results which are obtained with the provision of houses are to a great extent influenced by the Government's approach in this regard, namely that the States provides mainly the infrastructure whilst the erection of houses is being done by means of self-build and site-and-service schemes It should also be pointed out that the number of housing units erected by or with the assistance of the private sector or individuals, cannot be gauged accurately.

Black unity is in sight

Homeland leaders will push PW for power sharing in SA

By STAN MAHER

HOMELAND leaders are on the threshold of forming a federation of states through which they will be able to speak to South Africa "with one voice," Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima said this week.

"We hope to hold a conference very soon," he told me in an interview in Umtata "It will soon be a reality"

And he made it clear the object was to force Mr PW Botha to the conference table to talk about power-sharing with South Africa's blacks

"Black unity might lead to a national convention of all South Africans who embrace the ideals of non-racial democracy," the Chief said

"Transkei could not work with South Africa until a understanding was reached on the crucial issue of what Mr PW Botha was prepared to offer South African blacks," he said

"Whether or not South Africa offers them something through the new reforms, power sharing will have to come, one way or another"

The Transkei's unequivocal position on the issue will be emphasised next week, when a motion calling for a national convention of all South African blacks will be tabled in the National Assembly in Umtata.

It calls for their full democratic participation in South African political, economic and social life.

"It is our firm belief that the greatest threat to peace and stability in the region is not communism but apartheid," Chief Matanzima said "We cannot be associated with a system which ascribes to communism all opposition to a universally condemned political philosophy."

Yet it is clear that Transkei strives uneasily to keep its balance between Pretoria and the ANC It subscribes to neither philosophy It claims to be committed to the liberation of black South Africans, it also rejects violence At the same time it deals pragmatically with Pretoria while rejecting apartheid

"The ANC are not our colleagues in the liberation struggle," Chief Matanzima said "They believe in violence — we don't They haven't asked us to help them. It's a struggle for leadership They know that they are outside the country and that we influence the majority of people here."

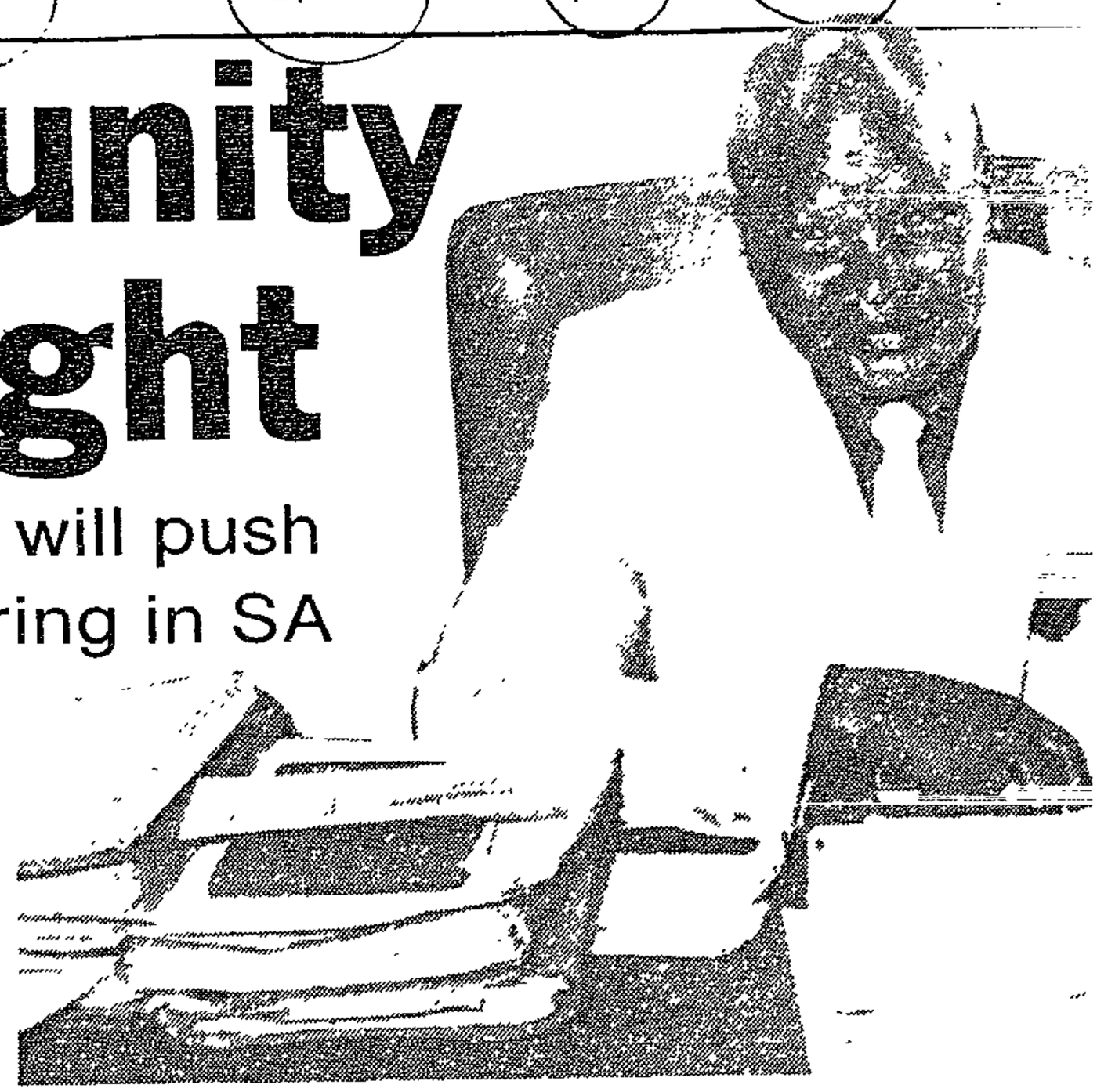
He said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's fears of assassination at the hands of the ANC were valid, following the recent discovery of arms caches in Ulundi

"We all have that fear. The ANC has the same approach as the communists If you don't agree with them you can become a target You are an enemy."

The Transkei premier said he did not regret taking independence because "the advantages outweigh the disadvantages

"One of the most important benefits is that we have been able to decide on our own fiscal policies. As a result we now have more than 70 industries At least some of our people can now earn their living here.

"If you walk around Umtata you see a lot of businesses run and owned by black men That couldn't happen before



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA . . . the greatest threat to bility in the region is not communism but apar

"There are no pass raids In fact, that has acted to our detriment because a lot of undesirable elements have come across the border from South Africa

"But it is in education that we have really made strides," Chief Matanzima said "We threw out the old system of Bantu education and now have a much better quality of education

"The Transkei is one country that has taken education seriously More than half the students at Fort Hare come from here That's in addition to the more than 2 000 students at our own university

"But it is impossible for us to find work for all our matriculants Our people have become much more sophisticated They cannot be expected to go to the mines and the farms They want semi-white collar jobs

"The political philosophy of the Nationalist Government is, to some extent, responsible for this They allocated the Western Cape to coloured labour and they are trying by all means to stop black people from going there. Hence you have squatters

"We are educating people for work but our people are prevented from working"

Chief Matanzima recalled "It was the late Dr Verwoerd who said that bantu education had a certain purpose, because the old missionary education promised blacks green pastures which were never meant for them and when they didn't get these pastures they became rebellious."

The effect is still true today. Politically independent, broadening its educational base, the Transkei still cannot offer jobs to all its citizens except by pointing to the industrialised areas of a neighbour whose policies it despises The fact points to the complete interdependence of the states in the region

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was trying to balance industry and agriculture "to avoid the evils of one-sided development."

Six years of independence have not brought freedom from problems but they have brought increased self-respect As one black man put it. "We have our pride back"

It is this new-found confidence that has led to the federation of states now being mooted And one of its first goals is to force the South African Government to recognise the aspirations among its own urban black people.

"Power sharing has to come," said Chief Matanzima "If it does not come one way it will come another."

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 1064 1065 22/4/83

Development Trust and Land Act

*13 Mr. H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether the quota of land to be acquired for Blacks under the provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, has been (a) purchased and (b) allocated; if not, (i) what total area of land still has to be purchased and (ii) when are the purchases expected to be completed, if so,

(2) whether it is the intention to add land to this quota, if so, what will the total area thereof be?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION.

(1) and (2) The total area of land which had been acquired in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18/1936) as at 31 December 1982, is as follows.

O.F.S	105 700 hectares
Cape Province	1 403 153 hectares
Natal	463 395 hectares
Transvaal	2 945 650 hectares

The area of land which remained to be acquired in each province at 31 December 1982, is as follows:

O.F.S.	2 548 hectares
Cape Province	55 858 hectares
Natal	—
Transvaal	—

The total area of land which had been acquired and as indicated above includes *inter alia* also compensatory land which land has not yet been allocated to the Independent or National States

It is anticipated that the acquisition of land still to be bought in terms of the 1973 and 1975 proposals as approved, will be finalized during 1983/84 subject to the availability of sufficient funds

In terms of the guidelines announced by the Government in 1979 in connection with the consolidation of the Black States and although it is not the policy to exceed the 1936 land quota unnecessarily the investigating team is not being limited in its recommendations to so recommend if it is found essential for the achievement of the National Government's aims, with the express condition that all the implications in this connection must be thoroughly investigated and spelt out The final report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development is presently being considered by the Government

National states: boundaries

*14 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co operation and Development †

Whether the final boundaries of (a) Lebowa, (b) Qwaqwa and (c) Gazankulu have been determined, if not, when is the determination thereof expected to be completed?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(a), (b) and (c) No The Commission for Co-operation and Development is presently still busy to investigate certain border adjustments in connection with the National States concerned It is anticipated that the recommendations of the Commission in this regard will be submitted to the Government for consideration shortly

New tax plan for homelands

(101) CAPE TIMES 25/4/83

PRETORIA — Black taxpayers would pay less tax in terms of the Income Tax Act from March 1 next year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Opening the session of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly in Kanyamazane, Mr Horwood elaborated on the announcement he made during the presentation of his Budget that tax discrimination would be abolished from next year.

He emphasized that the abolition of tax discrimination did not mean that the right of the homeland governments to tax their own citizens was abrogated. The homeland governments were consulted and their approval was obtained regarding the changes in the tax system.

"The national States still retain their right to tax their citizens and while Inland Revenue (instead of the Department of Co-operation and Development) will collect the tax in areas outside the boundaries of the national States, each State will collect the tax from its citizens within its own boundaries," Mr Horwood said.

Because the tax collected by the homeland governments would be less a basis of payment to the homelands would be proposed to ensure that they were not worse off from next March. Payments to the homeland government would be increased annually at a rate equal to the increase in the total income tax collected from individuals in areas outside the homelands.

'Paying less'

"With few exceptions, taxpayers who are members of the black community will find that they will be paying less tax in terms of the Income Tax Act after March 1, 1984 than before," Mr Horwood said.

It was fair for all South Africans to be taxed in terms of the same income tax Act, and at the same time enjoy the same concessions, deductions and rebates.

A cabinet committee looking into the position of urban blacks was "approaching its allotted task with the greatest seriousness and diligence".

The government accepted that many black people outside their national States were at present in the Republic of South Africa and would be there in the future.

"It is recognized that these people have their aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the South African Government to help find acceptable ways of fulfilling these aspirations by creating structures for decison-making and consultations."

For written reply 29/4/83 (101) (~~103~~) (105)

Black states: amounts to be spent (~~109~~)

Hansard 6 col. 1161/2 (~~113~~)

349 Dr E HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What are the total amounts to be spent by the State in respect of the current financial year in each of the independent Black states which formerly formed part of the Republic?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

Most of the assistance to the independent Black states is by means of transfer of funds as opposed to direct spending in these countries. There are isolated cases of direct spending by other Departments in terms of agreements with these countries but it is only possible to furnish the expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in this regard. The budgeted expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information for the 1982-'83 financial year in the different countries was as follows:

(a) Transkei	R762,3 million
(b) Bophuthatswana	R 94,9 million
(c) Venda	R 98,1 million
(d) Ciskei	R205,1 million

These amounts represent budgetary assistance, statutory allocations, technical and project aid as well as contributions in respect of incentives for the establishment of industries, bread subsidies and the secondment of personnel.

Further financial transfers to the TBVC countries are made in terms of commitments resulting from agreements such as the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary Area. Such amounts are however these states' own income and cannot be regarded as assistance by the RSA.

The present extent of development aid to the independent states is not sufficient to obtain the desired results in terms of economic development and the creation of job opportunities. In view of the difficult economic and financial conditions at present this is however the best that can be achieved.

The inadequate creation of job opportunities in the TBVC and self governing national states has serious implications for the whole Southern Africa region, particularly also for the RSA. In this connection I need only refer to squatter problems in various parts of the country. Within the limits of the available resources the Government constantly gives attention to measures to promote the economic development of these states in the interest of the RSA.

Buthelezi shuns 'black federation'

Mercury 30/4/83 101

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told a meeting at Ermelo in a message last night that KwaZulu and Inkatha could not be party to forming a black federation.

This message was delivered to a meeting of representatives of Transkei, Lebowa, Gazankulu and KaNgwane, as well as other black organisations, by the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Political observers see this move by Chief Buthelezi as effectively crippling at this stage the establishment of a black federation of both independent and non-independent regions — a concept enunciated earlier this year by both Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei and Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

The objective of the Ermelo meeting was to set a date and venue for a national conference to decide on joint action to oppose apartheid.

The Inkatha president said in his message that the movement and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had adopted resolutions accepting the findings of the Buthelezi Commission that KwaZulu and Natal should form an indivisible multiracial unit as an entity in one South Africa.

'I cannot act against the spirit of those resolutions by committing ourselves to a blacks-only political drive. For us this is not negotiable,' he said.

Politics

Chief Buthelezi said there were moments in politics when leaders had to act decisively and with a great deal of political dexterity.

That moment was not now, he maintained.

Chief Buthelezi called on those present to return to their own places and issue 'unequivocal 'commitments' to non-racialism in politics.

On the holding of a black leaders' convention, he offered his support and the full participation of Inkatha and KwaZulu provided the principles of non-racialism were accepted.

Chief Buthelezi counselled those present to watch the outcome of the Prime Minister's constitutional moves before taking any further steps towards black unity.

'It is my judgment that time must now pass so that the Indian and the coloured communities can react to their own situations.

'Let us see what the final white response is.'

Another black unity meeting

101

DISPATCH

EAST LONDON — A further meeting on black unity involving representatives of KwaZulu, Transkei, Lebowa, Gazankulu, and KaNgwane will take place in Johannesburg before the end of the month.

This was confirmed to our Durban correspondent yesterday by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, who attended a weekend meeting involving delegations from these regions.

In a message read out by Dr Dhlomo, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he offered his support for a black leaders' convention if the principles of non-racialism were accepted.

The talks were initiated by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei after the Labour Party decided to accept the Government's constitutional proposals in January.

These proposals exclude blacks from a tricameral parliament.

Meanwhile, in Umtata, the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said mischief-makers and people out to wreck black unity were responsible for the claim that the concept of a black federation of states was doomed.

Mr Letlaka was commenting on a report that the concept had been rejected by the leaders of three national states at a weekend meeting in Ermelo.

"There was no meeting in Ermelo and that just shows how misinformed these people are," Mr Letlaka said.

He confirmed that a meeting had taken place — but not at Ermelo — and that he had been a member of the Transkeian delegation.

"The talks are still confidential," Mr Letlaka said in reply to a question about the meeting.

The report, emanating from Johannesburg at the weekend, said KwaZulu's Chief Buthelezi, Lebowa's Dr Cedric Phatudi and KwaNgwane's Mr Enos Mabuza had rejected the federation concept.

It quoted Chief Buthelezi as saying the concept was "racial politics" while Dr Phatudi rejected it as "another apartheid".

Mr Mabuza was quoted as saying he was committed to the concept of one-man-one-vote in a unitary South African state.

Mr Letlaka said: "The mischief-makers and the skilful wreckers of black unity have been hard at work ever since President Matanzima gave his and Transkei's full support to Dr Phatudi's call for unity among the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa as well as his suggestion of a federal solution to the problem.

"Neither Dr Phatudi nor President Matanzima intended that the federation they had in mind would be based on racialism. On the contrary, both have emphatically contended that it would fight racialism and reject 'the concept of racial politics'.

"The practitioners of racial politics are to be found in the South African Parliament in Cape Town and in the South African Government in Pretoria which are by law and intention exclusively white and a set-up for the domination and exploitation of all people who are not white.

"They are to be found in the President's Council and the projected Tri-cameral parliament from whose membership South African black people are excluded.

"The black people of South Africa and all democrats reject racialism and racial politics. President Matanzima's concept of a federal government in South Africa is one that is non-ethnic and non-racial and where all citizens will be equal and enjoy human and democratic rights.

"The racists are blue with worry as a result of the understanding between Chief Buthelezi and President Matanzima.

"They are frustrated by the solid unity of the two leaders in their rejection of racism and their determination to smash by peaceful means all traces of white domination and exploitation of the black people of South Africa," Mr Letlaka said. — DDR.

make public the findings because this may have an influence on claims brought or which may be brought against the South African Defence Force and or the Minister

(2) The findings and recommendations of such inquiries are not subject to a decison by the Minister

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that the board that investigated this has in fact issued a report recently?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think the hon member is referring to the investigation made by Civil Aviation and not to the board of inquiry of the S A Air Force

Government stock

*12 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether he has taken a final decision concerning requests to buy back the Government stock paid to farmers in lieu of cash for farms purchased under the consolidation scheme; if so, what is the nature of his decision;

(2) whether it is his intention to compensate farmers who have sold their Government stock at a loss, if so, what are the particulars of the compensation envisaged?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes. As I announced some time ago, Government stock issued to farmers for purposes of consolidation are not to be repurchased, the Land Bank will, however, under certain circumstances be prepared to accept such Government stock as security against loans to be granted for the purchase of farm land.

(2) No

Seymour: pasturage areas

*13 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether White farmers have been given permission to use pasturage areas on released farms in the Seymour district, if so, (a) by whom and (b) on what conditions,

(2) whether his Department has received representations from the Government of Ciskei concerning such use, if so, (a) what is the nature of these representations and (b) what was his Department's reply?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) It is the policy of the Government to hand over properties of the S A Development Trust to National and Independent States on an *ad hoc* basis. Only a few farms were acquired in the District of Stockenstroom during 1982 which properties are presently being leased to White farmers as agreed between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the S A Agricultural Union until 31 July 1983. The acquisition of the remaining properties in the District of Stockenstroom is receiving priority and offers are presently being made to the owners concerned.

The leasing of the farms acquired by the S.A. Development Trust has been approved by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Matters.

(2) Yes.

(a) Representations were submitted through the RSA/Ciskei Implementation Committee that all future leasing of S A. Development Trust land earmarked for addition to the Republic of Ciskei be put at the disposal of the Government of the Republic of Ciskei

(b) The Department of Co-operation and Development replied through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information that the Government appreciates the viewpoint of Ciskei but that it is not possible to accede to the request because the farmers concerned were promised by the Government that the farms would not be made available to Ciskei before most of the farms in the District of Stockenstroom have been purchased. This matter is, as indicated, receiving priority.

The said policy does not apply to citrus farms, which are handed to Ciskei as soon as it has been purchased

Seymour: pasturage areas

*14 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

Whether his Department has received representations from the Government of Ciskei concerning the use by White farmers of pasturage areas on released farms in the Seymour district, if so, (a) what is the nature of these representations and (b) what was his Department's reply?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

Yes

(a) Representations were submitted through the RSA/Ciskei Implementation Committee that all future leasing of S A Development Trust land earmarked for addition to the Republic of Ciskei, be put at the disposal of the Ciskei

(b) The reply was that the Government appreciates the viewpoint of Ciskei but that it is not possible to accede to the request because the farmers concerned were promised by the Government that the farms would not be made available to Ciskei before most of the farms in the Stockenstroom district had been purchased. A high priority is however given to this matter. Furthermore, this policy is not applicable to citrus farms which would be transferred to Ciskei as soon as they have been purchased

Airways: guests invited to Seattle

*15 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) In terms of what trade exchange agreement were the 12 representatives of the media conveyed to Seattle by the South African Airways as referred to in his reply to Question No 15 on 22 April 1983 (b) who were these representatives and (c) (i) at whose cost were they so conveyed and (ii) what was the total cost involved?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) From time to time Transport Services arranges on an *ad hoc* basis for representatives of the news media to travel or otherwise make use of the services it offers the public. In exchange for this it gets valuable publicity in the subsequently published articles and comment. This is in line with normal business practice. In the case of the delivery flight of the Boeing 747 this practice was also followed and representatives of SABC TV Radio and of the following newspapers were conveyed to Seattle

Cape Times, Rand Daily Mail, The Star, Argus, The Citizen, Die Vaderland, Die Burger and *Beeld*

(c) (i) South African Airways

(ii) The only expenditure incurred was the amount of R5 331 60 to

Judges asked to rule on pass laws

D. DISPATCH

101

13 MAY 1983

PORT ELIZABETH — A case which could have far-reaching consequences in determining whether citizens of the independent black states can be convicted of pass law offences came before the Grahamstown Supreme Court on review yesterday.

The case was referred by a Port Elizabeth commissioner who questioned whether four accused, convicted and fined for not being in possession of their reference books, could be prosecuted if they were Ciskeian citizens.

Mr Justice Mullins and Mr Justice Jennett reserved their decision on whether to hear the review after pointing out that the original charge sheets made no mention of the accused being Xhosas or Ciskeian citizens.

Mr Justice Mullins asked whether "very important and far-reaching matters" could be decided on the inadequate information before the court. "Should we decide to hear further argument, a date will be arranged," he said.

"We are not trying to avoid the issue, but we are not seeking to argue matters purely on academic grounds."

Mr Richard Quinn, who will argue against the convictions if the case is reviewed, said charge sheets copies he had received indicated the accused were Xhosas. The Transkei and Ciskei Acts indicated all Xhosas were citizens of one of these states, he said

There had to be considerable doubt whether a citizen of a sovereign independent state like Ciskei could be convicted of a pass law offence, he said, and even if he could be convicted, different considerations applied to South African black citizens and independent homeland citizens. "Legislation distinguishes between different types of black people."

Mr Quinn submitted that in cases of unrepresented black people appearing before the commissioner, he should determine their language and citizenship and record pleas of not guilty on their behalf.

Mr Chris Nel, for the state, argued that the nationality of the review case accused should be determined before the court tried to determine "what their positions are."

The accused, who were convicted in February, are Mr Ntso Kolomnqamisa, Mr Patrick Njokweni, Mr Wilson Booi and Mr Siphiwo Mahlulo. — DDC

the advice of the

Unity indaba for homelands

15/5/83

S. Express

101

By JEAN LE MAY

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, the powerful KwaZulu leader, this week slammed the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for not introducing meaningful constitutional reform although he had the electoral support to do so

"He could do some very bold things and get away with it," Chief Buthelezi told a Press conference in Johannesburg

He disclosed that homelands leaders were seeking ways to present a united front in protesting against the Government's constitutional proposals

KwaZulu spokesmen had met representatives of Transkei and other independent and self-governing homelands as a preliminary to arranging a get-together of black leaders, possibly in Umtata

But, the chief added, the meeting would be low-key.

Black unity was the key, he said, adding that once the strategy had been worked out, "our first priority will be to force whites to the conference table".

"We need to do a lot of homework first· we will not go for the Machel option, or the Mugabe option.

"Instead, we can use our work power, our consumer power some people think that the only way of achieving power is through the AK rifle, but when the option is violence everyone loses"

Chief Buthelezi said blacks saw so-called constitutional reforms as an illustration of the deep-rooted white reluctance to change

"Any country depends on loyal citizens, but the Government by its constitutional plans is trying to split up the South African nation"

Trade union delegates get a hearing

D Dispatch 12/5/83

EAST LONDON — Delegates from five unregistered unions have been granted a hearing with the Director General of Manpower to discuss their objections to separate unemployment insurance funds (UIFs) in the national states

The unions have been invited to send delegates to see the director-general, Mr P van der Merwe in Cape Town on Friday morning

The invitation follows a request for a meeting with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, from the South African Allied Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers Union and the Media Workers Association of South Africa

Yesterday Mr Botha's administrative secretary, Mr H Joubert told the unions Mr Botha had a "full programme" and would be unable to see them A meeting with Mr Van der Merwe had been arranged as an alternative he said

Last week representatives from the five unions met local business heads to discuss workers objections to the concept of separate UIFs in Ciskei Transkei and Venda

They asked for deductions for this purpose to be stopped until the matter had been discussed

A spokesman for the African Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr Bonisile Norushe said yesterday that the unions would meet soon to decide who should represent them at the meeting with Mr Van der Merwe — DDR

Call for changes in development policy

Star (101) 29/5/83

By Tony Duigan

A change in emphasis towards community development and self-help schemes is needed to push the pace of homeland development, the head of the Corporation for Economic Development said yesterday.

Presenting the CED's annual report, its managing director, Mr J Nieuwoudt, said differences of opinion had existed through the years about the "best" approach to development. "Because of the pressures of unemployment and the limited funds at its disposal the CED had defined as a practical norm by which to measure progress, the number of new jobs created and the cost per job."

The desired approach would be to place greater emphasis on rural and community development and self-help schemes, said Mr Nieuwoudt.

He was giving the final annual report of the 23-year old CED, set up first as the Bantu Investment Corporation in 1960 to encourage and manage economic development in all the homelands.

It will cease to exist at the end of August and its functions will be taken by the new Development Bank of Southern Africa and the various homelands development corporations. Mr Nieuwoudt said all the staff and expertise built up over the years will be channelled into the bank and these corporations.

In the past financial year (up to March 1983), the CED directly created 2 900 jobs and approved 100 projects which will bring an additional 13 000 new jobs in homeland growthpoints.

Private sector investments in the 31 factories established through the year totalled R15 million while CED investment for infrastructure, buildings and incentives to businessmen was R37 million — resulting in a cost of more than R17 300 per job created.

Sixteen overseas projects bringing R10,7 million in investment with a capacity for about 4 000 jobs were also approved.

During the past 10 years the CED invested almost R113 million in 77 agricultural projects which resulted in work for 32 000 labourers and farmers.

Other points from the report included:

- The CED helped to set up 151 factories employing almost 21 000 workers over the past 13 years in the homelands (this did not include factories set up in homelands that have become independent).
- A nearly five-fold increase in the price of buses over the past nine years from R14 500 to R70 000 has created a major headache for the CED's transport section. But at the same time CED bus companies have doubled the life span of buses.
- In its 13 years of existence CED's Bureau for Training had trained more than 34 000 blacks in all aspects of commerce, administration and transport operation.

SA pass laws 'make mockery of homeland independence'

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — South African courts are obliged to apply South African law and convict independent black state citizens guilty of pass law offences even though this violated international law, Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand law faculty said yesterday

He was commenting on the implications of a Supreme Court review case in which the convictions of four men — for failing to be in possession of their reference books — were upheld because the court was uncertain about the accused's citizenship

Prof Dugard said citizens of the independent homelands suffered "all the disadvantages of being foreigners and all the disadvantages of being black"

South African law defined blacks in broad terms as any person who in appearance was obviously a member of an aboriginal race or tribe in Africa he said

However a conflict arose with a principle of international law which stated that aliens should not be discriminated against on grounds of race and Ciskeians and Transkeians were aliens

Prof Dugard said South African courts were, despite this principal of international law, obliged to prosecute pass law offenders and accused charged under Section 10 — which makes it an offence to be in an urban area for more than 72 hours — even if they were citizens of independent black states

"It makes a mockery of independence — they are not treated as fully independent states," he said.

Repatriation of citizens of independent Black states

25/5/83 Hansard Q. Col. 1373

*5 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

(1) Whether the Republic has entered into bilateral agreements with the independent Black states in regard to the repatriation of citizens of such states; if so, what procedures are prescribed in such agreements;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

(1) No.

(2) In terms of customary international law and usage states may repatriate or deport aliens. Conversely, states are obliged to accept their nationals on repatriation or deportation and are thus under a duty towards other states to receive their nationals back in their territories. It is also an accepted rule of customary international law that states are not under an obligation to grant aliens unconditional and unlimited rights of residence.

The hon member will, however recall that the hon the Minister indicated earlier during the session in reply to a question by the hon member for Sea Point, that an understanding had been reached between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei in terms of which a special employment programme has been launched in Transkei with a view to creating approximately 4 000 new job opportunities. While this programme is mainly aimed at unemployed persons within Transkei it also provides for the employment of persons who are presently in the Western Cape and who do not have employment opportunities and/or housing.

I may add that, at the time of their independence, agreements were concluded with the Governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei relating to the development of certain areas and the undertaking of settlement projects in these countries.

These agreements *inter alia* provide for the settlement of citizens of the TBVC countries from the Republic of South Africa in the respective states.

*6 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Defence [Withdrawn]

Fuel: alcohol

*7 Mr G C DU PLESSIS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

(1) Whether alcohol is being added to petrol and marketed as fuel, if so, (a) since what date has (i) alcohol been thus added and (ii) this fuel been marketed, (b) in what areas is it being marketed and (c)(i) by whom is the alcohol added and (ii) what is the maximum quantity added

(2) whether the areas in which such fuel is marketed were recently extended if so, to what areas,

Five-State meeting on trade and aid

Star 24/5/83

1d

By Anthony Duigan

South African Government leaders and Ministers of the four independent black states will meet in Pretoria on Monday to discuss development issues, including a detailed report on the Southern African Development Bank which is due to open on September 1.

This summit will be the first meeting of the Multilateral Development Council — a grouping of Cabinet Ministers from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — which stands at the apex of a new inter-state administrative structure designed to streamline regional co-operation in Southern Africa.

A network of technical and advisory committees consisting of senior Government officials of the black states and South Africa and aimed at co-ordinating development strategy, came into being after the summit meeting last November between the heads of government of South Africa and the four independent homelands.

This new regional development machine sprang from the need for a structure to handle all the problems of inter-state relations, particularly in the field of development, Mr Jan Dreyer, a Government economic planner, said in an interview.

Previously all development planning between South Africa and the independent homelands had been on an ad hoc basis, and the November summit meeting concluded that a formal structure for co-operation was necessary, he added.

Government spokesmen were guarded about comparisons between the new development structure and the "constellations of states" concept which has been forcibly rejected by the leaders of both Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

All sorts of names and definitions could be hung on the new system of co-operation between the states in South Africa but this would be premature, said Mr Deon Richter, chief development adviser in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

At the same time it did hang on a confederal basis.

"This is just an acknowledgement of the inter-dependence of all states in Southern Africa," he added.

Constable Martinus Christoffel Barnard, 29, is charged with culpable homicide for the fatal shooting of Mr Brian Eudey in February

Const Barnard pleaded not guilty but admitted he fired the shots which killed Mr Eudey

Mr J van den Berg prosecuting, said Const Barnard's actions on the night of the shooting

arrest them.

A reasonable man would not have believed his shouts from 40m would reach the occupants of the car above the sound of the engine

Mr Van den Berg dismissed as an absurdity Const Barnard's evidence that he had stood exposed in the road with his right arm in the air in the face of what he believed to be heavily armed terrorists

occupants of the bakkie be rejected as false

He said there had been alternatives open to him instead of trying to kill the occupants. He could have fired a warning shot, tried to force the bakkie off the road or pursued it at a distance until reinforcements arrived

Mr Jan Combrink, SC, defending, said the policeman had faced the most important de-

which he had been warned might take place. He was faced with two alternatives — to run away or to expose himself to the suspects to make an arrest.

He could not run away, so he chose the "lamb to the slaughter" method, which was to stand exposed in the road and make himself visible to the suspects

The case continues

Five South African Ministers sit for the inaugural meeting of the Multilateral Development Council of Ministers in Pretoria yesterday. They are, from left, the Minister of Agriculture Mr Greyling Wentzel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha, and the Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr Dawie de Villiers.

(101) RDM 31/5/83

Ministers plan growth strategy

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

FAR-REACHING decisions for the co-ordinated development of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the SATBVC region) were taken at a meeting of the Multilateral Development Council of Ministers at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, yesterday

Among them was the establishment of the Development Bank for Southern Africa in September this year, and the agreed need for unemployment insurance for migrant workers

South African Ministers at the meeting were the Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis (chairman) the Minister of Agriculture Mr Greyling Wentzel the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha, and the Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr Dawie de Villiers

Opening the meeting, Mr Heunis said that since the summit meeting of the five countries last year an intensive programme of multilateral meetings had been held

It had been agreed to promote the development of the SATBVC region as a whole through the exploitation of natural development potential of every sector of the South African economy

South Africa, he said, had a vested interest in the development of the other countries. He stressed the aim was the synchronisation and co-ordination of policies

In a memorandum the Ciskei Government stressed the importance of the establishment of the Development Bank of Southern Africa

It was unfortunate, however, that the bank's constitution provided for the continual dominance in control by South African Government representatives

The memo said it was gratifying that a financial formula was to be found which would provide for a more "dignified contribution of funds than the present paternalistic system"

Leaders of the delegations were Mr M Lujabe, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of BophuthaTswana Mr Lucas Mangope, Mr A M Khose, Venda's Foreign Minister, and the Vice-President of Ciskei, the Rev W M Xaba.

told

From Page 1

He used force," she said.

"He raped me in the presence of my child. I was crying and begging him to leave me alone He threatened to kill my child because he would not stop crying"

The woman said Mr Ax then took clothing, jewellery and R75 and packed them into a suitcase

He then pulled the woman and her child into the lounge and said he would wait for her husband to come home in order to kill him

The woman said Mr Ax started shaking when she mentioned the police.

She said he made further threats against her if she told the police anything Nor was she to tell her husband about the rape if she saw Mr Ax's face on television

She said Mr Ax left her flat after about two hours.

The woman told the court she was still receiving medical treatment for shock She now felt all men of Mr Ax's age posed a threat to her and she was afraid to leave her flat even when accompanied.

Mr Ax allegedly broke the nose of a college student, Miss Brenda Heymans, last August 27 when he allegedly robbed her of her student card, R50 and a credit card.

Miss Heymans told the court Mr Ax attacked her in the lift of the Berea flats where she lived

He apologised after the assault, she said

Mr Ax told her he needed the money for drugs and that she shouldn't have screamed when he held the knife to her throat, she said.

The hearing continues tomorrow.

Big demo over missiles

NEW YORK — An estimated 1 000 people, coming from as far away as Iowa and California, demonstrated against

URBANISATION (101)

Towards rural towns

FM 3/6/83

Should developing countries try to avoid the population distribution based on large urban centres that is usual in the developed world? The director of Israel's Settlement Study Centre, Raanan Weitz, believes they should.

He says this type of population distribution is entirely inappropriate for developing countries. Weitz believes that it does not provide any answer to the fundamental problems of developing countries. A paper outlining an alternate model was delivered on his behalf at a CSIR conference this week on "The Housing Challenge: A Positive Approach."

According to Weitz: "The fact that urbanisation in the developed countries has culminated in the current development of giant cities has led many planners and policymakers in the developing countries to the conclusion that such a trend is not only inevitable but desirable.

"It seems indisputable that the tendency towards great population concentrations creates problems as yet unsolved in the developed countries and still less in underdeveloped societies." Weitz cited congestion resulting from overloaded transportation, air and water pollution.

The "Rehovot approach," which has been successfully implemented in Israel for the last 30 years and in countries as diverse as Ethiopia, Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi and Brazil, provides an alternative.

"Urbanisation in a decentralised pattern is essential for the developing countries and forms the hub around which rural transformation moves," says Weitz. "In order to speed up the process of development, a system of rural towns and a hierarchy of functions are needed. Without such a system, it becomes almost impossible to set up the industrial structure necessary for the development of agriculture which in turn can accelerate national development.

"The development of rural towns is essential for the development process as a whole in the conditions prevailing today in developing countries."

He adds that rural towns "serve as appropriate foci for the development of industries dispersed in rural regions because they urbanise and accelerate modernisation in rural areas."

Weitz said that "while details of methods and structures of plans and execution vary from place to place according to the specific conditions of each, the overall approach may be applicable to all countries at a level of economic growth in which the agricultural sector is still the main economic sector both in volume and efficiency."

Agricultural growth is seen as the key to rural development with the accompanying essential development of the secondary and tertiary sectors. Weitz maintains that farm development advances from a subsistence to a market-orientated economy through three well-defined stages — diversification, specialisation, and automation.

"The strategy is based on the principles that agricultural growth is and must be gradual and take place in definite stages, that it depends on economic and social factors, that it requires a supporting system, that farmers need organisation, and that industrialisation is essential for rural development."

The non-agricultural sector should be able to absorb surplus manpower no longer needed in agriculture as well as the increased output resulting from more efficient agricultural production. Simultaneously it should be able to provide the agricultural sector with the goods and services vital to its development.

Plan to give 260 000ha to homeland

101

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

A TOTAL of 262 000ha of white and black land is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, according to the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr H J D van der Walt.

In a statement released in Pretoria last night, Mr Van der Walt said the incorporation of this land should not be seen as the final proposal. "This will serve as a basis for further consultation and negotiation between organised agricultural unions, interested landowners and the government of Bophuthatswana," Mr Van der Walt said.

After consultation with these organisations, the proposals will be put to Parliament for consideration.

The land incorporation, the major one since 1975, includes the incorporation of white Thaba 'Nchu into Bophuthatswana. Mr Van der Walt said a technical committee consisting of officials from South Africa and Bophuthatswana had been appointed to investigate the incorporation of Thaba 'Nchu into the homeland.

The land consolidation proposals are expected to raise feelings among the white farmers, who are to lose some of their farms.

The consolidation still leaves the homeland as six pieces of land scattered in the Transvaal, the Cape and the Orange Free State.

Mr Van der Walt said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced plans of the land consolidation of Ciskei, Venda and KwaNdebele in 1979. According to Mr Van der Walt, two farms situated north of Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Geweerfontein, become part of Bophuthatswana.

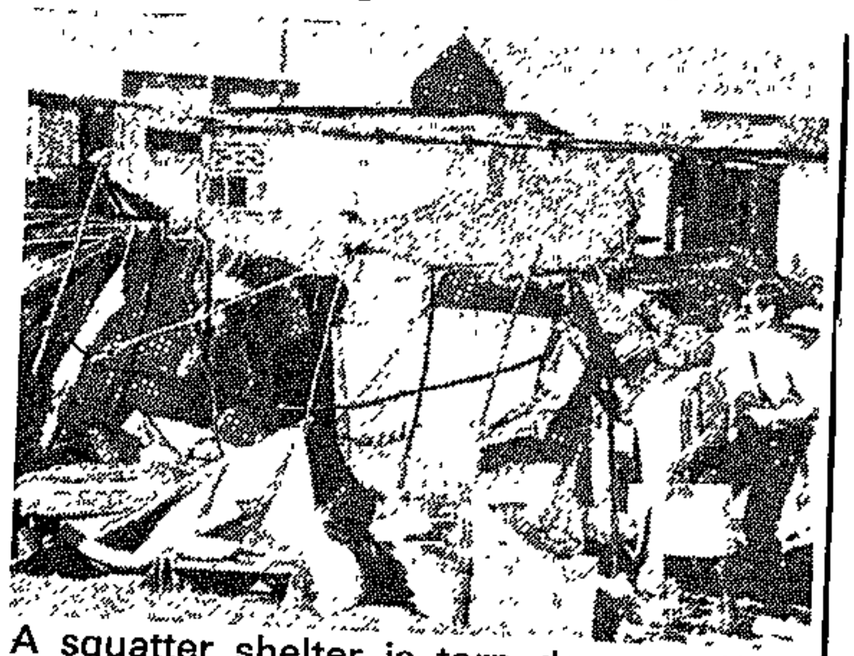
The farms have been a bone of contention between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. Part of Boschfontein, near Brits, which has been a black area, has now been given to whites, Mr Van der Walt said.

In the Cape, the town of Rooigrond and the south-eastern part of Buwell remains white and is to be incorporated into the Transvaal.

Meanwhile, Setlagoli Reserve near the Vryburg/Mafikeng railway line and west of Geysdorp/Madibogo, which was to become white in terms of the 1975 consolidation plans, now becomes a black area under Bophuthatswana.

The farms Wells, Batley and Chesham near Vryburg remain part of South Africa after it had been agreed in 1975 that they were to fall under Bophuthatswana.

Areas affected by the land incoporation include: Manhanya in Moretele, white farms in Brits and Warmbaths, Boschpoort near Rustenburg, Marico "corridor", Kookfontein and Nooitgedacht in the Barkly West district and Bolandplase in Kuruman.



A squatter shelter is torn down at KTC, May 1983.

Homelands could 'spark' revolt

Cape Times 8/6/83

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Repatriation of black people to the homelands would build up an explosive situation in the rural areas, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, he pleaded strongly for more government aid to the drought-stricken homelands.

When drought and poverty drove white farmers to the cities in the 1930s the government of the time "pulled out all the stops", providing jobs, schools and housing.

In contrast, blacks presently in the same position were seen as a "squatter problem" and "illegals".

"The components of persecution are well-known — dawn raids, armed police, dogs, search lights, barbed wire, tear gas, prosecution, fines and deportation."

He called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to face up to the reality that the country did not have a squatter problem, but an urbanization problem.

'Black tide'

"The minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Blacks were not coming to the cities to seek wealth, but for "bread to put into their children's mouths".

"It is my great fear that the spark to a revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands, and that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose."

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the government had "gone out of its way" to assist the homelands in surviving the drought. The homelands had been assisted in the creation of temporary jobs, securing water supplies and black farmers had been given access to loan funds.

Govt bid to finalize consolidation process

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Consolidation of Ciskei would be finalized with legislation during the current parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Transfer of an additional 82 000ha — promised to Ciskei since February last year — would be entrenched in legislation this session.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the government was trying to finalize the consolidation process as swiftly as possible.

With the excepton of Kwazulu and Kangwane, the Cabinet had virtually reached finality on land consolidation throughout South Africa.

ARGUS 8/6/83

'Drought forcing blacks to move'

101

Mr Errol Moorcroft

Parliamentary Staff

THE devastating drought in black homelands was forcing black people to move to towns and cities in increasing numbers to escape starvation, the Assembly has been told

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said the effect of the drought in the black homelands was "nothing less than a disaster of major proportions."

He appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "face up to the realities of the situation and not to take evasive action behind clouds of teargas and rolls of barbed wire"

Speaking in the debate on the budget vote for Dr Koornhof's department, Mr Moorcroft said. "King Canute ordered the rising tide to recede and he failed. This honourable Minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Mr Moorcroft, the chief Oppositon spokesman on agriculture, said the Minister was underestimating the forces that drove people to leave the security of their homes to enter the "forbidden" white areas.

"A man might sit back passively and watch his crops wither and his cattle die, but when his children start dying then he will move. And he will move to wherever he thinks he has a chance of finding work to save his family."

Explosive

He said "Sending these people back solves nothing — rather does it build up an explosive situation in the rural areas.

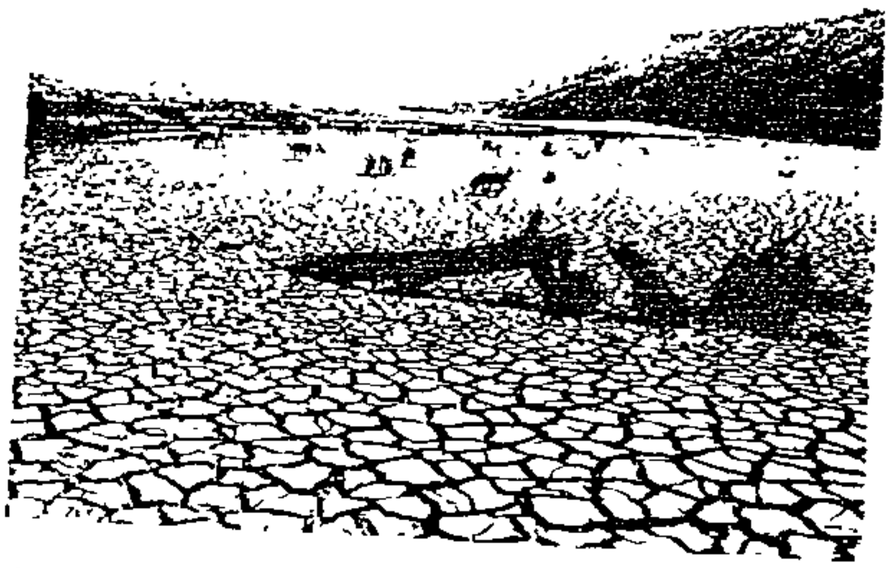
"It is my great fear that the spark of revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands. And that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose"

Starvation

In a grim outline of drought conditions in the black homelands, Mr Moorcroft called on the Assembly to consider the following facts:

- This year alone more than 130 000 cattle had died of starvation and disease in the homelands
- Transkei had calculated its loss of livestock at R100-million
- Ciskei had lost 10 percent of its national herd since January this year. If so many had died before winter, at least another 20 percent of the territory's cattle would die during this winter.

Mr Moorcroft quoted the director of Transkei's veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, as saying the worst was still to come.



Dr Koornhof under siege

CONSERVATIVE Party speakers provoked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to react angrily to what he called "personal" insults during the debate on his budget vote

Early in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) moved on behalf of her party that the Minister's salary be reduced.

The Conservative Party, when the debate resumed yesterday, introduced a motion calling for Dr Koornhof's salary, in excess of R54 000, to be deducted altogether from his department's budget

Dr Piet Koornhof

BACKED OFF

While the PFP condemned the Minister for "inhuman treatment" of blacks in the Western Cape and the removal of blacks from "black spots" such as Driefontein, the CP argued that the Minister had backed off from removals and that consolidation of the black national states had come to a standstill

Mr Casper Uys, CP Barberton, who moved that the Minister's salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to South Africa [illegible]

When Mr Uys introduced the motion, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP Bryanston, told the Minister across the floor: "Never mind, there is always the Salvation Army."

Another Conservative Party speaker, Mr F van Staden, Koedoespoort, said that whites in urban areas were extremely dissatisfied with the influx of blacks which was being permitted by the Minister. Government policy was resulting in blacks taking over white areas.

Go-ahead for SWA council

THE Government has given the go-ahead for the proposed new State Council in South West Africa.

In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had submitted a

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● Transkei had calculated its loss of livestock at R100-million.

● Ciskei had lost 10 percent of its national herd since January this year. If so many had died before winter, at least another 20 percent of the territory's cattle would die during this winter.

Mr Moorcroft quoted the director of Transkei's veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, as saying the worst was still to come.

Go-ahead for SWA council

THE Government has given the go-ahead for the proposed new State Council in South West Africa.

In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had submitted a proposal for the establishment of such a council to the Government.

"The South African Government will not stand in the way of the proposed interim arrangement as the parties of South West themselves wish it to be put into effect in the period before independence."

Mr Botha stressed that "the interim arrangement should not hamper or jeopardise the current international negotiations which are of course proceeding."

minister's salary be reduced.

The Conservative Party, when the debate resumed yesterday, introduced a motion calling for Dr Koornhof's salary, in excess of R54 000, to be deducted altogether from his department's budget.

BACKED OFF

While the PFP condemned the Minister for "inhuman treatment" of blacks in the Western Cape and the removal of blacks from "black spots" such as Driefontein, the CP argued that the Minister had backed off from removals and that consolidation of the black national states had come to a standstill.

Mr Casper Uys, CP Barberton, who moved that the Minister's salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to South Africa by establishing a city in the Western Cape that would accommodate more blacks than were presently living in the homeland of Kwandebele.

Dr Piet Koornhof

When Mr Uys introduced the motion, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP Bryanston, told the Minister across the floor: "Never mind, there is always the Salvation Army."

Another Conservative Party speaker, Mr F van Staden, Koedoespoort, said that whites in urban areas were extremely dissatisfied with the influx of blacks which was being permitted by the Minister. Government policy was resulting in blacks taking over white areas.

Mr van Staden also accused Dr Koornhof of being disloyal to the policy of former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and moving away from separate development.

City slums report 'being considered'

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced that the report on the upgrading of urban slums in the Eastern Cape is in the final stages of consideration by the Government.

Dr Koornhof made this announcement during the debate on his budget vote yesterday.

In the same debate Mr Andrew Savage, PFP Walmer, pointed out that rural slums were worse than urban slums, the only merit of rural slums being that, from the Government's point of view, they were out of sight.

CONDITIONS

Dr Koornhof said that the Metropolitan Black Planning Council had been appointed in the Eastern Cape to improve the deplorable conditions in which thousands of blacks were living.

He called on the private sector and employers in particular to provide housing once basic services had been laid on.

He said that apart from general upgrading, development action was to be instigated in areas such as Kwadwesi, Kwamagxaki, the Red Location, Zwide shanty town, and Motherwell.

A comparison of opposites. A healthy two-year-old grasps the skeletal arm of kwashi baby Alpheus (2).

Homelands families will soon be starving

By Carolyn Dempster

WINTER OF '83

Thousands of people have been driven to the brink of starvation in South Africa's drought-seared homelands, and the worst is yet to come.

This is the grim forecast of drought relief helpers, mission sisters and health workers in Lebowa — one of the areas hardest hit by the prolonged drought.

Families who have had to survive two years of dwindling crops and a meagre water supply have been virtually crippled by the third successive year without rain. May and June are normally the good months, but this year the villagers wonder if they will be able to survive until September.

Fields of dessicated, yellowing mealie stalks stand testimony to imminent famine, and even the carefully nurtured plots of wild spinach lie in withered ruins Women and young children spend the greater part of the day fetching, carrying or waiting for water at small wells, springs or mission stations. Some have to walk up to 7 km just for one plastic barrelful — enough for a day.

Kwashiorkor, the "disease of the Third World", is rife, with children dying from malnutrition at the rate of one a week in Lebowa's Tholongwe district. An increase of between 20 to 30 percent of "kwashi cases" has been reported at clinics and hospitals, with the situation worsening daily.

At Jane Furse Hospital, near Groblersdal, acting superintendent Dr Peter Grant speaks of a kwashiorkor "epidemic". The flood of malnourished babies has swamped the children's ward at the hospital — the largest in the district, with four in a cot and two to a bed. The babies have to be discharged after a maximum of two weeks because of the urgent need for beds and treatment. "I have to send them back into the community, I have no choice," said the doctor. At the Helene Franz and Blaauwberg hospitals the sisters attempt to educate the mothers of "kwashi" babies, telling them what to feed the children on discharge. "But with eight or nine children in the family, any nutritional food the mother gets will be shared. We don't even know how many babies we have treated will die in a couple of months' time. Some just keep on coming back," said one of the sisters.

More than 14 000 children are already on a supplementary diet of milk and soup in a school feeding scheme instituted by Operation Hunger — a relief body attached to the South African Insitute of Race Relations. But in the Matibeskraal region area alone it has been estimated that a further 4 000 families will need protein soups and food soon.

There are simply no statistics for other outlying villages situated too far away from government or church bodies for them to ascertain how bad things really are.

For the first time in years, hospitals are treating adults and adolescents suffering from pellagra — a condition caused by a vitamin B deficiency.

The symptoms are cracked and bleeding skin, a darkening of pigmentation and finally, in extreme cases, dementia.

Homelands policy 'could produce SA wastelands'

LAND AND PEOPLE*

STATE	No of Blocks	Resident Population in 1980 in thousands	Percentage Population Increase 1970-80	POPULATION DENSITY
TRANSKEI	3	2 622	29	59 km²
CISKEI	1	630	73	120 km²
KWAZULU	+40	3 178	42	91 km²
BOPHUTHA-TSWANA	7	1 286	37	30 km²
QWA QWA	1	232	972	483 km²
KWANDEBELE	1	250**	—	?
LEBOWA	11	1 658	44	66 km²
GAZANKULU	4	477	69	71 km²
VENDA	1	360	21	55 km²
KANGWANE	2	350+	182	145 km²
REST OF SOUTH AFRICA	—	7 802		13,5 km² (all races)

* Based on Black Sash publication "A Land Divided."
** Estimates vary from 166 500 to 400 000.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Regional reports from the Surplus People Project warn that the Government's policy of pushing more people into the already overcrowded homelands is ruining what little land is available.

Huge tracts of South Africa could become perpetual wastelands if the packing of people into the homelands and the neglect of development persists, the Surplus People Project warns in its regional reports.

Largely because of mass removals, 54 percent of South Africa's black population lived in the homelands by 1980 — 7 percent more than a decade before.

The 10-year growth of population in individual homelands varies widely, from 21 percent in Venda to a tenfold increase in tiny QwaQwa.

The Black Sash calculates the absolute growth due to removals has been greatest in kwaNdebele — which did not exist as an entity 10 years ago, but which now holds a quarter of the Ndebele people.

Ciskei, kaNgwane and Gazankulu have also shown dramatic growth of population because of relocation.

The phrase "rural slum" has become almost a cliche description for the homelands, as even the most casual visitor cannot fail to notice the rash of settlements spread across isolated countryside.

Statistics on population densities, economic activity and earnings confirm the impression of landless poverty.

For instance, in the Ciskei where the population density in 1981 had reached 126 people a square kilometre, only 15 percent of the land is suited to cultivation, the SPP reports.

It adds that a survey of rural villages in the Ciskei's Amatola Basin showed 74 percent of adult males and 29 percent of adult females are contract workers in South Africa.

A Bureau of Market Research survey indicated 59 percent of rural Ciskei families earned under R133 a month in 1981.

For township dwellers in Ciskei the proportion was 20 percent.

This figure of R133 a month can be compared with the household subsistence level for a family of six in Queenstown in 1982 of R257 a month. Source for the latter figure: Institute for Planning Research University of Port Elizabeth.

In Venda 80 to 90 percent of residents depend on subsistence farming and only one in a hundred lives in a proclaimed town, the SPP says.

The homeland carries 55 people a square kilometre and thousands of rural people have been placed in settlements where there is no land to cultivate

A joint report by the Bureau for Economic Research on Co-operation and Development and the Rand Afrikaans University puts the number of landless in Venda at 58 000.

Venda has to import staple foods worth millions of rands each year.

kwaZulu comprises 38 percent of the land of Natal and holds 55 percent of the province's people. The SPP estimates that 30 to 40 percent of kwaZulu residents have been left landless in the rural parts.

It calculates that 78 percent of the homeland's domestic earnings come from the export of its labour.

Back in 1955 the Tomlinson Commission sounded a sharp warning that the carrying capacity of the reserves was being stretched beyond bounds.

It recommended a combination of agricultural reform and industrial development in the reserves.

In some homelands there have been attempts to switch from peasant farming to capitalist, market-oriented production.

This has inevitably meant reducing the number of farms by "betterment" planning and has create large landless rural settlements.

Tomlinson's parallel recommendation of intensive decentralised industrial development was at first spurned by the Nationalist Government.

Later moves to activate independent economic growth in and near the homelands have had only a limited impact.

Grahamstown researcher Mrs Marian Lacey says the State corporations, which are the main agents of homeland industrial development, helped to create only 75 000 jobs in the homelands and 75 000 in border areas between 1960 and 1980. She adds that the investment of State corporations in the homelands is a mere fraction of that in white South Africa.

The SPP blames this lack of capital for development, with overpopulation and overstocking, for the destruction of the homeland environment.

Among examples cited are the Hewu district of Ciskei — said to be close to desert — and the Msinga and Nqutu areas of kwaZulu, where devastation is described as irreversible.

"Competition over inadequate and shrinking resources is at the heart of much rural factional violence," the SPP claims.

"The social problems created by rural landlessness cannot be resolved by moving people from one impoverished and overpopulated area to another."

(101 (106) Repatriation 17/6/83

904 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) On what grounds and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions are citizens of independent Black states de

clared to be illegally present in the Republic;

(2) whether his Department follows diplomatic procedures in repatriating these persons; if so, what procedures are followed (a) in notifying the diplomatic representatives of such states, (b) in reaching agreement with these representatives on (i) temporary accommodation and meals, (ii) arranging transport and (iii) payment for such transport and (c) in regard to further action to be taken against the persons concerned;

(3) whether the consent of the diplomatic representatives of the states concerned is obtained in regard to the repatriation of such persons; if so, (a) at what stage is such consent obtained and (b) what matters are covered by it;

(4) whether the same procedures apply in respect of the repatriation of persons from urban and rural areas; if not, (a) why not and (b) what are the points of difference?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Such citizens are deemed to be illegally present in the Republic of South Africa if they do not comply with the provisions of the agreements between the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the independent states relating to the movement of the citizens of the relevant countries across the common borders.

(b) The Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No. 59 of 1972)

(2) Yes.

(a) The diplomatic representitives are not notified but direct negotiations are conducted with the Governments of the independent states concerned.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) As indicated above agreement is not reached with the diplomatic representatives but with the Governments of the independent states concerned. As a rule the Government of the Republic of South Africa provides the necessary transport and meals and in certain cases temporary or other accommodation.

(c) After repatriation no further action is taken against the persons.

(3) As indicated above the consent of the Governments concerned is obtained and not that of the diplomatic representatives.

(a) Such consent is obtained before the repatriations are undertaken

(b) The proper identification of the persons concerned and whether the Governments concerned will accept them.

(4) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away.

(101) Hansard 21/6/83

National states: housing

R Col. 1609

937 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What is the average cost per house built in the national states to the (a) South African Development Trust and (b) Administration Boards concerned?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department appoints administration boards as agents in the different national states and therefore the average cost per house built in the national states will be the same for (a) the South African Development Trust and (b) the administration boards concerned. The average cost per house varies from R3 500 - R6 500. These figures do not include infrastructure.

Sebe backs ideal of confederation

(10) E. Post 24/6/83

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei reiterated his support for a confederation of Southern African states in his closing address of the National Assembly in Bisho yesterday.

He said he regarded this matter as of paramount importance.

He said that in its constitution, Ciskei declared itself to be a sovereign, democratic and independent republic in a confederation of Southern African states.

"The confederal concept for Southern Africa has, at all times, been a prerequisite for Ciskeian independence and in Ciskei's 'package deal' for independence it was envisaged that a confederal relationship would be entered into with the Republic of South Africa," he said.

"The Government of the Republic of Ciskei is irrevocably committed to this ideal."

President Sebe said a confederation could not ultimately hope to succeed unless economic development was promoted throughout Southern Africa and its benefits more equally shared among the member states. The success of a confederation, moreover, would demand the promotion not only of economic progress but also of harmonious interaction between member states. — Sapa

Koornhof launches new plan to curb black urban influx

Star 27/6/83

The Government is launching a R2 000 million programme to curb black migration to urban areas, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night.

The Minister said the money would come from 777 local and foreign private companies and would be used to create job opportunities in the homelands.

Speaking on SABC-TV, Dr Koornhof said the Government was trying to create more jobs in the homelands by discouraging mechanisation in favour of manual labour.

In Cape town today the Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the plan had only limited possibilities. She described Dr Koornhof's remarks on not separating black families as hypocritical.

"If Dr Koornhof was sincere in his desire not to separate families, his first step should be a massive housing building programme and the provision of serviced land on which workers could provide their own housing in the urban areas.

"His alternative to plough money into the homelands has, I believe, only very limited possibilities. There is just no way that the proverty-stricken homelands, national states or bantustans, call them what you may, can compete with the established industrial areas."

Dr Koornhof said during the programme that the scheme to create jobs in the national states to curb the flow of people to the four highly concentrated urban centres in South Africa "is becoming a very big success story".

The Government had also earmarked R142 million in the current book year for the establishment and development of towns in the national states.

Apart from its drought aid scheme, which provides 20 000 jobs in the national states, Dr Koornhof said, the Government had agreed with Transkei on a scheme for job creation and resettlement of illegal workers.

In terms of the agreement the Government had pledged to create 4 000 new jobs in the homeland for every 1 000 illegal Transkeians resettled.

Accommodation for the 4 000 workers would also be provided, Dr Koornhof added.

● Mr Harry Oppenheimer told the Financial Mail Investment Conference in Johannesburg in November 1982:

"To what extent, if we free our minds of political preconceptions, is a general policy of decentralisation of industry really a top priority in South Africa?

AUTHORITY

"I am afraid that there are many people in positions of influence and authority who press for the dispersal of industry because it appeals to them as a Verwoerdian plan for slowing up or even bringing to an end developments in the major centres with the object of transferring economic growth to the borders of the homelands.

"On what serious economic and social investigation has the high priority accorded to this policy been based? By world standards even Johannesburg is not a major metropolis, and Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban are, in world terms, no more than medium-sized towns.

'LUXURIES'

"What imperative is there to stop or even slow down significant developments in these areas — particularly in a time of recession when such luxuries are difficult to afford.

"The top priority for economic growth and social improvement surely lies in and around our existing metropolitan areas."

Picture: Stewart ...

Black states: R2 000m plan

Cape Times 27/6/85

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is to launch a R2 000-million investment programme in the national states in an effort to curb the flow of people to urban areas, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Interviewed on SATV last night, he said 777 local and foreign industrialists had pledged R2 064-million.

The government was also working on a programme to create jobs in the national states using manual labour.

"This is the first development programme to curb the flow to the four highly concentrated urban centres in South Africa ... and it is becoming a very big success story," Dr Koornhof said.

The government had further earmarked R142-million in the current year for the establishment and development of towns in the national states.

Apart from its drought aid scheme, that would provide 20 000 jobs in the national states, he said, the government had agreed to a job creation and resettlement of illegal workers scheme with Transkei.

On the Rikhoto migrant labour case, Dr Koornhof said the Appeal Court's finding would be applied "strenuously but fairly".

"But what is the point of all the dependants (of migrant labourers) coming to the urban areas if there is no accommodation?"

He said the government would enact legislation providing for migrant labourers, qualified to stay in urban areas, to bring their dependants with them if they had access to family accommodation. — Sapa

Homelands investment plan 'limited'

Argus 27/6/83 (101)

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT plans to launch a R2 000-million programme of investment in the homelands to curb the flow of people to urban areas had only "limited possibilities", Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said today.

Mrs Helen Suzman

Dr Piet Koornhof

The plan was announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who said 777 local and foreign industrialists had pledged R2 064-million for the programme.

He also said the Government would apply the Rikhoto court decision, which entrenched certain rights for migrant labourers to live in white areas, "strenuously and fairly".

The Government did not want to separate black families, he said. But unless there was housing available it was not possible for the families to take up residence.

In an interview, Mrs Suzman described Dr Koornhof's remarks on "not" separating black families as "hypocritical".

"First step"

"If Dr Koornhof was sincere in his desire not to separate families his first step should be a massive housing building programme and the provision of serviced land on which workers could provide their own housing in the urban areas.

"His alternative to plough money into the homelands has only very limited possibilities.

"There is just no way that the proverty stricken homelands, national states or Bantustans, call them what you may, can compete with the established industrial areas."

For Dr Koornhof to claim that the Government had never had any intention to split black families was hypocrisy as "it comes from a member of a Government that has fortified the migrant labour system throughout its years in power".

The Natal Mercury, Tue

Big U S housing corporation to enter S A market

101

28/6/83

Mercury

Property Reporter

A MULTI-million rand American housing corporation is to enter the South African market in co-operation with the Corporation for Economic Development (CED).

Mr Don Tidwell, chairman of the board and president of Tidwell Industries, announced this week that a new company, Tidwell Housing S A is to establish a factory in the Ezakheni industrial area near Ladysmith

The company is a subsidiary of Tidwell Housing Systems International, based in Haleyville, Alabama It will manufacture mobile homes with an initial emphasis on housing for mobile home park developments and single family dwellings

Construction of the Ezakheni factory is due to begin in mid-July and is scheduled for completion in January 1984 It should eventually produce seven to eight units a day and employ over 300 workers

The houses will be built to S A B S specifications and Tidwell aims to work towards gaining a S A B S mark for its products

Mr Tidwell said the factory would eventually include constructions for the industrial and commercial markets, including dining units and laundry units for mining and construction sites, as well as modular offices for urban areas

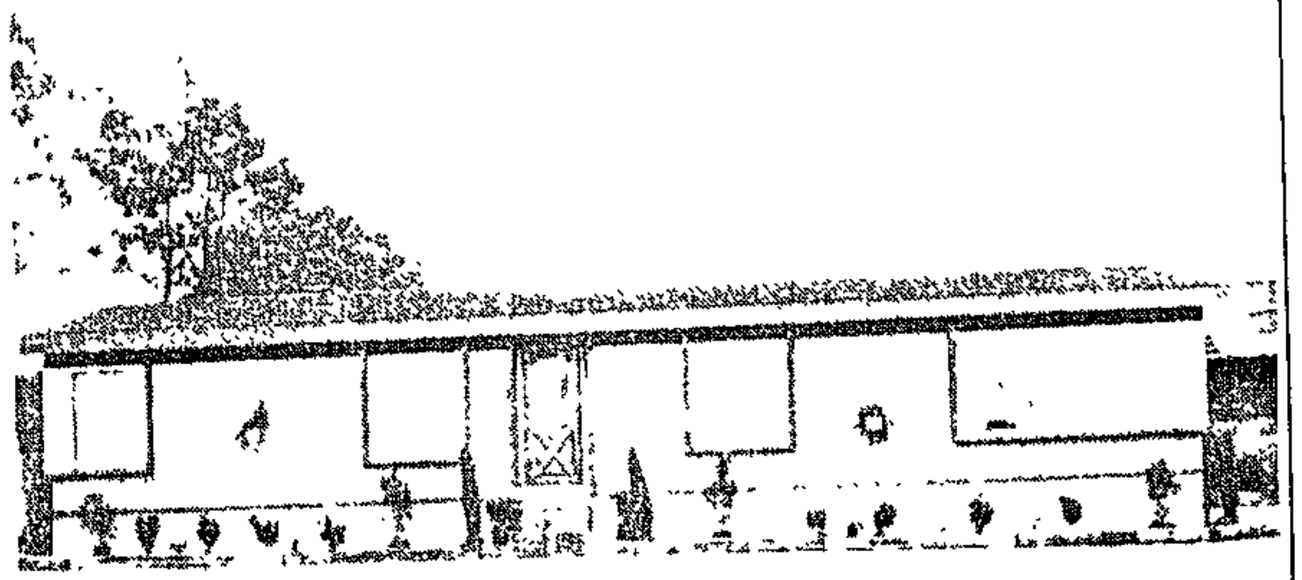
Sales centres are to be established at various sites by November this year

'Realising the tremendous housing shortage that exists throughout the world, Tidwell has for several years followed an aggressive policy of exploring promising opportunities for the shelter and housing business in international markets

'Through on site visits and extensive discussions, we found that South Africa provides a stable, attractive investment climate, a highly developed economy and far-sighted government officials and business leaders We are very pleased to have this opportunity to extend our operations to South Africa' Mr Tidwell said

Tidwell has worked in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, providing technical assistance and management services as well as establishing manufactured housing assembly lines

Tidwell Industries employs more than 2 000 workers in the U S and sales in 1983 are estimated to total approximately R200 million



ONE of Tidwell's manufactured homes — soon to be produced locally at Ezakheni industrial park.

(b) Machadodorp.
Bronkhorstspruit (Ekangala).
Vaalwater.
Ellisras

The new Urban Black residential area at Machadodorp will ultimately replace the existing residential area which is directly adjacent to the White Township. The Urban Black residential areas at Ellisras and Vaalwater are only hostels for single men. Ekangala will serve the Ekandustria Industrial Development point which is presently being developed.

(2) (a) (i) None.

(ii) 15 500.

(b) The new Urban Black residential area at Brakpan (Tsakane)

Independent/national states: houses

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

(1) How many houses were built by each Administration Board in each (a) independent Black state and (b) national state in each of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available,

(2) whether there are any plans to build additional houses in the national states; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of these plans and (b) what is the estimated number of houses that will be (i) required and (ii) built in each of the next five years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b)

Administration Board	Independent States	National States	Years
Southern O.F.S.	—	509	1981—1983
Orange Vaal	—	2 177	1974—1982
Drakensberg	—	3 900	1977—1983
Port Natal	—	3 600	1977—1983
Eastern Cape	2 169	25 022	1971—1983
Northern Cape	985	—	1971—1983
Eastern Transvaal	—	5 639	1972—1982
Northern Transvaal	—	467	1979—1983
Western Transvaal	3 074	—	1973—1983
Highveld	—	151	1980—1983
	6 228	41 465	

(2) (a) Yes conventional, self-help and corehousing are to be erected.

(b) (i) Regarding the number of houses required in each of the next five years it is not possible to give an accurate figure. It will be influenced by the population growth rate and the existing backlog of housing. Estimates of the number of houses required vary from 300 000 to 500 000 for the next five years

(ii) The number of houses to be built in the next five years will depend on the funds allocated to the South African Development Trust for this purpose as well as funds made available by the private sector and individual prospective home owners

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

‡ Indicates translated version.

Hansard 28/6/83

For written reply: Q.61.1696

National states: persons employed

906. Mr R A. F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)

National State	Employment as at 31/3/183
KwaZulu	9 578
QwaQwa	2 391
Lebowa	4 267
Gazankulu	1 316
KaNgwane	310
KwaNdebele	—

Since the 1982/83 financial year the Corporation for Economic Development only made loans available to the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation and not to specific individual industrialists and for this reason figures for Bophuthatswana and Ciskei was not readily available. However as at 31/3/1982 the employment created was 17 731 for Bophuthatswana and 5 221 for Ciskei as at the date the Corporation for Economic Development was still involved in industrial activities at the request of the Governments concerned.

(b)

National State	Employment as at 31/3/183
KwaZulu	10 967
QwaQwa	1 019
Lebowa	6 342
Gazankulu	3 513
KaNgwane	2 195

Irrespective of the figures in (b) above the Economic Development Corporation has created 22 831 job opportunities in the Agriculture and Transport activities in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei as well as in areas not allocated to a specific National State

National States: Investments

807 Mr R A. F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1981-'82 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

National State	(a) State	(b) Foreign Concerns	(c) Overseas Companies
	R	R	R
KwaZulu	26 221 712	11 753 000	1 041 600
QwaQwa	2 285 553	110 400	—
Lebowa	2 317 798	1 020 400	—
Gazankulu	1 543 673	168 100	—
KaNgwane	754 951	—	—

It is not clear what is meant by foreign agencies. Therefor the amounts given in (b) above represent total contribution by White industrialists overseas and local while the amount mentioned in (c) above represents only the contribution from overseas companies.

CAPE TIMES 29/6/83

Development Bank launch tomorrow

Political Correspondent

THE Southern African Development Bank, a R2 000-million project aimed primarily at assisting the independent homelands, is to be launched in Cape Town tomorrow.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leaders from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are among the dignitaries expected at the function in the Civic Centre.

The decision to launch the bank, announced by Mr Botha himself in 1980, is an essential part of his plan for a "constellation of states", an economic commonwealth of South Africa and former homelands.

After several delays, final agreement was reached at a meeting between South Africa and the four states involved in November 1982. The target launch date was September 1 this year.

Guidelines

Mr Botha told Parliament in February that non-independent homelands had also accepted guidelines for the formation of the bank.

"The agreed objectives of the bank can be summarized as the promotion of economic development, increased productivity and improved levels of living in particular in the less developed parts of the region covered by its membership," he said.

"These objectives are to be pursued through the more effective mobilization and application of human and financial resources for development."

The bank would not compete with the private sector but would supplement and support it.

The project is also designed to counter the flow of people from homelands to the four main economic centres in South Africa by stimulating economic development and industrial deconcentration in the homelands themselves.

Black housing crisis looms

Cape Times 29/6/83 (101)

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Black homelands, both independent and non-independent, face a massive housing crisis within the next five years.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that up to 500 000 houses could be required in the homelands in the next five years.

He told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that administration boards had built a total of 48 000 homeland houses over the past ten years.

Plans for additional housing in self-governing homelands included conventional, self-help and core housing. Dr Koornhof said he could not give an accurate figure of the number of houses that would be required.

"It will be influenced by the population growth rate and the existing backlog of housing. Estimates of the number of houses required range from 300 000 to 500 000 for the next five years," he said.

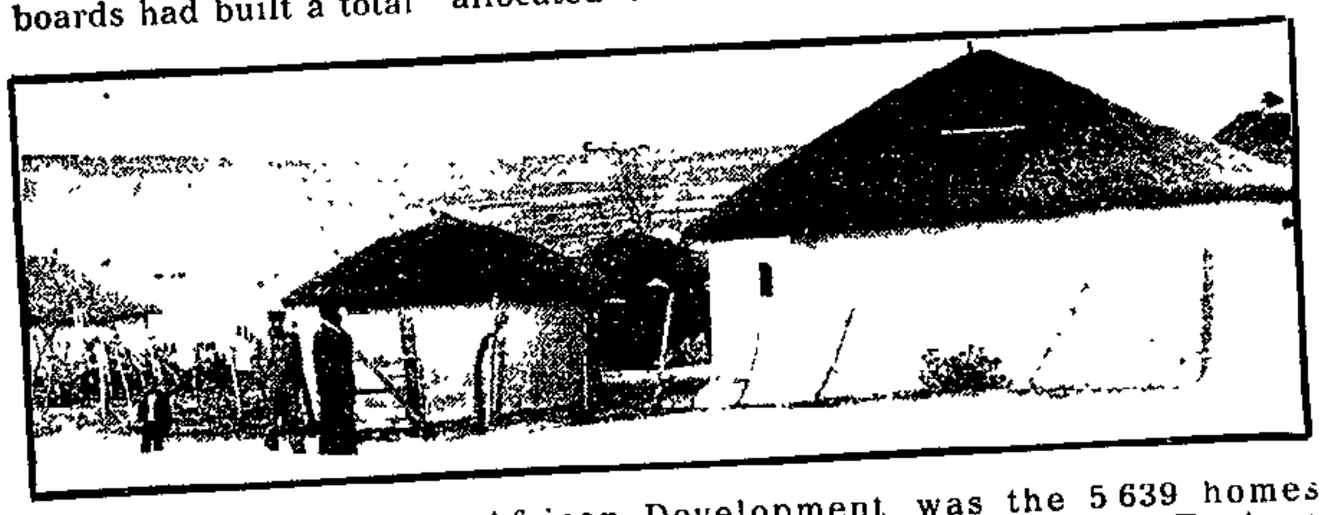
The number built by administration boards would depend on funds allocated to the South African Development Trust for the purpose and money made available by the private sector and individual prospective home-owners.

He published figures showing that a total of 6 228 houses had been built since 1971 by the administration boards in what were now independent homelands.

A further 41 465 houses had been built by administration boards in non-independent homelands.

The largest number of houses was built by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, which put up 27 191 homes over the past ten years. The next highest figure was the 5 639 homes built by the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board.

The Highveld Administration Board put up the least homeland houses, 151, followed by the Northern Transvaal Administration Board (467) and the Southern Free State Administration Board (509) since 1971.



Business goes for the Govt's 'gold'

30/6/83 Star

101

Investment of R2 000 million to create 65 300 jobs in one year is impressive by any standards — which is no doubt the impression Dr Piet Koornhof meant to convey this week when he announced the homelands' jobs scheme. But there are several questions about what happens between totting up work opportunities on paper, actual jobs created and the development it brings the homelands, reports ANTHONY DUIGAN.

Businessmen have seen a pot of gold waiting for them in the homelands and decentralised white areas. The generous incentives offered those who set up in these areas have resulted in an avalanche of applications from local and foreign entrepreneurs who want to be there when the handouts are made.

The 777 firms and businessmen who have applied to set up factories in either homelands or deconcentration points (industrial settlements in white areas on the peripheries of metropolitan zones) during the 1982/83 financial year are more than double the number of previous applications in any one year.

The total investment envisaged in this package was about R2 000 million, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said. It includes the estimated investment by businessmen, loans by the Government and the cost of putting up factories.

In other words, a cost of more than R30 000 a job compared with about R17 000 it cost the Corporation for Economic Development to create a job in the homelands during the last financial year.

All told 65 342 jobs will be created if all those who have applied to the Decentralisation Board are approved and finally go into production, board chairman Mr Dougie de Beer said.

However corporation sources doubt that even as many as 50 000 people will get work. The feeling is that about 30 000 workers will finally be accommodated in the new factories which will take up to three years to go into production.

"Quoting figures of R2 000 million and 65 300 jobs is misleading," a Government source said. "But even so, if it ends up with half that number of jobs, it will still be good progress."

The new incentives offered businessmen to set up in decentralised areas had been responsible for the rush of applications, Mr de Beer said.

"It is difficult to say just how many of these firms will actually set up business." In 1981/82 355 applications with a capacity for nearly 29 000 jobs were approved by his board. The applicants were still being processed so the final number of jobs available was not yet known.

Most of the 777 applications being processed are for white deconcentration areas. Less than a quarter — 185 factories — are for the homelands (independent homelands are not included in the R2000 million scheme), Mr de Beer said.

Many industrialists applying for the homelands have centred on Isithebe (KwaZulu) — 105, Phuthaditjhaba (QwaQwa) — 32 and Seshego (Lebowa) — 20.

A debate has begun in some homeland circles about the real efficacy of the Government's incentive scheme. In Transkei 60 manufacturing concerns employing about 12 000 workers have been set up. At 1983 prices, the public sector investment in factory buildings, loans and incentives to those firms amounted to R300 million or R25 000 a job. Investment from the firms has accounted for only one third of the total investment.

"The annual cost of subsidising foreign firms operating in Transkei is about R15 000 or R1 000 a worker," a Transkei official said. "Half this cost is borne by Transkei and the other half by the RSA."

With the generous incentives being offered there was no shortage of potential investors now but it was questionable whether the cash grants paid to those firms was really the answer to long-term development.

In many cases all the firm contributed to Transkei was the wages — often appallingly low — which could be taxed and no value was added to the economy.

"We have begun questioning whether we should not rather be spending more money on our own small business sector — there are 4 000 small backyard manufacturers giving jobs to 6 000 people and contributing six percent of the demand for consumer goods — rather than on incentives to firms with no real roots in Transkei," the official said.

Transkei needs more aid from SA

By Anthony Duigan

Transkei is to look for hundreds of millions of rands more aid from South Africa each year in an effort to overcome its cripplingly high unemployment level.

This emerged in a policy speech to the Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Introducing the White Paper on development strategy for the next five years, Chief Matanzima said two-thirds of Transkei's male labour force, about 400 000, were migrants working in South Africa.

This number was unlikely to increase at anything like the annual increment of 27 000 entering the labour market.

"Therefore a concentrated effort is needed to create employment and income in Transkei to avoid large-scale unemployment," he added.

The system of budgetary support from South Africa which comprises R250 million in the current financial year would continue for years to come and Transkei was now working on a more realistic basis for negotiating this support.

"It is Transkei's view that RSA budget support should be based on the contribution which Transkei migrants are making to the RSA economy and internal revenue in South Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

"In the White Paper it is pointed out that the contribution of migrant labourers to the Gross Domestic Product in RSA may be valued at R3 000 million a year. Of this, some R600 million went into internal revenue in RSA."

The total economic development cost proposed by Transkei over the next five years is R1 650 million at 1983/84 prices, most of which will have to come from RSA.

101

Development Bank agreement signed

E-Post 30/6/83

By JOHANN POTGIETER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Development Bank of Southern Africa — the first confederal institution established in terms of Government policy — was formally launched at a ceremony in Cape Town today.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the four "independent" black states — Ciskei, Transkei, Venda and Bophutatswana — signed the articles of agreement of the bank, which has a total initial subscription of R2 000 million.

In his address Mr Botha said the bank would "play a crucial role in promoting an acceptable rate and pattern of economic development in Southern Africa".

It would, further, "provide a visible demonstration of the desire and the ability of governments in Southern Africa to join each other in decision-making, on a consensus basis, about matters of common concern".

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, opened the signing ceremony with a prayer in Xhosa. In his address he said the recent Northern Transvaal by-elections had given the Government a mandate to embark on a course of reform.

"We are gathered here in a real sense to strengthen that mandate for the sake of stability in Southern Africa," he said.

"In view of its dominant position," Chief Matanzima said, "the steps of political, economic, and social reform taken in South Africa will play a key role in the realisation of this prosperity".

He said the current efforts to step up economic development of the four states "cannot now, or in the foreseeable future, be seen as an alternative to the employment of substantial numbers of our work-seekers inside South Africa".

President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei said the bank was "the great bank of hope", but he criticised the decision to locate the headquarters of the bank in Johannesburg

President Patrick Mphephu of Venda said the countries' economies badly needed the transformation that would be made possible by the bank.

The Bophuthatswana Minister of Public Works and Water Affairs, Mr M A Kgomengwe, who attended on behalf of President Lucas Mangope, who is ill, said the establishment of the bank would enhance "peaceful stability".

The ceremony was attended by several Cabinet members, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MPs and various other dignitaries.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was unanimously elected president of the bank's council of governors.

Dr Simon Brand, formerly head of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, was elected to the post of chief executive

The following governors were appointed to the council: Dr Piet Koornhof, Mr Chris Heunis, Mr Pik Botha, Dr Dawie de Villiers, Dr G P C de Kock (all of South Africa) Mr S M Qaba (Transkei), Mr S L L Rathebe (Bophuthatswana), Mr Gota F N Ravele (Venda) and Chief M E P Malefane (Ciskei).

Alternate governors are: Mr K G Nota (Transkei), Mr R Cronje (Bophuthatswana), Mr Gota E R B Nesengani (Venda) and Mr I Melville (Ciskei).

dependent and other National states. An additional amount of R2 000 000 is available generated by the S.A. Development Trust. The total amount of R174 837 000 will be utilized as follows.

Purchase of land (rural areas)—R141 837 000
Acquisition of township properties in independent states—R13 000 000
Resettlement actions—R20 000 000

No specific amount has been allocated in respect of each independent or national state as such.

Consolidation: purchase of farms

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

(1) Whether the Natal farms (a) Kromdeel 9278, (b) Lot 33 No 7600, (c) Ulundi 14133 and (d) Ntabamhlopi 14308 are to be purchased for consolidation purposes; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is to be done with these farms;

(2) whether any other farms in the area are to be purchased; if so, how many;

(3) whether these farms will be paid for in cash; if not, what other means of payment will be accepted;

(4) whether steps will be taken to maintain the production of these farming units after purchase; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) to (d) (i) and (ii) the farms Kromdeel 9278, Lot 33 No 7600 and Ulundi 14133 situated in the district of Estcourt form part of an area approved by Parliament in 1975 for acquisition by the S A Development Trust and ultimate addition to kwaZulu The area concerned could be affected by the proposals submitted to the Government by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and the

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National states: consolidation

995. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether an amount has recently been allocated to the consolidation of national states; if so, (a) what total amount, (b) in respect of which national state areas and (c) what amount is to be allocated in respect of each of these areas?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) The position in respect of the 1983-'84 financial year is as follows:

An amount of R172 837 000 has been allocated for the consolidation of the in-

proposed acquisition of the land in the area concerned has consequently been postponed pending the Government's decisions on the recommendations which have been submitted by the Commission The farm Ntabamhlopi 14308 which is situated adjacent to Drakensberg Location No. 1 in the District of Estcourt, had been acquired by the S A Development Trust in 1960

(2) According to the 1975 proposals approximately 46 farms are affected in the area concerned

(3) Should it be decided that the properties concerned must still be acquired by the S A Development Trust, the transactions will be handled on a cash basis

(4) Pending on the planning of the area the production will be maintained. However, according to the 1975 proposals the area would have been utilized mainly for resettlement purposes

'Free' homelands cause confusion in statistics

(101) Star 30/6/83

By Stan Kennedy

With newly-independent states assuming responsibility for statistical services, major problems face business planners, says Mr J A Grobbelaar, senior economist at the University of Stellebosch's Unit for Futures Research.

From the marketers' viewpoint, South Africa should be demographically defined according to its pre-1976 boundaries — to include the independent black republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

But as self-governing states become independent, the Central Statistical Office stops issuing statistics relating to them.

Mr Grobbelaar says: "With the exception of Bophuthatswana, no statistics have been issued concerning the other three states, and planners at all levels of business are making do with whatever statistics they can lay their hands on.

"Only three reports have been published since the 1980 census and these, having been based on a 5 percent sample tabulation of the census, are of limited value."

Population projections such as those from the Human Sciences Research Council, Department of Statistics, the United Nations and Sadie, have shortcomings because of assumptions by researchers.

"There is also a lack of vital statistics on fertility, mortality and migration, especially in the case of blacks."

Quoting from unpublished projections of Sadie (1982), Mr Grobbelaar says that from 1980 to 2000, the black population is expected to increase from 20,5 million (72,2 percent of the total population) to 26,9 million in 1990 (75 percent of the total).

By 2000, this is expected to grow to 34,9 million or 77,63 percent of the total population.

Even more important to marketers and economists are expected changes in age structure of the entire population, he says.

Blacks in the age group to 14 will increase from 8,7 million in 1980 to 13,5 million in 2000.

But blacks in the 15-64 group will increase by more than 8,9 million in the two decades.

"This age group is representative of the potential black labour force in need of job opportunities. The information is of prime importance to marketers, as the economically-active persons in this group will be the wage-earners and breadwinners with money to spend and various needs for goods and services."

The projected number of black children of school-going age by the century's end will be 4,7 times that of whites, Coloureds and Asians together, he says.

The implications of having almost 15 million children in the 5-19 age group, of whom more than 12 million will be black, indicates the magnitude of the task ahead to educate these people; add to that the opportunities for business to supply goods and services related to education.

1/7/83

Parliament and Politics

Cape Times 1/7/83

Matanzima: Development 'no alternative'

Political Staff

CURRENT efforts to step up the economic development of the independent homelands should not be seen as an alternative to the employment of many blacks in South Africa, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday at the City launching of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Consultations in the manpower field would have to include pressing issues such as a loosening rather than a tightening of influx control measures.

Addressing the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other top government officials at the ceremony at the Civic Centre, Chief Matanzima warned that econonomic progress could easily be undone if reform in South Africa "neglects to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of all its people, including those blacks who are permanently resident in the urban areas ...".

● Signing of the articles of agreement of the Development Bank of Southern Africa was a logical and essential step at this stage of the evolution of development co-operation in Southern Africa, Mr Botha said.

Describing the signing as "an historic occasion", Mr Botha said it represented the culmination of an intensive process of planning and negotiation which started at the time of the Carlton Conference in November 1979, when the idea of establishing a development bank was first broached at government level by himself and others.

"It also represents the start of a new phase in co-operation on economic development between Southern African States.

He said that in preparing the ground for the Development Bank much was learned from the experience with development banks elsewhere in the world.

"However, in several respects the uniqueness of Southern Africa had to be taken specifically into account, and this meant that models developed elsewhere could not simply be taken over without substantial adjustments.

"In particular, the close historical, geographic and functional interdependence between the States which are to participate in the development of Southern Africa, had to be reflected in the structure and procedures designed for this institution."

The bank will be a multilateral institution with the Republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei as original members.

Other independent States in Southern Africa might also become members, while the self-governing non-independent national States would participate as constituent parts of the South African Republic, according to a press statement issued at the signing ceremony by the participating heads of government of the bank's articles of agreement.

The bank would support economic development mainly by granting loans and providing technical assistance and training.

● The bank was a challenge and a promising experiment towards furthering the economic development of Southern Africa, said the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who was unanimously elected president of the council of governors of the bank.

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Parliament and Politics

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● The bank was a challenge and a promising experiment towards furthering the economic development of Southern Africa, said the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who was unanimously elected president of the council of governors of the bank.

Speaking at the press conference after the signing ceremony, he said he had every confidence in the bank achieving its goal of promoting healthy economic development in Southern Africa.

Mr Horwood said the Development Bank would open formally on September 1 this year.

● The President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the decision not to establish the headquarters of the Development Bank of Southern Africa in one of the four independent black States.

He said that by basing the bank in Johannesburg, a "golden" opportunity to promote it as a truly multilateral confederal institution to the rest of the world "sadly" had been sacrificed to convential interests.

Speaking at the official establishment of the bank, Chief Sebe said Ciskei had hoped that the inauguration of the bank would have made a significant impact on the international political arena.

It was also hoped that it would have been seen by the world as an "unqualified and geniune" commitment of the South African Government to a constructive programme of development in all the developing States in the region.

While the bank might still fulfil this purpose and achieve these objectives, a golden opportunity had been lost through not siting its headquarters in an independent State. — Political Staff and Sapa

Reform strips blacks of status, says writer

Star 1/7/83

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Denationalisation of black South Africans is as much part of constitutional change as the three-chamber Parliament, from which blacks have not been merely omitted but deliberately excluded, journalist John Kane-Berman argues.

He put this view to the annual conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg last night.

Mr Kane-Berman highlighted the fact that eight million blacks in the four independent homelands had already been deprived of South African citizenship without any say in the matter.

He pointed out that this fundamentally changed the question of their franchise. "Whites are no longer just saying 'No' to blacks' request to vote but are saying they haven't the right even to make this request."

He added: "The upshot of the twin processes (of denationalisation and parliamentary change) is a huge new stumbling block — black foreigners — in the path of a common society."

The constitutional plan could not even be regarded as a starting point for those who believed in a non-racial South Africa, Mr Kane-Berman asserted.

It undermined the goals of common citizenship, elimination of racial discrimination and a say for all in the central political institutions of the country "not by default, but consciously".

"It has no more legitimacy than Soviet rule by proxy in Poland," he said.

Mr Kane-Berman dismissed as irrelevant the view that the Nationalists had a hidden political agenda which included a fourth chamber for selected blacks.

He pointed out that if those to be accommodated in the fourth chamber were people linked with homelands which refused independence it was likely they would also refuse parliamentary privileges denied to other blacks.

Mr Kane-Berman acknowledged that the Government had created a significant division between "urban blacks" and homeland dwellers.

He warned liberal opinion against colluding with this division by agitating for the inclusion of only urban blacks in the central political structure.

Labour won't fill seats if most say no — Hendrickse

The Labour Party would refrain from filling seats in the coloured chamber of the new-look Parliament if 50 percent of the coloured people voted against it taking part, party leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse pledged in Johannesburg last night.

His promise came during discussion after his address to the South African Institute of Race Relations conference.

Mr Hendrickse defended Labour's decision, reached at Eshowe in January, to take part in the planned tricameral Parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians.

He said Labour stood for one-man-one-vote in a unitary nation but believed it could do more by taking part in the proposed Parliament than by standing on the sidelines.

The move was an attempt to become part of the "dismantling of apartheid", Mr Hendrickse said. Labour believed that by taking part it would have greater political leverage. "Mr P W Botha is going to need me and the Labour Party more than ever before — he can't afford to have the whole thing collapse."

Mr Hendrickse said that Labour, in its politics of persuasion, had "realised power as a constituent of the black community". Its stand had been made in the light of the community's affinity to both the black and white groups.

Despite his statements of concern for the voteless black majority, Mr Hendrickse drew criticism from the floor that Labour had betrayed its allies in the Black Alliance. He did not respond to the charge.

The Labour leader attacked proponents of the Freedom Charter as taking an inherently ethnic approach. This and his criticism of efforts to mobilise outside State-created bodies evoked heated reaction from Indian Congress members.

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Post Focus

Undercurrents in bank ceremony

Political Correspondent JOHANN POTGIETER writes the first of a series of overview reports and commentaries on the parliamentary session which is now in recess, pending the vital constitutional debate from mid-August onwards. The others of the series will be published next Wednesday, July 6, and Saturday, July 9.

CAPE TOWN — It was entirely appropriate that the last day (the 102nd) of the first part of this "reform" session coincided with the launching here of the development bank of Southern Africa — what President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei called "the first confederal institution to serve Southern Africa".

This, truly, was a gathering of the elite of grand apartheid, both white and black, facing an audience representing not only the political and financial establishments, but also the white opposition parties.

Ranged behind the green-covered tables of the five heads of delegation, each with his own lush flower arrangement and his own miniature flag, sat the solemn packs of men in whom apartheid and its legacies have, for the moment, invested power.

Not all the faces in the black delegations were black, by the way. One of the two whites in the five-man group from Bophuthatswana was Mr Rowan Cronje, once a Cabinet Minister in Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime and leader of Rhodesian Afrikanerdom.

In the centre (figuratively as well as literally) sat Mr P W Botha's phalanx — Owen Horwood, the economics professor who guards the coffers of the State; Chris Heunis, the mercurial constitution-maker; Pik Botha, rigidly statesmanlike (with that lifeless stare he has perfected); Piet Koornhof, the grand master of apartheid rhetoric; Dawie de Villiers, the diminutive and frail sometime rugby hero; and the expressionless Dr Gerhard de Kock, the man who signs the bank notes.

And in the front row of the audience facing them were the leaders of the three white opposition parties represented in Parliament, and further back — mixed in among the top finance officials and the Nationalists — were pockets of Progressive Federal and Conservative MPs, straining at times to hear the speeches read behind the green tables.

That afternoon, in the last hours before the adjournment, an indulgent P W Botha gently admonished the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, for ridiculing at times the "momentous event" that had played out under Nationalist rule — what the Prime Minister called the "beautiful process" whereby those four states had become independent, and this "biggest attempt ever at the devolution of power in the continent of Africa".

But, said Mr Botha, he appreciated Dr Slabbert's presence at the morning's ceremony, as well as that of the other opposition parties. Talking directly to Dr Slabbert, Mr Botha said this had meant much for the blacks at the ceremony.

The only people who were conspicuously absent from the gathering, in fact, were the coloured and Indian leaders whom Mr Heunis has convinced — partly, at least — that they should join his Government's limited reform exercise, even if they insisted in public that they would not play by its rules.

The most likely reason for their absence was that this ceremony was not the "reform Government" at work. This was the "separate development Government" — the "liberators" of nations, first setting them "free", and then gathering them together in a great, generous multilateral confederation, supposedly unfettered by the horrors of apartheid.

All, of course, did not go smoothly, and Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, the senior black regime in the protocol of confederation, insisted on crossing some of the wires the Nationalists so studiously keep apart.

Mr Heunis, in each of his marathon discourses in Parliament (at times, after two hours or more, he seemed to have exhausted even himself) has insisted that in his party's view the constitutional development of blacks must proceed along "a different path" and "independence" and "confederation" are presumably vital pointers along that path.

And for the "urban blacks" — those permanently, irrevocably part of the South African economy — a special Cabinet committee had been formed, and it would soon begin deliberations on a wide front, Dr Koornhof said the other day. And in the meantime they will soon elect their own separate local authorities.

No-one knows much beyond that, except that it would, in the Govermernt's eyes, be silly to bring blacks into the tricameral structure since that would require a dozen or more extra chambers to accommodate all the separate "ethnic groups".

(This remains, by the way, one of the grandest pieces of opportunism of the session. There are cultural differences inside the supposedly ethnically homogenous white group far greater than between supposedly separate groups of blacks. Why allow the representatives of Afrikaners, English-speakers, Jews, and naturalised immigrants in the same chamber, if urbanised Xhosas and Zulus, for example, cannot do the same.)

But Chief Matanzima clearly had little respect for the excruciating subtleties of political segregation in an integrated economic world.

"The progress achieved at these multilateral forums can easily be undone if the welcome process of reform in South Africa neglects to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of all its people, including those blacks who are permanently residents of South Africa and have no connection with other independent countries."

But Chief Matanzima went further. Consultations between the five governments, he said, will have to deal with pressing issues "such as a loosening rather than a tightening of influx control", and he welcomed on behalf of his Government the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment "in so far as this touches on the family life of migrant workers in South Africa".

Way back in the audience, a group of Conservatives glanced at one another, and smiled. They had told the Government this session that influx control was breaking down, that the Government had lost its guts . . . here Matanzima was saying influx control must be loosened further.

They had warned the Government that the refusal to retroactively close the Rikhoto loophole would mean the influx of millions, possible five million in 10 years . . . here Matanzima, who wanted "substantial numbers" of his workseekers employed in South Africa, was welcoming the judgment.

They had warned that bringing coloureds and Indians into the once-white system would be the thin edge of the wedge . . . and here Matanzima was making the success of confederation conditional on the accommodation of the "legitimate aspirations" of blacks in South Africa (and everybody knows what that means).

Chief Matanzima's comments will join the growing armoury of CP propaganda weapons, used with stunning efficiency this session. When they taunted in the Waterberg and Soutpansberg that the Government was "scared" of testing white opinion about "power-sharing" in a referendum, Mr Botha had little choice but to call a referendum.

They have scored again and again by quoting the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr David Curry to show the "witches' brew" constitution would enhance conflict, not reduce it.

Good return on investment in homelands promised

(101) Star 7/3/83

By Stan Kennedy

A return on investment exceeding 65 percent after two years was possible for industrialists establishing manufacturing plants in the homelands, Mr Ernest Brivic, spokesman for a group of entrepreneurs marketing decentralised development, said in Johannesburg this week.

Mr Brivic, a prominent clothing manufacturer, was speaking at a launch of two companies — the Brivic Group, a marketing operation, and its training and administrative sister company, Interco Management Services (IMS).

"Our venture is designed to overcome the objections of city industrialists towards 'setting up shop' in decentralised growth points. It 9is also geared to take full advantage of the generous Government concessions for development."

Through IMS the company offers to recruit and train all workers including top management, attend to the administration and maintenance, set up productivity programmes and administer health and family planning clinics.

The group prefers to enter into joint manufacturing ventures on a fifty-fifty basis, but it is also geared to offer tailor-made package deals using only some of the services provided by IMS.

In return for running the manufacturing side, the Brivic Group and IMS require that industrialists channel orders through to the factory and market the finished product themselves.

Mr Brivic said that making full use of the Government concessions, the group was able to manufacture products at 35 to 40 percent below the cost of city production, and of a comparable quality.

"Our aim is to create 20 000 new job opportunities in the homelands in four years. We have established two clothing factories at Isithebe in the past eight months and have another five labour intensive industries coming on stream soon.

Board members of IMS are Mr Brivic, managing director; Mr H B Klopper, chairman; Mr Lionel van Tonder, financial director; Mr Alan Gild; and Mr Piet Kemp, technical director.

Blacks urged to establish co-ops

Staff Reporter

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has "exhorted" the black community to seriously consider embarking on co-operative ventures, particularly in agriculture and home industries, as a means of alleviating poverty

A resolution passed in Cape Town yesterday during the closing session of Nafcoc's 19th annual conference recognized "the need for a concerted effort to eliminate poverty" and called on people to pool resources in such ventures

A second resolution called on the government "to recognize the impoverishing effect" of its policy of uprooting and resettling people, and demanded that regional development be undertaken without the "unneccesary resettlement of whole groups of the population".

Nafcoc also criticized the government's policy of demolishing squatter shacks as "barbaric", "completely heartless" and "uncivilized". The policy did not take into consideration the "extreme suffering" caused by the measure, said the resolution

It called on the governments of "the various States in Southern Africa" to join forces with all socio-economic agencies "in order to evolve a housing policy that will endeavour to satisfy the nation's needs for shelter".

Land Acts

The conference also passed a motion "recognizing that for as long as South Africa maintains the Land Acts, for so long will the advancement of black business be thwarted". Changes in the Acts were needed within "the shortest time possible".

The conference expressed itself "strongly against the continued exclusion of blacks from all organs of government" and reaffirmed "its conviction on the futility of any social accommodation which does not include the black people of South Africa".

Nafcoc called on the government to issue South African travel documents "to all black people of South Africa and its neighbouring States, regardless of their residential attachment to any homeland, independant State or black area whose passports are not accepted as a result of the diplomatic non-recognition of such States".

Nafcoc drought relief fund opens

Staff Reporter

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has started a drought relief fund in an effort to lessen some of the suffering caused by "this national disaster".

Pledges amounting to R6 000 were made by representatives of the 12 regional chambers of commerce at the conference in Cape Town yesterday.

The amounts have been promised for August 15 when the money will be distributed as the Nafcoc council considers appropriate.

After the conference had passed a resolution calling on the Nafcoc council to investigate ways in which the chamber could act as a catalyst for the establishment of a black consumer council, a representative from Nestle Food products pledged R5 000 on behalf of the company towards this end.

(101) D. DISPATCH 13/7/83

Leaders to seek OAU support

UMTATA — Leaders involved in discussions for a black federal parliament are to enlist the support of the Organisation of African Unity and the black frontline states for the initiative.

This emerged from an affirmation of commitment signed at this week's meeting by Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima, and the Chief Ministers of KwaZulu, Gazankulu, Qwa Qwa and Lebowa.

"We shall enlist the support of free Africa, the OAU and frontline states for the black initiative we are developing, to avoid the dangerous position in which free Africa, the OAU and the frontline states would define the crisis in South Africa in terms which would have little or no relevance in the experience of the black victims of apartheid," the statement said.

The leaders declared and affirmed their commitment to:

Liberate all the people from racism;

Reunify those whom apartheid divided to enable them to play a central role in shaping the destiny of South Africa;

Give quality of leadership that would confront the race oppressors;

Create a greater South Africa in which the wealth would be redistributed equitably; and

Establish a society in which every child would be equipped and enabled to realise the promise of being human regardless of parentage.

Their declaration read: "We reaffirm our determination to establish a non-racial democratic society as a legacy for generations to come, to save succeeding generations from the indignity and suffering caused by centuries of oppressive and dehumanising colour legislation ethic whose deep-rooted damage to men's minds must be attacked with all the resources at our disposal."

They also agreed to combine their efforts to reject and dismantle "the oppressive institutions the white minority has established to make us third-class citizens in our land". — DDR.

Black leaders resolve to fight for unified SA

Star 14/7/83

(101)

By Eugene Saldanha

Six black leaders — including one from an independent state — have issued a declaration calling for "a greater South Africa in which land and wealth shall be redistributed equally".

The document, which is marked by a repeated call for unity among black opposition groups, has been signed by the leaders of Transkei, Lebowa, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, kwaZulu and kaNgwane. Transkei is an independent state.

The signatories were President Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu and Mr Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane.

The declaration is regarded as significant because it comes three months after the formation of two national fronts — the United Democratic Front and the National Forum — which have both declared their opposition to the homelands policy and the Government's new constitutional deal.

The declaration has been issued five months after Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, hinted at a meeting in Durban that the Government's constitutional deal could give rise to "new forms of African solidarity which could include closer ties with homeland leaders".

Since that meeting Chief Buthelezi has held talks with the President of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and last month Chief Buthelezi became the first homeland leader to address the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — which gave him a standing ovation.

The declaration criticises Government legislation and says the laws have caused "centuries of suffering and indignity".

The leaders commit themselves to "the reunification of those whom apartheid divides and to enabling them to play a central role in the destiny of South Africa".

The declaration continues: "We reaffirm our resolve to pool our resources and combine our efforts to reject the destiny prescribed for us by the white minority and dismantle the oppressive institutions it has established to make us third class citizens in our own land."

While the leaders acknowledge the diverse constitutional positions in which they have been placed, they promise to transform these positions into weapons for liberation and use them in the interests of common objectives.

(101)

Kaiser says

NO

Buthelezi says

NO

Mopeli says

NO

Phatudi says

NO

Ntsanwisi says

NO

Mabuza says

NO

to the destiny prescribed by the whites

SOUTH Africa's black homelands — independent and self-governing — are mobilising for a head-on clash with the Government over its constitutional proposals.

A low-key summit involving six leaders this week thrashed out a declaration of intent laying the groundwork for a united and non-apartheid South Africa.

A second and crucial meeting of the homeland leaders is scheduled for October at which implementation of the declaration will be discussed.

By BRIAN POTTINGER

The latest moves now confront the Government with a wide range of public black opposition pressure groups — from homeland leaders through to their ideological rivals in the grassroots umbrella bodies.

Six homeland leaders signed the declaration of intent: President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa, and Mr Enos Mabusa of KwaNgwane.

A high-level Venda Government official represented President Patrick Mphephu and, according to organisers, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana sent his apologies.

The only significant absentee from the summit was President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei — a staunch supporter of the Government's confederation idea.

Organisers claim they have not yet received an explanation from President Sebe for his absence.

The declaration of intent commits the signatories to strive for a greater non-racial and democratic South Africa.

It pledges a re-unification of those divided by apartheid so they can play a central role in the future.

The destiny prescribed by whites is rejected and the signatories promise to turn their present constitutional situations into "weapons for liberation".

Organisers of the summit emphasised this week that the meeting was not specifically a response to the Government's constitutional initiative.

"We had been working on this long before. We believe the time is now ripe for new initiatives in federal forms of government," said Dr Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa and a main mover of the summit.

Observers point out, however, that there has been a steady warming of relations between various homelands since the Government's latest constitutional initiative got under way.

Transkei has relaxed restrictions on the KwaZulu national cultural organistion, Inkatha, in its territory and there have since been several meetings between President Matanzima and Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi and other homeland leaders have hinted broadly in recent months that an alignment of homeland leaders against the Government's whites, coloureds and Indians-only constitution was on the cards.

For the South African Government the endorsement of the declaration of intent by Transkei is a severe embarrassment.

The oldest of the independent homelands is now signalling its wish to re-enter the mainstream of South African politics.

Although the declaration of intent establishes only the very broadest of principles, it is expected more detailed responses will be discussed at the October meeting.

Dr Phatudi is one of the chief protagonists of a federal form of government in South Africa and this week said he believed all the necessary ingredients for a successful non-racial federation were in place.

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Ev. Post 21/7/83

Farmers upset by consolidation delay

BLOEMFONTEIN — The delay in the consolidation of the homelands was causing instability and uncertainty in the farming community, the annual congress of the National Wool Growers' Association of South Africa was told here yesterday.

One of the delegates, Mr F W Dorning, said: "It's of urgent necessity that we know which farms will be taken over and when we will be compensated."

An appeal was also made that boundaries should be fenced to avoid disputes.

The congress adopted a motion expressing its concern at the delays in consolidation.

Delegates decided that the condition of farmlands should be the only criterion for the implementation of drought relief.

In an emergency resolution, delegates criticised regulations restricting the implementation of different phases of drought relief.

The congress noted that the NWGA, the provincial unions and the SA Agricultural Union had asked the Government to relieve the consequences of the drought.

Delegates said stock co-operatives should urgently devise a scheme to grant stock farmers working capital at reasonable interest rates in the same way as had been done for grain farmers.

The BKB (Farmers Brokers Co-operative Ltd) is to be asked to negotiate production loan facilities for wool farmers through the Land Bank and Agricultural Bank.

It was decided that the SA Wool Board, BKB and Vleissentraal should also investigate the financing of sheep-farming.

The association authorised the Wool Board to impose a R2-million levy on sheep farmers to create an objective advisory and extension service.

Speaking before the congress adopted the resolution, the association's president, Mr Hennie Prinsloo, said the industry did not have statutory power to provide the service.

"The Marketing Act determines what control boards do with money. Financing and extension and advisory service is not allowed — yet the Act allows millions to be spent on matters like promoting wool export."

Mr Prinsloo said advice about sound farming practices and the suitability of local products to overseas markets was an urgent necessity.

A resolution was passed calling for the long-awaited report of the Commission of Enquiry into Services to Agriculture (the Kolb Committee) to be released as soon as possible.

The managing director of the International Wool Secretariat, Dr G Laxer, said the potential for wool consumption could rise faster than the material's availability during the expected economic recovery.

Dr Laxer said prospects for increased wool consumption were likely to be especially good in the United States.

Net domestic consumption of wool products was up by 10% in the first quarter of 1983, compared with the corresponding period last year.

Dr Laxer said one of the major tasks of the IWS was to ensure that demand for wool grew significantly during the economic recovery, and that preference for wool was translated into retail demand for wool products, especially for larger quantities of the products that could sustain a high price premium. — Sapa

101 Fm 29/7/83

THE CONSOLIDATION PUZZLE

Rearranging pieces of SA's bantustan jigsaw is a fraught process, as the Ingwavuma debacle taught Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof

He returned from a tour of the Republic of China last week to ominous ticking from the KwaNdebele consolidation plan. KwaNdebele, which lies to the north-east of Pretoria, is the smallest of SA's homelands and has opted for "independent" status Population estimates vary between 166 000 and 400 000

KwaNdebele is directly north of Bronkhorstspruit, and consolidation is designed to expand it in the direction of that growth point. White farms to the south and east of the existing land area totalling about 12 000 ha, are to be added to the homeland, almost doubling its size

The farms are mainly in the Verena district, and consolidation will mean that the homeland's borders will cross the Groblersdal-Bronkhorstspruit road — a development which has provoked rumblings among local white farmers

But the status of the Moutse area near Groblersdal has not been clarified It is the one district scheduled for consolidation into KwaNdebele that forebodes the most trouble This is because it has been removed from another homeland, Lebowa, presumably to be fitted onto KwaNdebele at some stage

Lebowa Chief Minister, Cedric Phatudi, is giving warning signals of another Ingwavuma-type contest in court

There is a parallel — in 1980 Moutse was excised from Lebowa and reverted to the direct control of Koornhof's department.

Phatudi claims this move was opposed by the vast majority of people living in the region. The bulk of Lebowa's land, and its 1,6m population, lie in the drought-stricken northern Transvaal, and Moutse was the homeland's closest link to the PWV.

Phatudi is to meet PM P W Botha next week to discuss the issue. But Koornhof and Botha have a big lever to back up their argument — this year SA supplied 70% of Lebowa's budget.

Like KwaZulu's Gatsha Buthelezi, Phatudi is a homeland leader who opposes grand apartheid from within the system. He initiated contact with Buthelezi and some other homeland leaders which led to a recent declaration signed by the leaders of Lebowa, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, KwaZulu, Transkei and KaNgwane. (Of these, only Transkei has accepted formal "independence.")

The declaration committed its signatories to "a greater SA in which land and wealth shall be distributed equally" and "the reunification of those whom apartheid divides." They resolved to "combine our efforts to reject the destiny prescribed for us by the white minority."

So in addition to the recent formation of two national fronts opposed to apartheid and the new constitutional deal, homeland leaders as a group are beginning to get restive. It remains to be seen what forms of compromise or control Pretoria will deploy.

Phatudi ... warning of a land dispute

Homeland threat to airlines

(101)

26/7/83

By SIMON WILLSON

THE granting of independence to the black homelands was endangering private airlines, the annual transportation convention heard in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr S M Ord, chairman of the Airlines Association of South Africa, said the industry's survival depended on a recent commission of inquiry.

The Margo Commission, appointed in 1977, supported the airline industry's claims of unfair competition by South African Airways in many respects, he said

"The commission recommended, by a majority of seven to one, that domestic operators should be authorised to operate services to neighbouring states to ensure that there will be at least a future for the commuter operators

"The dissenting vote in this very important recommendation was that of the representatives of South African Airways.

"In this respect one should not be under any illusion that the industry can survive if this particular recommendation of the Margo Commission is not implemented"

Constitutional development along current lines over the short and medium term would severely endanger the survival of the industry as Government policy was to restrict international services to SAA

"The effect is obvious. With emerging black national states obtaining independence, vast areas and destinations currently served by private airlines are being converted to services operated by the national carrier."

In reaching its recommendation, the Margo Commission identified the role that private enterprise would have to play in the development of the sub-continent, he said

For many of these destinations, economics would dictate that smaller aircraft be used to develop scheduled services which, by their very nature, would be different in character to SAA's intercontinental services.

Private airlines faced operating problems peculiar to this country.

The majority — in some cases as high as 80% — of air traffic which was generated in the main centres was to the decentralised growth areas and back to the main centres

In other large countries where private air transport was important to the economy — for example, the United States - the industry connected main centres with one another.

"This principle has caused substantial traffic imbalance on many domestic commuter routes in that substantial demand in one direction cannot be balanced with a similar reverse demand.

"This makes it difficult for operators to obtain adequate utilisation of their equipment if directional traffic imbalance is to be avoided"

WLS = M↑

XIJ = NP↑

(101) S-Times 31/7/83

R3 000-m invested in homelands in year

GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES BRING OVERSEAS AS WELL AS LOCAL CASH INJECTIONS

By Amrit Manga

DECENTRALISATION incentives offered by the Government have attracted more than R3 000-million from local as well as overseas investors during the past year.

This total represents more than a doubling of total investments in decentralised regions during the past year, with development in Ciskei totalling more than R180-million.

Of the R186-million in investments attracted to Ciskei, R90-million has been invested in the industrial sector, by far the country's most important sector, according to the Frans Meisenholl, MD of the Ciskei National Development Corporation.

This must be seen against the cumulative total of R31-million for the six years before the incentive scheme was introduced.

"The homeland also experienced a 50% increase at all levels of industrial development compared with the cumulative total achievement during the previous six years," says Mr Meisenholl.

The past 12 months represent the first full year in which the new concessions designed to give priority to Ciskei and the southern parts of Transkei as development areas were effective.

A total of 18 254 new jobs were created, with almost 12 000 jobs in the industrial sector, at an average cost of R7 173.

"The number of factories physically established increased from 42 to 66 during the same period."

■■■

The chairman of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Paul Hoogendyk, says: "Development appears not to have been retarded by the recession, and, in fact, industrial development may to a certain extent benefit from the economic downturn.

He explained that industrialists are finding it increasingly necessary to expand, while those awaiting the boom are finding it easier to grow in Ciskei because of the most favourable concessions offered in the region.

"More than R10-million was spent in the past year on expansions by existing industries, which is significant of the success of industry in Ciskei," says Mr Hoogendyk.

Rail rebates in Ciskei amount to 50%, with the State financing almost 95% of the industries' wage bills.

Although the Venda Development Corporation expects an additional 20 investors in the metal and wood industries from abroad — meaning an additional R28-million in capital by mid-August — decentralisation incentives have not proved to be as successful as in Ciskei.

"Before the introduction of decentralisation incentives, industrial development was dormant," says Andre Joubert, Manager for Industrialisation in Venda.

"Incentives have, however, been refined and widened, attracting service industries associated with the manufacturing sector."

Mr Joubert, however, would not commit himself on the total amount of capital decentralisation incentives have attracted thus far.

Dougie de Beer, chairman of the Decentralisation Board, emphasises that the incentive package for regional industrial development was introduced when the country's economy was already in a strong downward phase.

"It was thus a period in which the investment climate could not have been very favourable," he says.

"During the past year the total capital commitment in SA, including the self-governing black states, was in the region of R2 500-million."

■■■

Mr de Beer estimates that, if all the approved projects are completed, more than 65 000 additional jobs could be created.

This must be seen against more than R903-million invested in the 1980/81 period, when 28 831 employment opportunities were created.

"Gauging from the aforementioned results, regional industrial development appears to have gained considerable momentum, and indications are that this trend will continue," he says.

SA faces more accusations of destabilisation

Star 10/8/83

By John Kane-Berman

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has told Lesotho officials that South Africa is trying to reduce their country to the status of one of its 'homelands' — a design it also has for Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The South African Government is trying to reduce Lesotho to the status of one of its own "independent homelands", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu told the Lesotho Government in talks in Maseru at the weekend.

He claimed that Pretoria had the same design in mind for Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Chief Buthelezi's allegation comes amid renewed international publicity over accusations that Pretoria is seeking to "destabilise" some of its neighbours.

Chief Buthelezi was visiting Lesotho to inspect areas where Prime Minister Mr Leabua Jonathan's Government says the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) is infiltrating from South Africa and Transkei.

The Lesotho authorities are planning to invite other prominent South Africans for similar visits, among them the leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert; the head of the Anglican church, Archbishop Philip Russell; and the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley.

The SA Institute of International Affairs, the Urban Foundation and the South Africa Foundation are also to be invited to send missions.

It is all part of Lesotho's bid to publicise the intensifying war of insurgency which it claims is being waged against it from South African and Transkeian soil.

Pretoria has often scornfully dismissed Lesotho's "destabilisation" allegations, and the LLA contends that it is operating from inside Lesotho.

During the talks, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, claimed that his country was having difficulty obtaining funds due to it under its customs union agreement with Pretoria.

He said his government's complaints brought the response that Lesotho should look at "broader issues".

The Lesotho Government evidently believes "broader issues" include Pretoria's desire to cajole it (along with Botswana and Swaziland) into allowing Transkei and other "independent homelands" to join the customs union, as well as Pretoria's desire to level it into its proposed confederation/constellation schemes.

The possibility of Lesotho taking South Africa to the International Court of Justice over problems with the customs agreement was canvassed during the talks.

The Lesotho authorities claim that Pretoria is violating the customs agreement by holding up a shipment of British arms for Lesotho in Durban.

They also say the British Government has been less than zealous in helping them try to get the arms through.

The Lesotho authorities claim that LLA attacks, using Transkei as a springboard, have been intensified in the past few months.

One reason, they suggest, is that this enables Pretoria to look "innocent" after United States Government protests about alleged destabilisation.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria disclosed that the US ambassador had met the Director-General of Foreign Affairs on August 1 and inquired about "certain aspects" of the relationship between South Africa and Lesotho — but that "at no stage" had he lodged a protest "on any aspect of the said relationship".

The Sekhonyana/Buthelezi talks may have an important bearing on the evolution of joint strategies to block Pretoria's plans for a confederation of Southern African states, which some observers see as partly an attempt to set up a "counter-constellation" to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

Emphasising that any constitutional structure evolved in opposition to Pretoria's confederation would have to be "non-racial and non-ethnic", Chief Buthelezi briefed the Lesotho Government on his talks since last November with Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, and other homeland leaders.

He underlined his extreme caution in dealing with Transkei — whose assumption of "independence" he regarded as a betrayal — but made it clear that the door had to be kept open for Transkei (and its denationalised South Africans) to return to South Africa.

PARLIAMENT ARGUS 12/8/83

(101)

Clash on urban blacks

Dr Piet Koornhof

Parliamentary Staff

The Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which led to sharp clashes about the rights of urban blacks and homeland consolidation, has passed its final stage in the Assembly

During yesterday's third reading debate, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, to state clearly what the Government planned in black housing

Mr Olivier said it was not good enough for the Government to say families of contract workers with urban residential rights would be allowed into urban areas only if housing was available

He asked whose fault it was that there was a backlog in black housing The Minister should give an indication of what the Government envisaged in regard to housing

On the issue of the proposed excision of the Moutse district from Lebowa for incorporation into Kwandebele, Mr Olivier said his party did not favour the creation of independent black states

The creation of an independent Kwandebele would solve nothing

His party would under no circumstances approve forced removals Nor would it approve any action to place people under the authority of another government against their will

The Minister of Co-operation and Development had harmed his own image by withholding certain facts until the information was dragged from him — "like milking a dry cow".

Mr Olivier said that in the light of the Ingwavuma case an impression had been created that the Bill represented an attempt to sidestep the Appeal Court's judgment.

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) rejected Mr Olivier's arguments and said he had made unfair accusations against the Minister

The Prime Minister should be thanked for looking at the Moutse issue himself

During further clashes between the Conservative Party and the Government side, Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said his party was not satisfied with the effect of the Rikhoto judgment on the position of urban blacks

The Government should introduce legislation to restore the previous situation under which certain restrictions were applied.

Replying to the debate, Dr Koornhof rejected opposition accusations that his department and Administraton Board officials had taken harmful action

He said thousands of white and black officials were involved in his department's efforts to work towards peaceful solutions to existing problems.

On the Moutse issue, Dr Koornhof said Kwandebele had asked to take independence in December 1984. This would not be the last of the black peoples to request independence.

The Bill was read a third time, with the official Opposition and the Conservative Party voting against it in a division The New Republic Party supported the Government side

'Koornhof has harmed own image'

Mr Nic Olivier

CP accused of double-edged attitude to Nationalist policy

THE Conservative Party accused the Government on the one hand of being racist and on the other of being integrationist, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Replying to the third reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amen- these two accusations against the Government in whichever way it suited them

"The Conservative Party has only one aim and that is to get rid of its frustration and take over the Government of this country," he said.

Referring to the Progressive Federal Party, presumed to speak on behalf of the blacks and then dragged the Government into the issue.

"The Government is doing all in its power to eliminate the backlog in housing for all races and there is a total new strategy as far as this is concerned" he said

The National Party

"All the National Party did was to acknowledge the existence of different nations"

The Kwandebele people had asked for independence by the end of 1984 and he was sure other nations would follow suit.

The results of the proposed legislation would be positive as it would

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Behind the Maseru talks

(101) 12/8/83

Last week's talks in Maseru between Lesotho Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana and Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi could herald major new moves to block Pretoria's plans for a southern African confederation/constellation of states.

Buthelezi was asked by Sekhonyana to go to Lesotho for an on-site inspection of its "operational area," now apparently being extended from its north-eastern and northern borders with SA to its south-eastern borders with the Transkei as the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) steps up its efforts to overthrow Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. Lesotho officials said Buthelezi's "high credibility" would help them put across their side of the "destabilisation" story to SA and the outside world.

Though Pretoria brushes aside Maseru's allegations that it succours the LLA, Buthelezi's own experiences incline him to believe them. He has claimed that the former Bureau for State Security, the Eschel Rhoodie/Connie Mulder combine, and other Pretoria agencies were involved in financing "bogus" parties like "Shaka's Spear" in efforts to destabilise his own leadership.

Common cause

Buthelezi told Sekhonyana the "prime purpose" of his visit was to discuss what he could do to help, and he promised to talk to influential people on his return to SA. At mid-week, he scheduled a press conference in Durban to present some of Lesotho's allegations.

Ironically, Pretoria's confederation ambitions have given Buthelezi and Sekhonyana further common cause. It is no secret that Pretoria finds Inkatha's rock-hard refusal to accept "independence" for KwaZulu at any price a major stumbling-block for its plans to denationalise all black South Africans — a stance for which Sekhonyana and his colleagues made their admiration abundantly clear during the Buthelezi visit.

Buthelezi is also sworn to thwarting Pretoria's plans to prise SA's "homelands" into a confederation, since the confederation is based on four fundamental principles that Inkatha flatly rejects: "homeland independence"; denationalisation; permanent exclusion of blacks from Parliament; and permanent denial of black claims to a say in how Pretoria allocates its budget each year.

One of Buthelezi's right-hand men, Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo, charges that Pretoria's proposed confederal relationship with the "homelands" is much the same thing as the Kremlin's relationship with its eastern European satellites.

The problem for Buthelezi is how to stop it — four homelands have already accepted "independence" and regularly go to the Union Buildings for "summit" confederal conferences. Neither the violent policies pursued by the African National Congress (ANC) nor the current fashion of black boycott politics have succeeded in doing anything about this process.

The perception is that new strategies must be devised before it is too late.

What gives Inkatha, as the largest black political voice in SA's history, and the governments of Lesotho and other frontline states common cause is Pretoria's apparent intention to lever them into confederation with it, too. This, at any rate, is the price Sekhonyana told Buthelezi Pretoria wants Lesotho to pay for a more co-operative approach on current problems Maseru is experiencing with the southern African customs union, which Pretoria dominates.

Buthelezi believes Lesotho's suspicions are well-founded. Indeed, he told Sekhonyana: "The purpose of Pretoria is to reduce Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique to the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei."

Significantly, Buthelezi gave Sekhonyana a full briefing on his current series of negotiations with Transkeian and other leaders, which are designed to block further progress towards confederation. Equally significantly, the negotiations were initiated by Transkei, because, so Buthelezi believes, it "is finding the contradictions of confederalism impossible to live with."

In his remarks to Sekhonyana, Buthelezi made no bones about the fact that he is treading extremely warily with Transkei — which he believes betrayed blacks by leaping into "independence" in 1976. But he believes no effort should be spared to reverse the process of balkanisation of SA and leave open the door for denationalised blacks to regain their SA citizenship.

Lesotho officials were evidently impressed with the progress that Buthelezi was able to report after no less than 11 rounds of talks with Transkeian and other black leaders since November last year. Transkei, Gazankulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa and Kangwane have thus joined KwaZulu in a "declaration of intent," one of whose main commitments is "the re-unification of those whom apartheid divides" so that a "non-racial" and "non-ethnic" democracy can be established.

Lesotho ministers did not fail to appreciate that Transkei's signature on the declaration was in fact a repudiation both of its own conduct in taking "independence," and of Pretoria's entire policy of ethnic homelands.

How to lay the foundations for putting SA back together again politically — the high aim Buthelezi has set himself — is obviously an immensely difficult exercise, as he frankly told Sekhonyana and his colleagues.

"The struggle for liberation in SA will yet be a long and bitter struggle," he said, and there was a "need to evolve over time the approaches which are mutually beneficial for us." Lesotho and other states would clearly be doing black SA a great service if they supported practical (as opposed to merely rhetorical) initiatives to thwart balkanisation and denationalisation.

Inkatha's Buthelezi ... opposing Pretoria's plans

S.Times 14/8/83

Hotel chains in scramble for lucrative casino rights

(101)

By BRIAN POTTINGER

A PARLIAMENTARY select committee investigating the granting of casino franchises in the homelands has revealed fierce rivalry between giant hotel groups for the lucrative casino franchises in independent homelands.

A former senior employer of Holiday Inns told the committee of the scramble to acquire casino concessions and the jealous protection of those rights against other competitors.

In evidence, Mr W S Coetzer, a former Holiday Inns casino chief, told of numerous contacts between himself and Mr J J van Wyk, former Deputy Director-General of Co-operation and Development, and at least three meetings with Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, at which homeland issues were discussed.

He also told of fears by Holiday Inns that an agreement over a casino concession signed with KwaNdebele even before it had accepted independence might have been challenged by powerful competitors.

Approaches

Mr Coetzer claimed an opposition company "well known to friends in high places", had been "sniffling" around KwaNdebele and making approaches to the Chief Minister because they feared their Bophuthatswana operation would be hurt by a Holiday Inns in KwaNdebele. The Hilton Group had also made a bid for a casino concession.

Evidence by Mr Coetzer also told of a 1981 visit to Cape Town to get more information on the pending Ciskeian independence.

A function was held in Cape Town attended by Mr van Der Walt. At the time Holiday Inns was interested in a casino in the territory — a bid which was subsequently beaten by Southern Suns.

Also in evidence by Mr Coetzer is a claim that Mr van Wyk, a public servant, was on several occasions present when there were discussions between Mr Coetzer and a Transvaal businessman about the sale of a farm on which Holiday Inns hoped to develop a casino once KwaNdebele became independent.

(101) Hansard

Black states: concessions

Q. Col. 1848 17/8/83

*2. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Prime Minister,

(1) Whether employees of the State have been involved in an investigation into the (a) purchasing, (b) selling and (c) granting of casino and other concessions in the national states and independent Black states, if so, (i) which

department or service do these employees represent and (ii) why have they been so involved;

(2) whether the investigation has been completed, if so, what were the findings;

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

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Hansard 19/8/83

(101)

Republic/National states: residents

1090 Mr G. B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) How many Black, Coloured, White and Indian persons, respectively, were resident in (a) the Republic and (b) each national state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many citizens of each of these national states were resident in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(3) how many Black, Coloured, White and Indian persons, respectively, who were resident in (a) the Republic and (b) each national State at the date referred to above, were members of (i) Christian churches, (ii) the Muslim faith, (iii) the Jewish faith and (iv) any other specified religions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) POPULATION CENSUS 6 MAY 1980

	BLACK	COLOURED	WHITE	ASIAN
(a)	16 923 760	2 612 780	4 528 100	821 320
(b) Ciskei	669 340	5 620	2 220	640
Gazankulu ...	512 000	620	1 500	160
Kangwane	160 600	100	420	40
Kwandebele ..	156 260	40	60	20
Kwazulu .	3 408 200	2 560	4 460	6 920
Lebowa ...	1 739 460	2 020	4 500	520
Qwaqwa	156 480	380	760	0

(2) POPULATION CENSUS 6 MAY 1980

Ciskei ...	1 523 360
Gazankulu ..	647 420
Kangwane	392 360
Kwandebele ..	288 140
Kwazulu	4 939 500
Lebowa ...	2 257 760
Qwaqwa	915 420

(3) POPULATION CENSUS 6 MAY 1980

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
BLACK				
(a)	12 544 820	8 260	0	93 440
(b) Ciskei	558 800	Included in (iv)	0	1 880
Gazankulu	205 780	Included in (iv)	0	2 500
Kangwane	122 100	Included in (iv)	0	440
Kwandebele ...	131 920	Included in (iv)	0	860
Kwazulu	2 459 120	Included in (iv)	0	21 660
Lebowa	908 040	Included in (iv)	0	14 400
Qwaqwa	140 600	Included in (iv)	0	1 080
COLOURED				
(a)	2 274 140	163 700	0	30 360
(b)	10 100	0	0	220
WHITE				
(a)	4 153 560	2 180	119 220	24 860
(b)	12 080	Included in (iv)	0	60
ASIAN				
(a)	102 500	154 300	0	524 580
(b)	2 000	520	0	4 100

The data are based on a five per cent sample of the census returns. A break-down by religion of the relatively small numbers of Coloureds, Whites and Asians in the national states would therefore be unreliable

filled with seawater in order to maintain the balance of the vessel. Those vessels are free to sail wherever they want to.

Mr. R. R. HULLEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is it the hon the Minister's intention, in the light of recent events, to review the distance from shore that these tankers are allowed to sail?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is the idea to review the whole situation in this regard. Once that has been done I undertake to inform the hon. member of the decisions taken.

Hansard 19/8/83

Pietermaritzburg: shooting incident

Q. Col. 1915

*11. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 27 April 1983, the Attorney-General has reached a decision in connection with the shooting incident in Pietermaritzburg on 12 March 1983, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that he will reach a decision; if so, what is the nature of the decision?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. The Attorney-General declined to institute any prosecution and ordered that an inquest be held These proceedings have been postponed till 29 September 1983

Hansard 19/8/83

Transkei: debts owing by local authorities

Q. Col. 1915

*12. Mr D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 113 on 17 February 1983, a decision has yet been reached on the representations made by the Transkei Municipal Association in connection with debts owing by local authorities in Transkei to the Public Debt Commissioners; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature of and (b) reason for the decision?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

Yes.

(a) As agreed between both the Transkei and RSA Governments, and amount of R800 000 will be earmarked for this purpose in the additional Transkei budget for 1983-84.

(b) Because there is merit in the request from the Transkei Municipal Association that such debts, which arose prior to independence, be settled The income basis for 1983-84 of Transkei is also of such a nature that there is room for provision to be made for the payment of such debts on behalf of the local authorities.

*13 Mr F. J LE ROUX.—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

Union Buildings: offices of members of Cabinet

*14 Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Community Development †

(1) Whether any members of the Cabinet are still accommodated in offices in the Union Buildings;

(2) whether any alterations of or renovations to the office accommodation for members of the Cabinet in the Union Buildings are envisaged; if so, (a) why and (b) what (i) is the nature of these alterations or renovations and (ii) will be the cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Hon the Prime Minister, the hon. the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

(2) No alterations or repairs to the offices of the afore-mentioned Members of the Cabinet are envisaged. A

need however exists for conference facilities and the necessary amenities. The provision of these facilities is receiving attention.

Hansard Q. Col. 1917

Chuniespoort/Zebediela mountain range: farms

19/8/83

*15. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether the farms north of the Chuniespoort/Zebediela mountain range which are at present being leased by the South African Development Trust are required by his Department for leasing to parties other than White farmers; if so, (a) who are the parties concerned and (b) at what percentage of the purchase price is the land to be leased to these parties;

(2) whether the same leasing conditions will apply as those that applied in respect of White farmers; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what respects will the leasing conditions differ;

(3) whether he intends transferring this land to Lebowa; if so, when,

(4) whether the total area of Lebowa will then still be within the 1936 quota?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b). No It has been decided that farms in the area concerned be handed over to the Corporation for Economic Development for development purposes.

(2) (a) and (b). Irrespective of the properties to be made available to the Corporation for Economic Development, available farms will still be leased by the South African Development Trust to White farmers subject to conditions presently applicable

(3) The land concerned has been acquired for no other reason but to be added to Lebowa ultimately. It is not yet possible to indicate when the land will be handed over to Lebowa

(4) No The land quota in respect of the Province of Transvaal has technically already been exceeded.

†Dr. W. J. SNYMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister and with reference to the first part of the question, may I ask whether he is aware that approximately 6 000 cattle from drought-stricken areas in the Transvaal are at present on those leased farms?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, we are aware of it. The fact of the matter is, however, that even the land that is being transferred to the Economic Development Corporation can still be leased from the corporation by farmers We do not intend to handle the matter in such a way that those people will be placed in an impossible situation.

Block 24: moving of residents

*16. Dr W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether the Government has taken a decision on the moving of the residents of Block 24; if so, what is the decision?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

According to the consolidation proposals the residents of Block 24 must be resettled. This decision has not been reversed and the future of the area and its residents will therefore be judged together with the total consolidation packet of Lebowa.

Lebowa: consolidation

*17 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

When is the consolidation of Lebowa expected to be completed?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

The Commission for Co-operation and Development has already submitted its report in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa to the Government. Certain of the recommendations of the Commission are, however, still being considered by the Cabinet Committee concerned and an announcement in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa will be made as soon as final decisions have been taken and the Transvaal Agricultural Union as well as the Government of Lebowa have been consulted

Due to the circumstances it is unfortunately not possible to indicate when a final decision will be taken in respect of the report regarding Lebowa but it is anticipated that it will be in the near future.

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

Yes.

(i) and (ii) 6 000 As expected, the change-over from bus to rail will take a week or two and the number of passengers should increase appreciably.

Hansard Q.Col.1939
24/8/83

Children's allowances

*6 Dr W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:†

What amounts make up the R21 768 089 which was paid out by the State in children's allowances in respect of Whites in the 1982-'83 financial year and which he furnished in his reply to Question No 2 on 1 June 1983?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The amount of R21 768 089 is made up as follows:

Family allowances R259 211 (Children's allowances only)
Maintenance allowances R16 291 704 (Children's allowances only)
Foster parents allowances R5 217 174 (For children in foster care)

†Dr. W J. SNYMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can we therefore accept that the report as it appeared in the second leading article in *Rapport* of 14 August this year, is completely wrong?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member submits the newspaper report concerned to me, I shall comment on it [Interjections.]

†Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE: Do you not read *Rapport*, Nak? [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Children's allowances

*7 Dr. W. J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

What amounts make up the R77 566 342 which was paid out by the State in children's allowances in respect of Coloured persons in the 1982-'83 financial year and which he furnished in his reply to Question No 3 on 1 June 1983?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Due to the composition of the computer programme, separate statistics of the exact amounts paid out in respect of each type of allowance are not available. However, to be of assistance to the hon. member, the following information which are based on a rough calculation are hereby furnished.

Children's allowances in respect of 111 210 children . . .	R25 522 695
Foster parents allowances in respect of 15 960 children .	13 559 616
	R39 082 311

The difference between these expenditures and the amount of R77 566 342 previously furnished in my reply to Question No. 3 in respect of Coloureds, is paid out towards parent and single allowance in respect of parents of own children

Children's allowances

*8. Dr. W J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

What amounts make up the R27 793 611 which was paid out by the State in children's allowances in respect of Asians in the 1982-'83 financial year and which he furnished in his reply to Question No. 4 on 1 June 1983?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Due to the composition of the computer

programme, separate statistics of the exact amounts paid out in respect of each type of allowance are not available However, to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information which are based on a rough calculation are hereby furnished

Children's allowances in respect of 28 617 children. .	R6 567 601
Foster parents allowances in respect of 2 300 children	1 954 080
	R8 521 681

The difference between these expenditures and the amount of R27 793 611 previously furnished in my reply to Question No. 4 in respect of Asians, is paid out towards parent and single allowance in respect of parents of own children.

Johannesburg: property

*9. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether the Government recently acquired property in the Johannesburg municipal area from a company the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what is the name of this company, (b) how many hectares were acquired, (c) when was the sale concluded and (d) what was the purchase price;

(2) whether any agents were employed in the transaction; if so, who;

(3) whether any valuations were done to determine the market value of the property purchased; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) what method of valuation was used and (c) at what amount was this property valued?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) Rand Mines (Proprierty) Ltd and Crown Mines Limited, jointly and severally.

(b) 279,6060 hectare.

(c) 25 June 1981.

(d) R13 million.

(2) No

(3) Yes—two valuations

(a) May 1981.

(b) Valuer No. 1: By way of comparison with actual sales in the close proximity.
Valuer No. 2: By means of a cash flow analysis

(c) Valuer No 1 R13.5 million.
Valuer No 2: R14 million.

Hansard Q.Col 1942
24/8/83

Black states: concessions

(101)

*10 Mr R. A F. SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have been involved in an investigation into the (a) purchasing, (b) selling and (c) granting of casino and other concessions in the national states and independent Black states, if so,

(2) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings,

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

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No

(2) and (3) Fall away

For written reply. Hansard 9/9/83

Purchase of land

(101) Q. Col. 2090

359 Mr R. A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act as at 31 December 1982 and (b) amount paid for this land;

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1982 and (b) remained to be bought in each province at 31 December 1982,

(3) (a) what area of land was added to the national states as compensation for the removal of Black spots in each province and (b) what area of compensatory land remains to be acquired in each province;

(4) what is the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)

	Hectares
Orange Free State	105 700
Cape Province	1 403 153
Natal	463 395
Transvaal	2 945 650

(b) R682 000 000.

(2) (a)

Orange Free State	1
Cape Province	123 284
Natal	7 570
Transvaal	106 213

(b) The quota to be acquired in terms of Act 18 of 1936 includes land acquired by Blacks as well as State-owned land which vest in the South African Development Trust in terms of section 6 of the said Act.

The quota still to be acquired is as follows.

	Hectares
Orange Free State	2 548
Cape Province	55 858
Natal	—
Transvaal	—

(3) (a) The required information is not readily available No land was however added to the national states as compensatory land during 1982.

(b) The consolidation proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still being considered and the area of compensatory land to be added will therefor depend on the outcome of the consolidation proposals submitted by the Commission for Co-operation and Development

(4) The total area of land presently being held by the S A. Development Trust is not readily available because large portions of certain of the areas must still be surveyed It is however estimated that excluding the land transferred by the S A. Development Trust to the various Independent States that approximately 7 400 000 hectares (quota and non-quota land) are still being held by the said Trust while approximately 1 500 000 hectares are being held by members of the Black community (quota and non quota land).

Purchase of land

1100. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What area of land remains to be acquired in each province under the quota

laid down in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	Hectares
Orange Free State	2 548
Cape Province	55 858
Natal	—
Transvaal	—

How 'homeland' armies provide a buffer for SA

101 RDM 14/9/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor

THE armed forces of South Africa's four nominally independent territories are part of Pretoria's regional defence system against insurgents of the African National Congress, says Professor Ken Grundy, an expert on military affairs in Africa.

But the purpose of "bantustan armies" is not so much to themselves eliminate infiltrating ANC fighters as to serve as the "triphammer that sets in motion emergency plans," including invitations to Pretoria to send in its troops to help the ostensibily independent states contain the threat.

Prof Grundy analyses the role of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — the TBVC states, as they have been dubbed — in the Pretoria-controlled defence system in a monograph on the rise of the "security establishment" as a decision-making force in South Africa's political order.

It is published by the SA Institute of International Affairs, where he was the first Bradlow Fellow.

The creation of quasi-independent states is of direct concern to the South African Defence Force for several reasons, Prof Grundy argues.

Unrest and instability in any of these polities is obviously relevant to any assessment of the overall security situation, he adds.

Prof Grundy's monograph was published before the recent attacks on the offices of the Ciskei Consulate General in Johannesburg and Pretoria after the eruption of serious discontent in the Ciskeian township of Mdantsane.

But developments in Ciskei and their bombing sequels in Johannesburg and Pretoria — which appear to point to a bid by the ANC to capitalise on black dislike of, if not hatred for, the Sebe regime in the Ciskei — illustrate his thesis neatly.

Prof Grundy notes: "A future not entirely or directly in Pretoria's control adds to defence and foreign policy problems." However limited the sovereignty of the TBVC states may be, his observation is difficult to gainsay.

To a degree events in the Ciskei developed a momentum of their own and the security and foreign policy implications are both obvious and ominous for South Africa: blasts in the heart of the PWV metropolis with South Africa being called to account by international opinion for the killing of civilians by its proteges in Ciskei.

Another security consideration raised by the reputedly independent states relates to the way in which they have lengthened the borders.

"If one perceives the hiving off of homelands into 'national states' with their dozens of parcels of territory as a problem of territorial or border defence, one can appreciate the apprehension, if not alarm, that must face military planners," Professor Grundy says.

"The independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei alone have added 4 930km to South Africa's land borders."

The SADF's awareness of, and concern about, this situation was manifest as far back as 1974 when Brigadier C L Viljoen, the then Director of Operations of the Army, pressed for better consolidation of the "black homelands" in the interests of security.

Since then, of course, the Van der Walt Commission has re-examined the question of consolidation and, according to Prof Grundy, has been made to appreciate that its decisions can impinge on military and security matters.

"The SADF has sought to make the Commission aware of the possible dangers and opportunities of particular consolidation measures."

But, of course, creation of ethnically based quasi-states has advantages as well as risks for the military planners.

"As one surveys a map of South Africa, it becomes obvious the homelands occupy strategic territory on or near the borders," Prof Grundy says.

"They form a semi-circle around the industrial and mining heartland of the Republic . . .

"It would appear that the South African Government would ideally like to transform the homelands, as each gains independence, into an 'inner ring of buffer states' to replace what had been a defence in depth prior to the fall of the Portguese holdings in Africa and the Zimbabwean resolution."

The South African-trained armies of the TBVC polities — and those of any "homelands" which acquire the same quasi-independent status in future — then constitute a first line of defence against insurgents and an "early warning network" for the superior forces of SADF.

Prof Grundy does not say so specifically, but there have been clashes between the security forces of all the TBVC states and insurgents of the ANC.

The most recent clash occurred in Venda about a fortnight ago and resulted in the killing of three of a band of five insurgents.

In almost all these clashes the TBVC armies have acted in concert with the SADF and the South African Police. South Africa has signed bilateral non-aggression pacts with all four TBVC states.

Prof Grundy speculates that South Africa is applying a local variant of the Soviet Union's "Brezhnev doctrine" in its relations with its reputedly independent polities.

GEN VILJOEN . . . when Director of Operations for the Army in 1974 pressed for "homeland" consolidation in interests of security.

The Brezhnev doctrine was used to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and it Warsaw Pact partners in 1968 to check the growth of "bourgeois reformism" under Alexander Dubeck.

Under the doctrine the Soviet Union asserted that members of the Warsaw Pact had limited sovereignty only — and that if any member state reneged on its commitment to communism, its fraternal partners had the right to intervene to check its betrayal of socialist unity.

On an analogous basis, Prof Grundy contends, the SADF would like to "exercise a right of access" into the TBVC states and a "joint command arrangement in times of crisis or emergency".

He adds: "Clearly Pretoria feels that it must have the right to intervene preventatively . . . in any part of its former territories if its interests should be threatened."

Supplementing the integral relationship between the SADF and the armies of the TBVC states are black, ethnically based regional units started by the SADF in 1979.

The first four battalions were drawn from the Venda, Zulu, Shangaan and Swazi peoples and were initially meant to provide the prototypes for up to 18 similar battalions, Prof Grundy says.

Since then the Venda battalion has been taken over by the Venda Government and made part of its Defence Force, thereby illustrating the interlocking ties between the regional battalions and armies of the TBVC states.

The Zulu, Shangaan and Swazi battalions were envisaged as the nucleus of the armies of the independent states of KwaZulu, Gazankulu and KaNgwane.

But KwaZulu, Gazankulu and KaNgwane frustrated that aim by steadfastly refusing to accept independence, with — accordingly to Prof Grundy — KwaZulu's opposition to the whole concept causing force levels of the Zulu battalion to drop dramatically.

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el Primo de Rivera assumes Spain.

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ece and Turkey sign 10-year
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nd denounces concordat with
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a makes it clear it will refuse
Nations while Chinese nation-
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omer-explorer (1769-1859). —

Blacks seek reform delay

101

S. Express 2/10/83

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Correspondent

INFLUENTIAL blacks, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa and other leaders are expected to press for a moratorium on constitutional matters at a major meeting to be held in Johannesburg this week.

The meeting is the latest development in a move towards unity in seeking a federal constitution for South Africa initiated early this year by Dr Phatudi.

In February President Matanzima, Chief Buthelezi and Dr Phatudi said the group had been formed because blacks had been excluded from the decision-making process for generations.

"A constitutional moratorium is not on the agenda of the meeting, but I shall certainly call for a discussion on it," Dr Phatudi told the Sunday Express.

The meeting should be seen as evidence that leaders of South Africa's independent and non-independent homelands do not accept their exclusion from the new constitution, he said.

"I am told that National Party speakers are assuring voters that the homeland leaders are happy about the situation. I hope that we shall be able to get the message across that this is by no means the case."

Chief Buthelezi called for a moratorium on constitutional developments this week, saying: "I am appealing to whites to keep the negotiating doors open.

"I am asking for a moratorium on constitutional developments until such time as we have evolved a mutually acceptable negotiating formula. It is a reasonable appeal and is made in the interests of the whole of South Africa."

(Report by Jean Le May, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

● Chief Buthelezi's stand — Page 28

5/10/83 (The Star Wednesd

Top blacks say 'no' to constitution

(101)

By Anthony Duigan

A top level meeting of black political business and religious leaders meeting in Johannesburg today rejected the new constitution and called on "all freedom-loving people to reject it with us".

The meeting was attended by six homeland leaders including the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and leaders of the Indian Reform Party, the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association of South Africa, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Community Councils of South Africa.

Representatives of Venda and Bophuthatswana were expected but did not attend.

"We believe that however South Africa is constituted politically it should be constituted by all South Africans and not by any one group," a resolution adopted by the leaders stated.

"We believe that we will have to face the future together and that the first act in doing so will be for us to establish government by consensus. We therefore resolve to reject the new constitution."

The leaders based their rejection of the new constitution on the following beliefs:

- It constitutionalises a narrow Afrikaner ideology of white baasskaap led by the National Party;
- It constitutionalises the devisive forces of racialism;
- It locates control over 80 percent of the land in the hands of a white minority and rejects 72 percent of the country's population from the country's political process;

POLARISATION

- It polarises the country and hardens political attitudes and is therefore a prescription for violence;
- It destroys the prospects of a negotiated future and undermines the goodwill which negotiation depends on.

The statement by the leaders added that the new dispensation will turn the country's constitution into a party political football "whereas the constitution of a country should unify by being above party politics".

"Political, social and economic reform could proceed under the old constitution while we prepare for a national convention in which a constitution acceptable to all the people of South Africa could be negotiated," the statement added.

Bantustan leaders reject 'new deal'

6/10/83 101 RDM

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Government-recognised leaders of 12-million blacks yesterday condemned the proposed new constitution as the embodiment of the "narrow Afrikaner ideology of white baasskap".

Their condemnation was endorsed in a joint statement by organisations representing African business, African clergymen and African councillors drawn from scores of township community councils throughout South Africa.

The declaration rejecting the constitution was signed by the leaders of six of South Africa's 10 black territories: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Chief George Matanzima of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa and Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane.

Further signatories included Mr A N Gadi of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerces (Nafcoc), Father Joseph Mzamane of the Interdenominational African Ministers of Association of South Africa (Idamasa) and Mr Steve Kgame, of the United Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa).

In repudiating the proposed constitution as a "divisive force" designed to polarise South Africa racially, the leaders pledged themselves to work for the holding of a national convention at which a constitution "acceptable to all the people of South Africa" would be negotiated.

"As freedom-loving people we seek to establish an open, democratic society to which every individual and group in the country can pledge their loyalty."

They warned that the new constitution would "undermine the goodwill on which negotiation depends" and that it would divide rather than unify South Africans.

Yesterday's statement was the sequel to a declaration of intent issued by the six territorial leaders in July, in which they dedicated themselves to oppose the "racism of apartheid" and to create a greater South Africa.

The statement, however, went a stage further by specifically rejecting the proposed new constitution for whites, coloureds and Indians, as well as the alternative constitutional future offered to blacks of "separate homelands".

It carried greater weight because it was affirmed by Nafcoc, the premier voice of African capitalism, Idamasa, a grass-roots religious organisations, and Ucasa, a nation-wide federation of community councils.

According to a well placed source, Chief Buthelezi yesterday pressed for the holding of a mass meeting in Soweto to secure popular endorsement of the July Declaration of Intent

The four territorial leaders not represented at yesterday's talks were President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, President Patrick Mphephu of Venda and Mr S S Skosana of KwaNdebele.

President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei — who was represented by his younger brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, yesterday — is reliably understood to have assured the meeting that he will try to persuade President Mangope to join the unity movement.

He is understood to have said: "I shall continue to exercise my influence on the President of Bophuthatswana until he understands the reasons for a joint exercise in the dismantling of apartheid in Southern Africa."

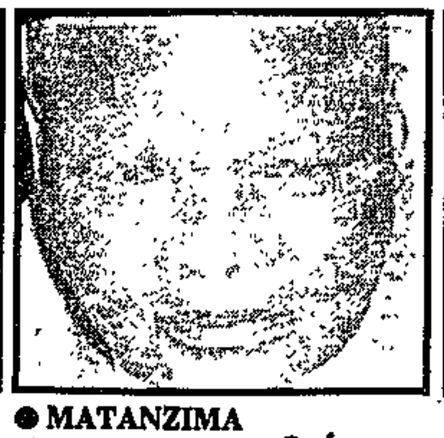
(Report by P L Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

BLACK UNITY MEETING MUDDLES 'YES' VOTERS

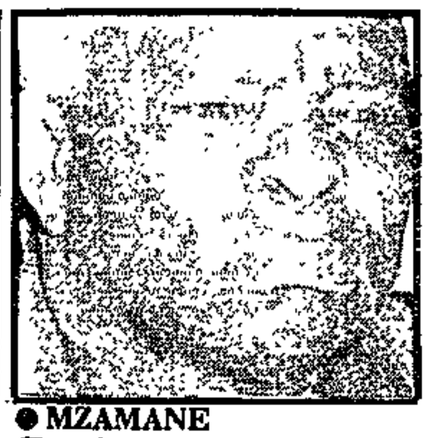
CLUCK-CLUCK!

● BUTHELEZI
kwaZulu

● PHATUDI
Lebowa



● MATANZIMA
Transkei



● MZAMANE
Churches

Such a to-do over that 'NO' from

● CHINSAMY
Reform Party

● KGAME
United Councils

● NTSANWISI
Gazankulu

● MOPELI
Qwa Qwa

the black chiefs Pretoria created

MANY whites have reacted to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's intervention in the referendum debate as chickens react to a hawk passing over the fowl-run — with stunned silence followed by agitated clucking: what could this mean to us?

The loudest clucking is coming from English-speaking voters who have been mulling over the possibility of voting 'yes'.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party leader in Natal, said yesterday PFP canvassers reported an increasing switch by voters, from potential 'yes' to probable 'no'.

He attributed this to the effect of Chief Buthelezi's hard-hitting speech in Durban on Tuesday night.

By JEAN LE MAY Political Correspondent

This week Chief Buthelezi's stance was reinforced by a group of his peers at a meeting in Johannesburg.

Five 'homeland' chief ministers and the prime minister of an independent black state categorically rejected the National Party's constitution, on which whites will vote next month.

And these were the blacks who work within the 'system' — the leaders in positions created by Pretoria for blacks over the past 20 years.

They have a constituency of 12-million — 2½ times as great as the total white population and eight times the number of white voters.

They represent the black component of the new system. Government spokesmen have said clearly there will be no fourth Parliamentary chamber for blacks.

So the shadow of the hawk is clearly perceived by supporters of the National Party and the New Republic Party, which are selling the constitution to white voters as a "step towards reform".

This argument holds no water among blacks, radical or moderate.

So what does it mean to white voters that this powerful group of black leaders has already rejected the part that they are expected to play in the new system?

Chief Buthelezi, speaking at the joint PFP/Inkatha meeting in Durban, put it like this: "By voting 'yes' you will be rejecting the African spirit of goodwill which was prepared to negotiate and seek compromise solutions.

"Your fate is interwoven with the fate of the rest of South Africa. Under the new political dispensation, you will remain outnumbered by Africans. You will need an African leadership acceptable to Africans in so-called white South Africa.

"The National Party is creating the kind of leadership in the non-independent states which is of no utility to you. They are not in control of African opinion among you."

He added: "I know that (if the constitution is accepted) black public opinion will harden and demands will be made for action. I know that action will express itself by employing black economic power and the power of black workers.

"These are not threats: I am not drum-beating."

Those whites who accepted the new constitution as a first step in the right direction were tragically wrong. "The new constitution puts a straitjacket on negotiation — there is no room to negotiate within it and my deep commitment to non-violence, democracy and a negotiated future leads me to reject it," the chief said.

But the NRP remains unfazed by black rejection. The party has pinned its hopes on Nat assurances that the cabinet committee charged with constitutional development for blacks will come up with something new.

NRP leader Mr Vause Raw told the Sunday Express: "I only regret that they (black leaders) interpret the NRP's support for the constitution as a rejection of blacks."

Asked if the black leaders' rejection of the constitution at this week's meeting affected the NRP stance, Mr Raw said: "Not substantially. We have fundamental differences with the government but we are not prepared to throw the baby out with the bath water.

"I can't see any problems with the white chamber rejecting reforms on behalf of blacks initiated by the coloured and Indian chambers. The government will be obliged to seek consensus in the new system, or it will lose credibility".

(Report by Jean Le May, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Sol cracks the jackpot with homeland casinos

ARGUS 5/6/83

Turnover of over R100-m a year

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than R100-million has poured into the casino gold mines of the Kerzner-Holiday Inns group during the past year.

And this year South African gamblers will be fighting to lose their cash in even bigger heaps if Sol Kerzner's profits forecast for his new company, Sun International, is correct.

He predicts that profits will be between R25-million and R30-million net in the first year of the new company's operation.

A huge slice of the group's earnings will go to the homeland and independent state governments under a variety of guises.

Golden nugget

The great golden nugget of Sun International's casino mine is Sun City in Bophuthatswana. It earned a gross R30-million last year — excluding the earnings of the holiday complex.

Most of this golden rainbow came from Johannesburg's big spenders. In the past three years more than four million people have visited the complex — making it the most popular in Africa and helping to make Sun the most profitable hotels group on the continent.

Main complexes

The seven big casino complexes are in Bophuthatswana (Sun City), Botswana (Gaborone), Lesotho (Maseru), Swaziland (Nhlangano Casino Hotel and the Royal Swazi Hotel and Casino), Transkei (Wild Coast Holiday Inn) and Venda (Venda Hotel).

Sun also has casinos in Mauritius.

Attempts to track down precise earnings of the homeland states from the casino and holiday complexes were unsuccessful, and this information seems to be regarded as top secret. There is no indication anywhere in their public accounts as to their earnings.

"Huge amounts"

Yet they own 50 percent of the resorts — and their casinos.

The director of marketing and sales for Sun International, Mr Stewart Banner, said the homeland and independent states made huge amounts from the operations.

Although figures varied, on average special levies of up to 15 percent had to be paid to the governments on gross revenue from casinos (as opposed to revenue from the resort operations).

Tax of as much as 42,5 percent was then paid on all profits from the entire casino-resort operation. Then the states took half the net profit. In addition, they also tax all the 6 600 employees' earnings.

Mr Banner said criticism of the establishment of casinos was not justified because of the big boost the complexes gave local economies.

Huge exodus to cities

ARGUS 18/10/83 (101)

85 000 a month escaping rural hopelessness

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Collapse of black subsistence agriculture through drought and over-population is pushing 85 000 people a month into South African cities.

It is an irreversible flood that in another two decades will have seen another 20-million Africans cram South Africa's urban areas.

Devastation of agricultural land and the burgeoning population mean that a city existence is the only way out of the hopelessness of the rural poverty trap.

Homeland authorities report that two-thirds of their cattle herds and most of the pasture were lost in the drought of the past two years.

Much of the funds needed for development in the homelands had to be channelled into relief work to help people to survive.

Many thousands of people coming into the cities each month are lodging with friends and relatives in places such as Soweto and squatting in camps in Katlehong.

The huge influx was worsening the already severe unemployment, causing "unbearable strain on housing and other municipal services.

A Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC) report has warned that in 17 years the African population will be 37-million — 75 percent of them living in vast settlements around main cities.

The trend will continue in spite of Government efforts to bulldoze squatters and their shantytowns back into the distant veld.

Dying lands

Dr Flip Smit, who co-authored the HRSC report, said next to nuclear warfare and widespread hunger, "urbanisation" was the third biggest threat facing not only South Africa, but the world.

Dr Smit has just returned from a study-trip to the Far East, where he saw the same trends as in South Africa.

"People are moving from the rural areas into the cities and nothing can stop the process. It is historical, evolutionary and inevitable."

In most cases Africans were leaving behind a life of poverty and starvation on dying lands ruined by generations of over-use.

Dr Smit said by the year 2000 an extra seven-million jobs had to created for black migrants. That would cost R166 000-million.

The partial failure of the Government's industrialisation initiatives in the homelands has increased pressure on metropolitan areas.

An example is Ekangala outside Bronkhorstspruit, which has been much heralded as a key industrial decentralisation zone.

Row after row of houses built for black workers and their families are empty because of the Government's inability to attract sufficent industry to the area.

But, 70km away in crowded townships on the East Rand, authorities are forcing away people who are adding to the critical housing shortages.

Flashback to the baton charge against "illegal" Katlehong squatters earlier this month. Mrs Sheena Duncan of Black Sash has warned that the flood of Africans from the rural areas was unstoppable and would inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes at Katlehong.

Dr David Webster, senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said in the past migrant males went to the city alone for work. Now they were taking their families.

More angry

If they did not get jobs they drifted into the "informal sector" of the economy — hawking, watch and shoe-repairing, gambling, running shebeens, stealing.

A programme of increased industrialisation and a major reconstruction of rural agriculture was a priority.

He also saw the introduction of welfare benefits as the only short-term solution to the migrants' misery.

"And if no action is taken people will become more angry, desperate and political.

"The people who are really suffering will become more apathetic and resign themselves to the hopelessness of their plight," Dr Webster said.

"It's an unstoppable flood which will inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes we saw at Katlehong," said Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash.

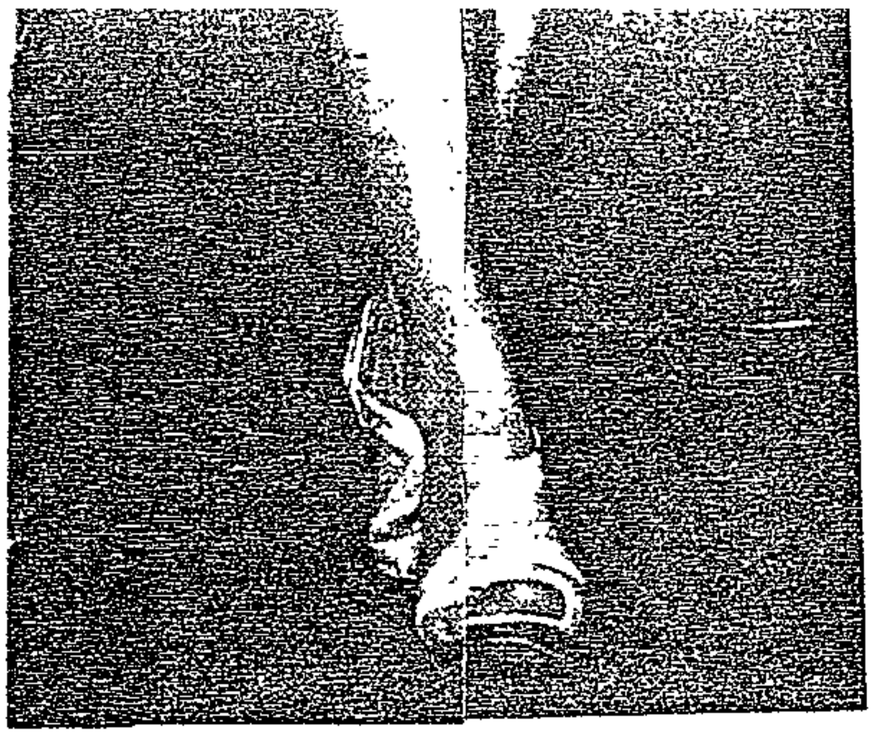
"And Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill could create more friction — not just among Africans but whites as well."

An indication of the size of the problem facing police alone is the number of arrests under the pass laws.

In 1980 there were 108 499 arrests. By 1982 the number had mushroomed to 206 022.

Mrs Duncan said a factor in the squatter crisis was the Government freeze on black home-building between 1968 and 1977.

Had it not been for the freeze there would have been more accommodation available and far less pressure by migrants on township dwellers.



Charmaine Phillips ... th mercurial "baby-doll" warned by the judge for urses and tantrums

and her counsel, and at 1.30 pm on Friday returned to the dock to give her evidence.

Reprimanded

Earlier she was reprimanded by Mr Justice Milne for her foul language.

Under cross-examination by Mr Van der Berg about having shot one of her victims to "protect" herself and not because he irritated or disgusted her, Miss Phillips replied:

"If that's what you think you can stick it up your ....".

Mr Justice Milne then told Miss Phillips sternly: "You will not use words like that in this court. If you do again you could find yourself fined and even imprisoned for contempt of court."

Homeland graduates can't practise law in SA

S.Times 30/10/83

REHANNA LOONAT

SOUTH African law graduates can be admitted to practise as attorneys or advocates in most neighbouring countries.

It was learnt this week, the same does not apply to law graduates of South Africa's neighbouring countries.

Law graduates of the homelands and neighbouring countries like Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe may be admitted to practise in the country in which their university is situated. They may also be allowed to appear occasionally in South African courts.

Urgent

But law degrees from these universities do not entitle graduates to be admitted to practise in South Africa, according to Professor Francois de Villiers, dean of the faculty of law at the University of BophuthaTswana.

"The University of BophuthaTswana, Unibo, also acting on behalf of the universities of Transkei and Venda, has approached the South African authorities to amend admission requirements to allow its graduates to practise in South Africa," he said.

"Since Unibo and Transkei have now produced their first law graduates the matter is becoming urgent," he said.

"We knew this situation would arise from the time Unibo was established and we sent a memorandum to the South African authorities to draw attention to the issue," he said.

"Unibo has again sent a memorandum to South Africa and we believe the outcome should and could be positive".

Professor Selwyn Miller, dean of the faculty of law at the University of Transkei, said he did not think the situation had been created intentionally.

"In my view it all probably came about when the constitution of the homelands was being drawn up.

"There was so much legislation that there was probably an oversight somewhere along the line," he said.

The dean of the faculty of law at the University of Venda, Professor Ross Harker, said their law graduates had not been affected as the university was still new.

Inquiries

Mr Godfrey Pitje, chairman of the Black Lawyers' Association, said they were not negotiating any deal for members who were affected.

"At the moment we are leaving it to the academics to solve the issue," he said.

The chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, Mr Ernest Wentzel, said the council had been aware of the situation "for some time".

"We have been making inquiries through various universities on behalf of prospective members — those who graduated from homeland universities — who have applied to join the council," he said.

Cool cop puts a stop to royal's racy ride

Sunday Times Reporter
London

IT'S always best to be polite to royals — even when they appear to be in the wrong.

So when a motorcycle policeman saw Viscount Linley, the son of Princess Margaret, breaking the highway code he kept his cool.

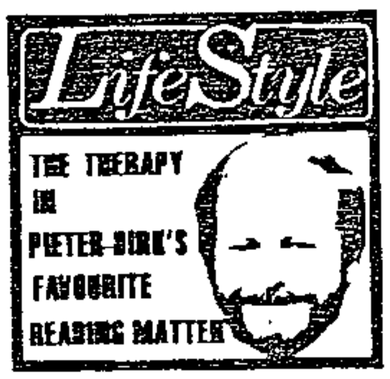
What, he asked politely, did M'Lord think he was doing driving down a crowded road in a sports car with a girl sitting on the boot and with her feet on the rear seat?

The girl in question — along with two young men who had been travelling in the same way — decided that it was time to leave.

Lord Linley, 21, pointed out that it was the only way to get that many people into a two-seater sports car.

The policeman didn't seem over-impressed with the arguments, but at least he didn't book him.

Just try not to let it happen in the future, M'Lord. Good day.



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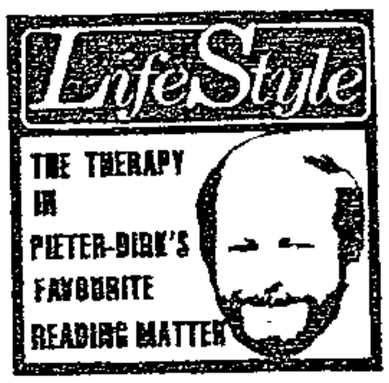


...is, right long

LIFESTYLE

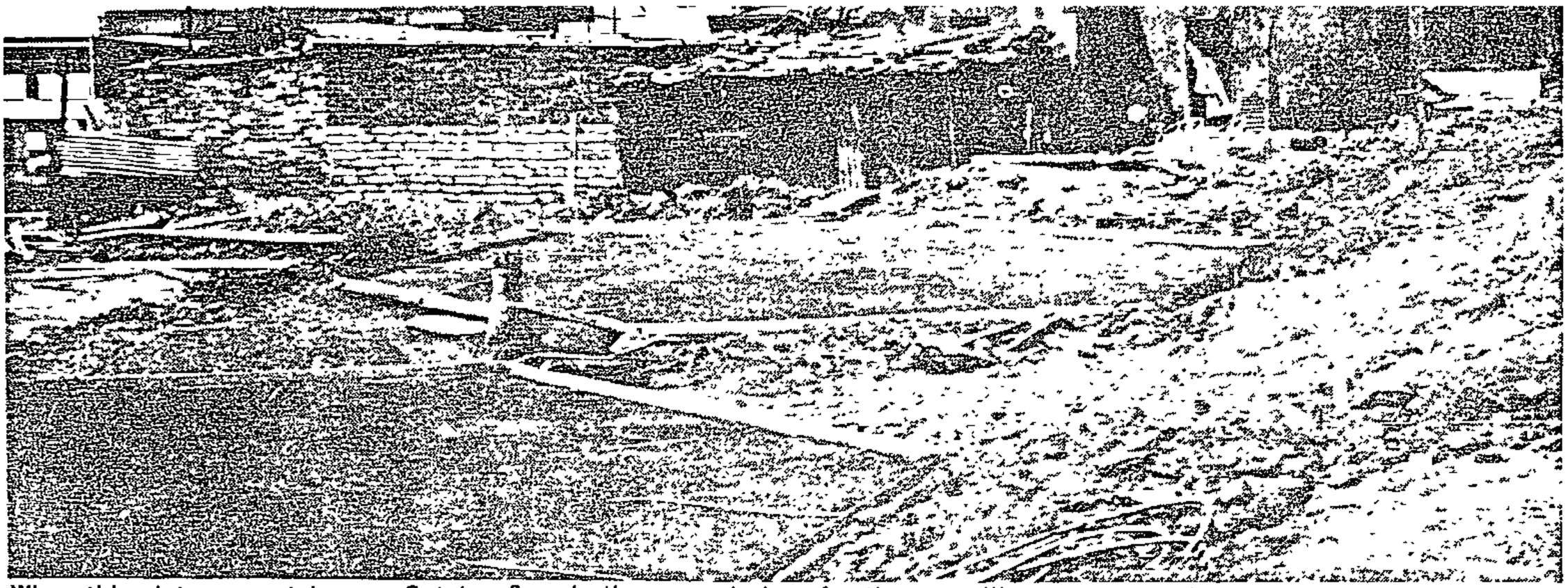
By JEREMY BROOKS

A LAST-MINUTE move by the Government this week resulted in the postponement until December 3 of elections in Soweto for a new city council.

The news follows reports of a growing wave of local support for the elections, which were first set down for November 26.

Early predictions by opponents of the elections have suggested polls as low as four percent, but these may now be discounted following an Urban Foundation survey.

The survey indicated that as many as between 38 and 46 percent of local residents intend exercising their vote



When this picture was taken on October 6, only the ground plans for the new village were complete.

Leasehold for blacks in the 'homelands'

101

14/11/83

By LIN MENGE

HOME FRONT

WANT to build or develop in the homelands? The good news is that 99-year-leasehold is now available to blacks or whites who want to acquire stands in a non-independent "homeland", provided of course they are for black occupation.

It will also be possible to apply for building society mortgage finance on properties in the non-independent "homelands". (The independent "homelands" are establishing their own building societies.)

Mr Lucas Kruger, Director, Towns, for the Department of Cooperation and Development, told HOMEFRONT that in terms of two proclamations gazetted on October 14, the following major changes have come about in the regulations governing leasehold and in township development in the rural areas:

- Any private person, developer, utility company or financial institution can now obtain 99-year-leasehold in the non-independent "homelands".
- Land in these areas is either privately owned, by blacks under freehold, or it is held by the SA Development Trust solely for the benefit of blacks. The Trust may not sell the land it holds, but it can now lease that land to anyone wishing to develop housing for black occupation.
- Such 99-year-leasehold (which includes leasehold right for sectional units — eg semi-detached houses) will always be for the full 99 years from the date of transfer (ie the 99 years can virtually never run out, because the purchaser of, or heir to, the leasehold property acquires it for the full 99 years. This applies to 99-year-leasehold in the urban as well as rural areas.)
- The employer who wants to buy or build in the rural areas, and then lease the house to his employee, or the developer who wants to erect houses or a whole township, must apply through the local township manager to be declared a "competent" person.
- The "competent" person or company then acquires the leasehold title for the full 99 years, but only blacks may occupy the property.
- Building societies are now legally able to lend in the rural areas because of the 99-year-leasehold provision. This will come as a relief to home-builders in the rural areas, who even though they may own freehold plots, have had to find their own cash or join the queue of would-be borrowers from the cash-starved development corporations.
- The building societies strongly objected to a clause which made it possible for the Minister to declare ownership of a property held under 99-year-leasehold forfeit under certain circumstances. This clause would be deleted, Mr Kruger said.

□ □ □

IN THE past year hundreds of Soweto residents have learnt basic concrete production and hand-moulding methods of concrete brick and blockmaking at the Portland Cement Institute office in the Molapo Community Centre.

Four-hour classes are held for Soweto do-it-yourself enthusiasts on alternate Saturday mornings.

The PCI has also taken part in three major agricultural shows in the homelands, two in Lebowa and one in Qwa Qwa

Agenda for the Nation

(101) S. Express 6/11/83

How PW plans to complete his apartheid grand designs

By KITT KATZIN

VIGOROUS action to stem the tide of blacks streaming to the white cities tops the list of Nationalist priorities after the referendum.

In effect, the government is preparing South Africa for one of the final legs in its ultimate design of 'grand apartheid'.

The blueprint remains essentially pitched at achieving one lasting goal: to denationalise and defuse the urbanisation of urban blacks, whose number is expected to top 34-million by the year 2000.

Industrial decentralisation is the main weapon in the government's armoury as it prepares for this battle, but the agenda for the nation also includes:

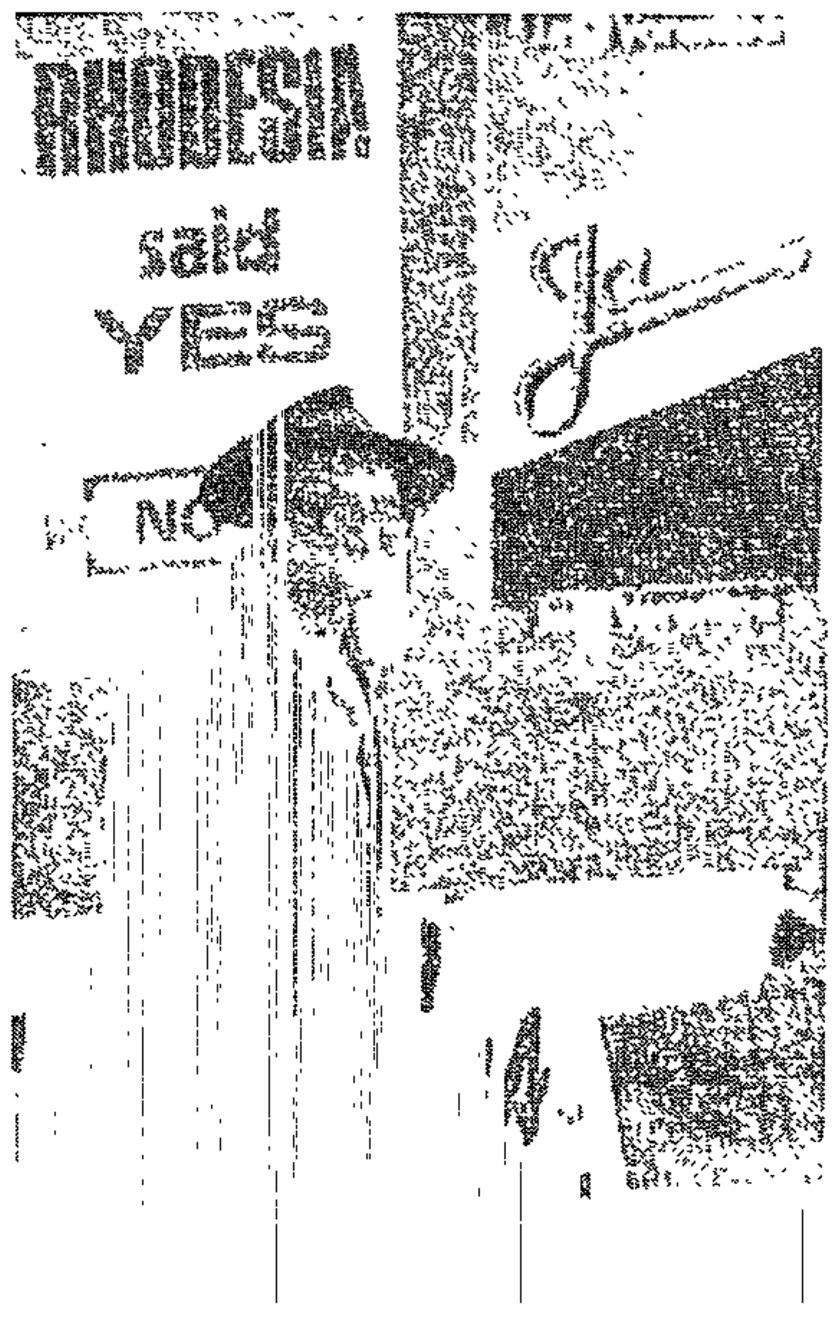
- Rapid development of a structure of black local government.
- Independence for more black homelands.
- Land consolidation which, among other things, may double the size of Qwa Qwa.
- A quick solution to the Ingwavuma dispute to clear the way for Kangwane to join Swaziland.
- Faster urban black development, especially a drive to house the urban population.
- A modification of the Group Areas Act.
- Scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act, and section 16 of the Immorality Act.

This was the message of intent spelt out by highly motivated and well-informed Nationalist planners and politicians this week.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said at a Press conference after the referendum result was announced that the new constitution would be put into effect within eight months.

Picking up where he left off, Nationalist strategists emphasised the need to meet some of the priority requirements now — or as soon as possible — to gain credibility for reform.

The mandate, they say, is one thing, but "delivering the goods" is another.



● Conservative Party workers help a Welkom woman from an ambulance. She left her sick-bed to cast a vote. **Pictures: Doug Lee**

new concept of black local authorities.

One of the government's major objectives will be to convince urban blacks that change is brought about by participation in existing institutions which can later be used to bring about more change.

On homeland consolidation, the government will push ahead with plans to more its independence by December next year, but as for Kwazulu, no progress towards independence is foreseen. Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi remains intractably opposed to any such move, and the same applies to Lebowa and Gazankulu.

A parliamentary select committee is investigating the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act, and Nationalists generally believe both laws will soon disappear.

Mr Wynand Malan, the verligte MP for Randburg, said this week that section 16 "must go".

"I cannot defend the existence of this Act," he said. "It is morally unacceptable. It must be scrapped."

On the Mixed Marriages Act, Mr Malan is equally adamant. "I cannot as a Christian defend a situation in which the state acts against an institution of God. It is not for the state to intervene in these issues, but rather the churches, which must lead public opinion."

Separate

Informed Nationalist sources claimed that the Group Areas Act would also be modified to open central business districts to black businessmen, but separate residential areas would remain. The emphasis instead would be on supplying housing.

Said one high-ranking Nationalist MP: "If we fail to solve the black housing crisis, I don't believe the Act will survive in the long term."

Simultaneously, the government must complete the structure of reform envisaged by the new constitution. First, it will be necessary to test coloured and Indian opinion but other difficult questions — for example, the role of provincial councils and regional government structures — remain unresolved.

Top priority will be a concerted attempt to "re-create an acceptable balance between existing and new industrial growth points across the country".

In the past year, applications for decentralised industrial development projects created over 56 000 more jobs and involved an investment of R2 460-million.

But millions of more rands, say Nationalist strategists, will have to be poured into expanding decentralised growth points situated away from established complexes such as the Witwatersrand.

Heavy investments will be made in new development areas in Port Elizabeth, East London, Richards Bay and across a broad belt in the central Transvaal taking in growth points stretching from Mafikeng and Rustenburg past Brits to Bronkhorstspruit and Middelburg.

The decentralisation programme, say Nationalist planners, will be executed with compassion and understanding. Blacks will not be moved by force, but will instead be encouraged to accept jobs in new areas best suited to their personal needs.

One informed Nationalist intimately involved with the siting of black industrial workers says the government has embarked specifically on a downward trned in regard to forced removals.

"I would like to think we have seen the worst of that unfortunate episode in our history," he said.

Instead, job-seekers would be encouraged to move away from saturated job markets to the new decentralised growth points.

Second priority is the development and accommodation of urban blacks.

"For a start," said one top source, "we are no longer looking at influx control merely as a mechanism to achieve some form of constitutional success.

● For some, rain added to the deluge of party slogans.

"Instead, we are committed to developing an acceptable strategy on a socio-economic basis, which would extend, politically, into a better deal."

Referring to the growing number of urban blacks, he said the government's approach would shift away from the traditional policy of merely keeping people out.

"This is a new philosophy and it is aimed more at achieving a degree of orderly urban control by adequately accommodating blacks as best we can in those areas."

Special attention will be given almost immediately to perhaps the most important priority — establishing the Qwa Qwa. It has proposed adding 80 000ha to the South Sotho homeland's existing 62 000ha, and the Commission for Co-operation and Development will hear representations on the proposals in the next few weeks.

Existing

Qwa Qwa could next year become the next homeland to opt for independence. About 57 000ha of land has in terms of the 1936 Land Act still to be added to existing homelands in the Free State and the Cape. However, costs will be nowhere near the R682-million the government spent on land purchases for consolidation last year.

In regard to Kangwane, Nationalists say the government is determined to solve the future of this small Eastern Transvaal homeland by negotiation. Its controversial decision last year to cede it to Swaziland, along with Ingwavuma in Kwazulu, is the subject of a commission of inquiry, but informed Nationalist strategists say both issues will be settled finally by negotiation within the next few months.

In the case of Kwandebele, the government is hoping for

NATIONA

Why March 12?

In 1982,March 12 was e

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Repression and Reform

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proposals are forced

It is within this broa
imprisoned on Robben Island alone for 'crimes against the security of the state' and why at least 134 people are known to have been detained since June last year under Section 29 of the new Internal Security Act.

Already in Cape Town we have seen the recent detention of Zelda Holtzman, Hedley King, Michael Coetzee and Daphne Williams, all people connected to the intensifying opposition to the PC proposals and involved in local community organisations. Daphne was released on March 4.

Our Response

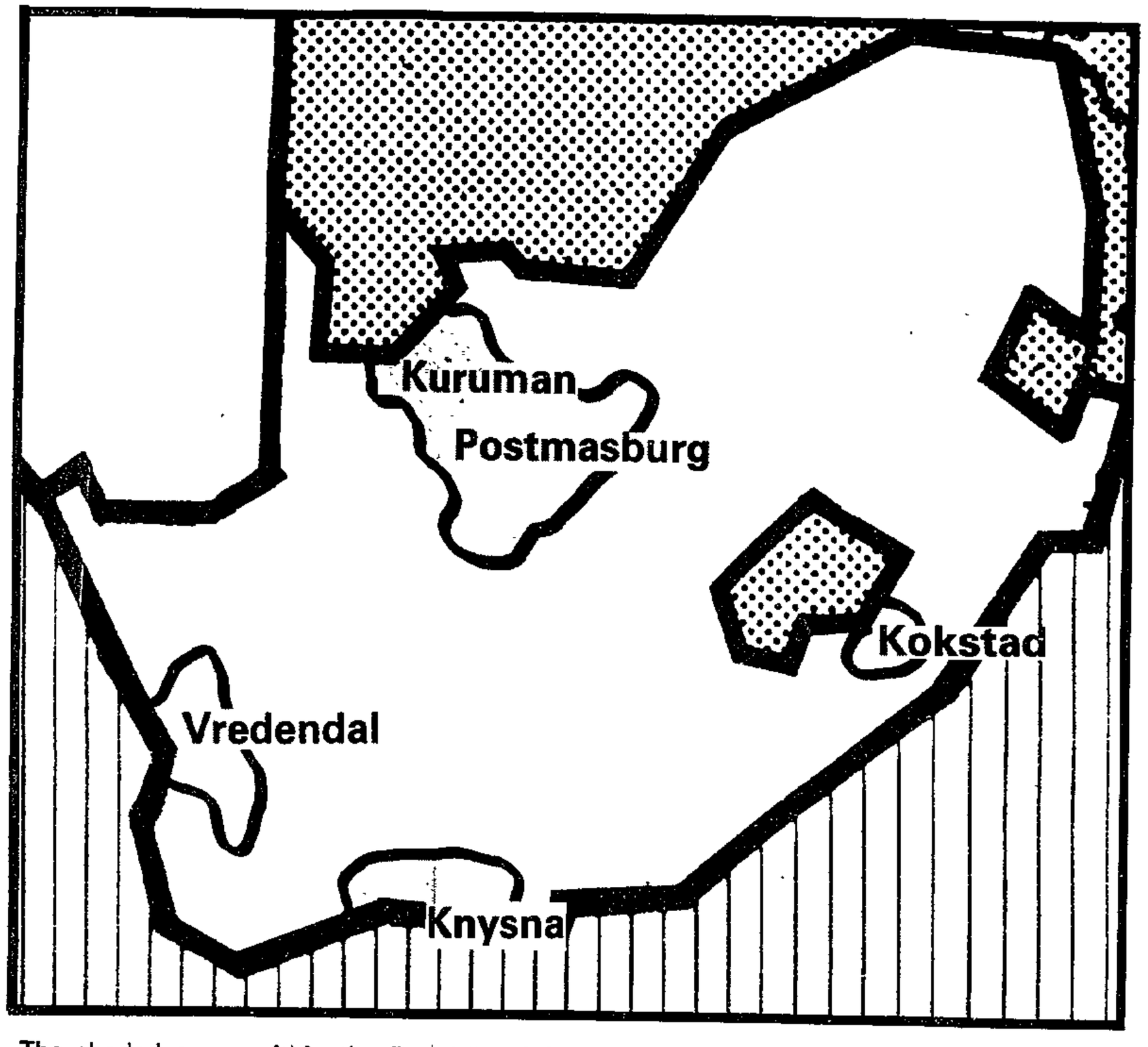
* We will continue to strengthen our organisations.
* We will stand together in support of those detained, on trial, imprisoned and banned.
* We call for the unconditional release of all detainees and political prisoners of apartheid.

TAKE FORWARD THEIR FIGHT!!

Published by Media Comm. for ADAC : Printed on UCT SRC Press.

Cape Times 16/4/83 (101)

PC committee rejects Griqua land claims



The shaded areas within the Republic of South Africa show the concentration of the Griquas

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE Constitutional Committee of the President's Council has ruled out a separate dispensation for the Griquas, one of South Africa's smallest minority groups.

This is the general thrust of a report by the committee on the political, economic and social needs and demands of Griquas which was tabled in the council yesterday.

The committee has recommended that the Griquas continue to be regarded as a part of the "coloured population group" and that their aspirations should be accommodated as part this group within the framework of the new constitutional dispensation.

It has also rejected all Griqua land claims as invalid.

However, it has made a series of recommendations aimed at meeting Griqua aspirations in areas where they predominate.

This includes the buying of farms for use by Griquas in Griqualand East, the establishment of a Griqua community at the present white town of Campbell in Griqualand West, and the purchase of business sites in Kokstad for use by Griquas.

The committee has also asked for a probe into the permit system under the Group Areas Act in terms of which coloured farmers have to obtain a permit to buy agricultural land from whites.

In an introduction, the committee says it accepts that the "interests of the coloured group include those of the Griquas" as far as their legal position and the proposed constitutional dispensation are concerned.

It also accepts the tri-cameral parliament in which the Griquas are included in the "coloured segment as a realistic basis for determining Griqua representation in the constitutional sphere".

"The committee therefore does not foresee a constitutional dispensation for this population group separate from the dispensation for the coloured group," it adds.

Dealing with the Griquas' constitutional needs and demands, the committee says the Griquas initially asked for separate participation in the new dispensation, as well as their own administration and officials.

At present, however, most important Griqua organizations do not ask for a Griqua state or homeland. They also no longer want a chamber of their own in the new parliament, but want direct representation in the House of Representatives, including nominated Griquas.

They also want Griqua representation in the President's Council, the electoral college which chooses the State President, and the cabinet.

'Reasonable percentage'

They ask for proportional and direct representation on provincial concils and local authorities, and that a "reasonable percentage" of public servants should be Griquas in areas where they live in considerable numbers, the committee says.

Recommendations include:

- That a Griqua advisory council should not be established
- That the Griquas should involve themselves more actively at local authority and regional levels
- That members of Parliament be chosen by means of direct election in constituencies, and that Griquas should take part in party political elections to secure political representation
- That "one or more" Griqua representatives could be nominated to the House of Representatives as long as the constitution provides for this.

It has also found that the statutory recognition of the Griquas' hereditary chieftainship would not accord with the new dispensation and that the chieftainship should be regarded as a "domestic matter".

Dealing with various Griqua land claims, the committee says spokesmen still feel strongly about the loss of land, primarily agricultural land, which Griqua groups and families owned and controlled in the past.

But the committee has found there are no legal land claims still outstanding.

The committee identifies the permit system applying to coloureds who want to buy agricultural land in "white" areas as a problem which leads to "dissatisfaction and frustration".

It accordingly recommends an urgent investigation of these aspects of the Group Areas Act with particular reference to the districts of Mount Currie, Vredendal, Kimberley, Herbert, Hay, Barkly West, Postmasburg and Kuruman.

Dealing with land claims in Griqualand East, the committee has found that the state may have a "moral obligation" to compensate the Griquas for four farms now incorporated in the Transkei.

It therefore recommends that the state should buy land of about the same agricultural value bordering on existing Griqua land in the Cedarville Flats area.

It also recommends that a residential area should be laid out and that Griquas in the Transkei who are still South African citizens should be given the option to resettle in the area on a preferential basis.

It further recommends that eight sites should be bought in the coloured group area of Kokstad for use as business sites by coloured or Griqua businessmen.

Regarding Griqualand West, the commitee recommends that the small white town of Campbell be bought out and a rural coloured town "with a Griqua character" be established there.

Dealing with social needs and demands, the committee recommends that steps should be taken in predominantly Griqua areas to alleviate their housing shortage and calls for urgent attention to their need for more schools as "part of the general need of the coloured group".

Throughout, the committee recommends that Griquas should be allowed to live together in coloured areas on a voluntary basis.

Homelands — vast prisons of poverty and hopelessness

Star (101) 23/11/83

It is one of the established assumptions in this country that the worst features of apartheid are to be found in the cities, where blacks lack permanency and are subjected to constant pass-law raids.

The "homeland" may be inadequate as a solution to the race problem, but somehow it is felt that they are at least refuges of a sort where blacks have some political rights. The "positive" side of apartheid, if it has one.

It is time that view was revised. Life in the townships may still be no bed of roses, and there are more pass raids and endorsements-out than ever before. But it is in the homelands that apartheid has reached new levels of human devastation that should make every South African hang his head in shame.

Since the homelands policy was started 20 years ago, an estimated 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in these overcrowded, impoverished territories in what are called resettlement camps.

These are sprawling rural camps of mud-and-zinc shanties or wood-slat shacks that hold thousands of people packed close together in areas far from any prospect of employment and in concentration that make subsistence agriculture impossible.

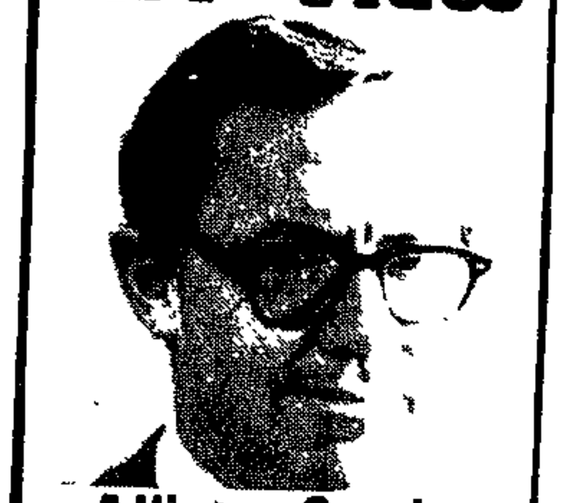
They have been called dumping grounds. In fact, I would say that the difference between a resettlement camp and a concentration camp is mainly a matter of terminology. There may be no fences or armed guards, but there is no escape either.

The inhabitants of these awful places are prisoners of poverty and hopelessness. The infant death rate in many is as high as 50 percent. Unemployment is standard: only a few households have a migrant worker away somewhere who may or may not send back remittances.

The prevailing spirit in the camps is of physical lassitude and mental apathy. They are crowded but they are quiet, deathly quiet. People just sit outside their shacks staring in front of them, doing nothing.

Some of these resettlement camps are enormous. There is one

MY VIEW



Allister Sparks

called Onverwacht bordering on a far-flung patch of Bophuthatswana about 70 km east of Bloemfontein. It has 200 000 people, the population of a city. Conditions are indescribable.

I took some foreign visitors there a while ago and they were shattered. They flew back to Johannesburg that evening for a meeting with Dr Koornhof, who explained what wondrous things apartheid was doing for the blacks. The contrast beween his words and what they had just seen blew their minds.

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The experience has taught me something else, too. I have heard lots of sneering talk over the years about the cocktail party politics of the liberal northern suburbs. But now I know that there is nothing quite so removed from reality as the cocktail circuit of Pretoria, where the elegant talk is about the theoretical possibilities of verligte pragmatism and incremental change, but where nobody ever sticks his nose into Onverwacht or Thornhill or Oxton or Zwelidinga or Ledig or Rematlabama to get the acrid smell of human reality there.

They do not see what is happening in these dreadful places, but they talk of reform, of taking a step in the right direction, of giving self-determination to all minority groups, of building a constellation of states, a commonwealth, a confederation, a co-prosperity sphere.

Meanwhile, the Government is getting ready this week to uproot another 300 families from the Eastern Transvaal community of Kwangema, and another 300 from the Western Transvaal community of Magopa, to send them to resettlement camps in the homelands.

Soon, the 3,5-million will be 4,5-million.

Homeland 'development' — myth or reality?

Cape Times 24/4/83 101

This article stems from recent research conducted by the Urban Problems Research Unit at UCT. It forms part of a larger research project which aims to investigate urbanization in South Africa and the applicability of various settlement policies to the South African context.

INCREASINGLY repressive influx control measures and demolitions at KTC and Crossroads have for a long time been justified by promises of "development" and "employment creation" in the homelands. Sentiments of this sort were echoed during the last National Party congress in George.

While it is widely agreed that the homelands at present are not economically viable, it is usually accepted that, given the correct development strategy, economic stagnation will be arrested and the homelands will be able to carry on absorbing population. In the case of the Transkei, one of the "best chance" homelands, it seems likely that their proposed development strategy will not improve matters and could worsen them considerably.

In the White Paper published this year the Transkei government commits itself to the "overriding objective of employment creation". There are two main elements to this development strategy, the first being *rural* development.

Peasant farmers

Rural development will involve the creation of fulltime commercial peasant farmers, who will produce for sale on both local and export markets. However, there are two main difficulties which will have to be faced.

The first is that the task of turning present rural dwellers in the Transkei into commercial farmers is formidable to say the least.

At present only 0,01 percent of rural households in the Transkei produce for the market on a regular basis, and a further eight percent occasionally sell their produce. The Transkei region, potentially a productive agricultural area, at present has to import 90 percent of its food supply!

The reasons for this are not difficult to find. Firstly migrancy has proved a far more lucrative option than farming; it has been estimated that three weeks' work on the mines will provide the same income as a year spent in maize production. So we find that over half of the male labour force is working away from home and, as a result, farming is left in the hands of the women and the old people.

Secondly, those Transkei farmers who do try to produce for sale find that the market is continually flooded by South African surpluses produced under very heavy subsidy. They simply cannot compete.

Thirdly, very low rural incomes result in a low level of local demand for food products. A fieldworker has commented that a single communal garden can saturate demand in an entire village.

Fourthly, influx control has meant a rapid increase of population on a limited amount of land. At present some 25 percent of rural households have no land at all and for the rest the average size of landholding is only 1,9 ha. This is hardly sufficient (given the lack of irrigation) for viable agriculture.

The second major difficulty which will face the rural development strategy is that in order to establish commercial farming it will be necessary, over the next 16 years, to remove 60 percent of the people from the land. Where will these people go?

According to the 1983 White Paper the surplus rural population, nearly three-quarters of a million people, will be located in 90 newly created "rural service centres" and in 20 other small rural "market" towns. The cost of implementing this scheme will be R800m. The most important question then becomes: How are these people to survive economically, given that the chances of improving agriculture are remote?

It is possible to make a prediction of this by looking at past "rural development" strategies used in the homelands. Over the last 30 to 40 years "betterment" schemes have involved the movement of thousands of rural families into "betterment villages". These families, with no access to land and no alternative employment, are forced to rely entirely on migrant remittances and pensions for survival.

Alternative

It is possible to predict with a fair degree of certainty that this will be the fate of those moved under the new 1983 proposals. What this means in effect is that a new wave of migration will be precipitated. More and more people will find that movement to the metropolitan areas and larger towns is an alternative to starvation.

The second element of the development strategy concerns the continued development of *industry* in Umtata, Butterworth and eZibeleni as part of the South African government's industrial decentralization policy. Over the last 20 years only 11 000 industrial jobs have been created in the Transkei, a drop in the ocean compared with the 30 000 new entrants to the Transkei job market each *year* In spite of this, incentives have been raised, investment funds have been increased, and there are great expectations as to the success of the policy.

Theoretically, a decentralization point is supposed to do two things: Firstly, it is supposed to achieve self-sustained (that is, unsubsidized) growth; secondly, it is supposed to bring benefit to the surrounding region. In the case of the Transkei, Butterworth, the only decentralization point of any size, has not been able to achieve either of these requirements.

Prof David Dewar, head of the UCT's department of urban and regional planning, and co-author of this article with Ms A Todes and Ms V Watson

Generally the kinds of firms which have relocated to Butterworth have been either traditional, slow-growing firms such as textiles, taking advantage of subsidies and cheap labour, or more modern, highly mechanized firms which have few links at all to the Transkei region. Companies are highly dependent on subsidies: 60 percent of companies in Butterworth would probably leave if incentives were removed. And now the equally favourable subsidies are available at better located points such as Dimbaza in the Ciskei, there are several Butterworth companies which are considering relocating.

There is little indication that Butterworth is building up any *inherent* advantage which will result in self-sustaining growth. Its main attractions are low wages and large subsidies and both of these are available elsewhere.

It also appears that there has been little benefit to the Transkei region from decentralization policy. Butterworth industries buy 80 percent of their raw materials from outside the homeland and rely on the Transkei for only 35 percent of their market. There is therefore little in the way of spin-off to the Transkei. Some jobs have been created but wages are low; in many cases firms in the Transkei pay half that of South African based firms, for the same job.

More migration

It is gradually being recognized in official Transkei circles that industrial decentralization is unlikely to fulfil employment needs. However, there is little chance that the rural strategy will do so either. Given increasing pressure on the Transkei (and the other homelands) and the likely effects of rural policies, it appears that the main outcome will be seen in the form of more migration — and more KTCs and Crossroads.

The inevitable fact remains. The homelands are not economically viable, and no amount of planning, within present constraints, will make them so.

HOMELANDS

Prisons of poverty and hopelessness

Mail 25/11/83

In the past 20 years 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in overcrowded resettlement camps in impoverished territories remote from employment prospects and in concentrations that make subsistence agriculture impossible, writes ALLISTER SPARKS

IT is one of the established assumptions in this country that the worst features of apartheid are to be found in the cities, where blacks lack permanency and are subjected to constant pass-law raids.

The "homeland" may be inadequate as a solution to the race problem, but somehow it is felt that they are at least refuges of a sort where blacks have some political rights — the "positive" side of apartheid, if it has one

It is time that view was revised Life in the townships may still be no bed of roses, and there are more pass raids and endorsements-out than ever before. But it is in the homelands that apartheid has reached new levels of human devastation that should make every South African hang his head in shame

Since the homelands policy was started 20 years ago, an estimated 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in these overcrowded, impoverished territories in what are called resettlement camps

These are sprawling rural camps of mud-and-zinc shanties or wood-slat shacks that hold thousands of people packed close together in areas far from any prospect of employment and in concentration that makes subsistence agriculture impossible.

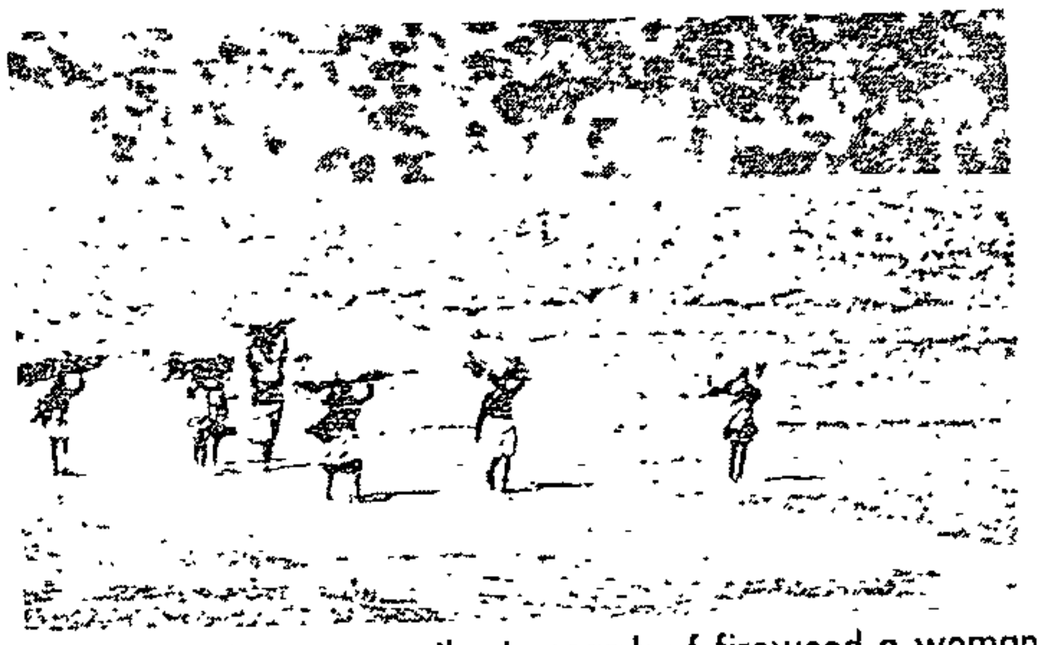
No escape

They have been called dumping grounds In fact, I would say that the difference between a resettlement camp and a concentration camp is mainly a matter of terminology. There may be no fences or armed guards, but there is no escape either.

The inhabitants of these awful places are prisoners of poverty and hopelessness. The infant death rate (between birth and the age of five) in many is as high as 50 percent. Unemployment is standard, only a few households have a migrant worker away somewhere who may or may not send back remittances.

The prevailing spirit in the camps is of physical lassitude and mental apathy. They are crowded but they are quiet, deathly quiet. People just sit outside their shacks staring in front of them, doing nothing.

Some of these resettlement camps are enormous. There is one called Onverwacht bordering on a far-flung patch of Bophuthatswana about 70 km east of Bloemfontein. It has 200 000 people, the population of a city. Conditions are indescribable.



After tramping many miles in search of firewood a woman returns across the impoverished land to Oxton in the Ciskei

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Out of sight

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All they know about Kwandebele is that is the next homeland due for independence, which will take the Government's master plan a step nearer fulfilment. They have never been there to see what life is like for the250 000 people who have been dumped in the bush, or watched them stagger out of their homes at 3 am to ride the buses 100 km to work in Pretoria, returning home at 10 pm, day after day.

The have never been to Qua Qua to see the serried rows of houses in what is a far-flung rural suburb, where the population has been increased by 927 percent in 10 years and where the density is 483 people to the square kilometre, compared with 13,5 percent in the rest of South Africa.

They have never been to Zwelendinga in the Ciskei to meet Nowatcha Mehlo and her four grandchildren, who have been living for two years with no income at all and beg from others in the camp who are almost destitute themselves.

They do not see these things, but they talk of reform . . .

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(101) E. Post 2/12/83

Concern at house funds cut for SA's 'homelands'

Mr CAREL MARAIS, managing director of the nationwide multi-disciplinary and project management practice Zakrzewski Associates Incorporated (ZAI), has joined the growing number of those to express concern about the Government's cut-off of funds to mass housing contracts in both South Africa and the independent homelands.

ZAI has been involved with the design and supervision of some 90% of the mass housing projects developed in Transkei since independence

It was here, particularly, said Mr Marais, that he hoped the substantial gains of the past decade would at all costs be capitalised on by the South African Government's funding further housing.

"What the South African and Transkeian governments have done at Butterworth represents one of the greatest achievements in homeland development so far," said Mr Marais.

"In 1968 there was only one small factory at Butterworth and no housing schemes.

"Since 1972, as a result of the SA Government's help, we have been able to zone and service some 320 hectares of industrial land and have been able to attract R85 million worth of industrial development to the area"

To provide accommodation for those employed, ZAI had initially designed and supervised the erection of 2 000 houses, all of the same type but laid out in varying patterns and painted in Xhosa motifs.

Subsequently a further 500 houses had been built by the Transkei Government and 400 more in 1981.

"All these houses had a high degree of acceptability and were rapidly filled," said Mr Marais

Then, however, they began to be over-occupied. "From about 1975 onwards the influx into Butterworth was too fast," he said

"The demands of industry, the high rate of industrial wages (compared to agricultural wages) and, this year, the severe drought, have caused a flood of new people to invade the Butterworth area

"The result is that projects designed to take 15 000 people are now holding 45 000 or more"

HUGE PROFITS SCANDAL

By JEAN LE MAY and MARTIN WELZ

A MAJOR scandal is brewing after a court finding that a Pretoria land speculator probably had prior information that enabled him to make a huge profit from government plans for homeland consolidation.

This 'inside' information, it was claimed in court evidence, enabled Mr A W Prinsloo to buy a farm near Rustenburg for R45 000 and to sell it almost immediately to the state for R112 000.

Mr Prinsloo has denied the allegation and the issue is to be the subject of a major civil court action in Pretoria early next year.

According to a reliable source, a top-level government inquiry has been launched into land deals but so far nothing has been made public.

An examination of court and deeds office records has shown that a group of lawyers, estate agents and businessmen have since 1978 been quietly buying up farms earmarked for homeland consolidation — and then reselling them to the South African Development Trust (SADT) at a handsome profit. The trust is the government body that acquires land for the homelands.

Unknown to the farmers, their farms are being resold to the SADT at three times the prices they have been paid.

These transactions came to light after a Rustenberg farmer, Mr Lawrence Wahl, had sold his farm to Mr Prinsloo's company, Prinswil Beleggings.

He also discovered that a neighbour, Mr A W Conradie, had sold his farm for R160 000 in May, 1980. Later he was stunned to discover that the farm had been sold to the SADT for R488 500 the following year.

Mr Wahl submitted evidence to the Pretoria Supreme Court that two neighbouring farms were similarly bought from farmers ignorant of the government's plans: one, bought for R67 000 was sold for R204 200; the other was bought for R32 000 and sold for R85 000.

Mr Justice P J van der Walt found that Mr Prinsloo probably had prior knowledge of the state's interest in the farms, with the result that "he was able to buy with a view to making a profit when the state bought the property".

The judge set aside an earlier judgment compelling Mr Wahl to transfer his farm to Mr Prinsloo's company for R45 000.

The Wahl farm, Welgevonden, has since been sold to the SADT for R112 350.

Just who is entitled to the R67 350 profit made on the sale to the SADT is now the subject of a court action

To Page 2

P.T.O.

Break ties with homelands, orders Shamir

101

Mercury 7/12/83

Roy Isacowitz JERUSALEM

ISRAELI Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has advised his ministers that the Israeli Government will no longer tolerate contacts between government officials and representatives of the South African homelands.

Shamir requested that the ministers make it known in their ministries that contacts at all levels are to cease.

As part of the effort to put an end to the increasingly high-profile links between the homelands — primarily Bophuthatswana and Ciskei — and Israeli businessmen the Israeli Foreign Ministry has asked the Attorney-General to advise whether there is a legal basis for bringing charges of misrepresentation against Bophuthatswana's representative in Israel, Shabtai Kalmanowitz.

The government crackdown follows two flamboyant visits to Israel by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe and a number of meetings between homeland officials and high-ranking Israelis. The contacts have been supplemented by attempts by the Israeli representatives of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei to give the impression that their offices have diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic status.

Israel does not recognise the homelands, and — according to Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche — has no intention of recognising them.

The homelands link has harmed Israel's image in black Africa, Europe and North America, according to a senior Foreign Ministry source. He explained that whereas Israel's ties with South Africa were known and tolerated the homelands were seen as 'quislings', and association with them was seen as a furthering of apartheid.

A number of prominent Israeli politicians and former government officials have a stake in the homelands, where Israelis have undertaken projects in the fields of agriculture, health, education and private industry. Israeli officials deny Western media reports that the Israeli Government has sold military equipment to some of the homelands.

29/12/83 (101) (...) WM

Controversial homelands research bureau folds

Labour Correspondent

A GOVERNMENT research bureau on development in the black homelands, whose statistics were sharply criticised this week, has dissolved — but its staff will play a significant role in conducting research for the new SA Development Bank.

The Bureau for Economic Research, Co-Operation and Development — known by its Afrikaans acronym Benso — was attacked this week in a research paper by a University of Cape Town economist, Mr Iraj Abedien.

He said Benso's statistics on productivity, population, and income in the homelands, which are often used by the Government and business in planning economic policy, were "unreliable and inconsistent".

He levelled these charges in a research paper funded partly by the University of Transkei and published as part of the Second Carnegie Inquiry Into Poverty and Development in South Africa.

Yesterday a Benso spokesman said Mr Abedien's criticisms were similiar to those levelled at the bureau earlier this year by Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of Transkei.

He said Benso had commented on these charges in its quarterly bulletin "Development Studies Southern Africa" in mid-year.

He was reluctant to comment further on the charges as Benso, together with the Corporation for Economic Development which helps fund business development in the homelands, had now been dissolved.

"Most of our staff have, however, now taken up research positions within the development bank," he said.

Among Mr Abedien's criticisms of Benso were that it distinguishes between non-black and black citizens of homelands which, he says, "falsely implies" that their economies are segregated.

He also says Benso's population figures "abound with errors and inconsistencies".

He also criticises Benso's measurement of black purchasing power.

The article referred to by Benso's spokesman — written by Benso's former director, Mr F J van Eeden — concedes there have been some errors in Benso calculations, but defends the bureau's research methods.

Many of these, he argues, are in keeping with United Nations standards and consistent with methods backed by foreign experts.

Mr Van Eeden said Benso was hampered by the "availability and quality" of reliable statistics on the homelands.

HOMELANDS — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

Govt appoints new mining organisation

Pretoria Bureau

THE Government has approved the creation of an organisation under the South African Trust to handle residual function of the corporation for economic development and the mining corporation in the homelands.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in a statement yesterday that certain functions could not be trasnferred to the development corporations and other institutions immediately.

He said the residual functions of the new organisation were:

- Agricultural activities on farms purchased by the trust but not yet transferred to national states;
- Exploration functions of the mining corporation;
- The passenger transport function in so far as it was still handled by the corporation for economic development.

The organisation to be created will operate on a minimum basis and as a transition measure.

In terms of the Government resolution use will be made to the largest possible extent of agency and other arrangements, said the minister.

Regarding the transport function, he said a negotiation process with the governments of independent and self-governing homelands was to be initiated with a view to finding the best solution for every situation.

"Attention will be given to retention of pension rights of personnel and an assurance in respect of their protection is being incorporated in the negotiation process."

Communities may have to raise own funds

Tax shake-up 'on the cards'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A major shake-up of the taxation system, which would result in a multiplicity of taxing authorities, is being investigated by the Government.

The idea is that under the new constitution each tier of government would be given authority to raise additional funds themselves for projects such as new hospitals

Thus a homeland like kwaZulu, a local authority like Verwoerdburg, a municipality like Johannesburg, or the Indian or coloured community, would be given the power to raise their own taxes instead of obtaining the money from the central government.

The political thinking behind the move is that communities will be more selective in launching new projects if they must bear the responsibility for raising the money to finance them.

Details of the plan have been "leaked" from the special Kroeser Committee set up to investigate taxation.

They emerged when the president of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sandy Morrison, said in the latest chamber information digest that organised commerce was against the new system

"There are moves afoot to decentralise the whole taxation process, which would result in the establishment of a multiplicity of taxing authorities throughout the land.

"This is something which organised commerce will fight tooth and nail as it will be tremendously expensive both to the public sector and the private sector.

"It will also absorb scarce skilled manpower resources which should be more productively used elsewhere."

One business leader said yesterday that the plan might make sense politically but it had frightening consequences for those who had to implement the new system.

On the collection side alone the cost could be staggering as each tier of government would require its own taxation department, resulting in duplication of duties previously conducted by central authorities

The Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said that if the leak was accurate the concept of decentralised taxation conflicted with the vast differences in wealth between the various race groups

"There is a heavy price to be paid in future taxation by the haves Not only must they pay tax to maintain themselves but they must pay an additional amount to maintain and improve the lives of the have-nots as well," said Mr Schwarz.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said he understood the proposal meant all communities would be taxed by a central government body. Any additional services and facilities would have to be provided by the communities themselves.

Mr Raw described this as "sound thinking".

SA propaganda war to sway Australian views

The Star's Foreign News Service

BRISBANE — The South African Embassy in Canberra and the recently authorised information office of the ANC and Swapo are poised for a full-scale propaganda war to sway Australian opinion about South Africa

The federal government has allowed the ANC and Swapo to present the other side of the South African Government's argument which has been forcibly put by Dr Denis Worrall, South Africa's ambassador. He the rightwing League of Rights, which has been described as a religious-political front organisation through which South Africa can intensify its activities among churches in Australia.

Backing the black African nationalists are several anti-apartheid groups, trade union leaders, human rights campaigners and the Australian arm of the World Council of Churches

Dr Worrall's opponents are small in number and have limited financial resources.

To maintain the ANC office expected to be located in Sydney, they have launched a public appeal with an impressive list of Australian political, religious and academic figures acting as trustees. The target figure is in the vicinity of R50 000 a year.

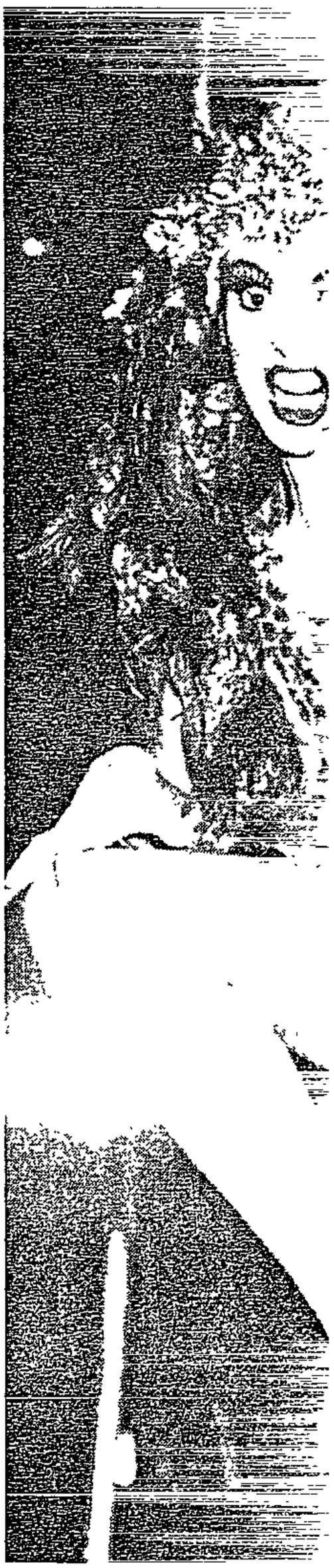
An immediate target of the anti-apartheid group is the South African Airways, branded as a "carrier of propaganda" because the airline is used to transport South African Government publications, such as the South African Digest, to Australia.

There is intense lobby-

Call for tough line on SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK



Seb's sist

Her big brother Seb may in the country, but Miran most admired. For while S da is quite plainly shape star's 23-year-old sister w she steps into a leading r Piccadilly Theatre next we high-kicking Miranda play stage with her 96 cm legs

Police students join forces for training

(101) (B) (31) nom 10/1/84

Pretoria Bureau

ABOUT 216 police students from six homelands began their training, with 648 black South African police students, at the Hammanskraal Police College yesterday.

Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Qwa-Qwa, Gazankulu, Kwa-Zulu and the Ciskei each had a platoon of 36 members reporting for training.

They were all men, except the Ciskei platoon, which is an all-woman group.

A Ciskei government spokesman said the Ciskei had its own facilities for training men police students, but did not have facilities for women. That was why they had been sent to Hammanskraal.

The college will train 72 black women as members of the South African Police from January 25.

Meanwhile, 1 762 white policemen began their training at the South African Police College in Pretoria West yesterday.

101 (3047)

PFP has 'useful' meeting

RDM 23/1/84

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Progressive Federal Party and the five leaders of non-independent "homelands" are considering regular meetings after discussions in Cape Town yesterday.

Three of the five leaders who earlier had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had an hour-long discussion with 16 members of the PFP parliamentary caucus.

Mr Colin Eglin, who led the PFP delegation as caucus chairman, said afterwards that the meeting was useful.

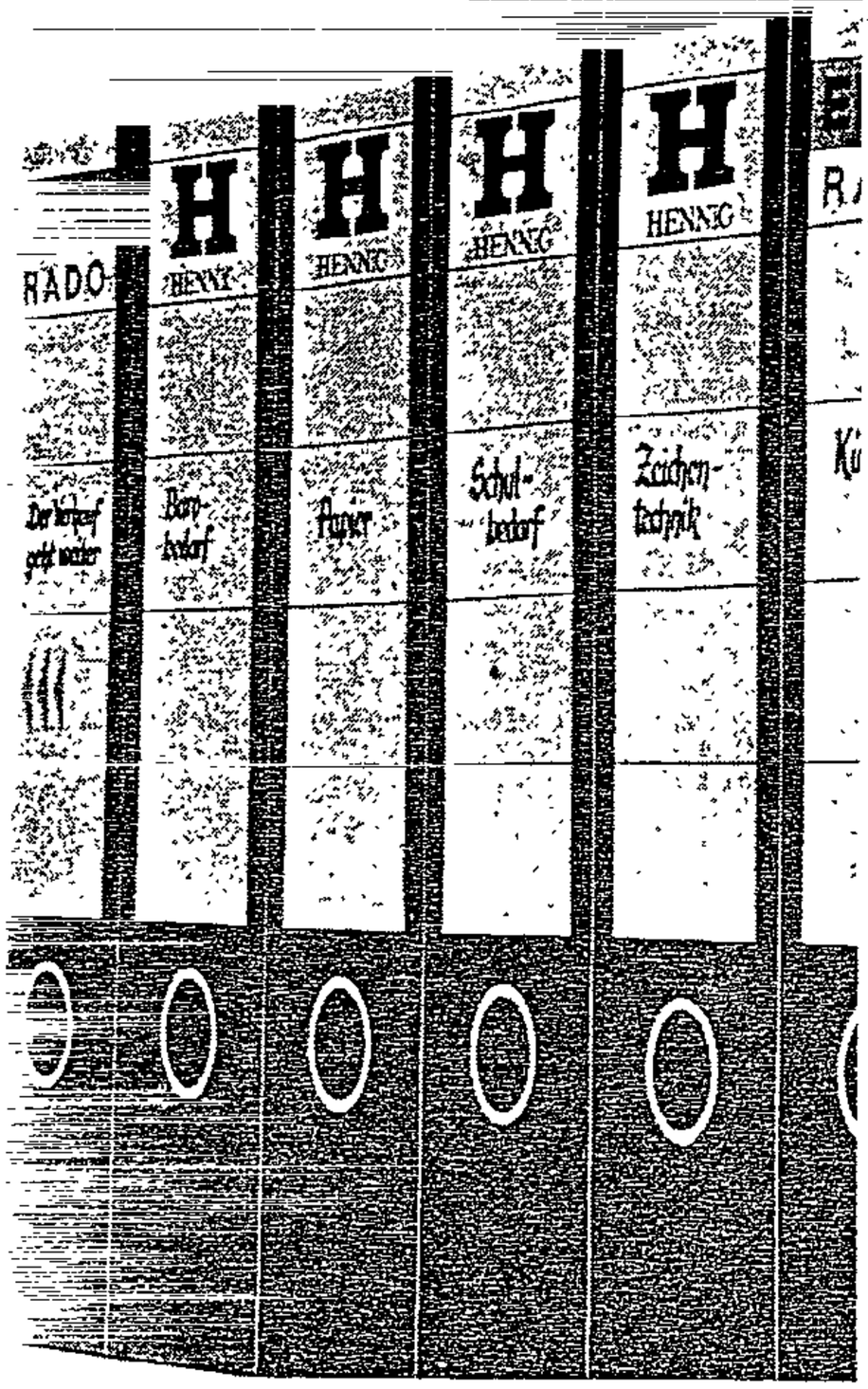
While the possibility of regular formal meetings was being explored, the PFP and "homeland" leaders had agreed to improve communications immediately on a personal basis.

Leaders at the meeting yesterday were Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa and Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane.

"My impression was that they are firmly against independence and in particular against the loss of South African citizenship that this entails," Mr Eglin said.

Dr Cedric Pathudi of Lebowa and Mr S S Skosana of KwaNdebele were unable to make yesterday's meeting with the PFP because of other commitments.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the sixth non-independent "homeland", KwaZulu, did not come to Cape Town for the meeting with Mr Botha and the cabinet committee on urban blacks.



...t this is not Lilliput, it is Dusseldorf, West Germany. The ... to cover the front of an office equipment shop. The ...tor through the firm's front door.

NP's policy 'no solution'

Homelands a failure, admits Betsie Verwoerd

Political Staff

The widow and son of former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd are among the co-authors of a new book which admits the homelands policy has failed to address the problem of the black majority in South Africa.

Mrs Betsie Verwoerd wrote the foreword to the book, "Witman, waar is jou tuisland?" It is published by the Vereniging van Oranjewerkers, the organisation promoting the establishment of a homeland for whites only

Her son, Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, was one of the co-authors. Her son-in-law, Professor Carel Boshoff, and his wife, Anna, are founder members of the Vereniging van Oranjewerkers

The close family members of the grand architect of the homelands policy put their signatures to the book which clearly states that "the homelands policy as implemented by the National Party was no solution to our problems".

The authors of the book argue that the original intention of the homelands policy — to allow blacks into white South Africa as guest labourers but to compel them to practise their political rights in the homelands — was never carried out

White dependence on black labour, not only in the country's industries and on the farms, but also in white homes, gave blacks an irreversible permanence in white South Africa

They argue that the process set in motion when blacks obtained permanence in white South Africa because of their indispensability as labourers will end in black political representation at the highest government level

"This is the road the National Party has built for us since 1948," the authors say.

Mrs Betsie Verwoerd

"When we made the national states independent, we took the blacks of these areas off our books while they were still living in our territory.

"We gave our territory away by settling and importing blacks.

"All that we have retained are judicial definitions and absurd political slogans such as: 'We are against integration — against grey areas', 'the blacks are guest labourers in white territory', 'a white territory exists and blacks must practise their political rights in the black national states'," the authors say.

Harare's landing gear has MP up in the air

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Instrument landing equipment at Harare Airport had broken down and international carriers would not land if the situation was not rectified, Parliament was told here yesterday.

A Republican Front member, Mr Geoffrey York, said that last Friday he had checked to see what equipment was in working order. All of it was out of action.

ACTION

The two radar channels were out of action as was the equipment which translated radar messages on to a visual screen.

The non-directional beacon which sent out signals to enable pilots to establish the position of the airport had broken down and equipment which provided pilots of incoming aircraft with a continuous fix on their exact position was not working.

Mr York said the present fine weather had made it possible for aircraft to use the airport but in bad weather an instrument landing system was essential to bring aircraft down. In those circumstances international carriers would be prohibited from landing at Harare.

Mr York said foreign aid had been offered to update and replace equipment and he urged the new Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, to stir things up.

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...85 Field Street, Durban)

ARGUS 27/1/84 (101)

ts over ets ban

Olaf Palme

or Swedes

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

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

Argus Foreign Service

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

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

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

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

Angry

Opposition to the move has been swift and angry.

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

Union leaders have forecast a campaign of opposition.

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

Disruption

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

The union leaders say the reasons given by the Government for deciding to exclude members of

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nyx jubatus

Controversial Koornhof Bill for Parliament

Political Staff

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

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

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

SELECT COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

Controversy flares in opening minutes

Political Staff

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tribute to Vorster, Pitman

Parliamentary Staff

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

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES 9/2/84

Blacks' position high on agenda

101

Political Staff

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

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

- A cabinet meeting on January 17 at which the issue had been discussed in depth.
- A meeting on the same day between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leaders of the national states
- A meeting on February 3 between Mr Botha and the presidents of the four independent national states.
- The prominence given to black constitutional development during the no-confidence debate in Parliament.
- The introduction as the first bill on the order paper in Parliament this week of the Black Communities Development Bill in which a "positive line" had been taken despite "shortcomings".
- Two pending private members' motions in Parliament which would focus on the position of blacks.
- Continuing work of the cabinet committee into the position of blacks outside the national states.

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

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

Parliament and Politics

CAPE TIMES 11/2/84

Decentralization policies 'ludicrous'

By BARRY STREEK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Hundreds of millions of rands would be lost on the government's ludicrous decentralization scheme, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

The minute government subsidies for the decentralized industries were withdrawn "they would collapse like a pack of cards", she said.

Speaking during a private member's motion on the government's policies for black people outside the homelands, Mrs Suzman said she was opposed to the decentralization policies because they were not done on economic grounds.

"I am one hundred percent in favour of decentralization where it can be done economically, but there is no point in going in for these vastly expensive deconcentration plans that are going to fail the minute subsidization is withdrawn from those industries.

"All those 800 applications to go into the homelands and to set up industries — for we the taxpayers are going to pay wage bills up to R110 in Ciskei per month per worker for seven years, together with all the tax rebates, railway rebates, loans at low rates of interest to set up plant and machinery and so on — will only work as long as the subsidy continues."

Challenged to say what she would do about rural poverty, Mrs Suzman said she would let the people move to the towns and let them urbanize.

"We talk nonsense when we talk about having metropolitan areas that are overpopulated.

"We have no city in South Africa with a population of more than two million.

"It is therefore absurd to talk about these overpopulated metropolitan areas.

"Let people move to the urban areas and let us provide a proper urbanization plan of housing and employment opportunities.

"That is the way one solves rural poverty, not by investing millions and millions of rands in uneconomic projects," she said.

In seven years millions of rand will have been lost on those "ludicrous" projects, while this money could have been spent on economic areas where industrial development was natural by its location, the availability of raw materials, skilled labour, management and infrastructure.

Professor Francis Wilson, director of the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty, had warned recently that South Africa ignored rural poverty at its peril.

"We are not dealing with a handful of people when we talk about blacks in rural areas.

"We are also talking about approximately two million black people who are trapped in a web of grinding poverty in the white rural areas.

"Their position is made worse by the fact that they have no mobility, they cannot move to the urban areas because of influx control and they cannot move into the poverty-stricken homelands because there is no land for them, nor are there any employment opportunities."

Hansard 13/2/84

(101) **Citizenship** Q. 601, 142

67. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1983 and 31 December 1983 in terms of the provisions of the

National States Citizenship Amendment Act,

(2) whether any applications were refused, if so, how many from each state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)

Transkei	1 514
Bophuthatswana	250
Venda	35
Ciskei	1 233

(2) No application was refused Thirty (30) were referred back to the applicants for submission of further particulars The applicants almost invariably adduce that they should be granted South African citizenship on grounds of marriage to South African citizens or lengthy residence in the RSA All applications are considered with the necessary compassion

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 251

Consolidation: purchase of land

17/2/84

173 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each (a) national state and (b) independent Black state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) and (b) At the end of January 1984 an amount of R804 million had already been spent on land purchases

A breakdown of this figure as requested is not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a considerable quantity of work, which does not appear to be justified

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ort has played an im- in opening up territory ent. In the homelands, mass passenger trans- ed the isolation of many ural communities, re- ONY DUGAN

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the training of blacks to take over every aspect of transport, right up to the top positions" said a senior executive of BTH.

A visit to BTH north of Pretoria — its bus companies transporting 112 million passengers in 825 buses each year — reveals a complex and sophisticated management structure of which the bus on the road is only the visible tip.

"We put a very strong emphasis on mapping out career paths for the blacks in the bus companies, and on serving black commuters over as large an area as possible" said Mr Johan Stegman, a BTH official. Both these priority concerns are an expensive part of the bus companies' operation, and the business fears the employees, or them will suffer in the event of a private enterprise take-over of the homeland bus operation.

Of the more than people employed by BTH fewer than 50 are second whites. Blacks were steadily moving into middle and senior management positions through the career development programme, said Mr Stegman.

"We test about 300 people a month to decide whether they are suitable or not to become bus drivers or to fill other positions within our companies," said Mr Johan de Wet, until recently, in charge of the selection centre at Pitso Transport, a BTH company near Mabopane.

As a result of the research done in the field of selection, it was now possible to identify the sort of person who was most prone to get involved in bus accidents and to turn him away or steer him to a more suitable position in bus transport, administration, he added.

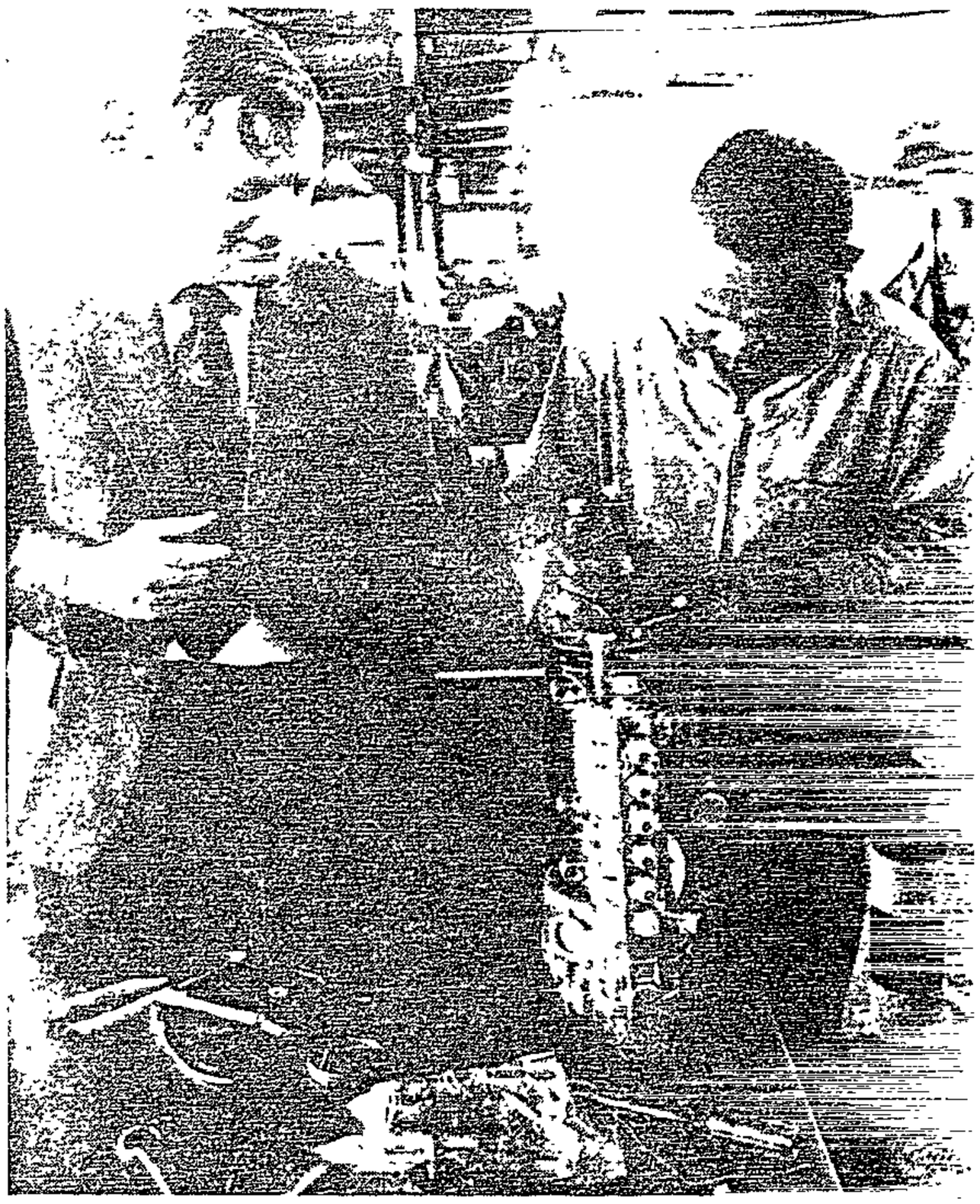
This selection policy has resulted in a remarkably good safety record, said Mr Slater Rawlins, general manager of Pitso Transport. In his company for instance there was one accident for every 160 000 km travelled or is one accident for every 120 000 km for the whole of BTH — "and that includes mere scratches, not just major accidents".

It was BTH's policy to train every one of its employees to the highest possible level in his or her occupation by means of training officers attached to each depot, said Mr Stegman.

Taking this emphasis a step further, a highly sophisticated advanced training centre — Ikatisong in Mmabatho — has been opened to create new opportunities for employees in all sections, Mr Stegman said. There were about 700 employees attending courses there at present.

The stress on training and good management has resulted in the life of buses being extended from three years (in 1973) to six or seven years now — a significant achievement in the light of the poor roads most of the buses have to travel, he added.

"After six or seven years we strip the bus down to its chassis, put a new body on and send it back on the road as good as new," Mr Stegman said. The centres for this activity are the spotless reconditioning works, Babelegi Automotive Engineering, where gearboxes, differentials and whole engines are sent for rebuilding, and Ntshafatsong Body Shop, where the old buses are stripped to their chassis and rebuilt.



Mr Frank Whittall, workshop manager at Babelegi Automotive Engineering watches mechanic Mr Aaron Mokgokolo working on a diesel fuel pump.

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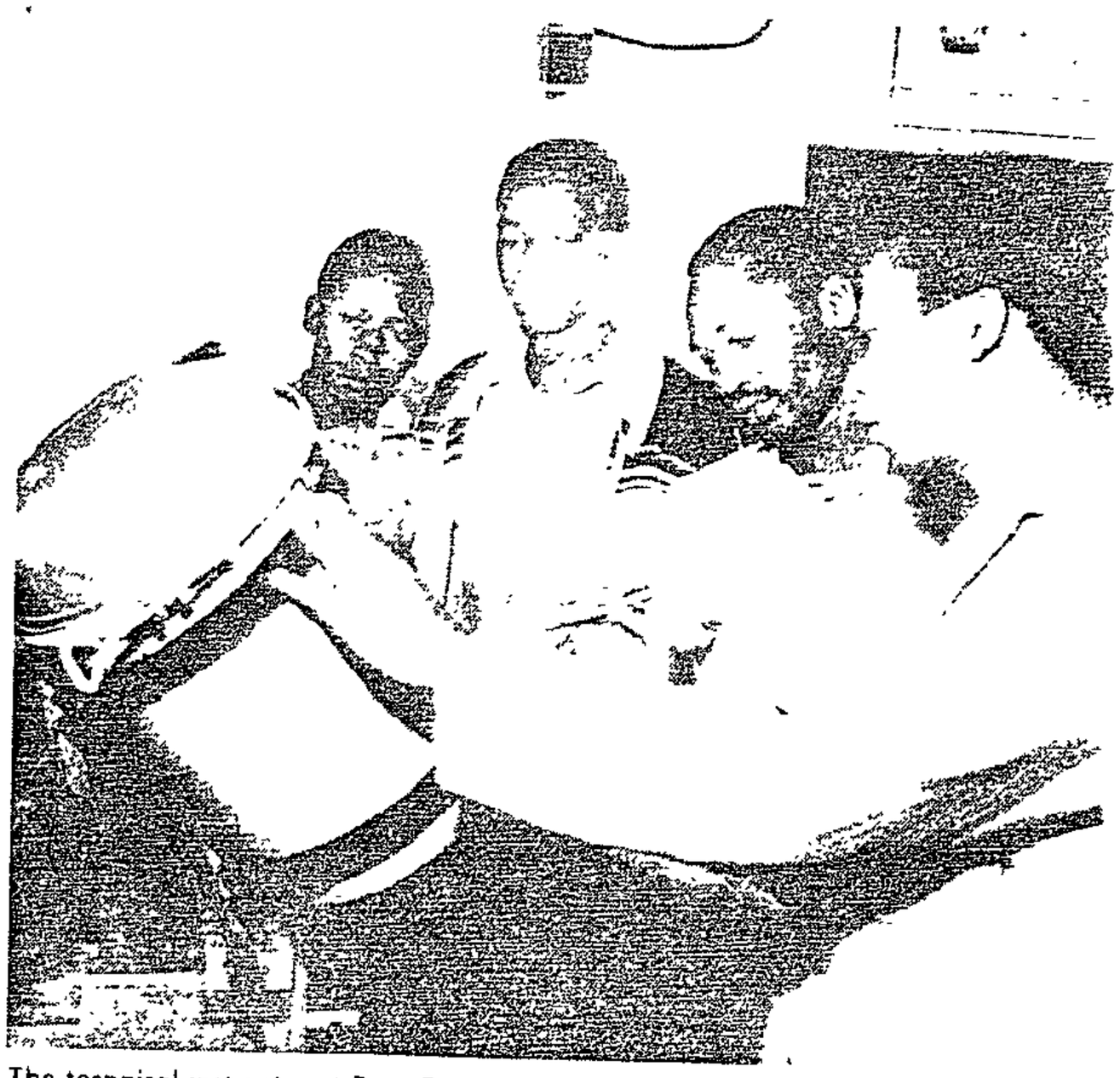

The technical instructor at Pitso Transport near Mabopane Mr Joseph Kotsokoane (right), explains some of the finer points of maintenance to (from left) Mr Lesolane Montoedi, Mr Isaac Kamokeadi and Mr Solomon Malatsi

Take away the buses and there would be no homeland development.

That is the credo of the men who keep these machines running on time along the rutted byway that pass for road in a thousand rural areas — and it doesn't seem far off the mark.

"How do you think the thousands of people living in the back-of-beyond would ever get to work or to shops without our buses?" asked an executive of Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH), the biggest of the seven bus companies serving the homelands.

No kudos for answering that in the last financial year these bus companies (managed and partly owned by the Corporation for Economic Development) carried close on 335 million passengers over more than 170 million kilometres, much of it between far-flung rural villages and "white" towns.

Clearly the 2 500 buses operated by the CEDs

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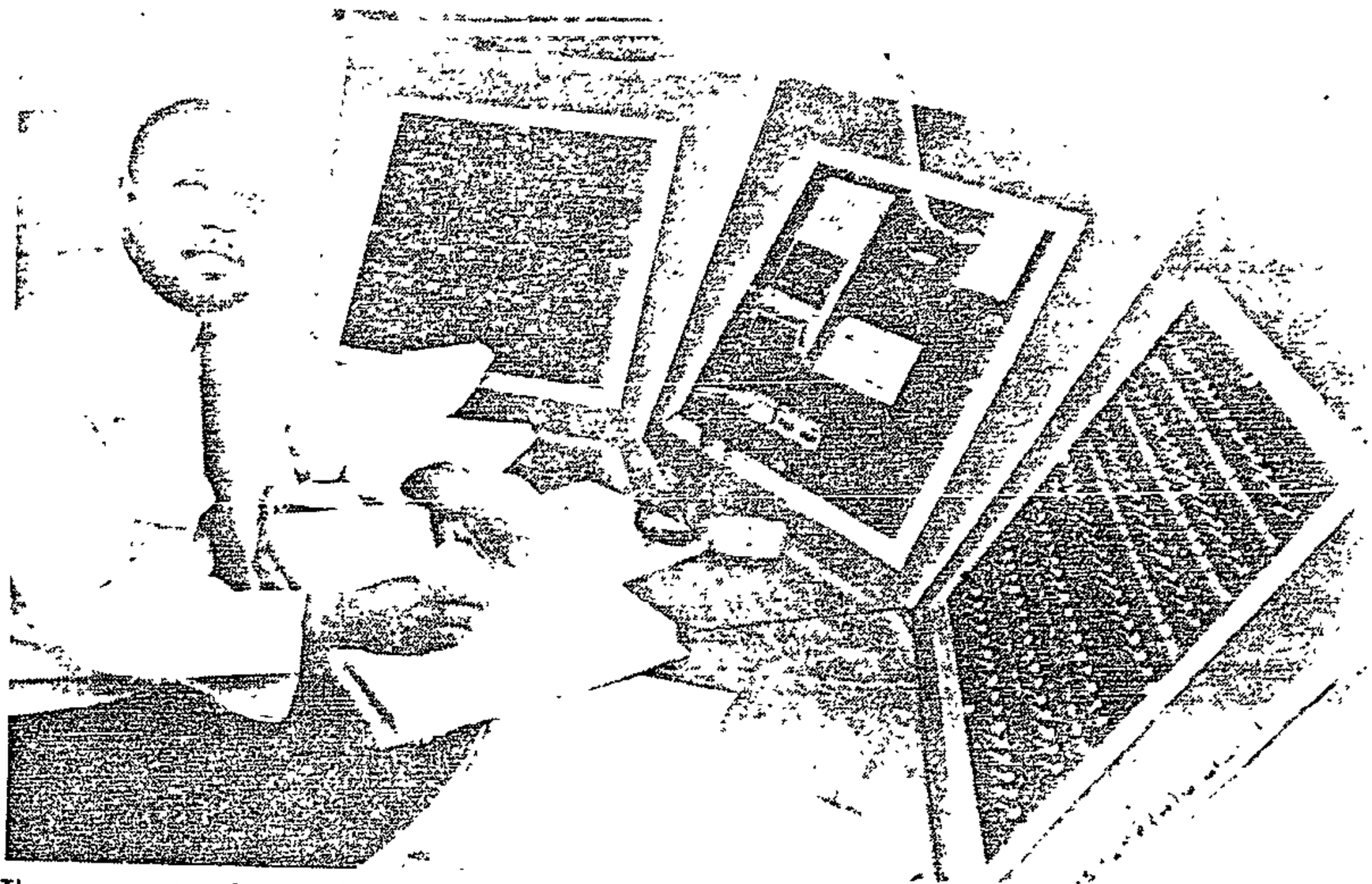


The nerve centre of a busy bus operation, the radio control room. From here, Mr Phillip Tshukudu controller for Pitso Transport, keeps tabs on the comings and goings of all buses belonging to his company

(101) Hansard
Q. 601. 317 23/2/84

National states: pensions

194. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any specific amounts have been allocated to the governments of national states in respect of social pensions, if so, what amounts were allocated to each national state for the year commencing 1 March 1983,

(2) whether his Department applies a formula in this regard; if so, what is the formula, if not, how are these amounts determined?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Section 6 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) provides for the establishment of a revenue fund for each national state, and for certain monies to be paid into the said fund

The governments of the national states have their own legislation in regard to social pensions, which they administer themselves

Langa/Guguletu/Philippi: offences

201 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) culpable homicide, (d) assault and (e) robbery were reported to the South African Police in (i) Langa (ii) Guguletu and (iii) Philippi in 1982 and 1983 respectively?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

		1982	1983
(i)	(a)	37	46
	(b)	34	35
	(c)	—	—
	(d)	689	674
	(e)	102	96
(ii)	(a)	118	148
	(b)	176	177
	(c)	—	—
	(d)	1 648	1 811
	(e)	459	435
(iii)	(a)	46	30
	(b)	68	72
	(c)	—	1
	(d)	169	179
	(e)	228	173

Homelands discuss development

(101)

Star 25/2/84

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

Talks on rural development were held in Pietersburg yesterday.

Delegates from Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu and the South African government discussed incentives for industrial growth, joint ventures, family planning, training facilities and infrastructures.

The talks began in 1983. A regional liaison committee has been formed to consider development issues put forward by advisory committees in South Africa and Venda.

Special attention has been given to a grass roots regional development programme.

Yesterday's talks may also have included consideration of a proposed rail link with Venda.

But the leader of the South African delegation, Mr Jack Botes, refused to comment on this aspect, saying only the talks had been very successful.

(101) Hansard Q 61 (?)

Fencing

29/2/84

*10. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether his Department has conducted surveys on farms bordering on Transkei for purposes of erecting fencing; if not, why not; if so, (a) what type of fencing is contemplated and (b) for what purpose is it to be erected;

(2) whether any fencing has been erected on such farms; if not, why not, if so (a) how many kilometres of fencing and (b) on which farms;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Community Development):

(1) Yes.

(a) local circumstances dictate the type of fence required and the final decision thereanent rests with the two governments;

(b) for the replacement of existing fences which are in a poor condition;

(2) No. To ensure that the fences are erected in the correct position survey of the boundary is necessary. Survey work has already begun but has not yet been finalized,

(a) and (b) falls away.

(3) No.

SOWETAN, Wednesday, March 7, 1984

101

HOMELANDS USING SA LAWS

THE security legislation operative in the homelands is as draconian as South Africa's legislation.

Mr Nicholas Haysom, an attorney at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and an author of a recent report on the Ciskei, "Ruling With the Whip," said this when addressing a lunch club meeting of the southern Transvaal region of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg recently.

Mr NICHOLAS HAYSOM: Applied Legal Studies.

In the non-independent homelands, he said, the relevant security legislation is that applicable in the rest of South Africa. The most distinctive features of this legislation is that it allowed for:

- Preventive detention where persons have not committed any offence;
- indefinite detention in solitary confinement for persons suspected of having information relating to security offences;
- the exclusion of the powers of the courts to order the release of persons detained;
- the house arresting and banning of individuals who in the Minister's opinion are a threat to State security;
- the proscription of organisations by Ministerial edict; and
- the banning of books by a secret committee but subject to a right of appeal to a tribunal and the prohibition of all outdoor gatherings except sport or religious gatherings.

The homelands which are "independent," he said, have with the exception of Venda, introduced their own security legislation.

He said one feature of homeland security legislation is the conferral of substantial police powers on chiefs to quell dissent, punish opposition and to prohibit all gatherings at which such dissent could be vocalised.

The meeting also heard that apart from various security statutes, there are various Acts which inhibit freedom of speech and association.

As an example, he said, the Paramount Chief of the Tembu in Transkei, Dalindyebo Sabata, a critic of separate development, was prosecuted for criticising the executive president of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, an offence in terms of the Transkei Constitution Act.

'The IDC has lost its way' — Savage

CAPE TIMES 27/3/84

(101)

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Industrial Development Corporation had lost its way, the MP for Walmer and Opposition spokesman on Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Mr Andrew Savage, said yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading debate on the Industrial Development Amendment Bill.

Mr Savage said clause 3 of the bill empowered the IDC to enter into agreements with "foreign states which were once part of the country" where it can perform any function it can at present in the Republic.

The government, he said, was belatedly admitting that the whole of South Afric was "one economic entity" and would eventually have to come to terms with the fact that "we form

"By no stretch of the imagination can one believe that states so dependent on the Republic economically and in every other way are politically independent states."

The PFP, Mr Savage said, was supporting the bill because it entitled the IDC to perform those functions which it is entitled to perform in the Republic in the independent states as well, "not so that it can be hijacked as an additional instrument to bring about industrial decentralization of industry for ideological purposes".

He said the PFP had the gravest forebodings about what decentralization for ideological reasons was going to have on the economy of the Republic and added that there was concern that the IDC would, to a degree, be involved in industrial and other schemes "in a manner which is ultra vires in terms of the Act".

He stressed that the aim of the IDC was to involve itself in projects on economic merit "irrespective of all other considerations whatsoever".

Mr Savage said the minister should spell out whether he envisaged a new role for the IDC with regard to the independent homelands which would involve it in the development of industries other than on economic merit.

(101) Hansard Q.61.761

Mineral production

27/3/84

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

What was the value of the mineral production in each mineral category in each of the national states in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The value of mineral production in each of the national states for 1983 is as follows:

Gazankulu	R3 200 000
Kangwane	R26 000 000
Kwazulu	R85 500 000
Lebowa	R57 800 000
Kwandebele	Nil
Qwaqwa	Nil

The Mineral Bureau cannot furnish figures in respect of each mineral category.

(3) whether any catering facilities are provided at the Academy; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these facilities;

(4) whether the Academy owns a yacht; if so, (a) what is the size of the yacht and (b) how many hours did it spend at sea in 1983?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Approximately 200 full-time equivalent (FTE) students in the academic complex and approximately 50 full-time equivalent students in the residence.

(b) 1981—377.
head count representing approximately 57 FTE students

1982—388:
head count representing approximately 59 FTE students

1983—494:
head count representing approximately 75 FTE students

(2) (a) Teaching staff—18 (including the Captain-Superintendent
Administrative staff—5
General staff—17 (including labourers)

(b) 1983 academic year—
R353 487,64.

(3) Yes, for hostel residents; catering is being undertaken by outside caterers.

(4) Yes:

(a) approximately 16 meters, sleeping accommodation for 12 persons

(b) approximately 52 days during 1983.

For the information of the Honourable Member, I wish to mention that an investigation undertaken by the Department of National Education into the future utilization of maritime training institutions is nearing completion.

(51) Hansard

Coloured primary school: Grahamstown

Q. Col. 880 5/4/84

761. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department intends to build a new primary school in the Coloured township of Grahamstown; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) (i) how many classrooms and (ii) other specified facilities will be provided and (c) what is the total estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) It is anticipated that tenders for the building of the school will be invited during 1986 in which event it should be completed towards the end of 1987 or early in 1988.

(b) (i) 32 classrooms.

(ii) An administration block and sports facilities.

(c) Approximately R1 500 000.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

R3,5 billion

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Cost of homelands, influx control

CAPE TIMES 5/4/84 (101)

Political Staff

THE COST of the two key pillars of the government's policies for black people — the homelands and influx control — has now risen to more than R3,5 billion a year.

South African taxpayers are now paying more than R1,7 billion for the ten homelands, R126,5 million for consolidation and R267,6 million for decentralization.

They will also pay out a record R130,4 million in subsidies to bus companies for transporting black commuters — and the South African Transport Services has estimated it will lose R750 million "rendering socio-economic passenger services".

These huge figures are contained in the budget presented to Parliament last week by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and in a Sats information paper released when the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, presented his budget earlier this year.

They show that taxpayers are now paying a heavier and heavier price for the policies aimed at providing separate political homelands for black people in South Africa and denying them the vote in the rest of the country.

Moreover, the Department of Co-operation and Development is to increase its spending on population control and "settlement" by more than 28 percent to a total amount of R138,2 million during the current financial year.

The department is to spend R3,1 million on regulation of labour, R3,9 million on "repatriation", R2,3 million on residential control and R128,4 million for "settlement".

During the 1983-4 financial year, it was budgeted to spend R107,2 million on these items.

The only item to have come down during the current financial year was the estimated expenditure for consolidation, which dropped from R160,8 million to R126,5 million.

For the rest, the cost of the homelands and influx control has gone up.

It includes: Commission for Co-operation and Development — R98 000, Commissioners-General — R235 000, Consolidation — R126 500 000, "Development towards self-determination" — R288 223 000, Assistance to governments of self-governing states — R1 013 030 000, Foreign Affairs vote for "Foreign Aid and Development" — R637 790 000 (includes aid to independent homelands), Regulation of labour — R3 086 000, Repatriation — R3 964 000, Residential control — R2 309 000, Population registration and identification of persons — R8 233 000, Transport subsidies for public passenger transport — R130 424 000, Sats losses on passenger services — R750 000 000, Decentralization incentives — R267 600 000.

While much of it is taken up with either keeping black people out of the cities, or bringing them into the cities to work, or trying to encourage industries to move to decentralized areas, or the running of the homeland governments each with their cabinets, parliaments and civil service, some of this money is going to essential services.

For example, when Mr Horwood said R4,2 billion would be spent on education during the current financial year, this did not not include the education budgets in the various homelands.

With increasing reports of poverty in the rural areas, it is clear that this type of spending will have to increase for basic education and social welfare services to be maintained.

Moreover, with the expectation that the decentralization programmes will become more expensive as the economy improves — when the demand for labour in the cities will increase — it seems clear that these amounts will continue to increase in the future.

This year's budget shows that taxpayers of all races are paying a heavy price for the homelands policy.

R770m 'wasted' on apartheid

Cape Times 5/4/84

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government planned to waste nearly R770 million on apartheid this year, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said last night

He said during the second reading debate on the budget that this showed how far short the budget fell as an instrument of reform

Apartheid expenditure exceeded the budgets for 10 departments.

"What a transformation there would be in South Africa if the planning of the budget had been undertaken with genuine reform as a number one priority

"But, tragically, ideology has once again been a determining factor."

Dr Boraine's list of "wasted expenditure" on apartheid included regulating black labour and presence in white areas (R96,6-million), developing black areas towards self-determination (R414,6-million), black citizenship certificates and identity documents (R6,7-million), population registration (R7,8-million), group areas demarcation and administration (R10,3-million) and industrial decentralization (R232,2-million).

He said abandoning the apartheid ideology would transform the administration of areas like education. This was at present divided 18 ways between four divisions in government departments, four provincial administrations and 10 homeland governments.

Health was administered separately for four race groups under three government departments and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had promised four budgets in the new Parliament next year.

Dr Boraine said he had no doubt, however, that the single Minister of Finance would be white, keeping final financial power in white hands

Business

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Resumption of second reading debate on the budget. — Sapa

C. Times 6/4/84

Contradiction in SA's policy on urban blacks

The Pattern of Politics

By HERMANN GILIOMEE

AT the heart of the black-white struggle in South Africa lies a fundamental contradiction in government policy — that between "excorporating" blacks as political citizens but incorporating them as industrial citizens

This is a relatively new development in the struggle of more than 200 years

By the early 1970s the exclusion of blacks from the political system by granting them independence in designated homelands was merely a vague ideological goal. As far as black labourers were concerned, there was a common resolve among whites to deny them participation in the normal industrial relations machinery and to refuse recognition of black trade unions.

By the end of the 1960s there was also a tendency among some Nationalists to regard black labourers as temporary, almost immaterial fixtures on the industrial scene.

The crudest expression of this policy was given in the late 1960s by Mr Sampie Froneman who stated "Blacks are only supplying a commodity, the commodity of labour It is labour we are importing and not labourers as individuals"

Over the last eight years this policy has changed dramatically After Transkei received independence in 1976, the political exclusion of blacks from citizenship of South Africa has become a legal fact

Formally, the one-third of the blacks who have already have been de-nationalized — and their descendants — can no longer make any claims upon the South African state.

Contrast

In stark contrast, 1979 saw the acceptance of the black labour force as a permanent and integral part of the South African economy. Thus we have the widening exclusion of blacks from *political* citizenship and other political rights at the same time as we have the acceptance of blacks as people with growing *industrial* civil rights — the right to form trade unions, to strike, etc

As if this conflict is not stark enough, it is being compounded by the state's attempt to keep urbanization of blacks down to a minimum at a time of high unemployment and an acute struggle to survive for many in the homelands

At a conference of the Legal Resources Centre recently held near Grabouw several speakers addressed this theme. Under the committed and inspiring leadership of Mr Arthur Chaskalsson, the Legal Resources Centre has played a crucial role in the court cases leading to the Komani and Rikhoto decisions.

These judgments have been widely interpreted as an important extension of permanent urban residence rights to blacks (the so-called Section 10 rights).

The judgments have also fitted in with the vision of a steadily expanding pool of urban insiders who would increasingly identify with South Africa's political and economic system and who would be available for co-optation as a stabilizing element in the urban black population.

The Grabouw conference made it quite clear that this vision does not take into account the dynamic of political exclusion as more homelands take independence, and the number of people with permanent urban residence rights decreases.

Although the government will not take away Section 10 rights there are some measures in place which will have the effect that the proportion of people with South African citizenship and vested urban residence rights — the so-called insiders — will not grow but shrink.

In a compelling analysis, Mr Geoff Budlender explained that there are currently three categories of blacks relative to bargaining that is now taking place on an increasing scale is the closest thing South Africa yet has to multiracial decision-making"

The Industrial Court has gone further than anyone expected in establishing progressive case law in the field of labour relations

In a series of far-reaching judgments the notion of fair employment practices has been introduced as a key concept Whereas common law grants no rights to workers, the Industrial Court has gone the other way and recognized workers' rights.

In the Precision Tools judgment the court has even gone as far as decreeing that workers have a right to security of employment unless good reasons exist to terminate it

Put simply, a migrant cannot be fired simply because he is a migrant. The entire emphasis in this field is one of black rights and participation in a common system.

Clearly this emerging and widening notion of common industrial civil rights for blacks is in contradiction to their exclusion as political citizens.

With thriving homelands and negligible unemployment this contradiction need not be as explosive as it is set to become especially when the citizenship laws start to bite. But the homelands cannot support much more than 10 percent of its inhabitants and the drought will accelerate the massive exodus (forced or voluntary) of blacks from the white farms.

The eyes of the two to three million blacks who are currently unemployed are turned to the cities for employment opportunities But they have not been able to go there. As a result of rigid influx control measures over the last 25 years, South Africa is about 10 percent under-urbanized — about three million people have been stopped from urbanizing.

Workplace

The workplace is the arena where an unresolved conflict between incorporation and excorporation will be played out.

A strategy of effectively co-opting only the ur-

Black commuters on their way to work . . . industrial citizens

so-called insiders — will not grow but shrink.

In a compelling analysis, Mr Geoff Budlender explained that there are currently three categories of blacks relative to the citizenship issue:

(i) One for people like the Zulus whose homelands have not yet taken independence — they are considered South African citizens, like whites or coloureds;

(ii) One for people like the Tswanas and Xhosas whose homelands are independent — they are considered new foreigners; and,

(iii) One for people who have never been South African citizens, like Mozambicans.

Any black child born after his designated homeland has taken independence can never become a South African citizen or acquire permanent urban residence rights.

Xhosa child

Theoretically a Xhosa child born after 1976 and living with his Transkeian "insider" parents in Cape Town or Johannesburg has no right to be in the city.

In *practical* terms this must now be settled as they go to school, become eligible for employment, housing etc.

If their theoretical status is enforced they will have to resign themselves to taking last place in the jobs and housing queue.

The government has not implemented this and is unlikely to do so. But neither has the law been changed.

The pool of blacks with Section 10 rights has also been shrunk by the policy of diverting, as far as possible, all new township development to the homelands

Living in homelands, blacks cannot build up a right to Section 10 rights And blacks without these rights are people subject to arbitrary discretion who can be endorsed out without any recourse to law.

Diametrically opposed to the excorporation tendency are the developments in the field of industrial relations after the 1979 watershed of recognizing black trade union rights. Here blacks are encouraged to become part of the labour dispensation of South Africa.

As John Kane-Berman put it: "The collective

solved conflict between incorporation and excorporation will be played out.

A strategy of effectively co-opting only the urban black insiders may stand a chance if the trade unions see the interests of the insiders as being separable from those of the outsiders and try to protect only insider interests.

However, all the evidence from the field indicates that the trade union leadership is united in its resolve to resist the division between insiders and outsiders, to prevent the retrenchment of outsiders during economic slumps, to fight influx control and political excorporation.

Given the survival struggle in the homelands, the stakes will be raised enormously in the workplace in the years to come. A man without Section 10 rights who is dismissed faces the prospect of becoming destitute in the homelands.

One of their hopes lies in their membership of a union and clearly union leaders will increasingly be prepared to go to great lengths not to let them down.

The other hope lies in illegal squatting on the perimeters of the cities. The survival struggle in the homelands is already leading to influx control breaking down irrevocably as desperate men and women, bypassing the Orwellian structures of labour control, converge upon the cities.

Let there be no illusion: The real issue facing South Africa is the conflict between political excorporation and industrial incorporation of blacks, between political non-citizenship and industrial citizenship.

It is for this reason that the third of the so-called Koornhof Bills which will deal with influx control — and still is to come before parliament — is of vital significance.

Fortunately there are signs of a serious government rethink on the entire issue of urban black political rights which goes outside the bounds of current policy. The country's future stability depends on the contradictions in government policy being resolved in a satisfactory way.

Migrant workers are 'intruders at home'

ARGUS 11/4/84 101

Staff Reporter

WHEN Cape Town's migrant labourers go home for their three weeks' annual leave, their children often regard them as "intruders".

This is one of the findings of a survey on relationships between fathers living in "bachelor quarters" at Nyanga and Guguletu and their children.

The study, Men Without Children, was done by Zimbabwe University research fellow Mrs Pamela Reynolds for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa.

One migrant labourer said: "In the three weeks of leave, the first few days are very difficult as the children are very frightened even if I speak."

"IT MAKES ME VERY SAD"

Another worker said: "When I return, I find that the children are a bit unruly. They do not have much respect for their mother. I try to correct that, and for the first few days I am an intruder. It makes me very sad."

Mrs Reynolds said the children of many migrant workers are denied living with their fathers for 94 percent of the year, sometimes for their entire childhood.

She interviewed 90 migrant workers living in four hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu.

Almost all the men she interviewed "cherish an ideal of fatherhood". But, because of lack of time, it was almost impossible for them to impart the love, respect, obedience and discipline they wished for in their children.

POVERTY

80pc in homelands live below urban breadline

ARGUS 16/4/84 (101)

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 80 percent of people in the homelands are living below the urban breadline, the Carnegie inquiry into poverty has been told.

However, there has been a "quite substantial and unambiguous" improvement in living standards in the homelands over the past 20 years, according to Mr Charles Simkins, statistician and senior lecturer in economics at UCT.

In a controversial paper presented to delegates Mr Simkins said income earned by the top 70 percent of the homelands population had risen considerably since 1960.

Although there had been a sharp decline in agricultural production over the period, there had been a "big jump" in people earning income either in the homelands or as "frontier commuters", who go to nearby metropolitan areas on a daily or weekly basis.

In 1980, 80 percent of the homeland population earned below the urban minimum living level (MLL), compared to 99 percent in 1960.

"If there were to be a three percent per annum real rise in incomes, just under half the homeland population would be living below the MLL at the turn of the century."

"NOT ENDORSED"

Mr Simkins added that his findings were not "an endorsement of Government policy.

"The welfare of homeland residents would be increased if influx control were abolished."

He said trade unionists might welcome his findings because they demonstrated that higher wages in industry had a beneficial and not an adverse effect on black poverty.

CRITICISED

Several delegates said Mr Simkins's figures were misleading because so many urban areas, such as Mdantsane outside East London and Umlazi and KwaMashu outside Durban, had been declared part of homelands in the past 20 years.

Thousands of urban people working in cities, who had not been part of a homeland in 1960, had since been declared inhabitants of homelands, critics said.

(101)

RDM 16/4/84

Land struggle is hitting black farms

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

DESPITE tremendous overcrowding and a shortage of land in South Africa's black homelands, agricultural productivity in those areas is far below what could be achieved, according to a paper prepared for the Carnegie Inquiry on Poverty and Development.

The paper — prepared by two researchers, Gaven Maasdorp and G Lenta — argues for a reform of the land tenure system, the extension of credit to black farmers and the creation of full-time commercial farming.

The researchers found that it is not only during droughts that food production in many parts of the homelands falls short of the needs of their populations.

Over the past century food production drastically failed to match population growth in the homelands.

In KwaZulu, the Buthelezi Commission found that even with a productivity increase of 450% to 500%, agriculture could only support a population of 1,5-million, while there were 2,34-million people there already.

But while it is generally conceded that there is a shortage of land in the homelands — limited by the Native Land Act of 1936 — there is also fault with the low productivity of homelands farming, says the paper.

The shortage of land itself leads to plots too small for full-time farming.

A major anomaly is that despite the large number of unemployed people locked into the homelands, there is a labour shortage on the land, particularly at peak seasons. The return of migrants to the rural areas does not always coincide with the peak farming season.

The migrant labour system means that a large number of homeland households are headed by women. The time they can spend on farming is limited by their other household chores — raising children, collecting wood and water, and other non-agricultural activities.

There is no capital available for high-risk development projects. The paper argues. "The introduction of new and risky food and cash crops cannot be left to the initiative of individual peasants."

Furthermore, small-scale black farmers, unlike their large-scale white counterparts, are at a disadvantage when it comes to fertiliser subsidies, drought relief, tax and railage rebates and so on.

The researchers found that an astonishingly large area of arable land in the homelands — between 20% and 30% — is left uncultivated every year.

One of the reasons for this is a shortage of finance, leading to a paradoxical situation where unemployment outside farming causes land wastage, because the individual lacks the income necessary to buy essential inputs.

Despite overstocking in the homelands, almost a quarter of holders of arable land do not have plough-oxen. The owners of cattle are not always the holders of land and the overstocking of cattle weakens the animals making them less adequate for agricultural work.

In addition, a large area of arable land is held by people who are too old, too infirm or who are working in the cities.

Another problem, the researchers assert, is that little income comes from the holding of large herds of cattle.

"This is not irrational behaviour under the circumstances as there are no other investment alternatives available in the homelands. As long as the beast stays alive its value will inflate as the value of money decreases."

Influx control and urban insecurity lead to a number of people with no ties to the land seeking rent-free accommodation in the homelands, placing an undue burden on the limited land.

The paper argues that the land tenure system in the homelands was adapted to the environment in which blacks found themselves in, but does not satisfy the needs of the modern community.

The researchers argue that land reform is essential for any successful development strategy in the homelands.

They argue that rental on the land, as opposed to the present system of free usage by those to whom it is allocated, would oblige landholders to make productive use of their land.

They advocate a marketing system to distribute any surplus which might be generated through commercial farming. "Generally, the marketing system in South Africa is good, but it is geared to white commercial agriculture — a modified version for homeland agriculture should be devised."

The paper advocates long-term policies for the creation of full-time commercial farming aimed at producing a surplus.

CAPE TIMES 18/4/84 (101)

Grim details of rural poverty

By BARRY STREEK

GRIM details about poverty in the rural areas of South Africa, including the homelands, have been disclosed in reports for the Second Carnegie Inquiry

The reports show that families in three resettlement camps in Ciskei have an average income of R55 a month, high levels of malnutrition with a third of black children in South Africa having stunted growth as a result, inadequate or contaminated water supplies in many rural communities and low wages in farming areas

These details have been contained in almost 300 different research papers compiled for the inquiry, the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa.

However, a University of Cape Town economist, Mr Charles Simkins, caused a stir at the conference yesterday when he outlined his findings which showed widespread and real substantial improvement in incomes since 1960, and particularly since 1970, for the majority of homeland residents.

He said that before 1960 almost no families in the homelands had Minimum Living Level incomes, whereas nearly 20 percent did so in 1980.

Some delegates queried this finding, pointing out that a number of relatively wealthy urban areas — such as Umlazi and KwaMashu in Durban — had been incorporated into the homelands since 1960, possibly pushing up income levels.

But Mr Simkins replied that this may well have been counteracted by the relocation of a large number of black people into the homelands since 1960

Mr Simkins also said in his paper that in spite of this increase in incomes, there had also been a rise in the proportion of households receiving no income from disability grants, pensions, migrant remittances or employment inside the homelands

Some of the details which emerged from other papers include:

● The average income of families in three resettlement camps in the Ciskei was R55 a month and what is remarkable is the heavy dependence on pensions as a primary source of income in all the areas; in Oxton and Ndevana, they appear to be the basic income of more than half the population, Professor G Ellis, Mr D Muir and Mr D Budlender, of the University of Cape Town, wrote.

● 50 626 black children died from hunger in one year — 1970 — 6 005 of whom died from severe forms of malnutrition, such as kwashiorkor and marasmus.

'Underweight'

● A third of black, coloured and Asian children below the age of 14 years are underweight and stunted for their age, according to Professor John Hansen of the University of the Witwatersrand.

● A deterioration in the levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality has taken place in Transkei — and 20 percent of the Transkei workforce was unemployed. The emerging scenario can only be described as tragic, wrote Mr N D Muller, of the University of Transkei

● Two-thirds of families in Transkei survive on incomes below the minimum subsistence level of R1 509 a year — that is less than R125,75 a month per family

Chiefs

● What is certain, however, is that the institution of chieftainship serves to exacerbate the problems of the rural poor by constraining their ability to organize and confront their poverty, Mr R J Haines, Mr C P Traposcott, Mr S B Solinjani and Mr P Tyali, of the University of Transkei, concluded after a study of the networks of control in rural Transkei.

● In rural Kwazulu, 18 percent of the people surveyed said starvation was the most serious problem they faced.

● In the Karoo town of Willowmore, 63 percent of the black and coloured adult men were underweight.

● Children at some Cape farm schools are regularly poached from the classrooms by farmers and taken to work on the land, in spite of compulsory education.

● The average income level of families at Mahlabatini in Kwazulu was below the widely-used measure for estimating the minimum incomes needed to survive.

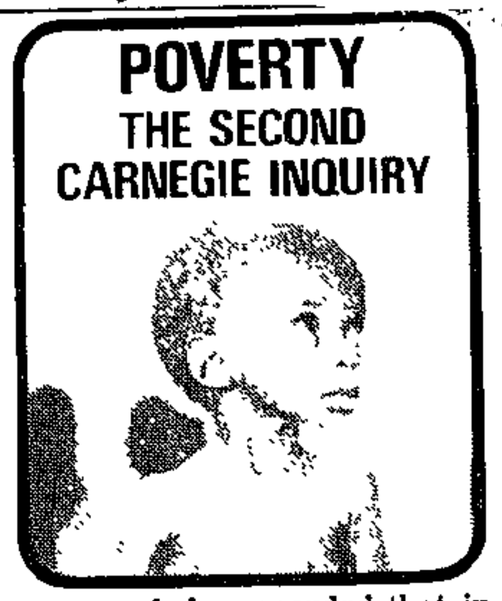
● In many villages in the rural areas, people are without significant access to land, according to Mr Johan Graaff, of the University of Bophuthatswana.

● **More reports on Carnegie Inquiry, page 13**

Myth of healthy homeland farms

(101) Star 17/4/84

Jo-Anne Collinge reports from Cape Town



Researchers at the Carnegie poverty conference have launched a fresh attack on the myth of healthy peasant agriculture in the homelands — a myth that has proved to be slow in dying, though it has long looked seedy.

Their studies covered homelands in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape. Some findings in Transkei and Gazankulu are considered below.

Mr N D Muller, of the University of Transkei, pointed out that less than 15 percent of the population was engaged in the subsistence sector.

And in no income group did household production account for more than four percent of the total income.

Wages earned in homeland employment, remittances by migrants working outside Transkei to their families, and pensions were all more important forms of income.

The greatest single wage earner was migrant employment, accounting for almost two-thirds of formal jobs in 1982, and involving about 357 000 contract workers.

"The relatively high (wage) returns on migrancy, in comparison to subsistence production, combine with the legacy of underdevelopment to undermine the emergence of a peasant sector," he said.

Mr Muller repeated the conclusion of the Buthelezi Commission that if any of the conventional agriculturally-based development plans were to be contemplated, it had to be acknowledged that a precondition would be the ejection of large numbers from the lands.

It had been estimated that the present rural population would have to be reduced by a third. It would come at a time when unemployment in South Africa's industrial centres was growing, and when there was a tendency to employ local labour rather than homeland contractors.

In other words, it would add displaced people to Transkei's one-in-five jobless.

Other researchers suggest that agricultural development corporations in various areas are attempting quietly to gain access to larger farming units without ejecting the onwers. They operate by farming landholdings on behalf of the formal tenants or owners.

The initiatives of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) have not been popular, according to University of Transkei researchers R J Haines, C P Tapscott, S B Solinjani and P Tyali.

"A number of our informants despaired of being able to prevent what were seen as high-handed operations by Tracor. A Lusikisiki informant had this to say: 'This Tracor does not plough the lands of the people who want its help only. It just ploughs all the lands as long as they are in the rehabilitated area (resettlement scheme)."

Social worker Catherine Schneider, working in Gazankulu, also documented resistance to the farming schemes of the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation.

"At Mafarane (near Lydenburg), most of the fields have been taken over by the corporation. It ploughed the fields and sowed the seeds. The local people were offered shares at R5 a hectare each year for five years, and had to clean the fields and harvest.

"Only five people took shares. The rest of the fields had to be cleaned by the corporation and most crops were stolen."

Dr Patrick Harries, also studying life in Gazankulu, recorded that in the northern Malamulele district, only 1,3 percent of the population could make a living from the land. In the central area the figure was 10 percent, while in the southern district of Mhala it dropped again to 2 percent.

He discussed the shortage of land in the light of massive population growth, due largely to population resettlement.

Most dramatically, the population of the Mhala district had doubled in the decade between 1970/80 — from 66 000 to 128 000.

"The influx of people into already overcrowded areas has placed heavy pressures on the availability of arable land."

In the face of rapidly multiplying taxes — even on such things as firewood — "increasing numbers of people had been propelled on to the labour market", Dr Harries said.

"It has been estimated that some 50 to 75 percent of Gazankulu families are today dependent on income from migrant labour."

He reported the homeland's income per head as R94 a year in 1982, noting that wages for unskilled work were very low. Some examples:

- On the tomato farms at Mooketsi, on the Tzaneen-Louis Trichardt line, women earned R30,80 a month.
- On the Saepeka tea estates near the Elim Hospital, men were paid R60 and women R40 a month, plus a performance-linked bonus of two 12,5 kg sacks of maize meal.
- On an avocado farm near Louis Trichardt, men were paid R2 a day and women R1,60.

Dr Harries notes the implications of the drought for subsistence lifestyle.

"By September 1983 some 89 000 head of cattle had died. Informal sources of food such as wild vegetables have not appeared. Due to the lack of grass, even the small locusts eaten by the children are scarce."

Education: homelands unhappy

(101) Star 18/4/84

Pretoria Correspondent

The five self-governing black states are to meet the South African Goverment on the disparity in amounts spent on education of the different racial groups in the country.

At a meeting in Pretoria, ministers of education from Gazunkulu, kaNgwane, kwaZulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa expressed their concern over the amounts spent on black education, the conduct of matric exams, poor matric results and the high rate of illiteracy in the black homelands.

The spokesman for the ministers, Mr S P Kwakwa of Lebowa, said they were unhappy with the central Government's budgeting for the various homelands. They were, however, pleased with the Cabinet's decision in its White Paper to introduce parity in education expenditure for all racial groups.

"Ordinarily, in developing countries, salaries of people concerned with education should form 80 percent of the budget, but in our case it is 90 percent, leaving less than 10 percent for development," said Mr Kwakwa.

DISPARITY IN FUNDS

There was also a disparity in the funds of homeland education departments and those of the Department of Education and Training (DET), which controls education in "white" South Africa. DET had a better budget, he said.

As a result of the shortage of funds there was a backlog in classroom accommodation. The homelands could not build more schools to cope with the ever-increasing demand for classrooms.

While the homelands did not begrudge DET its budget, the Ministers would like to see their states' budgets increased.

The secretaries of the homelands education departments have been told to explore ways of improving the manner in which the matric exams are conducted.

Carnegie paper sparks criticism

CAPE TIMES 18/4/84

10

Labour Reporter

TENSIONS between academics at the Carnegie Conference on Poverty surfaced last night when some participants sharply criticized a paper delivered earlier this week.

At issue was a paper delivered by noted UCT economist Mr Charles Simkins in which he found there had been a "widespread and substantial" improvement in the incomes of most homelands residents since 1960.

The paper, featured prominently on SATV and Radio SA, sparked heated discussions. As a result, a special plenary session was held last night

Dr Ari Sitas of Natal University said a series of economic macro-studies had "blunted our observations of poverty", implying that poverty was "not as bad as we think it to be".

These were obtained by scientific methods, but area studies presented a "different narrative".

Pleading for "more sensitivity" by scientists, he said· "What we say has policy implications. We should be very conscious of this and be prepared to live with what we say. We have a social responsibility to the poor."

Professor Pieter le Roux of the University of the Western Cape said he "fully agreed" that extreme care should be taken in interpreting economic statistics, which could easily give "misleading pictures".

On the other hand, there was always a reaction from people who were upset when scientific findings conflicted with their beliefs.

"Suppose it is true that the standard of living is increasing — a person should have every right to make that statement," he added.

Replying, Mr Simkins said no doubt had been cast on the levels of poverty existing among blacks.

However, the task was to "find ways of reducing poverty faster". If this were taken up, the tide of poverty could start to recede within a generation.

"This is a worthy task and we can in many ways be optimistic about it. Therefore the results in this paper should be welcomed rather than be a source of concern," he said.

● **Labourers' minimum wages 'poverty' rates, page 15**

Removals: appeal for private sector aid

(101) D. Dispatch 19/4/84

JOHANNESBURG — A call has been made for the private sector to become meaningfully involved in the national states in order to cushion the impact of the relocation of blacks to those areas

Addressing the South African German Chamber of Trade and Industry, the executive councillor for education in Kangwane, Mr Elijah Mango, pointed out that since 1976, the private sector had become involved in the improvement of the quality of life of urban blacks

"We are not aware of a single government of a national state which has welcomed the forced removal of its people from the common area of South Africa and their subsequent resettlement in the national state," Mr Mango said

"However, the central government continues to implement the policy of population relocation, usually forcibly, under the guise of words such as encouragement and persuasion"

Out of the 22 tribes in Kangwane he said, only two could be said to occupy their historical traditional area The rest of the tribes had been removed and resettled

Since 1975, about 100 000 people had been resettled in teh Mlondozo Mswati regions.

"As a result of these resettlements, enormous pressure had been brought to bear on our resources to provide the minimum but necessary infrastructure," he said.

One of the major problems facing the relocated families was that no consideration was usually given to the creation of employment opportunities prior to their relocation, with the result that the economically active males found no alternative but to become migrant workers

They spent the larger portion of their earnings where they worked and the money they sent their families was so negligible, it could never generate meaningful income within the national states

The drought relief fund allocation to Kangwane, although welcome, had enabled the Kangwane Government to employ breadwinners at a rate of a mere R2,50 per day

In addition, Mr Mango said, most of the relocations were effected without the adequate provision of water supplies, health services and educational amenities.

"Although it is said that families which are due for relocation are compensated for their property, such compensation barely meets the expenses which are attendant to moving and putting up a new house Hence, permanent shacks become characteristic of such resettlement areas."

It was inconceivable the South African Government would consider abandoning its policy of the forcible relocation of blacks and one had to accept that whatever constitutional reforms might still be in the pipeline, there would be still more replications, he said. — SAPA.

RDM 19/4/84 (101)

The price-tag on pass laws and homelands

THE cost of the two key pillars of the Government's policies for black people — the "homelands" and influx control — has now risen to more than R3 500-million a year.

South African taxpayers are now paying more than R1 700-million for the 10 homelands — R126,5-million for consolidation and R267,6-million for decentralisation.

They will also pay out a record R130,4-million in subsidies to bus companies for transporting black commuters — and the South African Transport Services (SATS) has estimated it will lose R750-million "rendering socio-economic passenger services".

These huge figures are contained in the recent Budget report presented to Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and in a SATS information paper released when the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, presented his budget earlier this year.

They show that taxpayers are now paying a heavier price for the policies aimed at providing separate political homelands for black people in South Africa and denying them the vote in the rest of the country.

Moreover, the Department of Co-operation and Development is to increase its spending on population control and "settlement" by more than 28% to a total amount of R138,2-million during the current financial year.

The department is to spend R3,1-million on regulation of labour, R3,9-million on "repatriation", R2,3-million on residential control and R128,4-million for "settlement".

During the 1983-84 financial year, it was budgeted to spend R107,2-million on these items.

The only item to have come down during the current financial year was the estimated expenditure for consolidation, which dropped from R160,8-million to R126,5-million.

For the rest, the cost of the homelands and influx control has gone up.

This direct spending on apartheid takes up about 14% of the R25 300-million Budget.

While much of it is taken up with either keeping black people out of the cities, or bringing them into the cities to work, or trying to encourage industries to move to decentralised areas, or the running of the homeland governments (each with their cabinets, parliaments and civil service), some of this money is going to essential services.

For example, when Mr Horwood said R4 200-million would be spent on education during the current financial year, this did not not include the education budgets in the various homelands.

With increasing reports of poverty in the rural areas, it is clear that this type of spending will have to increase in order for basic education and social welfare services to be maintained.

Moreover, with the expectation that the decentralisation programmes will become more expensive as the economy improves — when the demand for labour in the cities increases — it seems clear that these amounts will continue to accelerate in the future.

The South African Government is still committed to the homelands policy as the only alternative to one-man-one-vote. This year's Budget shows that taxpayers of all races are paying a heavy price for that policy.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Commission for Co-operation and Development	R98 000
Commissioners General	R235 000
Consolidation	R126 500 000
"Development towards self-determination"	R288 223 000
Assistance to governments of self-governing states	R1 013 030 000
Foreign Affairs vote for "Foreign Aid and Development" (Includes aid to independent homelands)	R637 790 000
Regulation of labour	R3 086 000
Repatriation	R3 964 000
Residential Control	R2 309 000
Population registration and identification of persons	R8 233 000
Transport subsidies for public passenger transport	R130 424 000
SATS losses on passenger services	R750 000 000
Decentralisation incentives	R267 600 000
TOTAL	R3 534 500 000

BARRY STREEK in Cape Town

RDM 24/4/84 (101)

Molteno English project a literacy breakthrough

By THELMA TUCH

BREAKTHROUGH to Literacy — a programme developed by the Molteno Project to teach reading and writing skills — has been officially approved by the Department of Education and Training for its use in black primary schools.

The Molteno Project, which is considered the most comprehensive literacy programme in the country, was devised at the Institute for the Study of English in Africa (ISEA) at Rhodes University.

The project's development of its "breakthrough to literacy" programme involved several years of intensive experimenting and revision and the programme has been used on a trial basis in 140 Soweto primary schools.

It has already been officially approved in Bophuthatswana and Transkei, where it has been used in a number of schools since 1979.

Now that it has been approved by the South African Government, 10 000 black schools in South Africa can benefit from its novel teaching methods.

Schools interested in implementing the programmes must liaise with the Molteno Project staff to obtain the necessary teacher training. They also have to purchase their own materials.

The programme's method is child-centred and small group orientated and effectively counters a number of the negative aspects of traditional teaching — teacher dominance, regimented learning, mass chanting and reading for memorisation rather than meaning.

While its programmes focus intitially on teaching reading and writing skills in the mother tongue, these skills are used as a foundation on which to later establish the same skills in English.

The Molteno Project — founded in 1975 by grants from the Molteno Brothers' Trust of Elgin — has centres in Johannesburg and at Rhodes. It has been developed under the leadership of Professor Len Lanham with the guidance of Professor Guy Butler and Dr Ken Hartshorne.

Describing the philosophy behind the "breakthrough" programme, Prof Lanham said: "We are concerned with laying the foundations of English as a second language at the primary school level when we can make a maximum impact."

The follow-up to the "breakthrough" programme is "bridge to english" which introduces children to reading and writing in English.

This year "breakthrough" was officially approved by the Lebowa Government and was introduced to 90 Lebowa principals and teachers at a four-day training course at the Kwena Moloto College in Seshego.

	31 December 1982	31 December 1983
	R	R
Central Government	1 746 million	1 943 million
Reserve Bank	588 million	1 459 million
Other monetary banking institutions	1 596 million	1 984 million
Public corporations and local authorities	206 million	*
Private sector	8 231 million	*
TOTAL	R12 367 million	*

* Figures not yet available.

Oilseeds Control Board

742. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether the Oilseeds Control Board sustained any losses in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) what is the nature of these losses and (b) how will they be recouped;

(2) whether this control board dumped any products in the sea in 1983; if so, (a) why and (b)(i) what products and (ii) what quantities of each such product were dumped;

(3) whether this control board exported any products in the 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) what products and (b) what quantities of each such product were exported?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) The Board's financial year ends on 31 May 1984 and the auditing of the financial records of the Board will only be finalized by the end of November 1984. At this stage it would appear that a loss could develop as a result of the importation of sunflower seed for the replenishment of local vegetable oil requirements.

(a) Not determinable since several matters have still to be finalized.

(b) The Oil Seeds Control Board has not yet decided on that issue.

(2) No.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(3) Yes

(a) Edible groundnuts

(b) 3 514 ton.

Public Service: new salary structure

746. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs.

(1) (a) Which post levels of the Public Service will qualify for the new salary structure announced recently and (b) what (i) are the salaries paid at each post level at present and (ii) percentage increase has been granted in each case;

(2) whether any representative bodies were consulted prior to the announcement of the new salary structure; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified bodies and (b) when in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The following post levels in the top structure are relevant:
Deputy Director and equivalent gradings
Director and equivalent gradings
Chief Director and equivalent gradings
Deputy Director General and equivalent gradings
Director General and equivalent gradings

(b) (i) The annual salaries on each post level are as follows
Deputy Director and equivalent: R31 290—33 930
Director and equivalent: R39 630 (fixed)
Chief Director and equivalent: R44 850 (fixed)
Deputy Director General and equivalent: R50 490 (fixed)
Director General R59 130 (fixed)

(ii) The percentage increase which was awarded in each case is as follows.

	Gross	Nett*
Deputy Director and equivalent	20%	14%
Director and equivalent	30%	21%
Chief Director and equivalent	33%	22%
Deputy Director General and equivalent	32%	22%
Director General and equivalent	31%	26%

(* After deductions have been made for income tax and pensions)

(2) (a) The Public Servants' Association of South Africa, currently the only recognised staff association for public servants, was informed of the investigation.

(b) Second semester of 1983

Note: The services of an independent management consultant was engaged in the designing of the relevant salary dispensations.

National states: population

759. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

What was the total population of each specified national state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Gazankulu: 514 280
Kangwane: 161 160
Kwandebele: 156 380
Kwazulu: 3 422 140
Lebowa: 1 746 500
Qwaqwa: 157 620

Population Census 6 May 1980 Figures relate to persons enumerated in the various states

Voters

805. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether quotas in respect of the number of voters per constituency in each province have been determined by the commission appointed for the delimitation of constituencies for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, if not, when is it anticipated that these quotas will be determined; if so, how many voters per constituency will there be in respect of each House in each province?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes

House of Representatives:
Cape Province — 14 219
Natal — 8 605
Orange Free State — 3 472
Transvaal — 10 715

House of Delegates:
Cape Province — 4 103
Natal — 9 019
Transvaal — 7 010

The dumping grounds for redundant labour

Star 25/4/84

MY VIEW

Allister Sparks

Funny the way white South Africans have always tried to persuade themselves that apartheid can't be so bad because, after all, our blacks are better off than blacks elsewhere on the African continent.

As though poverty in the midst of affluence becomes excusable if it can be shown that there is greater poverty somewhere else

The case against apartheid has never been that black South Africans are materially worse off than black Tanzanians, but that they are grossly discriminated against when compared with white South Africans; and that they are denied the elementary political rights which might enable them to redress that unfairness by constitutional means.

Even so, it might come as a shock to white South Africans to take note of some of the findings of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in Southern Africa Because these show that many of our blacks are *not* better off than blacks elsewhere in Africa.

There are an estimated 1 400 000 people in the tribal "homelands" who are destitute. They have zero income. And they are living in territories that have become grossly overcrowded, whose populations have more than doubled in 20 years, so that the basis of traditional subsistence agriculture has collapsed.

They don't come poorer than that anywhere, not even in Tanzania or the rural outback of Ethiopia, because that is the absolute bedrock of poverty.

And for those whites who imagine that things are improving in South Africa, that apartheid is being reformed, it might come as a further shock to learn that the number of these destitute people is increasing rapidly

Twenty years ago there were 250 000 people with no income at all in the homelands. Now there are nearly six times that number. And the reason is that the central feature of apartheid, the enforced removal of black people to the homelands, is being applied more vigorously than ever.

The pattern of what is happening in our society emerges clearly from the 300 study papers presented at the Carnegie Conference.

Real wages for blacks have increased substantially over the past five or six years. Mine wages have tripled. That has meant an increase in living standards for some blacks, particularly in the cities but also for those homelanders who manage to get jobs as migrant workers and remit some of their earnings to their families.

But while things are getting better for this section of the black population, which is mainly urban, they are getting worse for many others, who are mainly in the homelands.

The size of the black population is growing much faster than the economy. More new workers are coming on to the labour market every year than there are new jobs to absorb them.

Apartheid is largely to blame for this. For years it has restricted natural growth in the main industrial centres and tried to push it artificially into regions in or near the homelands It has also prevented blacks from developing their own job-creating potential.

As the number of unemployed swells, the Government is herding them into the homelands, restricting those allowed into the cities to the minimum required to run the economy.

It is quite literally trying to export its unemployment problem. The homelands are earmarked for nominal independence, which means the unemployed will be turned into foreigners for whom the South African Government will then no longer be responsible.

Thus the homelands, which are supposed to be where blacks can fulfil themselves and exercise their political rights, are in reality becoming dumping grounds for redundant labour. The situation is being made worse by the fact that as South African industry becomes more sophisticated and capital intensive, it requires a more skilled and stable labour force and fewer of the cheap, unskilled migrants.

That means better jobs with better pay, the granting of trade union rights and more stable living conditions in the townships — all the reforms that are making people believe apartheid is being abandoned. But it also means more unemployment, overcrowding and poverty in the homelands.

The same is happening on the farms, as mechanisation takes over from the simpler, labour-intensive farming methods of the past. A few skilled farm workers are earning more, while the unskilled become redundant and are dumped in the homelands.

The Carnegie researchers have found that 81 percent of the homelanders exist below a minimum living level of R191 a month for a family of six.

That is nearly 9 million people — or more than the total population of Zimbabwe.

As that man who is so serious about money would say: Makes you think, doesn't it?

● *Allister Sparks, a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, writes this regular column and reports for several overseas newspapers*

Independent states "don't wish to return"

Star (101) 26/4/84

By Fiona McLeod

The lack of recognition of homelands' independence was not a significant threat to their existence, Mr Justice Hiemstra told the SA Law Conference today. In another address, Professor Marinus Wiechers argued that the new constitutional system will require a more efficient public administration.

The independent black states do not wish to return to the jurisdiction of South Africa, says the recently retired Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra.

Addressing the South African Law Conference in Port Elizabeth today, Mr Justice Hiemstra said there was wide support for independence in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Although international non-recognition of these newly formed states was formidable and was unlikely to change in the foreseeable future, it held no significant threat to their existence.

Foreign trade relations were expanding and though access to the World Bank was denied the independent states, Bophuthatswana had been able to raise substantial loans from European banks.

The states engaged in large business transactions with commercial concerns in countries which refused to recognise them, and these transactions were governed by international law.

Non-recognition was wielded as a political weapon against South Africa's internal policies, but some countries had found it impractical to deny that the independent states do in fact exist.

Mr Justice Hiemstra cited an instance when Botswana, which refused to negotiate with "non-existent" Bophuthatswana about the damming of a common river, was forced to reverse its attitude.

After the dam was built Botswana directed urgent representations to Pretoria.

The South African officials refused to interfere with the sovereign country's concerns and Botswana was forced to negotiate with Bophuthatswana.

The former judge said the Frontline states rigidly rejected the constellation of Southern African states proposed by the South African Government, but "they cannot afford the ideological struggle they are engaged in against the one country best able to help them".

The main criticism overseas of the independent states was that their nationals were deprived of their South African citizenship. They were allowed no choice and were hardly even notified of the loss.

This led to the unfortunate situation where nine Ciskeian citizens were forced to withdraw a civil claim for wrongful dismissal against their South African employer last year.

As they were no longer South African citizens they were ordered to put up R4 500 as security for the costs of the case and in effect deprived of right of action.

"Whether this calls for legislative intervention is a matter deeply bound up with the whole concept of independence," Mr Justice Hiemstra said.

Wiechers: urgent need for open public administration

By Fiona Macleod

There is an urgent need for an open, accessible and efficient public administration, Professor Marinus Wiechers told the South African Law Conference in Port Elizabeth today.

With the introduction of the new constitutional system, greater control would be required over the plethora of subordinate laws and administrative rules which govern the administration of South African life, he said.

In his talk entitled "Law by regulation — reason for concern", Professor Wiechers said administrative regulations and quasi-laws which had evolved over the years, had a profound impact on daily life. This applied particularly to the network of racial and ethnic measures which had evolved under the government's policy of separate development.

The determination of a man's ethnicity and status in terms of the Population Registration Act — and virtually all control over social and public intercourse between different races — were exercised by the State President by means of subordinate legislative measures.

The vast powers granted to the executive and the State's administration in making subordinate legislation even threatened the legislative sovereignty of Parliament.

Memoranda circulated among executive departments often became part of the law. Though these memoranda were usually inaccessible, they had a direct effect on the rights of the public.

Administrative law-making would increase rapidly with the introduction of the three-chamber Parliament. Much of the legislative business of the government would be diverted to standing committees.

The haphazard controls presently applied to subordinate legislation would have to be greatly improved to ensure an efficient public administration.

Professor Wiechers suggested the adoption of a general Administrative Procedure Act, which would set down basic requirements with which administrative laws must comply.

of the Black township of Messina are also to be resettled The other towns in the area of this Administration Board are being served by Black townships in Lebowa and Gazankulu

(b) Western Transvaal: Although no housing units were built during 1983 it may be mentioned that self-build schemes have been prepared for development in seven urban Black townships within the Board's area Details are still being negotiated by the Department of Community Development and the Administration Board.

(c) Central Transvaal: With the exception of a limited number of sites which became available after replanning, no further expansion of Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi will take place as additional housing is mainly provided in Soshanguve

(d) Drakensberg: The urban Black township Sobantu is small and cannot be expanded further as it is surrounded by other developed areas and land users. Imbali/Edendale in the South African Development Trust area is however being developed where additional houses will be erected.

(e) Port Natal. No sites for new houses are available in Lamontville and Chesterville. Black people who are employed in Durban are mainly from townships in the adjacent kwaZulu

(f) Western Cape: Khayelitsha is being developed and it is intended to build a considerable number of housing units there during 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 1035 27/4/84

National States Citizenship Act

477 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states had become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship;

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 3 032—29 February 1984.

(2) (a) Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei

(b)

Transkei	1 514
Bophuthatswana	250
Venda	35
Ciskei	1 233

(3) (a) Qwaqwa, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu.

(b)

Qwaqwa	1 285
KwaZulu	1 695
Lebowa	22
Gazankulu	30

Hansard

Langa Commissioners' Courts

Q. Col. 1036 27/4/84

529. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the Langa Commissioners' Courts in 1983

were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 381.

(b) 7 509.

Langa Commissioners' Courts

531. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to gaol by dependent children in 1983; if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 70.

(b) Under one year of age 28, between one and two years of age 31, over two years of age 11.

Q Col. 1038

National states: investments

Hansard 27/4/84

677. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State, (b) overseas and local White industrialists and (c) overseas companies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1982-83 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
KwaZulu	R23 748 114	R12 022 300	R1 000 000
Qwaqwa	6 159 472	1 533 600	—
Lebowa	2 774 063	796 900	250 000
Gazankulu	2 175 774	719 000	—
KaNgwane	1 129 536	—	—
TOTAL	R35 986 959	R15 071 800	R1 250 000

Hansard Q. Col. 1037 27/4/84

Mayfair

752. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) (a) How many White (i) families and (ii) persons are at present resident in the Indian group area in Mayfair and (b) how many houses have been made available to these Whites by his Department;

(2) whether he intends to provide alternative accommodation to the Whites concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 86

(ii) 361

(b) 10 houses have been made available to date.

(2) Yes.

(a) In Lindberg Park, Crown Gardens, Triomf, Paarlshoop and Albertsville;

Plan to link city black with his homeland

29/4/84

101

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CERTAIN Government quarters are strongly punting the creation of "extra-territorial" services bodies to bolster links between urban blacks and homeland administrations.

The chief aim is to re-establish cultural, social and political links between urban residents and the homelands — links which Government spokesmen frankly admit are in the process of fading.

The scheme was raised in Parliament this week by Mr Rex le Roux, chairman of the Commission on Co-operation and Development, and has apparently been discussed for some time within the department.

Opposition

The basic idea is that the homeland Government should channel money to the black local authorities in South Africa who would then act as agents in providing pensions and other welfare services to citizens of that particular homeland.

Although in line with existing Government philosophy that there should be closer ties between urban blacks and homelands, the idea could still run into some opposition within the Government.

In some influential Government circles the idea of "city-state" status for major black urban areas — perhaps with links to a confederal structure — is being strongly mooted.

Such a city state would expect to have its own welfare services.

INTRODUCTION

(b)	Blacks	7	—
(bb) From 1984.01.01 to 1984.04.27			
	Coloureds	1	—
	Blacks	22	6
(b)	Blacks	7	—

Hansard Q. Col. 1095 2/5/84

Sales tax

840. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount in general sales tax was derived from (a) individuals, (b) companies, (c) the (i) building and construction, (ii) retail, (iii) wholesale, (iv) manufacturing and (v) services sectors and (d) any other specified sources in the (i) 1982-83 and (ii) 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Reply:

Statistics which distinguish between payments of sales tax by individuals and companies are not maintained. For statistical purposes collections of sales tax are analysed under nine main groups. The analysis for the relevant financial years was as follows:—

Main Group	Financial Year 1982-83	Financial Year 1983-84 (Only collections during the period 1 April to 31 December 1983 have as yet been analysed)
	R	R
(1) Agriculture and Fisheries	12 241 843	9 761 184
(2) Mining and Quarrying	14 940 933	14 307 415
(3) Manufacturing	545 122 645	458 200 980
(4) Wholesale sales and services	569 110 284[1]	470 091 575[2]
(5) Retail sales and services	1 723 914 735[3]	1 564 183 495[4]
(6) Personal services (See note (5) below)	18 184 077	17 258 070
(7) Catering and Accommodation services	126 301 824	106 915 519
(8) Business services	172 240 799	197 593 673
(9) Unclassified (See note (6) below)	1 296 207	1 396 143
Total	3 183 453 347	2 839 708 054

Notes:

(1) Includes an amount of R116 065 589 in respect of construction and building materials.

(2) Includes an amount of R63 506 379 in respect of construction and building materials.

(3) Includes an amount of R70 976 079 in respect of building materials.

(4) Includes an amount of R70 850 744 in respect of building materials.

(5) Personal services comprise dry cleaners, beauty salons, etc, as well as medical practitioners, dentists, paramedical services, private hospitals and clinics in respect of the sale of goods.

(6) Business services cover renting and financial leases in respect of movable goods.

Hansard Q. Col. 1097 2/5/84

Corporal punishment

841. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many males (a) under the age of 18 years, (b) between the ages of 18 and 21 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1983;

(2) how many strokes were inflicted in respect of each category of persons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The following information is however supplied for the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983:

(i) During the period mentioned 40 004 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment, without a combination of other sentences of whom—

(a) 1 824 were Whites;

(b) 13 300 were Coloureds;

(c) 588 were Asians; and

(d) 24 292 were Blacks.

(ii) In addition 654 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled with imprisonment which was not suspended, of whom—

(a) 9 were Whites;

(b) 178 were Coloureds;

(c) 8 were Asians; and

(d) 459 were Blacks.

(iii) Furthermore 795 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment which was suspended, of whom—

(a) 50 were Whites;

(b) 189 were Coloureds; and

(c) 556 were Blacks.

(2) The required information is unfortunately not readily available.

Hansard Q. Col. 1098 2/5/84

Adoption

845. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many White children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

2 618.

Hansard Q. Col. 1098 2/5/1984

Lebowa Development Corporation

850. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) (a) What amount was written off as bad debt by the Lebowa Development Corporation in each of the latest specified four financial years for which figures are available, (b) how many industrialists were recruited abroad by this corporation in each of these years and (c) how many industrial undertakings were established in Lebowa by means of foreign capital in each such financial year;

(2) whether the Lebowa Development Corporation made any financial grants in the above-mentioned financial years; if so, (a) to whom, (b) when and (c) what was the amount of each grant?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)

Year	*Bad debt written off*	*Total debt owing*	*Bad debt as % of total debt*
1980/81	R 66 802	R10 475 000	0,64%
1981/82	R 28 439	R18 525 641	0,15%
1982/83	R299 842	R24 309 551	1,23%
1983/84	R466 139	R38 238 014	1,22%

(1) (b) The following number of industrialists were recruited in co-operation with the Economic Development Corporation. Not all of the industrialists were established in Lebowa as some did not comply with the requirements:

1980/81—Nil
1981/82—Nil
1982/83—6
1983/84—2

(1) (c) The following number of industrialists were established with the aid of overseas capital:

1980/81—Nil
1981/82—Nil
1982/83—Nil
1983/84—2 (R290 000)

Two overseas industrialists are at present establishing industries and will invest, according to estimates, approximately R780 000 in foreign capital.

Foreign industrialists who were established in Lebowa before 1980/81 in the past four financial years invested a further R7 million in foreign capital in Lebowa.

(2) *1980/81*

27/08/80	Tsutsumetse School	R50
18/09/80	Setotolwane Training Centre	R867
26/09/80	University of the North	R10 000
11/02/81	Mayor's Disaster Fund	R5 000

1981/82

01/09/81	Helen Franz School	R100
01/09/81	Lebowa Mental Health Society	R500
24/08/81	Seshego Coral Choir	R100
09/06/81	University of the North	R10 000
29/10/81	Setotolwane Training Centre	R1 000
21/05/81	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R250

1982/83

22/07/82	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R545
01/10/82	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R2 500
16/02/83	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R2 500
12/01/83	University of the North	R10 000

1983/84

24/06/83	S S Selemela (Funeral)	R100
24/06/83	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R2 500
17/06/83	Commerce Students Council	R100
01/07/83	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R2 500
19/07/83	Mrs Ratale (Funeral)	R100
02/09/83	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R2 500
01/12/83	University of the North	R10 000
09/02/84	Lebowa Chamber of Commerce	R2 500

Over and above the above donations the following sums were paid to the Lebowa Government. These sums denote 50% of the nett profit of the Lebowa Development Corporation's Beer Section. These donations are in lieu of income tax that the Beer Section would have had to pay had it been a company or other taxable body. These payments are earmarked specifically to be spent on infrastructure in towns *pro rata* to their contributions to the profit.

1980/81—R185 962
1981/82—R140 058
1982/83—R171 041
1983/84—R219 211

Hansard
Kwashiorkor/marasmus
Q. Col. 1101 2/5/84

851. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many patients suffering from (a) kwashiorkor and (b) marasmus were admitted to hospitals in South Africa in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Unknown;

(b) Unknown;
these diseases are dealt with at provincial and other hospitals, not under the jurisdiction of this Department.

Hansard Q. Col. 1101
Lung cancer
2/5/84

852. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many persons in each race group died of lung cancer during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Whites—368
Coloureds—290
Asians—2
Blacks—123

Hansard
THURSDAY, 3 MAY 1984

Q. Col. 1102

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Adult education: centres

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

Whether any centres for adult education (a) administered and (b) subsidized by his Department were closed in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively; if so, (i) which centres, (ii) on what date in each case and (iii) how many students (aa) attended each such centre in each of these years and (bb) were attending it when it was closed?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No centres administered and subsidized were closed by the Department. Classes were discontinued at certain centres where

R9,5 m for Ciskei and Transkei

(101) DD. 8/5/84

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa will pay out over R900 million to Transkei and Ciskei during the current financial year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, revealed yesterday.

A further R483-million was paid to the other independent black states — Bophuthatswana and Venda — during the 1983-84 financial year, the minister said in reply to a question from Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, Nominated).

This makes a total of R1 323 million — about R1 323 million of which was paid out in terms of agreements between South Africa and the TBVC countries and a further R61 million by additional loans and grants.

The R596 784 000 Transkei is to receive during the current financial year is divided into four categories:

- R212 million for budgetary assistance under the foreign aid and development programme.
- R568 000 for technical assistance which may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects and bursaries.
- R10 691 000 for financing that will be made available in terms of repayable loans in terms of the economic co-operation promotion loan fund.
- R373 525 000 on transfer payments, which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government. This amount is made up of income tax (R85 314 000), payment of Transkei's share of the customs union revenue pool (R280 126 000) and rand monetary area transfers (R8 085 000).

The R304 904 000 Ciskei will be paid during the current financial year will fall into five categories:

- R24 000 000 for budgetary assistance under the foreign aid and development co-operation programme.
- R120 million in statutory payments.
- R288 000 for technical assistance programmes in the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects and bursaries.
- R8 500 000 for financing in terms of repayable loans.
- R152 116 000 in transfer payments made up of income tax (R14 589 000), payments for Ciskei's share in the customs revenue pool (R135 431 000) and rand monetary area transfers (R2 096 000).

Bophuthatswana received R307 945 000 from South Africa. PC.

POLITICS RDM 8/5/84

(101)

R900m for Ciskei, Transkei

THE ASSEMBLY. — More than R900-million would be paid by South Africa to Transkei and Ciskei during the current financial year, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in written replies to questions from Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, nominated).

Mr Botha said South Africa would pay out R596 700 000 to Transkei and R304 900 000 to Ciskei. Answering two other written questions from Prof Olivier, Mr Botha said in the past financial year South Africa had paid R307 900 000 to Bophuthatswana and R114 200 000 to Venda. — Sapa.

Lodgers' fees	3 500
Transfer fees	40
Services charges	287 785
Entry permits	48
Pounds fees	10
Sanitation fees	3 259
Replacement of rental cards	16
Removal of wrecked motor vehicles ...	55
Water sales	494
Interest on sale of houses	393
Insurance: Home ownership scheme	55
Rural scheme fees ..	14
Service charges (School levy)	4 324
Cemetery fees	805
Libary fees	10
Rental of halls	784
Advertising fees	290
Sundry revenue	67
	R350 042

(c) (i) The total expenditure for the period 1 june 1983 to 30 November 1983 amounted to R106 883.

(ii) The proposed development schemes for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 will amount to R3 092 487.

(2) Provisions has been made on the capital programme for the financial year 1983/84 for the following amounts to be expended on the construction and services as mentioned in the question:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) R700 000.

(b) R364 750.

(c) R132 242.

With regard to (2) (a) (i) it should be noted that the Department of Education and Training is responsible for this matter.

9/5/84

Trust farm Devondale 11039

Hansard Q. Col. 1184

749. Mr R A F Swart asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children have been resettled on the Trust farm Devondale 11039 and (b) how many formal employment opportunities are there for these persons in the Qudeni district at present;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to create further employment opportunities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many employment opportunities will be created?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 488.

(ii) 820.

(b) Since December 1983 no formal employment opportunity was available. Before that time the people were employed on the Phormium Tenax lands in the area. This Project closed down at the end of November 1983.

(2) Yes.

(a) The farms in the Qudeni/Devondale area are in the process of being handed over to KwaZulu. Forests will be established on these farms, which will created employment opportunities.

(b) At this stage the number cannot be determined.

Hansard

Sibongile/Thembalihle

Q. Col. 1184 9/5/84

754. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any vacant residential sites in the (a) Sibongile and (b) Thembalihle Black townships in Natal were released for the construction of

houses in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether his Department still intends to resettle the residents of these townships; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (a) how many persons are involved;

(3) whether persons who have built houses in these townships will be compensated for these houses; if not, why not; if so, on what basis will this compensation be determined?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes. 181.

(b) Yes. 234.

(2) The matter remains to be considered. (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(3) Should it be decided to settle these people they will be compensated according to the value of the improvements they have effected. Compensation will be based on the market value of the improvements.

(101) Hansard

National states: institutions/handcraft centres

Q. Col. 1185 9/5/84

756. Dr M A BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handcraft centres there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Qwaqwa, (cc) Lebowa, (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) KaNgwane at present?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) (aa) 2.

(bb) 1.

(cc) 2.

(dd) 2.

(ee) Nil.

(ii) (aa) 1.

(bb) 1.

(cc) 1.

(dd) 1.

(ee) Nil.

(iii) (aa) 2.

(bb) 1.

(cc) 3.

(dd) 1.

(ee) Nil.

(a) (aa) 1.

(bb) 1.

(cc) Nil.

(dd) 2.

(ee) Nil.

The administration of institutions in national states was transferred to the national states some time ago in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971

Some of the institutions in national states are administered as educational institutions e.g. for physically handicapped or blind persons, but a welfare service is simultaneously offered under the same roof but in different sections e g handicraft. In other cases there exists only one welfare institution (building) as such but two or more welfare activities are offered These do not necessarily appear as separate institutions in the replies to the question.

Hansard Q. Col. 1186

Reference books/influx control

9/5/84

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

How many Black (a) males and (b) fe-

(1) Administration Board: Highveld

(a)	Lebowa	39 254
(b)	Gazankulu	4 740
(c)	Qwaqwa	6 868
(d)	KaNgwane	6 184
(e)	KwaZulu	6 789
(f)	KwaNdebele	17 476
(g)	Venda	843
(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 009
(i)	Ciskei	335
(j)	Transkei	6 326

(2)	(a) Commuters	8 357
	(b) Migrants	82 467

(1) Administration Board: Northern Cape

(a)	Lebowa	40
(b)	Gazankulu	31
(c)	Qwaqwa	54
(d)	KaNgwane	12
(e)	KwaZulu	285
(f)	KwaNdebele	7
(g)	Venda	5
(h)	Bophuthatswana	36 850
(i)	Ciskei	732
(j)	Transkei	1 981

(2)	(a) Commuters	10 176
	(b) Migrants	29 822

The numbers given under (1) represent workers requisitioned while the numbers given under (2) represent workers that accepted employment.

Hansard

Influx control/identity documents

Q Col. 1175 9/5/84

526 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1983 in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;

(2) (a) (i) how many persons paid fines and (ii) what was the total amount paid in such fines and (b) (i) how many persons served sentences, and (ii) what was the total number of days served by such persons, in each of the above-mentioned areas in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		(i)	(ii)
(1)	(a)	R224 810.	R185 525
	(b)	225 660 days.	163 985 days.
(2)	(a)	(i) 7 144.	
		(ii) R313 787.	
	(b)	(i) and (ii) Unknown. These matters are administered by the Department of Justice.	

Hansard

Family housing units

Q. Col. 1176 9/5/84

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1983 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any national states; if so, how many units are required in respect of each national state;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the national states at present by (a) the national state authority, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each national state and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

			(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(1)	(a)	Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	540
		Qwaqwa	,,	140	1 650
		KwaZulu	,,	Unknown	2 520
		KaNgwane	,,	,,	580
		KwaNdebele	,,	,,	201
		Gazankulu	,,	,,	Nil
		Other South African Development Trust Land	,,	87	170

			(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	(b)	Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	R2 418 464
		Qwaqwa	,,	R840 000	R6 400 000
		KwaZulu	,,	Unknown	R5 370 267
		KaNgwane	,,	,,	R1 260 000
		KwaNdebele	,,	,,	R1 600 000
		Gazankulu	,,	,,	Nil
		Other South African Development Trust Land	,,	,,	R1 800 000

(2) It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. It is estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows:

Lebowa	18 000
Qwaqwa	24 000
KwaZulu	75 000
KaNgwane	5 600
KwaNdebele	3 500
Gazankulu	1 500
Other South African Development Trust Land	14 800

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) Yes.

The number of houses which are being built by the national states are not known.

The number of houses which are being built by private owners are not known.

The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the national states and does not build family housing units except in exceptional cases. Approximately 200 housing units are being built at the moment.

The progress with self-build schemes depends on the availability of funds and consequently dates on which schemes will be completed cannot be determined.

Hansard

Family housing units

Q. Col. 1178 9/5/84

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Highveld area in 1983 by (i) the Highveld Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organization and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Highveld area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

Control of financial aid to black homelands urged

ARGUS 11/5/84 (101)

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government has been urged to control the spending of South African taxpayers' money given to independent black homelands in the form of financial aid.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) said it was alarming how much money was wasted by the rulers of independent homelands such as Ciskei.

Speaking in the Assembly debate on the Foreign Affairs budget vote, he said a large percentage of this money came out of the pockets of South African taxpayers.

It could therefore not be argued that Pretoria could not interfere in the activities of independent countries.

Mr van Rensburg said Ciskei was generally known to be impoverished. Yet Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe had bought a modern jet aircraft for about R2-million and had subsequently sold it at a large loss.

AIRPORT PLANNED

In addition, Ciskei was planning to build a R25-million international airport.

Mr van Rensburg asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, whether he or the Government had formulated a comprehensive policy for financial and other aid to African countries.

Replying, Mr Botha said every effort was being made to investigate and evaluate projects funded by South Africa in independent states.

However, these countries were independent and had other sources of income. South Africa could not interfere with the way this money was being spent.

WORRIED

Turning to the building of a R25-million airport in Ciskei, he said he was "personally worried" about it because there was an airport nearby at East London.

"It is a difficult situation. I think it is a wrong priority, especially when there is a shortage of money."

Mr Botha said the Government was planning talks with Ciskei on this matter.

Boom in number of black pupils

(101) Star 10/5/84

By Jean Hey, Education Reporter

The homelands are facing a far greater pupil boom than black schools in South Africa, says the annual report of the Department of Education and Training (DET).

The report says there were 2 170 700 black pupils in the six homelands during 1983 — about 30 percent more than in South Africa.

During 1983, 74 more primary schools were built in South Africa than in the homelands.

PUPIL RATIO

By the end of last year, the homelands had little more than half the number of schools which South Africa has for blacks.

Adding to this bleak picture is the teacher/pupil ratio.

Primary school pupils — about 80 percent of the total — suffer most. All black primary schools still have a pupil/teacher ratio above 40:1, but homeland teachers have to cope with classes averaging six more pupils than those in South Africa.

The ratio has a long way to go before it reaches the ideal 1:30 recommended in the De Lange Report.

11/5/84 FM

(101)

CUSTOMS UNION

The homeland factor

SA's proposals for a revamped Customs Union (CU) agreement with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (the BLS states) could be on the table soon. They are expected to entail some form of BLS recognition of SA's "independent" homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC).

Pretoria's long-awaited ideas on this sensitive issue will be made clear at meetings with the BLS countries some time this month, a government source tells the *FM*.

He says that the financial burden of maintaining the CU had become "quite heavy" in recent years. "It won't be a financial proposition in the near future if SA pays out more than it receives through the CU revenue pool." Pretoria also finds having two separate CUs "bothersome." (SA has a separate agreement with the homelands).

"We would like the reality of the TBVC acknowledged. From a practical and technical point of view they have to be reckoned with," the source adds.

Industries and Commerce Director-General, Tjaard du Plessis, tells the *FM* that the CU agreement is being looked into "in its totality," since a change in one aspect "affects all the other parts."

Du Plessis says SA's new proposals are still being drafted — implying they will not be available for some time — and that the customs agreement with the TBVC will "naturally also be discussed." It is "possible," he says, that the SA Development Bank will be discussed in relation to the development of the BLS economies — but he declined to elaborate.

It has been clear for some time (*Currents*, December 10, 1982) that "closer economic co-operation" with the BLS is a key feature of Pretoria's plans for a new customs agreement — one that "satisfies the requirements of the Eighties," as Finance Minister, Owen Horwood, recently said.

Horwood said in parliament last month that government "has been busy for some time with an in-depth investigation into all aspects of the CU agreement." SA's probe went beyond mere financial arrangements and involved trade, agriculture and transport matters as well, he said, observing that with independence the TBVC states had obtained "*de facto* membership" of the CU.

Although *de jure* recognition of the TBVC by the BLS seems far off, SA's new CU proposals seem designed to lay the basis for this, with the ultimate goal being Prime Minister P W Botha's proposed constellation of southern African states.

Botha outlined SA's intentions at his summit with TBVC heads in 1982 when he explained: "We see the Customs Union not in isolation as a revenue-sharing arrangement but as part of a comprehensive regional strategy."

The implications could be significant. For example, the African "counter-constellation" — the nine-member Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) — could take another damaging blow if SA succeeds in formalising its position as the regional economic giant.

None of the BLS states can afford to risk the revenues they earn from the CU. All they want is an improved revenue dispensing system through the 73-year-old CU agreement and they are opposed to being drawn even more tightly into SA's economic web. Whether they will be able to resist is another matter altogether.

(99)

GROUP NO 49
Decentralisation

Bell (243)
McCarthy (244)
Todes (245)
Ardington (246)
Harries (249)

GROUP NO 50
Education

Nasson (94)
Pillay (95)
Nasson (97)
* Smith (98)
* Vermaak and Verwey (100)
I Moll (101)

GROUP NO 51
Education 2

16/5/84

Hansard Q. 61. 1263

Northern Transvaal: housing

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

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling undet the Northern Transvaal Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Messina	Nil	Nil	667
Louis Trichardt	Nil	Nil	393
Duiwelskloof	Nil	Nil	18
Naboomspruit	Nil	Nil	45
Nylstroom	Nil	Nil	451

As at 29 February 1984.

(2) Nil.

East Rand: housing

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

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the East Rand Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Kathlehong	426	11 422	6 268
Tembisa	375	9 135	9 314
KwaThema	238	3 528	6 545
Daveyton	456	1 086	10 063
Tokoza	22	1 046	3 439
Duduza	4	289	3 450
Vosloorus	267	702	3 459
Ratanda	26	773	704
Tsakane	2	379	5 951
Wattville	Nil	464	1 968
Botleng	Nil	46	766
Rifilwe	Nil	20	250
Zithobeni	Nil	0	317
Ekangala	198	0	198

As at 31 December 1983.

(2) Nil.

Hansard Q. 61. 1264

Black local authorities

16/5/84

807. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where and (ii) when were they established in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Twenty-nine as at 31 March 1984.

(b)(i)	(ii)
Alexandra Town Council, Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Atteridgeville Town Council, Pretoria	9 September 1983
Bohlokong Town Council, Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Daveyton Town Council, Benoni	16 September 1983
Dobsonville Town Council, Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Evaton Town Council, Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983

(b) (i)	(ii)
Galeshewe Town Council, Kimberley	2 September 1983
Ikageng Village Council, Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Jouberton Village Council, Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
Kagiso Village Council, Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Katlehong Town Council, Germiston	16 September 1983
Kayamnandi Town Council, Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Kwa Guqa Town Council, Witbank	16 September 1983
Kwanobuhle Town Council, Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Kwa-Thema Town Council, Springs	16 September 1983
Lekoa Town Council, Vaaldriehoek	16 September 1983
Lingelihle Village Council, Cradock	16 September 1983
Diepmeadow Town Council, Roodepoort	23 September 1983
Mamelodi Town Council, Pretoria	9 September 1983
Mangaung Town Council, Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Mhluzi Village Council, Middelburg TVL	16 September 1983
Rini Town Council, Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Seeisoville Town Council, Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Soweto Town Council, Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Tembisa Town Council, Kemptonpark	16 September 1983
Thabong Town Council, Welkom	16 September 1983
Tokoza Town Council, Alberton	16 September 1983
Vosloorus Town Council, Boksburg	16 September 1983
Wattville Village Council, Benoni	16 September 1983

Hansard Q. 61. 1265

National states: size

16/5/84

816. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the size in hectares of each of the national states as at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Definitive figures for the past five years are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of research, the cost of which cannot be justified. The present sizes of the national states are estimated to be as follows:

KwaNdebele	103 000 hectares
Lebowa	2 210 000 hectares
Gazankulu	675 000 hectares
KwaNgwane	384 000 hectares
Qwaqwa	48 000 hectares
KwaZulu	3 175 000 hectares

The size of the land added to each state during the past five years is not readily available and the considerations mentioned in the above paragraph also apply here.

Hansard Q 61. 1266

Prisoners: work-days

16/5/84

827. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

(a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1982 and 1983, respectively, and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 1982—305.

1983—304.

Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating the totals mentioned above.

Northern Cape: housing

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

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Northern Cape Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Kimberley	129	322	6 835
Ritchie	Nil	Nil	262
Upington	Nil	Nil	986
Prieska	Nil	Nil	280
Griekwastad	Nil	Nil	200
Postmasburg	Nil	4	795
Reivilo	Nil	Nil	118
Vryburg	Nil	Nil	447
Barkly West	Nil	Nil	424
Douglas	Nil	4	245
Windsorton	Nil	Nil	59
Britstown	Nil	Nil	110
De Aar	Nil	Nil	937
Petrusville	Nil	Nil	127
Philipstown	Nil	Nil	241

As at 29 February 1984.

(2) 96.

Western Cape: housing

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

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Western Cape Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Zolani (Ashton)	Nil	Nil	148
Mkqubela (Robertson)	Nil	Nil	54
Nduli (Ceres)	Nil	Nil	59
Zwelihle (Hermanus)	Nil	Nil	93
Mbekweni (Paarl)	Nil	Nil	622
Kaya-Mandi (Stellenbosch)	Nil	Nil	103
Mfuleni (Kuilsrivier)	Nil	Nil	176
Zweletemba (Worcester)	Nil	Nil	1 038
Guguletu (Cape Town)	Nil	Nil	7 523
Nyanga (Cape Town)	Nil	Nil	3 576
Langa (Cape Town)	Nil	Nil	2 203

As at 30 March 1984.

(2) Nil.

Hansard Q. Col. 1388 29/5/84

Highveld: housing

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

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Highveld Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Witbank	43	40	3 075
Belfast	Nil	Nil	532
Bethal	Nil	Nil	347
Dullstroom	Nil	Nil	130
Hendrina	Nil	1	270
Langverwacht	5	Nil	1 420
Leandra	Nil	Nil	1
Lydenburg	Nil	220	217
Middelburg	6	26	1 462
Standerton	3	2	1 673
Ogies	Nil	1	628
Volksrust	354	40	3 035
Machadodorp	Nil	Nil	15

As at 29 February 1984.

(2) 33.

Central Transvaal: housing

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

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Central Transvaal Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Mamelodi	49	7 794	5 651
Atteridgeville	39	2 266	7 426
Warmbad	Nil	Nil	42
Thabazimbi	Nil	Nil	69
Brits	Nil	Nil	91

As at 29 February 1984.

(2) 25.

Hansard Q. Col. 1390 29/5/84

Standard 10 examinations

741. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in 1983, (b) how many entrants in each category (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (c) how many such entrants passed in (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(i) East London	(a)(i)	56
	(b)(i)	13
	(ii)	43
	(iii)	0
	(c)(i)	6
	(ii)	6
(ii) Cathcart	(a)(i)	None
(iii) Queenstown	(a)(i)	88
	(b)(i)	38
	(ii)	50
	(iii)	7
	(c)(i)	12
	(ii)	26
(iv) King William's Town	(a)(i)	None
	(b)(i)	None
	(ii)	None
	(iii)	None
	(c)(i)	None
	(ii)	None
(v) Komga	(a)(i)	None
(vi) Stutterheim	(a)(i)	None

Note: Ciskeian candidates excluded.

(101) (206) Hansard Q. Col. 1390 29/5/84

Development Trust and Land Act

750. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons were charged in

1983 under section 26 of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936; if so, how many in each province?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Cape	134
Natal	101
Orange Free State	3 465
Transvaal	4 696

Hansard Q. Col. 1391
29/5/84

West Rand: population

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

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the West Rand Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Kagiso	9 600	10 080	28 320
Diepmeadow	79 344	73 594	79 653
Soweto	147 591	173 461	184 282
Dobsonville	10 805	12 552	24 355
Mohlakeng	6 820	9 610	14 570
Bekkersdal	3 120	3 960	4 920
Alexandra	16 560	13 680	41 760
Boipatong	3 751	3 921	3 200
Bophelong	2 404	2 651	5 471
Zamdela	11 282	3 142	3 286
Rafenkgotso	505	502	503
Arlington	962	1 214	716
Bethlehem	7 758	6 694	23 780
Bothaville	2 953	2 646	6 903
Clarens	123	177	192
Cornelia	146	130	585
Edenville	613	770	749
Frankfort	2 719	2 000	3 401
Harrismith	3 044	3 292	10 742
Heilbron	2 498	2 627	4 856
Kestell	460	593	1 294
Koppies	1 159	1 239	1 166
Kroonstad	14 169	19 336	24 203
Lindley	1 215	1 364	1 580
Memel	185	104	513
Oranjeville	123	142	218
Parys	3 764	4 720	11 921
Petrus Steyn	776	795	1 876
Reitz	807	1 244	2 213
Steynsrus	423	748	1 112
Tweeling	320	267	385
Viljoenskroon	2 608	2 518	3 858
Villiers	753	829	881
Vrede	1 340	1 560	4 753
Vredefort	583	598	1 087
Warden	960	935	1 992

Hansard Q. Col. 1391
29/5/84

Orange Vaal: population

794. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Developmennt:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the Orange Vaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Evaton	16 944	21 758	32 308
Sebokeng	60 009	38 856	63 634
Sharpeville	12 605	13 692	17 821

Hansard Q. Col. 1392
29/5/84

Decentralization

907. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) (a) How many applications from entrepreneurs wishing to avail themselves of decentralization concessions available to enterprises established in or near national states and independent Black states had been received as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such applications were granted in respect of each specified decentralization area (i) during the period (aa) 1970 to 1974 and (bb) 1975 to 1979 and (ii) from 1 January 1980 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many enterprises in respect of which such applications had been granted were established in each

specified decentralization area (a) during the period (i) 1970 to 1974 and (ii) 1975 to 1979 and (b) from 1 January 1980 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) 5 090 from 1972 to 31 March 1984. No records were kept of the number of applications prior to 1972 and the figure of 5 090 does not include applications received by the independent national states after they were granted independence.

(b) (i) (aa) 609 (1972 to 1974)

(bb) 1 385

(ii) 602 (1980 to 31 March 1982)
1 967 (1 April 1982 to 31 March 1984)
Only the total number of applications approved during the respective periods up to 31 March 1982 is available. For the two years ended March 1983 and 1984, respectively, the particulars on a regional basis are as follows:

	Region	1.4.1982—31.3.1983	1.4.1983—31.3.1984
A.	Western Cape Province	107	191
B.	Northern Cape/Western Transvaal	45	48
C.	Orange Free State/Qwa Qwa	67	178
D.	Eastern Cape	95	123
E.	Natal/KwaZulu	281	326
F.	Eastern Transvaal/KaNgwane/parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu	41	69
G.	Northern Transvaal/parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu	115	205
H.	Pretoria—Witwatersrand—Vaal Triangle/KwaNdebele	26	50
	Total	777	1 190

(2) Specific records in respect of individual industrialists which have established, are not available for the periods up to 31 March 1982
Please see the reply to Question 871 dated 7 May 1984 regarding the position in the two years to March 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 1393
29/5/84

Apprentices

929. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Asian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department, and (b) in which trades were they indentured, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) (i) 88, and

(ii), (iii) and (iv) none; and

(b) (i) motor mechanic (57),
diesel mechanic (13),
carpenter (9),
painter/decorator (3), and
plumber (6),

as at 30 April 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 1394
29/5/84

Learner telephone electricians

930. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

quently not possible to indicate what amount was collected in each category.

In order to obtain the requested information the records of all the receivers of tax including the returns submitted by all employers of Black persons throughout the country will have to be scrutinized, a task which is deemed unjustifiable in this instance.

(101) Hansard Col. 1363 29/5/84

National states: mineral production

547. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the value of the mineral production, excluding platinum, in each of the national states in the 1982-83 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The value of mineral production including platinum in each of the national states for the 1982-1983 financial year was as follows:

Gazankulu	R 3 200 000
KaNgwane	R26 000 000
KwaZulu	R85 500 000
Lebowa	R57 800 000
Kwandebele	Nil
Qwaqwa	Nil

The Mineral Bureau could not furnish figures in respect of each mineral category separately.

For purposes of the reply to question 428 of 1984 it was accepted that the expression 1983 implied the financial year 1982/83.

Taxable earnings

665. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Blacks in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) what was the percentage increase or decrease over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) This information is not available and can only be obtained from records kept by employers. Such a task would be impossible to perform.

Hansard Col. 1364 29/5/84

East Rand: housing

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the East Rand area in 1983 by (i) the East Rand Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified oragnizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the East Rand area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) (i)		(1) (b)
Tembisa	100	R 700 000
Katlehong	240	R1 440 000
Tsakane	379	R2 154 000
Duduza	156	R 780 000

(1) (a) (ii)		
Tembisa	141	R3 525 000
Katlehong	146	R3 650 000
Vosloorus	124	R3 100 000
Daveyton	117	R2 925 000
KwaThema	10	R 250 000
Ratanda	1	R 20 000
Botleng	8	R 200 000

Refilwe	20	R 500 000
Zithobeni	2	R 50 000

(1) (a) (iii)

Tembisa		
A.D.C.C.	74	R1 600 000
Katlehong		
United Building Society	67	R1 675 000
Tokoza		
United Building Society	14	R 35 000
Vosloorus		
Gough Cooper	43	R1 075 000
Long Homes	3	R 75 000
H and T	1	R 25 000
Vosloorus Town Council	48	R 576 000
Daveyton		
Long Homes	13	R 325 000
Barlow	10	R 250 000
Dept. of Prisons	8	R 200 000
KwaThema		
United Building Society	11	R 275 000
Ratanda		
Rembrandt	40	R 360 000

(2) Yes. It is not possible to give an accurate figure in ragard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (a) Yes.

(3) (a) (i)		(3) (a) (ii)
Daveyton	112	September 1984
Tsakane	413	December 1984

(3) (b) Yes.

(3) (b) (i)		(3) (b) (ii)
Katlehong	1 104	During 1987
Tsakane	700	During 1987
Ratanda	50	During 1986

(3) (c) Yes.

(3) (c) (i)		(3) (c) (ii)
Tembisa		
S.A. Permanent Building Society	50	July 1984
AD and CH	94	June 1984
Vosloorus		
United Building Society	6	June 1984
Lenning Holdings	47	June 1984
Schachat Homes	12	October 1984
Stern Ceilings	1	November 1984
JJJ Builders	2	November 1984
Daveyton		
Long Homes	19	July 1984
Tsakane		
L.T.A.	60	October 1984
KwaThema		
AD and CH	150	July 1984
Econo Homes	2	November 1984

Eastern Transvaal: housing

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Eastern Transvaal area in 1983 by (i) the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Eastern Transvaal area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

(3) whether (a) any family housing units

reply to my question too seeing that he has in fact replied on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question in respect of which I asked the hon member's co-operation by requesting him to put the question to the hon the Minister of Defence personally, is more of an administrative nature. I am of the opinion that the hon the Minister of Defence will prefer to reply to that question himself. The question the hon member for Witbank put to me, is in regard to the Government's point of view. As a member of the Government I have no problem in telling the hon member what the Government's attitude is. That is the difference between the two questions and that is where the difference in approach lies as regards replying to them.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what is the Government's attitude in regard to the fact that members of the House of Assembly bandy the names of officers of the Defence Force across the floor of the House?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of the incident to which the hon member is referring . . .

†Mr J H HOON: But . . .

†The MINISTER: The hon member should give me the opportunity to reply; I cannot reply when he gets excited.

I am not aware of the debate or the incident referred to by him, but it is a general rule here in the House that officers of the Services are treated in the House with the necessary respect.

*11. Mr J H HOON—Defence—Reply standing over.

Central business districts: cinemas

*12. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether cinemas in central business districts are to be opened to members of all race groups; if not, (a) to members of which race groups will they be closed and (b) for what reasons?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

This matter as well as the recommendations of the Strydom Committee in this regard have been referred to a Select Committee of Parliament and no details can therefore be furnished at this stage.

Hansard
Inanda Dam
Q.Col. 1412 30/5/84

*13. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(a) When is the construction of the Inanda Dam due to be completed, (b) when will retention of water commence and (c) when, under normal conditions, is it anticipated that the dam will be full?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries):

(a) December 1988.

(b) April 1988.

(c) March 1989, provided normal conditions prevail.

Hansard Q.Col. 1412

Black Administration Act: proclamations
30/5/84

*14. Mr R A FISWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any proclamations issued in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, have been found to be in conflict with the provisions of section 1 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971; if so, (a) how many and (b) in what year was each such proclamation issued?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Proclamation R.121 of 1982 issued on 28 June 1982. This Proclamation was subsequently declared null and void in the case of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and others versus the Government of Kwazulu (1983 (1) SA 164 AD).

*15. Mr A B WIDMAN—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

*16. Mr A B Widman—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, on behalf of the hon the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications I ask that the reply to Question No 17 stand over.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's non-reply, in view of the fact that an hon member is entitled to only three oral questions on any question day and in view of the fact that there are already three questions in my name for next Wednesday, 6 June, may I ask whether the reply to this question which now stands over can also be given on that date?

Mr SPEAKER: Question No 17 of today will be treated as a Question standing over.

Mr W V RAW: Why don't you ask your Whip?

Hansard Q.Col.1413 30/5/84

Consolidation

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

(1) Whether any White persons have been moved for consolidation purposes; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons received any compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount in compensation had been paid to them as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The required particulars are not being kept in the form of a special register. The South African Development Trust concluded approximately 5 700 transactions during the period 1975 to 1983. Should it be accepted that the 5 700 transactions were represented by approximately 5 000 White families, it could be argued that approximately 25 000 White persons were affected. The White landowners who sold their land to the Trust settled elsewhere at their own expense.

(2) The South African Development Trust pays compensation to all persons who sell their land to the Trust. The following amounts, which include compensation to Black landowners, were spent during the period 1975 to 1983:

1975/76: R64 873 238
1976/77: R35 346 912
1977/78: R37 207 061
1978/79: R45 860 312
1979/80: R51 258 541
1980/81: R76 131 030
1981/82: R61 236 737
1982/83: R90 630 083

Hansard Q.Col. 1414
Group Areas Act
30/5/84

*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

reply to my question too seeing that he has in fact replied on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question in respect of which I asked the hon member's co-operation by requesting him to put the question to the hon the Minister of Defence personally, is more of an administrative nature. I am of the opinion that the hon the Minister of Defence will prefer to reply to that question himself. The question the hon member for Witbank put to me, is in regard to the Government's point of view. As a member of the Government I have no problem in telling the hon member what the Government's attitude is. That is the difference between the two questions and that is where the difference in approach lies as regards replying to them.

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Hansard Q.Col. 1412 30/5/84

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(a) December 1988.

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Hansard Q.Col. 1412 30/5/84

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Yes.

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Hansard Q.Col. 1413 30/5/84

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(1) Whether any White persons have been moved for consolidation purposes; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons received any compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount in compensation had been paid to them as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The required particulars are not being kept in the form of a special register. The South African Development Trust concluded approximately 5 700 transactions during the period 1975 to 1983. Should it be accepted that the 5 700 transactions were represented by approximately 5 000 White families, it could be argued that approximately 25 000 White persons were affected. The White landowners who sold their land to the Trust settled elsewhere at their own expense.

(2) The South African Development Trust pays compensation to all persons who sell their land to the Trust. The following amounts, which include compensation to Black landowners, were spent during the period 1975 to 1983:

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1980/81: R76 131 030
1981/82: R61 236 737
1982/83: R90 630 083

Hansard Q.Col. 1414 30/5/84

Group Areas Act

*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

1982 file surveys were used, while in 1983 a physical survey was used.

Hansard Q. Col. 1451

Southern Orange Free State: population

5/6/84

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

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Bloemfontein	23 917	29 304	28 782
Allanridge	484	367	1 244
Bethulie	1 182	1 548	1 830
Boshof	586	439	1 004
Bultfontein	1 033	1 141	1 995
Brandfort	1 273	1 326	2 138
Clocolan	1 193	1 460	2 351
Dealesville	320	409	435
Dewetsdorp	630	1 452	3 756
Edenburg	565	652	821
Excelsior	429	637	1 655
Fauresmith	462	505	1 022
Ficksburg	4 308	5 767	5 972
Fouriesburg	556	842	1 265
Hennenman	1 772	1 930	2 946
Hertzogville	367	408	582
Hobhouse	345	389	465
Hoopstad	658	712	1 296
Jagersfontein	988	1 106	2 033
Jacobsdal	254	321	530
Koffiefontein	1 667	1 009	1 696
Ladybrand	3 281	2 364	3 995
Luckhoff	136	169	298
Marquard	1 362	1 876	1 106
Odendaalsrus	4 949	5 131	7 904
Paul Roux	626	738	1 085
Petrusburg	551	665	928
Philippolis	232	385	673
Reddersburg	375	423	692
Rosendal	266	367	714
Rouxville	451	613	733
Senekal	2 030	2 413	3 381
Smithfield	645	756	830
Soutpan	313	339	681
Springfontein	577	735	974
Theunissen	2 065	1 872	5 098
Trompsburg	294	416	842
Tweespruit	694	790	1 182
Vanstadensrus	130	186	277
Ventersburg	963	1 129	1 159
Verkeerdevlei	166	149	344
Virginia	6 328	2 202	2 940
Welkom	17 626	9 671	22 511
Wesselsbron	1 629	1 784	1 846
Wepener	1 449	1 587	3 068
Winburg	1 199	1 568	2 208
Zastron	586	862	1 117

Institutions for the aged 5/6/84

Hansard Q. Col. 1452

892. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) State and (b) privately administered institutions for White aged persons were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the total number of (a) places available at, and (b) applications for admission (i) received and (ii) turned down by, such institutions in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 4

(b) 448 on 30 September 1983

(2)

	1982	1983
(a) State	360	360
Private	28 625	29 325
(b) (i) State	no records available	271
Private	unknown	unknown
(ii) State	unknown	unknown
Private	unknown	unknown

(101) Hansard

Malnutrition 5/6/84

Hansard Q. Col. 1453

893. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) White Children suffering from malnutrition in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department is taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) The term "malnutrition" is ill-defined. It encompasses many kinds of malnutrition. The standards to assess over-nutrition, under-nutrition and even some of the avitaminoses are not universally applicable. This applies particularly to intercultural differences when assessing various age groups. In the light of these difficulties no general and valid estimates of the number of children suffering from malnutrition per population group are available in the RSA.

(2) Falls away.

Family planning clinics 5/6/84

Q. Col. 1454

894. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many family planning clinics, including mobile services, were available in (a) the White areas of the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) full-time and (b) part-time (i) doctors, (ii) nurses and (iii) motivators from each race group were employed by his Department in family planning services in (aa) the Republic and (bb) each such national state as at that date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 30 000 permanent points as at 31 December 1983,
8 000 points were visited at irregular times;

(b) Kwandebele—36.
Kangwane—38.

(2) *Republic*

	Whites	Asians	Coloureds	Blacks
(a) Full time				
(i) doctors	22	1	—	—
(ii) nurses	420	26	152	475
(iii) motivators	—	24	129	713
(b) Part time				
(i) doctors	151	13	1	3
(ii) nurses	71	1	4	18
(iii) motivators	—	—	—	—

National States

(a) Full time: nurses
—Kwandebele 1.
—Kangwane 1.

(b) Part time—none.

Hansard Q 61. 1455

Dental clinics

5/6/84

897. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many dental clinics had been established in respect of each race group in (a) the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Whites—68.
Coloureds—36.
Indians—7.
Blacks—35.
For all race groups—84.

(b) Kangwane—Blacks—5.

Notifiable diseases

5/6/84

Hansard Q.61. 1456

898. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Diseases	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	Unspecified
Cholera	9	8	230	6 557	9
Typhoid	43	67	21	4 994	8
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	1	0
Tuberculosis	660	10 957	402	42 470	143
Brucellosis	60	2	0	19	0
Leprosy	3	1	0	120	0
Diphteria	1	6	0	22	0
Meningitis	49	315	3	251	0
Tetanus	5	18	1	261	0
Poliomyelitis	0	4	0	87	0
Measles	1 275	1 435	20	11 734	59
Viral hepatitis	732	399	52	644	46
Rabies (Human contacts)	—	—	—	—	136
Trachoma	0	1	0	567	0
Malaria	115	15	7	805	3
Toxoplasmosis	1	0	0	1	0
Primary malignancy of bronchus	125	116	12	105	0
Primary malignancy of lung	63	30	9	44	0
Malignancy neuplasm of pleura	0	1	0	0	0
Poisoning from any agricultural or stock remedy	4	20	0	60	0
Lead poisoning	0	0	0	2	0

KwaZulu: extention

5/6/84

Hansard Q.61.1457

971. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Of how many parts does the national state of KwaZulu consist;

(2) whether it is the intention to extend the area of this national state; if so, (a) when and (b)(i) how many hectares are to be added and (ii) what is the estimated cost thereof?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 25, plus 4 areas which are being administered by KwaZulu Government in terms of Proclamation R.19 of 1981.

(2) The intentions of the Government in regard to the consolidation of KwaZulu will only be known when the Government makes known its recommendations in this regard in the usual manner. The process that will lead to the announcement of the Government's intentions is presently under way.

Hansard Q.61. 1457

Matriculation examination

5/6/84

989. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

How many White pupils entered for the matriculation or an equivalent examination in (a) 1981, (b) 1982 and (c) 1983?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) 1981 – 64 291.

(b) 1982 – 61 302.

(c) 1983 – 64 621 (preliminary statistics).

WEDNESDAY, 6 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

Hansard

South West Africa: amount paid to political party/front

Q.61.1458 6/6/84

*1. Mr J H HOON asked the Prime Minister:†

(1) Whether (a) the Government and/or (b) the Administrator-General of South West Africa paid an amount to a political party or front in South West Africa in the past five years in settlement of a case certain particulars of which have been furnished to the Office of the Prime Minister for the purposes of replying to the question; if so, (i) what are the particulars of the case, (ii) what amount was paid and (iii) to what political party or front was it paid;

(2) whether statutory authority for this payment was obtained; if not, why not; if so (a) when, (b) under what statutory provision and (c) who granted this authority?

†The ACTING PRIME MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I request that the reply to this question stand over. [Interjections.]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I should like to ask him when we shall receive a reply to the question.

The ACTING PRIME MINISTER: As soon as I have the facts at my disposal [Interjections.]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Further arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I want to ask whether that is a promise. [Interjections.]

National States

(a) Full time: nurses
—Kwandebele 1.
—Kangwane 1.

(b) Part time—none.

Hansard Q 61. 1455

(101) **Dental clinics** 5/6/84

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Notifiable diseases 5/6/84

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KwaZulu: extention 5/6/84

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RDM 6/6/84 (101)

Homeland development 'efforts failing'

THE Development Bank of Southern Africa is making a concerted effort to promote the awareness of development issues and has just launched a journal to provide a forum for discussion. MIKE JENSEN reviews the journal's leading article which argues that a new development policy is needed for southern Africa.

A NEW approach is needed to stimulate economic development in the independent homelands because efforts to date have met with little success.

So say two contributors to the first issue of the Development Bank of Southern Africa's house journal.

The authors, from the bank's research and strategic planning division, say a new development strategy is needed to replace traditional thinking which has been of limited help in increasing the wealth of these exceptionally poor regions.

Outlining the continuing poverty profile of the homelands in the first volume of Development Southern Africa, Mr Andre Ligthelm and Dr Stephanus Coetzee have compiled a startling list of failures:

- The increase in GDP per capita in Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana is among the lowest in the world, rising only 1,3% a year from 1970's R40 to R46 in 1980 at 1970 prices.
- Industrial decentralisation has been only partially successful in improving employment opportunities. The development of growth points near and inside these homelands has provided only 6,8% of the growth in the labour force. In total, only about one in four workers entering the labour market is able to find a job. Even with stepped up industrial development programmes, it is expected that only 15% to 20% of the growth in labour force will be absorbed.
- Outside earnings by migrant workers is still on the increase, providing the bulk of total national income (72% in 1980).
- Income is often below the poverty line. About 85% of the rural households and 15% of urban households have an income below the minimum subsistence level in Transkei. Furthermore, the income gap between the rural and urban population is widening. In Transkei, the real increase in income between 1975 and 1979 for rural households was 12%, against 44% for the urban dwellers.
- Funding by South Africa continues to be the main source of finance for the governments. In 1981/82 this comprised 77% of their total income.
- Currently close on 97% of the GDP of the southern African region is created by South Africa. The homelands each produce less than 1% of the region's GDP. Transkei, Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu produce about 0,7% each and the remaining areas between 0,1% and 0,3%.
- Total domestic household consumption of the ten national states together only accounts for 8% of the southern African total.
- Infant mortality is among the highest in Africa. Use of water is at least 100% below the hygienic norm and about 20% of all children between six months and two years show signs of malnutrition.

Traditional thinking on development has failed because of its emphasis on capital-intensive industrialisation in urban areas. "This approach promised spill-over effects in the rural economy and finally the modernisation of the whole economy — a belief that has been severely criticised in recent years.

"Trade was viewed as the engine of growth without taking into account the relatively unfavourable position of the less developed countries with regard to resources, technology and research facilities.

"The Western emphasis on large-scale capital-intensive manufacturing has been carelessly transplanted to developing countries without sufficient modification to the economic and social conditions prevailing there."

Mr Ligthelm and Dr Coetzee say a new multi-dimensional approach must be taken which is not narrowly focused on economic development alone.

"The provision of a certain minimum of social and other public services (eg, education, health and water) have an important bearing on productivity and development. If a person lacks good health and nutrition and is illiterate, he can hardly be expected to be a productive worker.

"Economic and non-economic factors thus cannot be separated and are integrated in the process of development, causing an interplay of forces which must be reflected in development strategies."

To summarise the points of a detailed, in-depth discussion on how development in the independent homelands should be approached, the authors say it should be:

- Endogenous in nature, emphasising the use of local resources (human and physical), talents and energies.
- Encouraged to come from the grassroots, addressing the most urgent needs of the people.
- Within the framework of integrated rural development, but not neglecting the role of appropriate policies for urban development.
- Aimed at increasing employment opportunities.
- Aimed at increasing productivity.

Now even Govt men admit it ...

'Homelands are a sham'

(101) City Press 10/6/84

SHOCK conclusions about the lack of development in South Africa's homelands have been reached by two New Development Bank officials.

They say the increase in the gross domestic product per head of population in the homelands between 1970 and 1980 was "amongst the lowest in the world".

They also say "it is clear poverty is beginning to assume serious proportions in the homelands."

They bluntly add that the Government's industrial decentralisation programme has had "limited successes".

These conclusions, reached by A A Lighthelm and S F Coetzee of the Development Bank's research and strategic planning division, are perhaps the frankest official admission that development policies in the homelands over the last ten or 15 years have been a disaster.

CP Correspondent

Their assessment has been published in a new Development Bank journal, Development Southern Africa.

The bank was set up to finance the formation of Prime Minister P W Botha's Constellation of Southern African States plan.

Mr Lighthelm and Mr Coetzee say the gross domestic product per head of population "at 1970 prices, of the inhabitants of the homelands increased from R40 in 1970 to R46 in 1980, representing an average annual increase of only 1,3 percent",

The improvement of living standards in the homelands over the last ten years "originated overwhelmingly, from outside the states because a large number of their inhabitants were employed in 'white areas' as migratory workers".

And the income from migrants and commuters – R4 460million in 1980 – represented 72 percent of the total gross national income of the homelands, while internal production dropped from 35 percent of the gross national income in 1972 to 26,1 percent in 1980.

They also conclude that the distribution of income is "exceptionally skewed."

In the case of Transkei, the poorest 20 percent of the population, earn only 4,2 percent of the total income, while the most prosperous 20 percent earn 55,5 percent.

They also say "the absolute level of household income confirms that poverty is adopting proportions of great magnitude".

In Transkei, 85 percent of rural households are earning an income lower than a conservatively calculated minimum subsistence level."

The agricultural sector is "largely underutilized and contributes only to a limited extent to further economic development."

The lack of access to basic services is reflected in the fact that the infant mortality rate in Transkei, 130 per 1 000 births, "is among six of the highest in Africa" and rural households spend an average of 3,5 hours per day fetching water, while the per capita use of water is only 10,8 litres compared with the hygenic norm of between 20 and 50 litres.

Mr Lighthelm and Mr Coetzee argue that a new development approach is needed as "on the whole, grassroots rural development has been neglected" and the development of human resources needs particular attention.

Their shock assessment of the homelands leaves no doubt that a different approach is urgently needed.

RDM 14/6/84 (101)

Leaders reject independence

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, have solemnly undertaken never to accept Pretoria's offer of independence.

Their declaration is contained in a joint statement released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday and issued by the two Chief Ministers after Dr Phatudi had addressed the KwaZulu Legislative Assemby at its invitation.

"Together we state our abhorrence of apartheid and our refusal to be drawn into cooperating with the South African Government in so far as it seeks to make us participants in its divide-and-rule policies," they said.

"We therefore solemnly state we will never accept the kind of so-called independence which the South African Government is offering our people."

They went on to reject the new constitution as a device to disenfranchise 22-million black South Africans and to secure a confederation of states in which whites would "retain a monopoly of social, political and economic power".

The two leaders further committed themselves to work for reconciliation between opposing political forces in the black community and for the formation of a united front.

In an address to the Legislative Assembly after Dr Phatudi's speech, Chief Buthelezi dealt with the tense relationship between himself and the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

The two men have not met for more than four years.

His relationship with the Prime Minister had been strained since February 1980, when Mr Botha refused a request from South Africa's black Chief Ministers for a joint meeting with him, Chief Buthelezi said.

They had wanted to discuss a joint statement of intent on South Africa's political future with Mr Botha.

"He has consistently refused to see us outside the four corners of his apartheid programme," said Chief Buthelezi, who heads the Inkatha movement.

"The Cabinet committee (on blacks) has a programme which was unilaterally decided upon by the South Africa Government.

"I believe in a negotiated future.

"But I am not prepared to be used by the Prime Minister as a mopping-pad to clean his apartheid floor."

Chief Buthelezi accused the Prime Minister of trying "to smudge his record" of opposition to apartheid by making out that he (Chief Buthelezi) was politically indebted to the National Party.

KwaNdebele 15/6/84 Hansard Q. 61. 1659

814. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele were employed (i) within and (ii) outside its borders in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) in which sectors of the economy were these persons employed in each case and (c) what employment opportunities are (i) available at present to and (ii) planned for the unemployed residents of KwaNdebele?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Labour is a function that has, in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), been transferred to KwaNdebele and this information is therefore not kept by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(ii)

1979	172 698
1980	203 006
1981	191 857
1982	200 549
1983	96 525

(b)

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	28 377	37 246	26 153	25 975
Mining	8 632	13 399	9 643	8 088
Manufacturing	23 896	28 874	30 876	37 689
Construction	20 617	27 566	31 105	32 960
Wholesale/Retail	15 074	16 306	15 768	17 407
Government Service	16 631	22 185	21 210	22 986
Domestic Services	34 750	39 414	38 021	37 898
Other	24 721	18 016	19 081	17 546
TOTAL	172 698	203 006	191 857	200 549

	1983
Agriculture	6 759
Mining	4 984
Manufacturing	11 055
Electricity/Gas/Water	5 029
Construction	20 636
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7 719
Transport	5 933
Financing and insurance	3 396
Domestic Services	22 604
Other	8 410
TOTAL	96 525

(c) (i) and (ii) As stated under (a) (i) above labour matters have been transferred to KwaNdebele and it is not known how many employment opportunities are available or what steps the Government of KwaNdebele has taken or will still take in this regard. As a result of financial assistance rendered by the RSA Government to KwaNdebele for the creation of job opportunities 1 816 unemployed persons will be employed temporarily.

Unemployed residents of KwaNdebele are also as far as possible placed in employment in the Pretoria area by the Central Transvaal Development Board.

Hansard Q. 61. 1660 15/6/84

Patients: per capita expenditure

896. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the average *per capita* expenditure on (a) White, (b) Asian, (c) Coloured and (d) African (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients in 1983 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

In the annual reports of the Departments of Hospitals Services and the Department of Health and Welfare there are no separate statistics available for White, Asian, Coloured and Black patients. It is therefore not possible to estimate the average *per capita* expenditure for the different race groups. Costs are not divided between in- and out-patients.

(101) Hansard Q. 61. 1661 15/6/84

Citizenship certificates

920. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued to citizens of each national state as at 31 December 1983 and (b) were issued in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i)

KwaZulu	1 567 683
Lebowa	258 042
Qwaqwa	144 564
Gazankulu	96 654
KaNgwane	4 513
KwaNdebele	52

The following figures are estimates:

(ii)

KwaZulu	1 887 401
Lebowa	1 368 799
Qwaqwa	999 099
Gazankulu	467 174
KaNgwane	515 031
KwaNdebele	256 348

(b)

KwaZulu	9 650	25 792
Lebowa	1 321	1 703
Qwaqwa	4 997	6 898
Gazankulu	527	635
KaNgwane	2 242	2 271
KwaNdebele		52

Hotel schools Hansard Q. 61. 1662 15/6/84

967. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted for study at each specified hotel school in the Republic in 1984;

(2) whether his Department has received any representations regarding these schools in 1983 and 1984; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(3) whether he plans to extend the facilities at these schools to cater for more students; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1)

		(i)	(ii)
Witwatersrand Technikon	(a)	431	143
	(b)	—	—
	(c)	—	—
	(d)	—	—
Sastri College	(a)	—	—
	(b)	10	10
	(c)	—	—
	(d)	297	206
ML Sultan Technikon	(a)	41	30
	(b)	6	3
	(c)	59	39
	(d)	61	6

RDM 15/6/84

101

Dust already settling on conservation report

OPINION

A WEEKLY FEATURE PRESENTING A WIDE VARIETY OF VIEWS

MICHAEL STENT

FROM the moment it presents the quote — "Nature conservation issues should never be allowed to enter or be dragged into the political arena": Anon — the President's Council planning committee on nature conservation was obliged to miss the point.

It seems almost churlish to say it, but the fate of the birds and beasts, trees and flowers, is tied up with politics.

It is from apparently slavish adherence to Anon's otherwise unremarkable quote that the committee manages to ignore the major conservation issues facing South Africa.

The report was released recently and contains many worthy observations and recommendations.

Indeed, in its definition of nature conservation it builds itself a platform from which to define the key problem areas facing conservation: "Conservation has to do with the management of human use of the biosphere and the culturally worthwhile built-up environment so that it may yield sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations."

In other words, making use of the world without mucking it up.

Should several of the key recommendations made by the committee be implemented, they would certainly contribute to the better management and use of South Africa's rich and diverse environment.

Some of the recommendations are that:

- Policy be formulated by the Department of Environment Affairs advised by the Council for the Environment. Implementation is carried out at regional and local level, with matching administrative structure and legislation.
- Existing and future conservation areas be more accurately identified and classified;
- Where possible multiple use be made of land so that the range of conservation areas be extended (the recommendation has the dubious inclusion of the De Hoop Nature Reserve-cum-rocket range);
- Proclaimed nature conservation should be regarded as permanent and inviolate and that incentives be provided to private landowners to make available part of their land for conservation purposes;
- The public should have reasonable access to nature conservation areas where this doesn't upset the ecology of the areas;
- Marine reserves should be identified and proclaimed;
- Education should play a major role in conservation strategies;
- Non-binding environmental impact studies should be undertaken prior to major developments;
- Urgent attention should be paid to population growth;
- "More attractive long-term encouragement should be given to farmers to implement soil conservation measures under expert guidance";
- Methods should be considered to "stimulate the activation of the available measures to combat pollution of the environment and to develop new measures where needed:
- Suitable trees should be planted in areas almost denuded of trees and that alternative energy sources, particularly solar energy, should be developed to reduce the destruction of trees for firewood.

> THE report of the President's Council committee had, like most printed matter, its share of mistakes. In discussing incentives to property owners to assist the nature conservation effort, it makes this suggestion: "Another form of encouragement of which the committee is aware is the presentation to the landowner of an appropriate plague . . ."

Worthy sentiments. But it is in its failure to identify the causes of some of the major problems that the report falls short of its potential.

Population growth, soil erosion and deforestation each have important political dimensions.

When it considers population distribution, the report comes up with some very interesting, and undoubtedly political, facts.

It gives approximate population densities a square kilometre in 1980 as:

"Independent homelands":	
Bophuthatswana	37
Ciskei	73
Transkei	73
Venda	67
Average	57/km²
"National states":	
Gazankulu	76
KaNgwane	77
KwaNdebele	303
KwaZulu	109
Lebowa	81
QwaQwa	327
Average	98/km²
The rest of South Africa excluding these areas:	
Cape Province	8
Natal	48
Transvaal	36
Free State	15
Average	17/km²

The high population densities in the black areas are not simply a result of a high birth rate. They are actively encouraged by resettlement and strict limitations on movement.

The environmental consequences of over-crowding on marginal land are clear — massive soil erosion, water run-off, siltation of rivers.

As the report points out, many conservation areas are surrounded by "homelands".

The ruin of these areas has severe effects on the ecologies of neighbouring reserves ranging from poaching for food to the silting-up of rivers.

Similarly with deforestation. A report delivered at the recent Carnegie Inquiry into poverty in Southern Africa held in Cape Town said the absence of energy sources in KwaZulu had reached crisis point.

The veld had over large areas been denuded of trees and cattle dung was used as the basic fuel, depriving the soil of rich nutriments.

The report then pointed out that by far the most electricity was directed to the relatively small white urban population and the least to the greater rural black population. Politics?

South Africa has numerous and pressing environmental problems demanding priority treatment.

Drought and floods have shown us over the past year how fragile our control over only one resource — water — really is.

It has also shown how dependent modern technological society is upon the proper use of the environment.

But as long as environmental issues are equated with the poor apolitical cousin, nature conservation, they won't be adequately addressed.

Sadly, for failing to recognise this consistently, the President's Council report seems destined to gather worthy dust on some anonymous shelf.

(2) whether the South African Police have requested the assistance of the National Intelligence Service in connection with this investigation; if so, when;

(3) whether there has been any progress in this investigation during the past 12 months; if so, what progress has been made (a) locally and (b) in countries abroad?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a) Major

(b) Springs.

(2) No.

(3) No, but any information which is still being received, is thoroughly investigated

*17. Mr R M BURROWS—Co-operation and Development—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q. Col. 1715

Independent Black states: importation of goods

(101) 20/6/84

*18. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether (a) customs duty, (b) excise duty and (c) general sales tax is levied on goods imported into the Republic from the independent Black states; if so, (i) on what goods and (ii) in what manner are they collected?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(i) On all goods imported from those States.

(ii) The tax is, in terms of section 17(3) of the Sales Tax Act, 1978, payable on declaration by the importer.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, bearing in mind that there are no control points in respect of most of the points of entry into the independent homelands, how is it proposed that it in fact be collected, particularly when in some cases when one travels 10 or 15 miles one may go into and out of a particular independent country three or four times?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Some of the tax is collected by the Post Office on behalf of the Department The fact of the matter is, however, that it is virtually impossible to control all points of entry. The matter has been investigated and it has been found that costwise it will be totally ineffective.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Further arising out of the Deputy Minister's reply, does he then not deem it appropriate that there should actually be agreements with these states in terms of which the same tax is levied as is levied in the Republic?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: There is only one state in which this tax is not collected and we are at present endeavouring to negotiate with that state.

Local authorities: revenue

*19. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether the Government has prepared legislation relating to additional sources of revenue for local authorities; if so, what legislation;

(2) whether this legislation has been circulated or submitted to persons or organizations in the private sector; if so, (a) to what persons or organizations and (b) when is it intended that this legislation will be introduced in Parliament?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) and (2) As the hon the Minister proposes dealing with the matter in my third reading speech on the Appropriation Bill on Monday, I do not deem it appropriate to respond to the question now.

Hillbrow/Norwood/Lombardy East police station: crimes

*20 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 998 on 7 June, 1984 records are kept at the (a) Hillbrow, (b) Norwood and (c) Lombardy East police stations of the number of crimes of each type which were committed and reported to each such police station; if not, why not; if so, why is it considered to be impracticable to furnish information relating to these crimes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(a), (b) and (c) Yes I have already stated the reason why it is considered to be impracticable to furnish the required information in my reply to the hon member's previous question

Speed limit

*21 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether it is the intention to take any steps in respect of the general speed limit; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) why?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) Yes. The Cabinet has decided that speed limits should no longer have as exclusive objective the conservation of fuel. Speed limits will hence forth be administrated taking primarily road safety aspects into consideration. This implies that speed limits will be enforced in terms of provincial road safety ordinances. Negotiations with the Provincial Administrations are in progress regarding the manner and date of such implementation.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Arising out of the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether it is the intention to dispense with the R5 levy on the sale of petrol after hours?

†The MINISTER If the hon member tables his question, we shall give him the necessary reply

Kariega/Boesmans River area

*22. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 4 May 1984, the report on the preliminary investigation into the possible proclamation of the Kariega/Boesmans River area as a lake development area has been released; if so, what is the purport of the report; if not, when is it expected that the report will be released?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

No. The report on the preliminary study has recently been received and is in the process of being studied. It is envisaged that all interested parties, and especially the landowners, will be notified by means of an information document regarding the recommendations contained in the report The investigation was carried out by direction of the National Parks Board and it is not normal practice that such reports be released, *in toto*, for general information

I wish to give the honourable member the assurance that the proclamation of the proposed lake area will not be proceeded with without prior consultation with all parties concerned and ample opportunity will be given to them to air their views

Hansard Q. Col. 1718

Glenmore: removals

20/6/84

*23. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether the Government is engaged in negotiations with the Republic of Ciskei on the removal of persons living at Glenmore; if so, (a) where are they to be mov

Children of apartheid have minds of their own

It is 25 years since the late Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, unveiled in Parliament his concept of independent homelands for South Africa's black people.

Since then 10 national units have been created, of which four have attained independence with a fifth on the way.

The homelands, or national states as they are termed in current Nationalist parlance, are the ultimate goal of separate development. They are meant to be separate, independent countries in which each major ethnic group may enjoy full citizenship rights, leaving the rest of South Africa to the sovereignty of the whites, coloureds and Indians.

Nationalist policy envisages that the 10 independent national states will ultimately link with what remains of South Africa to form a constellation of states, to form a Southern African community with many common interests and policies.

In theory the homelands should be viable entities that South Africa could be proud of. However, in reality today they are often an embarrassment to, and frequently at odds with, South Africa.

There are indications that the Government's relations with these children of Verwoerd's grand design are at a new low.

There is the current slanging match between the Ciskei and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, while the Government appears to have lost considerable goodwill with the way it handled the Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land issue.

Verwoerd's grand design is showing signs of strain

Star 21/6/84 (101)

Relations between the South African Government and the homelands have been in the news this week. The national states, as they are now called, were created to bring about total separation. Political Reporter DAVID BRAUN reviews developments since Dr Hendrik Verwoerd conceived the concept of homelands 25 years ago.

A look at relations with the homelands finds other signs of strain.

All too often there are disputes over land, acrimony about forced removals and allegations of homelands frittering away South African taxpayers' money on extravagances.

It is no secret that kwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and Prime Minister Mr P W Botha have not spoken to each other since February 1980.

Only a few weeks ago Chief Buthelezi called on Mr Botha to meet him for frank and open discussions. This followed his rejection earlier this year of an invitation to join Mr Botha and other South African Cabinet Ministers at a working lunch with several homeland leaders to discuss the future of urban blacks.

Chief Buthelezi is well known for his strident criticism of Government policies. His involvement in last year's referendum, in which he warned whites that if they voted "Yes" they might court violence, prompted Mr Botha to warn him he was playing with fire.

But it was the Ingwavuma land issue which caused the deepest rift between the two governments, and the bitterness resulting from the debacle may last long.

It started when the Government announced that it had decided to adjust its borders with Swaziland, followed a few days later by a proclamation for excision from South Africa of the areas concerned — Ingwavuma in kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

Betrayal

The apparent contemptuous failure to consult the SA blacks concerned resulted in Chief Buthelezi accusing the Government of betrayal of its own people to a foreign state.

kwaZulu contested the proclamation, which had sought to transfer Ingwavuma from kwaZulu to the Department of Co-operation and Development, in court. The Natal Supreme Court ruling in its favour was upheld by the full Appeal Court.

A commission of inquiry set up by the Government to investigate the matter has now been dissolved, leaving future negotiations to kaNgwane, kwaZulu and Swaziland.

kaNgwane is bitter about the land deal because another proclamation, in preparation for the transfer of the homeland to Swaziland, imperiously decreed the closure of the territory's legislative assembly and evicted the homeland's officials, including the chief executive councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, from their offices.

This proclamation was reversed six months later when the Government lost a court action.

The first of the homelands to accept independence, Transkei, has a stormy relationship with South Africa.

Relations broke down completely in April 1978 when Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima embarrassed the Government by severing diplomatic relations with South Africa because of a land dispute.

The South African response was extremely mild and the two governments rapidly developed a working relationship at lower levels of contact.

The issue at stake then was the transfer from the Cape to Natal of the Transkei-claimed East Griqualand, which Transkei threatened to take to the World Court in The Hague.

Diplomatic relations have since been restored, but Transkei earlier this year declared that relations had hit "rock bottom" after its embassy in Pretoria charged East Rand Administration Board officials with raiding its Johannesburg Consulate premises in Tembisa.

This incident was followed closely by another abuse of diplomatic immunity when West Rand Administration Board officials allegedly raided the home of the Transkei Consul General in Houghton, Johannesburg, demanding to see the passes of people working on the premises.

A subsequent incident in Pretoria, when the Transkei Minister Plenipotentiary in the Pretoria embassy was thrown out of two restaurants because he was black, did nothing to improve the atmosphere.

Only weeks ago Transkei declared that international relations with South Africa would always depend on the settlement of land claims, the treatment of Transkei citizens in South Africa and the "blunder" of dividing the Xhosa nation.

The other half of the Xhosa nation, Ciskei, has probably been the most embarrassing for South Africa.

In November last year, following months of violence and a wave of bannings and detentions, the US State Department said it was "deeply disturbed" by events in the Ciskei. The homeland looked as if it was fulfilling its worst expectations, said the State Department.

Veteran parliamentarian and leading spokesman on civil rights Mrs Helen Suzman recently branded Ciskei Life-President Lennox Sebe a "vicious tyrant".

President Sebe, whose government accepts well over R100 million a year from the South African Government, on Monday accused Mr Botha of meddling in Ciskei affairs.

Mr Pik Botha, replying to the Ciskei accusation on Tuesday, pointed out that the millions of rands given to the territory by the Government would be better spent on creating jobs rather than on an extravagant and unnecessary international airport.

Venda has also been a source of some embarrassment to the Government, particularly with regard to breach of contracts with businessmen.

Former Manpower Minister Mr Fanie Botha said during his Soutpansberg election campaign last year that white farmers in the area need not be concerned because the consolidation of Venda had been completed.

Venda denied that, and restated its claims to towns such as Louis Trichardt and Messina.

Independence

Land claims have also soured relations with Lebowa, especially attempts by the Government to transfer part of Lebowa's territory to kwaNdebele.

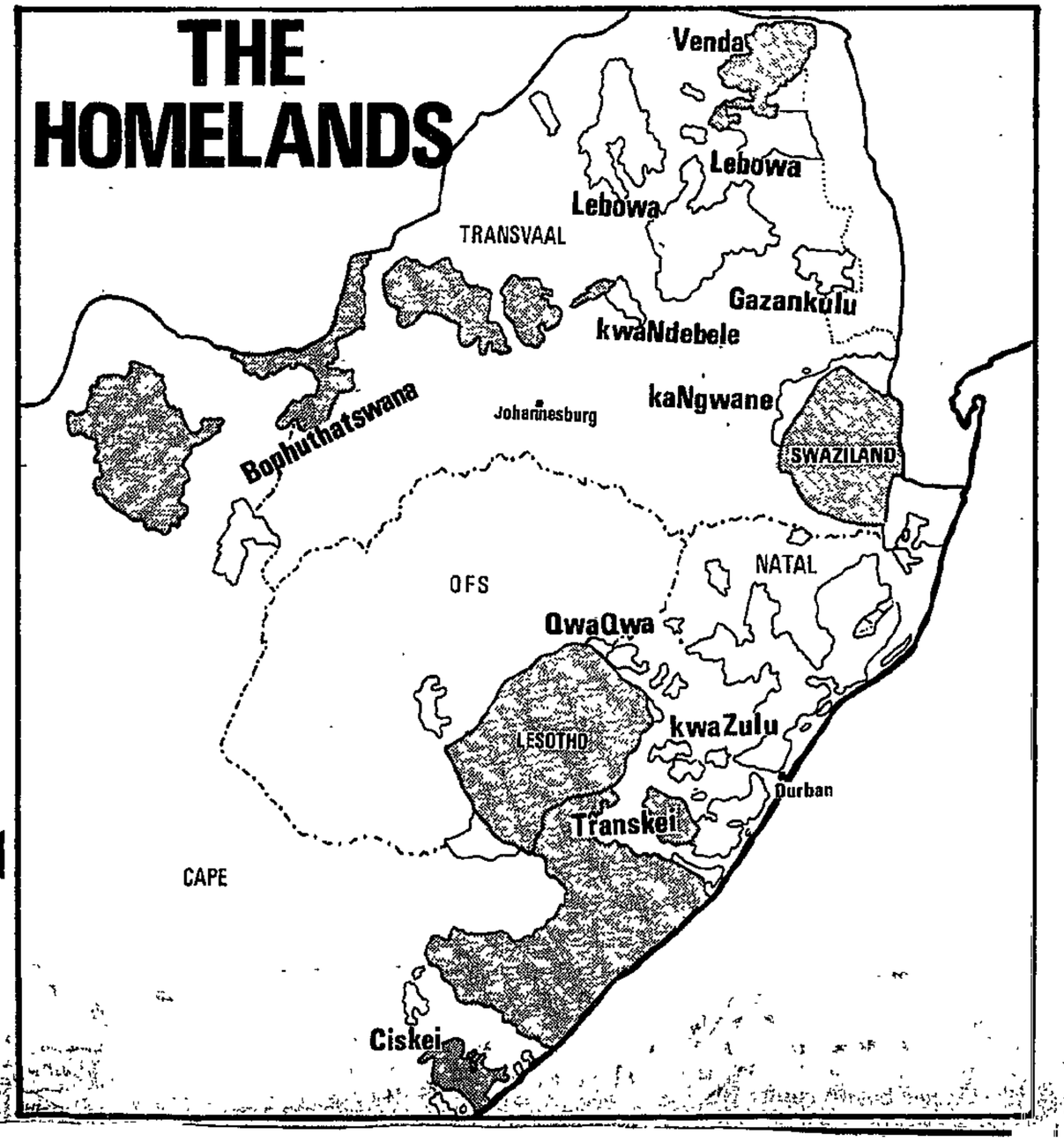
Lebowa Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi has stated his opposition to independence for the homeland, and he is a leading figure in moves to foster a national black alliance to reunite South Africa.

Even Bophuthatswana, the showcase homeland, has been at odds with the Government — over who should have responsibility for the vast resettlement camp at Winterveld north of Pretoria.

The Government spends close on R2 000 million a year on the 10 homelands. The return is supposed to be measured in political security for whites, coloureds and Indians — and a place in the political sun for the black majority.

But, unwanted and unloved by the rest of the global village, these offspring of apartheid may prove to be more than just a handful as South Africa grapples with its constitutional designs.

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd ... 25 years since he unveiled his ultimate goal of separate development.



RDM 27/6/84 (101)

'Expensive homelands failure'

CHRIS FREIMOND, Political Correspondent

AN ALARMING picture of how apparntly unsuccessful the Government's "homelands" policy has been was painted in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

In a scathing attack on the Government during the debate on the Third reading of the Budget, Dr Slabbert said: "I believe that the time has come for us to restore sanity to Government in this country. To call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control."

For 30 years, South Africa had developed a system of "bureaucratic patronage and privalege" which was costing a fortune.

The homelands policy in particular could be seen as a "vast excercise in bureaucracy production," he said.

The states were becoming less able to support themselves economically. The per capita Gross Domestic Product — at 1970 prices — of the self-governing homelands increased from R40 in 1970 to R46 in 1980, an average annual increase of 1,3%, which was among the lowest in the world.

Improvement in living standards in the territories during the same period originated largely from outside, with income earned by migrant workers contributing 72% of the Gross National Income of the states.

Development aid from South Africa comprised almost 77% of the total income of those administrations.

A total of R2 246 841 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8,86% of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

"Put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayer paid R2 246 000-million this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the per capita GDP of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980," Dr Slabbert said.

Between 1960 and 1980, combined homeland populations increased from 5-million to 11-million, and although the number of people living below the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) dropped from 99% to 81%, the number of people — in absolute terms — living below the PDL more than doubled from 4,1-million to 8,91-million.

The number of destitute people in the homelands had increased from 250 000 in 1960 to 1,43-million in 1980.

Some incomes had risen, but mainly due to external wage increases and the salaries of the South African bureaucracy.

Giving Transkei as a specific example, Dr Slabbert said that the total annual cost of the public service in the homeland — including the cost of the executive and MPs — was R226 581 000.

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei. What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country,' a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to 'manifest its own national pride'. What does this mean in hard cash?" Dr Slabbert asked.

He added that, in Transkei:

- 85% of rural households were earning an income lower than a conservatively calculated minimum subsistence level. In 1979, the poorest 20% of rural households in Transkei earned only about R242 per annum. This was about 15% of a minimum subsistence income.
- 33% of the rural population and 20% of the urban population received no training. Infant mortality was 130 per 1 000 births, among the highest in Africa.
- The average distance to clinics in rural areas was 7km, while the nearest doctors were an average of 13km away.
- Rural households spent an average of 3,5 hours a day fetching water. The per capita use of water was only 10,8l, compared to the hygienic norm of between 20l and 50l.
- Food shortages were common and almost 20% of all children between six months and two years showed signs of the four most important nutritional diseases.
- There were serious housing shortages, with consequent overcrowding, particularly in urban areas.
- Only about 28% of the total national income was generated by the local economy, which showed that the development of Transkei was largely a function of increased migrant earnings and transfers of money from South Africa.

"The Transkei government itself states that one can hardly speak at present of a Transkei economy in any meaningful sense; more properly one must consider it a labour reserve.

"I am not blaming the Government for poverty, but we are paying R226 581 000 per annum for a bureaucratic elite living off the nonexistent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve," Dr Slabbert said.

The solution to South Africa's complex problems would cost money, and it was precisely for that reason the country could not waste money on "useless and pointless bureaucratic excercises".

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) Use for departmental purposes.

Cape Town: buildings owned by Department/State

*30. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department or the State owns any buildings in the area of Cape Town bounded by Roeland, Buitenkant, Darling, Drury and Mount Streets; if so, what in each case is the (a) address of the building and (b) purpose for which it is being used;

(2) whether any changes in the use of these buildings are being planned or considered; if so, (a) what changes, and (b) why, in each case;

(3) whether any of these buildings are to be (a) renovated and (b) demolished, if so, (i) which buildings in each case and (ii) what steps are to be taken in respect of the remaining buildings;

(4) what persons and/or organizations are occupying each of these buildings at present?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2), (3) and (4) The desired information is not readily available. Since it is a time-consuming task to go through the particulars, and the personnel therefore is not available, the question can unfortunately not be replied to.

Hansard Q. col. 1811 27/6/84

Development Boards: pension funds

*31. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to Question No 33 on 15 June 1984, his Department has reached a decision on allowing Black temporary employees of Development Boards to join a pension fund; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will a decision be reached; if so,

(2) whether these employees are to be allowed to join a pension fund; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) subject to what conditions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes, in respect of those Development Boards who in terms of section 5(2) of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979, applied for the approval of their temporary employees for the purposes of membership of the temporary employees pension fund;

(2) yes;

(a) from dates as requested by the Development Boards concerned,

(b) subject to the conditions contained in the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979.

Dictionary of South African English

*32 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether the State has provided any money for the compilation of a dictionary of South African English at Rhodes University; if so,

(2) whether the State has agreed to finance this project for a certain period, if so, for what period;

(3) whether the project was completed in that period; if so, when was it completed; if not, why not;

(4) whether the State has agreed to extend this period; if so, for what period?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of National Education):

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, until March 1985.

(3) Yes. A copy, in three volumes, of the preliminary edition of the lexicographical collection of material for the Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles was presented to Dr P S Meyer, Director-General of National Education on 25 May 1984. The manuscript of the Dictionary is at present being prepared for publication by the Oxford University Press.

(4) The HSRC is conducting an investigation into the manner in which a permanent English lexicographical unit could be subsidised in future

Hansard Q. col 1813 27/6/84

Development Trust and Land Act

*33. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as at 31 December 1983 and (b) amount paid for this land,

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1983, (b) was added to each national state and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1983;

(3) (a) what area of (i) land had been added to each national state and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remained to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) (a)

Orange Free State	111 070 ha
Cape	1 479 356 ha
Natal	464 304 ha
Transvaal	2 944 201 ha

These are the nett totals. Land alienated by the South African Development Trust and land vested in the Trust in terms of section 6 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) is not included in these totals.

The following land was alienated during 1983:

Orange Free State	Nil
Cape Province	19 073 ha
Natal	1 976 ha
Transvaal	31 750 ha

(b) R798 000 000.

(2) (a)

Orange Free State	5 370 ha
Cape	95 276 ha
Natal	2 885 ha
Transvaal	30 301 ha

(b) Land added to each national and independent Black state during 1983.

Transkei	26 470 ha
Bophuthatswana	500 ha
Venda	Nil
Ciskei	Nil
kaNgwane	Nil
kwaNdebele	Nil
Lebowa	63 741 ha
Gazankulu	Nil
QwaQwa	Nil
kwaZulu	3 381 ha.

(c) The extent of land to be acquired including the exact extent of the areas earmarked by Parliament in 1972, 1973 and 1975 is not readily available. Certain consolidation proposals submitted by the Commission for Co-operation and Development

are still being considered and these proposals will affect the extent of the land still to be acquired.

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) The required information is not readily available. The compensatory land to be added to each national and independent state will depend on the outcome of the consolidation proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The extent of the Black spots which at 31 December 1983 had been removed in each province and which in terms of the proviso to section 10(1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) has been added to the quota of land which may be acquired in each province is as follows:

Orange Free State	5 176 ha
Cape	41 693 ha
Natal	18 390 ha
Transvaal	57 483 ha

(b) Large portions of certain areas of land held by the South African Development Trust are unsurveyed. The South African Development Trust presently holds an estimated 7 481 000 hectares.

Hansard Q. Col. 1815 27/6/84

Resettlements

*34. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total number of Black persons from each province who were resettled in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	1981	1982	1983
Cape Province	907	2 354	4 180
Transvaal	10 273	11 260	15 711
Orange Free State	11 810	8 285	7 266
Natal	1 347	2 545	1 639

The above-mentioned figures represent Black persons who were resettled from Black spots, badly situated Black areas and from White areas in the RSA.

Questions standing over from Friday, 22 June 1984:

Kindoc Nominees (Pty) Ltd/SFF Association

*15 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 13 June 1984, (a) who are the (i) shareholders and (ii) directors of Kindoc Nominees (Pty) Ltd and (b) for what reason do private individuals hold shares in the Strategic Fuel Fund Association;

(2) what was the value of one share in the SFF Association as at the latest specified date for which an audited balance sheet is available;

(3) whether any amounts in dividends have been paid out to the shareholders of the SFF Association; if so, what total amount since dividends were first paid out;

(4) whether any other persons and/or companies have held shares in the SFF Association since its inception; if so, what specified persons and/or companies?

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

(1) (a) (i) Kindoc Nominees (Edms) Ltd is a full subsidiary of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC).

(ii) The following persons acting as directors of the company are all employees of the IDC.

Mr M MacDonald
Mr K L Kingma
Mr F J Reuvers
Mr W van Butzelaar
Mr L C E Beukes (alternative director)

(b) As the SFF Association is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in terms of article 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), it is regarded as a public company for the purposes of the Companies Act. In terms of article 31 of the said Act all public companies must have at least seven members. IDC employees were consequently nominated to hold shares in their own names as nominees of the IDC, the holder of all shares in the SFF Association.

(2) R250 858 at 31 March 1984.

(3) As the SFF Association is incorporated in terms of article 21 of the Companies Act no dividends may be paid in terms of article 21(1)(d) of the said Act and also not in terms of the memorandum of association, paragraph 3, which reads as follows: "The income and property of the Association whencesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in this memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of the Association."

(4) Former nominated shareholders are as follows:

D L Keys	June 1964—December 1965
C D van Jaarsveld	June 1964—December 1969
J J Roux	June 1964—November 1980
R C Fletcher	June 1964—December 1966
I C Maxfield	June 1964—August 1967
A M Main	June 1968—June 1978
W Miller	December 1965—March 1969
R Kruger	August 1967—July 1972
Sasol	November 1967—June 1979
D H A Hunt Davies	March 1968—August 1982

Defence Force: salaries

*19. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the salaries paid to members of the South African Defence Force were increased recently; if not, why not; if so, by what amount;

(2) whether the (a) salaries and (b)(i) professional and (ii) other allowances paid to professionals performing national service were increased recently; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether any other steps have been taken regarding (a) professional and (b) other allowances paid to professionals performing national service; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) why;

(4) when were the (a) salaries and (b)(i) professional and (ii) other allowances paid to these persons last increased?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. Various occupation specific increases were granted to members of the Permanent Force. On 1 January

ARGUS 27/6/82 (10)

PARLIAMENT

Slabbert lashes out at the growth of bureaucracy

Parliamentary Staff

A DAMNING indictment of the growth of bureaucracy and its exhorbitant cost to the South African taxpayer was made by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, in a tough speech to Parliament.

"This country, this economy and its people literally cannot afford to pay for this Government and its policies," he said.

Dr Slabbert's hard-hitting speech was listened to in virtual silence by members of Parliament from all sides, and he used the occasion to lambast the Government for wasting money on tribal despots elected to lead homelands incapable of producing enough money to look after themselves.

Using statistics provided by the State, he showed that the growth of useless bureaucracy had crippled SWA/Namibia and sucked funds from the South African treasury to support nepotism and incompetence in the independent homelands.

South Africans paid R226-million for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei in this year's budget alone, yet the number of people there who were below the Poverty Datum Line had risen from 4,1-million to 8,9-million in the past two decades.

The numbers of destitute people had jumped from 250 000 in 1960 to 1,4-million in 1980 despite this aid to the Transkei.

In South Africa itself, the Prime Minister's much-vaunted "rationalisation" of the civil service had simply upped the number of officials employed from 174 550 in 1979 to 183 299 in 1981

"We have been spending money as if it is going out of fashion. We are not progressing one metre along a new road, we are creating a four-lane highway to disaster," Dr Slabbert said.

"Every year the taxpayer pours a fortune into the maintenance of these splended bureaucratic failures."

Dr Slabbert said bureaucratic expansion was the necessary and inevitable forerunner of corruption and inefficiency in Government.

There was no way of undermining a country better than spending money which it did not have, he said.

TUESDAY, 26 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

(101) Hansard Q.Col. 1787 26/6/84

South African Development Trust

957. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) How much (a) quota land and (b) compensatory land is still to be purchased by the South African Development Trust in terms of the 1975 proposals;

(2) (a) how many (i) Black spots and (ii) badly situated areas in respect of which compensatory land has been purchased in terms of the 1975 proposals are still to be declared White areas and (b) what is the area of these (i) Black spots and (ii) badly situated areas?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) Approximately 80 000 hectares, which is situated mainly in Natal must still be acquired by the South African Development Trust in terms of the 1975 proposals. Separate figures in respect of compensatory land and quota land are not kept and the required information is therefore not readily available. The compensatory land forms part of the total extent of land acquired by the Trust.

(2) (a) and (b) Figures available are subject to proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development that are still under consideration and it will consequently serve no purpose to make these figures known now.

WEDNESAY, 27 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

Visit abroad

*1. Mnr T. LANGLEY asked the Prime Minister:†

(a) What is the estimated total cost of his recent visit to Britain and certain European countries and (b) of what items is this amount made up?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(a) On my recent visit to Europe and Britain I had an entourage of 28 members, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs and our wives, departmental heads, senior officials, administrative assistants and the required number of security staff. The costs amounted to approximately R640 400.

A total of 8 countries were visited, including the Vatican and Berlin, in other words 10 places were visited which resulted in expenditure of ± R2 300 per member of the entourage for each place visited. I must also add that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would in any event have arranged an ambassadors' conference, which means that there were resultant savings owing to the fact that the conference coincided with this visit. The same applies in the case of the laying of the corner-stone of the Delville Wood Museum.

I also wish to add that, as regards the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself, our costs were borne in three of the countries by the governments of those particular countries, as well as our tranport costs to Berlin.

(b) Air transport, hotel accommodation, travelling, subsistence and entertainment expenses, as well as printing, garlands and South African souvenirs.

Ministers:

Matroosberg

*1. Mr R F VAN HEERDEN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) Whether the *Matroosberg* was converted with a view to the Prime Minister's recent visit to Britain and certain European countries, if so, at what total cost;

(2) What is the estimated total cost in flight and additional expenses involved in this visit for his Department?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, at R6 000. It was not necessary to make alterations to the facilities for the installation of typewriters and word processors etc.

(2) None. SA Transport Services will be compensated in full for all flight and additional expenditure

*2. Mr M A TARR—Community Development—Reply standing over.

A Nugent

*3 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 11 May 1984, Arnold Nugent has left the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so, (i) when and (ii) at what point of exit,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) In the notice handed to Mr Nugent on 1 May 1984 he was requested to inform the Regional Office of the Department of Internal Affairs in Port Elizabeth as to where and when he would be leaving the Republic. On 28 May 1984 the Regional Representative received a telephone call from Nugent in which he informed the Regional Representative that he was telephoning from Umtata where he is applying for a work permit No record of his departure through the control post at Kei Bridge could however be traced The matter, has, therefore, been referred to the South African Police for investigation If Nugent is still in the Republic he is liable to detention and a charge of contravening the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937, and can be removed as a prohibited person

Informers: agreement

*4 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether any agreement has been reached between the Republic and any other country in regard to the granting of residence permits to former criminals who have become informers; if so, (a) what is the purport of this agreement, (b) (i) with which country or countries and (ii) when was this agreement reached and (c) how many persons had entered the Republic in terms of this agreement as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No. Rest of the question falls away.

Hansard Q.Col. 1790 27/6/84

Persons killed/wounded by Railways Police

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

Whether any persons were shot by the

directories in the (a) 1979-80, (b) 1980-81, (c) 1981-82 and (d) 1982-83 years?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) R3 082 245,

(b) R4 198 790,

(c) R2 675 301, and

(d) R2 415 102.

Note

It is emphasized that, as requested, the printing costs given relate to the number of copies printed in excess of the number of telephones as explained in the note to my reply to Question No 978, and not to any number that finally proved to be in excess of actual requirements. In respect of the latter, ie directories that were either unclaimed or unsold when distribution of the new editions commenced, the relative figures would be as follows:—

(a) R59 774,

(b) R47 552,

(c) R295 532, and

(d) R398 489.

Hansard Q. Col. 1827
27/6/84

Unemployment insurance cards

1091. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category in each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes.

1980—122
1981—104
1982—86.

(b) Yes.

1980—6 458
1981—7 041
1982—8 211.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

1098. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 20 June 1984, (a) how many (i) (aa) members and (bb) officials of the National Transport Commission and (ii) wives of such (aa) members and (bb) officials attended the opening function of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) what was the cost of (i) transporting and (ii) accommodating them?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) (aa) 10.

(bb) 28.

(ii) (aa) 10.

(bb) 14

(b) (i) R6 960.

(ii) Provisionally R1 540. A final account is being awaited.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

1099. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 June 1984, (a) how many (i) invitation cards, (ii) programmes, (iii) menus and (iv) other specified items were printed for the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) what was the cost in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 750 invitation cards.

(ii) 400 programmes.

(iii) 300 menus.

(iv) 350 parking stickers.

(b) (i) R1 143,07.

(ii) R791,80.

(iii) R511,46.

(iv) R248,77.

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. Col. 1829
28/6/84

Consolidation

857. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What total ares of land in each province was recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for purposes of consolidation in 1983, (b) to which national states and independent Black states has this land been allocated, (c) how many White farming units will be involved and (d) what is the estimated cost of executing these recommendations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)—(d) The recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are confidential and details thereof cannot be divulged. As soon as the Cabinet has taken the necessary decisions, the proposals concerned are normally announced as a basis for further consultation and negotiation, whereafter final proposals will be submitted to Parliament.

In consequence of the recommendations of the Commission to the Government, Parliament in 1983 granted approval for a further approximately 183 000 hectares to be added to KwaNdebele and a further approximately 73 000 hectares to Ciskei.

Due to the fact that all the land in the earmarked areas has not yet been valued, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication as to the total value of the respective areas of land, and also not as to precisely how many White farming units will be involved.

Hansard Q. Col. 1830
28/6/84

Children's homes

889. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nine (as at 31 March 1984).

(b) 990.

101 Hansard Q. Col. 1830
28/6/84

Pensions/grants

936. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of, and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of, (aa) old age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1983;

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1983 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed

per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 235 743.

(bb) 4 452

(cc) 1 283

(dd) 98 765

(ii) (aa)—(dd) No statistics are kept about this, but according to estimates between 80% and 85% of the social pensioners in the RSA receive the maximum amount

(b) These matters have been transferred to the national states. The Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep this information on record.

(2) (a) Old age pension—R635,41;
War veterans' pension—R717,08;
Blind persons' pension—R631,19.

(b) Disability grants—R639,83.
Figures in respect of the national states are not available.

(3) (a) (i)—(iv) From 1 April 1983 to 30 September 1983: R57 per month.
From 1 October 1983 tot 31 March 1984. R65 per month.
Figures in respect of the national states are not available.

(b) (i)—(iv) R252.
Figures in respect of the national states are not in available.

Pietermaritzburg: murders

1056. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were murdered in the Pietermaritzburg police district since 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any suspects have been charged in connection with these murders, if so, how many in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 1 January to 31 May 1984

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
349	8	3	6

(2) Yes

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
182	7	6	1

Pietermaritzburg: patrols

1057. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any (a) foot, (b) bicycle and (c) motorized patrols in or out of uniform are operating from police stations in the Pietermaritzburg police district at present; if not, why not, if so, how many such patrols are on duty (i) during the day and (ii) at night?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Yes, from three police stations.

(i) 34.

(ii) 18

(b) No.

(c) Yes, from all the police stations.

(i) 22.

(ii) 11.

Midwives/health visitors/radiographers/sister tutors

Hansard 28/6/84 Q. col. 1833

1062. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many (a) Black, (b) Indian, (c) Coloured and (d) White persons registered as (i) midwives, (ii) health visitors, (iii) radiographers and (iv) sister tutors in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(i) *Registered Midwives*

	1981	1982	1983
White	825	882	283
Coloured	204	305	256
Indian	68	94	87
Black	669	946	856
Total	1 766	2 227	1 482

(ii) *Registered Community Health Nurses*

White	193	195	176
Coloured	26	25	44
Indian	5	3	4
Black	79	97	144
Total	303	320	368

(iii) *Radiographers*

Total	224	150	220

(iv) *Tutors*

White	75	45	33
Coloured	4	9	12
Indian	2	4	2
Black	25	55	58
Total	106	113	105

Zebediela citrus farms

Hansard Q. col. 1834 28/6/84

1068. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Zebediela citrus farms are to be incorporated into any national or independent Black state; if so, into which such state;

(2) whether ownership has been transferred to this state; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be transferred, if so, on what date;

(3) whether his Department has received any representations regarding the transfer of these citrus farms; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2) and (3) The Zebediela Estate will eventually be incorporated in either a national or an independent state. The Estate is at present the property of the South African Development Trust and is run by the South African Development Trust Corporation.

The freehold in land acquired by the South African Development Trust is not transferred to a national state. Only the right of use is transferred. Freehold in Trust land is transferred only in case of incorporation in an independent state.

Representations were received from the Government of Lebowa requesting that the Zebediela Estate be incorporated in the area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Whether or not the Estate will be incorporated in Lebowa is of course a consolidation matter and a decision regarding the future of Zebediela will only be taken when the consolidation plans are finalized.

Hansard Q. col. 1834

Pietersburg/Seshego: rail link

1079. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport

directories in the (a) 1979-80, (b) 1980-81, (c) 1981-82 and (d) 1982-83 years?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

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ARGUS 27/6/84 (101)

Govt quiet on Slabbert speech

Parliamentary Staff

THERE was hardly any reaction from Government benches in the Assembly on the Leader of the Opposition's damning indictment yesterday of the growth of bureaucracy.

The entire House listened intently to his hard-hitting speech made during the third reading of the Budget debate.

Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert

Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert slammed the Government which, he said, had developed a system of bureacratic patronage and privilege in SWA/Namibia, the independent States and South Africa, which was costing South Africa a fortune.

Only two Government speakers reacted. Mr de Klerk said Dr Slabbert had ignored the fact that following the Government's rationalisation programme there were fewer State departments and greater co-ordination between these departments.

Earlier, Dr Slabbert pointed out that the rationalisation programme had led to an increase in the number of officials employed.

Mr de Klerk said this could be ascribed partly to the Government's training and education programme. There were now more school children than at the start of the rationalisation programme.

The increase in the number of teachers had been the single largest increase in the number of civil servants.

As a result of the new differentiated system, coupled with the economic slump, more people had been attracted to the civil service, he said.

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Mr G J Kotze, said it seemed as if the Opposition was pleading for a new colonialisation. Dr Slabbert had said that it would be cheaper if South Africa took over the jobs of the civil service in the national states.

Govt is creating disaster areas — Slabbert

CAPE TIMES 27/6/84 (101)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, accused the government yesterday of creating "bureaucratic disaster areas" in the homelands.

Speaking in Parliament during the debate on the third reading of the Budget, Dr Slabbert said the Nationalists had built up a system of "bureaucratic patronage and privilege" which was costing a fortune.

"Whatever development has taken place, has taken place despite and not because of the policy of this government. We may have to endure, but certainly cannot afford, this government," he said.

Dr Slabbert

'Mistakes'

He also accused the government of perfecting the growth of bureaucracy in "white South Africa" to a fine art. He said this tendency could be the forerunner of corruption and inefficiency.

The government was also repeating the mistakes of Africa, particularly in regard to the homelands, by creating vast state bureaucracies which destroyed the economies of countries.

"I believe the time has come for us to restore sanity to government in this country, to call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control," Dr Slabbert said.

In spite of the vast sums of money the government was pumping into the homelands, they were becoming increasingly dependent on outside sources of revenue.

A total of R2 246 841 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8,86 percent of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

"Put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayer paid R2,2-billion rands this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the per capita Gross Domestic Product of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980," Dr Slabbert said.

Incomes for homeland residents came chiefly from migrant workers outside the territories — and from salaries to civil servants.

The states were far from able to support themselves and had become little more than a vast exercise in bureaucracy production.

The percentage increases in wealth production and aspects of the quality of life in the homelands were among the lowest in the world.

'What for?'

Between 1960 and 1980, combined homeland populations had increased from 5 million to 11 million.

Although the percentage of people living below the Poverty Datum Line had dropped from 99 to 81, the actual number of people living below the PDL had increased from 4,1 million to 8,91 million.

The number of destitute people in the homelands had also increased from 250 000 in

To page 2

CAPE TIMES 27/6/84 (101)

From page 1

1960 to 1,43 million in 1980.

In Transkei, the total annual cost of the public service — including the executive and MPs — was R226 581 000.

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei. What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country', a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to 'manifest its own national pride'," Dr Slabbert said.

The Transkei Government itself believed Transkei was hardly more than a labour reserve.

Steady decline

"I am not blaming the government for poverty, but we are paying R226 581 000 per annum for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve," Dr Slabbert said.

SWA/Namibia was a similar burden on the South African taxpayer. Since 1979 there had been a steady decline in economic growth in the territory, and the bureaucracy had burgeoned.

"The government created the bureaucracy of Namibia which we have to pay for and which they are complaining about," he said.

● Homelands policy attacked, page 4

SA injects millions into homelands

(101) Star Political Staff 27/6/84

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa's aid to the four independent black homelands and the six self-governing ones amounts to more than 80 percent of the budgets of some of these states.

The aid is not just in the form of direct grants, as considerable sums are paid out in the form of bilateral agreements on tax, customs duties and the rand monetary area.

Figures supplied by the Department of Foreign Affairs show that in 1983-84 Transkei received direct aid amounting to R231,5 million, Bophuthatswana R43,4 million, Venda R95,3 million and Ciskei R172,8 million.

In terms of bilateral agreements, Transkei received another R249,7 million, Bophuthatswana R269 million, Venda R23,9 million and Ciskei R74,9 million.

South Africa also gives additional assistance in the form of project aid and secondments of officials for technical help.

This additional aid is not directly reflected in the budgets of the homelands, but according to the department it comes to between 2,3 percent of the budget figures in the case of Transkei and to 5,4 percent in the case of Venda.

In 1983-84 Transkei had a budget of R627 million, Ciskei R299,8 million, Venda R167,8 million andBophuthatswana R730,8 million.

If the direct aid and the bilateral agreement payments are taken together, it means that 76,7 percent of the Transkei's budget, 42,7 percent of Bophuthatswana's, 71 percent of Venda's and 82,6 percent of Ciskei's came from these sources.

The bilateral agreements are meant to compensate these States for income due to them which was generated outside their territory.

These agreements cover taxes paid by their citizens in these areas, compensation from customs agreements and compensation to them because they use the rand as currency.

A similar formula is used in the case of the non-independent homelands.

They are given an amount from taxes paid by their citizens and revenues from various sources such as licence fees or fines.

In addition they receive annual statutory grants.

In 1984-85 kwaZulu has a budget of R685,1 million, Gazankulu R167,2 million, kaNgwane R65,3 million, kwaNdebele R56,6 million, Lebowa R337,8 million and QwaQwa R94,6 million.

According to Department of Co-Operation and Development figures, statutory aid amounted to R125,2 million for kwaZulu, R21,8 million for Gazankulu, R7,7 million for kaNgwane, R11,5 million for kwaNdebele, R57,5 million for Lebowa and R2,9 million for QwaQwa.

There were additional grants of R341,6 million to kwaZulu, R86 million to Gazankulu, R40 million to kaNgwane, R20,2 million to kwaNdebele, R193,7 million to Lebowa and R36,8 million to QwaQwa.

Amounts available from other sources such as revenue and balances from the previous year were included in these homelands budgets.

These ranged from R218 million in the case of kwaZulu, to R59,4 million in Gazankulu, R17,1 million in kaNgwane, R24 million in kwaNdebele, R86,5 million in Lebowa and R54,8 million in QwaQwa.

Services have investigated the possibility of constructing a rail link between Pietersburg and Seshego; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the result of the investigation and (c) what is the total estimated cost of constructing such a link;

(2) whether a decision has been taken to construct this rail link; if not, why not; if so, when is it due to be completed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1982

(b) As far as goods traffic is concerned, it would not be a viable proposition.

(c) R11,24 million.

(2) No. An investigation by the Department of Transport into the passenger traffic potential has only recently been completed and as soon as the final report in this regard becomes available, a decision on the matter will be taken.

Zebediela: railway line

1080. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services have received any representations to construct a railway line between (a) Zebediela and Lebowakgomo and/or (b) Zebediela, Lebowakgomo and the Steelpoort Valley; if so, (i) from whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was his response thereto;

(2) whether the viability of constructing such a railway line has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what (a) were the findings and (b) is the estimated cost involved;

(3) whether a decision has been taken regarding this railway line; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so,

(4) whether the line is to be constructed; if not, why not; if so, when is it due to be completed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) Corporation for Economic Development Ltd (now Lebowa Development Corporation) and Department of Co-operation and Development.

(ii) (a) 5 April 1982 and 28 December 1983.

(b) 26 September 1977 and 28 December 1983.

(iii) (a) The proposed railway line is not economically justifiable

(b) 1977—The proposed railway line is not economically justifiable.
1983—Because of the lapse of time since the previous study, a re-evaluation will be made on receipt of certain information requested from Lebowa Development Corporation.

(2) Yes.

(a) Refer to part (1) (iii) (a) and (b) of the reply.

(b) Zebediela—Lebowakgomo—Approximately R22,5 million; Zebediela—Steelpoort—Approximately R56,0 million.

(3) and (4) Refer to part (1) (iii) (a) and (b) of the reply.

Hansard 28/6/84
Q. Col. 1837

Police Force: staff

1081. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many Whites, Indians, Coloureds and Africans, respectively, were serving in the South African Police Force as at 31 December 1983;

(2) how many persons in each of these race groups held the rank of (a) major, (b) captain, (c) lieutenant, (d) warrant officer and (e) sergeant as at that date?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Whites—21 731,
Indians—1 565;
Coloureds—2 764;
Blacks—16 680.

(2)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Whites	470	741	1 085	5 337	4 685
Indians	2	4	14	247	330
Coloureds	1	8	13	246	505
Blacks	11	25	28	1 158	2 626

Umbumbulu area: faction fights

1083 Mr G S BARTLETT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) instances of faction fighting amongst the residents of the Umbumbulu area were reported to the South African Police in the latest specified period of three months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were killed in each instance?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Particulars for the period 19 April 1984 to 19 June 1984 are as follows:

(a) Three instances.

(b) 19 on 4 May 1984;
7 on 22 May 1984;
41 on 2 June 1984.

101 Hansard
Q. Col. 1837 28/6/84

Giyani/Mooketsi: rail link

1086. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services have received any representations for the construction of a rail link between Giyani and Mooketsi, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was his response thereto;

(2) whether the viability of constructing a railway line between (a) Giyani and Mooketsi and/or (b) Louis Trichardt, Thohoyandou, Giyani and Mooketsi has been investigated; if not, why not, if so, what (i) was the result of the investigation and (ii) is the estimated cost of constructing the railway line and/or lines;

(3) whether a decision has been taken on the matter; if not, when will it be taken; if so,

(4) whether the line or lines are to be constructed, if not, why not; if so, what is the anticipated date or dates of completion?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1), (2), (3) and (4) During November 1981 SA Transport Services was requested by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to investigate possible railway routes through Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa. Several routes, including the routes Mooketsi—Mutale

via Giyani, and Mooketsi—Thohoyandou—Mutale, were considered but no economic justification could be found to construct such a line. However, a feasibility study for a line over the route Louis Trichardt—Thohoyandou—Mutale, at an approximate cost of R200 million, is at present being done.

Hansard Q 61. 1839 29/6/84

Removals/resettlements

1090. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black communities or townships remain to be removed in each province, (b) what is the (i) nature and (ii) total population of each such community or township and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) (a) (i) where and (ii) when will the inhabitants of each such township or community be resettled and (b) what is the total estimated cost of resettling these communities?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)-(2) A detailed reply to this question is not possible at this stage, as decisions to be taken on consolidation proposals submitted by the Commission for Co-operation and Development may have a bearing on the matter.

Furthermore the Department of Co-operation and Development is making representations for the retention of certain urban Black townships which were to be relocated and these representations are still to be considered.

FRIDAY, 29 JUNE 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

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

With reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 20 June 1984, what was the (a) largest amount of money taken at a toll road gate as at 20 June 1984, excluding money taken in respect of passes for repeated journeys, in any specified 24-hour period since the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) average amount collected per day over this period?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(a) R1 767 excluding debit cards.

(b) R1 795 including debit cards.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is he aware that his colleague the hon the Minister of Transport Affairs informed this House that the cost of the party to open this toll road amounting to R44 000 would be paid for in two and a half days; that in fact, on the figures he has just given me, that estimate is patently very, very far out; and is he prepared to comment on this misinformation given to the House?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I know my colleague the hon the Leader of the House and Minister of Transport Affairs well enough to know that there will be a very good explanation for what the hon member has just asked. [Interjections.]

Petrol: levy

*2. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 20 June 1984, he intends to take any steps in respect of the R5 surcharge on petrol sold after hours; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Consideration is being given to an extension of the hours during which the R5 levy is not payable.

(b) Falls away, because the date is not yet known.

Army camps: public telephones

*3. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any member of the South African Defence Force has received any representations in 1984 concerning public telephones in army camps in the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(2) whether the South African Defence Force has laid down any regulations or norms relating to the ratio of servicemen to public telephones in army camps; if not, why not; if so, what is the ratio;

(3) whether any army camps do not comply with this ratio; if so, (a) which camps, (b) why and (c) what steps are being taken to rectify the matter;

(4) how many public telephones are there at the Klipdrift army camp in Potchefstroom;

(5) whether the South African Defence Force are responsible for the (a) maintenance of, (b) repair of, and (c) clearance of coins from, public telephones in army camps; if not, who is responsible for these matters; if so, who is in charge of the servicing of these telephones;

(6) whether the servicing of these telephones is carried out on a regular basis; if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria are applied to determine when such servicing will be undertaken; if so, on what basis are these telephones serviced;

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

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Defence):

(1) Not as far as could be established in the time available. According to an opinion poll that was held last year among a representative sample of National Servicemen, it was shown that more than 80% of them were of the opinion that the public telephone facilities in bases were inadequate.

(2) and (3) No, in the past problems with telephones were dealt with on an *ad hoc* basis at local level in consultation with the Department of Posts and Telecommunications which is responsible for the provision of telephones. As a result of the conclusions derived from the opinion poll the whole problem is being investigated.

(4) Five.

(5) No. (a), (b) and (c) The Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

(6) Because the maintenance of telephones is not a function of SA Defence Force, I cannot reply to this.

(7) Yes, concerning the base at Klipdrift, five public telephones are inadequate for the number of inhabitants of the base. The Officer Commanding was therefore forced to introduce control measures with regard to calls from the available telephones to ensure that every one has an equal opportunity for the use thereof.

Algoa basin: gas

*4. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether gas has been discovered in any of the boreholes sunk in the Algoa basin; if so,

(2) whether the quantities of gas so discovered are sufficient to supplement the supply of gas required in the

THE HOMELANDS

The R2,25 billion con

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What a colossal and costly ideological blunder the homelands have turned out to be. They were forced into being by a grossly inequitable allocation of land along tribal lines. Their impoverished populations continue to be swollen by forced removals and influx control. Inefficient and frequently dictatorial bureaucratic elites are supported by South African taxpayers. No one except Pretoria recognises them when they take "independence" and their subjects are stripped of SA citizenship.

Yet they form the very basis of grand apartheid. A measure of government's determination to maintain them was given by Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert in Parliament this week. Some 8,86% — R2,25 billion — of the 1984-1985 Budget went, directly or indirectly, towards their support.

This massive subvention, Slabbert said, had merely led to "bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control." The homelands policy had "succeeded in improving the *per capita* gdp of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980." In the Transkei, he went on, about R226,6m a year was being paid for "a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve."

The point of it all — perhaps the whole point — lies in a population numbers fiddle. The denationalisation of homelanders is aimed at a situation in which (on paper) there will be no black South Africans. As the Institute of Race Relations has argued, the true population of SA in mid-1983 was 31,1m — not the officially-claimed 26,1m.

The reason, as suggested by a Stellenbosch economist, is that "all official statistics have, since 1976, been subject to political developments." Subject, that is, to the "independence" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda and the concomitant erasure of their populations from the overall figures. Only the economically illiterate can believe that the cost is worth it.

There have been social and political costs as well. Since the publication of the Riekert report in 1979, government has embarked on a multi-faceted policy of attempting to control black urbanisation.

If implemented with the full force of the State, there would ultimately be a select group of favoured city workers — the basis of the "black middle class" — while the outsiders would have to make do as best they could in the "white" rural areas or the homelands.

So the prosecutions in commissioners' courts have soared; industrial decentralisation has been pursued at the expense of logical development in the existing economic centres; millions of people have been "resettled" to tidy up the boundaries of artificial ethnic "national states."

As for the quality of life in the independent homelands, Slabbert's figures on the Transkei are disquieting — given the scale of SA's financial assistance to the territory. Infant mortality, at 130 a thousand, is among the highest in Africa. Almost 20% of all children between six months and two years show signs of nutritional deficiency. Rural households can spend three-and-a-half hours each day fetching water; and 85% of these households earn below the minimum subsistence level. The grants and subsidies from Pretoria are simply not filtering down.

The *FM*'s man in Parliament reports that Slabbert's speech caused some consternation among Nationalist MPs. It will be interesting to see how they explain away the profligate expenditure to their constituencies. Perhaps if there is enough alarm within the National Party, a brake can be put on pushing more homelands into the casino constellation.

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HOMELANDS

Blunder and waste

It is not often that a speech by the official Opposition in Parliament really jolts the government benches. It happened this week when Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert launched the PFP's strongest attack yet on the homelands policy.

Parliament was buzzing for hours after the speech, a carefully constructed examination of the failures and successes of the National Party's ideological experiments in ethnicity.

Slabbert highlighted, in the most dramatic form to date, the incredible cost of the "independent" states. He also focused on government's inability to reverse, or even slow, the growth of bureaucracy.

The homelands policy was nothing but "a multiplication of bureaucratic disaster areas, consuming vast amounts of capital, that serve no other purpose but to service the wants and needs of small, privileged bureaucratic elites in seas of poverty and underdevelopment," said Slabbert.

He charged that the economies of black Africa had been destroyed by vast state bureaucracies — and government was making exactly the same mistakes as the West in compounding the follies of African governments.

For 30 years, SA had created a system of bureaucratic patronage and privilege that was costing a fortune. A total of about R1 620m was paid directly to the independent and non-independent states, and R627,5m indirectly. This was about R2 250m or 8,86% of the 1984-1985 SA budget, said Slabbert.

Dramatically

He added: "Put dramatically, the SA Parliament and taxpayer paid R2 246m this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the monthly per capita gdp of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980. I repeat, an annual average increase of 1,3%. This is among the lowest in the world. What kind of return on investment is this?"

Improvements in standards of living in the national states during the past decade originated overwhelmingly from *outside* the states, from income earned by migrant workers (72% of total gross national income). Development aid from SA comprised almost 77% of the total income of the governments of the Bantustans.

Slabbert used the Transkei as an example. Of the total population of 2,6m, 44 127 people worked in the Transkei civil service, giving a ratio of 1:59. The Transkei public service, excluding defence, costs about R226,6m/year.

But 85% of households in the Transkei were earning an income lower than a conservatively calculated minimum subsistence level. Infant mortality was 130 for every 1 000 births, which was among the highest in Africa, while food shortages were commonplace. Almost 20% of all children between six months and two years showed signs of serious nutritional disease.

Slabbert ... pointing to a record of failure

By the admission of its own government, the Transkei economy was little more than a labour reserve. "We pay R226,6m per annum for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which, on its own terms, is nothing else but a labour reserve. For the services rendered, we could have managed with less than half of the personnel at even less than a third of the cost," said Slabbert. The same was true for the other self-governing and constitutionally separate states.

Any attempt to solve SA's very complex problems would cost a great deal of money, and, for that reason, SA could not afford to waste it on "useless and pointless bureaucratic exercises."

The most important source of political instability in Africa had not been revolution or coups, but the creation of self-perpetuating, bureaucratic, privileged classes that destroyed the economies of countries. The warning signals were now flashing in SA.

Bureaucratic expansion in SA had inculcated in black, white, coloured and Indian groups the expectation that the State must, and will, provide housing, education, jobs and leisure. "One of the worst legacies of apartheid ... is that it has destroyed the individual's sense of control over his own future or his initiative to work for it," said Slabbert.

which posters with inflammatory slogans were displayed.

(2) No persons were killed, but a few were injured.

(a) (aa)(i) and (ii) and (b)(i) Fall away.

(bb)

(i)	(ii)
T T Solomons	20 years
A Thobey	15 years
K Jantjes	43 years
J Futchana	10 years
R Khali	24 years
Warrant Officer A M Fourie	32 years
Warrant Officer J J Lerm	55 years
Sergeant G E Borcherds	39 years
Sergeant C Hills	24 years
Sergeant P G M van Zyl	25 years

(b) (ii) The five members of the Force were injured when they were hit by stones thrown by the rioters, while the other persons were injured when the police were compelled to use their arms.

(3) Yes. They were surrounded by the rioters and pelted with stones and were therefore compelled to fire shots in self defence.

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) Apart from the arrests they effected, they also made use of teargas, rubber bullets and batons to put an end to the rioting and to restore order.

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes

(a) 38.

(b) (i) and (ii) Since they have already appeared in court, their names are public knowledge. Their ages are as follows:

1 is 10 years
5 are 12 years
4 are 14 years
3 are 15 years
2 are 16 years
5 are 17 years
1 is 18 years
5 are 19 years
5 are 20 years
2 are 21 years
2 are 24 years
1 is 26 years
1 is 33 years
1 is 43 years

(c) They were detained for contravening section 57 of Act 74 of 1982 and for public violence.

(7) Yes. 28 with contravention of section 57(1)(a) of Act 74 of 1982 and 10 with public violence.

Hansard Q. Col. 1952 6/7/84

Removals

*21. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black persons were moved during the period 1960 to 1982 (a) from (i) White-owned farms, (ii) Black spots and (iii) informal settlements, (b) for purposes of consolidating national and independent Blacks states, (c) in terms of (i) legislations governing influx control and (ii) the Group Areas Act, (d) in connection with urban relocation, (e) for (i) infrastructural development schemes and (ii) strategic or military purposes and (f) for any other specified reasons?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The following information is in respect of the period 1 January 1960 to 31 March 1984:

(a) (i) 48 693.

(ii) 456 860, including people relocated from badly situated Black areas.

(iii) No statistics available.

(b) Included in (a) (i) and (ii). Separate figures are not available.

(c) (i) Statistics not available.

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development does not relocate people in terms of the Group Areas Act.

(d) Relocations from old townships to improved towns in the same Development Board areas amount to 979 034. In addition 487 321 persons were relocated in national states from towns that were disestablished. This figure includes squatters from urban areas. Separate statistics are not available

(e) (i) 17 746.

(ii) 4 140.

(f) None.

Hansard Q. Col. 1953 6/7/84

Port Natal: population

*22. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* population of each township falling under the control of the Port Natal Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

The question presumably refers to the area of jurisdiction of the Natalia Development Board.

Township	(a)	(b)
Lamontville (Durban)	40 032	36 393
Chesterville (Durban)	13 803	12 549
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	4 895	4 488
Hambanati (Tongaat)	8 945	8 488
Shakaville (Stanger)	2 534	2 499
Shayamoya (Umzinto)	499	458
Cedarville	321	293
Colenso	1 216	1 126
Sibongile (Dundee)	8 506	8 090
Thembalilhe (Glencoe)	3 994	3 688
Enhlalakahle (Greytown)	4 077	3 943
Howick	1 056	985
Bongweni (Kokstad)	5 265	4 787
Steadville (Ladysmith)	7 779	7 499
Matatiele	840	815
Bruntville (Mooi River)	4 163	3 948
Dumbe (Paulpietersburg)	2 725	2 712
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	13 028	11 852
Bhekuzulu (Vryheid)	9 067	8 243

Particulars of hostels situated outside urban Black townships but proclaimed as urban Black townships for single persons in terms of section 2(1)(c) of Act 25 of 1945, are as follows:

Hostel	(a)	(b)
Glebe (Durban)	8 128	8 128
Dalton (Durban)	1 428	1 428
Jacobs (Durban)	884	884
Tokoza (Durban) (Womens Hostel)	668	668

As at 12 June 1984

Hansard Q. Col. 1954 6/7/84

(101) **National states: ownership of land**

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

(1) Whether (a)(i) Black and (ii) White persons and (b) industries are able to acquire full registered rights to ownership of land in any of the self-governing national states; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in which national

states and (bb) how many title deeds had been registered in each category in each national state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department has received any representations from any national state government concerning the ownership of land in its territory; if so, (a) from which governments, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) (i) Yes, in rural areas. In proclaimed townships deeds of grant are issued.

(ii) Yes, in rural areas provided the land is acquired from the South African Development Trust and Parliamentary approval is obtained in terms of the provisions of Act 18/1936. In proclaimed townships Whites can acquire land in terms of the 99 year leasehold scheme.

(b) Yes, in the case of White industrialists in rural areas provided land is acquired from South African Development Trust and Parliamentary approval is obtained. Black industrialists can obtain full title in rural areas provided the Government of the national state approves. In proclaimed townships Black industrialists can obtain deeds of grant and white industrialists may acquire land in terms of the 99 year leasehold scheme.

(aa) All national states.

(bb) At present the following numbers of title deeds are registered in favour of Blacks in national states:

(i) KwaNdebele	58
(ii) Lebowa	2 878
(iii) Gazankulu	13
(iv) KaNgwane	Nil
(v) Qwaqwa	Nil
(vi) KwaZulu	9 021

No title deeds are registered in favour of Whites or industries in any national state.

(2) No recent representations were received from any national state regarding ownership in respect of land in its area.

Hansard Q.col. 1956 6/7/84

East Rand: contracts

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

Whether the East Rand Development Board has signed any contracts for work to be undertaken at (a) Ekangala/Ekandustria, (b) Lebowakgomo and (c) any other area outside the East Rand Development Board area; if so, (i) how many contracts were signed by the Board in each of these areas in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (ii) what was the value of each contract in respect of each of these areas and (iii)(aa) on what basis and (bb) for what reason did the East Rand Development Board act in these areas?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) and (b) Yes.

(c) No, Ekangala and Ekandustria are situated within the area of the East Rand Development Board, but Lebowakgomo not.

At Ekangala and Ekandustria the Board has for the past three years acted as agent for the Bronkhorstspruit City Council and at Lebowakgomo it acts as agent for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(i) Figures are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of work which, in the circumstances, is not deemed justified.

(ii) Figures are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of work which, in the circumstances, is deemed not justified. The total funds spent are as follows:

Ekangala

1981/82	R4,0 million
1982/83	R5,0 million
1983/84	R5,3 million

These funds were obtained by means of loans from the National Housing Commission.

Ekandustria

1981/82	R4,2 million
1982/83	R6,2 million
1983/84	R14,3 million

These funds were acquired by the City Council of Bronkhorstspruit.

Lebowakgomo

1979/80	R1,5 million
1980/81	R2,5 million
1981/82	R2,1 million
1982/83	R1,7 million
1983/84	R1,2 million

These funds were acquired from the South African Development Trust.

(iii) (aa) On an agency basis as indicated under (a) and (b) above.

(bb) The Board is capable of rendering these services, the services fall within the ambit of its operations and it was accordingly appointed as agent.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

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

(a) What was the total cost of erecting toll collection facilities in respect of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) The estimated total cost is R4,028 million.

(b) Extra road construction: R1,380 million
Toll Plaza buildings: R0,495 million
Toll Plaza lighting and electrical work: R0,453 million
Electrical and other toll equipment: R1,300 million
Professional fees in respect of architect, civil engineer and electrotechnical engineer: R0,400 million

Hansard Q-col. 1958 6/7/84

Transport Services: pension

*26. Mr S P BARNARD: asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) How many employees of the South African Transport Services were only repaid their pension contributions during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

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

The sad plight of South Africa's discarded people

OPINION

A WEEKLY FEATURE PRESENTING A WIDE VARIETY OF VIEWS

SHEENA DUNCAN

President of the Black Sash

Dr FREDERIK VAN ZYL Slabbert's valuable summary of the stark statistics of poverty in South Africa in his speech to Parliament on June 26 makes horrifying reading, but they are only half the story.

He said the total of R2 246 841 000 which was paid directly and indirectly to the "homelands" constituted 8,86% of the 1984/1985 South African budget. Taking Transkei as an example he said that we (the South African taxpayers) "are paying R226 581 000 to that homeland for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve" (Rand Daily Mail, June 27.)

What is appalling about this is that the central Government is spending only 8,8% of its total budget on the people in the homeland areas.

It is a scandal that so much of that miserable 8,8% goes to support bureaucratic monstrosities but even were that not the case 8,8% represents a totally distorted and inadequate distribution of the financial wealth of this country.

By 1980, 54% of the total black population of South Africa was officially resident within the homeland borders. This mass displacement of people is the result of the Government's removal programme and the redrawing of homeland boundaries to include townships such as Umlazi which was once part of the municipal area of Durban and is now inside KwaZulu.

Homeland administrations are totally responsible for all the social functions of government within their own areas. It is not sufficiently understood that this applies equally to a non-independent homeland as it does to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei.

People living in Lebowa or Gazankulu might as well be foreign for all the access they have to South Africa's wealth. They are discarded people in a very practical and measurable way.

When a homeland attains self-governing status, legislative as well as administrative and financial responsibility for a large schedule of government functions is shed by the Central Government. These functions include social welfare, health, education and pensions.

A homeland government takes on these responsibilities but cannot meet the financial costs involved. One example is the statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that there are 100 000 old people in Kwa Zulu who are entitled to pensions but are not receiving them because the money is just not available. Such pensioners cannot even sue the South African Government for payment of the pensions which are their legal right because that Government no longer has legal responsibility for those pensions.

We need to be reminded that "the taxpayer" in South Africa is not only white. This is one area of our national life in which legislation is no longer racially separated. We all pay income tax on the same levels, we all pay GST, and all companies, whatever the colour of their owners and directors, pay the same company tax.

The difference, of course, is that white taxpayers have a vote and therefore can influence the way in which their taxes are spent. Black taxpayers have no vote and therefore no influence on Government.

Apart from taxation the contribution to the wealth of the private sector and of Central Government which is made by black commuters and migrants is never taken into consideration by the beneficiaries.

It is very convenient for the Government and for the private sector to have access to the labour power without which there would be no profits but to have no responsibility at all for the housing, health and welfare of the vast pool of people who reside in homeland areas.

Homeland governments can collect GST from consumers who spend their money within the homeland and can collect income tax from those who earn their money within the homeland but one only has to look at white towns like Pietersburg to see where much consumer money is spent — certainly not within homeland borders.

Unemployment is increasingly being concentrated in the homeland areas and unemployed people have no income and cannot pay income tax.

Since 1976 disturbances and the Riekert Commission report of 1978 the policy of Government, in co-operation with the private sector, has been to establish an urban labour preference with money being directed towards the improvement of the "quality of life" in black urban townships in the white area.

This means that recruitment of workers from rural areas is severely curtailed because available jobs must be reserved for those with urban residential rights.

People who live inside the homelands are not permitted to come to town to seek for their own jobs. The only way in which they may obtain legal employment is to be recruited through the labour bureau in their home areas.

If recruitment is cut back no jobs are offered and then there is no legal way in which an unemployed homeland person can find work.

Tens of thousands of people are now forced to come illegally to town to seek survival. The central government's response has been to legislate increasingly severe penalties to prevent them from surviving. The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Act became law on June 18 1984 and imposes penalties of up to two years' imprisonment or a fine of R5 000 on anyone who gives employment or shelter to an illegal alien.

"Illegal aliens" now include all Xhosa, Venda or Tswana-speaking people who are outside their homelands without a permit to be in the white areas, in other words, "South Africa". And 42% of the black population of Cape Town are "illegal aliens".

Homeland poverty is not the result of the drought. It is the inevitable and predicted consequence of the policy of apartheid. This policy is not being changed or reformed. It remains the policy of exclusion of the black majority from participation in our common society.

Changes which have been introduced in recent years are designed to entrench apartheid and to enable Government to bring the grand plans to fruition.

It is a privilege in South Africa to be an income taxpayer because it means that one has an income to pay tax on.

But 8,9-million people in the homelands live below the poverty datum line.

There are now 1,43-million destitute people in the homelands and these destitute people have no access at all to the social support which would be their right in any half-way civilised country.

These people are supporting us in our privileged and prosperous way of life. Their hunger is the direct result of our support of the system which condemns them to political, social and economic limbo.

We should not be surprised that we stand accused of genocide.

Argus 6/7/84 (101)

PARLIAMENT

Aid to homelands R2 200-m in '83

Parliamentary Staff

THE money required from South Africa by the independent black homelands was escalating, with direct and indirect aid last year amounting to more than R2 200-million, the Assembly was told.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) said this huge expenditure — nearly nine percent of South Africa's budget — raised the whole question of taxing hard-pressed South Africans to finance independent foreign states.

Speaking in yesterday's second-reading debate on the Finance Bill, Mr Savage questioned the validity of a recent claim by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Government was not giving "hand-outs" to black states.

He said that unless the Prime Minister could answer certain questions he was "living in cloud cuckoo land".

The questions included:

- How much was being invested in the independent homelands and what was the financial return on that investment ?
- Was capital redemption taking place as envisaged, and who was accountable?
- Were non-financial objectives defined and were they being achieved?

Mr Savage said he could state emphatically that nobody in the Cabinet — "from the Prime Minister down" — and nobody on the National Party side of the Assembly knew the answers to these questions.

Mr Andrew Savage

Referring to a recent speech by Opposition Leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert about growing bureaucracies in the black homelands, Mr Savage said Dr Slabbert had exposed "the cracks in the very foundations of National Party policy".

What the National Party had seen as the solution to South Africa's problems — the creation of black states — was the "design fault" which would cause the whole edifice to collapse.

"Uneconomic"

"Why? Because there is no possible way we can afford to support such uneconomic creations, yet no way we can avoid the responsibility of attempting to do so," Mr Savage said.

If the independent homelands were foreign and independent, it could be expected that the South African Government would at least treat them and their citizens with the status accorded other foreign states.

Did the Government, for example, treat Transkeians as it treated Greeks or Englishmen living in South Africa?

Full effects

The black people, on the contrary, felt the full effects of apartheid, whether they were born in South Africa or were here as migrant workers.

The homelands were "a convenient repository" for surplus people and unpleasant statistics. They were a mechanism for controlling anybody who challenged the system.

SA 'is losing out to the homelands'

101

7/7/84 E. Post

By SHARON LI GREEN

FOREIGN investment was being diverted to the homelands at the expense of South Africa, Mr Hsi-Kun Yang, the Republic of China's Ambassador to South Africa, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Two things militated against investment in South Africa, he said. They were:

- Incentives offered in the homelands.
- Visa regulations which allowed for an indefinite stay in the homelands (and an immediate resident's permit) compared with a one-year visa in South Africa, renewable for up to five years.

Although South African visa regulations had recently been eased, they still acted as a deterrent to large scale investment in the Republic, the ambassador told Weekend Post in an interview.

Mr Yang explained that the one-year visa could now be extended an additional four years in South Africa — instead of having to be renewed annually — following a recent anouncement by the Minister of Interior, Mr F W de Klerk.

But he stressed that businessmen needed stronger guarantees of residence than this to be attracted from areas of easier access like Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Mr Du Ling, political counsellor at the Taiwanese Embassy in Pretoria, said there were about 50 factories established by businessmen from Taiwan in the homelands and 15 000 jobs had been created there.

"The homelands provide great incentive for industrialists. For instance, in the Ciskei, Transkei, Kwazulu and Venda the governments there subsidise each labourer's salary by a up to R110. They also provide factory flats and homes for staff.

"It is the policy of the South African Government to encourage foreign investment in the homelands, but this is undoubtedly being done at the expense of the South African taxpayer."

Both men spoke to Weekend Post while attending the fourth Amity Conference of South African Chinese Associations in Port Elizabeth.

About 80 delegates from Mauritius, Reunion, Rwanda, Malawi, Transkei, Ciskei, Swaziland and all Chinese associations in South Africa attended, as well as Taiwan's Minister of Overseas Affairs, Mr Tseng Kwong Soon.

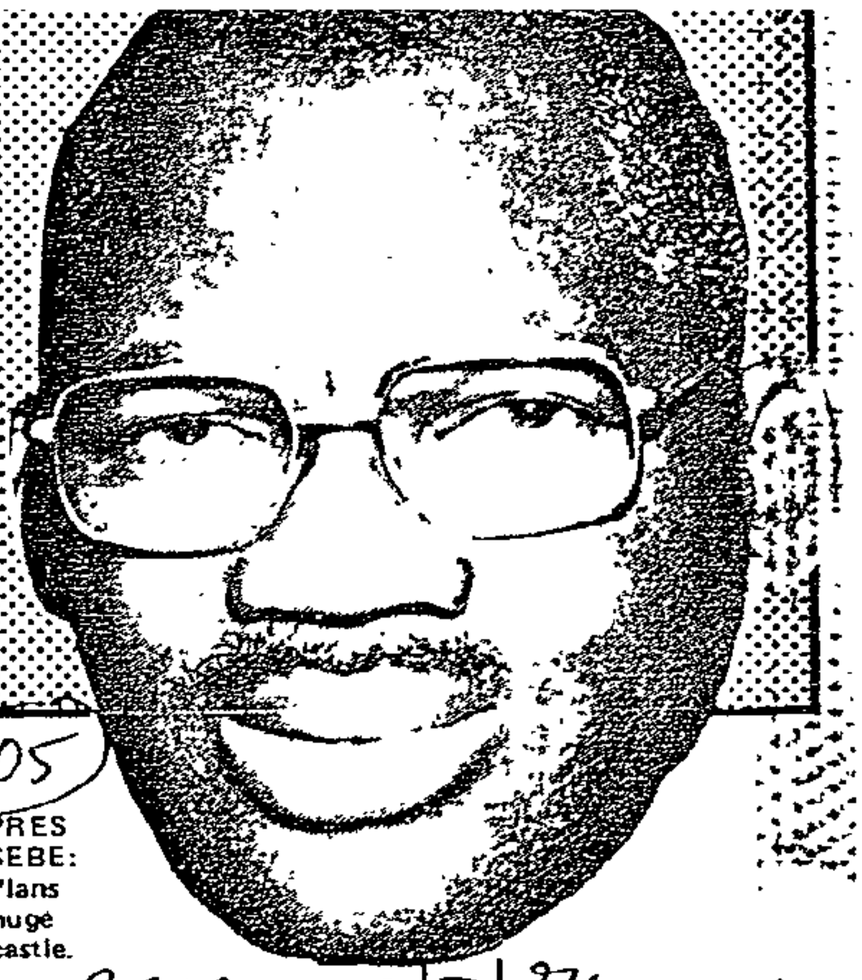
Their observations were made following a decision by the Port Elizabeth City Council to send a delegation to Taiwan and Hong Kong to try to attract foreign investment in the form of new industries, subsidiaries or joint ventures, and to investigate the export processing zone concept.

The delegation will consist of the Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, the Town Clerk, Mr P K Botha, and the Development Officer, Mr André Crouse.

(An export processing zone is one in which imported goods are processed and exported without tax being levied.)

The council has decided that the city has great potential for growth and the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism has indicated that new technology and new industrial ventures could be attracted from the Far East.

'I'm the king of the castle!'



PRES SEBE: Plans huge castle.

(105)

C. Press 8/7/84

CISKEI PRESIDENT Lennox Sebe wants to build a huge R2,5-million castle in Bisho for his retirement, according to top-level sources in the homeland government.

Mr Sebe has denied the plan, but numerous government officials and members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party this week insisted that the castle — which is sure to heighten the controversy surrounding the president's plans for his impoverished homeland — is on the cards.

BENITO PHILLIPS *reports*

What makes the plan even more startling is that residents of the homeland are expected to pay for it — with all male "Ciskei citizens" paying R10 and females R5, according to officials.

They said the CNIP had already decided to supervise the collection, although party officials in Mdantsane have apparently asked for this to be delayed because they fear an angry response from people in the township.

On top of this, a special site has had to be created for Mr Sebe's castle, to be called "Inqaba", as there was no provision for it in the planning of Ciskei's self-created capital, Bisho.

So far, the plan has been a closely-guarded secret. But government officials are predicting an angry backlash from homeland residents if they have to pay up — comparing the suggestion to last year's cash from "Ciskeians" for Mr Sebe's children's education.

Late yesterday, Ciskei Government PRO Bill Livesey told City Press that Mr Sebe had emphatically denied that he intended building a castle.

It's a welcome E Cape day!

★ IT'S not every day you wake up R1 000 richer! And for City Press reader Welcome Mbange of 784 Nonkwelo Street, Eziphunzana, in the Eastern Cape it came right on time.

Mr Mbange, 39, came close to tears this week when City Press broke the good news. He said he lost his job in May this year and had been unemployed since.

"Now I will be able to clothe and feed my children, my mother and her four other children," he said.

The other lucky East Cape winner is Mdantsane Std 8 pupil Mandla Nono, 23, (right) who won't have to worry about study funds for a while. Mandla hopes to become a doctor one day.

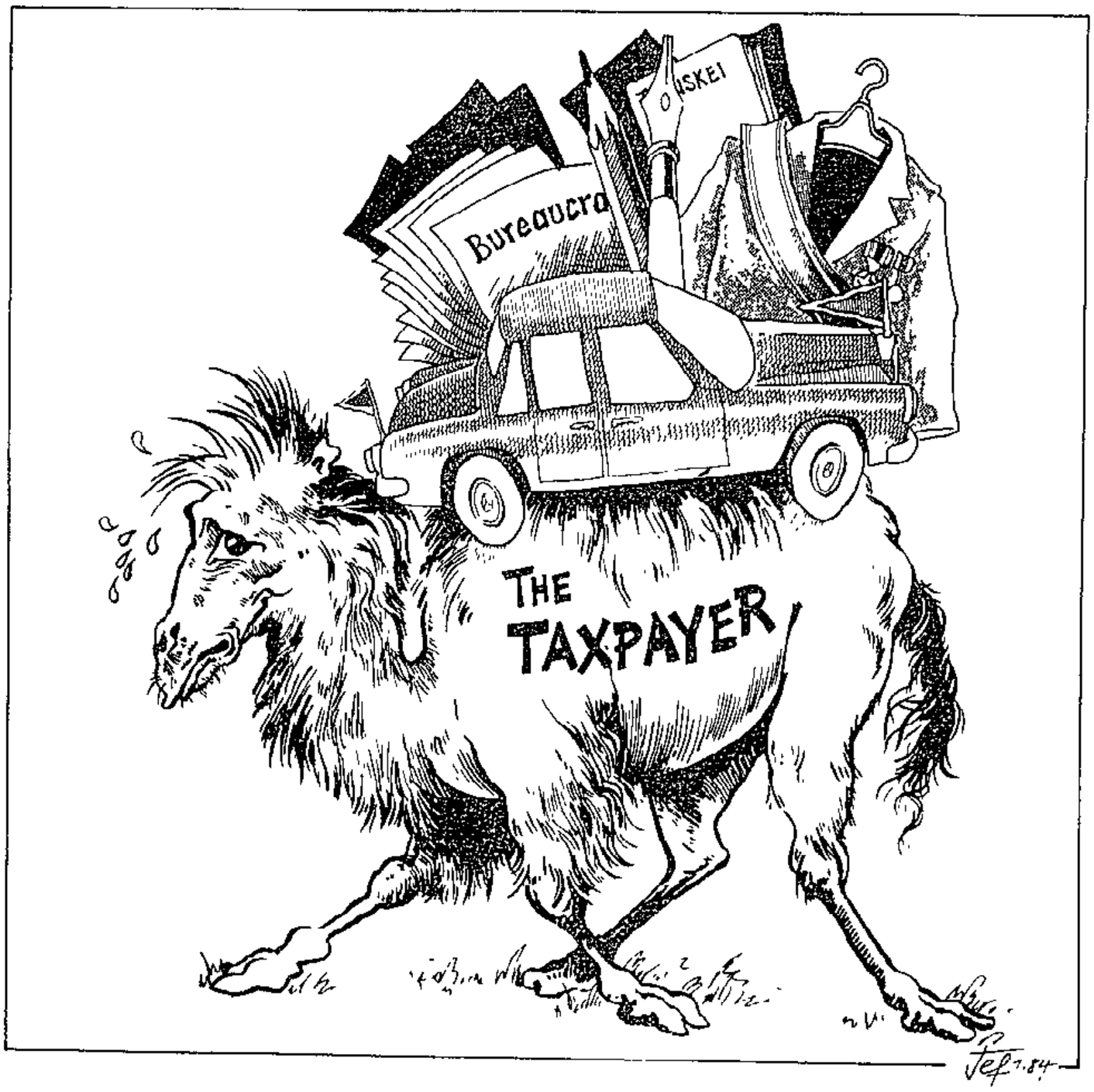
Full list of winners — Page 6

BUREAUCRACY

Today: Van Zyl Slabbert accuses the Government o making the same mistakes the West has made in A

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, recently launched his party's strongest attack on the homelands' policy and the burgeoning bureaucracy it has spawned. It was a speech which set Parliament abuzz.

TIME TO GET OFF THE GRAVY TRAI



WHEN the Prime Minister returned from overseas he said the West was disillusioned with Africa and that Africa was disillusioned with the West

He also said Africa was tired of handouts

Why this disillusionment? There are a whole range of factors, but I should like to refer to a point made by Gerard Shahan in his book, *Revolution in the Third World Myth and Prospects* He said the greatest source of political instability in most of the post-colonial countries in Africa was not coups tribalism or necessarily inexperience it was the creation of massive state bureaucracies that consumed the wealth of those societies, overloaded their economies, destroyed their economic infrastructures and in fact, eventually led to political instability

In many of those countries the bureaucracies eventually consumed more than 60 percent of the budgets These elements then became self-perpetuating elites

Against that background I want to charge this Government with the following

It is making exactly the same mistakes that the West has made towards Africa It is making them domestically and it is compounding the difficulties inside South Africa

This country and this economy can no longer afford to pay for the policies of this Government

It has developed a system of bureaucratic patronage and privilege which is costing us a fortune Whatever development has taken place in South Africa, has taken place not because of the bureaucracies we have created, but in spite of those bureaucracies

Increasingly we may have to endure this Government, but we are not going to be able to afford it

Let us take Namibia We tend to forget that only a few years ago it had an annual real growth of between 10 and 12 percent Obviously the drought and the drop in mineral prices internationally played roles in the downturn of the economy, but one of the most important factors responsible for the decline was political uncertainty about the future

We can see it clearly reflected in two sectors In agriculture from 1979 to 1982 the real growth declined from minus 4,1 percent to minus 9,4 percent In mining it declined from minus 3,5 percent to minus seven percent Since 1979 there has been a steady decline

However, it is ironical that when this economic decline started the Government decided to transfer bureaucratic functions from Pretoria to Namibia The *African Institute*, in its monthly bulletin, made the following point

"However, the need for funds for further development — in this case development of the bureaucracy and the introduction of a three-tier system of government — soon resulted in demands beyond the capacity of the local Treasury"

The dangers of a growing public sector during times of economic recession are obvious In Namibia Government expenditure nearly trebled from 1979 to 1982, so much so that the branch of the Department of Finance in Namibia made the following statement "Since 1979/80 the State has not once matched expenditure to income Available funds are barely sufficient to pay official salaries (equivalent to 60 percent of expenditure) If this trend should continue, State expenditure will within four years exceed by two and three quarters the current income and there will not be sufficient funds to pay officials' salaries" In Africa in 1980 there was only one country, Mauritania, whose debt exceeded by more than 100 percent the National Income South West Africa/Namibia, it is expected, will break through the 100 percent ceiling in 1987

Costly experiment

We tried to say then, and we are trying to say it again, that there is no way in which one undermines the security of a country better than to spend money which

ments of national states comprises almost 77 percent of the total income of those governments The amount which is paid directly to those national independent and non-independent homelands totals R1,6 billion a year The amount which is paid indirectly to the independent and non-independent homelands is R627 million The combined total is R2,2 billion this year This constitutes 8,8 percent of the 1984/85 Budget One must remember that figure because, put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayers paid R2,2 billion this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the *per capita* GDP of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980 I repeat an annual average of 1,3 percent

What kind of return on investment is this?

Let us get this into some kind of perspective Between 1960 and 1980 the population of the homelands jumped from five million to 11 million It is true that the poverty datum line dropped from 99 percent to 81 percent The absolute number of people, however, nearly doubled In other words, 99 percent of five million is 4,1 million, but 81 percent of 11 million is 8,9 million So one has doubled the number of people who are dependent

Let us look at destitute people Destitute people can be defined as people who have no jobs, no remittance income, no pension payment, no land and no cattle In other words, no visible means of support In 1960 they made up five percent — 250 000 people — but in 1980 the figure had risen to 13 percent 1,43 million – five times higher

Of course, incomes have risen in those independent and national states Those incomes have risen for two reasons first, because of the increase in general wages outside, wages which have gone back to the homelands, and, second, because of the salaries we pay the bureaucracies we have created in those states. But if we look at

The cost of the executive of the Transkei for the 1984/85 Budget amounts to R833 000 To that must be added R1,3 million which is paid to members of parliament In addition to that a permanent secretary gets R30 000 a year and an under secretary R29 000 The total cost of the public service amounts to R226,5 million Defence is excluded from this expenditure but this is not a significant item

So we are paying R226,5 million for the bureaucratic elite of the Transkei What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that a country is independent or a tribe is independent? Or do we want to show that a country is self-sufficient? What does it mean? What does it mean in terms of the real cost to South Africa? What does it mean in hard cash?

Income

Eighty-five percent of rural households in Transkei earn an income lower than the conservatively calculated minimum subsistence level In 1979 the poorest 20 percent of rural households earned only R242 a year This is 15 percent of the minimum subsistence level A third of the rural population and a fifth of the urban population have had no training whatsoever Infant mortality amounts to 130 per thousand births This is among the highest in Africa

The average distance to clinics in rural areas is seven kilometres while the nearest doctors are 13 kilometres away on average Rural households spend an average of 3,5 hours a day fetching water while the *per capita* use of water amounts to 10,8 litres a family as against the hygienic norm of between 20 to 50 litres Food shortages are general occurrences In essence only 28 percent of the total national income is generated by the local economy

The Transkeian Government says of itself that one can hardly speak of a Transkei economy in any meaningful sense

and the last four months we have spent scrambling about madly behind the scenes to save us and himself from his own stupidity and greed

We say that is an independent country and we pour millions of rand into that independent country Viewed from the need for development and the necessity for self-sufficiency and the creation of jobs and employment, the Government's policy of self-governing states is nothing but the multiplication of bureaucratic disaster areas consuming vast amounts of capital Who pays for it? The taxpayer pays for it

This economic largess has been abused by other countries in Africa Are we any different from those countries?

We say that the West is disillusioned with Africa Is it not time that we became disillusioned with ourselves and did some self-analysis? It would be comforting to say that what we are doing to the national states and the follies which we have committed in Namibia are only our clumsy attempt to rid ourselves of a colonial problem However that is not true, because what happens there we are repeating with a vengeance outside those national states here in South Africa

Civil service

If it is true that we have a ratio of one civil servant to 59 of the population of the Transkei, the ratio for the rest of South Africa is 1 25 For every 25 people outside those areas, there is one civil servant According to the Bulletin of Statistics, Volume 81 of March 1984 998 124 people are employed by the Central Government, the provincial administrations, statutory bodies the Post Office and the South African Transport Services at a cost of R6 496 456 000 a year This represents 39,46 percent of the 1983/84 budget

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Let us look at South Africa as well We ve heard many political justifications out how wonderful the Government s licy of creating self-governing states has en We have heard political reasons, eological reasons and so on Let us look it briefly from the perspective of the reaucracies which we have created beuse in a sense it has been a massive exriment of bureaucratic production Has paid off in these self-governing rational ates"

Let us consider the following facts The DP *per capita* at 1970 prices of the inbitants of the self-governing national ates increased from R40 in 1970 to R46 in 80 This represents an average annual inease of 1 3 percent This is among the west in the world

Furthermore, improvements in the standard of living of the national states during e past decade originated overwhelmingly om outside the states and not from inde The income earned by migrating orkers represented 72 percent of the oss national income of the national ates The proportional share of the out de income is increasing in importance, t decreasing, in other words, those states e becoming more and more dependent

Between 1972 and 1980 the proportion of ternal production of gross national inome declined from 35 percent to 26 perent So it is getting worse, it is not getting y better The development aid from the outh African Government to the government directly to those national independent and non-independent homelands totals R1,5 billion a year. The amount which is paid indirectly to the independent and non-independent homelands is R627 million. The combined total is R2,2 billion this year This constitutes 8,8 percent of the 1984/85 Budget One must remember that figure because, put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayers paid R2,2 billion this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the *per capita* GDP of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980 I repeat, an annual average of 1.3 percent

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Transkei

Let us look at the Transkei Transkei has a President, 14 Cabinet Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and a National Assembly of 109 members Each Minister has a department of state with a permanent secretary and a permanent under-secretary There are 44 127 officials in the Transkei civil service against a permanent population of 2 6 million This gives us the ratio of one civil servant to 59 people As regards salaries, the President gets R66 000 a year plus an allowance of R9 000, the Prime Minister R47 000 plus an allowance of R7 000 a Cabinet Minister, R34 000 plus an allowance of R6 000, and a Deputy Minister R34 000 plus an allowance of R5 000 ment. In addition to that a permanent secretary gets R30 000 a year and an under-secretary R29 000 The total cost of the public service amounts to R226,5 million. Defence is excluded from this expenditure but this is not a significant item

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The Transkeian Government says of itself that one can hardly speak of a Transkei economy in any meaningful sense More properly one must consider it a labour reserve

One does not make a country independent by wasting money on the bureaucratic elite who are not productive and who do not create productivity Two senior officials of the Development Bank of South Africa have said that only a small privileged group have received the advantages of economic growth in the Third World And we are repeating that same mistake

What is true for the Transkei is true also for the other national independent states Take the Ciskei There we have a President who bought an aircraft which no one used, then sold it and is now going to build an airport which no one wants Take Venda and the gentleman whom we call the President of Venda an unfortunate human being who has cheated fate by escaping the obscurity which he so richly deserves That gentleman we have made President

"We say that is an independent country and we pour millions of rand into that independent country Viewed from the need for development and the necessity for self-sufficiency and the creation of jobs and employment, the Government's policy of self-governing states is nothing but the multiplication of bureaucratic disaster areas consuming vast amounts of capital Who pays for it? The taxpayer pays for it

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One would have thought that with the policy of creating independent national states and national legislative assemblies, the size of the civil service would be decreased in the rest of South Africa However that is not so In 1976, 1977 1979 and in 1981 when these countries took independence, there was a steady increase in the size of the civil service in the rest of South Africa

What about the Prime Minister's policy of rationalisation' This policy was announced on September 6 1979 The idea was to reduce 39 Government departments to 22 departments under 18 Cabinet Ministers This was necessary and I quote the reasons given To have better co-ordination and elimination of duplication a conservation of manpower and better utilisation of personnel'

What happened'

My research department investigated 22 of these departments between 1979 and 1981

ic privileged class that has destroyed the economies of countries. The warning signals are flashing The reason we have survived so long has nothing to do with the competence of the Government or the grandiose visions it has for South Africa, but because of our mineral prices internationally and the subsequent economic development

Bureaucratic expansion in any society is one of the most unproductive forms of capital expenditure It multiplies jobs without increasing productivity It diverts desperately needed capital resources for development away from what they should be doing and that is creating employment opportunities and expanding the growth of the economy Moreover bureaucratic expansion destroys individual initiative

One of the worst legacies of apartheid and separate development is that it has destroyed the individual's sense of control over his own future and his initiative to work for it

Bureaucratic expansion is the necessary and inevitable forerunner of corruption and inefficiency in government It inevitably generates pockets of vested interests whose only concern is to keep their little kingdoms going and keep out other bureaucratic competitors What else is this silly and unsavoury battle between Charles Sebe and Lennox Sebe but nepotism gone sour?

I believe that the time has come for us to restore sanity in this country to call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control How can we do so? We can do so by observing three simple rules

First to avoid duplicating facilities We have made a virtue out of that in this country Where buildings stand empty we simply build other buildings for people to use rather than use the empty ones We do it in education We are wasting money that way

Second to avoid creating administrative departments which are not accountable to anyone but themselves

Do not create departments — and this is very important — that serve no other purpose but to satisfy the ideological shortsightedness of the Government

For example, do we really need a department of defence in the Transkei? Who are they going to fight?

Do we really need a department of foreign affairs there? The only kind of affairs they have are extraordinary affairs but that has nothing to do with international diplomacy

If we are really serious about looking for a constitutional solution to our problems, then we should not simply extend bureaucracy when we find we are confronted with the problem

We should look at our scarce and necessary resources We should husband them We should consult and negotiate with one another on how to use them to the best advantage for all our peoples We should negotiate on workable structures to allocate and use them

I agree with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning that this is the task that awaits us This is what a country does that is involved with survival. This is what a country does when it is involved with the politics of survival It is our duty to impress the people outside that this is the task that awaits all of us, not to create in their eyes, the impression that the only legacy of politics is how to become an engine driver on the gravy train

1980; 13,8%
1981; 15,2%
1982; 14,7%
1983; 12,3%

(b) January; 10,3%
February; 10,0%
March; 10,2%
April; 11,0%
May; 11,0%
June; figures are still being processed.

Consumer price index

1150. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

At what rate did the service components of the consumer price index increase in each of the latest three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1981, 13,5%
1982, 17,9%
1983; 16,2%

THURSDAY, 12 JULY 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. Col. 2031 12/7/84

Housing

724 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any plans have been submitted to his Department by Mr Louis Rive for the (a) upgrading of existing infrastructural services and (b) extension of infrastructural services with a view to the provision of housing; if so, in respect of which area or areas;

(2) whether these plans have been approved for implementation; if so, when is it anticipated that they will be implemented;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, in respect of the urban Black residential areas in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolitan area including Motherwell.

(2) Only some of the plans have been approved for implementation.

(3) No.

The following contracts have been entered into and are in the process of being carried out:

(a) Two contracts in respect of the installation of services in the new extension to Kwanobuhle;

(b) six contracts for the upgrading of services in Kwazakhele;

(c) three contracts for the installation of new services in Motherwell;

(d) one contract for a main sewer for Kwadwesi.

In regard to financing the Department of Finance is at present giving consideration to project financing proposals by various financial bodies, with varying foreign participation. As soon as the consideration and negotiation processes are completed a statement about the successful tender and terms will be made.

The Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage project will after escalation over the construction period of five to six years amount to more than R200 million for infrastructure.

A sum of R20 million as bridging finance has been allocated to the East Cape Development Board in respect of

projects at present in the process of being carried out.

Hansard Q. Col. 2033 12/7/84

KaNgwane/Ingwavuma

784. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 2 February 1983, the final cost calculations in respect of the court cases in connection with the proposed incorporation of KaNgwana and the Ingwavuma area into Swaziland and related matters have been received from the various State Attorneys; if not, (a) why not and (b) when are they expected to be ready; if so, what amounts are payable by the State in respect of each such court case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

In respect of the Ingwavuma cases:

Paid by the State	R166 519,15
Paid by the kwaZulu Government	R 81 804,27

In respect of the KaNgwane case:

Paid by the State	R58 467,56
Paid by the KaNgwane Government	R25 549,57

Hansard Q. Col. 2033 12/7/84

KwaNdebele

819. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the ratio of persons to land area in KwaNdebele at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(2) how many persons were moved to kwaNdebele from (a) each (i) national state and (ii) independent Black state, (b) Black spots, (c) urban areas and (d) White farms in each year from 1975 to the latest specified year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1980—1,5 persons per hectare
1981—1,9 persons per hectare
1982—2,1 persons per hectare
1983—2,4 persons per hectare
1984—2,9 persons per hectare
If the addition of the 183 000 hectares of land approved by Parliament in 1983 be taken into account, the ratio will be 0,87 persons per hectare.

(2) None. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not move any Ndebele into KwaNdebele. They moved of their own accord from wherever they lived to settle there.

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 2034 12/7/84

National states: investments

921. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount invested in each national state by (a) its development corporation, (b) South African companies and (c) foreign companies in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) KwaZulu
1979 — R27 954 000
1980 — R44 408 000
1981 — R66 401 000
1982 — R91 206 000
1983 — R107 126 000

Qwaqwa
1980 — R2 380 802
1981 — R4 156 351
1982 — R8 560 609
1983 — R10 197 229
1984 — R33 542 696

Lebowa
1980 — R6 123 000
1981 — R6 530 000
1982 — R8 875 000
1983 — R10 015 000
1984 — R10 845 000

Gazankulu
1980 — R9 010 000
1981 — R12 508 000
1982 — R4 339 000
1983 — R9 930 800
1984 — R9 410 000

kaNgwane
1980 — R4 289 126
1981 — R5 287 969
1982 — R4 145 880
1983 — R5 719 568
1984 — R6 934 151

Investment by the Economic Development Corporation

(a)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
KwaZulu	22 635 041	8 622 243	11 495 567	36 141 233	37 226 947
Qwaqwa	224 418	1 661 440	1 427 280	4 003 350	8 160 719
Lebowa	1 111 337	860 492	4 133 970	7 977 523	18 712 952
Gazankulu	5 013 281	1 541 839	1955 038	4 125 673	7 594 392
KaNgwane	2 959 286	86 351	2 573 885	4 489 951	4 982 479
Botshabelo	—	—	—	—	770 926
Not apportionable	3 009 832	820 380	5 844 798	4 192 000	8 056 525
TOTAL	R34 953 195	R11 951 985	R27 430 538	R60 929 730	R85 484 904

(b)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
KwaZulu	11 265 000	9 633 000	149 000	19 842 000	10 874 000
Qwaqwa	279 000	—	488 300	468 700	110 700
Lebowa	1 470 000	415 000	929 300	5 217 400	1 059 000
Gazankulu	1 352 000	36 000	72 400	448 300	168 100
KaNgwane	26 000	—	—	128 500	—
TOTAL	R14 410 000	R10 084 000	R517 600	R26 104 900	R12 212 400

These amounts represent only the estimated private investment of companies already established and in production.

(c) (i) Estimated investment by companies from outside the national states in the industrial sector.

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
KwaZulu	9 974 000	3 096 000	6 795 000	11 753 000	12 022 300
Qwaqwa	—	607 300	234 800	110 400	1 553 600
Lebowa	89 000	—	1 007 000	1 020 400	796 900
Gazankulu	37 000	72 000	100 000	168 100	719 000
KaNgwane	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	R10 100 000	R3 775 300	R8 136 800	R13 051 900	R15 071 800

(c) (ii) Estimated investment by foreign (i.e. overseas) companies in the industrial sector.

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
KwaZulu	7 000 000	—	550 000	1 041 600	1 000 000
Qwaqwa	—	—	8 400	—	—
Lebowa	—	—	—	—	250 000
Gazankulu	—	—	—	—	—
KaNgwane	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	R7 000 000	—	R558 400	R1 041 600	R1 250 000

The amounts given in (c) (i) above represent the total contribution by industrialists, overseas and local, while the amounts in (c) (ii) represent contributions from overseas companies only.

National states: persons employed

922. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks were employed in (a) mining, (b) agriculture, (c) commerce, (d) industry, (e) the public service and (f) other sectors in (i) kwaZulu, (ii) Qwaqwa, (iii) Gazankulu, (iv) Lebowa, (v) kwaNdebele and (vi) KaNgwane as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Control over labour within the national states is a matter which was assigned to the governments of the respective states in terms of section 3 of Act 21 of 1971 and the Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not have the required figures at its disposal.

National states: employment opportunities

923. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector in the national states and border areas (i) by development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by (aa) South African and (bb) overseas companies in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) (i)

1979-80

	Agriculture	Transport	Commerce and Industry	Business Loans	Total
kwaZulu	—	—	172	496	668
Qwaqwa	—	—	25	32	57
Lebowa	—	—	155	144	299
Gazankulu	—	—	646	156	802
KaNgwane	—	—	56	108	164
Corporation for Economic Development	4 158	507	1 675	96	6 436
Total	4 158	507	2 729	1 032	8 426

1980-81

kwaZulu	—	—	719	89	800
Qwaqwa	—	—	—	56	56
Lebowa	—	—	139	156	295
Gazankulu	—	—	655	108	763
KaNgwane	—	—	110	40	150
Corporation for Economic Development	2 373	437	3 242	184	6 236
Total	2 373	437	4 865	633	8 300

1981-82

kwaZulu	—	—	925	288	1 213
Qwaqwa	—	—	199	36	235
Lebowa	—	—	903	228	1 131
Gazankulu	—	—	—	62	62
KaNgwane	—	—	141	152	293
Corporation for Economic Development	11 562	1 779	3 604	152	17 097
Total	11 562	1 779	5 772	918	20 031

(a) (ii) (aa) and (bb) Figures are not available but the bulk of employment opportunities were created by South African companies.

The Corporation for Economic Development did not operate in border areas but only within the national states. Employment figures for border areas are not available.

(b) As at 31 March 1982.

	Agriculture	Industry with White Know-how	Transport	Commerce and Industry
Corporation for Economic Development	R3 254	R7 881	R13 616	
Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation				R9 239
kwaZulu Development Corporation				R11 878
Lebowa Development Corporation				R4 846
Qwaqwa Development Corporation				R5 730
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation				R9 362

These figures were arrived at by dividing total employment into total investments as at 31 March 1982.

In respect of financial assistance to Black businessmen the cost per job created is not available. The cumulative amounts of loans granted for financial assistance to Black businessmen (as at 31 March 1982) are as follows:

Corporation for Economic Development	R2,0 million
Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation	R2,2 million
kwaZulu Development Corporation	R30,0 million
Lebowa Development Corporation	R8,7 million
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	R1,0 million
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	R4,0 million

Hans and
KwaNdebele
Q-Col.2041 12/7/84

935. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a)(i) doctors, (ii) dentists, (iii) nurses and (iv) nursing sisters and (b)(i) clinics and (ii) community health centres were there in KwaNdebele as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the ratio of (i) doctors to people and (ii) nurses to people in KwaNdebele as at that date;

(3) what (a) was the expenditure of his Department on health and welfare services in KwaNdebele in the financial years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, respectively, and (b) is the estimated expenditure on health and welfare services in KwaNdebele by his Department for 1984-85?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The control over health matters within KwaNdebele has been transferred to the Government of KwaNdebele and the Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep record of these matters

KwaNdebele, however is mainly served by the Philadelphia Hospital, which also serves the District of Moutse. The following information applies to KwaNdebele and the District of Moutse.

(1) (a) (i) 10

(ii) 2

(iii) and (iv) 217 nurses and nursing sisters. Figures in respect of each category are not available.

(b) (i) 27

(ii) Nil.

(2) (i) 1 to 23 226

(ii) 1 to 1 070

(3) The welfare service is the responsibility of the Government of KwaNdebele and the Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep record of this matter.

(a) For the reasons given above expenditure in respect of health services can only be submitted for the financial years 1980/81 to 1983/84 and the figures below represent expenditure in respect of KwaNdebele and Moutse, but not within KwaNdebele.

	Running Costs	Capital Expenditure
1980/81	R 700 000	R 100 000
1981/82	R2 550 000	R 60 000
1982/83	R3 300 000	R 700 000
1983/84	R3 200 000	R1 132 531

(b) The control over health services has been transferred to KwaNdebele with effect from 1 April 1984.

Water in townships

1012. Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) (a) What quantity of water was supplied (i) in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (ii) on average per month to the Black townships of (aa) Daveyton, (bb) Kwa Thema, (cc) Vosloorus and (dd) Soweto and (b) in respect of each of these townships, (i) at what price per unit was this water (aa) purchased and (bb) supplied to the consumer and (ii) what was the average water consumption per household per month,

(2) whether water-saving measures were in force during this period in respect of the above-mentioned townships; if not, why not, if so, what was the average saving per month in each case,

(3) whether any persons have been charged of contravening these measures, if not, why not, if so, how many persons in respect of each township

(4) whether any such persons have been fined, if not, why not, if so, what were the amounts of the fines?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(aa) 1.6.83–31.5.84	(bb) 1.6.83–31.5.84	(cc) 1.6.83–31.5.84	(dd) 1.5.83–31.4.84
(1)				
(a) (i)	[illegible] kilolitre	3 633 400 kilolitre	2 624 [illegible] kilolitre	46 315 510 kilolitre
(ii)	[illegible] kilolitre	364 490 kilolitre	218 721 kilolitre	3 858 792 kilolitre

	Period	Purchase Price c/kl
(a) (i) (aa)	1.5.83–31.12.83	19.025
	1.1.84–31.3.84	19.07625
	1.4.84–still	24,46925

	Period	Selling price c/kl
(b) (i) (bb)	1.5.83–31.12.83	19.49
	1.1.84–31.3.84	19.54
	1.4.84–still	29.80

(a) (i) (cc)	[illegible] cent per kilolitre	[illegible] cent per kilolitre	[illegible] cent per kilolitre	[illegible] cent per kilolitre
(ii)	16 kilolitre	18 kilolitre	15 kilolitre	52.28 kilolitre
(2)	In the absence of water meters water saving measures could not be instituted or enforced. The residents were urged by circular letters and radio and television services to use water sparingly. At times the flow was such that it was had to be curtailed		Water saving measures in force in Vosloorus resulted in a 13% drop in consumption	Comprehensive water saving measures were imposed and enforced and there was no increase in water consumption
(3)	No	No	Yes 6 persons	No
(4)	Falls away	Falls away	Yes R50 per person	Falls away

Speed traps in townships

1013. Mrs E M SCHOLTZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.†

(1) (a) How many speed traps were set up in the Black townships of (i) Daveyton, (ii) Kwa Thema, (iii) Vosloorus and (iv) Soweto in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are availalbe and (b) how many persons in each of these townships were prosecuted;

(2) whether any of these persons were fined, if not, why not; if so, what were the amounts of the fines?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 5

(ii) Nil

(iii) Nil

(iv) No particulars of speed traps are available, except that 4 523 persons were prosecuted.

(b) (i) 57

(ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(iv) 4 523

(2) Yes.

(i) 35 transgressors were fined R25,00 each.
9 transgressors were fined R35,00 each.
5 transgressors were fined R50,00 each.
5 transgressors were fined R65,00 each.
2 transgressors were fined R80,00 each.

(ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(vi) Particulars not available.

Hansard Q. 601-2045

(101) **South African Development Trust: farming units** 12/7/84

1028. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many former White-owned farming units are currently under the control of the South African Development Trust, (b) what is the size in hectares of each of these units, (c) when was each unit acquired, (d) for incorporation into which national or independent Black state was each acquired and (e) to what purpose is each farming unit being put;

(2) whether any of these farming units are being leased; if so, (a) how many are being leased to (i) Whites and (ii) Blacks and (b) what is the total annual rental received from these leases;

(3) when is it anticipated that each unit will be transferred to the national or independent Black states?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) — (e) This information is not kept in a special register and to obtain it would require a complicated and time consuming investigation, which is not considered justified.

(2) (a) and (b) Practically all farming units are leased to White farmers, the South African Development Trust Corporation, the Development Corporations of the national states and in some instances to Black farmers. The criterion here is to try and keep these farming units in production and to preserve their agricultural potential.

(3) No indication can be given In most cases the land is required for settlement, and will only be transferred after proper planning and development to make it suitable for that purpose These actions depend upon the availability of funds.

South African Development Trust: farm land

1074. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many hectares of (a) farm land were held by the South African Development Trust for Ciskei as at the date that country became independent and (b) White-owned farm land have been acquired by the Trust for the purpose of Ciskeian consolidation since that date;

(2) (a) what amount has been paid by the Trust to White farmers affected by Ciskeian consolidation since the date of independence, (b) how many White farmers received these payments and (c) how many hectares of land have been handed over to Ciskei by the Trust since that date

(3) (a) how many hectares of land are currently being held by the Trust and (b) (i) how many hectares of land have been hired out by the Trust to White farmers, (ii) how many White farmers are involved and (iii) what are the terms of lease regarding the (aa) period of lease and (bb) payment per hectare,

(4) (a) what amount of money was acquired in rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) to what use has this money been put?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) The figures are not readily available.

(b) Approximately 116 000 hectares

(2) (a) and (b) No special register is kept in respect of this information and to obtain it will require the performance of a great quantity of work, which in the circumstances is not deemed justified.

(c) 100 000 hectares

(3) (a) Approximately 27 000 hectares.

(b) (i) 25 500 hectares.

(ii) 50.

(iii)(aa) The land is leased for a period of 1 year.

(bb) Rentals are calculated at 2% of the value of grazing and 3% of the value of irrigation and arable land.

(4) (a) Approximately R173 000.

(b) Rentals are deposited to the South African Development Trust Revenue Account and appropriated by the Trust by means of the estimates.

Trading licences

1116. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many trading licences for Black persons were in operation in (a) the Republic and (b) each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Trading licences are issued by local authorities and the information if not kept in a central register.

The information requested is therefore not available.

Hansard Q. Col. 2048 12/7/84

Institutions for the aged

1117. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) State and (b) private institutions for the aged were there for Black persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what total number of (a) persons could be accommodated in, and (b) applications for admission were (i) received and (ii) refused by, such (aa) State and (bb) private institutions in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Nil.

(b) 5 as at 1 June 1984

(2) (a) 344.

(b) As these private institutions for the aged are managed by autonomous welfare organizations or Black local authorities the Department of Co-operation and Development does not have this information on record

Information regarding facilities in the national states is not on record at the Department of Co-operation and Development due to the fact that control over Health and Welfare matters were transferred to the national state governments.

Institutions controlled by the Development Boards or Black local authorities are not regarded as State or private institutions. In this regard the honourable member is referred to the reply to question 1023 of 1984.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

1131. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations,

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) *Social Workers*
Salary subsidy: R893,78 per month.
Administrative subsidy: R341,42 per month

(b) *Supervisors*
Salary subsidy: R1 325,86 per month.
Administrative subsidy: R458,88 per month.

(c) *Management Posts*
Salary subsidy: R1 507,44 per month.
Administrative subsidy: R458,88 per month.

(2) 75%.

(3) No. The basis of subsidization, namely 75% of the scale average of a corresponding post in the Public service, is maintained by all functional departments in respect of the different population groups. That is the basis approved by the Treasury.

Hansard Q. Col. 2050 12/7/84

Old-age pensioners

1133. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black old-age pensioners were there in the East London area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1 470 as at 1 June 1984.

Post Focus

People of homelands are financially forgotten

101

By SHEENA DUNCAN
Black Sash chairman

DR FREDERIK VAN ZYL SLABBERT's valuable summary of the stark statistics of poverty in South Africa in his speech to Parliament on June 26 makes horrifying reading, but they are only half the story.

He said the total of R2 246 841 000 which was paid directly and indirectly to the "homelands" constituted 8,86% of the 1984/1985 South African budget. Taking Transkei as an example, he said that we (the South African taxpayers) "are paying R226 581 000 to that homeland for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an econonomy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve" (Rand Daily Mail, June 27).

What is appalling about this is that the central Government is spending only 8,8% of its total budget on the people in the homeland areas.

It is a scandal that so much of that miserable 8,8% goes to support bureaucratic monstrosities but even were that not the case, 8,8% represents a totally distorted and inadequate distribution of the financial wealth of this country.

By 1980, 54% of the total black population of South Africa was officially resident within the homeland borders. This mass displacement of people is the result of the Government's removal programme and the redrawing of homeland boundaries to include tonships such as Umlazi. This was once part of the municipal area of Durban and is now inside Kwazulu.

Homeland administrations are totally responsible for all the social functions of government within their own areas. It is not sufficiently understood that this applies equally to a non-independent homeland as it does to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei.

People living in Lebowa or Gazankulu might as well be foreign for all the access they have to South Africa's wealth. They are discarded people in a very practical and measureable way.

When a homeland attains self-governing status, legislative as well as administrative and financial responsibility for a large schedule of government functions is shed by the central government. These functions inlude social welfare, health, education and pensions.

A homeland government takes on these responsibilities but cannot meet the financial costs involved. One example is the statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that there are 100 000 old people in Kwazulu who are entitled to pensions but are not receiving them because the money is just not available. Such pensioners cannot even sue the South African Government for payment of the pensions which are their legal right because that Government no longer has legal responsibility for those pensions.

We need to be reminded that "the taxpayer" in South Africa is not only white. This is one area of our national life in which legislation is no longer racially separated. We all pay income tax on the same levels, we all pay GST, and all companies, whatever the colour of their owners an directors, pay the same company tax.

The difference, of course, is that white taxpayers have a vote and therefore can influence the way in which their taxes are spent. Black taxpayers have no vote and therefore no influence on Government.

Unemployment is increasingly being concentrated in the homeland areas and unemployed people have no income and cannot pay income tax.

Since the 1976 disturbances and the Riekert Commission report of 1978, the policy of Government, in co-operation with the private sector, has been to establish an urban labour preference with money being directed towards the improvement of the "quality of life" in black urban townships in the white area.

People who live inside the homelands are not permitted to come to town to seek for their own jobs. The only way in which they may obtain legal employment is to be recruited through the labour bureau in their home areas.

If recruitment is cut back no jobs are offered and then there is no legal way in which an unemployed homeland person can find work.

Tens of thousands of people are now forced to come illegally to town to seek survival. The central government's response has been to legislate increasingly severe penalties to prevent them from surviving. The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Act became law on June 18, 1984, and imposes penalties of up to two years' imprisonment or a fine of R5 000 on anyone who gives employment or shelter to an illegal alien.

"Illegal aliens" now include all Xhosa, Venda or Tswana-speaking people who are outside their homelands without a permit to be in the white areas, in other words, "South Africa". And 42% of the black population of Cape Town are "illegal aliens".

Homeland poverty is not the result of the drought. It is the inevitable and predicted consequence of the policy of apartheid. This policy is not being changed or reformed. It remains the policy of exclusion of the black majority from participation in our common society.

It is a privilege in South Africa to be an income taxpayer because it means that one has an income.

But 8,9 million people in the homelands live below the poverty datum line.

There are now 1,43 million destitute people in the homelands and these destitute people have no access at all to the social support which would be their right in any half-way civilised country.

These people are supporting us in our privileged and prosperous way of life. Their hunger is the direct result of our support of the system which condemns them to political, social and economic limbo.

We should not be surprised that we stand accused of genocide.

Mrs SHEENA DUNCAN
. . . it's genocide

Argus 23/7/84 (101)

'Rise in income of homelands people'

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The majority of homeland residents have enjoyed real improvement in incomes since 1960, particularly since 1970, according to a University of Cape Town academic.

Mr Charles Simkins, a lecturer in UCT's economics department, delivered a paper to the third biennial conference of the Economic History Society of Southern Africa, held at the University of Natal.

He said the improvement in income was mirrored in the estimate that nearly 20 percent of homeland fmilies achieved the minimum living level in 1980, whereas almost no homeland families achieved it in 1960.

He said his findings were based on a model using four main sources of household income: transfer payments (including old-age pensions and disability grants), remittances (notably from husbands to their wives), subsistence agriculture production and the earnings of people employed in the homelands or near to them.

However, Mr Simkins qualified his findings by saying there had also been a rise from five to 13 percent in the number of virtually destitute households which received no income from the sources mentioned.

He said the evolution of income distribution and poverty in the homelands had been a matter of much speculation and conjecture.

On the one hand there had been rising unemployment, much of which had been "exported" to the homelands. There had also been substantial immigration due in large part to the Government's forced resettlement programme. These factors could be expected to increase poverty, he said.

On the other hand, there had been a rapid increase in real black wages since 1973 and a growth in homeland employment. There had also been rapid real growth in old-age and disability pensions.

Mr Simkins concluded that however impressive some of his findings were, the welfare of homeland citizens would be substantially improved if influx control were to be abolished.

South Africa must ease homelands plight — aid chief

Star 26/7/84 101

WASHINGTON — The United States has expressed concern to South Africa over the plight of drought-stricken black African homelands, the director of the US Agency for International Development (AID), Mr Peter McPherson, said in Washington today.

Briefing reporters on a recent trip to African disaster areas, he said: "It seems to me there are some real problems in the homelands.

"We believe, and have indicated to the South African Government, that this is something they need to address and be concerned with."

Millions of blacks live in homelands regarded by South Africa as independent states, but seen by the rest of the world as part of the country.

Asked if he was satisfied with South African efforts to help homelands people hit by one of the worst droughts in Southern African history, Mr McPherson replied: "I hasten to say we don't know all the facts, but it looks like there are some difficulties, and we have expressed our concern.

"We hope these difficulties will be taken care of. Our position is that it is their (South Africa's) responsibility."

The US believed that a reasonably well-off country would want to "take care of its own", he said.

Asked if there was a problem for the homelands receiving international aid, in that South Africa treated them as being independent while the rest of the world saw them as part of South Africa, he said only: "I see the quandary."

Mr McPherson, who returned two days ago from a nine-day trip to Africa, also said that Kenya was facing its worst drought this century.

"So much outside food is likely to be needed that a major problem is to make sure its ports can handle it."

He said the US had agreed to provide R14,3 million worth of emergency food relief immediately, and that more would be forthcoming.

Mr McPherson said Mozambique was the biggest recipient of US emergency food aid in Africa, receiving R30 million worth of supplies this year.

He added that the guerilla war there had not eased since Mozambique signed a security pact with South Africa earlier this year.

He said food supply-lines were endangered by rebel action, and AID officials were examining the possibility of opening up a secure route through neighbouring Zimbabwe.

But he added that relief was getting through to drought victims in other parts of the country and the situation had improved markedly in the past few months.

"A lot of good things have happened due to US and other donor food (programmes)," he said. "It's clear the people are in much better shape."

He said the US was providing disaster food relief to 26 African nations — at a cost of R250 million since October. — Sapa-Reuter.

CITIZENSHIP

An open loophole

FM 3/8/84

Many blacks may indeed have found a loophole in the laws depriving them of SA citizenship and making them citizens of independent homelands. Thousands have been applying for citizenship of homelands that refuse to take independence (*Current Affairs* July 20).

The legal position appears to be that a non-independent homeland can indeed grant citizenship to people with whom it has no traditional ties. That position could be difficult to change under the new constitution where, presumably, matters like citizenship will be a "general affair" to be decided by all three Houses of Parliament.

John Dugard, professor of law and director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, says that in law a non-independent homeland can grant citizenship to anyone. He adds that he is not familiar with the "practical requirements" applicants have to meet.

However, Johan Oosthuizen, chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation, says all applications for change of citizenship which have been made were "due to either marriage or prolonged residence in the specific state to which an application was made."

Oosthuizen says that a total of 3 032 people (1 514 Transkeians, 1 233 Ciskeians, 250 Bophuthatswanans and 35 Venda nationals) have regained SA citizenship in accordance with the National States Citizenship Act No 26 of 1970.

"Applications have to be made to the Minister of the Interior in a particular national state and not to the Department of Co-operation and Development. But after processing the applications, it (the national state) submits its decision to the department for approval by the Minister of Co-operation and Development before the applicant can be issued with the required citizenship certificate.

"But the department never refuses an application, even though we do sometimes refer the matter back to the relevant Ministry of the Interior if more information is required," says Oosthuizen.

In Lebowa, 1 702 citizenship certificates were issued last year to people who did not traditionally belong to the homeland, according to a spokesman for the government at Seshego.

"In May this year alone, we received 3 105 applications from people who want to belong to Lebowa. But these have still to be processed," he adds.

At least 4 686 non-Zulus have applied for KwaZulu citizenship and 2 175 of them have already been given citizenship certificates.

According to the National States Citizenship Act of 1970, every African has the citizenship of his designated homeland, but retains the citizenship of SA for as long as the homeland is not independent. When a homeland takes "independence," its citizens become citizens of a "foreign state," losing their SA citizenship.

Among people applying for citizenship of non-independent homelands are citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei as well as citizens of KwaNdebele, which is considering independence.

R3-BILLION!

That's what apartheid costs SA in one year

OVER R3-billion was allocated to projects directly or indirectly aimed at furthering ideological aspects of Government policy during the 1984/85 financial year, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said last night.

Addressing a report-back meeting in Johannesburg, Mrs Suzman said although the reduced price of gold and fall of the rand against the dollar was not the Government's fault — the "profligate manner in which the Government has been spending over the years on Namibia and ideological projects . . . has undoubtedly been a major cause of inflation".

She said over R1,4-million would go to assiting self-governing states like KwaNdebele and QwaQwa towards independence.

Influx

More than R250-million will provide incentives for industrial decentralisation — to the detriment of existing metropolitan areas. R96-million is the estimated cost of administering influx control, and over R1,3-billion will be spent in direct and indirect assistance to the independent homelands.

"What the implementation of the new constitutional structure will cost is anybody's guess."

Civil case security rule called tragic

D. Dispatch 18/5/84 101

PRETORIA — Citizens of independent national states must first pay security before they can institute civil actions against South Africans because they are "foreigners".

Mr Andrew Beck, a law lecturer at the University of Transkei, commented in a legal publication that the system for these "foreigners was tragic."

Mr Beck cited a Ciskei case where men from Mdantsane were asked to pay R4 500 security by the Eastern Cape Supreme Court.

The nine Ciskeians wanted to sue for wrongful dismissal, but Mr Justice Kannemeyer ordered them to pay security before the case could proceed.

Mr Beck said the South African Government was excluding large numbers of blacks from the status of "incolae" (a person who has the legal status to institute a legal action) in South African law.

Some combined "legislative intervention" was necessary because of the emergence of the independent states, Mr Beck suggested.

In a similar case, a Ciskeian who wanted to sue the Minister of Police was made to pay R2 000 security recently.

In another case, a Tlhabane man in Bophuthatswana paid R4 000 to the registrar of the Pretoria Supreme Court to bring an action against the Minister of Law and Order.

The man sued the minister for R12 525 for unlawful arrest.

He had to pay the security after the registrar stated he was a foreigner in South African courts. The amount was demanded even after the Bophuthatswana Legal Aid Board had bound itself and asked that the security be waived. — DDC

Express 19/8/84 (161)

RURAL HOSPITALS TAKE HEALTH TO THE PEOPLE — BY TEACHING THE ART OF PREVENTION

The barefoot doctor

IT WAS the first time the women of Zabeta village in Gazankulu had seen rice cooked without fire.

But the wonderbox in which the uncooked rice had been placed, was no magician's prop.

The women had seen the pot of rice brought to the boil on the fire

It had then been placed between two cushions filled with insulating material inside a cardboard box. The wonderbox cooked the food slowly, safely and economically, retaining heat in much the same way a thermos flask does

When the lid was lifted two hours later to reveal the fluffy white rice, there was much clapping and ululating.

But the final proof was in the tasting of the food and after sampling the rice, one of the women patted the wonderbox: "Easygas," she announced with a broad smile

Her comment summed up the impact of appropriate technology in the rural villages of Gazankulu in the North-Eastern Transvaal.

Upgrading

Under the guidance of local hospital staff, the village women have formed care groups and are taking the lead in upgrading their living conditions and developing their communities by whatever means at their disposal — including appropriate technology.

Across the way from the hut where care-group motivator Mrs Sellinah Maphorogo had just demonstrated fireless cooking, was the hut housing the village's first mud stove.

The home-made stove costs nothing to make and drastically reduces the amount of fuel used

Behind the hut was a vegetable garden It was a green island in a sea of grey dust in drought-stricken Gazankulu thanks to the trenching method of soil preparation

Reports by

MARION WHITEHEAD

The scheme to motivate the village women started in 1976 with a programme to treat trachoma, a common eye ailment that can lead to blindness

Dr Erika Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim hospital, took up the 'barefoot medics' idea and adapted it to tackle the trachoma epidemic in Gazankulu

The hospital provided the salaries and logistical support for care-group motivators who established groups of unpaid volunteers — called care groups — in every village.

The motivators worked with the care groups which shared their knowledge and skills with their communities

The short-term aim was to tackle trachoma, the long-term aim to improve the general health of villagers and teach them how to take charge of their problems on a local level.

Nurse assistant Sellinah Maphorogo was one of those chosen to be trained as a care-group motivator at Elim hospital.

She is a cheerful, 'people' person, but it was tough going in the beginning when she tried to make friends in the villages.

She was chased away with knobkieries more than once and it was a year before she could start showing villagers how to diagnose and treat trachoma.

Within four years the village care groups, mostly comprising women wearing distinctive headscarves as their 'uniform', had cut the prevalence of trachoma from 33% down to 7% in some areas.

The attitude towards childhood trachoma changed from considering it a good thing to recognising it to be a threat to eyesight

Singing

"They found a lot of trachoma, especially in the schools," said Mrs Maphorogo "Then we got on to prevention and hygiene The women went from house to house explaining to people and singing songs about the treatment"

There are now 120 care groups with more than 5 000 members who are in contact with an estimated 20% of Gazankulu's population

Venda has started its own scheme and has more than 50 care groups while Lebowa, KwaZulu and Qwa Qwa are also starting schemes

After trachoma, many wanted to know more about gastro enteritis and malnutrition — two of the most common diseases in the children's ward at Elim hospital

This in turn has led to vegetable garden projects and the fuel-saving wonderbox cooking demonstrations Others began building pit latrines with cheap, homecast concrete slabs as it became clear that flies spread trachoma

In a paper at the Carnegie Conference in Cape Town earlier this year, Dr Sutter listed lack of leadership and initiative, wrong expectations and resistance to new ideas as limitations within the communities

The main constraint, however, is the socio-economic system

"Care groups can do something to improve life within the given limits and boost their own and the community's morale and values

in developing countries was changing and the number of doctors practising was meaningless

He is a firm believer in delegation, putting the right people in the right level At his hospital, nurses specialising in ophthalmology manage 85% of eye cases even doing minor operations

They see 1 3[illegible] patients a month compared with an ophthalmologist who could take care of [illegible]

[illegible] this system [illegible] to be well [illegible] the job well

● Mrs Sellinah Maphorogo shows village women how to sew a bag for a wonderb

Science says a tot or two is fine

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — American scientists claim to have discovered the key biological causes of alcoholism.

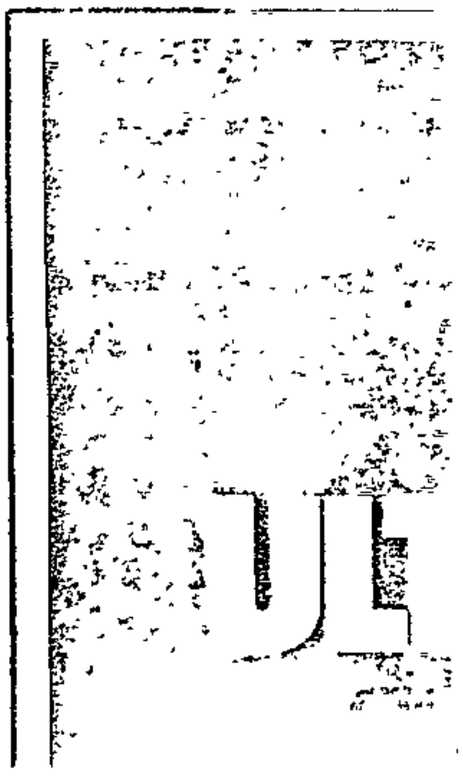
The findings of the Alcohol Research Centre at the University of California in Los Angeles are said to explain why some people become alcoholics while most do not, and why some drinkers stay friendly while others become hostile.

The researchers concluded that the positive effects of alcohol far outweigh the negative Alcohol, taken in small doses, was better at relieving tension and anxiety than any other known agent

The research team is now proposing to investigate the possibility of developing a benign form of alcohol

The effect of the alcohol molecule on the human body was once considered so complex that until a decade ago scientists were reluctant to study it. But recent breakthroughs in molecular science have enabled them to make a far more detailed study of alcohol

Dr Ernest Noble, director of the Los Angeles research team, said the vital breakthrough had been scientists' understanding of neurons.



TEACHING THE ART OF PREVENTION

ɔt doctor's magic box

shows village women how to sew a bag for a wonderbox Picture HERBERT MABUZA

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Effective

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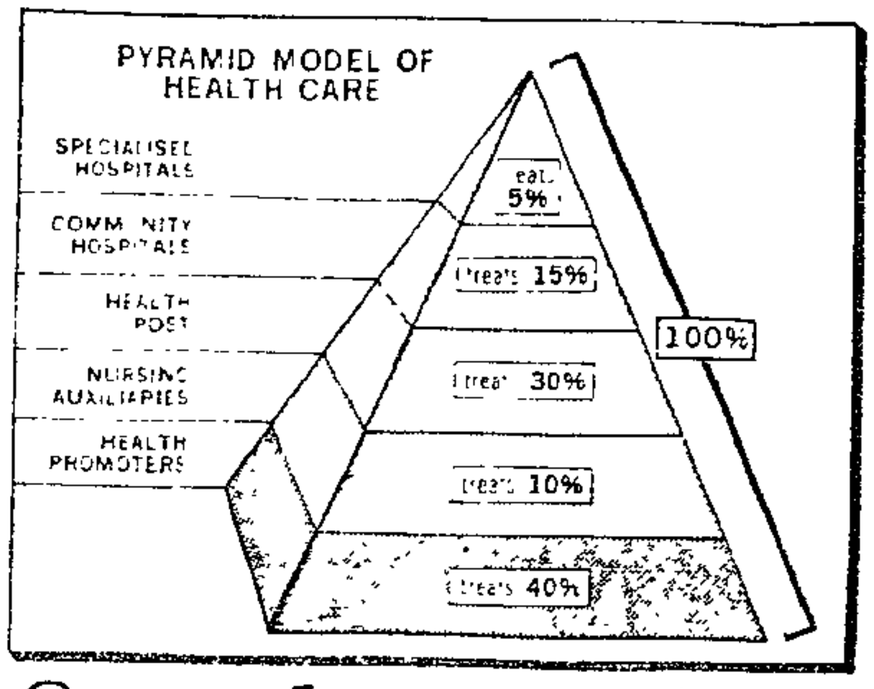
They see 1 385 patients a month compared with an ophthalmologist who could take care of only 2 5 a month

Dr Jacques said that in this system the staff had to be well controlled the job well defined and taught very specifically

The potential of care groups in health promotion was superior to the impact conventional health services could have on the community Dr Sutter said in the Carnegie paper

This was because care groups defined their problems themselves and did not compartmentalise health away from the rest of life This made their message more relevant than the often dull lectures given at clinics and hospitals



One doctor for 17 400 people

SOUTH Africa does not have enough doctors to go round. On top of this, the doctors are unevenly distributed with only 5,5% practising in the rural areas where 50% of the population lives.

Homelands account for only 3,5% of the country's total, giving a doctor-population ratio of 1.17 400.

These statistics are provided by Mr Pundy Pillay, a researcher at the University of Cape Town, in a Carnegie Conference paper entitled 'The distribution of medical manpower and health care facilities in SA'.

In Gazankulu the doctor-population ratio did not improve between 1970 and 1982, and stayed at 1.20 000

To bring the South African ratio down to a more acceptable 1:1 300 would require 1 870 doctors to graduate every year until 1990 — but the average over the last few years has been only 748.

Mr Pillay's immediate solutions include incorporating indigenous healers into the rural health system where possible, and health teams working on a preventative health basis.

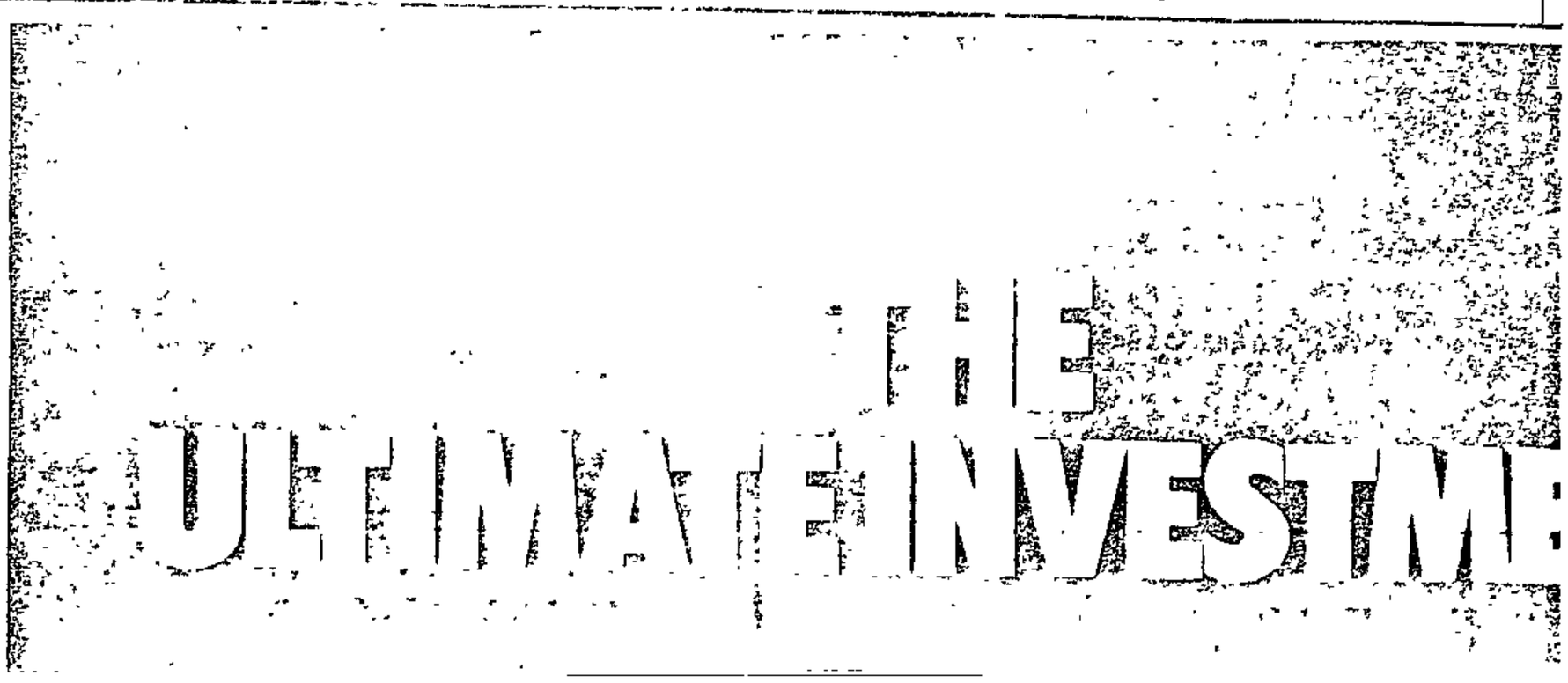
A model of the system used in Colombia shows health promoters similar to Gazankulu's care groups at the bottom of the health pyramid. Health promoters in Colombia have two to three months' training in public health and simplified medicine and meet 40% of the demand for health care.

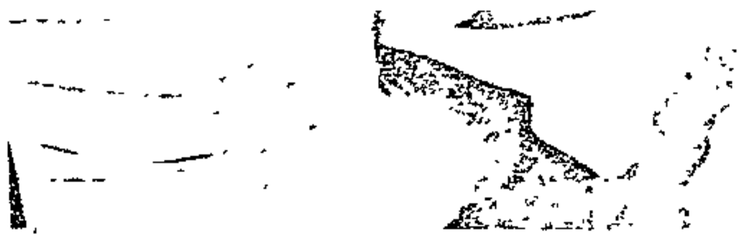
Nursing auxiliaries supervise six health promoters each and meet 10% of the demand.

Health posts are staffed by one full-time doctor each plus a small staff who treat 30% of cases and refer 20% to community hospitals. These hospitals meet 15% of the demand and refer 5% to specialised hospitals

In Colombia, 25 auxiliary nurses can be trained for the cost of one doctor.

But Mr Pillay says a greater use of non-professional health workers does not eliminate the need to improve the supply, distribution and effectiveness of health professionals.





iphorogo shows village women how to sew a bag for a wonderbox PICTURE HERBERT MABUZA

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In a paper at the Carnegie Conference in Cape Town earlier this year, Dr Sutter listed lack of leadership and initiative, wrong expectations and resistance to new ideas as limitations within the communities.

The main constraint, however, is the socio-economic system.

"Care groups can do something to improve life within the given limits and boost their own and the community's morale and values."

Effective

"They have been effective where improvements were largely unrelated to money, such as cleanliness and individual face cloths. Their effect on nutrition, however, has so far been insignificant."

She concluded that their greatest strength was that they had learnt to work together as a group, sharing their skills.

Care groups have also to some degree broken the apathy that has reigned since the removals of the 1960s when the people were forced to leave their traditional homesteads, fields and livestock and move into villages to make way for agricultural development projects.

These projects did not materialise and the people were unable to support themselves off the land.

They ended up sending their men to the cities as migrants and waiting for the money to arrive from Egoli (Johannesburg).

The disease pattern in Gazankulu is typical of that of developing countries throughout the world, and closely linked to low socio-economic standards.

The limited health personnel cannot solve the problem alone and the six hospitals, five health centres and 40 clinics serving Gazankulu's population of 500 000 provide mainly curative services.

Dr Pierre Jacques, superintendent of Elim hospital, said the structure of health care in developing countries was changing and the number of doctors practising was meaningless.

He is a firm believer in delegation, putting the right person in at the right level. At his hospital nurses specialising in ophthalmology manage 85 % of eye cases even doing minor operations.

They see 1 383 patients a month, compared with an opthalmologist who could take care of only 215 a month.

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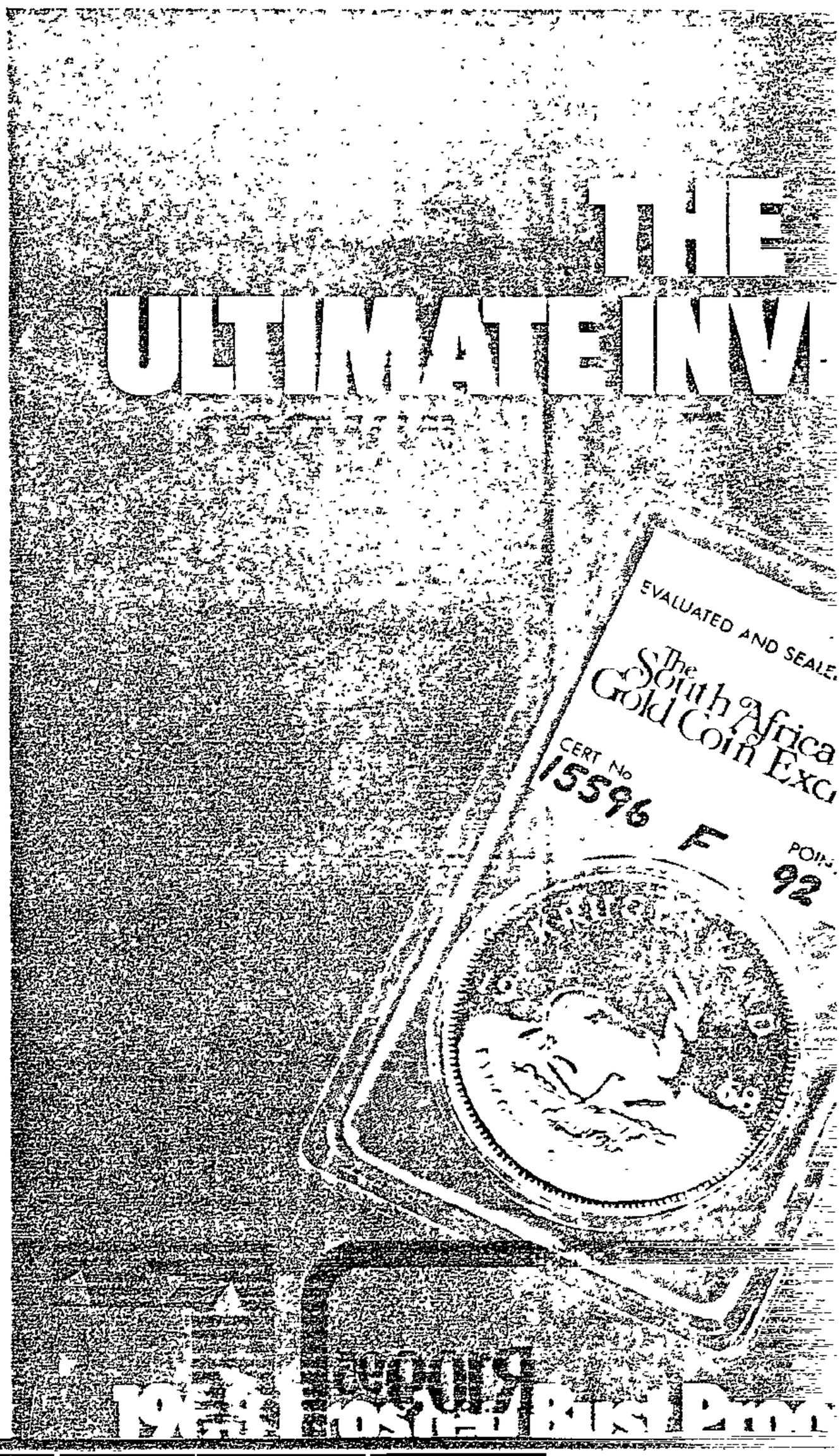


SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 19, 1984

(101)

The unexpected arrival of self-government doesn't bi

No flag heralds the nation born to stru

By Rod Jackson-Smith

FOR Enos Mabuza, who has won a three-year war of words with Pretoria, the battle is only just beginning.

His victory takes tangible form on August 31 when the South African Government formally grants KaNgwane, the Swazi homeland he leads, self-governing status.

In the process KaNgwane will be placed on a constitutional par with other homelands which have not opted for independence.

It will acquire the right to its own flag and national anthem and Mr Mabuza will swop his present title of Chief Executive Councillor for that of Chief Minister.

For the 400 000 South African-born Swazis living in this fragmented homeland, part of which hugs Swaziland's western border, it will herald the end of Pretoria rule, with future decision-making being placed in the hands of Mr Mabuza and his Cabinet.

But the pomp and splendour of the ceremony will go without the formality of the first official unfurling of KaNgwane's own flag — because it has yet to be designed.

The speed with which Pretoria has moved in the past 10 days in granting KaNgwane its wishes for elevated status has clearly caught the homeland's leadership on the hop — and stands in sharp contrast to the way it dragged its heels on the issue during the past four years.

"Our initial request for self government was made in January, 1980, but this was turned down by Pretoria who told us to bide our time," Mr Mabuza said this week.

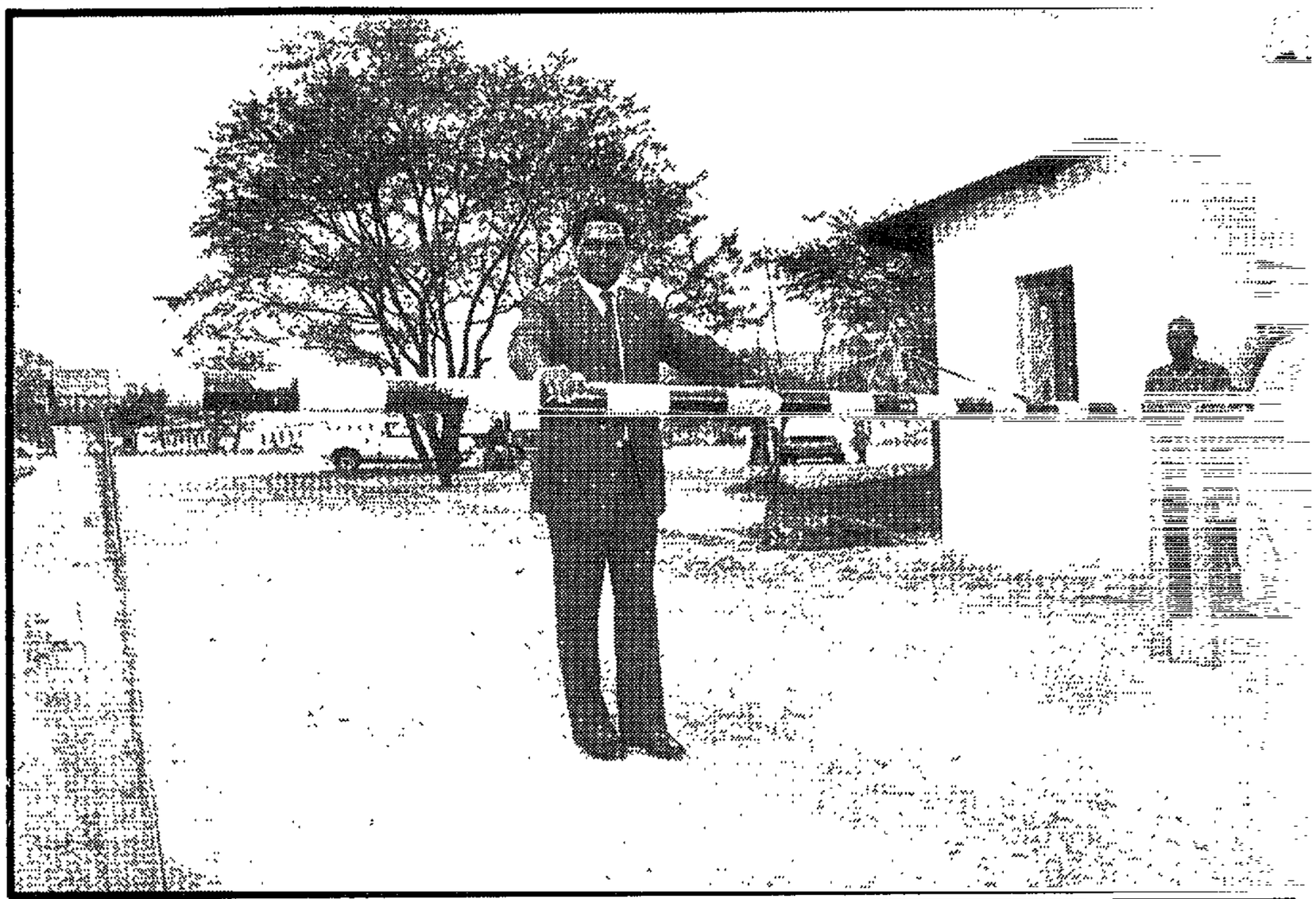
It was only when KaNgwane repeated its request to the South African Government in May, 1981, that Pretoria's true plans for the future of the homeland emerged: It was to be given to Swaziland.

Barely a year later a stunned South Africa was exposed to the total onslaught of Pretoria's deal with Swaziland.

Not only was KaNgwane to be given to Swaziland, but so too was the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu.

The subsequent reversal of steps taken by the Government to implement these plans, in the wake of an unprecedented wave of opposition, saw the establishment of the now defunct Rumpff Commission to investigate Swaziland's claims to these territories.

Shortly after the disbanding of the commission in June this year, KaNgwane once again asked for self-governing status.



KaNgwane, the designated homeland for South African-born Swazis, comes of age on August 31 when it will be granted self-government status.

This is the last homeland to acquire this elevated constitutional status.

This decision by the South African Government is seen as final confirmation the homeland is no longer destined for incorporation into Swaziland.

The incorporation move, initiated by the Government more than two years ago, came apart at the seams in the face of angry opposition and a determined bid by residents of KaNgwane to retain their South African citizenship.

This week the Sunday Tribune visited the homeland, explored its undoubted potential and probed the extent of its losses as it battled for the status it is now to acquire...

■ ABOVE: Enos Mabuza, who will become Chief Minister of KaNgwane
■ RIGHT: Elukwatini, the dumping ground for South African-born Swazis
■ ABOVE RIGHT: New factories to lure investors to KaNgwane
Pics: JOHN WOODROOF

And less than a month later — on August 8 — the Government relented and announced its intention of granting the request, but without saying when it would be implemented.

Precisely one week later, on Wednesday this week, the date was set for August 31.

Fittingly, Piet Koornhof, the man who bore the brunt of angry opposition to the Government's ill-conceived plans for KaNgwane and Ingwavuma, will be in attendance at the ceremony, performing what will probably be his last official engagement as Minister of Co-operation and Development.

After four years of uncertainty and angry exchanges with Pretoria, KaNgwane will obviously savour its victory with relish.

But the price of that victory has been high, a cost which reflects the enormous battle facing Mr Mabuza in his bid to restore some semblance of normality to this homeland which has been left shattered by what he described as "deliberately created hurdles".

"As our future was not certain, people who were interested in investing in KaNgwane were scared off and it also had a deep effect on our people.

"They became diffident, they were reluctant to build homes for them selves and even those who had their own homes were not interested in making improvements. There was very much a wait-and-see attitude," said Mr Mabuza.

Not all waited to see the outcome; however. A vast number of KaNgwane residents packed up and left, preferring to take their chances elsewhere rather than face the prospect of becoming the subjects of Swaziland.

The development of KaNgwane became an increasingly uphill battle, as reflected in the latest annual report of the KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation, the economic arm of the KaNgwane Government.

In line with priorities set by KaNgwane itself, the KEDC was charged with creating as many jobs as possible, but the report acknowledged that "few new projects were launched" because of the homeland's uncertain future.

While there are now plans in the pipeline to attract those investors originally scared off, Mr Mabuza admits that the overwhelming majority of his people are reliant on jobs outside KaNgwane.

d KaNgwane to the battle ahead

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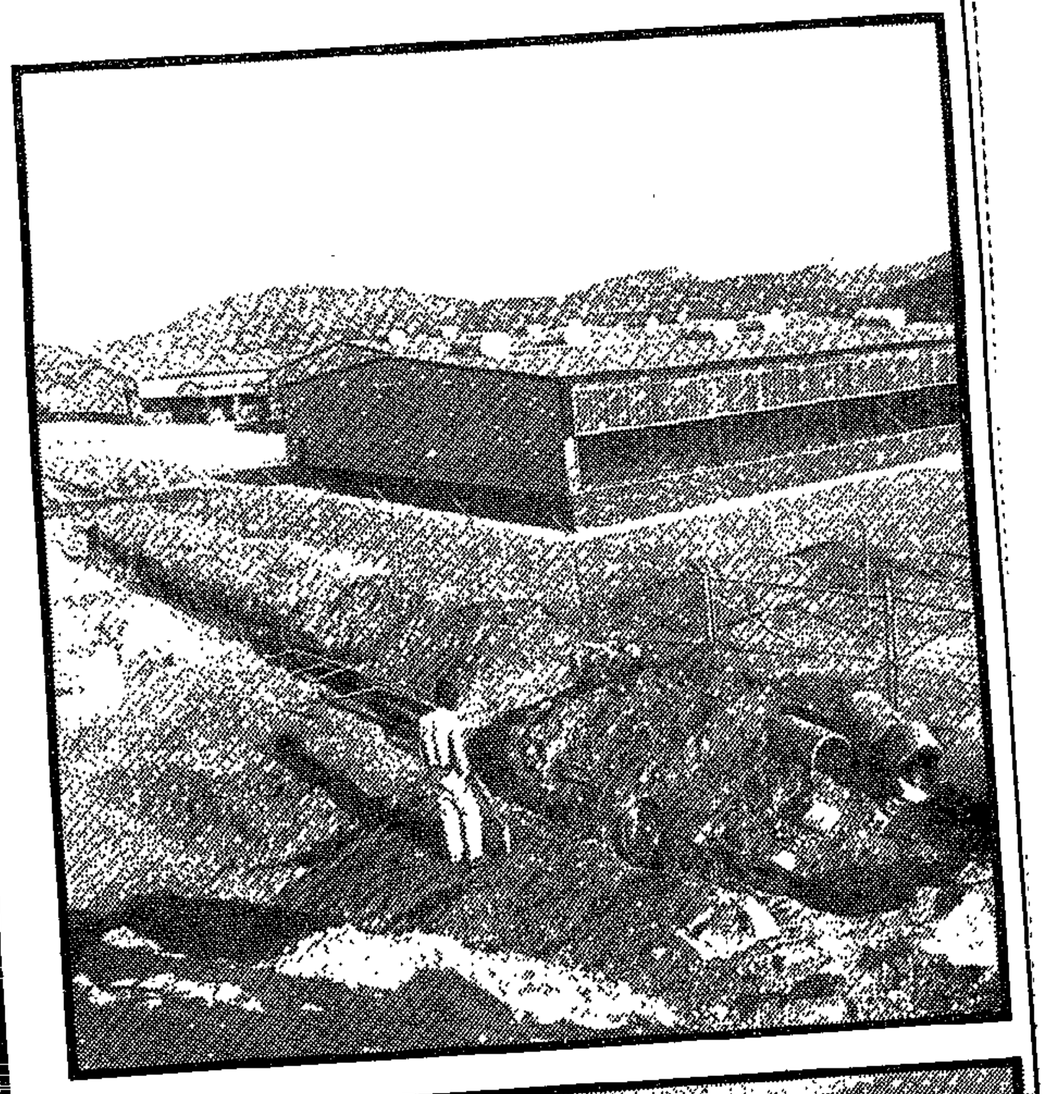

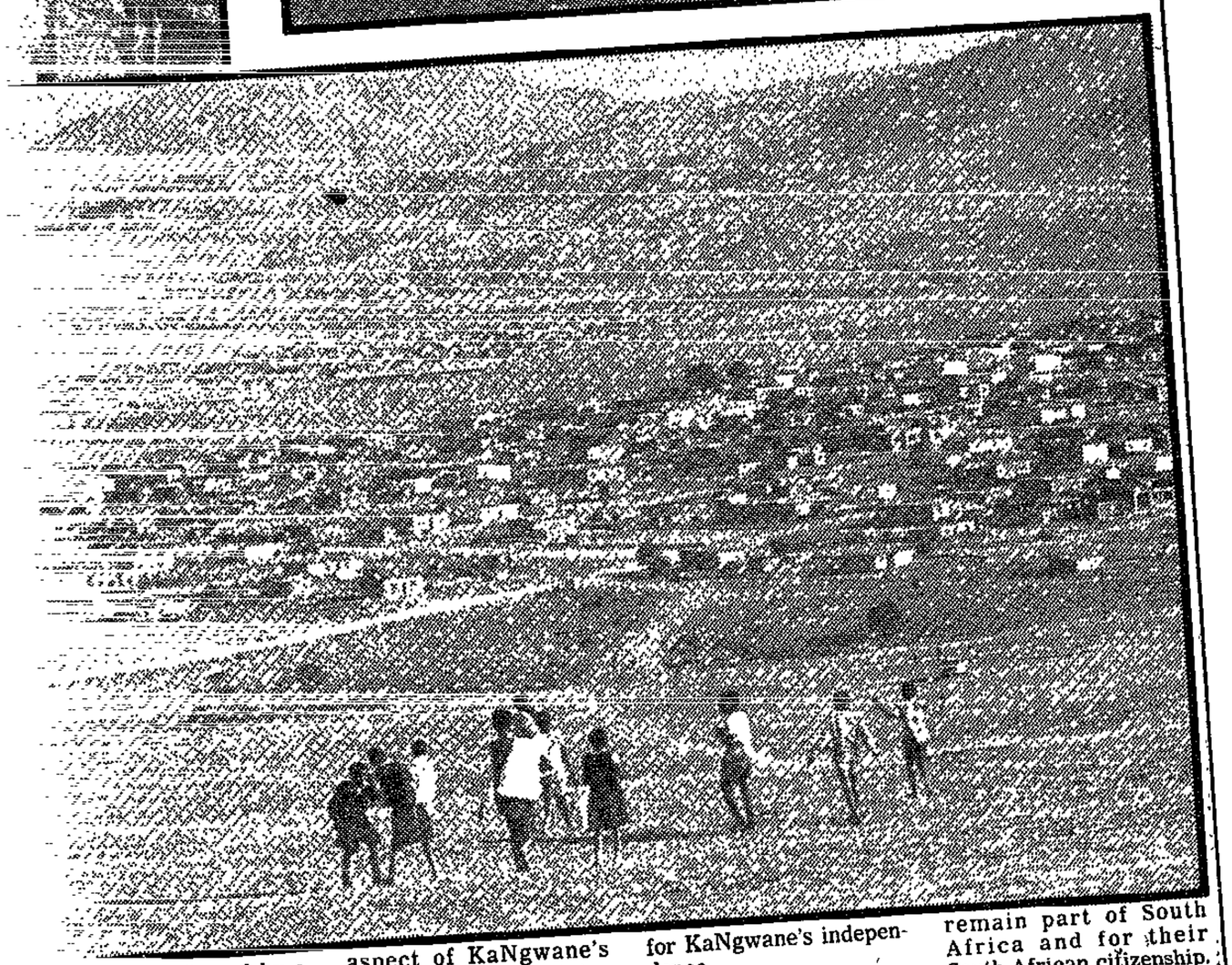

This is confirmed by a major economic study undertaken on the KaNgwane Government's behalf which shows that KaNgwane has the third highest number of migrants within its borders, compared with other homelands.

These migrants and day commuters are responsible for more than 80 percent of KaNgwane's gross national income.

An even more sinister aspect of KaNgwane's protracted lowly status has been its lack of muscle in resisting South African Government moves to dump South African-born Swazis in KaNgwane.

But, as Mr Mabuza explained, he hoped the homeland's elevated status would help eliminate this practice.

Whatever the price of victory, Mr Mabuza is adamant that he has no intention of ever asking for KaNgwane's independence.

"There is no next step," he said.

And as one KwaNgwane Government official explained, the Government's delay in granting the homeland self-governing status was the biggest single factor in finally steering KaNgwane away from any possible moves towards independence.

"The people here have fought long and hard to remain part of South Africa and for their South African citizenship. After a fight like that, nothing will make them give that up now," he said.

What about the future? This former school teacher and inspector smiles: "After the events of the past two months I feel a lot better about the future. I see us playing an important role in the future of South Africa. I am also lucky. I have the people behind me."

1/8/84

Y TEACHING THE ART OF

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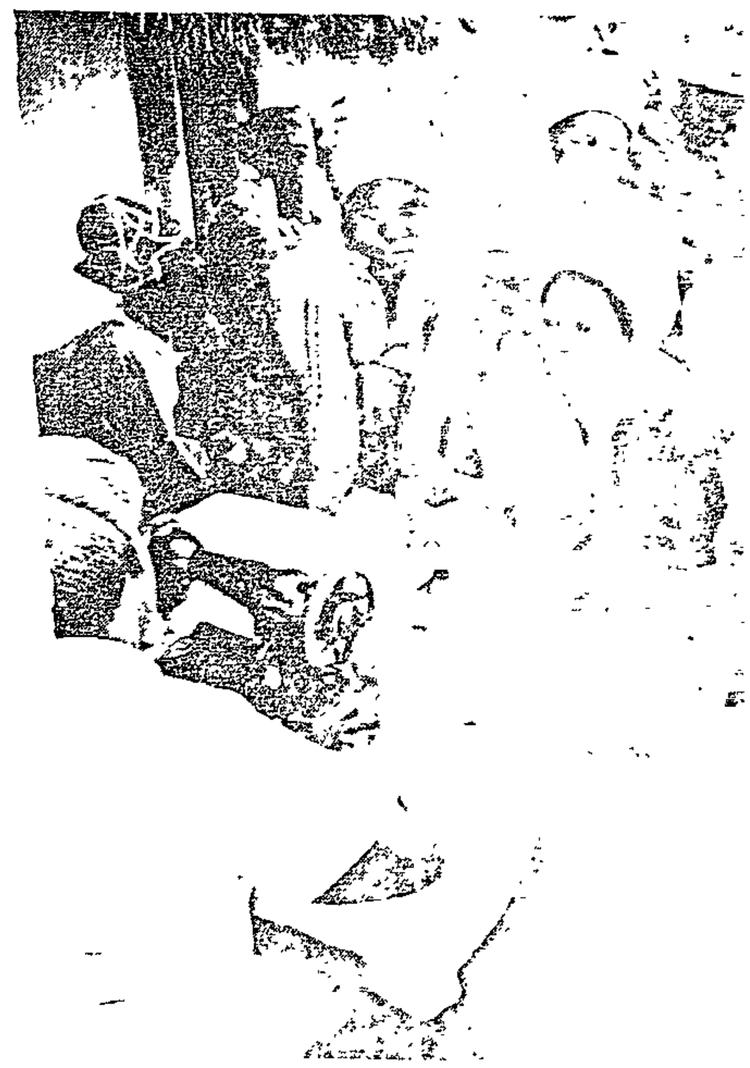

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RDM 20/8/84 (101)

Homeland residents must pay for SA civil actions

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

CITIZENS of the independent "homelands" must first pay security before they can institute civil actions against South Africans because they are "foreigners".

Hundreds of people in areas like Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane near Pretoria and Mdantsane near East London will be affected by this practice, said legal sources.

Recently Mr Justice Kannemeyer ordered that nine Mdantsane men who wanted to sue for wrongful dismissal, must pay R4 500 security before their case could be heard in the Eastern Cape Supreme Court.

Writing in a law publication, Mr Andrew Beck, a law lecturer at the University of the Transkei, said it was clear that the South African government was excluding large numbers of blacks from having the status to institute legal action.

He suggested that because of emerging independent states some combined 'legislative intervention' was necessary.

The Rand Daily Mail recently learned of a Bophuthatswana man who was ordered to pay security before he could sue the Minister of Law and Order.

Mr X, of Thlabane near Rustenburg in Bophuthatswana, was allegedly arrested by the South African Police on February 28, 1981. He was detained at the Parktown, Silverton and Brixton police stations. He sued the Minister for R12 525 for unlawful arrest.

He paid R4 000 after the registrar of the Supreme Court stated that he was a 'foreigner' in the South African courts. The registrar demanded the R4 000 security.

A Pretoria attorney said plans were to bring a test case in the Pretoria Supreme Court on the security issue.

Ghanaians flock to SA homelands for work

ACCRA — Hundreds of Ghanaian workers are flocking to South Africa's homelands in search of jobs, acutely embarrassing the government of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

The government-owned Ghanaian Times newspaper condemned the exodus following reports reaching here that hundreds of skilled and unskilled Ghanaian workers were entering the South African homelands daily, particularly Transkei.

The red-faced Accra government may soon "show its concern" by stamping all Ghanaian passports "valid for all countries except South Africa".

According to observers in Accra, there is little else the government can do apart from condemning the latest exodus.

Ghana's workers, known for their efficiency and energy, make up one of the largest migrant labour forces in the world. But they have choked the labour markets of some countries, causing resentment and often their expulsion.

A million

Nigeria last year expelled about a million Ghanaian workers and more recently Wes Germany deported some 4 000.

With many of their traditonal markets now closed to them the enterprising Ghanaians are increasingly turning to the South African homelands, say the reports.

A recent editorial in Ghanaian Times headlined "A Twist To Exodus" condemned the South Africa-bound migration as a smear on Ghana's image of a champion against apartheid

"For what-ever reasons Ghanaians wish to join the exodus abroad, they are free to do so. But the trail to Transkei is quite intolerable," the state-owned newspaper said.

"Ghana cannot afford to be seen to have any association with the Bantustan system in any way because Ghana has got a reputation to maintain for her principled stand against apartheid.

"To use Ghanaian passports in any exodus to Transkei or the Bantustans is to give respect to the apartheid policy and to insult our national dignity."

The newspaper called on the government to ban Ghanaian passport holders from travelling to South Africa.

It did not say how the Ghanaians were travelling to South Africa.

EMBARRASSED: Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

Die in hell, judge tells 2 thieves

MBABANE — A Swazi traditional court judge who jailed two men for stealing food from a hungry widow told the thieves: "I hope you die in hell."

Themba Shiba (26) and Stephen Mbuli admitted stealing food from the mother of four children who gave the men shelter when they said they had nowhere to stay.

The food they stole had been given to Mrs Lomsombuluko Bhembe by Cyclone 1 Disaster relief workers.

Court president Prince Magomba sentenced the accused to six months imprisonment.

Homelands aid 'first for axe'

23/8/84 Star (101)

By Malcolm Fothergill

The homelands will probably be first in line for any Government spending cuts — thanks in part to a little help from the opposition Press, Institute of Race Relations director Mr John Kane-Berman said last night.

Delivering a special senate lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Kane-Berman said an alarming change was taking place in the way the homelands were regarded.

Even those who opposed apartheid were beginning to accept that the homelands were no longer part of South Africa.

"It is alarming enough that the Government should regard the taxpayers' money which it channels to the 10 homeland administrations as foreign aid rather than the legitimate right of the people who happen to be living in those areas, some of course by choice, others because they are confined there by influx control or have been removed there under the population relocation campaign.

"What is doubly alarming is the increasing tendency of even those who do not support the Government's separate development policy to see the financial relationship between the central exchequer and the homelands in the same light as the practitioners of 'grand apartheid' see it.

"The opposition Press has thus recently run a series of headlines that tacitly accept the Government's ideological categorisation of the homelands as no longer part of South Africa.

"Thus we have The Star proclaiming 'South Africa injects millions into homelands' and the Rand Daily Mail saying 'Homelands hit South Africa's pockets'."

ABSURD

Mr Kane-Berman said the Opposition had been right to point out recently in Parliament that some of the money channelled to homeland administrations was squandered on absurd projects.

However, the way the opposition Press seized on the attack was clumsy.

Whatever one's political views about the policy of separate development, "one should never overlook the fact that there are nearly 12 million people living in the homelands".

The campaign to portray the homelands as a burden on the taxpayer would have had a desirable effect if it led to cuts in amounts spent on projects such as international airports.

But it would be unfortunate, even tragic, if the homelands were also forced to cut back on education, pensions, welfare, housing and general development.

"There are already pressures on the Government to cut back on public spending, and it seems likely that in South Africa, as in other countries, the axe will fall first on people unable to retaliate politically."

The homelands were in the weakest position when it came to pressing their demands.

Mr Kane-Berman said a Cabinet committee had been set up early last year to look at political rights for black people outside the homelands.

"What is implicit in this seems to be that the political rights of black people in the homelands are already catered for, which in my view is not the case."

RDM 4/10/84 (101)

BIG HOMELAND SPENDERS

By MIKE JENSEN

TAIWAN leads the pack of foreign investors in the homelands, it was revealed in the annual report of the Board for Decentralisation of Industry released yesterday.

Applications by Taiwan with a total capital investment of R24,9m were approved by the board for the year to March. The other major investors were the UK (R21,6m) and Israel (R20,3m).

The next largest investor was West Germany (R6,3m), followed by the US (R4,4m), Italy (R3,8m) and Hong Kong (R3,2m). The other foreign investors were Zimbabwe (R2,1m), Peru (R1,3m), Belgium (R804 000) and Australia (R367 000).

This brings the total foreign investment to R89m — expected to create 10 967 job opportunities.

Analysing the applications approved, the annual report points out that most industrialists wished to set up plants for the manufacture of fabricated metal products. About 260 applications, or 22%, were for industries in this sector.

The second largest category was clothing and textiles in which 210 applications were approved (18%) followed by wood processing with 182 applications (15%) and then food products (153 applications).

The Decentralisation Board has been encouraging labour intensive industries and it believes this policy has paid off.

Smaller projects usually create employment at a lower unit cost per job opportunity and of the 1 190 applications approved 62% were in industries with a capital investment of below R500 000 a project, compared to 42% in the previous year.

The regional industrial development policy aims to promote concentrated development at certain selected points within the various regions and this aim is being achieved to an increasing degree, the board believes.

Of the applications approved, 59,3% were for areas which occupied the highest priority followed by 17,3% at other industrial points and 14,5% at deconcentration points.

The East London area appears to have been the most favoured industrial growth point, attracting 6,4% of applications. Next was the Bloemfontein area.

BUSINESS

Homelands industries — at a cost of R500m

JOHANNESBURG — The government expects to pay out about R500m next financial year to reimburse industrialists for locating in the homelands.

The decentralisation board will have to increase its payments to businesses taking advantage of the package of decentralisation incentives from R186m last year to between R490m and R500m in the 85-86 financial year, it was disclosed by the chairman of the board, Mr Duggie de Beer, at a conference to mark the release of the board's annual report.

The payments do not include those made to industrialists locating in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda, of which the SA Government has to shoulder 50 per cent.

These areas have the most financially attractive package of incentives and this, as well as the large number of industrialists investing in these areas, indicates that South Africa's total bill for the decentralisation incentives could be much higher than R500m next year.

Mr De Beer pointed out that much of the incentive package lasts only for seven years and in any event this was just one side of the balance sheet. Taxes would not only accrue from the profits of industrialists in the homelands but also from taxes on some of the incentives themselves.

However, taxes on profits are unlikely to produce a substantial income at this stage since most of the companies have not been established long and are only just beginning to find a footing. Moreover, many are ploughing profits back into expansion projects which will qualify for additional financial incentives.

The Minister of Industries and Commerce, Dr Dawie de Villiers said at the press conference the board had experienced a record year for the second successive year with the number of approved applications rising 53 per cent to 1 190 during the 12 months to March 31.

The annual report notes that the number of applications under section 3 of the Physical Planning Act — which controls the establishment of factories in the metropolitan areas — had declined since July 1982. Last year a total of 888 applications were accepted and 132 were refused.

It adds that the government had decided to repeal section 3 of the Act "as soon as alternative measures have been adopted."

An investigation into direct fiscal control measures aimed at recovering the cost of other government services to be applied in metropolitan areas has been instituted and is still in progress.

Criticism has been levelled at the government for establishing such a high number of growth points which would cause a dilution of the advantages created by the agglomeration of industries in particular areas.

In response to this, Dr De Villiers said it would have been ideal to have only a few growth points but this had not been possible in view of the need for employment creation and a better distribution of income in a wide variety of areas.

"Nevertheless we are achieving agglomeration benefits in the longer run over a broader base," he said. — DDC.

GST hits rural blacks most, says paper

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Increasingly regressive tax policies introduced by the Government since 1978 have placed an excessively heavy burden on blacks, particularly those already hard-pressed to eke out an existence in the poverty-striken homelands.

This emerges from a paper presented yesterday to the Conference on Race and Economic Development at the University of the Western Cape by UWC researcher, Mr Tjaart Theron.

In a study of the shifting patterns of taxation in South Africa over the last 15 years, Mr Theron concludes that since GST was introduced in 1978, taxes have become progressively "regressive" as the emphasis shifted from luxuries to necessities while direct taxation became "less progressive".

"The single most important factor contributing to the increasing tax burden the poor have had to bear over this period was the introduction and rise of GST, which fell more heavily on them than on any other group," he said.

"Its effect was aggravated by the timing of its introduction, only two years after the Soweto uprising, and its continued increase during the recessionary phase in the economy."

GST hit the poor in rural and small urban areas particularly hard because an extremely high proportion of their consumption expenditure was subject to this form of taxation.

Although the poor benefited to some extent by the exemption of a limited number of basic foodstuffs from GST in July this year, it was clear that this could not be a final answer to relieve their plight, he said.

"To effectively reduce the burden on the lower income groups, the number of exemptions would have to be so large that it would seriously undermine the very basis of GST."

Particularly among homeland families, 80% of whom had incomes below the bread line in 1980, the progessive effects of the exemptions were almost completely neutralised by the simultaneous hike in GST to 10% in July.

Although the introduction of GST has mainly hit the poor, who are predominantly black, Mr Theron said the shifts in indirect taxation constituted a "type of class discrimination" rather than a "special type of racial discrimination".

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RDM 15/10/84 (101)

Witnesses accuse TDC

Mail Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Development Corporation has been accused of delaying development in Transkei and providing cheap labour to attract industrialists.

The accusations emerged when five independent witnesses gave evidence to the public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the TDC, which started in Umtata last week.

Among accusations levelled at the TDC by the first witness, the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, were:

- Assuring overseas industrialists of huge profits because of cheap labour organised by the TDC;
- Assuring them that there were no trade unions and that strikes were illegal in Transkei;
- Assuring them Transkeians were loyal to their chiefs and government and they would never experience any trouble;
- Keeping wages low and creating a privileged class by giving civil servants 100% loans to open businesses which many could not manage;
- Allowing white TDC officials to enrich themselves in Transkei;
- Allowing whites in Transkei to bank large sums of money in South Africa;
- Doing their grocery shopping in South Africa;
- Paying senior TDC officials an average R2 500 a month besides other privileges;
- Employing their wives and daughters as typists or private secretaries;
- Abandoning the training of black staff in various skills;
- Not basing salary scales on qualifications, which was the basis of Transkei's employment code.

Mr Mazwana said as no trade unions or workers' associations were allowed in Transkei, labourers were at the mercy of the TDC.

Mr Mazwana said through wage determination in South Africa, no industry paid labourers less than 75c an hour. Building contractors paid R1,01 an hour; security firm workers started at R200 a month; the mines started workers at R280 a month and the motor industry had the best wages, going up to R3 an hour for labourers.

In Transkei the manufacturing trade, including factories, paid women labourers 32c an hour, men labourers 34c an hour and security labourers R60 a month. "On average, Transkei labourers get R65 a month," he said.

Another witness, Chief D Gwadiso, MP, said the TDC had not made any effort to help Transkeians to start new commercial, industrial and service enterprises. It had "meticulously avoided" involvement with small industries.

This negated the very essence of what the TDC should be.

Mr T Mabude, a representative of the private sector, said that although the TDC was the "aorta of the economy" it had established industries which were not servicing the local market.

It was strange that of the many new firms, only about two produced products which catered for people in Transkei.

Argus 18/10/84

101

Ciskei and Transkei 'discussed amalgamation'

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei and Transkei cabinet ministers discussed possible amalgamation of the two homelands last year, the Rev Willie Xaba, Ciskei's former vice-president, said today.

Mr Xaba, who has been granted political asylum in Transkei, claimed the discussions had led to his fallout with President Lennox Sebe, his axing from office and his flight from Ciskei on September 24.

MANPOWER MINISTER

Mr Xaba said the talks, attended by Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, and Minister of Public Works, Chief D Jongilanga, were aimed at ending the friction between the two Xhosa-speaking homelands and had the ultimate objective of amalgamating them.

The now-jailed former commander of state security, Mr Charles Sebe, brother of Chief Sebe, had attended the first round of talks. He was not invited to the second round because the Transkei delegation had protested that he was a civil servant and not a cabinet minister, Mr Xaba said.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment.

Mr Xaba, a close aide and outspoken political figure since joining the Ciskei Government in 1978, left his office in August last year — officially on sick leave.

In June Chief Sebe announced that the post of vice-president had been abolished.

A warrant of arrest for Mr Xaba, who was once a member of the ANC and SA Communist Party, was issued in Ciskei yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Avery Ngaki, police liaison officer, said Mr Xaba was wanted to face allegations of fraud and theft in Ciskei.

NO COMMENT

Mr Xaba would not comment on the allegations today.

He said he would not return to Ciskei.

Mr Xaba, his wife, Ivy, and his son, Mr Mbulelo Xaba, and daughter in law, have been granted political asylum in Transkei.

UK film gives chilling glimpse of 'apartheid's backyard'

LONDON — Britons have been given a chilling view of life in Ciskei in a television documentary, "Apartheid's Backyard", which was secretly shot in the homeland by film makers posing as tourists.

The documentary concludes that:

- The security legislation of the homeland is even more severe than South Africa's.
- Bantustans are designed to perpetuate apartheid.
- Black resistance to them continues unabated.

Producer Mr John Blake and researcher Mr John Smithson filmed several people who said they had been victims of President Lennox Sebe's rule or of the South African Government's resettlement programmes.

By Dirk de Villiers, The Star Bureau

Ninety-six-year-old Mr Herman Gija said that when he had been evicted from Mgwali by South African police to make way for whites, he had pleaded in vain to be allowed to collect his hat and coat.

"No one with any sense will move to Ciskei," he said.

A Ciskeian woman said she had been shot twice by President Sebe's men when she was taking a South African train to work in East London during a bus boycott.

One leg had had to be amputated as a result of her wounds.

Viewers were told that President Sebe had cut the health and child welfare budgets to build an airport and a capital city with South African finance.

Opponents, some of whom were interviewed on the programme, said they had been detained, sometimes several times, beaten and tortured.

For many, songs of protest in a segregated train on the way to work was the only way Ciskeians could voice their opposition.

Why did Mr Smithson film in secret?

He said it was because the authorities restricted the movement of foreign journalists.

He did not think he had acted unethically.

The programme was screened on Monday night in the "World In Action" series on commercial TV in most parts of Britain.

Nats still committed to the homelands policy

(101) C. Times 3/11/84

The Pattern of Politics

By Herman Giliomee

IN its search for ways to accommodate blacks in a new constitutional arrangement, the government has indicated specifically that it seeks a solution for the 10 million blacks settled permanently in "white" South Africa.

It considers the constitutional position of blacks living in the dependent and self-governing homelands to be irreversible.

But are the homelands viable political entities?

In popular and academic circles there is a strong tendency to dismiss the homelands as corrupt and inefficient failures. The time has come to take a close look at its political progress in the 25 years since 1959 when Dr H F Verwoerd gave new impetus to the homeland policy.

Dr Verwoerd's policy had three objectives. The first and most important goal was safeguarding white rule over a "white" South Africa.

He presented the development of black homelands as the only alternative to integration: the choice, in his words, was either "an assured white state in South Africa", geographically smaller than the one before, and an integrated state in which the black man would eventually dominate.

Mr Dag Hammarskjold, a former Secretary General of the UN

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, father of the homelands concept in Southern Africa

Verwoerdian

Today President Botha remains equally committed to the policy of maintaining separate homelands for the designated black ethnic groups and retaining white control over the remainder of the country.

The second policy goal of the Verwoerdian policy was to provide a political outlet for blacks. The development of the political and administrative structures of the homelands can undoubtedly be considered as a form of political decentralization.

But two caveats should be added: All the homelands (with the possible exception of Bophuthatswana) are so greatly dependent on South African economic aid that they enjoy little more than the degree of political freedom the South African government wants them to enjoy.

Moreover, political decentralization has greatly strengthened the power of the conservative elements in the homelands — the chiefs. Nancy Charton, has made this apt comment: "The chief has emerged from the semi-obscurity of the colonial period to inherit the post-colonial kingdom."

Verwoerd also had a third purpose in mind with the homeland policy.

Having just removed the last vestiges of black representation in Parliament he needed a bold political alternative in order to deflect mountainous world pressure against apartheid.

The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act was premised heavily on the principle of the self-determination of nations, a principle enshrined in the Charter of the UN and revered at that time by the powerful decolonization movement.

In introducing the act in 1959 Verwoerd informed Parliament that "separate Bantu development was in line with the objects of the world at large".

Today it sounds incredible that Verwoerd could have thought that the homelands would win international acceptance. Yet in its early days the policy did not meet with blanket rejection.

In a recent biography Mr Brian Urquhart, an assistant secretary-general at the UN, reports on a conversation that Dag Hammarskjold, a former secretary-general of the UN, had with Verwoerd in 1961.

Hammarskjold declared that the homeland policy had to meet four requirements if it was to be considered by the world as a "competitive alternative" to integration.

Firstly, a sufficient and coherent territory had to be set aside for a black state.

Secondly the South African government would have to lay down a plan for radical economic development providing for industries and economic growth within a black state.

Thirdly the South African government would have to produce a schedule for the establishment of such political institutions necessary for self-government and independence.

Lastly, blacks working outside the homelands should have their political and other human rights as normally recognized.

As Hammarskjold phrased it in his memorandum: "Prolonged residence and integration in the society where they were working should entitle them to acquire citizenship with full civic rights."

Hammarskjold noted afterwards that if these requirements were not met "it would put in question the homeland concept itself and the sincerity of the theory put forward in its defence".

It is doubtful whether Verwoerd and his successors even contemplated meeting Hammarskjold's criteria.

Decentralization

There has been little progress towards carving out "sufficient and coherent territories" or of embarking on "radical economic development".

It is really only with the Good Hope proposals of 1982 that the government started to put muscle behind industrial decentralization. But this effort is still far from sufficient to address the unemployment and suffering in the homelands.

It is significant that when South Africa in 1976 came to actually granting independence for the Transkei the consideration of Western acceptance of this procedure took the back seat.

Prof John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, argues that if South Africa had any hope of gaining international recognition for an independent Transkei and the others which followed her, it was imperative that Xhosa-speaking blacks living in the urban areas of South Africa should not lose their South African citizenship.

However, by 1976 perhaps the main aim of the South African government in granting independence was to eliminate as many blacks as possible from citizenship of South Africa.

Independence

In the classic exposition of this policy goal — one which has not yet been repudiated — Dr Connie Mulder stated: "If your policy is taken to its logical conclusion as far as black people are concerned, there will not be one black man with South African citizenship . . ." This policy line, more than anything else, is responsible for the fact, that no country, except South Africa, has recognized the independence of the homelands.

In spite of such pronouncements there has always been a tendency in National Party thinking not to regard homeland independence as a goal in itself.

Verwoerd, Vorster and Botha all mooted the idea of a "commonwealth", "constellation" or "confederation" in which independent black states would enter into an association with the "white" state.

Behind this lay the idea that once ethnic and constitutional fragmentation of the black population had progressed far enough whites would feel sufficiently secure to address the problem of white-black power-sharing in a federal arrangement. In this the special category of "qualified" urban blacks could somehow be treated as a separate entity.

Relocation

How does the political balance sheet of the homelands read today? From the government's point of view the homeland policy can hardly be regarded as an unmitigated failure.

Through rigid influx controls and massive relocation programmes (occurring at huge human costs) the proportion of blacks living in homelands has risen from 40 percent in 1960 to 54 percent in 1980.

If one takes only the *de facto* population of the independent homelands about a fifth of South African blacks has been denationalized and put out of the political game.

The economic development of the homelands have been by and large a failure. Some would say that the R2,2 billion (almost nine percent of the South African budget) spent on homelands in 1983 is a complete waste of money. But this sum meets the governments political objectives at not too prohibitive a cost, and it should be remembered that in the case of a homeland like Ciskei about 60 percent of the current annual budget is "normal" expenditure in that it goes into education, health, agriculture and industrial infrastructure.

Grievance

From the black point of view the picture is complex. The pass laws and denationalization policy, both tied to the homelands, are among the greatest grievances of urban blacks.

Another major grievance is the state's woeful neglect of urban infrastructure and housing for Africans because of its preoccupation with the homelands.

As far as homeland blacks are concerned there is obviously a difference between the views of those living in political hallucinations like KwaNdebele or Qwaqwa and more meaningful entities like Transkei or Kwazulu. It is nevertheless interesting to note the findings of the Buthelezi Commission, which indicated that nearly half of the Kwazulu population saw some positive value in the homelands provided they can seek work freely in "white" South Africa.

Whether the homelands are building blocks or stumbling blocks in the search for a new political accommodation between whites and blacks is difficult to say. One can only note that the homelands have become a fixture in the political landscape of South Africa that cannot be wished away.

[Herman Giliomee teaches politics at UCT and is editor of Die Suid-Afrikaan, the new independent journal of opinion.]

The pattern of politics

by Hermann Giliomee

Mercury 5/11/84 (101)

The homelands: building-blocks or stumbling-blocks?

IN ITS SEARCH for ways to accommodate blacks in a new constitutional arrangement the Government has indicated specifically that it seeks a solution for the 10 million blacks settled permanently in 'white' South Africa.

It considers the constitutional position of blacks living in the dependent and self-governing homelands to be irreversible. But are the homelands viable political entities? In popular and academic circles there is a strong tendency to dismiss the homelands as corrupt and inefficient failures.

The time has come to take a close look at its political progress in the 25 years since 1959 when Dr H F Verwoerd gave new impetus to the homeland policy.

Dr Verwoerd's policy had three objectives. The first and most important goal was safeguarding white rule over a 'white' South Africa. He presented the development of black homelands as the only alternative to integration: the choice, in his words, was either 'an assured white state in S A', geographically smaller than the one before, and an integrated state in which the black man would eventually dominate.

Today President Botha remains equally committed to the policy of maintaining separate homelands for the designated black ethnic groups and retaining white control over the remainder of the country.

The second policy goal of the Verwoerdian policy was to provide a political outlet for blacks. The development of the political and administrative structures of the homelands can undoubtedly be considered as a form of political decentralisation. But two caveats should be added: All the homelands (with the possible exception of Bophuthatswana) are so greatly dependent on R S A economic aid that they enjoy little more than the degree of political freedom the South African Government wants them to enjoy.

Conservatives stronger

Moreover, political decentralisation has greatly strengthened the power of the conservative elements in the homelands — the chiefs. Nancy Charton, has made this apt comment: 'The chief has emerged from the semi-obscurity of the colonial period to inherit the post-colonial kingdom'

Verwoerd also had a third purpose in mind with the homeland policy. Having just removed the last vestiges of black representation in Parliament he needed a bold political alternative in order to deflect mounting world pressure against apartheid. The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act was premised heavily on the principle of the self-determination of nations, a principle enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and revered at that time by the powerful decolonisation movement.

Sounds incredible today

In introducing the Act in 1959 Verwoerd informed Parliament that 'separate Bantu development was in line with the objects of the world at large'.

Today it sounds incredible that Verwoerd could have thought that the homelands would win international acceptance. Yet in its early days the policy did not meet with blanket rejection. In a recent biography Brian Urquhart reports on a conversation that Dag Hammerskjold, Secretary-General of the U N, had with Verwoerd in 1961. Hammerskjold declared that the homeland policy had to meet four requirements if it was to be considered by the world as a 'competitive alternative' to integration.

First, a sufficient and coherent territory had to be set aside for a black state Secondly, the South African Government could have to lay down a plan for radical economic development providing for industries and economic growth within a black state. Thirdly, the South African Government would have to produce a schedule for the establishment of such political institutions necessary for self-government and independence. Lastly, blacks working outside the homelands should have their political and other human rights as normally recognised. As Hammerskjold phrased it in his memorandum: 'Prolonged residence and integration in the society where they were working should entitle them to acquire citizenship with full civic rights.'

Hammerskjold noted afterwards that if these requirements were not met 'it would put in question the homeland concept itself and the sincerity of the theory put forward in its defence'.

It is doubtful whether Verwoerd and his successors even contemplated meeting Hammerskjold's criteria. There has been little progress towards carving out 'sufficient and coherent territories' or of embarking on 'radical economic development'. It is really only with the Good Hope proposals of 1982 that the Government started to put muscle behind industrial decentralisation. But this effort is still far from sufficient to address the unemployment and suffering in the homelands.

It is significant that when South Africa in 1976 came to actually granting independence for Transkei the consideration of Western acceptance of this procedure took the back seat. John Dugard argues that if S A had any hope to gain international recognition for an independent Transkei and the others that followed her it was imperative that Xhosa-speaking blacks living in the urban areas of S A should not lose their South African citizenship.

However, by 1976 perhaps the main aim of the South African Government in granting independence was to eliminate as many blacks as possible for citizenship of S A. In the classic exposition of this policy goal — one that has not yet been repudiated — Dr Connie Mulder stated: 'If your policy is taken to its logical conclusion as far as black people are concerned there will not be one black man with South African citizenship . . .' This policy line, more than anything else, is responsible for the fact that no country, except the RSA, has recognised the independence of the homelands.

In spite of such pronouncements there has always been a tendency in National Party thinking not to regard homeland independence as a goal in itself. Verwoerd, Vorster and Botha all mooted the idea of a 'commonwealth', 'constellation' or 'confederation' in which independent black states would enter into an association with the 'white' state. Behind this lay the idea that once ethnic and constitutional fragmentation of the black population had progressed far enough whites would feel sufficiently secure to address the problem of white-black power-sharing in a federal arrangement. In this the special category of 'qualified' urban blacks could somehow be treated as a separate entity.

How does the political balance-sheet of the homelands read today? From the Government's point of view the homeland policy can hardly be regarded as an unmitigated failure. Through rigid influx controls and massive relocation programmes (occurring at huge human costs) the proportion of blacks living in homelands has risen from 40 percent in 1960 to 54 percent in 1980. If one takes only the *de facto* population of the independent homelands about a fifth of South African blacks has been denationalised and put out of the political game.

The economic development of the homelands has been, by and large, a failure. Some would say that the R2,2 billion (almost 9 percent of the South African budget) spent on homelands in 1983 is a complete waste of money. But this sum meets the Government's political objectives at not too prohibitive a cost, and it should be remembered that in the case of a homeland like Ciskei about 60 percent of the current annual budget is 'normal' expenditure in that it goes into education, health, agriculture and industrial infrastructure.

From the black point of view the picture is complex. The pass laws and denationalisation policy, both tied to the homelands, are among the greatest grievances of urban blacks.

Another major grievance is the State's woeful neglect of urban infrastructure and housing for Africans because of its preoccupation with the homelands

As far as homeland blacks are concerned there is obviously a difference between the views of those living in political hallucinations like KwaNdebele or Quaqua and more meaningful entities like Transkei or KwaZulu. It is nevertheless interesting to note the findings of the Buthelezi Commission, which indicated that nearly half of the KwaZulu population saw some positive value in the homelands provided they can seek work freely in 'white' South Africa.

No unmitigated failure

Whether the homelands are building-blocks or stumbling-blocks in the search for a new political accommodation between whites and blacks is difficult to say One can only note that the homelands have become a fixture in the political landscape of S A that cannot be wished away

* *Hermann Giliomee teaches politics at UCT and is editor of Die Suid-Afrikaner, a new independent journal.*

S Express 11/11/84 (101)

How Pretoria's keeping tabs on casino states

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa keeps a firm grip on the four so-called national states — Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei — through a complicated interlocking structure of technical committees under the banner of the Multilateral Development Council.

The control is so firm that officials in government departments in Pretoria communicate directly with their counterparts in the four states in much as the same way as they did before the states became independent.

Mr A E van Niekerk, head of the council's secretariat, said in an interview that the secretariat had developed a system of communicating directly with various members of the different committees in the national states with a minimum of formality.

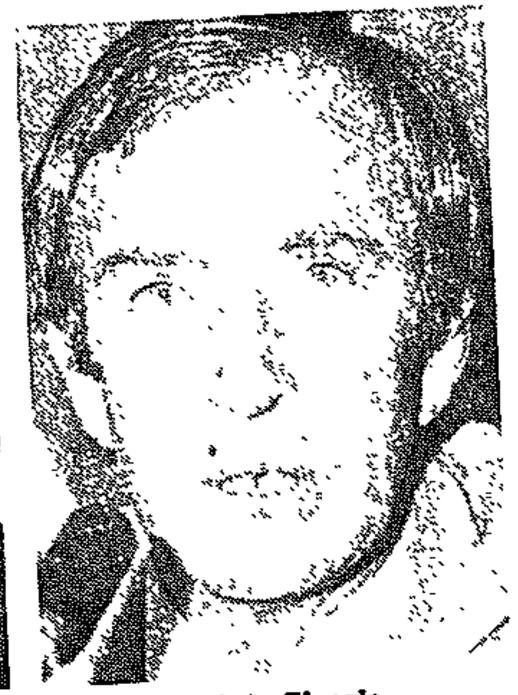
Laborious

Instead of the laborious procedure of going through diplomatic channels, a system had been devised by which — once a policy decision had been taken — those responsible for carrying it out could communicate by telephone with their opposite number in the state involved and the only record would be an exchange of minutes, he said.

To maintain a semblance of independence for the four states, the Multilateral Council of Ministers, which will meet in Pretoria on November 23, has a revolving chairmanship.

● Mr Chris Heunis
Council of Ministers chairman

● Mr George Matanzima
Likely to be next chairman



● Mr Barend du Plessis
Minister of Finance

This year Mr George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, is likely to become chairman in place of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, who is the present chairman.

However, while the chairmanship is a formality, the council secretariat is not. From this year, it will be located permanently in Pretoria.

Another indication of South African control is that financing of development in the national states is either through the Development Bank of Southern Africa, or by direct grants through the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Extravagant

Mr Barend du Plessis, when he became Finance Minister in August, said a careful watch would be kept on money handed over to the national states to stop wasteful or extravagant expenditure such as the building of international airports or other prestige projects instead of genuinely needed development.

This watch-dog system has not yet been completely finalised, the Sunday Express understands, but was discussed by a meeting of the Mulilateral Economic and Finance Committee of the council, under the permanent chairmanship of Dr Joop de Loor, Director-General of Finance, in Pretoria this week.

Mr van Niekerk said the development council operated at three levels.

● The top level was the Council of Ministers which consisted of cabinet ministers of the various states, assisted by their senior officials.

Seventeen South African government departments were involved in the council, he said.

● The second level consisted of the Mulilateral Economic and Finance Committee, which co-ordinated expenditure.

● The third level consisted of the eight Multilateral Technical Committees, which dealt with: agriculture and environment affairs, industries and commerce, transport, posts and telecommunications, manpower and education, financial relations, urban development, and health and welfare.

● At the fourth level were the working groups of each of the committees. Each committee had several working groups consisting of officials of relevant departments of all five governments.

Diverse

The MTC on agriculture and environment affairs, for instance, had working groups to deal with such diverse subjects as animal production, crops, agricultural training, forestry, water affairs and agricultural economics and marketing, said Mr van Niekerk.

There were also 23 regional liaison committees in which local authorities and private enterprise was also involved.

More than 200 multilateral meetings had been held by the various committees during the past year, Mr van Niekerk said.

23/11/84 (101)

NATIONAL

Government spends R497-m on homeland development

Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A staggering R497-million has been spent by South Africa in one year on homeland development, according to latest figures released.

This includes more than R100-million for the resettlement of blacks in the homelands, according to the SA Development Trust's revenue and expenditure account published in the Goverment Gazette.

The trust, funded from the budget of the Department of Co-operation and Development, handles the bulk of matters relating to homeland development, such as land transactions, the provision of housing, social services and infra-structure.

Previous year

The trust spent R237-million in the 1983/84 financial year on development in the independent homelands, compared with R169,5-million in the previous year.

This includes R130,7-million for the purchase of land, R22,2-million for resettlement, R1-million for bus transport subsidies and R52,4-million for development.

R214,4-million was spent on the development of black areas outside the independent homelands, including R84,4-million for resettlement, R4,6-million for the creation of employement, R35,7-million for social services, R12,8-million for physical infrastructure and R61,3-million for the Corporation for Economic Development.

Land purchase

Direct Government financing channelled in this manner amounted to R458-million of the trust's total expenditure of R497-million in the 83/84 financial year.

This included R157,3-million for land purchases, R20-million for resettlement, R5,2-million for bus transport subsidies, R45,7-million for development in the independent homelands, R12,2-million for project aid and R204,5-million for the development of black areas other than the independent homelands.

The trusts 83/84 budget of R497-million constitutes increased expenditure of more than R100-million compared with the R399,7-million budget of the previous financial year.

Interstate commitment reaffirmed

(101) D. Dispatch 24/11/84

PRETORIA — Thirty-six cabinet ministers from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC) met here yesterday for the 1984 session of the multilateral development council of ministers.

Co-operation and development in the Southern African region was the theme and the participating state reaffirmed their commitment to co-operate on a multilateral basis on issues of such a nature, according to a statment by the SATBVC's interim secretariat.

Notice had been taken of the Ciskei's recent announcement that it intended becoming Africa's first tax-haven, but it was decided that the issue be resolved at multilateral level before introducion to the development council.

This was because Ciskei's step had implications for all other participating states, especially in view of the states' joint incentive scheme for industrial development.

Yesterday's ministerial meeting was the culmination of 140 multilateral, 32 regional and 35 bilateral meetings during the year.

"Within two years, the multilateral system has grown into a consultation mechanism embracing virtually all disciplines of government, affording all governments a new understanding and awareness of the development problems and potential of our region," the statement said.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the signing by all member states, with the exception of Bophuthatswana, of an interstate agreement on the creation of a Southern Africa tourism co-ordinator and an appointment was expected in the near future.

The meeting took place under the chairmanship of Mr M Lujabe, the Transkei Foreign Minister. Leaders of other delegations included the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in South Africa, Mr Chris Heunis and Mr B. N. Pityi of Ciskei. — SAPA-DDC.

Rural areas ripe for civil unrest

PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

SOUTH AFRICA is sowing the seeds of a catastrophe in the rural areas ... and could soon be reaping civil unrest worse than the current strife in urban townships.

Researchers working in the various "homelands" are increasingly coming across signs of resentment and resistance to the authorities as more and more people are cast into beggary ... without jobs, land or proper food.

Witwatersrand University's Professor Jeremy Keenan, who is in charge of a number of research projects in the rural areas, has noted a dramatic increase in the level of resentment and disenchantment.

This has gone hand in hand with massive overcrowding in the homelands over the past decade, as a result of influx control, forced removals and soaring unemployment.

Altogether, researchers have estimated there could be three-million people out of work in South Africa.

In the past two years, the country has been hit by the worst economic slump in 50 years.

Workers have been laid off in almost every sector of a sliding economy. And, approaching one of the bleakest Christmases in years, a fresh wave of retrenchments is looming.

However, the recession has merely exacerbated an already high structural problem, which saw unemployment rise steadily between the late Sixties and the Eighties.

This trend has been largely attributed to replacing people with machines in industry — and is particularly true of the agricultural sector, where the tractor and the combine harvester have displaced more than 400 000 jobs since 1970.

Almost three-million — about a third of all children in South Africa — are underweight and stunted for their age.

Dr Machupe Mphahlele, Lebowa's Secretary of Health, says half of the territory's 600 000 schoolchildren suffer from malnutrition, with the situation likely to worsen.

However, there has been malnutrition in South Africa for more than 50 years. In 1970 — which was not a drought year — more than 50 000 children died of starvation in South Africa.

Prof Keenan says: "Drought is not by any means the major cause of rural poverty in South Africa. Most people in the homelands don't have access to land ... so they don't stand to be affected by the drought.

"The major cause of poverty is apartheid: structural unemployment, relocation of the unemployed in the homeland areas and the dispossession of land in the bantustans by big capital."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national director of the Black Sash, believes that retrenched migrant workers who often stay in the city to look for work illegally — people with absolutely no stake in the system — should be causing the Government and the private sector sleepless nights.

One sign that the population is growing restive is the increased expenditure on homelands' security to police and control people.

To fund this control, says Prof Keenan, the local authorities in the homelands have to tax more, setting up a vicious cycle of suspicion and hostility ... which must break some time.

D. Dispatch 27/12/84 (101)

Opposition to independence reaffirmed

JOHANNESBURG — The Chief Ministers of Lebowa, Gazankulu and KaNgwane have reaffirmed their commitments not to accept "independence" from the South African Government.

This emerged during separate talks last week between the three leaders and a Progressive Federal Party parliamentary delegation led by the MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, who is the party's spokesman on Transvaal homelands.

He was accompanied by the PFP's spokesman on co-operation and development and Natal leader of the party, Mr Ray Swart, and the party's research director, Mr Nic Olivier.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Soal said that during a tour of the three homelands the delegation met Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntswanwisi of Gazankulu and Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane.

All three seemed resolute in their determination not to become "independent" homelands in terms of the National Party's grand separate development scheme, Mr Soal said.

Other issues discussed with the leaders included continuing forced removals and land consolidation.

Dr Phatudi was particularly concerned about the dispute over the Moutse region of Lebowa which the government apparently intends giving to KwaNdebele before it becomes "independent."

Dr Phatudi warned that if the transfer of the land went ahead there could be serious conflict in the region, Mr Soal said. — DDC.

E. Post 101

30/12/84

How Pretoria keeps tabs on the homelands

By JEAN LE MAY in Pretoria

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HOMELANDS — GENERAL

1985

A call to test the legal foundation of apartheid

ARGUS 29/1/88 (101)

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Foreign Service in London reports on an unusual plea to the World Court from an eminent South African lawyer

PROFESSOR John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, has called for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice at The Hague on the "denationalisation" of South Africa's black people in terms of the Government's homelands policy.

A finding that this "pivotal principle" of modern apartheid violated international law could give impetus to a revolution in South African attitudes

Professor Dugard, who is professor of law at the university and director of its Centre for Applied Legal Studies, made his call in an article in the latest issue of the International Commission of Jurists' Review.

In the absence of a finding on this matter, he wrote, the South African Government would continue arguing that its policies complied fully with international law.

Professor Dugard said that under contemporary international law states were barred from discriminating against their nationals on grounds of race Thus it appeared that measures whereby residents in independent homelands lost their South African citizenship, would violate international law

A new strategy was required in the internationbal community's dealings with South Africa and only the International Court of Justice could provide the necessary legal foundation for such a response.

Clearly, the South African Government would reject a finding on the "denationalisation" of blacks as politically biased and legally untenable.

However, in the aftermath of the court's 1971 Namibia opinion and as one state after another gave their backing to the opinion, South Africa was obliged to change its strategy and accept that independence for a unitary Namibia was the only politically viable goal.

Thus, after the initial outburst of anger over the opinion on blacks' citizenship rights, there was a real possibility that Pretoria would relent and reconsider the course on which it had embarked.

Professor Dugard

Professor Dugard said the Government was becoming increasingly dependent on white, coloured and Indian conservatives, rather than on the reactionary forces of Afrikanerdom

"It is precisely this constituency that would be most disturbed by a ruling by the International Court of Justice that Pretoria's policies towards the blacks were premised on an illegality

"Secondly, South Africa's Western allies are committed to the promotion of the rule of law in the world order and could be expected to bring new influence to bear on Pretoria, as evidenced by their response to the 1971 Namibia opinion."

Professor Dugard said it had long been recognised that judicial decisions played an important educational role in domestic societies

"Thus the judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Brown vs Board of Education case in 1954 provided the impetus for a revolution in attitudes towards race in the United States.

"Judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice should be similarly viewed

"An advisory opinion from the court that the pivotal principle of modern apartheid violated international law could serve the same purpose as the Brown decision both among people and among nations".

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No. There is no professional occupational classification for computer scientists in the SA Defence Force.

(2) No. Computer scientists do not have a professional status in the RSA since no statutory body exists which can grant such a status. Consequently, computer science is not recognized as a profession in the public service.

(3) No.

(a) The person firstly has to furnish proof that he is in possession of qualifications as required by his controlling statutory body and secondly, the officer commanding the unit/section where he is serving, has to certify that the person is fully utilized in a recognized professional capacity and is employed against a fitting post, after which authority is granted for the payment of a daily allowance

(b) The person does not have to apply for the allowance. In accordance with requirements and availibility of posts, the person who possesses the laid down qualifications is selected for professional utilization, after which authority for the payment of the daily allowance is granted.

Foreign citizens who became South African citizens

109. Mr. S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) (a) How many foreign citizens with permanent residence permits became citizens of the Republic in October 1984 in terms of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) of which countries had they previously been citizens;

(2) whether any persons signed declarations to the effect that they did not wish to become South African citizens; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Separate figures for October 1984 are not readily available. According to the Population Register 46 004 immigrants automatically became South African citizens during the period 11 April 1984 to 11 October 1984 in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, as amended.

(b) Statistics are not kept of their countries of origin.

(2) Yes, 982 for the period 11 April 1984 to 11 October 1984.

X Q.61. 188 19/2/85 X

Citizens of Black states who became South African citizens

(101) Hansard

130 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states have become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3 (3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship;

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) 11 887 as at 31 December 1984.

(2) (a) (b)

Transkei	6 079
Bophuthatswana	1 772
Venda	240
Ciskei	3 796

(3) (a) (b)

Ciskei (Before 1 December 1981)	2 319
Kwazulu	4 039
Qwaqwa	4 210
Lebowa	511
Gazankulu	109
KwaNdebele	699

Blacks who regained South African citizenship

131. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1984 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act,

(2) whether any applications were refused, if so, (a) how many from each state and (b) why in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Transkei—780.
Bophuthatswana—883.
Venda—182
Ciskei—2 336

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away

X X

National service

186. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) How many citizens of foreign countries registered for national service in 1984 and (b) of which countries were they citizens in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) 1 205

(b)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	562
Zimbabwe	305
Zambia	59
Federal Republic of Germany	50
Portugal	34
The Netherlands	31
Australia	22
Mozambique	19
Kenya	14
Angola	11
United State of America	10
Belgium	8
Madeira	8
Italy	8
Canada	7
Austria	6
Cyprus	6
Mauritius	5
Swaziland	4
Tanzania	4
Switzerland	1
Czechoslovakia	4
Israel	3
France	3
New Zealand	3
Spain	2
Greece	2
Malawi	2
Brazzaville	1
Yemen	1
Norway	1
Finland	1
Denmark	1
Zaire	1
Ethiopia	1
Uganda	1
Malaysia	1

Abovementioned statistics cover the period 1 January 1984 up to and including 10 October 1984. Persons who registered from 11 October 1984, registered as South African Citizens

Public Service: recruitment programme

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Zimbabwe	30
Zambia	[illegible]
Federal Republic of Germany	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]
The Netherlands	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]
Mozambique	[illegible]
Kenya	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]
United State of America	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
Madeira	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]
Cyprus	[illegible]
Mauritius	[illegible]
Swaziland	[illegible]
Tanzania	[illegible]
Switzerland	4
Czechoslovakia	[illegible]
Israel	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
Malawi	[illegible]
Brazzaville	[illegible]
Yemen	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
Zaire	[illegible]
Ethiopia	[illegible]
Uganda	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]

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Public Service: recruitment programme

188. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Hankey	20	12	211	115	40	—	19	9	50	148	8
Humansdorp	17	19	150	138	24	—	14	28	73	261	12
Jeffreys Bay	8	4	61	32	13	—	4	11	21	193	11
Kareedouw	2	3	40	18	4	—	1	14	6	18	6
Kirkwood	16	4	254	283	33	—	14	28	42	179	16
Patensie	17	4	183	77	14	—	9	11	31	86	7
Stormsrivier	8	12	72	25	12	—	7	10	21	57	3

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Hansard Q.61.203

Johannesburg police district: offences

20/2/85

110. Mr H H SCHWARZ 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, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Johannesburg police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
John Vorster Square	105	47	364	1 142	82	—	1 784	3 438	524	2 731	143
Langlaagte	31	12	160	337	43	—	187	338	255	498	2
Mondeor	48	85	183	248	49	—	122	316	174	1 433	—
Jeppe	149	8	225	483	31	—	501	1 594	277	1 700	12
Booysens	98	59	312	932	68	—	318	2 325	610	2 616	21
Cleveland	59	27	100	297	23	—	113	701	163	993	1
Brixton	19	16	56	452	19	—	85	884	231	762	9
Newlands	56	10	281	1 196	84	—	185	632	462	1 092	13

Note. For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Hansard

Labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes

Q.61.203 20/2/85

117. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

In how many instances were the South African Police called to the scene of a (a) labour dispute, (b) work stoppage and (c) strike in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 39.

(b) 31

(c) 259.

Hansard Q. Col. 204

Conciliation boards/mediators

20/2/85

120. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many applications for the (i) establishment of conciliation boards in terms of section 35, and (ii) appointment of a mediator in terms of section 44, of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, were (aa) made and (bb) approved in 1984 and (b) in respect of what percentage of the approved applications were the disputes settled in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 279.

(bb) 62 (56 applications were withdrawn before they could be considered by the Minister and 81 were still receiving attention at the end of 1984).

(ii) (aa) 4

(bb) 4

(b) Conciliation boards . . . . . 56 per cent
Mediation . . . . . 100 per cent

(101) Hansard Q.61.205

National states: size

20/2/85

127. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the size in hectares of each of the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

KwaNdebele	103 370 ha
Gazankulu	678 670 ha
Qwaqwa	62 000 ha
KaNgwane	385 337 ha
Lebowa	2 212 897 ha
KwaZulu	3 175 000 ha

As at 31 January 1985.

Bonus bonds

136. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance.

(a) What was the total value of bonus bonds (i) bought and (ii) redeemed up to 31 December 1984 and (b) for what amount was bonus bonds purchased in December 1984 or in the latest specified month for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) R1 071 480 620 up to 31 October 1984.

(ii) R610 149 265 up to 30 November 1984.

(b) R8 177 265 in October 1984

The sale of bonus bonds was terminated from 1 November 1984

Hansard Q.61.206

Security legislation: detainees

20/2/85

141 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females in each race group were detained in terms of security legislation (aa) in 1984 and (bb) from 1 January 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons in each of the above categories were under the age of 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(bb) 1985-01-01

(aa) 1984 to 1985-02-05

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	3	4	—	—
Coloureds	5	1	—	—
Asians	4	1	—	—
Blacks	273	48	45	2
(b)				
Blacks	40	4	1	—

Amounts owed to private bodies/persons by Government

169. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What amounts were owing to private bodies and persons by the Government other than on bank facilities and stock issues, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

R2 379 483 654 as at 31 January 1985.

The amount excludes foreign debt, stock issues and treasury bills.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Hankey	20	12	211	115	40	—	19	9	50	148	8
Humansdorp	17	19	150	138	24	—	14	28	73	261	12
Jeffreys Bay	8	4	61	32	13	—	4	11	21	193	11
Kareedouw	2	3	40	18	4	—	1	14	6	18	6
Kirkwood	16	4	254	283	33	—	14	28	42	179	16
Patensie	17	4	183	77	14	—	9	11	31	86	7
Stormsrivier	8	12	72	25	12	—	7	10	21	57	3

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Hansard Q. Col. 203 20/2/85

Johannesburg police district: offences

110 Mr H H SCHWARZ 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, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Johannesburg police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
John Vorster Square	105	47	364	1 142	82	—	1 784	3 438	524	2 731	143
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(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females in each race group were detained in terms of security legislation (aa) in 1984 and (bb) from 1 January 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons in each of the above categories were under the age of 18 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(bb) 1985-01-01

(aa) 1984 to 1985-02-05

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	3	4	—	
Coloureds	5	1	—	
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The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R2 379 483 654 as at 31 January 1985

The amount excludes foreign debt stock issues and treasury bills.

(2) the possibility of allowing the use of cordless telephones has been considered on several occasions, but the matter could not be taken further as field tests carried out on several available models, all of which operate in frequency bands below 100 MHz, were disappointing. It was namely found that poor transmission performance, the occurrence of blind spots within a dwelling, noise interference and limited range restrict the general use of this generation of cordless telephones and it was consequently not considered in the interests of the Post Office's clients to expose them to a service that does not operate satisfactorily. A recent innovation is the development of cordless telephones that operate in the 900 MHz band. This development is being watched closely and should it be found that these cordless telephones prove to be of satisfactory quality, further consideration will be given to the matter.

Hansard Q. 61. 271 26/2/85

Leaders of communities.

*33. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department has devised a procedure for determining who the representative leaders of Black communities are; if so, (a) what is the nature of this procedure and (b) in respect of which communities will it be employed; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will consider devising such procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) In communities with traditional leadership succession takes place according to genealogical rank. In communities without traditional leadership leaders are elected in a democratic manner or appointed in a manner determined by the community itself.

(a) In cases of communities with traditional leadership the successor is determined by means of genealogical tables and in consultation with the elders concerned. In case of communities without traditional leadership election or appointment takes place by ballot, the showing of hands or in a manner determined by the community itself.

(b) The first-mentioned procedure is followed in all communities with traditional authorities, or where an authority similar to the traditional exists. In other communities one of the other procedures is followed.

(2) Other procedures will be considered if and when any such need should arise.

Hansard Q. 61. 272 26/2/85

Black spots

*34. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many Black spots remained to be removed as at 31 December 1984;

(2) whether he is reconsidering the decision to remove Black spots; if not, why not; if so, which Black spots are being reconsidered?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) 67.

(2) Yes. All 67 are being reconsidered.

26/2/85

Banning of members of organizations from townships/refusal of permits

Hansard Q. 61. 272

*35. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether he and/or the Deputy Minister of Co-operation issued any instructions in 1984 regarding the (a) banning of members of any organizations from any Black townships and (b) refusal of permits to any persons; if so, (i) (aa) when, (bb) to whom and (cc) why were these instructions issued, (ii) which organizations were included in this ban, (iii) (aa) what are the names of the persons to whom permits were to be refused and (bb) for what reasons were they to be refused permits in each case, (iv) in respect of which townships were these instructions issued and (v) in terms of what statutory provisions was this action taken;

(2) whether the persons affected by these instructions were notified of the instructions, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner were they informed in each case;

(3) whether he will make a statement on this matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) (aa) On 21 August 1984.

(bb) The East Cape Development Board.

(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

(ii) No organization was affected.

(iii) (aa) Mrs Molly Blackburn MPC and Mrs Di Bishop MPC.

(bb) Security reasons in the particular circumstances that prevailed at the time justified it.

(iv) Lingelihle, Cradock.

(v) The Development Board was requested to take steps in terms of Regulation 19 of Chapter II of the regulations promulgated by GN R1036 of 1968

(2) No, because applications to enter urban Black townships are considered by the local authorities concerned on merits pertaining to each application.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Concessions to personnel

*36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any personnel of his Department receive any concessions in regard to telephone services; if so, (a) what is the nature of such concessions and (b) which personnel members qualify for, and (c) how many personnel members benefit from, such concessions?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes;

(a) exemption from the payment of—

— installation and transfer costs;

— monthly rental; and

— of a number of metered call units varying from 50 to 300 per month depending on salary level of the official;

(b) all officials in promotion grades regardless of period of service, other staff members occupying posts on the fixed establishment with at least 5 years government service (employees on contract inclusive), security personnel, and any other member of the staff who in the opinion of the Regional Director or Deputy Postmaster General under whom he or she serves

(2) the possibility of allowing the use of cordless telephones has been considered on several occasions, but the matter could not be taken further as field tests carried out on several available models, all of which operate in frequency bands below 100 MHz, were disappointing. It was namely found that poor transmission performance, the occurrence of blind spots within a dwelling, noise interference and limited range restrict the general use of this generation of cordless telephones and it was consequently not considered in the interests of the Post Office's clients to expose them to a service that does not operate satisfactorily. A recent innovation is the development of cordless telephones that operate in the 900 MHz band. This development is being watched closely and should it be found that these cordless telephones prove to be of satisfactory quality, further consideration will be given to the matter.

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8/5/85

'Healthy returns' from concession

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

DISA Garments, which has links with a United States company, Play Knits, has been making healthy returns out of South Africa's generous decentralization concessions through two subsidiary companies in the Ciskei.

Play Knits markets well-known brands of clothing in the US such as Liz Claiborne, Leslie Fay and Breckenridge

Disa has been paid nearly R110 a month from funds which come effectively from the South African taxpayer for every worker employed in the Ciskei, but has been paying its black workers much less.

Interviews

In a series of interviews, I was told that black workers at the companies — Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing — were paid between R48 and R80 a month last year.

In a company document, dated August 15, 1984, it was shown that the 73 whites at the factory were expected to have been paid R62 000 and 2 200 Ciskeians were to be paid R157 700, an average of R71,70

This means that the companies would then have been able to reclaim under the concession scheme almost R40 a month more than it was paying each of its black workers

Executives

According to another company document, there were 3 190 black workers at the factory on September 21 last year. This could have given it a "profit" on the black wage bill of more than R100 000 a month or more than R1,2 million a year and enabled it to subsidize the salaries of highly paid executives.

Yet, when Disa was first approached at the end of January for comments on general allegations that it was making at least R30 cash for every worker employed, it said its wage structure to black employees was "between R70 and R450 per month dependent upon skill, position and ability.

"We make no cash [illegible] for any worker [illegible]

When it was asked to comment on strong criticisms by President Lennox Sebe of companies which were exploiting the decentralization concessions by using the money meant for workers to pay a few highly-paid executives, Disa's managing director, Mr Chay Tawil, said: "We certainly are in full agreement with the view of President Sebe."

But when specific details, from company documents, were put to Disa and when it was suggested that it was doing precisely what President Sebe had criticized, the company refused to respond, merely saying that "we are conducting our business within the decentralization policies as presented to us by the Ciskeian authorities".

'A model factory'

Disa also said: "We pride ourselves on the role we are playing in providing employment and helping the development of the Ciskei and we have been used as a model factory to attract future investors to the Ciskei."

The concession, according to a letter to Disa Garments by the Ciskei Industrial Development Board on November 29 last year, is: "A cash allowance of up to 95 percent of total wage bills subject to a maximum of R110 per worker per month will be paid for a period of seven years This concession may be claimed quarterly."

But according to a number of former employees and various company documents, most of the workers themselves were not paid anything like R110 a month.

R80 a month

Mr Michael Schneiderman, former production manager at Disa Garments, said: "The bulk of the workers were not paid more than R80 a month. The average was in fact about R60 a month."

Mrs Joey Walker, former canteen manageress, who was responsible for paying 360 of the staff, [illegible]

paid between R12 and R15 a week — between R48 and R60 a month," Mrs Walker said.

The practice of paying workers less than the wage allowance, which basically amounts to a subsidy paid by the South African taxpayer, has been sharply criticized by both President Sebe and the managing director of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, Mr Frans Meisenholl.

In December, President Sebe said the wage concessions were granted to industrialists so they could pay higher wages to workers.

President Lennox Sebe

"But with few exceptions the workers are being paid below the poverty datum line and the money is being used to raise the salaries of certain executives." President Sebe said then.

Soon afterwards, Mr Chay Tawil, the managing director of Disa and Engelhardt, sent a memorandum to Mr Ralph Tawil, the president of Play Knits in New York, with a copy of a newspaper article on President Sebe's press conference.

In the memorandum, Mr Chay Tawil said: "This article was on the front page of the evening newspaper.

"This goes in line with what we were discussing with Meisenholl "

"There is nothing which we can do except wait," he said

When Mr Chay Tawil was asked in a telex on February 28 "what were you waiting for" he did not reply

Garment firm denies US control

Political Staff

THE Ciskei-based textile factory Disa Garments has emphatically denied any control by the US company, Play Knits Inc.

Officially, Disa and Engelhardt Manufacturing, which are housed under one roof at Fort Jackson near Mdantsane in the Ciskei, are owned by a Hong Kong company, Elgin (HK) Pty Ltd

An official report on Disa and Engelhardt says "the shares are held through Hong Kong, because if it is held by Americans or USA companies directly, they must pay minimum USA wages which are ridiculous".

Strong link

The report did not mention the fact that a United States-owned company would also come under pressure to subscribe to the employment practices specified in the Sullivan Code.

Company documents suggest a strong link between Play Knits and Elgin, and the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank has reported that Mr Ralph Tawil dictates Disa policy. In January, however, Disa said Play Knits did not control Elgin "in any way. They are not even directors or shareholders of Elgin".

In February, when it was confronted with evidence that people had been appointed to Disa in writing on Play Knits letterheads by Play Knits president Mr Ralph Tawil and one of the Play Knits vice-presidents, Ms Shelley Berger, it did not answer the question.

'Slave wages'

Disa refused to comment on the statement by the Ciskei Peoples' Development Bank in a report on Disa, dated 23 March 1984, that "the entire share capital of Disa Garments is held by a Mr Beni Aranhoff . . . sponsored by Mr R Tawil, the president of Play Knits Inc In practice, Mr Tawil dictates the over-all company policy".

The US connection is significant also because of the Sullivan Code.

The inquiry into the affairs of Disa was sparked off by someone who was angered by Senator Edward Kennedy's views on South Africa when he visited the country in January. "How can Kennedy tell us what to do when American companies are paying slave wages and ignoring the Sullivan code in the Ciskei," the caller asked

But Disa has said that it is "committed to treat every employee as an individual with fairness and to strive for the happiness of its work force".

● Janina Berg, the vice-president of the US company, Play Knits Inc, who signed letters of appointment on the letterheads of Disa Garments, denied she had anything to do with Disa when contacted at the factory.

Telex

Ms Berg said she was a buyer for Play Knits. She denied being a vice-president of Disa or that Disa was a Play Knits subsidiary.

"All we do is buy garments from Disa as we do from several other South African garment factories," Ms Berg said.

She was then asked why she had sent a telex from Disa to Greenfield Inc in the Philippines on May 30 last year saying: "Pls arrange to send a registered nurse to SA and put her down as a supervisor. Pls confirm. Janina/Disa"

She said did not recall sending the telex

NY firm demanded increase in workers

Political Staff

THE New York-based company Play Knits demanded on a number of occasions last year that two companies in Ciskei increase the number of black workers employed by them.

Ciskei will repay companies operating there up to 95 percent of its wage bill, based on a maximum of R110 a month per worker. The incentive payments are tax-free.

"You must increase employment by 100 people per day as instructed last week," Play Knits president Mr Ralph Tawil said in a confidential telex message to the two Ciskei-based companies, Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, on October 9, 1984

In another message, marked "Confidential" and dated September 24, 1984, Mr Tawil said: "Re employment figures — we see that last week you only hired 209 + 100 = 309 people. You must hire more people.

"We want to have 5 000 people employed by 11/14 (14 November)," he said

Company documents show that the number of "cleaners" employed by Disa and Engelhardt increased from 398 on August 31 last year to 520 by September 21.

Similarly the number of "security" employees went up from 289 to 326 and the number of "gardeners" from 77 to 128

In January, Disa did not answer a query from the Cape Times about the number of gardeners, cleaners and security guards that were employed then.

The company merely replied. "We have created job opportunities for more than 3 000 black Ciskeians, all of whom were unemployed and unskilled, and now fulfilling necessary roles in our company structure"

On November 9, the managing director of Disa Garments, Mr Chay Tawil, sent a massage to Mr Ralph Tawil: "Yesterday we hired 60 people Today we hired 75 and will keep on going until we reach target."

Yet, in a "Status Report on Disa Garments", by the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, dated March 23, 1984, estimates of planned production and total employment were given for the first 12 months of operation up to the end of February.

In terms of these estimates, 791 were to be employed by July, 1 631 in October, 2 050 in December and 2 470 in February.

The actual employment figures were considerably higher, 2 407 on August 31, 2 891 on September 14 and 3 190 on September 21

When Disa was asked about these employment figures, it declined to comment

Disa also refused to comment when asked whether they had met production targets in the Status Report, which were meant to have been 9 010 dozen blouses and jeans for the month of December 1984.

Disa was asked whether it was true that by December production of blouses and jeans averaged about half the target figure and why, if this was so, it was necessary to have nearly double the number of people to produce half the number of garments planned.

The company did not answer the query.

'Firms' pockets lined' by taxpayers

CAPE TIMES 8/3/85

101

By BARRY STREEK

SHOCK disclosures about the operation of the decentralization concessions show how companies can reap millions at the expense of South African taxpayers.

Decentralization grants and concessions are paid directly by the South African Government and by the governments of independent homelands, whose budgets are heavily subsidized by South Africa.

The concessions have been attacked in the past as too high and ideologically based. A new row about the incentives is expected.

Today's disclosures reveal how two foreign companies in the Ciskei have benefited from the generous concessions, particularly through a tax-free cash incentive of R110 a month a worker.

Paid less

The two companies, Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, which are housed under one roof at Fort Jackson near Mdantsane in the Ciskei, have been paid substantial amounts through the concessions.

Company documents show that black workers at the Ciskei factory have been paid far less than the R110 a month — in spite of President Lennox Sebe's public complaints that companies were misusing the concessions.

"As far I am concerned, the Ciskei — and South Africa — would have benefited more if the R110 had been given direct to the workers," a senior Ciskei government official told me during my investigations.

But Disa, under continuous pressure from the United States headquarters of Play Knits Inc, a New York company which sells clothing under well-known brand names such as Liz Caliborne, Breckenridge and Leslie Fay, continued to recruit black workers above planned employment totals although production targets were not met.

Extent

The extent to which the concessions can be exploited has been underlined in the latest issue of Growth, a magazine focusing on the homelands, which said of the R110 a month cash grant: "Think of the positive effect this one incentive will have on your cash flow!"

Disa, however, refused to respond to specific questions, based on company documents.

The company said it was conducting business within the decentralization concessions "as presented to us by the Ciskeian authorities".

In a parliamentary debate last week, Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, accused foreign companies of misusing the concessions.

While not referring specifically to Disa, Mr Eglin has again criticized the concessions in a comment on the decentralization policy as a whole.

The consequence of these policies "is that millions of rands of South African taxpayers' money are being used, not to create productive employment of blacks in the impoverished rural areas, but to line the pockets of entrepreneurs who have found ways of milking the financial bonanza being provided by this ill-conceived and shockingly administered decentralization package," Mr Eglin said.

'Controls'

Last week, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, strongly defended the decentralization policy and stressed that adequate controls had been exercised over the implementation of the policy.

But, it is reliably understood, changes to the decentralization package are under consideration.

One of the changes being considered is to limit the R110 a month wage concessions to employees earning less than R500 a month. Another is to exclude all salaried personnel and to limit the concession to wage-earners.

Another is to reduce the 125 percent grant for approved training schemes to 75 percent — a move which drew an angry protest in October last year from Play Knits president Mr Ralph Tawil, who said he was "shocked to hear this news and it is not acceptable to us".

● More reports, page 9

Names of all the companies

Political Staff

THE companies mentioned in these reports are:

- Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing. These two companies are housed under the same roof at a R3,1-million factory erected by the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank at Fort Jackson, near Mdantsane on the outskirts of East London. They manufacture clothing, particularly jeans and blouses.
- Elgin (HK). This Hong Kong-based company owns Disa and Engelhardt. According to the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, Elgin's Mr Beni Aranhoff owns the entire share capital of Disa. The bank also said Mr Aranhoff was "sponsored" by the president of Play Knits Inc, Mr Ralph Tawil, who in practice "dictates the overall company policy".
- Play Knits Inc, a seller of clothing in the United States. The New York company, which Disa denies controls the Ciskei or the Hong Kong companies, plays an active role in the affairs of Disa. Invoices from Elgin in Hong Kong to Disa and Engelhardt in the Ciskei are marked "for account and risk of Play Knits Inc".
- Greenfield Inc. A Manila-based company, also with close links to Play Knits in New York, and Disa and Engelhardt in the Ciskei. Greenfield Inc recruited Filipino workers for the Ciskei factory.

R2bn SA hand-out to mini states

101

Times 10/3/85

By Ciaran Ryan

INDEPENDENT and self-governing states received R2 002-million from South Africa in 1982-83, says the current issue of Development Southern Africa.

Self-governing states received R1 014-million compared with R988,6-million for the independent states.

Self-governing states got R855,7-million in grants and services compared with R555,6-million for the independent states

The independent states were paid R341,2-million under Customs agreements. The self-governing states are considered part of South Africa for Customs.

The report says certain categories of expenditure in the independent and self-governing states are not sufficient in spite of frequent accusations by commentators of profligacy on the part of the administrations.

Labour

Lack of skilled labour is one of the major constraints to development in the regions — an average of 20% of total expenditure in all states was for education. More should be spent, says the report.

Continued financing of regional development will not reverse the flow of migrant labour, but will reduce it.

Much of the benefit of regional development accrues to areas next to or near national states. The authorities should explore the possibility of a "metropolitan fiscal authority", including two or more states, to bear the cost of providing social facilities in areas where economic activity spills over into neighbouring territories.

Row looms as SA cuts financial grants to homelands

10/3/85

(101) S. Times

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

A MAJOR ROW between South Africa and at least one of the independent homelands is brewing in the wake of massive cost trimmings by a hard-pressed South African Treasury.

Statutory and project aid — for Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei the tab this year was more than R600-million — for the independent black states is now being renegotiated between Pretoria and the homeland capitals.

Particularly hard hit is the problem-plagued Ciskei. This year its guaranteed R120-million a year grant in terms of the independence statutes expires.

It is understood the South African Government has begun a multi-pronged attempt to restructure the way in which aid is given to Pretoria's apartheid creations.

Questionable

The details of the new system have not yet been clarified and the extent of the cuts in South African assistance to the independent homelands will have to await the Budget on March 18.

This week, however, a South African delegation headed by Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, met the Ciskeian "committee of four" who are running the country in the absence of President Lennox Sebe.

It is understood a central point of discussion was the widespread reports of Ciskeian profligacy and its involvement in numerous questionable projects with overseas operators — reports that have been politically embarrassing for Pretoria.

One of the concrete assurances given by the Ciskeians was that in future they would look more to South African private sector sources for financing and purchase of equipment.

Bloated

Agreement has also been reached on cutting expenditure on the bloated Ciskeian bureaucracy.

But the key question of the amount of aid South Africa will give to the Ciskei this financial year has not been settled, although finality could be reached within days.

A pegging, and perhaps even cuts, in budgetary aid to the homelands now appears almost inevitable.

In the current year, the Government has spent R375-million in budgetary aid to the TBVC countries. It kicked in another R60-million in project aid. The total tab for assistance to the countries amounted to R638-million.

(2) whether he has received any representations from any landowners in this area; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The properties are acquired by way of negotiation and expropriation.

(b) Department of Defence.

(c) (i) 62 properties;

(ii) 24 properties

(d) The properties involve have various characteristics which have a bearing on the value thereof. Furthermore, in terms of the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975, amounts have to be added in respect of actual financial loss and the so-called solatium. As will be seen from my reply to question 2(b)(ii) negotiations regarding prices are constantly conducted on a confidential basis with each individual owner. Some of the owners have applied to the courts for the determination of the compensation. Even there negotiation will still be the course to be followed. Only a few owners thusfar accepted offers. In the light of these circumstances it is not possible to indicate a price per hectare

(2) Yes.

(a) Since it became known that the land was to be acquired by the State.

(b) (i) Representations were received mainly to the effect—

(a) that the acquisition of the ground be abandoned;

(b) that a right of access or entry be granted to the owners after the land has been acquired;

(c) That the owners may continue to stay on the land after it has been purchased until such time as it will be utilized; and

(d) in certain cases, that the prices offered were to low.

(ii) In so far as (a), (b) and (c) are concerned, these are matters which do not fall under my jurisdiction. Representations regarding the prices which were offered are dealt with on the basis that it is throughout the aim to come to an agreement regarding the price with the owner by means of negotiation and he is welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation. Such motivations are considered most carefully and all aspects which may influence the price are taken into consideration.

Hansard Q. Col. 472 11/3/85

Zweletemba: population

153. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) What is the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Zweletemba, Worcester, and (b) how many houses are there in this township;

(2) whether it is intended to build any further housing units in Zweletemba; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many units and (c) what is the total anticipated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 2 267

(bb) 2 143.

(ii) 4 555.

(b) 1 036.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) An application by the Western Cape Development Board for funds to build an additional 100 housing units was approved by the National Housing Commission on 5 February 1985.

(c) R1 122 471.

Smoking: deaths

241. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many patients in the Republic died from diseases caused by or related to smoking in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

It is not possible to answer the Question, because irrefutable correlation of any particular death with smoking as the causative or related agent, does not exist.

Hansard Q. Col. 473 11/3/85

Reference books/influx control

256. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested, (ii) charged, (iii) acquitted, (iv) fined and (v) deported in connection with offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The numbers below are in respect of the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984. The courts were taken over by the Department of Justice on 1 September 1984.

(a) (i) 6 304

(ii) 6 304

(iii) 143

(iv) 6 161

(v) None

(b) (i) 6 035

(ii) 6 035

(iii) 363

(iv) 5 672

(v) None

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 474 11/3/85

National states: mineral production

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

What was the value of the mineral production in each of the national states in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	Actual value for period 1/1/84–30/11/84	Projected value for period 1/1/84–31/12/84
Lebowa	R46 055 000	R50 242 000
KwaZulu	R36 564 000	R39 880 000

	Actual value for period 1/1/84–30/11/84	Projected value for period 1/1/84–31/12/84
KaNgwane	R19 645 000	R21 431 000
Gazankulu	R2 900 000	R3 164 000
KwaNdebele	Nil	Nil
Qwaqwa	Nil	Nil

The values indicated are for base minerals and precious metals except platinum, as supplied by the Mineral Bureau, Johannesburg.

Television advertising

328. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total amount spent by the (a) South African Transport Services and (b) South African Airways on television advertising during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, to promote (i) certain specified services and (ii) concessions offered by the (aa) South African Transport Services and (bb) South African Airways?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

1 January to 31 December 1984

(a) (i) (aa) R885 000 to promote freight and passenger services.

(ii) (aa) R221 000 to promote passenger concessions.

(b) (i) (bb) R517 000 to promote passenger and freight services overseas

(ii) (bb) Nil.

Hansard Q. 61. 475 11/3/85

Community councils: staff

335. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many persons were employed by the Eastern Cape Development Board (i) prior and (ii) subsequent to the formation of the Black community councils, and (b) what was the total number of persons employed by the Black community councils in the area under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) 3 185.

(ii) 2 246.

(b) 1 269 as at 25 February 1985.

Hansard

National states: mineral production

Q. 61. 476 11/3/85

344. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the value of the mineral production, excluding platinum, in each of the national states in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

In the 1983-84 financial year the mineral production, excluding platinum, in each of the national states was as follows:—

Lebowa	R54 456 000
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KwaNdebele	Nil
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Information supplied by the Mineral Bureau, Johannesburg.

Non-combatant units

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(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 349 on 16 March 1983, how many persons belonging to certain identified church denominations were allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the South African Defence Force in 1984,

(2) whether statistics are now being kept of (a) persons other than those belonging to identified denominations who wish to serve in a non-combatant capacity and have requested the Registering Officer of the South African Defence Force to serve thus and (b) persons who requested their commanding Officers on reporting for duty to serve as non-combatants and are employed as such within their units; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many are there in each of these categories and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) 441.

(2) (a) No. The extent of such requests is at present so small that it is not as yet of particular significance for the SA Defence Force. To obtain the statistics, the files of all National Servicemen who commenced service in 1984 will have to be scrutinized. This will be a time consuming and expensive undertaking in terms of man hours which is not considered justified.

(b) Yes. According to a survey undertaken at units there were only 24 such requests from the January and July 1984 intakes.

Consolidation

382. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he will furnish the House with details of the recommendations made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development in regard to consolidation proposals; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total area of land in each province was recommended by the said commission for purposes of consolidation in 1984, (b) to which national state or independent Black state the land been allocated in each case, (c) how many White farming units will be involved in these proposals and (d) what is the estimated cost of executing these recommendations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

No. The recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in regard to the consolidation of the independent states and the national states are submitted to Cabinet

The Government's final decisions are Tabled in Parliament

(a)—(b) Fall away

Commissions/departmental committees

406. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Environment Affairs in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees.

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(1) Yes.

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Consolidation

382. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he will furnish the House with details of the recommendations made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development in regard to consolidation proposals; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total area of land in each province was recommended by the said commission for purposes of consolidation in 1984, (b) to which national state or independent Black state has this land been allocated in each case, (c) how many White farming units will be involved in these proposals and (d) what is the estimated cost of executing these recommendations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

No. The recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in regard to the consolidation of the independent states and the national states are submitted to Cabinet.

The Government's final decisions are Tabled in Parliament.

(a)—(b) Fall away.

Commissions/departmental committees

406. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Environment Affairs in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

Hansard Q. 61. 587 12/3/85

Tuberculosis

455. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many cases of tuberculosis were reported in 1984 in each (a) province and (b) national state whose government had not taken over health services;

(2) how many cases of tuberculosis were hospitalized in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1984;

(3) how many tuberculosis patients died in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Tuberculosis cases reported 1984

(a) Cape Province 21 319
Natal 6 294
OFS 3 632
Transvaal 16 041

(b) The governments of all national states have taken over health services.

(2) Tuberculosis cases hospitalized 1984

(a) Cape Province 11 562
Natal 8 569
OFS 2 895
Transvaal 13 392

(b) The governments of all national states have taken over health services.

(3) Tuberculosis patients died in 1984

(a) Cape Province 1 238
Natal 91
OFS 90
Transvaal 489

(b) The governments of all national states have taken over health services.

Hansard Q. 61. 588 12/3/85

(101) **Cholera**

458. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1984 to the latest specified month for figures are available;

(2) what steps are being taken to combat the spread of this disease?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a)

January 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 257 Blacks and 3 Coloureds Transvaal/Lebowa: 4 Blacks
February 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 225 Blacks and 1 Coloured Transvaal/Lebowa: 7 Blacks
March 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 296 Blacks and 1 White O.F.S.: 1 Black Transvaal/Lebowa: 2 Blacks
April 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 White, 6 Asians, 311 Blacks Transvaal/Lebowa: 1 Black
May 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 White, 8 Asians, 229 Blacks Cape Province: 2 Blacks
June 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 Asian, 100 Blacks
July 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 63 Blacks
August 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 Coloured, 27 Blacks
September 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 51 Blacks
October 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 10 Blacks
November 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 5 Blacks
December 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 8 Blacks

(b) only reported for Natal/kwaZulu—Blacks only
January 5
February 13
March 4
April 1
May 6
July 1
September 1

(2) (i) Comprehensive surveillance.

(ii) Treatment of cases to save lives and reduce further excretion of organisms.

(iii) Tracing and treatment of contacts to prevent infections and reduce further excretion of organisms.

(iv) Health education.

(v) Participation in the Interdepartmental Committee providing advice to authorities responsible for providing services.

Stock theft

463. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in the magisterial districts of (i) Mooi River, (ii) Kokstad, (iii) Himeville, (iv) Matatiele, (v) Bushman's Nek and (vi) Umzimkulu during 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The statistics for 1984 are as follows:

Magisterial District	(a) Small Stock	(b) Large Stock
(i) Mooi River	4	3
(ii) Kokstad	31	2
(iii) Himeville	1	7
(iv) Matatiele	26	3
(v) Bushman's Nek	Included in the statistics in respect of Himeville	
(vi) Umzimkulu	Situated in Transkei	

Hansard Q. 61. 589 12/3/85

Natal: offences

464. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of (a) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (b) culpable homicide, (c) murder, (d) rape and (e) robbery in the magisterial districts of (i) Mooi River, (ii) Kokstad, (iii) Himeville, (iv) Matatiele, (v) Bushman's Nek, (vi) Umzimkulu and (vii) Howick during 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
East London	37	29	393	508	70	—	190	285	213	886	4
Tyityaba	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Duncan Village	50	16	648	328	80	—	113	29	121	206	—
Fort Jackson	3	2	19	110	13	—	13	7	20	48	—
Gonubie	16	7	49	25	10	—	17	24	23	163	—
Komga	2	1	38	17	5	—	4	6	4	45	—
Bluewater	4	2	96	34	20	—	11	3	18	94	—
Cambridge	14	28	84	109	26	—	62	214	90	862	—
Kei Mouth	3	—	48	29	2	—	4	1	9	63	—
Beacon Bay	5	4	32	14	12	—	13	42	10	132	—
King William's Town	10	17	147	230	27	—	54	96	55	344	—
Berlin	—	3	6	12	2	—	2	2	7	31	—
Bolo	7	1	11	6	—	—	—	1	4	7	—
Kei Road	1	1	10	7	1	—	2	1	4	17	1
Kubisiedrift	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Stutterheim	6	5	190	135	18	—	10	19	38	154	—
Kidds Beach	2	3	31	7	11	—	4	11	11	54	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Cradock police district: offences

435. Mr E K MOORCROFT 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, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cradock police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cradock	23	12	668	891	37	—	89	57	246	290	—
Adelaide	6	1	68	64	10	—	6	8	11	60	—
Bedford	—	6	26	132	8	—	6	4	16	33	—
Cookhouse	9	4	104	144	9	—	3	2	31	60	—
Keevyspos	—	—	7	8	3	—	—	1	1	3	—
Middelton	1	2	20	24	2	—	—	—	7	15	—
Mortimer	—	4	36	27	5	—	—	5	12	12	—
Somerset East	6	3	163	225	10	—	2	5	56	116	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Hansard Q.Col.579 12/3/85

Natalia Development Board

438. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the total amount in revenue received from the Black townships administered by the Natalia Development Board (a) in the form of (i) rates and (ii) rentals and (b) from other sources during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.

Amounts in respect of the 1983-84 financial year.

	R
(ii) Shakaville (Stanger)	97 410
Hambanati (Tongaat)	314 721
Ningizimu (Durban)	4 679 749
Shayomoya (Umzinto)	29 667
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	218 888
Colenso	46 457
Dannhauser	29 320
Dundee	389 572
Glencoe	194 014
Greytown	187 956
Kokstad	130 589
Ladysmith	293 922
Matatiele	44 317
Mooi River	175 998
Paulpietersburg	45 535
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	192 867
Vryheid	325 727

(b)

Shakaville (Stanger)	69 551
Hambanati (Tongaat)	77 723
Ningizimu (Durban)	951 205
Shayomoya (Umzinto)	540
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	90 217
Colenso	101 838
Dannhauser	40 382
Dundee	617 904
Glencoe	431 185
Greytown	432 238
Kokstad	343 569
Ladysmith	517 863
Matatiele	74 566
Mooi River	327 152
Paulpietersburg	86 880
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	550 413
Vryheid	697 496

Natalia Development Board

439. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Amounts in respect of the 1983-84 financial year.

Shakaville	R76 979
Hambanati	R140 910
Ningizimu	R905 887
Shayomoya	R42 205
Klaarwater	R87 055
Colenso	R23 769
Dannhauser	R26 229
Dundee	R138 001
Glencoe	R74 026
Greytown	R77 744
Kokstad	R62 060
Ladysmith	R133 744
Matatiele	R22 567
Mooi River	R66 799
Paulpietersburg	R6 031
Sobantu	R123 443
Vryheid	R157 631

Hansard Q.Col.582 12/3/85

Consolidation

442. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each (a) national state and (b) independent Black state as at 31 December 1984 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1984 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R930 000 000. As all the boundaries of the national and independent states have not yet been finalized the land purchased for consolidation purposes is not at the time of purchase necessarily allocated to any particular state. The cost of land purchased for each state is therefore not readily available.

Work opportunities 12/3/85

77. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)

	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	224	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	216	—	742	—	1 950	66
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	349	900	—	—	—	—
kwaZulu Development Corporation	253	3 805	—	—	236	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	—	290	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	—	134	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	197	289	49	—	878	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	196	—	51	—	—	—
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	224	3 488	66

(b)

	Commerce, Services and Housing R	Industrial Settlement R	Small industries R	Mining R	Agriculture R	Transport R
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	40 000	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	—	4 000	15 700
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
kwaZulu Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	—	4 240	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	—	3 572	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	—	12 556	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	—	6 249	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	5 780	—	910	—	—	—

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on 1 October 1983 and started functioning on 1 February 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 549

Persons removed from Sandton area/Alexandra Township 12/3/85

83. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) One to KwaZulu.

(b) None.

(i) One.

(ii) None.

(2) (a) None.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) One.

(iii) None.

(101) Hansard 12/3/85

Republic/National states: housing Q Col. 549

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

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1983-84 financial year in each of the (a) nine main urban areas and (b) (i) urban and (ii) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	Pretoria	36
	Witwatersrand	6 189
	Bloemfontein	1 500
	Pietermaritzburg	None
	Cape Town	1 720
	Durban	None
	Kimberley	146
	Port Elizabeth	2 085
	Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	1 788
(b) (i)	KwaZulu	347
	KaNgwane	835
	Qwaqwa	1 347
	Lebowa	120
	KwaNdebele	1 147
	Gazankulu	230
	South African Development Trust areas	212
(ii)	Unknown	

Hansard Q. Col. 550 12/3/85

Taxpayers

167. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1983-84 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The statistics relate to the period 1 March 1984 to 31 December 1984 and are not complete because ± 23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Loss	18 008	144	310
Nil	46 686	12 278	4 763
R 1 — R 1 000	36 694	5 228	6 595
R 1 001 — R 2 000	33 242	7 290	6 379
R 2 001 — R 3 000	35 722	12 690	11 880

(3) whether he has received any complaints in regard to the matter; if so, what complaints?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The areas concerned fall within a circle with a radius of 100 km with Bethlehem as its centre but excluding those areas falling in Natal and Lesotho.

(b) Since 1977.

(c) Results so far have led to a greater understanding of natural precipitation processes and the physical changes which occur in clouds when they are seeded.

(2) No. No measurable effects have been detected, or are expected, which can be ascribed to the seeding operations.

(3) Yes Complaints have been lodged by farmers from time to time. Notwithstanding the fact that heavy rains occurred over large parts of South Africa during the mid-seventies the project was singled out for blame when heavy precipitation likewise occurred in the project area. A similar situation was also experienced during the past three years when the project was blamed for drought conditions in the project area despite the fact that decreased rainfall was also experienced over most of the country.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister of Transport Affairs, did he receive any complaints that as a result of the seeding other areas adjoining and not feeding the Vaal system had received less rain than the records showed for the past?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we have only received complaints from farmers in the area where the aircraft operated, not from adjoining areas.

AIDS

*18. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons died as a result of contracting the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in 1984; if so, how many;

(2) whether he intends making AIDS a notifiable disease; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether his Department has allocated any funds for research into AIDS; if not, why not; if so, what amount during the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) 5 Persons died of AIDS in 1984.

(2) No.

The appointed expert group on AIDS has advised against AIDS being made a notifiable disease for the following reasons:

(i) Number of people affected by AIDS (16 known cases to date) and limited mode of transmission do not warrant it being made a notifiable disease at present since it cannot be considered to be a national health threat.

(ii) Diagnosis of AIDS is complex and cannot be made easily confirmed with certainty. It should be done by experts. Newly released test for AIDS is not a 100% diagnostic test. Positive result merely means that the subject has been exposed to AIDS and not necessarily that he suffers from or can transmit the disease. Preliminary findings indicate that 1 in 10 positive tests are false positives. The stigma and implications of being wrongly labelled as AIDS positive must be considered if diagnosis is based on a single test.

(iii) A record of cases of AIDS is kept at the SA Institute for Medical Research, Johannesburg. A formal central register will now be kept there under the supervision of experts. This is very important from an epidemiological point of view. The contents of the register will be confidential and all diagnoses will be verified. This protects people who suffer or who are suspected to suffer from AIDS from unneccessary and unwarranted victimization and harrassment which might result from public notification. In fact, notification with the stigma implied, might drive the disease underground and thus have a contraproductive effect.

(iv) The Minister of Health and Welfare has the power to take action should it be deemed necessary. The advisory group on AIDS will monitor the situation and advise on developments on a regular basis.

(3) The following institutions are receiving financial support from Government to do research on viruses which thus includes work on AIDS:

(i) National Institute Virology.

(ii) SA Institute Medical Research.

(iii) Various Medical Faculties.

The amount spent on AIDS research cannot be specified since it is an integral part of the total research expenditure.

(101) Hansard Q. 601. 509 12/3/85

Consolidation

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

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

R930 000 000 as at 31 December 1984.

Eastern Cape: telephones

*21. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Communications:

When does his Department expect the backlog in respect of applications for telephone services in the (a) King William's Town, (b) Stutterheim, (c) East London and (d) Komga area to be cleared?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Communications) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) *King William's Town* 55 of the waiting applicants will be provided with service after completion of a cable work during October of this year The remaining 66 applications will be met during the first half of 1987 after the commissioning of the new Breidbach exchange;

(b) *Stutterheim*: All waiting applicants will be provided with service after the commissioning of a new automatic exchange during the first half of 1987

(c) *East London area*

(i) *Amalinda*: All waiting applicants will be provided with service after the commissioning of an extension of the exchange during the second half of 1987,

(ii) *Beacon Bay*: 60 of the waiting applicants will be provided with service after the commissioning of an extension of the exchange during the first half of 1986. The remaining 43 applications will be met by September 1986 on the completion of cable works,

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
East London	37	29	393	508	70	—	190	285	213	886	4
Tyityaba	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Duncan Village	50	16	648	328	80	—	113	29	121	206	—
Fort Jackson	3	2	19	110	13	—	13	7	20	48	—
Gonubie	16	7	49	25	10	—	17	24	23	163	—
Komga	2	1	38	17	5	—	4	6	4	45	—
Bluewater	4	2	96	34	20	—	11	3	18	94	—
Cambridge	14	28	84	109	26	—	62	214	90	862	—
Kei Mouth	3	—	48	29	2	—	4	1	9	63	—
Beacon Bay	5	4	32	14	12	—	13	42	10	132	—
King William's Town	10	17	147	230	27	—	54	96	55	344	—
Berlin	—	3	6	12	2	—	2	2	7	31	—
Bolo	7	1	11	6	—	—	—	1	4	7	—
Kei Road	1	1	10	7	1	—	2	1	4	17	1
Kubisiedrift	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Stutterheim	6	5	190	135	18	—	10	19	38	154	—
Kidds Beach	2	3	31	7	11	—	4	11	11	54	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Cradock police district: offences

435. Mr E K MOORCROFT 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, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cradock police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cradock	23	12	668	891	37	—	89	57	246	290	—
Adelaide	6	1	68	64	10	—	6	8	11	60	—
Bedford	—	6	26	132	8	—	6	4	16	33	—
Cookhouse	9	4	104	144	9	—	3	2	31	60	—
Keevyspos	—	—	7	8	3	—	—	1	1	3	—
Middelton	1	2	20	24	2	—	—	—	7	15	—
Mortimer	—	4	36	27	5	—	—	5	12	12	—
Somerset East	6	3	163	225	10	—	2	5	56	116	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Hansard Q. 601.579 12/3/85

Natalia Development Board

438. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the total amount in revenue received from the Black townships administered by the Natalia Development Board (a) in the form of (i) rates and (ii) rentals and (b) from other sources during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil

Amounts in respect of the 1983-84 financial year.

	R
(ii) Shakaville (Stanger)	97 410
Hambanati (Tongaat)	314 721
Ningizimu (Durban)	4 679 749
Shayomoya (Umzinto)	29 667
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	218 888
Colenso	46 457
Dannhauser	29 320
Dundee	389 572
Glencoe	194 014
Greytown	187 956
Kokstad	130 589
Ladysmith	293 922
Matatiele	44 317
Mooi River	175 998
Paulpietersburg	45 535
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	192 867
Vryheid	325 727

(b)

Shakaville (Stanger)	69 551
Hambanati (Tongaat)	77 723
Ningizimu (Durban)	951 205
Shayomoya (Umzinto)	540
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	90 217
Colenso	101 838
Dannhauser	40 382
Dundee	617 904
Glencoe	431 185
Greytown	432 238
Kokstad	343 569
Ladysmith	517 863
Matatiele	74 566
Mooi River	327 152
Paulpietersburg	86 880
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	550 413
Vryheid	697 496

Natalia Development Board

439. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Amounts in respect of the 1983-84 financial year.

Shakaville	R76 979
Hambanati	R130 910
Ningizimu	R905 887
Shayomoya	R42 205
Klaarwater	R87 055
Colenso	R23 769
Dannhauser	R26 229
Dundee	R138 001
Glencoe	R74 026
Greytown	R77 744
Kokstad	R62 060
Ladysmith	R133 744
Matatiele	R22 567
Mooi River	R66 799
Paulpietersburg	R6 031
Sobantu	R123 443
Vryheid	R157 631

Hansard (101) Q. 601.582 12/3/85

Consolidation

442. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each (a) national state and (b) independent Black state as at 31 December 1984 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1984 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R930 000 000. As all the boundaries of the national and independent states have not yet been finalized the land purchased for consolidation purposes is not at the time of purchase necessarily allocated to any particular state. The cost of land purchased for each state is therefore not readily available

Q. Col. 547 12/3/85

Work opportunities

77. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)

	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	224	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	216	—	742	—	1 950	66
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	349	900	—	—	—	—
kwaZulu Development Corporation	253	3 805	—	—	236	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	—	290	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	—	134	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	197	289	49	—	878	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	196	—	51	—	—	—
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	224	3 488	66

(b)

	Commerce, Services and Housing R	Industrial Settlement R	Small industries R	Mining R	Agriculture R	Transport R
Mining Corporation	—	—	—	40 000	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	—	4 000	15 700
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
kwaZulu Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	—	4 240	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	—	3 572	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	—	12 556	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	—	6 249	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	5 780	—	910	—	—	—

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on 1 October 1983 and started functioning on 1 February 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 549

Persons removed from Sandton area/Alexandra Township

12/3/85

83. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) One to KwaZulu.

(b) None.

(i) One.

(ii) None.

(2) (a) None.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) One.

(iii) None.

(101) Hansard 12/3/85

Republic/National states: housing

Q. Col. 549

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

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1983-84 financial year in each of the (a) nine main urban areas and (b) (i) urban and (ii) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	Pretoria	36
	Witwatersrand	6 189
	Bloemfontein	1 500
	Pietermaritzburg	None
	Cape Town	1 720
	Durban	None
	Kimberley	146
	Port Elizabeth	2 085
	Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	1 788
(b) (i)	KwaZulu	347
	KaNgwane	835
	Qwaqwa	1 347
	Lebowa	120
	KwaNdebele	1 147
	Gazankulu	230
	South African Development Trust areas	212

(ii) Unknown.

Hansard Q. Col. 550 12/3/85

Taxpayers

167. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1983-84 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The statistics relate to the period 1 March 1984 to 31 December 1984 and are not complete because ± 23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Loss	18 008	144	310
Nil	46 686	12 278	4 763
R 1 — R 1 000	36 694	5 228	6 595
R 1 001 — R 2 000	33 242	7 290	6 379
R 2 001 — R 3 000	35 722	12 690	11 880

(3) whether he has received any complaints in regard to the matter; if so, what complaints?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The areas concerned fall within a circle with a radius of 100 km with Bethlehem as its centre but excluding those areas falling in Natal and Lesotho.

(b) Since 1977.

(c) Results so far have led to a greater understanding of natural precipitation processes and the physical changes which occur in clouds when they are seeded.

(2) No. No measurable effects have been detected, or are expected, which can be ascribed to the seeding operations.

(3) Yes. Complaints have been lodged by farmers from time to time. Notwithstanding the fact that heavy rains occurred over large parts of South Africa during the mid-seventies the project was singled out for blame when heavy precipitation likewise occurred in the project area. A similar situation was also experienced during the past three years when the project was blamed for drought conditions in the project area despite the fact that decreased rainfall was also experienced over most of the country.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister of Transport Affairs, did he receive any complaints that as a result of the seeding other areas adjoining and not feeding the Vaal system had received less rain than the records showed for the past?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we have only received complaints from farmers in the area where the aircraft operated, not from adjoining areas.

HoA

AIDS

*18. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons died as a result of contracting the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in 1984; if so, how many;

(2) whether he intends making AIDS a notifiable disease; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether his Department has allocated any funds for research into AIDS; if not, why not; if so, what amount during the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) 5 Persons died of AIDS in 1984.

(2) No.

The appointed expert group on AIDS has advised against AIDS being made a notifiable disease for the following reasons:

(i) Number of people affected by AIDS (16 known cases to date) and limited mode of transmission do not warrant it being made a notifiable disease at present since it cannot be considered to be a national health threat.

(ii) Diagnosis of AIDS is complex and cannot be made easily confirmed with certainty. It should be done by experts. Newly released test for AIDS is not a 100% diagnostic test. Positive result merely means that the subject has been exposed to AIDS and not necessarily that he suffers from or can transmit the disease. Preliminary findings indicate that 1 in 10 positive tests are false positives. The stigma and implications of being wrongly labelled as AIDS positive must be considered if diagnosis is based on a single test.

(iii) A record of cases of AIDS is kept at the SA Institute for Medical Research, Johannesburg. A formal central register will now be kept there under the supervision of experts. This is very important from an epidemiological point of view. The contents of the register will be confidential and all diagnoses will be verified. This protects people who suffer or who are suspected to suffer from AIDS from unneccessary and unwarranted victimization and harrassment which might result from public notification. In fact, notification with the stigma implied, might drive the disease underground and thus have a contraproductive effect.

(iv) The Minister of Health and Welfare has the power to take action should it be deemed necessary. The advisory group on AIDS will monitor the situation and advise on developments on a regular basis.

(3) The following institutions are receiving financial support from Government to do research on viruses which thus includes work on AIDS:

(i) National Institute Virology.

(ii) SA Institute Medical Research.

(iii) Various Medical Faculties.

The amount spent on AIDS research cannot be specified since it is an integral part of the total research expenditure.

(101) Hansard Q.61. 509 12/3/85

Consolidation

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

HoA

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

R930 000 000 as at 31 December 1984.

Eastern Cape: telephones

*21. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Communications:

When does his Department expect the backlog in respect of applications for telephone services in the (a) King William's Town, (b) Stutterheim, (c) East London and (d) Komga area to be cleared?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Communications) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) *King William's Town*: 55 of the waiting applicants will be provided with service after completion of a cable work during October of this year. The remaining 66 applications will be met during the first half of 1987 after the commissioning of the new Breidbach exchange;

(b) *Stutterheim*: All waiting applicants will be provided with service after the commissioning of a new automatic exchange during the first half of 1987.

(c) *East London area*:

(i) *Amalinda*: All waiting applicants will be provided with service after the commissioning of an extension of the exchange during the second half of 1987;

(ii) *Beacon Bay*: 60 of the waiting applicants will be provided with service after the commissioning of an extension of the exchange during the first half of 1986 The remaining 43 applications will be met by September 1986 on the completion of cable works;

(iii) *Buffalo Flats:* Relief is dependent on the establishment of a new exchange, the building in respect of which is expected to become available by October 1986. At this stage a commissioning date for the exchange cannot be furnished;

(iv) *Cambridge*: All waiting applicants will be provided with service during the first half of 1987 after the commissioning of a new exchange at Nahoon;

(v) *Gonubie*: All waiting applicants will be provided with service during the second half of 1986 or early in 1987 after the commissioning of an extension of the exchange;

(vi) *East London Central*: 205 of the waiting applicants will be provided with service after the completion of an extension of the exchange towards the end of this year. Cable works to meet 82 applications for telephones in the Black township (the remaining applications) are being planned, but at this stage no indication can be given as to when the work will be completed; and

(d) *Komga*: there is no backlog in this area.

Maitland: coal merchant

*22. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 25 on 19 February 1985, (a) what alternative sites are being considered for use by the coal merchant currently operating from South African Transport Services property in Maitland, Cape Town, (b) which of the alternatives is favoured by the South African Transport Services and (c) by what date will this matter be finalized?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) Feasibility studies are still in progress and no specific site has as yet been identified.

(c) Unknown.

Hansard

Medicine/para-medical sciences: State bursaries

Q. Col. 512 12/3/85

23. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the Commission for Administration offers any State bursaries for students to study in the field of (a) medicine and (b) the para-medical sciences; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many and (ii) what criteria are applied in awarding these bursaries;

(2) whether these bursaries are reserved for a particular race group; if so, (a) why and (b) for which race group or groups?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) For the 1985 academic year:

26 medicine;
47 paramedical.

(ii) Education achievement;
financial means;
public service affiliation.

(2) Yes.

(a) Administrations: House of Representatives and House of Delegates presently administer the bursaries for Coloureds and Indians respectively. It was not possible to amend this procedure for the 1985 academic year but it is planned to rationalize the entire bursary system. The National States administer bursaries in respect of Blacks.

(b) Whites.

Medical/paramedical personnel: shortage

*24. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether there is a shortage of Black (a) medical and (b) paramedical personnel in the Republic; if so, what is the nature of the shortage in each case;

(2) whether his Department is taking any steps to overcome this shortage; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. SA Medical and Dental Council does not keep records on basis of colour or race but shortages are considered to be considerable.

(2) Yes. Facilities at Medunsa are being expanded and training at other Medical Training Centres continued.

Criminal Procedure Act

*25. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) senior members of his Department have recently held discussions with representatives of the Press in connection with the application of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act; if so,

(2) whether the Press has been appraised of the policy to be followed by his Department in regard to the application of the above-mentioned provision; if so, what is his Department's policy in this regard?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes, the Attorney-General, Cape Town.

(2) No, the Attorney-General merely pointed out that section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) will be applied in his area of jurisdiction when he deems it necessary.

Public relations officers

*26. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) What is the total number of public relations officers who are employed in the Public Service and (b) what is the total cost of employing them?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) 43 which is made up of 15 public relations officers attached to Ministeries and 28 departmental liaison officers. Liaison work forms only a facet of the latters work as they are predominantly concerned with other line functions in departments.

(b) R1 763 033,00 in respect of the service benefit package.

Small claims court

*27. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the proposed small claims courts have been established; if so, when did they come into operation; if not, (a) when is it anticipated that they will come into operation and (b) where will they be located?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The hon member is referred to a statement which I have recently made in connection with the matter, a copy of which has been made available to him.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I just want to point out that the public statement was made after the question was put on the Question Paper. Nevertheless, I want to ask him whether, at this stage, he has been in

Hansard Q.Col. 587 12/3/85

Tuberculosis

455. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many cases of tuberculosis were reported in 1984 in each (a) province and (b) national state whose government had not taken over health services;

(2) how many cases of tuberculosis were hospitalized in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1984;

(3) how many tuberculosis patients died in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Tuberculosis cases reported 1984

(a)

Cape Province	21 319
Natal	6 294
OFS	3 632
Transvaal	16 041

(b) The governments of all national states have taken over health services.

(2) Tuberculosis cases hospitalized 1984

(a)

Cape Province	11 562
Natal	8 569
OFS	2 895
Transvaal	13 392

(b) The governments of all national states have taken over health services.

(3) Tuberculosis patients died in 1984

(a)

Cape Province	1 238
Natal	91
OFS	90
Transvaal	489

(b) The governments of all national states have taken over health services.

Hansard Q.Col. 588 12/3/85 (101)

Cholera

458. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1984 to the latest specified month for figures are available;

(2) what steps are being taken to combat the spread of this disease?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a)

January 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 257 Blacks and 3 Coloureds Transvaal/Lebowa: 4 Blacks
February 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 225 Blacks and 1 Coloured Transvaal/Lebowa: 7 Blacks
March 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 296 Blacks and 1 White O.F.S.: 1 Black Transvaal/Lebowa: 2 Blacks
April 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 White, 6 Asians, 311 Blacks Transvaal/Lebowa: 1 Black
May 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 White, 8 Asians, 229 Blacks Cape Province: 2 Blacks
June 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 Asian, 100 Blacks
July 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 63 Blacks
August 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 1 Coloured, 27 Blacks
September 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 51 Blacks
October 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 10 Blacks
November 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 5 Blacks
December 1984:	Natal/kwaZulu: 8 Blacks

(b) only reported for Natal/kwaZulu—Blacks only

January	5
February	13
March	4
April	1
May	6
July	1
September	1

(2) (i) Comprehensive surveillance.

(ii) Treatment of cases to save lives and reduce further excretion of organisms.

(iii) Tracing and treatment of contacts to prevent infections and reduce further excretion of organisms.

(iv) Health education.

(v) Participation in the Interdepartmental Committee providing advice to authorities responsible for providing services.

Stock theft

463. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in the magisterial districts of (i) Mooi River, (ii) Kokstad, (iii) Himeville, (iv) Matatiele, (v) Bushman's Nek and (vi) Umzimkulu during 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The statistics for 1984 are as follows:

Magisterial District	(a) Small Stock	(b) Large Stock
(i) Mooi River	4	3
(ii) Kokstad	31	2
(iii) Himeville	1	7
(iv) Matatiele	26	3
(v) Bushman's Nek	Included in the statistics in respect of Himeville	
(vi) Umzimkulu	Situated in Transkei	

Hansard Q.Col. 589 12/3/85

Natal: offences

464. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of (a) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (b) culpable homicide, (c) murder, (d) rape and (e) robbery in the magisterial districts of (i) Mooi River, (ii) Kokstad, (iii) Himeville, (iv) Matatiele, (v) Bushman's Nek, (vi) Umzimkulu and (vii) Howick during 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

Court turns down bid to ... Government-appointed chief

(101) Star 14/3/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge yesterday rejected with costs an urgent application to suspend a Government-appointed chief at kwaNgema, the Eastern Transvaal settlement where 2 000 people face removal.

Mr Justice T T Spoelstra found that the Ngema Committee and its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, had failed to show that the community would suffer irreparable harm if Mr Cuthbert Ngema continued to act as chief and the Minister of Co-operation and Development continued to recognise him as such.

REMOVAL

The applicants have argued that the Government appointed Mr Cuthbert Ngema to the position of acting chief to facilitate the removal to which residents were bitterly opposed.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said the removal issue was not one which Mr Cuthbert Ngema could decide alone.

It was clear that the acting chief would be bound to consult the governing council of the Ngema family, the Umdeni, the judge said. But he acknowledged that the composition of the Umdeni was itself a subject of dispute.

The judge also noted that representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development had given the assurance that they would consult all interested parties on the question of removal.

VALIDITY

The fundamental issue raised in the application was the validity of the appointment of Mr Cuthbert Ngema as chief.

The applicants contended that the Ngema people were constituted as a family or a community but not as a tribe. And they maintained the existence of a tribe was the precondition for appointing a chief.

They gave notice that they intended testing this submission in a further action.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said the chance of success of such an action was in his view so slim that it did not warrant the interim suspension of Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

● The Star's Political Correspondent reports from Cape Town that the ruling yesterday has been described as a setback and a decision which, if it results in the forced removal of the community, will cause bloodshed, according to a PFP spokesman on black affairs.

The Eastern Transvaal community which has occupied the land for more than 80 years is under threat because it is a black spot in a white area.

There has been a dispute between the Ngema Committee and Mr Cuthbert Ngema as it is feared that Mr Cuthbert Ngema would agree with the Government to have the Ngema people removed to make way for the erection of a dam.

TRIBE

Mr Peter Soal, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, who has closely monitored the developments at kwaNgema, said today that the judgment held grave implications for all the other black spots under threat of removal.

This was because in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927 the Government could declare any group a tribe and appoint chiefs.

"The chiefs have power to do virtually anything they like, including banishing people and entering homes without permission.

"This decision therefore has far-reaching implications for many many thousands of people and is a setback," Mr Soal said.

He called on the Government to review the Act which he said was outmoded and gave sweeping powers to the authorities.

APPALLING

"Mr Moses Ngema has now been swept from power.

"This is appalling and I warn the Government that if it is now going to deal with Mr Cuthbert Ngema and proceed with the forced removal of the community blood will flow.

"I therefore appeal that this decision is not used to bypass Mr Moses Ngema," said Mr Soal.

Can State appoint the black leaders?

101 Star 15/3/87

Jo-Anne Collinge examines an important court judgment handed down this week regarding the rights of tribal groups to choose their own representatives.

When the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced earlier this year that South Africa had seen the last of forced removals, communities under threat of relocation looked suspiciously for the catch.

They latched on to the Minister's proviso that, where the leaders agreed to it, communities would still be moved.

Representatives of 21 communities immediately asked: "What leaders is the Government talking about — the chiefs and 'leaders' they have put over us, or our real leaders?"

This possible link between government-appointed leaders and removal provoked special interest in the recent court action by residents of the "black spot" kwaNgema to suspend their acting chief.

The judgment, handed down by Mr Justice T T Spoelstra in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Wednesday, is not good news for communities fighting removal.

It suggests that, if the Government were to use appointed "leaders" to achieve removals, residents would be hard put to block this by dislodging such chiefs or headmen.

The judge dismissed, with costs, the application by the Ngema Committee for an interdict temporarily preventing Mr Cuthbert Ngema from acting as chief and government officials from recognising him as such.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said it had not been shown that the community would suffer irreparable harm if Mr Cuthbert Ngema continued in office. He argued that the chief would not be able to negotiate the removal on his own. He would be bound to consult the family council, the "umdeni".

Further, the judge accepted that the Government fully intended discussing the removal with all interested parties, not only the acting chief it had put in office.

The applicants' argument on these two points was that:

- Mr Cuthbert Ngema and the authorities had redefined the composition of the "umdeni" to suit their purposes.
- There was extensive evidence that the Government intended the chief to play a decisive role in settling the removal issue.

Mr Justice Spoelstra also said he could not really understand the right which the applicants sought to protect — that is, to be governed by an individual or body legally endowed to do so. He said it was a right "so vague and general as to be almost non-existent".

But the Ngema Committee did not see it that way. Its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, said after judgment: "What we have been trying is to follow the law. We know that the law says that leaders are chosen by voting — this is what happens in places like Soweto and also in Parliament.

"Voting is the only fair way of choosing leaders. Instead, we are not allowed it."

He questioned especially the Government's refusal to take up the judge's suggestion during the first day of the case, that the parties settle out of court, creating channels for the community to choose its leader democratically.

In his judgment some days later Mr Justice Spoelstra expressed the view that, if the legality of Mr Cuthbert Ngema's appointment were tested in a further court action, it was unlikely he would be ousted.

The Ngema Committee argued that an acting chief could only be appointed to govern a tribe. Since the Ngema community did not constitute a tribe it could not have a chief.

Mr Justice Spoelstra countered there was legal precedant for adopting the everyday usage of the word and excluding highly technical evidence. In such circumstances the word "tribe" would hold good for almost any group bound by common ancestry — including, probably the Ngema family.

The Black Sash has commented: "If the anthropological and historical evidence about a community is regarded as irrelevant as to whether it can be defined as a tribe, very many communities are vulnerable to finding themselves with government-appointed chiefs as their representatives."

The powers of a chief over his tribe are extensive. He appoints the community authority, ensures compliance with Government orders — including those relating to the occupation of land — and determines when meetings can take place.

He is entitled to "the loyalty, respect and obedience of all native residents and may take such steps as to secure from them such loyalty, respect and obedience".

Whether all these powers will be used to the end of securing kwaNgema's removal remains to be seen. But the Black Sash points out: "The officials involved in the Ngema removals are the same people responsible for the removal of Mogopa last year."

In Mogopa, Mr Jacob More, a headman deposed by the tribe but still recognised by the Government, had secretly agreed to the removal — and that had contributed eventually to the total destruction of the Mogopa settlement near Ventersdorp, the Sash recalled.

Dr De Villiers urged to resign

CAPE TIMES 16/3/85 (101)

Political Staff

THE Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, should consider resigning from the cabinet because millions of taxpayers' money had been squandered by government bungling of decentralization, Mr Andrew Savage, Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, said yesterday.

"Someone has to take the buck for this disaster and if it is not Dr De Villiers then it has to be President P W Botha.

"Well over R600 million of taxpayers' money was spent in the last budget on promoting decentralization, but no one knows what is going on, least of all Dr De Villiers who should know.

"Applications to invest in 166 decentralized growth points in South Africa were approved in 1983-4 and 26 different governmental bodies are involved in implementing the policy, which is seriously damaging the economy.

He was reacting to the replies given to him in Parliament this week by Dr De Villiers.

Mr Savage asked him for details of the implementation of dentralization in the 1982-3 financial year, but Dr De Villiers was unable to say how many of the 777 approved applications for decentralization concessions had actually resulted in productive factories — nor did he say how many of the anticipated 65 342 job opportunities in that year had actually been created.

Dr De Villiers referred Mr Savage to a reply he had given to him about decentralization in the 1983-4 financial year in which he said full particulars were "not yet available at this stage".

Referring to the questions about the 1982-3 year, Mr Savage said although two years had passed since Dr De Villiers had first been asked for details about decentralization for that year, he still was unable to give details.

Shareholders

"In any other country, he would be out of his job if he could not do that.

"If he were the managing director of a company he would never be able to stand up and say to his shareholders that he did not know what had happened to a major investment," Mr Savage said.

Dr De Villiers had said it had been estimated that there would be a capital investment of R2 459 million in the 1982-3 year, "but he cannot tell us how much has actually been invested or even where it has been invested".

"So, who can tell us whether decentralization is a success or not?

"When they tell us they know the cost of every job created, this is manifestly not so," Mr Savage said.

He said R434,8 million had been allocated directly to decentralization in the budget and the additional budget and on the R1-for-R1 subsidy, the governments of the independent homelands had spent another R36,1 million from their budgets, which were heavily subsidized by the South African taxpayer.

'No analysis'

Based on a reply given to him by Dr De Villiers in Parliament, the development corporations in the non-independent homelands and the SA Development Trust Corporation had spent R160,1 million in the 1983-4 year and the figure was much higher in the current financial year.

"This means at least R600 million is being spent on decentralization and there has never been a proper analysis of how it is being spent," Mr Savage said.

There were 26 different government bodies involved: Three South African departments — Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industries, and Community Development — ten homeland governments, ten homeland development corporations, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Development Bank and the South African Development Trust Corporation.

South Africa had limited resources, such as a small local market, a relatively untrained labour force and a lack of capital.

"If we are going to be able to compete with other decentralized countries then we have to take advantage of every asset we have and use our resources to the best possible advantage.

"If so much capital is being devoted to unproductive activities, how can we grow?"

(i) Administrative buildings and Escom residential areas

	(a) Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)	(b) Landscaping and gardening	(c) Fountains	(d) Fish and fishponds
1980	R549 000	R292 000	—	—
1981	R661 000	R373 000	—	—
1982	R954 000	R522 000	—	—
1983	R1 852 000	R1 246 000	R5 000	—
1984	R2 440 000	R995 000	R10 000	—

(ii) and (iii) Power stations and substations

	(a) Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)	(b) Landscaping and gardening	(c) Fountains	(d) Fish and fishponds
1980	R1 420 000	R560 000	—	—
1981	R1 737 000	R584 000	—	—
1982	R2 244 000	R1 010 000	—	—
1983	R3 286 000	R1 617 000	—	—
1984	R3 885 000	R2 147 000	—	—

Citizenship certificates

334 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1984 and (b) were issued in 1984 to citizens of each national state?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 583 112	2 103 770	15 429
Lebowa	267 597	1 468 387	9 555
Qwaqwa	151 360	1 069 030	6 796
Gazankulu	97 099	504 556	445
KaNgwane	4 557	549 842	44
KwaNdebele	21 290	252 311	21 238

The figures furnished under (a)(ii) are mere estimates based on the 1980 Census figures and allowing for a population growth of 3,3% per year

Secret Services Accounts

445 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) Whether, with reference to the amount of R84 million ("Secret Services") on pages 6-20 under the Finance Vote in the Estimate of the Expenditure to be defrayed from State Revenue Account during the financial year ending on 31 March 1985 (RP 2—1984), he will furnish details of the expenditure of the said amount; if not, why not; if so,

(2) how much of this amount was paid over to the (a) Foreign Affairs Special Account, (b) National Intelligence Service Special Account and (c) Defence Special Account;

(3) whether payments were made from this amount to other State departments; if so, (a) to what State departments and (b) what amount in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No, the object of the Secret Services Account is specifically to provide funds for secret services in a centralized account without visible detail

(2) and (3) Fall away

Improving of image: funds

471 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether his Department or any branch of the South African Defence Force has spent any funds from his 1984-85 budgetary allocation on projects aimed at improving the image of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) on what projects were these moneys spent and (b) what was the expenditure on each such project?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

All the activities of the SA Defence Force are also aimed at improving its image. Of the activities of the SA Defence Force during the 1984-85 financial year the following probably had the most value as image building activities

(a)	(b)
The SA Army Winner's Gala	R 46 752
The SA Defence Force Oratory Competition	R 3 700
Attendance of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Ravenna Italy by a SA Defence Force and Veterans' contingent	R 67 600
Attendance of the Reunion of Korean War Veterans' in the United States of America by a SA Air Force Officer	R 10 300
Concerts by the SA Defence Force Entertainment Group and performances by the SA Defence Force Church Choir and Concert Group	R 11 000
Exhibits at and participation in shows and the Durban Tattoo	R136 200
Visitors to the operational area of South West Africa	R 30 921
SA Defence Force Days	R 69 000
Aid with production of films with a military theme	No cost
Provision of equipment and training aid to youth organizations during camps	R462 388
SA Defence Force Christmas Programme	R 7 500

(101) Hansard Q. 601 769 19/3/85

Travel documents

512. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many citizens of (a) Ciskei, (b) Transkei, (c) Bophuthatswana and (d) Venda (i) had applied for and (ii) had been granted South African travel documents since the independence of each of these countries up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Statistics in respect of these countries are not kept separately. Since the independence of these countries until 28 February 1985 9 987 applications were received of which 9 893 were approved.

Tuynhuys

526 Mr C J VAN R BOTHA asked the Minister of Public Works:†

Whether, with reference to the amount of R3,35 million mentioned by him in his reply to Question No 8 on 19 February 1985, he will furnish further particulars in regard to the matter; if so, (a) what did the (i) refurbishing and (ii) fitting-out of

(i) Administrative buildings and Escom residential areas

	(a) Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)	(b) Landscaping and gardening	(c) Fountains	(d) Fish and fishponds
1980	R549 000	R292 000	—	—
1981	R661 000	R373 000	—	—
1982	R954 000	R522 000	—	—
1983	R1 852 000	R1 246 000	R5 000	—
1984	R2 440 000	R995 000	R10 000	—

(ii) and (iii) Power stations and substations.

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(101) Hansard

Travel documents

Q. 601 769 19/3/85

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Statistics in respect of these countries are not kept separately. Since the independence of these countries until 28 February 1985 9 987 applications were received of which 9 893 were approved.

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21/3/85

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE recent tribal squabbles between Sothos and Shangaans in the northern Transvaal was caused by the announcement of complicated land consolidation proposals made by the South African Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

These findings are contained in a researched article by the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference (SACBC) after the dispute that left at least one person dead and about 95 others injured. The SACBC said to the outside world it was yet another tribal squabble — Sothos and Shangaans at war over a piece of land.

According to the SACBC, the problem started last October when Dr Viljoen announced that 2020 ha of Gazankulu territory would be returned to South Africa; 7 000 ha of Lebowa would be added to Gazankulu and 3 800 ha from Gazankulu would be given to Lebowa. "But to the once peaceful villagers in the territories outside Tzaneen, the boundary dispute which sparked the faction fighting, was a crisis," the SACBC said.

Ms Sarah Crowe, information officer of the SACBC, who compiled the article said: "It was the first time in years, even decades that the tribes had clashed. For years they had lived side by side in virtual uninterrupted peace, until the Nationalist government's policy of divide and rule — the bantustans — put an end to that."

After the land consolidation proposal, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, accused the South African government of trying to create hostility among homeland leaders. He warned that it would lead to bloodshed and misery. It has finally happened...

The Lebowa Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Nelson Ramodike, is alleged to have told residents at a meeting in Lenyenye to cut down the border fence between Gazankulu and Lebowa.

The "war" did break out, men armed themselves with axes, stones and assegais. They burnt and stoned shops, cars and houses. There was general panic in the two areas and villagers were told to evacuate their homes, or else.

Gazankulu, Lebowa and South Africa police intervened. Teargas, live and rubber bullets and birdshot were fired. Many people — from both camps — were injured and a general stayaway followed.

The whole incident was described as a "black week" and the men as "war-chanting, assegai-wielding hordes of blacks" who took "the law into their own hands". When the fighting started newspapers said it was over a "Sotho cow which strayed into a Shangaan area and set the two tribes against each other, and of a border battle of fierce tribal war".

The description in the media naturally sent panic into the hearts of the conservative white Tzaneen residents. They feared they would fall prey to the marauding "mobs" once they had finished with each other. But, the SACBC said, to the "assegai-wielding" Sothos and Shangaans this hardly seemed possible. They only saw two enemies — each other, for having started it, and Pretoria, for having made them see each other as enemies.

Homeland plans grinding to a halt

Cape Times 22/3/85 (101)

By BARRY STREEK

THE government's long-standing plans to make all black South Africans citizens of one or other homeland are slowly grinding to a standstill.

Figures given in Parliament by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, show that only 27,4 percent of the black people eligible for citizenship of the non-independent homelands have actually been issued with citizenship certificates.

Mr De Klerk said in reply to a PFP question that 2 250 015 of the 8 197 911 black people eligible for citizenship of the non-independent homelands had been issued with citizenship certificate.

Most of those with certificates — 1 583 112 — were in Kwazulu, although 2 103 770 eligible for Kwazulu citizenship still had to be issued with certificates.

If the Kwazulu figures are excluded, only 12,3 percent — 541 903 out of a potential 4 386 029 — were citizens of the five other non-independent homelands of Lebowa, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, Kangwane and Kwandebele.

In Kangwane, only 0,008 percent of 554 399 people eligible for citizenship have been issued with citizenship certificates of the homeland.

And only 7,8 percent of the 273 601 people eligible for citizenship of Kwandebele, which is due to get its "independence" soon, have citizenship certificates.

Mr De Klerk's reply also shows that few citizenship certificates were issued last year. Although 5 947 896 people are eligible for homeland citizenship, only 53 507 certificates were issued last year.

Earlier this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said 3 888 187 black people had acquired Section-10 rights under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act which gives them permanent rights to be resident in the urban areas of South Africa.

This means that 17,1 percent of the total black population in South Africa, including the "independent" homelands, now have permanent rights to be in cities.

Although five million black people have lost their South African citizenship through the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, nearly 4 million are now permanently resident in "white South Africa" and nearly six million are not citizens of the non-independent homelands.

In 1978, the then Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said the aim of government policy was that there should eventually be no black citizens of South Africa. This statement has never been repudiated and official Nationalist policy is still that black people should be citizens of one or other of the homelands.

in infant colic and in infants under six months of age is currently being investigated by the Council and a decision in this regard is to be taken at its meeting on 19 April 1985

(C.) Hansard

Institutions/centres for disabled persons

Q Col. 823 25/3/85

642 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether his Department has statistics on (a) institutions for disabled persons and (b) handcraft centres in the national states, if not, why not; if so,

(2) how many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handcraft centres are there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Qwa-Qwa (cc) Lebowa, (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) KaNgwane at present;

(3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Yes, in respect of schools only

(b) No, because handcraft centres are not controlled by the Education Departments.

(2) (a) (aa) (i) 2 schools

(ii) 2 schools.

(iii) 1 school.

(bb) (i) 1 school

(ii) 1 school

(iii) None

(cc) (i) None

(ii) None.

(iii) 1 school

(dd) (i) None.

(ii) 1 school.

(iii) 1 school.

(ee) (i), (ii) and (iii) None.

(b) Not applicable

(3) Figures are as on 1 March 1984.

KwaZulu has four schools of which one caters for both death and blind pupils

Qwaqwa has only one school which caters for both deaf and blind pupils. Gazankulu has only one school which caters for both death and physically disabled pupils.

Hansard

Pinetown/New Germany: strikes

Q. Col. 824 25/3/85

661 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether any legal and/or illegal strikes occured in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area in the latest specified year for which figures are available, if so, how many (a) legal and (b) illegal strikes;

(2) whether the South African Police were called in respect of any of these strikes; if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) how many persons were involved in (i) legal and (ii) illegal strikes in each race group in this area and (c) what were the causes of these strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) According to the records of the Department of Manpower there were no legal strikes in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area during 1984.

(a) Falls away

(b) 29.

(2) The Department of Manpower is not aware of and does not keep a record

of Police involvement in strike action.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Footnote: In regard to 1(b) above, the position is as follows:

Workers involved	
Whites	None
Coloureds	48
Asians	746
Members of the Black Population group	4 464

Reasons	
Wages	11
Disciplinary measures	5
Conditions of employment	11
Other reasons (Retrenchment)	2

X Hansard Q Col. 825 X

South African Army Women's College

25/3/85

668. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) When was the South African Army Women's College in George established, (b) what were the reasons for establishing the college at that time, (c) how many trainees were based at the college in each specified year since its establishment up to the latest specified year for which figures are available and (d) what is the nature of the training given at this college?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) In 1977 as a development of the Civil Defence College which was established in 1970.

(b) The reason for the establishment of the Civil Defence College was to train young women as future leaders in Civil Defence and to motivate them to perform community service.

When the SA Army College was established the rôle was changed to train young women

—In military skills with a view to attestation in the Permanent Force and the Citizen Force and Commandos.

—To prepare them more fully to play a leading rôle in the South African community.

(c)

1971	128
1972	137
1973	146
1974	152
1975	147
1976	150
1977	151
1978	229
1979	232
1980	222
1981	309
1982	309
1983	330
1984	166
1985	211

Note: Between 1978 and 1983 there were two intakes per year.

(d) It consists of practical and theoretical training in the following subjects:

Squad drill, marksmanship and field craft, first aid, military traditions and customs, personnel, stores and pay administration, telecommunications, fundamentals of civil defence, fire fighting, self defence, physical training and leadership training

South African Army Women's College

669. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) What was the staff establishment of the South African Army Women's College at George as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what posts are these figures given;

(2) whether all the members of the college staff are uniformed members of the South African Defence Force; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many (i) are and (ii) are not uniformed members of the Defence Force and (c) (i) what categories of posts are filled by persons not in uniform and (ii) how

Hansard Q. Col. 835 25/3/85

Farmers: loans

735. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) What was the total amount loaned to farmers under the (a) 22-year Land Bank consolidation of debt scheme and (b) 6-year consolidation of debt scheme with co-operatives as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether guide-lines are laid down for the granting of such credit; if so, what are these guide-lines; if not, in what manner are loans granted;

(3) what proportion of the above loans represented debts incurred from (a) co-operatives and (b) commercial banks?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) R570,9 million as at 28 February 1985.

(b) R1 155,9 million production credit was owing by farmers to co-operatives and by co-operatives to the Land Bank under the 6 year scheme on 28 February 1985.

(2) Yes

22-YEAR SCHEME (Secured by mortgage bonds over farm property)

Only applications received by the Land Bank up to 31 March 1985 from creditworthy drought-stricken crop farmers in the summer rainfall areas are considered for the redemption of:

(i) one-third of applicant's production credit with his co-operative;

(ii) one-third (increased to one-half under the 1984 scheme) of his commercial bank overdraft incurred for production credit;

(iii) arrear instalments under hire purchase agreements entered into for the purchase of farm implements;

(iv) other pressing debts incurred in connection with farming.

These loans are limited to the production value of the security as determined by the Land Bank Board, taking into account any existing Land Bank bond debt on such security.

6-YEAR SCHEME (Extension for repayment of Cash Credit Advances by co-operatives)

This scheme does not entail any loans by the Land Bank direct to farmers.

The co-operative accounts of drought-stricken but still creditworthy producer members of co-operatives were considered and analyzed by the directorates of co-operatives in the summer rainfall areas to ascertain the carry-over debt in respect of production credit qualifying for inclusion under this scheme. Detailed lists were compiled for inspection and auditing by the Land Bank.

The debt will be recovered from the proceeds of any crops delivered by the debtor to the co-operative, whereupon such proceeds will be paid over to the Land Bank in settlement of the co-operative's debt under the Cash Credit Advances.

(3) 22 YEAR SCHEME

(a) 38,9% (R222,0 million).

(b) 26,1% (R148,9 million).

6 YEAR SCHEME

Not applicable.

TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 19 March 1985:

Area lost for agricultural purposes

*2. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics.

What is the estimated area that was lost for agricultural purposes as a result of urban development as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS:

It is estimated that since 1652 3,7 million hectares agricultural land was made available for urban development. Since the beginning of 1971 until the end of March 1984 206 369 ha agricultural land was lost for the same purpose.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House what happened in this respect prior to 1652? [Interjections.]

Beef carcasses

*15. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics.

(1) What was the (a) quantity and (b) value of beef carcasses imported into the Republic in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) what were the countries of origin

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS:

(1) (a) During the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the equivalent of 162 650 beef carcasses was imported from the relevant countries under quotas in terms of long standing marketing agreements and the Customs Union Agreement.

(b) R66,6 million.

(2) Botswana, Swaziland and South West Africa

†Dr F HARTZENBERG: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, what quantity of surplus beef and carcasses is now available in the country?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member must have that question placed on the Question Paper; I shall then be able to give him an accurate reply. [Interjections.]

*41. Mr P R C ROGERS—Defence [Reply standing over.]

(101) Hansard Q. Col. 838 26/3/85

Cross-border relations committees

*45. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department created cross-border relations committees in or about 1982, if so,

(2) whether finality has been reached in regard to the establishment of such committees; if so, (a) how many such committees have been established, (b) which areas do they serve in each case, (c) who are the members of each such committee, (d) how many meetings have taken place and (e) what matters have been dealt with, if not,

(3) whether it is the Government's intention to proceed with the establishment of such committees; if so, (a) when, (b) which areas will they serve and (c) who will serve on these committees; if not,

(4) whether a local informal system of communication is envisaged between citizens of the Republic of South

Africa and citizens of neighbouring communities in the independent Black states, if so, what will be the nature of this system of communication?

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

(1) Yes. I myself initiated the idea towards the end of 1981 in order to create fora for the dicussion of local problems.

(2) Yes in the case of Ciskei and Venda; in the case of Bophuthatswana and Transkei no committees have been established as yet.

(a) Ciskei—4.
Venda—3.

(b) *Ciskei:*

(i) King William's Town/Bisho/Zwelitsha, Dimbaza.

(ii) East London/Mdantsane.

(iii) Whittlesea.

(iv) Chalumna Area

Venda:

(i) Levubu/Vuwani (1).

(ii) Messina District/Dzanani.

(iii) Louis Trichardt/Bandolierskop/Soekmekaar/Vuwani (2).

(c) *Ciskei:*

(i) King William's Town/Bisho/Zwelitsha/Dimbaza Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs F Radue
H Hutten
I de Meyer
G Neethling
M Niu.

On Ciskei side—

Messrs R S T Mbona
S A Silvana
A Nyingwa
S Z Majezi
R A Beavitt.

(ii) East London/Mdantsane Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Mr J A Yazbek—Chairman
Mrs M E Kemp
Messrs R L de Lange
A E Spring
L L P Kumm
B D Evans.

On Ciskei side—

Messrs M C Kashe
P C Liebenberg
L M Yako
Plus one member to be chosen instead of Mr Mpepo who has resigned.

(iii) Whittlesea Liaison Committee:

On RSA side—

Messrs A M Davies
L I van der Vyver
D M Hayes
P W Kelbrick

on Ciskei side—

Mr M Nogcantsi
Maj P N Ngaconga
Mr M Mangaliso
Chief N T Hinana
Chieftainess E N Bebeza
Mr J Qwabaza.

(vi) Chalumna Area:

On RSA side—

Messrs A Styliano
S A Russel

G Hewson
M W Meyer
C J van Rensburg
R J Davis.

On Ciskei side—

Messrs D V Tom
R O Cairns
E S Simgatha
C M Siwisa
H F Mjo
S M Ndegasse
N P Ntebe

Venda

(i) Levubu/Vuwani (1)—Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs L J Botha
A G Joubert
F Prinsloo
W Schoeman
G H Smit
J Brummer

On Venda side—

Khosi M W Mashau
Khosi T T Mugivhi
Mr S T Muhanelwa
Gotha M Dnwambi
Khosi T T Masia
Gotha C Sandani

(ii) Messina District/Dzanani Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs D P Botha
C H Nel
T J G Fourie
B Goosen
H J Ehlers
H Visser.

On Venda side—

Messrs D Dzagana
T P Phaswana
K E Lishivha
F Ramadwa
I N Matshusa
N J Rakhalaru

(iii) Louis Trichard/Bandolierskop/Soekmekaar/Vuwani (2) Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs P W Wessels
J S van der Laan
J J Grobbelaar
D R Erasmus
S A Mostert
H Cronjé

On Venda side—
Messrs M A Ravele
S P Mandiwana
Khosi D L Muila
Khosi P R Ngwana
Khosi M T Phuluwa
Khosi M J Mulima

(d) Ciskei—12 meetings.
Venda—16 meetings.

(e) *Ciskei*
The following matters have been discussed

(i) Traffic offences and complaints.

(ii) Accommodation of foreign Black people in King William's Town

(iii) Registration of Ciskeians employed in King William's Town

(iv) Delivery of goods by firms to towns in Ciskei

(v) Ciskeians trading as hawkers in King William's Town without being registered and licensed in terms of the Licensing Ordinance.

(vi) Alleged harassment of Ciskei taxi operators.

(vii) Bus Boycotts.

(viii) Hawkers and exploitation of children.

(ix) Illegal hawking and related matters.

(x) Conservation of water.

(xi) Traffic control and related matters.

(xii) Industrial and economic situation.

(xiii) Exchange of ideas in educational fields.

(xiv) Joint projects between RSA and Ciskei farmers.

Venda

The following matters have been discussed:

(i) General border problems such as damage to and maintenance of international fences—cattle and food thefts.

(ii) Payment and general well-being of farm labourers.

(iii) Recruiting and registering of labourers.

(iv) School and transport facilities of labourers' children.

(v) Controlling of cattle on public roads and impounding of animals

(vi) Housing for Venda nationals on RSA farms.

(vii) Taxation of Venda nationals on RSA farms.

(viii) Selling of produce and cattle to Venda hawkers (proper control measures).

(ix) Controlling of cattle movements.

(x) Communication channels between RSA farmers and Venda nationals (especially with Venda Chiefs)

(xi) Upkeep and the opening of certain roads

(xii) Adherence to traffic regulations on common public roads.

(xiii) Formal training of farm labourers.

(xiv) Joint ventures in Agronomy.

(xv) Unemployment problems.

(3) Yes, where the other states concerned agree. (a), (b) and (c) Until further progress is made it is not possible to provide the information requested.

(4) This is indeed what I envisaged with the cross-border committees.

In addition attention should be drawn to the Regional Liaison Committees established at the 1982 Summit Meeting by the SATBVC states which provide a ready made frame work for improving relations through regional consultations.

Regional Liaison Committees have been established in Regions B C H (RSA-Bophuthatswana), Region D (RSA-Ciskei and the southern part of Transkei), Region E (RSA and northern part of Transkei), Region G (RSA-Venda).

9 Meetings of the RLC's took place in 1983 and 23 meetings took place in 1984.

New Questions

Constitutional Committees: Needs and Demands of the Griquas

*1. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council on the Needs and Demands of the Griquas; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will receive Cabinet consideration; if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken on the matter; if so, what was the decision?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

(1) Yes.

(2) No. As the report deals with aspects concerning own as well as general matters, and different government institutions are involved, consideration of the report has not yet been completed.

Rietvlei settlement area

*2. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the Rietvlei settlement area, situated in the Umzimkulu area, has been declared a location under the administration of the Transkei Government; if so, when was it so declared;

(2) whether it is the intention to move the (a) Coloured and (b) Griqua communities living in this area; if so, (a) where to and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education).

The farm Rietvlei is situated in the Republic of Transkei Consequently the information requested is not available

Soekor

*3. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether any oil and/or gas has been found by Soekor in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) what quantity of (i) oil and (ii) gas was found?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.

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

Hansard Q. Col. 846 26/3/85

Exercise Thunder Chariot

*4. The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 12 February 1985, (a) what was the direct cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Chariot, excluding anticipated or normal expenditure for that period, and (b) what items are included in this calculation.

(2) whether the cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has been completed; if so, what was the total cost of these items?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Defence):

(1) (a) R4 302 347.

(b) This cost represents that percentage of the following items which are considered the direct costs of Exercise Thunder Chariot:

—Daily allowances and rations of Permanent Force members

—Printing and publications

—Travelling and catering costs for guests

—Fuel, oil and lubricants

—Deployment of SA Air Force elements

—Ammunition

—Transport of personnel and equipment.

in infant colic and in infants under six months of age is currently being investigated by the Council and a decision in this regard is to be taken at its meeting on 19 April 1985.

(OD Hansard

Institutions/centres for disabled persons

Q Col. 823 25/3/85

642 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether his Department has statistics on (a) institutions for disabled persons and (b) handcraft centres in the national states; if not, why not, if so,

(2) how many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handcraft centres are there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Qwa-Qwa, (cc) Lebowa, (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) KaNgwane at present;

(3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) Yes, in respect of schools only.

(b) No, because handcraft centres are not controlled by the Education Departments.

(2) (a) (aa) (i) 2 schools.

(ii) 2 schools.

(iii) 1 school.

(bb) (i) 1 school

(ii) 1 school.

(iii) None.

(cc) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) 1 school.

(dd) (i) None.

(ii) 1 school.

(iii) 1 school.

(ee) (i), (ii) and (iii) None.

(b) Not applicable.

(3) Figures are as on 1 March 1984.

KwaZulu has four schools of which one caters for both death and blind pupils

Qwaqwa has only one school which caters for both deaf and blind pupils. Gazankulu has only one school which caters for both death and physically disabled pupils.

Hansard

Pinetown/New Germany: strikes

Q. Col. 824 25/3/85

661 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether any legal and/or illegal strikes occured in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area in the latest specified year for which figures are available; if so, how many (a) legal and (b) illegal strikes;

(2) whether the South African Police were called in respect of any of these strikes; if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) how many persons were involved in (i) legal and (ii) illegal strikes in each race group in this area and (c) what were the causes of these strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) According to the records of the Department of Manpower there were no legal strikes in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area during 1984.

(a) Falls away.

(b) 29.

(2) The Department of Manpower is not aware of and does not keep a record

of Police involvement in strike action.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Footnote: In regard to 1(b) above, the position is as follows:

Workers involved	
Whites	None
Coloureds	48
Asians	746
Members of the Black Population group	4 464
Reasons	
Wages	11
Disciplinary measures	5
Conditions of employment	11
Other reasons (Retrenchment)	2

X Hansard Q Col. 825 X

South African Army Women's College

25/3/85

668. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) When was the South African Army Women's College in George established, (b) what were the reasons for establishing the college at that time, (c) how many trainees were based at the college in each specified year since its establishment up to the latest specified year for which figures are available and (d) what is the nature of the training given at this college?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) In 1977 as a development of the Civil Defence College which was established in 1970.

(b) The reason for the establishment of the Civil Defence College was to train young women as future leaders in Civil Defence and to motivate them to perform community service.

When the SA Army College was established the rôle was changed to train young women

—In military skills with a view to attestation in the Permanent Force and the Citizen Force and Commandos.

—To prepare them more fully to play a leading rôle in the South African community.

(c)

1971	128
1972	137
1973	146
1974	152
1975	147
1976	150
1977	151
1978	229
1979	232
1980	222
1981	309
1982	309
1983	330
1984	166
1985	211

Note: Between 1978 and 1983 there were two intakes per year.

(d) It consists of practical and theoretical training in the following subjects:

Squad drill, marksmanship and field craft, first aid, military traditions and customs, personnel, stores and pay administration, telecommunications, fundamentals of civil defence, fire fighting, self defence, physical training and leadership training.

South African Army Women's College

669. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) What was the staff establishment of the South African Army Women's College at George as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what posts are these figures given;

(2) whether all the members of the college staff are uniformed members of the South African Defence Force; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many (i) are and (ii) are not uniformed members of the Defence Force and (c) (i) what categories of posts are filled by persons not in uniform and (ii) how

Hansard Q. 601. 835 25/3/85

Farmers: loans

735 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Finance.

(1) What was the total amount loaned to farmers under the (a) 22-year Land Bank consolidation of debt scheme and (b) 6-year consolidation of debt scheme with co-operatives as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether guide-lines are laid down for the granting of such credit; if so, what are these guide-lines; if not, in what manner are loans granted;

(3) what proportion of the above loans represented debts incurred from (a) co-operatives and (b) commercial banks?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) R570,9 million as at 28 February 1985.

(b) R1 155,9 million production credit was owing by farmers to co-operatives and by co-operatives to the Land Bank under the 6 year scheme on 28 February 1985

(2) Yes

22-YEAR SCHEME (Secured by mortgage bonds over farm property)

Only applications received by the Land Bank up to 31 March 1985 from creditworthy drought-stricken crop farmers in the summer rainfall areas are considered for the redemption of:

(i) one-third of applicant's production credit with his co-operative;

(ii) one-third (increased to one-half under the 1984 scheme) of his commercial bank overdraft incurred for production credit;

(iii) arrear instalments under hire purchase agreements entered into for the purchase of farm implements;

(iv) other pressing debts incurred in connection with farming.

These loans are limited to the production value of the security as determined by the Land Bank Board, taking into account any existing Land Bank bond debt on such security.

6-YEAR SCHEME (Extension for repayment of Cash Credit Advances by co-operatives)

This scheme does not entail any loans by the Land Bank direct to farmers.

The co-operative accounts of drought-stricken but still creditworthy producer members of co-operatives were considered and analyzed by the directorates of co-operatives in the summer rainfall areas to ascertain the carry-over debt in respect of production credit qualifying for inclusion under this scheme. Detailed lists were compiled for inspection and auditing by the Land Bank.

The debt will be recovered from the proceeds of any crops delivered by the debtor to the co-operative, whereupon such proceeds will be paid over to the Land Bank in settlement of the co-operative's debt under the Cash Credit Advances.

(3) 22 YEAR SCHEME

(a) 38,9% (R222,0 million).

(b) 26,1% (R148,9 million).

6 YEAR SCHEME

Not applicable

TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs.

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 19 March 1985:

Area lost for agricultural purposes

*2. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics.

What is the estimated area that was lost for agricultural purposes as a result of urban development as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS:

It is estimated that since 1652 3,7 million hectares agricultural land was made available for urban development. Since the beginning of 1971 until the end of March 1984 206 369 ha agricultural land was lost for the same purpose.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House what happened in this respect prior to 1652? [Interjections.]

Beef carcasses

*15. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) What was the (a) quantity and (b) value of beef carcasses imported into the Republic in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) what were the countries of origin

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS:

(1) (a) During the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the equivalent of 162 650 beef carcasses was imported from the relevant countries under quotas in terms of long standing marketing agreements and the Customs Union Agreement.

(b) R66,6 million.

(2) Botswana, Swaziland and South West Africa.

†Dr F HARTZENBERG: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, what quantity of surplus beef and carcasses is now available in the country?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member must have that question placed on the Question Paper; I shall then be able to give him an accurate reply. [Interjections.]

*41. Mr P R C ROGERS—Defence [Reply standing over.]

(101) Hansard Q. 601. 838 26/3/85

Cross-border relations committees

*45. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department initiated cross-border relations commitees in or about 1982; if so,

(2) whether finality has been reached in regard to the establishment of such committees, if so, (a) how many such committees have been established, (b) which areas do they serve in each case, (c) who are the members of each such committee, (d) how many meetings have taken place and (e) what matters have been dealt with; if not,

(3) whether it is the Government's intention to proceed with the establishment of such committees; if so, (a) when, (b) which areas will they serve and (c) who will serve on these committees; if not,

(4) whether a local informal system of communication is envisaged between citizens of the Republic of South

Africa and citizens of neighbouring communities in the independent Black states, if so, what will be the nature of this system of communication?

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

(1) Yes. I myself initiated the idea towards the end of 1981 in order to create fora for the dicussion of local problems.

(2) Yes in the case of Ciskei and Venda, in the case of Bophuthatswana and Transkei no committees have been established as yet.

(a) Ciskei—4.
Venda—3.

(b) *Ciskei:*

(i) King William's Town/Bisho/Zwelitsha, Dimbaza.

(ii) East London/Mdantsane.

(iii) Whittlesea.

(iv) Chalumna Area.

Venda:

(i) Levubu/Vuwani (1).

(ii) Messina District/Dzanani.

(iii) Louis Trichardt/Bandolierskop/Soekmekaar/Vuwani (2).

(c) *Ciskei:*

(i) King William's Town/Bisho/Zwelitsha/Dimbaza Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs F Radue
H Hutten
I de Meyer
G Neethling
M Niu.

On Ciskei side—

Messrs R S T Mbona
S A Silvana
A Nyingwa
S Z Majezi
R A Beavitt

(ii) East London/Mdantsane Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Mr J A Yazbek—Chairman
Mrs M E Kemp
Messrs R L de Lange
A E Spring
L L P Kumm
B D Evans.

On Ciskei side—

Messrs M C Kashe
P C Liebenberg
L M Yako
Plus one member to be chosen instead of Mr Mpepo who has resigned.

(iii) Whittlesea Liaison Committee:

On RSA side—

Messrs A M Davies
L I van der Vyver
D M Hayes
P W Kelbrick

on Ciskei side—

Mr M Nogcantsi
Maj P N Ngaconga
Mr M Mangaliso
Chief N T Hinana
Chieftainess E N Bebeza
Mr J Qwabaza.

(vi) Chalumna Area:

On RSA side—

Messrs A Styliano
S A Russel

G Hewson
M W Meyer
C J van Rensburg
R J Davis.

On Ciskei side—

Messrs D V Tom
R O Cairns
E S Simgatha
C M Siwisa
H F Mjo
S M Ndegasse
N P Ntebe

Venda

(i) Levubu/Vuwani (1)—Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs L J Botha
A G Joubert
F Prinsloo
W Schoeman
G H Smit
J Brummer

On Venda side—

Khosi M W Mashau
Khosi T T Mugivhi
Mr S T Muhanelwa
Gotha M Dnwambi
Khosi T T Masia
Gotha C Sandani

(ii) Messina District/Dzanani Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs D P Botha
C H Nel
T J G Fourie
B Goosen
H J Ehlers
H Visser.

On Venda side—

Messrs D Dzagana
T P Phaswana
K E Lishivha
F Ramadwa
T N Matshusa
N J Rakhalaru

(iii) Louis Trichard/Bandolierskop/Soekmekaar/Vuwani (2) Liaison Committee.

On RSA side—

Messrs P W Wessels
J S van der Laan
J J Grobbelaar
D R Erasmus
S A Mostert
H Cronjé

On Venda side—
Messrs M A Ravele
S P Mandiwana.
Khosi D L Muila
Khosi P R Ngwana
Khosi M T Phuluwa
Khosi M J Mulima.

(d) Ciskei—12 meetings.
Venda—16 meetings.

(e) *Ciskei*
The following matters have been discussed:

(i) Traffic offences and complaints.

(ii) Accommodation of foreign Black people in King William's Town.

(iii) Registration of Ciskeians employed in King William's Town.

(iv) Delivery of goods by firms to towns in Ciskei.

(v) Ciskeians trading as hawkers in King William's Town without being registered and licensed in terms of the Licensing Ordinance.

(vi) Alleged harassment of Ciskei taxi operators.

(vii) Bus Boycotts.

Alien — at the stroke of a pen

CAPE TIMES 2/4/85

(101)

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

A PROMINENT black man in the Eastern Cape has lost a key court bid to stop the government from withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and live in the Republic without a temporary residence permit.

Mr Stephen Tshwete was born in the Transvaal in 1938 and has lived in Nkqonkqweni, a township just outside the Ciskei, ever since. He works in King William's Town but has to travel through the Ciskei to get there.

Political figure

He is a prominent political figure and was imprisoned in East London from 1963 to 1979.

On November 8 last year, Mr Tshwete received a notice from the Director-General of Home Affairs informing him that his exemption from visa requirements had been withdrawn and he would no longer be permitted to enter South Africa without a visa. His exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary residence permit had also been withdrawn.

Although Mr Tshwete has been affected as an individual, the judgment — handed down in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court two weeks ago — has serious implications for millions of blacks living outside the homelands.

One legal spokesman told the Cape Times this week. "Every black from the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana or Venda living in the Republic when these countries became independent are now aliens in South Africa.

"Blanket exemptions were issued to all such persons from having to acquire visas and temporary residence permits when these countries became independent.

"However, the action taken against Mr Tshwete and the subsequent judgment has shown that this can be taken away at the stroke of a pen."

Mr Tshwete applied for an urgent court order declaring that he had the right to live permanently in the Republic without a visa or permit, and restraining the government from taking action against him.

However, Mr Justice A J Jones found the Director-General had acted within his legal competence and dismissed the application with costs.

Following the judgment, Mr Tshwete may no longer live in Nkqonkqeni without a permit and cannot enter King Williams' Town without a visa.

A senior official of the Department of Home Affairs yesterday confirmed that the notice had been served on Mr Tshwete individually, and did not affect any other Ciskeians in South Africa.

LAW

ARGUS 10/4/85

British bid to challenge status of SA homelands

British churches are to press the Thatcher government to challenge the legality of the South African Government's homeland policy, reports JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Foreign Service in London

THE British Council of Churches' Division of International Affairs is considering action which could lead to a World Court advisory opinion on the "denationalisation" of black South Africans.

At the BCC assembly earlier this month delegates unanimously accepted a report which ended with a recommendation that the division ask the Thatcher government to support action at the United Nations for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

Observers believe the Division of International Affairs will take a decision within the next three to four weeks and that it will endorse the call for an advisory opinion.

The issue was raised recently by Professor John Dugard, Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, in an article in the International Commission of Jurists' Review.

Professor Dugard referred to the denationalisation of black South Africans as a "pivotal principle" of modern apartheid and said a finding that this violated international law could give impetus to a revolution in race attitudes in South Africa.

The report considered by the church assembly referred to Professor Dugard's "helpful" article and said denationalisation was the "cornerstone" of the "new apartheid" in South Africa.

The South African Government's moral crisis would be considerably heightened by a declaration of the illegality of its race policy.

"Although South Africa's laws are often bad and morally indefensible there is a widespread respect within the country for law.

"So, while the rulings of the UN are easily discounted and constantly ignored, the opinion of the International Court will not be so readily disregarded."

In addition, Western countries would be under further moral restraint to end a system which so glaringly violated international law.

A request for an advisory opinion from the court required a two-thirds majority vote in the UN General Assembly or nine votes — including the votes of all the permanent members — in the Security Council.

Professor Dugard

Greater weight would be given to the court's proceedings within South Africa if the request for an advisory opinion came from the Security Council.

In his article, Professor Dugard argued that under contemporary international law states were barred from discriminating against their nationals on grounds of race.

Thus it appeared that measures whereby residents in independent homelands lost their South African citizenship would violate international law.

He said that although the South African Government would reject any unfavourable finding by the World Court as "politically biased" and legally untenable, such a court finding ultimately would have a profound influence as other countries endorsed it.

In the aftermath of the court's 1971 decision on SWA/Namibia, and in spite of the Government's outraged denunciation of it, Government policy was obliged to change and to accept that independence for a unitary Namibia was the only politically viable goal. The Bantustan policy in the territory had to be abandoned.

LITIGATION

Payment deferred

The wide and ill-defined range of service tariffs to which residents of homeland townships are subjected to has been a bone of contention for years. The position of residents is simple and understandable: they see little true service for their money and, consequently, little reason for paying.

Not surprisingly, many have balked and their debts to homeland governments have piled up. As a result some housing authorities have launched vigorous criminal prosecutions against offenders to recover their money.

This could be brought to an end by a recent judgment in the Natal Supreme Court.

Hearing an appeal against a conviction of four residents of a northern Natal township for failing to pay service tariffs, the court found that the authorising proclamation in the *Government Gazette* was so wide as to be considered *ultra vires.*

The court ruled that the proclamation failed to define what was meant by "rudimentary" or "full" services (for which the charges vary). Neither did it specify that the charges should be made monthly, weekly, daily or annually. On a literal interpretation it appeared that the charges need only be paid once.

Consequently, the judges set aside the convictions (fines of R90 or 90 days conditionally suspended for three years) and absolved the four from their responsibility to pay.

Chris Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre, who argued the case for the four, described it as a milestone judgment. He says it could have far-reaching implications. He estimates that there are about 6m blacks living in townships in the national states on whom it will have a bearing.

It follows too that there could well be civil proceedings by individuals to recover cash already paid to the authorities. Nicholson says he is investigating the position.

For the township residents it could be something of a hollow victory. The Department of Co-operation and Development will no doubt issue a new proclamation and make payments retrospective. Only this time it will be careful to make the wording more specific.

The courts have never been keen on enforcing retrospective legislation — but as SA law does not allow them to strike down statutes they may have little choice in the matter. ■

ANSWERS IN THE HOUSE

Economically active population in SA as at June 30 1984: whites (2,062m), coloureds (1,010m), Asians (289 000), blacks (6,087m). Public-sector employees totalled: 624 928 whites, 166 508 coloureds, 33 721 Asians, 754 449 blacks. *(Chris Heunis, Constitutional Development and Planning)*

There was a total of 4 370 000 white SA citizens resident in SA as at December 31 1984. *(Heunis)*

Infant mortality rate (per thousand births in 1983): blacks (80, estimated), coloureds (58,8), Indians (18,3), whites (14). *(Heunis)*

The Department of Agriculture and Water Supply spent R293,3m on drought relief from April 1984 to January 1985. *(Sarel Hayward, Agriculture)*

Total value of Bonus bonds bought up to October 31 1984 was R1 071,5m. Redeemed up to November 30 1984 amounted to R610 149,3m. Bonds for R8,2m were purchased in October 1984. Sale of bonds ended in November last year. *(Barend du Plessis, Finance)*

Offences/law infringements: 1 205 670 offences and 882 396 infringements of the law were investigated by the SAP last year. Of these, 11 688 were curfew regulation infringements, 116 872 related to the registration and production of documents, 83 945 were in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, and 16 302 concerned the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews. *(Le Grange)*

Blacks who regained SA citizenship: last year 780 Transkeians, 883 Bophuthatswanans, 182 Vendans and 2 336 Ciskeians — in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act. No applications were refused. *(F W de Klerk, Home Affairs)*

There were 1 205 foreign citizens registered for national service in 1984, including 562 Britains and 305 Zimbabweans. *(Magnus Malan, Defence)*

Total amount budgeted for the development of the black township Khayelitsha up to March 1985 is R89,5m. Aside from the first 5 000 core houses being built, about 2 400 additional sites are being planned. No additional houses will be built this year. *(Viljoen)*

Heunis . . . more than 1,5m public sector workers

In terms of the Public Service Act, R107,8m was paid out in the 1983-1984 financial year in housing subsidies. *(Lapa Munnik, Public Works)*

The average cost per barrel of crude oil imported into SA last year was R45,86 cif. The average cost for January 1985 was R62,18. *(Danie Steyn, Mineral and Energy Affairs)*

Subsidies granted to bus operators for commuter traffic in the four main metropolitan areas of SA in the 1983-1984 financial year totalled R95,2m. Pretoria (R36,1m), Johannesburg (R22,2m), Durban (R24,5m), Cape Town (R12,3m). *(Hendrik Schoeman, Transport)*

Total amount paid out in terms of decentralisation or deconcentration benefits during the period February 1984 to January 1985 was R306,9m. *(Dawie de Villiers, Trade and Industry)*

Dollar value of the rand on January 23 of each year from 1979 was: 1979 (1,1500), 1980 (1,2232), 1981 (1,3347), 1982 (1,0306), 1983 (0,9445), 1984 (0,7965), 1985 (0,4356). *(Barend du Plessis)*

Last year the SA Police were called to the scene of a labour dispute 39 times, to work stoppages 31 times, and to the scene of strikes on 259 occasions. *(Louis le Grange, Law and Order)*

National states' size in hectares in January 1985: KwaNdebele 103 370, Gazankulu 678 670, Qwaqwa 62 000, KaNgwane 385 337, Lebowa 2 212 897, KwaZulu 3,2m. *(Gerrit Viljoen, Co-operation and Development)*

 101 Star 17/4/85

SAAU worried as homeland farmers step up production of vegetables

By Frank Jeans

The South African Agricultural Union is investigating the possibility of establishing satellite produce markets in black townships throughout the country to absorb increasing production from the homelands.

"The danger exists that this produce could flood South African markets, thus having the effect of pulling prices down," says Mr Chis Bezuidenhout, assistant manager, horticulture, of the SAAU.

PROTECTION

"Through satellite markets, there would be a greater distribution of produce at reasonable cost which could only be good for both consumer and the homelands producers as well as protection for South African farmers."

Drought conditions have led to an overproduction position in the vegetable area, as farmers moved in as a buffer against severe losses on their traditional crops such as maize and wheat.

The major producers, however, believe that these "get in quick" farmers will now disappear because they cannot afford to produce at competitive prices because of the rising cost of imported seeds, fertiliser, fuel and labour.

Because of these increases, producers have been looking at a 30 percent rise in costs.

There are also fears of a glut situation arising in the fruit sector.

Cape farmers are experiencing increasing competitiveness in traditional overseas markets. Fruit canners, while still exporting prime produce, are sending a lot of high grade fruit to northern markets as fresh products.

"Here again there is a tendency towards market glut unless these new streams of fruit are accompanied by proper marketing expertise," says Mr Bezuidenhout, who added that the SAAU was giving urgent attention to this development.

DIRECT SALES

In one case, three rail trucks of apricots were sent to one market, with the result that the price of apricots plunged.

Another area of concern is that of direct sales through which the country's chain stores buy from the farmer, with the obvious advantage of getting fresh produce at the right price.

Now the union is trying to establish a way in which the supermarkets can still deal directly with the farmer while at the same time, transactions go through the particular commodity markets where the price mechanism is fixed.

"The chain stores want only the best and avoid market commissions by channelling supplies direct from the farmer," says Mr Bezuidenhout.

WORRIES

"The producer, however, is worried by the fact that with only top quality grades going to the big stores the lower grade produce is sold on the market floor where a lower price is inevitably fixed."

Despite crop failures in other agriculture sectors because of drought, potato farmers had a boom time during 1983-84, with production hitting a national record of 80,7 million pockets.

This beat the previous best of 68,2 million pockets in the 1980-81 season.

And star performers were the farmers of the eastern Transvaal who contributed 15,7 million pockets to the total.

"The bumber crop was the result of early rains and good conditions at the right time," says Mr Guilluame Cloete, SAAU's manager of potato commodity services.

While this resulted in a bad year financially, for the producer and a good one for the consumer so far as prices went, planting figures up to the present indicate that the bumper potato crop levels won't be met this season.

Just how the boom crop affected prices can be seen by the fact that in Johannesburg grade one potatoes are fetching R3,60c, while with a bumper crop the price would drop to about R2.

WHEAT CROP

The South African wheat crop is expected to hit a massive 2,1 million tons as a result of good summer rains in the Swartland area of the Cape and the Free State.

The Wheat Board reports that about 120 000 tons had been allocated for export but the figure could rise to 200 000 tons, depending on demand.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Grassroots growth

101

SA's private sector has taken the initiative in a bold bid to stimulate development projects in the independent and self-governing homelands And there are hopes that the concept could extend, in time, throughout the southern African region.

The Southern African Project Development (Safprod) has been established as an Article 21 company with the goal of promoting a "high level of economic development in the TBVC countries as well as the self-governing states."

Presently comprising 14 private sector groups — including five major banks, four large construction companies, three major industrial groups and two engineering consultancies — Safprod will work closely with government and semi-state development bodies.

Says Safprod executive director Deon Oosthuizen: "The private sector is the right vehicle for creating wealth. Safprod also aims to create personal advancement opportunities for the inhabitants of the region by providing management training and opportunities for individual shareholdings."

Safprod chairman Kerneels Human, CE of Federale Volksbeleggings, says there is a dire need for better-aimed private sector stimulus in the development of homelands and neighbouring states. Governments cannot be expected to carry the whole can, especially in the current economic and political climate.

His sentiments are echoed by Oosthuizen. "The rationale for Safprod is the need to use SA's scarce manpower and capital resources on as wide a base as possible," he says. So it was decided to pool private sector resources.

Fears that Safprod members will cosily share out projects among themselves are dismissed by Human

"Safprod will operate on a consensus basis in identifying, initiating and promoting development projects. Although members undertake to promote development, the profit motive will remain the driving force for individual members. Depending on the requirements and nature of each project, one or more members might be interested. But they will still have to compete on price with non-members," he says.

Government gave the body its formal blessing in a recent East London speech by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis. And a special Cabinet committee has been appointed to liaise with Safprod.

Human says the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), development corporations and the governments of SA's individual states have already approved the ambitious plan and promised their co-operation.

He discounts any suggestion of cosy relationships with government bodies and financing institutions.

"Safprod is not a cartel or private sector monopoly aiming to corner plum government contracts for its members," he says.

"Membership is open to all private sector groups meeting Safprod's requirements and wishing to promote its developmental ideals in the region's underdeveloped areas. We are serious about diversifying and promoting development in these areas, creating job opportunities and contributing to the broader economic development of the whole of southern Africa."

The involvement of five major banks should ease financing problems. And the merits of every project will have to be thrashed out by both the public sector participants — providing the infrastructure — and private sector developers, Human adds.

Among the original members are Barclays, Nedbank, Standard, Trust and Volkskas among the banks, and Barlow Rand, Concor Construction, Murray & Roberts' Engineering Management Services, Premier Group, LTA, Edward L Bateman and Federale Volksbeleggings from industry.

Oosthuizen says his major task is to identify viable development projects. Employing his own initiative — he is a former employee of the DBSA — and contacts with the various governments and development bodies, he will investigate development prospects.

Infrastructure needs

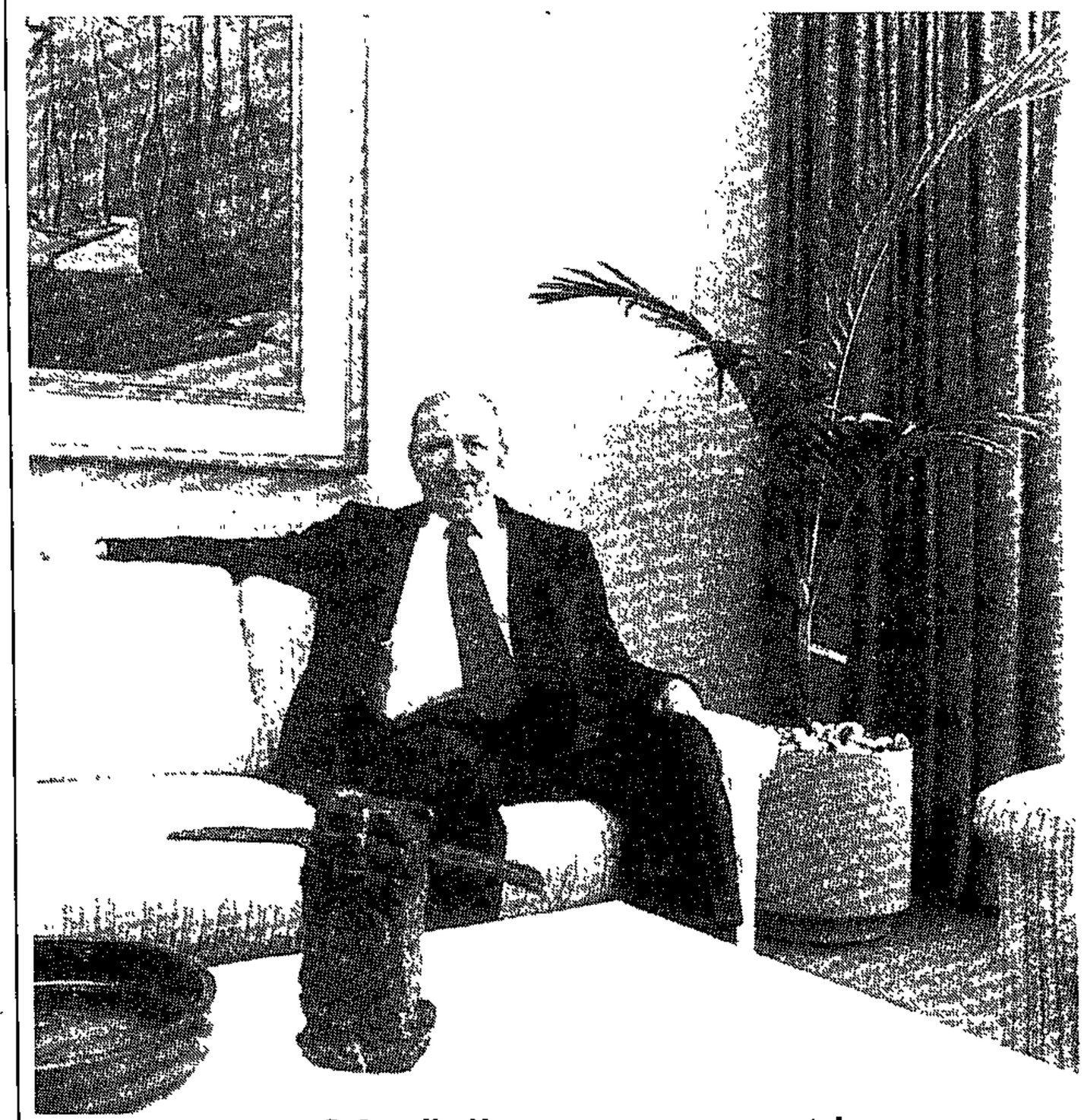
"We will investigate whether major infrastructural development — like dams, railways, roads or housing — would be required to get a private sector initiative off the ground.

"The DBSA and other funding agencies would then be co-opted and Safprod members would be free to jointly investigate the viability of projects in co-operation with development bodies," he says.

The initiative for discussing joint public and private sector participation could come from either side, says Human.

"Safprod," he adds, "will also act as sounding-board for governments in considering the profitability potential of envisaged projects. Members would be ready to assist with project viability studies."

A major benefit of Safprod membership is



Safprod's Human . . . no cosy cartel

(101) FM 19/4/85

that individual companies, traditionally competing in the marketplace, may jointly participate in ventures, spreading the risk. "Companies could more easily justify involvement in longer-term profit projects if the risk is shared," says Human.

And Oosthuizen reveals that Safprod is already investigating two specific projects. One is the production of exportable charcoal from homeland areas where "waste" wood is often available. The labour-intensive project might include investment in plantations in suitable areas. Oosthuizen says Europe is a possible export destination.

The second project under consideration is the cotton plantations on Kwazulu's Makatini Flats, below the presently-unutilised Pongola Dam. Vast areas of irrigable land are available to meet SA's cotton requirements, while present imports are running at about R100m/year.

The gap could be profitably closed while creating jobs for unemployed homeland blacks.

Human says the Safprod initiative could eventually expand to include other southern African countries like Mozambique, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. But as Oosthuizen says: "Charity begins at home." ■

MARCH VEHICLE SALES

CARS

	1984 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Mar	% of Market
Toyota	**14 669**	**19,89**	**13 159**	**23,75**	**5 067**	**26,03**
Corolla	8 729	11,84	8 806	15,90	3 488	17,92
Cressida	5 778	7,84	4 299	7,76	1 559	8,01
Other	162	0,22	54	0,10	20	0,10
VW	**8 698**	**11,80**	**8 004**	**14,45**	**2 715**	**13,95**
Golf/Jetta	4 246	5,76	5 586	10,08	1 943	9,98
Passat	2 814	3,82	1 782	3,22	594	3,05
Audi	1 632	2,21	636	1,15	178	0,92
Other	6	0,01	—	—	—	—
Mercedes-Benz	**6 209**	**8,42**	**5 448**	**9,84**	**2 258**	**11,60**
Honda	2 740	3,72	2 809	5,07	1 167	6,00
Mercedes-Benz	3 420	4,64	2 557	4,62	1 065	5,47
Other	49	0,07	82	0,15	26	0,13
Amcar	**9 703**	**13,16**	**6 183**	**11,16**	**1 887**	**9,70**
Mazda 323	3 611	4,90	2 269	4,10	709	3,64
Mazda 626	3 851	5,22	2 254	4,07	694	3,57
Colt Galant	237	0,32	—	—	—	—
Peugeot (All makes)	580	0,79	869	1,57	213	1,09
Tredia	1 360	1,84	771	1,39	261	1,34
Other	64	0,09	20	0,04	10	0,05
Ford	**11 420**	**15,49**	**5 661**	**10,22**	**1 863**	**9,57**
Escort	4 453	6,04	2 286	4,13	772	3,97
Cortina	68	0,09	—	—	—	—
Granada	873	1,18	204	0,37	67	0,34
Sierra	6 026	8,17	3 171	5,72	1 024	5,26
Nissan	**5 742**	**7,79**	**4 518**	**8,16**	**1 657**	**8,51**
Skyline	2 079	2,82	1 085	1,96	359	1,84
Langley/Pulsar	2 966	4,02	3 251	5,87	1 241	6,38
Stanza	8	0,01	1	0,00	1	0,01
Laurel	622	0,84	151	0,27	51	0,26
280 ZX	45	0,06	4	0,01	1	0,01
Other	22	0,03	26	0,05	4	0,02
GM	**5 970**	**8,10**	**4 626**	**8,35**	**1 493**	**7,67**
Rekord/Commodore/ Senator	3 005	4,08	1 696	3,06	594	3,05
Chevair/Ascona	1 605	2,18	965	1,74	308	1,58
Opel	1 356	1,84	1 965	3,55	591	3,04
Other	4	0,01	—	—	—	—
BMW	**3 731**	**5,06**	**3 427**	**6,19**	**1 197**	**6,15**
5 Series	1 271	1,72	361	0,65	129	0,66
7 Series	612	0,83	366	0,66	125	0,64
6 Series	3	0,00	—	—	—	—
3 Series	1 845	2,50	2 691	4,86	939	4,82
Other	—	—	9	0,02	4	0,02
Renault	**3 999**	**5,42**	**2 735**	**4,94**	**886**	**4,55**
Renault 5	1 536	2,08	593	1,07	150	0,77
Renault 9	2 451	3,32	2 130	3,85	734	3,77
Other	12	0,02	12	0,02	2	0,01
Alfa	**3 019**	**4,09**	**1 572**	**2,84**	**417**	**2,14**
Super	171	0,23	131	0,24	63	0,32
Sprint	42	0,06	10	0,02	2	0,01
Giulietta	315	0,43	91	0,16	28	0,14
Export	155	0,21	40	0,07	5	0,02
Alfa 33	772	1,05	248	0,45	54	0,28
GTV	67	0,09	34	0,06	9	0,05
Fiat	11	0,02	—	—	-	—
Daihatsu	1 466	1,99	984	1,78	249	1,28
Other	20	0,03	34	0,06	7	0,04
Other	**584**	**0,79**	**63**	**0,11**	**24**	**0,12**
Jaguar	81	0,11	35	0,06	11	0,06
Rover	165	0,22	4	0,01	1	0,01
Range Rover	21	0,03	8	0,01	5	0,02
Mini	262	0,36	1	0,00	1	0,01
Daimler	15	0,02			—	—

CARS

	1984 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Mar	% of Market
Lancia	40	0,05	15	0,03	6	0,03

Mar total 19 464 (27,98% down on 27 024 last year)
Jan-Mar total 55 396 (24,88% down on 73 744 last year)
Feb total 17 381

LIGHT COMMERCIALS (Up to 5 000 kg)

	1984 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Mar	% of Market
Toyota	**8 819**	**27,70**	**8 493**	**38,27**	**3 261**	**41,10**
Nissan	**6 284**	**19,74**	**4 242**	**19,12**	**1 485**	**18,72**
GM	**5 902**	**18,54**	**3 472**	**15,65**	**1 121**	**14,13**
Amcar	**2 931**	**9,21**	**1 947**	**8,77**	**693**	**8,73**
Ford	**4 375**	**13,74**	**2 033**	**9,16**	**691**	**8,71**
VW	**3 084**	**9,69**	**1 441**	**6,49**	**523**	**6,59**
Alfa	**154**	**0,48**	**362**	**1,63**	**90**	**1,13**
Leyland	**177**	**0,56**	**164**	**0,74**	**60**	**0,76**
Mercedes-Benz	**4**	**0,01**	**31**	**0,14**	**10**	**0,13**
Renault	**109**	**0,34**	**5**	**0,02**	**1**	**0,01**

Mar total 7 935 (29,90% down on 11 320 last year)
Jan-Mar total 22 190 (30,31% down on 31 839 last year)
Feb total 7 159

MEDIUM COMMERCIALS (5 001 kg to 7 500 kg)

	1984 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Mar	% of Market
Amcar	**815**	**51,00**	**499**	**36,77**	**164**	**34,45**
Toyota	**327**	**20,46**	**300**	**22,11**	**123**	**25,84**
GM	—	—	**230**	**16,95**	**88**	**18,49**
Nissan	**272**	**17,02**	**181**	**13,34**	**60**	**12,61**
Mercedes-Benz	**160**	**10,01**	**136**	**10,02**	**37**	**7,77**
Ford	**20**	**1,25**	**10**	**0,74**	**4**	**0,84**
Leyland	**4**	**0,25**	**1**	**0,07**	—	—

Mar total 476 (22,10% down on 611 last year)
Jan-Mar total 1 357 (15,08% down on 1 598 last year)
Feb total 440

HEAVY COMMERCIALS (7 501 kg and over)

	1984 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Jan-Mar	% of Market	1985 Mar	% of Market
Mercedes-Benz	**943**	**26,65**	**853**	**30,39**	**351**	**31,17**
GM	**474**	**13,39**	**369**	**13,15**	**164**	**14,57**
Toyota	**447**	**12,63**	**325**	**11,58**	**136**	**12,08**
Magnis	**451**	**12,74**	**351**	**12,50**	**116**	**10,30**
Leyland	**305**	**8,62**	**165**	**5,88**	**84**	**7,46**
MAN	**195**	**5,51**	**215**	**7,66**	**78**	**6,93**
Ford	**213**	**6,02**	**132**	**4,70**	**68**	**6,04**
Amcar	**207**	**5,85**	**143**	**5,09**	**48**	**4,26**
ERF	**63**	**1,78**	**73**	**2,60**	**29**	**2,58**
Vetsak	**29**	**0,82**	**39**	**1,39**	**17**	**1,51**
Malcomess-Scania	**99**	**2,80**	**58**	**2,07**	**16**	**1,42**
Int Harvester	**88**	**2,49**	**56**	**2,00**	**10**	**0,89**
Foden	**10**	**0,28**	**13**	**0,46**	**5**	**0,44**
Hestair	**14**	**0,40**	**15**	**0,53**	**4**	**0,36**
VSA	**1**	**0,03**	—	—	—	—

Mar total 1 126 (8,60% down on 1 232 last year)
Jan-Mar total 2 807 (20,68% down on 3 539 last year)
Feb total 940

'Homelands' policy never ever worked

(104) The Herald 20/4/85

EARLY in the history of South Africa, the majority of African people were removed from their fertile farmlands and forced into wage labour. Through the processes of dispossesion and conquest and by legal means, people were forced to work in the budding cities.

Hut and poll taxes forced them to work for a wage, and in 1913 the Native Land Act was passed, restricting African landownership to 13 percent of South Africa. These areas, today the "homelands", were plagued by poverty and hardship from the start.

As early as 1914, missionaries reported that the reserves were "utterly dependent on the earnings sent home by migrant miners" and that they were little more than mining villages.

By 1948, 30 percent of families living in the Ciskei were landless and in 1955 the Government's Tomlinson Commission found that 40 percent of males between the ages of 15 and 65 were working in industrial areas.

But these wage workers were not allowed to seek work as they pleased. Their movement to and from the urban areas where they had to get work to survive was controlled by a vicious web of laws, the most notorious being the Pass Laws. These laws are used to keep unwanted Africans out of the cities and to ensure a steady supply of cheap labour through the labour bureaux in the "homelands".

Under Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act no African may remain in an urban area without permission unless he/she:

- was born in and lived in the area continuously;
- was employed in the area by one employer for at least 10;
- has been living in the area continuously for at least 15 years;
- is the wife or dependent child of a person who fulfils any of the above and also lives with the person.

Over the years many Government Commissions of enquiry into influx control have shown the laws to be ineffective in curbing African urbanisation. Arrests for pass law offences have shown little signs of decreasing. According to Black Sash figures, the number of people arrested since 1975 totalled 2 446 525. In the Western Cape 12 339 people were arrested last year.

The Hague to test citizenship question

The Herald 20/4/85 (101)

THE lawfulness of the Government's stripping black South Africans of their citizenship is soon to be tested by the International Court of Justice, the highest judicial body in the world.

Legal expert on civil rights, Professor John Dugard, of the University of Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said last week that the United Nations would soon refer the question, unprecedented in legal history, to the court for an opinion.

Decisions of the court are not binding

Professor Dugard's comments follow the failure of an application in the Supreme Court by Stephen Tshwete, president of the United Democratic Front in the Border region, to stop the Government withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and to live here without a temporary permit.

The judgment, handed down by the Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court last week, has dismayed civil rights organisations. Spokesmen said Mr Tshwete's case served to emphasise again the serious implications of the citizenship of more than 20 million blacks in South Africa.

"All people connected with the independent homelands either by residence, birth, language or cultural heritage are citizens of those homelands," said Professor Dugard. "That means eight million South Africans are now foreigners"

He said he was surprised that black organisations did not seem to have realised the gravity of the issue.

NM 22/4/85

R415 m spent on homeland projects

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has spent a massive R414,8 million in project aid over the past three financial years in the 'independent' homelands.

This has been disclosed in Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in reply to questions tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point).

Among the projects financed by the South African taxpayer have been R38 million on infrastructure for Bisho, the new capital of Ciskei, R15,4 million of the R28,8 million University of Bophuthatswana campus and R18,7 million for defence installations in Transkei.

They have also included R46,5 million on housing and R43,8 million on schools in the large Winterveld 'squatter area near Mabopane in Bophuthatswana.

Details

The replies also indicated a huge rise in Government spending on decentralization in the four homelands over the past three years.

The full details on decentralization spending are not yet available as the claims from the Decentralization Board for the 1983/4 financial year have not yet been finalized, and no amounts for specific companies in Bophuthatswana were given in the replies.

But in the case of the Ciskei, the South African Government's contribution was R1 200 000 in 1982/3, and R5 000 000 so far for 1983/4, while claims amounting to R19,1 million have been submitted to the Decentralization Board for the final claims of 1983/4 and the first nine months of 1984/5.

The South African Government provides half of the full claims by industrialists in the independent homelands on a rand-for-rand basis.

Differences

Mr Botha said the Decentralization Board, at the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, 'fulfils the function of checking the claims in order to establish whether the claims conform strictly with the prescribed requirements and guidelines'.

'Differences which might occur regarding claims are taken up with the country concerned bilaterally and unless mutually satisfactory agreement is reached, the claim cannot be approved for payment,' he said.

The controversial concessions cover interest and rental subsidies; a cash grant for wages of up to R110 a worker every month; housing, railage and electricity subsidies and a generous tax concession for training.

Mr Botha's replies show that 24 companies have the concessions in Venda, 69 in Bophuthatswana, 52 in Transkei and 61 in Ciskei.

(b) Recommendation (a) will be pursued in due course.

Recommendation (d) is presently being dealt with by the Judge-President by regulating court sittings and by arranging for judges of the Division to go on circuit on a rotation basis.

Hansard
Eastern Cape: reports on incidents
Q Col. 1347 30/4/85

*32. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he received any reports concerning incidents in the Black townships in the Eastern Cape prior to 21 March 1985; if so, (a) on what dates and (b) what was the purport of these reports;

(2) whether he took any action as a result of these reports; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) on what dates and (c) with what results?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) The matter has already been raised by the hon member for Houghton during the discussion of the Police Vote on 29 April 1985, and I therefore do not consider it necessary to furnish further information in terms of this procedure.

Telex from Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner

*33. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he received a copy of a telex from the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police to all divisional commissioners on or about 19 March 1985; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether this telex dealt with the issue of R1 rifles to riot police; if so,

(3) whether any instructions were contained in the telex relating to the use of R1 rifles against any persons in riot situations; if so, what were the instructions contained therein;

(4) whether he took any action as a result of this telex; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Normally it is neither the practice, nor the policy to divulge the contents of departmental correspondence between my office and that of the Commissioner of Police. Since this document has already been handed in as an exhibit at the Kannemeyer Commission at Uitenhage, and is therefore public knowledge, my reply is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) The instructions read as follows: "Wanneer suurbomme en/of petrolbomme na polisievoertuie, privaatvoertuie en geboue gegooi word moet daar onder alle omstandighede gepoog word om die skuldiges te elimineer.

Indien lede van die Mag in 'n onlussituasie vasgekeer en hulle lewens bedreig word moet daar nie gehuiwer word om van die R1-gewere gebruik te maak nie."

(4) No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, does he approve of the elimination portion of that instruction? Does he approve of that as policy?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have stated my views on this on more than one occasion in public, and I will also comment on this specific matter when I reply to the debate later this afternoon. That will answer the hon member's question.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask the hon the Minister if he would

answer portion (4) of the question—"if not, why not?" He did not answer that section

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question I have, reads as follows:

Whether he took any action as a result of this telex; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

Mr D J DALLING: The hon the Minister told us what action had been taken but he did not answer the last part of the question.

†The MINISTER: That will also be covered by the reply I will give in more detail in the debate later this afternoon.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, arising further from the hon the Ministers' reply can I then take it that the hon the Minister is not prepared to answer the question?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, my reply to the hon member is that I shall reply to this in more detail in this same debate later this afternoon, and the reply I shall give will also answer in more detail the question the hon member has asked now

Own Affairs:

Circulars/notices to schools: official languages

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether his Department issues all (a) circulars and/or (b) notices to schools in both official languages; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It is the policy of the Department of Education and Culture to issue (a) circulars and (b) notices to schools in both official languages. I am informed, however, that recently a limited number of circulars have been issued to schools in Afrikaans only. Steps have been taken to ensure that in future the policy be strictly adhered to

For written reply:

General Affairs:

101 Hansard
Housing Q. Col. 1350
30/4/85

94. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state at the end of 1984;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1984 for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state by (i) the State, (ii) local authorities and (iii) the private sector;

(3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in each (a) province and (b) national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) It is not possible to give an accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. Accordingly it is not possible to estimate the figure for each province. The total shortage in terms of units for members of the Black communities outside the national states is estimated to be in the region of 196 000 units.

(b)

Lebowa	18 180
Qwaqwa	24 240
KwaZulu	80 000–100 000
KaNgwane	6 000
KwaNdebele	3 850
Gazankulu	2 000
Other South African Development Trust land	14 948

(2) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Cape	6 501	Nil	1 070
Natal	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transvaal	702	3 252	5 147
Orange Free State	1 158	52	437

(b)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	120	Unknown	Unknown
Qwaqwa	1 347	Unknown	Unknown
KwaZulu	347	Unknown	Unknown
KaNgwane	835	Unknown	Unknown
KwaNdebele	1 147	Unknown	Unknown
Gazankulu	230	Unknown	Unknown
Other South African Development Trust land	212	Unknown	Unknown

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 2(b)(ii) and (iii) above are accordingly not available. Details supplied under item 2(b)(i) of houses erected by the State in the national states refer to those still provided there by the South African Development Trust in terms of agreement.

(3) (a) and (b) The elimination of the housing shortage for Blacks is totally dependent on the availability of sufficient development funds to both the Public and Private Sectors who have a joint responsibility in this respect.

The State provides housing only to persons in the very lowest income group. Sites are made available, to those who desire to build their own homes, or to have their own homes built. Such persons make use of financial assistance by employers or financial institutions, or their own finances.

(1) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (Selfbuilt houses erected by Blacks with SADT-funds)
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	120
Qwaqwa	Unknown	Unknown	1 347

Family housing units

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1984 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any national states; if so, how many units are required in respect of each national state;

(3) Whether any family housing units are being built in the national states at present by (a) the national state authority, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each national state and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (Selfbuilt houses erected by Blacks with SADT-funds)
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	347
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	835
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	230
Other South African Development Trust land	Unknown	Unknown	212

(b)

	(i)	(ii)	R
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	720 000
Qwaqwa	Unknown	Unknown	3 479 000
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	2 566 240
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	1 864 000
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	805 000
Other South African Development Trust land	Unknown	Unknown	1 252 000

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 1(a)(i) and (b)(i) above are accordingly not available. Details of houses erected by private individuals in the national states (item (1)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii)) are not determinable.

(2) Yes. It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. It is estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows.

Lebowa	18 180
Qwaqwa	24 240
Kwazulu	80 000 – 100 000
KaNgwane	6 000
KwaNdebele	3 850
Gazankulu	2 000
Other South African Development Trust land	14 948

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

The number of houses which are being built by the national states and the private owners are not known. See (1) (a) above.

The number of houses mentioned in paragraph 1(a)(iii) were erected by Black persons under the self build scheme with loans provided by the South African Development Trust

30/4/85

Old-age pensions

Hansard Q 61 1351

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

(a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications (1) had been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) and (b)(i)(bb) and (ii) The informa-

(b) Recommendation (a) will be pursued in due course.

Recommendation (d) is presently being dealt with by the Judge President by regulating court sittings and by arranging for judges of the Division to go on circuit on a rotation basis.

Hansard
Col 1347 30/4/85

Eastern Cape: reports on incidents

*1. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he received any reports concerning incidents in the Black townships in the Eastern Cape prior to 21 March 1985, if so (a) on what dates and (b) what was the purport of these reports;

(2) whether he took any action as a result of these reports, if not, why not, if so (a) what action, (b) on what dates and (c) with what results?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) The matter has already been raised by the hon member for Houghton during the discussion of the Police Vote on 9 April 1985, and I therefore do not consider it necessary to furnish further information in terms of this procedure.

Telex from Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner

*3. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he received a copy of a telex from the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police to all divisional commissioners on or about 19 March 1985, if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether this telex dealt with the issue of R1 rifles to riot police, if so,

(3) whether any instructions were contained in the telex relating to the use of R1 rifles against any persons in riot situations, if so, what were the instructions contained therein,

(4) whether he took any action as a result of this telex; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Normally it is neither the practice, nor the policy to divulge the contents of departmental correspondence between my office and that of the Commissioner of Police. Since this document has already been handed in as an exhibit at the Kannemeyer Commission at Uitenhage, and is therefore public knowledge, my reply is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) The instructions read as follows: "Wanneer suurbomme en/of petrolbomme na polisievoertuie, privaatvoertuie en geboue gegooi word moet daar onder alle omstandighede gepoog word om die skuldiges te elimineer.

Indien lede van die Mag in 'n onlusmatige vasgekeer en hulle lewens bedreig word moet daar nie gehuiwer word om van die R1-gewere gebruik te maak nie."

(4) No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, does he approve of the elimination portion of that instruction? Does he approve of that as policy?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have stated my views on this on more than one occasion in public, and I will also comment on this specific matter when I reply to the debate later this afternoon. That will answer the hon member's question.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask the hon the Minister if he would

answer portion (4) of the question—"if not, why not?" He did not answer that section.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question I have, reads as follows:

Whether he took any action as a result of this telex, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

Mr D J DALLING: The hon the Minister told us what action had been taken but he did not answer the last part of the question.

†The MINISTER: That will also be covered by the reply I will give in more detail in the debate later this afternoon.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply can I then take it that the hon the Minister is not prepared to answer the question?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, my reply to the hon member is that I shall reply to this in more detail in this same debate later this afternoon and the reply I shall give will also answer in more detail the question the hon member has asked now.

Own Affairs

Circulars/notices to schools: official languages

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether his Department issues all (a) circulars and/or (b) notices to schools in both official languages, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It is the policy of the Department of Education and Culture to issue (a) circulars and (b) notices to schools in both official languages. I am informed, however, that recently a limited number of circulars have been issued to schools in Afrikaans only. Steps have been taken to ensure that in future the policy be strictly adhered to.

For written reply.

General Affairs

(101) Hansard
Housing Col 1350
30/4/85

94. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state at the end of 1984;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1984 for Blacks in each (a) province and (b) national state by (i) the State, (ii) local authorities and (iii) the private sector;

(3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in each (a) province and (b) national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) It is not possible to give an accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. Accordingly it is not possible to estimate the figure for each province. The total shortage in terms of units for members of the Black communities outside the national states is estimated to be in the region of 196 000 units.

(b)

Lebowa	18 180
Qwaqwa	24 240
KwaZulu	80 000–100 000
KaNgwane	6 000
KwaNdebele	3 850
Gazankulu	2 000
Other South African Development Trust land	14 948

(2) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Cape	6 501	Nil	1 070
Natal	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transvaal	702	3 252	5 147
Orange Free State	1 158	52	437

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	120	Unknown	Unknown
Qwaqwa	1 347	Unknown	Unknown
KwaZulu	347	Unknown	Unknown
KaNgwane	835	Unknown	Unknown
KwaNdebele	1 147	Unknown	Unknown
Gazankulu	230	Unknown	Unknown
Other South African Development Trust land	212	Unknown	Unknown

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 2(b)(ii) and (iii) above are accordingly not available. Details supplied under item 2(b)(i) of houses erected by the State in the national states refer to those still provided there by the South African Development Trust in terms of agreement.

(3) (a) and (b) The elimination of the housing shortage for Blacks is totally dependent on the availability of sufficient development funds to both the Public and Private Sectors who have a joint responsibility in this respect.

The State provides housing only to persons in the very lowest income group. Sites are made available, to those who desire to build their own homes, or to have their own homes built. Such persons make use of financial assistance by employers or financial institutions, or their own finances.

Family housing units

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1984 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any national states, if so, how many units are required in respect of each national state;

(3) Whether any family housing units are being built in the national states at present by (a) the national state authority, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each national state and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (Selfbuilt houses erected by Blacks with SADT-funds)
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	120
Qwaqwa	Unknown	Unknown	1 347

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (Selfbuilt houses erected by Blacks with SADT-funds)
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	347
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	835
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	230
Other South African Development Trust land	Unknown	Unknown	212

(b)	(i)	(ii)	R
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	720 000
Qwaqwa	Unknown	Unknown	3 459 000
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	2 566 210
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	1 861 000
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	80 000
Other South African Development Trust land	Unknown	Unknown	1 2[illegible] 000

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 1(a)(i) and (b)(i) above are accordingly not available. Details of houses erected by private individuals in the national states (item (1)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii)) are not determinable.

(2) Yes. It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. It is estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows.

Lebowa	18 180
Qwaqwa	24 240
Kwazulu	80 000 – 100 000
KaNgwane	6 000
KwaNdebele	3 850
Gazankulu	2 000
Other South African Development Trust land	14 948

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

The number of houses which are being built by the national states and the private owners are not known. See (1) (a) above.

The number of houses mentioned in paragraph 1(a)(iii) were erected by Black persons under the self build scheme with loans provided by the South African Development Trust.

30/4/85

Old-age pensions

Hansard Q. col. 1354

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

(a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b)(i)(bb) and (ii) The informa-

(ix) Vredefort

(x) Parys
(xi) Parys
(xii) Parys
(xiii) Parys
(xiv) Parys
(xv) Parys
(xvi) Villiers

(ix) Date has yet to be determined Negative influences are impeding nominations
(x) 9 April 1985
(xi) 9 April 1985
(xii) 9 April 1985
(xiii) 9 April 1985
(xiv) 9 April 1985
(xv) 9 April 1985
(xvi) Date has still to be determined

(Date correction as at 6 March 1985)

Consolidation proposals

2/5/85

601 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KaNgwane and (d) KwaNdebele have been completed; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed,

(2) whether these proposals will be made available, if not why not; if so, (a) when (b) to whom and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) and (c) No

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii) The Commission for Co-operation and Development is busy investigating the consolidation of Lebowa Gazankulu and KaNgwane and no indication can be given as to when the recommendations will be submitted

(2) The recommendations are considered by Cabinet after which the Government's decisions are announced in the usual manner. The initial decisions comprise recommendations which serve as basis for hearing evidence from interested and affected parties After the evidence and inputs have been obtained, considered and evaluated and the necessary consultation has taken place, the Commission submits further reports to Government, in pursuance of which further decisions are taken

The ultimate decisions of the Government are Tabled in Parliament for a final resolution

Hansard
Col. 1452 7/5/85

Fort Beaufort Black townships

602 Mr T K MUORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What was the population of the Fort Beaufort Black townships as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) (a) how many water-taps serve each specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for water in the 1983-84 estimates survey,

(3) (a) how many refuse bins serve each specified township, (b) what was the amount charged per month by the Fort Beaufort Municipality for servicing these bins and (c) what was the total amount budgeted for refuse removal in the 1983 84 estimates survey,

(4) (a) how many street-lights serve each

specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for electricity for each specified township in the 1983-84 estimates survey,

(5) whether service charges for these townships were increased during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, by what amount in the case of each specified township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The townships Tinis and Dorrington at Fort Beaufort are administrated as one entity under the name kwaLinduba, therefore statistics are normally not kept separately

(1) 12 919 as at 31 March 1984.

(2) (a) 60

(b) R30 825

(3) (a) Up to 31 January 1985 200 refuse bins were serviced.

(b) From 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984 the Municipality levied R500 a month for servicing 160 bins once a week and from 1 July 1984 till 31 January 1985 R600 a month for servicing 200 bins once a week

Since 1 February 1985 refuse removal is undertaken by a private Black contractor and 1 313 bins are in use which were initially serviced twice a week but are now serviced daily at a cost of R1,03 per month per bin, that is R1 352,39 per month.

(c) R21 000

(4) (a) Tinis 5 and Dorrington none

(b) R11 023 for maintenance and electricity consumption

(5) During the financial year 1984/85, no

Statutory boards and councils/committees

696 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) How many statutory (a) boards and councils and (b) committees are there in the Republic at present,

(2) what did the total cost in respect of (a)(i) salaries and (ii) allowances of members of such (aa) boards and councils and (bb) committees and (b) the administration of such (i) boards and councils and (ii) committees amount to in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Information in respect of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is as follows:

(1) (a) Four

(b) Seventy-one

(2) (a) (i) (aa) R137 300

(bb) R1 300

(ii) (aa) R34 681

(bb) R214 920

(b) (i) R22 190

(ii) R22 384.

Hansard
Col. 1454 7/5/85

Reference books/influx control

722 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each

(ix) Vredefort. — (ix) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations.

(x) Parys. — (x) 9 April 1985.
(xi) Parys. — (xi) 9 April 1985.
(xii) Parys. — (xii) 9 April 1985.
(xiii) Parys. — (xiii) 9 April 1985.
(xiv) Parys. — (xiv) 9 April 1985.
(xv) Parys. — (xv) 9 April 1985.
(xvi) Villiers. — (xvi) Date has still to be determined.

(Information as at 8 March 1985).

Hansard Q. Col. 1451 7/5/85

Consolidation proposals

601. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KaNgwane and (d) KwaNdebele have been completed, if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed;

(2) whether these proposals will be made available; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1)(a), (b) and (c) No.

(d) Yes.

(i) and (ii) The Commission for Co-operation and Development is busy investigating the consolidation of Lebowa, Gazankulu and KaNgwane and no indication can be given as to when the recommendations will be submitted.

(2) The recommendations are considered by Cabinet after which the Government's decisions are announced in the usual manner. The initial decisions comprise recommendations which serve as basis for hearing evidence from interested and affected parties. After the evidence and inputs have been obtained, considered and evaluated and the necessary consultation has taken place, the Commission submits further reports to Government, in pursuance of which further decisions are taken.

The ultimate decisions of the Government are Tabled in Parliament for a final resolution.

Hansard Q. Col. 1452 7/5/85

Fort Beaufort Black townships

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(1) What was the population of the Fort Beaufort Black townships as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) (a) how many water-taps serve each specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for water in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(3) (a) how many refuse bins serve each specified township, (b) what was the amount charged per month by the Fort Beaufort Municipality for servicing these bins and (c) what was the total amount budgeted for refuse removal in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(4) (a) how many street-lights serve each specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for electricity for each specified township in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(5) whether service charges for these townships were increased during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, by what amount in the case of each specified township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The townships Tinis and Dorrington at Fort Beaufort are administrated as one entity under the name kwaTinidubu, therefore statistics are normally not kept separately

(1) 12 919 as at 31 March 1984.

(2) (a) 60

(b) R30 825.

(3) (a) Up to 31 January 1985 200 refuse bins were serviced.

(b) From 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984 the Municipality levied R500 a month for servicing 160 bins once a week and from 1 July 1984 till 31 January 1985 R600 a month for servicing 200 bins once a week.

Since 1 February 1985 refuse removal is undertaken by a private Black contractor and 1 313 bins are in use which were initially serviced twice a week but are now serviced daily at a cost of R1,03 per month per bin, that is R1 352,39 per month

(c) R21 000

(4) (a) Tinis: 5 and Dorrington: none.

(b) R11 023 for maintenance and electricity consumption.

(5) During the financial year 1984/85, no.

Statutory boards and councils/committees

696. Dr W I SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) How many statutory (a) boards and councils and (b) committees are there in the Republic at present

(2) what did the total cost in respect of (a)(i) salaries and (ii) allowances of members of such (aa) boards and councils and (bb) committees and (b) the administration of such (i) boards and councils and (ii) committees amount to in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Information in respect of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is as follows.

(1) (a) Four

(b) Seventy-one

(2) (a) (i) (aa) R137 300

(bb) R1 300

(ii) (aa) R34 681

(bb) R214 920

(b) (i) R22 190.

(ii) R22 384.

Hansard Q. Col. 1454 7/5/85

Reference books/influx control

722. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each

Clothing industry is in tatters

Argus 7/5/85

By DICK USHER, Labour Reporter

CHEAP imports and the recession are wreaking havoc in the clothing industry and at least 4 000 jobs have been lost in the Western Cape in recent months

In the leather and footwear industry about 3 000 jobs have been lost nationally for the same reasons

And one major Cape clothing manufacturer is reported to be considering laying off about 1 000 workers as the recession bites deeper

Mr Simon Jocum, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said today that a prime rate of 25 percent, an inflation rate of at least 16 percent and a weak rand were killing the industry

Half the costs in the clothing industry were imports — of yarn and other items — which had to be paid for in dollars

Mr Jocum also said the industry believed imports from Ciskei were finding their way to the local market.

"The Ciskei gets tremendous subsidies from the South African taxpayer to encourage employment there, but effectively it seems that we are subsidising Ciskei to put people out of work in urban areas," he said

Mr Bobby Jacobs, chairman of Tej which last week retrenched 45 monthly-paid staff and put 292 workers on short-time, said the knitwear industry was particularly vulnerable to cheap imports.

"And it doesn't help that we have a Taiwan within our borders Wages in border areas and homelands are much lower," he said

Mr Louis Peterson, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, agreed that Ciskeian imports were affecting the South African industry, mainly at the cheaper end of the market

Another nail in the coffin of apartheid

Political Staff

Star 9/5/85

CAPE TOWN — Another illusion of National Party grand apartheid, the separation of blacks and whites at a stroke of a pen, has been scrapped

This time it is plans that have existed for 20 years to move "people living in townships on the outskirts of white cities and towns into homelands if they are within 50 km of a homeland boundary".

This policy affected about 52 black townships including major areas such as Mamelodi, outside Pretoria, which has a population of about 120 000, and Lamontville near Durban.

Mr Sam de Beer who last week announced the lifting of the 20-year-old development freeze on the 52 townships, said today that the Government was merely facing reality

The removals were never really on the cards.

Mr de Beer said his announcement had nothing to do with consolidation plans and would not affect plans, if any, to incorporate any of the townships such as Lamontville into a national state.

Govt won't go on with removals

Sowetan 10/5/85

ANOTHER illusion of National Party grand apartheid to separate blacks and whites at a stroke of a pen has been scrapped.

This time it is plans that have existed for 20 years to move "people living in townships on the outskirts of white cities and towns" into homelands if they were within 50 km of a homeland boundary.

This policy affected some 52 black townships in the country including some major areas such as Mamelodi outside Pretoria, which has a population of about 120 000, and Lamontville near Durban.

Mr Sam de Beer, who last week announced the lifting of the development freeze on the 52 townships that has existed for 20 years, said yesterday the Government was merely "facing reality".

The removals of the people in the townships was never really on the cards.

Mr de Beer said his announcement had nothing to do with consolidation plans and would not affect plans, if any existed, to incorporate any of the townships such as Lamontville into a national state.

Altogether about 700 000 people will now be given property rights such as freehold title in the affected townships.

The move confirms the reversal announced this year by President P W Botha that blacks were only "temporary sojourners" in South Africa.

(Bsp) (101) D. Dispatch

Big jump in UIF claims, says Mpepo

11/5/85

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The financial drain on the Unemployment Insurance Fund since December last year had increased dramatically from 150 claims per month to 500 the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G M Mpepo, said in his policy speech

Mr G. M. Mpepo

He said the commissioner of the fund and his staff were so hard-pressed to cope with the situation that a computer system had to be installed to assist with payments.

The continuing high rate of unemployment could only aggravate this situation and therefore approval would be sought for the payment of a grant of R350 000 towards the Unemployment Insurance Fund

This would be the government's contribution as stipulated in terms of the act

Mr Mpepo said it should also be noted that the social responsibility of looking after the unemployed was shared by the public and private sectors alike as both were obliged to contribute towards the fund.

He said the benefits available from the fund would be fully appreciated in these harsh economic times when the retrenched worker was hard-pressed to keep the wolf from the door.

Mr Mpepo said Ciskei had entered a new era in many fields, especially in the field of occupational safety

The Machinery and Occupational Safety Act of 1984 would have an effect on virtually every employer and employee in Ciskei, as it not only provided for the general safety of machinery but also protected the health and safety of the worker.

Fresh responsibility was therefore placed on every employer in the country even in a domestic situation

He said that in terms of an agreement South Africa continued to assist Ciskei with professional advice. He paid tribute to the East London divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower in this regard

His department was fortunate in having in its chief factory inspector one of the most highly qualified black officials in the field of accident prevention in Southern Africa, but he was unfortunately handicapped by a lack of trained personnel

Mr Mpepo said that in addition to enforcing the provisions of the act, this division was also responsible for safeguarding the rights of employees in terms of the Conditions of Employment Regulation Act

While it was correct that the industrialist in Ciskei should be encouraged by a wide range of incentives, the employee likewise had to have protection as far as hours of work and conditions of employment were concerned.

Black housing loan guarantee awaited

101 May 1985

Mercury Reporter

BUILDING societies are still waiting for a signed Government guarantee protecting their investments in black homelands — more than six months after it was promised.

The building societies refuse to lend in the homelands until they have the guarantee, and the delay is holding up lending.

Mr Tim Hart, director of the Association of Building Societies, said the societies were still waiting for the guarantee protecting building society investments against political moves which might jeopardise them to be sent to them

And while agreement has been reached between the Government and the societies on changes to be made to the deed of grant which governs the sale of houses in the homelands, legislation has to be changed by Parliament before the building societies will lend there.

Mr Hart explained that at the moment deeds of grant could be cancelled by the homeland governments in certain circumstances.

'We want title to the properties to be inviolate. We have reached agreement with the Government on what changes should be made, but the amendments still have to be passed by Parliament.

'At the moment the building societies make no distinction between freehold and 99-year leasehold in South Africa, and if the amendments go through it will put the homelands' deed of grant on the same basis.'

Mr Hart rejected criticism by Dr Dennis Madide in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last week that it was 'immoral' for building societies to refuse to invest in KwaZulu when many black people invested their money in the societies.

'It is the Government's policy that each homeland will become independent, and as each one has become independent in the past, the building societies have been required to withdraw from them,' said Mr Hart.

Indemnity

'That happened to us in Bophutatswana, Ciskei and Transkei.

'We want indemnity against any political actions which could jeopardise long-term loans in these areas.

'The Government has agreed to this but we have not yet received it.'

Mr Hart said the societies had already lent a 'substantial amount' for black home ownership in black areas in South Africa qualifying for 99-year leasehold.

The relevant government departments, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Finance, could not be contacted for comment.

Khayelitsha Q. Col. 24/5/85 1587

708. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What is the total estimated amount to be spent on (i) housing and (ii) services in respect of the first phase of the development of Khayelitsha, (b) what area of land is included in this phase and (c) what specified services have been provided?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) R27 668 000

(ii) R68 452 000.

(b) 249 ha.

(c) Overall investigations and compilation of a structural plan, aerial and cadastral survey, temporary offices, 1 temporary and 1 permanent clinic, construction of an access-road, services to a hostel site, a self-help centre, a community hall, two stores for building materials, stabilizing and grassing of sportsfields, construction of two community centres, servicing of 5 000 dwelling sites including construction of streets and the electrical reticulation system, 66 kV electricity mains and 66/11 kV substations, erection of 5 000 houses, a temporary sewerage purification plant, recreational facilities, four nursery schools.

Two primary schools were completed in Khayelitsha and a third primary school as well as one secondary school are being built. On Site C two primary schools comprising 20 classrooms each were completed recently. Tenders were obtained for another primary school and erection will start in May or June 1985. The building of another four primary schools is under consideration.

101 Hansard Q. Col. 1567 24/5/85

Officials seconded to national states

714. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each specified national state, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of the posts previously held by such officials in the Public Service are vacant as a result of their having been seconded; if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) whether all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not,

(4) whether any further secondments are envisaged; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) and (b) The information requested is contained in the schedule hereto.

(c) The latest available figure in respect of the 1984/85 financial year is R49 776 518.

(2) (a) and (b) Various Government departments are involved and this information is not kept in a central register. It is accordingly not readily available. As far as the Department of Co-operation and Development is concerned seconded officials are additional to the establishment and there are no vacancies in the Department due to secondment of officials to the national states.

(3) No.

(4) Yes, should the need arise and the Department be requested accordingly, more officials will be seconded.

Posts in occupational classes (various gradings) occupied by officials in the self-governing national states.

Number of officials in each of the occupational classes seconded to the self-governing national states as indicated.

	Kwazulu	Lebowa	Kwandebele	Kangwane	Gazankulu	Qwaqwa
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Administration Clerk	20	13	8	21	3	3
Artisan Staff	126	47	20	28	20	20
Pharmacist	17	1	0	3	2	0
Occupational Therapist	1	1	0	0	2	0
Architect	1	0	0	0	0	0
Forester	4	9	0	4	0	0
Quantity Surveyor	1	1	0	0	0	0
Director (Health)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physiotherapist	2	1	0	0	3	0
Factotum	1	0	0	0	0	0
Health Inspector	0	1	0	0	0	0
Housekeeper	1	0	0	0	1	0
Engineer	13	5	1	1	1	0
CS Educator	229	136	74	98	154	80
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Mortuary Attendant	1	0	0	0	0	0
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Medical Officer	193	56	1	10	31	1
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Social Worker	3	0	1	1	0	0
Nature Conservator	5	7	1	3	3	1
Industrial Technician	22	17	0	3	0	1
Development Officer	0	0	0	0	1	0
Survey Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0
Police Functional Staff	3	0	0	0	3	7
Programmer	1	0	0	0	1	0
Personal Secretary	0	2	0	0	0	1
Radiographer	8	0	0	1	1	0
Accountant	12	2	7	4	0	2
Law Adviser	0	2	0	0	0	0
Psycologist (Clinical)	0	2	0	0	0	1
Typist/Data Typist	2	1	1	3	0	0
Dentist	14	8	0	1	3	0
Dental Technician	1	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant/Technical Assistant	4	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Health Officer	5	2	0	0	2	0
Professional Officer	28	26	3	9	3	1
Veterinarian	1	4	0	1	1	0
Traffic Inspector	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nursing Staff	5	1	1	3	2	0
Works Inspector	1	6	3	0	0	2
Laundry Supervisor	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	916	410	145	234	286	137

(2) Falls away.

(3) No, shortage of schools for white pupils is a matter that still falls under the jurisdiction of the provincial education departments.

(5) As soon as the provincial education departments are incorporated in this Department, attention will be given to this matter if required.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Hansard Q.61.1503

National states: investments

14/5/85

499. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Though the State itself made no direct investment in the industrial sector data under (a) is given in regard to investments by the respective national state development corporation, as supplied by these corporations.

	(a)	(b)
Qwaqwa	R13 000 000	Nil
Gazankulu	R6 800 000	Nil
KwaNdebele	R965 000	Nil
Lebowa	R11 982 000	R1 148 000
KaNgwane	R734 000	Nil
KwaZulu	R12 500 000	R5 000 000

These figures were obtained from the development corporations of the respective national states.

National states: investments

506. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the total amount invested in each national state in 1984 by (a) its development corporation, (b) South African companies and (c) foreign companies?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	Total
Lebowa	R5 187 000	R1 674 000	R1 148 000	R8 009 000
KwaZulu	R58 000 000	R38 000 000	R3 000 000	R99 000 000
KwaNdebele	R6 162 000	R490 000	Nil	R6 652 000
Gazankulu	R7 400 000	R1 500 000	Nil	R8 900 000
KaNgwane	R6 606 000	R1 572 019	Nil	R8 177 000
Qwaqwa	R19 700 000	R2 500 000	Nil	R22 200 000
Total	R103 055 000	R45 736 000	R4 148 000	R152 939 000

These figures were obtained from the development corporations of the respective national states and apply to the 1984 calender year. Figures given in reply to question 299 apply to the 1983-84 financial year. The periods consequently overlap with three months.

Hansard Q.61. 1503

Sharpeville/Sebokeng/Evaton/Boipatong

14/5/85

525. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) What was the total revenue generated through all channels for the Black townships of (i) Sharpeville, (ii) Sebokeng, (iii) Evaton and (iv) Boipatong in respect of the 1983–84 financial year, (b) in what manner was each specified amount of this revenue generated and (c) what was the total expenditure on (i) administration and (ii) development schemes in respect of each of these townships;

(2) how much of this amount was spent on (a) the building and/or renovation of (i) schools and (ii) houses, (b) the building and/or maintenance of roads and drains, (c) the provision of electricity, including street lights, and (d) other specified amenities and services in each township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

			(i) Sharpeville (R)	(ii) Sebokeng (R)	(iii) Evaton (R)	(iv) Boipatong (R)
1	(a)		5 948 081	16 426 230	1 938 251	1 883 958
	(b)	Dog licences	274	800	606	84
		Rental of advertisement boards	7 903	23 102	3 782	2 432
		Rental of land and buildings	282	825	—	87
		Interest on deposits	4 249	12 419	147	1 307
		Duplicate permits	2	647	183	19
		Lodger permits	94 644	221 651	—	14 267
		Land used by State	30 765	89 929	6 592	9 466
		Evaton permits	—	—	158 644	—
		Clearance certificate	—	—	50	—
		Water connection	22 455	65 638	46 460	6 909
		Electricity connection	61 281	179 128	3 870	18 856
		Sewerage connection	5 325	15 564	—	1 638
		Petrol sales fees	5 102	14 913	—	1 570
		Ambulance fees	25 835	75 517	—	7 949
		Cemetery fees	—	—	[illegible]	—
		Bioscope advertisements	919	2 686	—	282
		Sports facilities fees	1 635	4 779	—	503
		Library fines	62	180	—	19
		Water sales	376 794	810 301	13 659	90 790
		Electricity sales	731 425	1 572 938	26 514	176 239
		Stand rentals	4 357 358	12 654 314	1 546 488	1 488 257
		Shop rentals	75 817	225 358	52 979	16 710
		Bioscope fees	2 239	21 271	—	7 277
		Beer and liquor profits	143 715	434 270	—	39 297
	(c)	(i)	5 466 956	16 434 237	2 100 980	1 650 814
		(ii)	112 973	6 391 189	889 796	495 493

(2) (a) (i) School fees contributed by pupils are mainly used for sports and similar activities particular to each school. The building and renovation of schools are not financed with any of these funds, but from the separate budget of the Department of Education and Training.

(2) Falls away

(3) No, shortage of schools for white pupils is a matter that still falls under the jurisdiction of the provincial education departments

(5) As soon as the provincial education departments are incorporated in this Department, attention will be given to this matter if required

For written reply:

General Affairs: Hansard Q Col. 1503 14/5/85

National states: investments

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Hansard Q.Col. 1503

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Cape Times 101

dnesday, May 15, 1985

Good results with industrial policy

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's new regional industrial development policy — introduced on April 1, 1982 — was achieving better results than previous programmes, according to a White Paper tabled in Parliament yesterday

The White Paper, which outlines the government's general industrial development strategy, said that during the two years ended March 1984 the Republic and the TBVC states had jointly approved 2 613 applications for assistance in the establishment of regional industries, involving a total capital investment of R4 257 million.

If all the industries were eventually established, an additional 181 237 job opportunities would have been created.

The paper also hinted that changes might be made to the package of incentives made available in April 1982 to industrialists who planned to establish industries in decentralization areas

The packages, which offer incentives such as subsidies on wage bills, housing and transport costs, differ from region to region, depending on their priority. Factors such as the rate of unemployment determine which regions are given a more competitive package of incentives.

The Decentralization Board, in conjunction with the regional development advisory committees and the TBVC states, was evaluating the results achieved under the incentive scheme and "might consider measures to eliminate factors militating against objectives".

The paper published yesterday "accepted that large metropolitan areas will still have to make an important contribution to economic growth and to the creation of employment opportunities for a large part of the population".

The study group which helped to formulate the guidelines outlined in the White Paper, recommended:

- "In the national states a major part will have to be played by agriculture, commerce and services such as tourism. The development of commerce and services requires special attention because so large a part of the development in the national states is drained away to white areas through commerce."
- Development in the subsistence sector of agriculture should get special attention because it would be impossible to create productive job opportunities for all the unskilled black workers.
- The economy as a whole should not be weakened by a rigidly even geographic distribution of economic activities.
- The economic interdependence of the states in Southern Africa, and the need to develop whole regions as functional units, called for economic co-operation in a regional context, and in some cases across political boundaries
- The study group was in agreement with the different levels of incentives that applied to different development areas. However, not enough attention was being given to the differences in the relative development positions of the metropolitan centres. Particular attention would have to be given to the Western Cape.
- The demarcation of the economic development regions and their needs and possibilities should be constantly reviewed in the light of changing circumstances
- Industrial decentralization should be productive to avoid stunting growth and employment in the economy as a whole.
- Development aid to the homelands should be linked to the condition that the national states promoted a limited number of development points of their choice.
- The Decentralization Board would have to be "reinforced" to ensure that development programmes and the incentive packages were constantly and efficiently assessed.
- Fragmentation by trying to "satisfy everyone" and creating a large number of industrial development points could be avoided by consulting closely with the inhabitants of the different regions

● Govt industrial strategy welcomed, page 12

Govt issues guidelines for industrial growth

NM 15/5/85

PRETORIA — Guideliness to steer the country's future industrial development have been announced by Government, which said its proposals were intended to improve manufacturing and productivity locally while also fostering wider international trading links.

The White Paper on Industrial Development Strategy, in which Government reviews its policy towards secondary industry, was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Motivating the new strategy, the Government noted that the real gross domestic product in the decade up to 1983 had averaged 2,6 percent, almost half the figure anticipated.

The Government said that to meet the required growth, it was the manufacturing industry in particular which would have to play a major role in creating jobs and improving productivity and competitiveness.

Balance

The strategy's study group, chaired by the head of the Board of Trade and Industries, Dr Basie Kleu, was appointed in 1977 and completed its investigations two years ago.

In a broadly outlined 10-point plan, the Government emphasised that future industrial development should be supplemented by a technology policy, while the country should also strive for a better balance between exports and import replacements.

The Government reaffirmed its commitment to a market-oriented economy in which its own involvement was limited, but said it would continue to promote programmes such as decentralisation.

'The Government will always have a role to play in improving the market's functioning and in ensuring that particular national objectives are being promoted,' it was stated in the White Paper.

'However,' it added, 'the Government is in favour of indirect against direct measures of control.'

Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Trade and Industry, said in an accompanying statement that the encouragement of secondary industry was 'the golden thread' running through the White Paper.

Welfare

'The Government emphasises the importance of continued industrial development in South Africa for employment creation and the improvement of living standards and the general welfare of the country's population,' he said.

Although the White Paper does not deal with specific incentives needed to promote productivity and training in industry, it said various bodies, including both private and public sector representatives, were at present considering the details to the broader industrial strategy.

As part of its ongoing support to local industry, the Government said in the White Paper that it would continue to impose tariffs on certain imports while encouraging exports with a new package of incentives.

'The strong emphasis on exports does not mean that domestic demand for goods and services is being disregarded by the Government,' Dr de Villiers said. 'On the contrary, the Government accepts that industrial development in South Africa is not possible without protection.'

The Government said it supported the preferential treatment of local goods 'to the extent that it can be economically or strategically justified.'

Customs tariffs, and no longer quantitative import restrictions, were now 'the prime instrument of protection,' and would continue to be used on a moderate and selective basis, the Government said.

Homelands

Referring to the decentralisation of industry, the Government noted that a new scheme it had introduced early in 1982 had met with greater success than its predecessor. During the two years ending in March, 1984, South Africa and the homelands approved applications for industrial assistance totalling almost R4,3bn.

Although the Government expresses its satisfaction with the regional development, the White Paper proposed that future decentralisation should be carried out 'on a regional basis and with greater co-operation across political boundaries.'

Dealing for the first time with proposals for a national technology policy, the Government said it wanted a 'coherent and flexible policy ... (and) to let technology play its rightful part in industry's efforts to become more competitive through increased productivity.'

Dr De Villiers said the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in tandem with his own department, would be responsible for devising a mechanism for the transfer of technology.

Escom

Although the White Paper referred briefly to the privatisation of Government-controlled industries, such as Escom and Iscor, Dr De Villiers said this had not been a major issue at the time the study group began its task.

However, he added, the Industrial Development Corporation, which was responsible for the State-controlled industries, constantly reviewed the situation and possibilities of reducing Government shareholding. — (Sapa)

Hansard

Khayelitsha Q. Col. 24/5/85 1587

708. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What is the total estimated amount to be spent on (i) housing and (ii) services in respect of the first phase of the development of Khayelitsha, (b) what area of land is included in this phase and (c) what specified services have been provided?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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Hansard Q. Col. 1567

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(1) (a) How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each specified national state, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) and (b) The information requested is contained in the schedule hereto.

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(3) No.

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Number of officials in each of the occupational classes seconded to the self governing national states as indicated

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Quantity Surveyor	1	1	0	0	0	0
Director (Health)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physiotherapist	2	1	0	0	3	0
Factotum	1	0	0	0	0	0
Health Inspector	0	1	0	0	0	0
Housekeeper	1	0	0	0	1	0
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Personal Secretary	0	2	0	0	0	1
Radiographer	8	0	0	1	1	0
Accountant	12	2	7	4	0	2
Law Adviser	0	2	0	0	0	0
Psycologist (Clinical)	0	2	0	0	0	1
Typist/Data Typist	2	1	1	3	0	0
Dentist	14	8	0	1	3	0
Dental Technician	1	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant/Technical Assistant	4	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Health Officer	5	2	0	0	2	0
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Total	916	410	145	234	286	137

60% rise in loans to SA states

S. Times 2/6/85

101

By Ciaran Ryan

THE Development Bank increased its loans to Southern African states by R123,1-million, or 60%, in the year to March 1985.

Total income was R36-million, of which R33-million was interest. This is almost 800% higher than 1984's income of R4,5-million, according to the annual report.

High interest rates and a slower outflow of funds than expected resulted in a larger income than budgeted. Administrative expenditure amounted to R15-million.

Cash grants

The loans were funded by an increase in share capital of R36-million, a contribution of R160-million from South Africa to the development fund and a surplus in the general reserve of R19-million.

The Development Bank, although non-political, receives most of its capital from the South African Government which is trying to scale down its cash grants to homelands and self-governing states because it has little control over how the money is spent.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa assesses projects on the basis of private sector viability. Loans more than cash grants are seen by the South African Government as the most efficient means of developing Southern African states.

The bank increased its investments from R75,5-million in 1984 to R171-million in 1985. Only R4,7-million of loans were repaid.

Largest

Of the 52 loans approved by the Bank 19 were for the promotion of industrial development — this amounted to 66% of the total loan amount for the year. The bank envisages a shift to agricultural and rural development projects in its future allocation of loan funds at the expense of industrial and infrastructural projects.

Almost 45% of the loans or R561-million went to Region D, which includes Ciskei and most of Transkei. About 17% of lending of R1 254-million since its inception has gone to Region E, which includes KwaZulu. The loans are all long-term with repayment periods varying from three to 40 years at interest rates of between 4% and 16,9%.

The largest single loan of R79,7-million went to KwaZulu for the development of industrial centres at Madadeni, Ezakheni and Isithebe. Ciskei received loans of more than R50-million.

The Development Bank projects its lending for the present financial year at almost R300-million and R450-million by 1987. A total of 272 projects are in various stages of planning.

The bank is exempt from income tax.

INDUSTRY

101

Development Bank 'may soon fulfil potential'

RECOGNITION of the Development Bank's potential role in a wider group of countries in southern Africa may not be far off, says chief executive Simon Brand.

He bases his theory on the similarities between the bank's approach to development here and the activities of the World Bank in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the bank's annual report he says it is providing loans for development projects in participating states which include Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) and the self-governing Gazankulu, Kangawane, Kwandebele, Kwazulu, Lebowa and Qwaqwa.

South Africa is, with the TBVC states, a shareholder in the bank, which represents the self-governing states.

Adverse economic conditions in the bank's first operational year affected all the participating states, causing them to cut public expenditure programmes.

The bank itself, however, benefited from high interest rates. This meant quality staff could be attracted, and the bank's participating states received keen prices on their tenders for projects.

On the operational side, the bank approved 52 loans for an aggregate R305,2m on the lending programme for 40 development projects.

The total number of projects submitted to the bank — and which are in various phases of the bank's project cycle — inceased from 138 on March 31, 1984, to 272 on March 31, 1985.

The total investment value of these projects increased from R1,4bn to R2,462bn. The loan value in terms of possible bank contributions to these projects amounts to R1,254bn.

Most of the project loan applications submitted to the bank were for projects of an infrastructural nature (84 with a total investment value of R748,9m), followed by agricultural projects (82 for R521,7m).

In terms of the bank's priorities as set by the participating governments, there should be a gradual move towards agricultural and rural development projects.

The bank reports that this shift did not materialise in respect of loans approved during the year under review.

Applications received, however, indicate a significant allocation of resources towards agriculture in future.

Of the 40 projects which were approved on the lending programme, 13 were for industrial development, 12 for infrastructure, six for manpower development, five for agricultural development and four for urban development.

The period for these loans ranges from three to 40 years and the interest rates from 4% to 16,9%.

In accordance with the priority given to Region D in the southern African regional development strategy, which includes Ciskei, the southern part of Transkei, Port Elizabeth and East London, that region has the largest number of project loan applications under consideration by the bank (120 with a total investment value of R936,3m).

Although the bank has no shortage of funds it will gradually take up capital market loans to mobilise private sector resources for development. A possible capital market loan issue during 1985-86 is being investigated.

Private sector involvement in development activities is being encouraged by the bank.

This is being done by guaranteeing private sector funds invested in development projects, the co-financing of specific projects with the private sector, the provision of technical assistance for projects with the aim of future private sector involvement, and by advising participating governments on factors that discourage private sector involvement. — Sapa.

	Commerce Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lebowa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	3 572	-	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	15 820	7 600		12 550	-	-
Kangwane Economic Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	6 249	- -	- -
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	5 180		910			—
South African Companies	14 135	3 102	2 820	3 570		—
Overseas Companies		1 509		–		—

Hansard Col 1683

Development Trust and Land Act

4/6/85

383 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as at 31 December 1984 and (b) amount paid for this land,

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1984, (b) was added to each national state and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1984,

(3) (a) what area of (i) land was added to each national state and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remained to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a)

Orange Free State	118 569 ha
Cape	1 647 488 ha
Natal	492 463 ha
Transvaal	3 033 830 ha

(b) R930 000 000.

(2) (a)

Orange Free State	7 499 ha
Cape	168 132 ha
Natal	28 159 ha
Transvaal	89 629 ha

(b)

Transkei	33 300 ha
Bophuthatswana	90 000 ha
Venda	20 000 ha
Ciskei	97 000 ha
Kangwane	1 337 ha
Kwandebele	370 ha
Lebowa	2 897 ha
Gazankulu	3 970 ha
Qwaqwa	14 000 ha
KwaZulu	None

(c) The required information is not readily available. Certain proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still to be considered and the decisions on these proposals will affect the extent of the land still to be acquired.

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) Details of the total area of compensatory land which was added to each national and independent state are not kept in a special register and the information is consequently not readily available

The Government has already announced that resettlement actions have been suspended temporarily and that the problems surrounding removals are being investigated by the Government It is not advisable to anticipate removals, and attendant thereto the identification of compensatory land, as actions of this kind are taken in consultation with and with the co-operation of the communities concerned

(b) Approximately 6 500 000 hectares, of which the greater part by far forms part of the areas of jurisdiction of the respective national states

Hansard Col 1685

4/6/85

Housing

427 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99 year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under each specified Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in each specified Development Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The question can be interpreted in different ways as result of the fact that house sales have since 1 July 1983 been made subject to the 99-year leasehold scheme with the exception of Natal where sound reasons existed for extending the so-called 30 year house ownership scheme until 31 December 1984. Furthermore, building societies do not grant housing loans in certain rural areas and in such instances houses sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme or in terms of the 30 year house ownership scheme are privately financed

Taking the aforementioned into consideration it stands to reason that information in respect of house sales and 99-year leasehold (the latter pertaining to rights in land only) will overlap in respect of some areas especially in the larger centres The information is as follows.

Northern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 714, (ii) 218 } to 2 April 1985

(b)

Galeshewe	5 907	to 2 April 1985.
Upington	986	
Prieska	253	
Barkly West	424	
Douglas	226	
Ritchie	253	
Danielskuil	273	
Botchoko	681	
Griekwastad	200	
Olifantshoek	5	
Hotuidi	444	
Ikhutseng	3	
Valspan	3	
Windsorton	37	
Boipelo	119	
Total	9 814	

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(101) Hansard Q. Col. 1683

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Boipelo	119	
Total	9 814	

CAPE TIMES 4/6/85 (101)

Homeland 'error'

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Apartheid is "nearly dead and certainly past the critical stage", incoming South African Ambassador Mr Herbert Beukes declared in his first published interview.

Quizzed at the Washington embassy by columnist Cal Thomas, Mr Beukes acknowledged the government had erred in its homeland policy.

Attempt

"We made a mistake in believing that the solution to our country's political problems was to create separate homelands," he told Mr Thomas.

"The government will no longer insist that creating independent homelands is the only way to solve our problems.

"Instead, we will attempt to link together in a federated system all of the independent nations with the South African Government with the objective of full participation for all without one group dominating the other."

Bill 'ignores millions' in homelands

Mercury 6/6/85

Mercury Reporter

A BILL the Government says will relax influx control regulations would only affect black people who already had the right to live in urban areas and not the millions of people in the homelands who wanted to move to the cities.

While black leaders and other commentators yesterday welcomed some of the provisions of the new Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, many felt the proposed changes ignored the vast majority of people affected by the influx control laws.

The new Bill allows people with urban rights under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to retain their rights when moving from one area to another, or even to a homeland or 'independent state'.

The acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dlomo, said he welcomed any move to ease influx control restrictions.

'But easing the restrictions does not address the structural problem.

'Far from ordering the movement of black people, if there is a need for that at all, influx control tends to generate even more conflict and upheaval.'

Excluded

Miss Patti Henderson of the Association for Rural Advancement said the lifting of the restrictions did not address the problems of the majority of people living in the bantustans.

'They are still excluded from employment in the urban areas. The essential features of the influx control laws remain unchanged.

'This one-sided easing of restrictions reinforces divisions between urban and rural dwellers.'

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the University of Natal's Centre for Applied Social Science and co-editor of a book on influx control, said the changes in the regulations would stimulate occupational advancement.

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs, said the Government was presenting the Bill as a prelude to further legislation dealing with influx control and urbanisation policy, which would probably be considered by a standing committee later this year.

'The present Bill is a piecemeal attempt which simply extends the rights of those who already enjoy Section 10 rights.'

Sunday Times PEACE FORUM

(10) S. Times 9/6/85

Solution must be found to homelands discontent

By GERHARD TOTEMEYER

Associate Professor of Political Studies, University of Cape Town

THE homelands, whether "independent" or not, must be part of the total solution to the constitutional future of South Africa's blacks.

A number of reasons can be advanced: their non-recognition by the outside world; their economic dependence on South Africa, the regulatory power of the South African Government; and dissatisfaction in the homelands.

Many homeland leaders have moved into a confidence and legitimacy crisis among their subordinates. Voluntary support for them is declining as they cannot fulfil the expectations of their constituents.

The homelands remain among the most poverty-stricken and overpopulated areas in South Africa The average number of children in the TBVC entities is 6,2 a woman.

Development strategies which in the past have primarily concentrated on economic growth and the promotion of the so-called modern economic sectors have not been particularly successful.

Economic growth, if any, has not been matched by a decrease in poverty, unemployment and unequal income distribution. The prevailing land-tenure system has hindered the full use of the land and the improvement of agricultural output.

An increasingly asymmetric relationship has developed between a highly developed centre (South Africa) and its underdeveloped peripheries (the homelands).

This situation has actually deteriorated over the years as the centre has become more prosperous and the dependent peripheries poorer in relative terms and also more depressed.

The relationship between the donor and the client is marked by inequality, which makes the degree of dependence even higher. The chain of dependence applies equally in the economic, political, military, monetary and other fields.

It may be argued that the power-holders in the homelands prefer this relationship, as it secures their power, status and material rewards. It does not, however, satisfy the masses.

A pattern has developed which has widened the disparities between the rich and the poor; the haves and the have-nots.

Consolidate

Instead of levelling discrepancies, of facilitating equal sharing and fair distribution of wealth, more elitism and favouritism have been generated.

It has not gone unnoticed among the people that the power-holders have used their status to consolidate their own personal positions to the extent of excessive wealth and privilege.

Greed, arrogance, nepotism, favouritism and the exploitative monopoly of public resources and enterprises are some of the accusations levelled against many of the present leaders.

It is said that they are merely interested in confirming and cementing their privileged status and so entrenching inequality.

If these accusations hold true, the alienation of the masses will accelerate as the homeland leaders lose their potential role as integrating and stabilising forces.

It can already be observed that growing dissatisfaction and disillusionment in the homelands have been countered by their leaders' increasing reliance on coercion.

Transkei is a case in point. "Democracy" is practised in a way that benefits the traditional leadership most and does not interfere with traditional power and privilege.

Challenged by a new upcoming and articulate generation, the leadership's reaction is marked by coercion and suppression.

Leading academics teaching at the University of Transkei have been deported, student protest ruthlessly suppressed, academic freedom violated, top (white) leaders of the Transkei Development Corporation dismissed en masse, ownership of enterprises by non-Transkeians severely curtailed and the working permits of white professionals (doctors, economic researchers) withdrawn.

Insecurity

Whether these actions are motivated by fear that the power status of the present leaders is being undermined, or by an inability to cope with the challenge of a new and better-educated generation, or by the knowledge that demand is higher than the available resources, or by an unwillingness of the leaders to share their privileges and newly-acquired wealth, still needs to be assessed.

There may be other reasons that contribute to the present state of thinly-veiled insecurity among leaders in Transkei and other homelands.

One can detect a latent fear in the homelands that they may "miss the boat" in the present political development of South Africa.

The new political initiative by the Government, which will eventually necessitate a redefinition of black rights in South Africa, must in the final instance also affect the status and future of the homelands.

The question is thus asked in the homelands: what do they stand to lose once a new political dispensation in South Africa which will include blacks has been worked out?

Indications

(The alternative question is: what will happen to us in the homelands once there is a black majority government in South Africa?)

There are strong indications that the homeland governments can still contain any conflict in their own areas, probably by more ruthless means than the South African Government would dare to use. But how long will coercion be successful?.

The future of the homelands in a post-separate-development dispensation needs the renewed attention of the South African policy-makers.

The discontent and dissatisfaction which undoubtedly prevail cannot be ignored if we are to achieve long-term stability.

Transkei finances on verge of collapse

Sowetan 11/6/85

THE WARNING by Transkei Auditor General Mr Jiyana Maqubela that the country's financial administration was hanging by a thread that could snap any day, though disturbing, does not come as a surprise.

Last year the South African taxpayer — through the Government — forked out a cool R616 082 000 to keep the Transkei on its feet.

Direct assistance in the form of budgetary assistance, technical assistance, Loan Fund and the incentive scheme amounted to R151m

Transkeians working in South Africa contributed more than R85m while custom unions and Rand Monetary Estimates amounted to more than R300m.

In his report to the Transkei government's 19 ministries, released in the National Assembly last week, Mr Maqubela said he had warned in previous reports that a decline in the performance of accounting officers signified a collapse in financial administration.

Laxity in accounting

Mr Maqubela said he was perturbed to note that there was a laxity in accounting for advances and travelling expenses, and amounts involved ranged between R36 000 and R63 000

His report showed that the total unauthorised expenditure for all 19 departments was R13 759 846.

It also showed that the State debt as at March 31, 1984, was R26 752 152 — an increase of R3,8-million over the previous year's figures.

"Valiant efforts by the treasury to bolster the tottering edifice of financial administration of Transkei have not borne fruit due to indifference on the part of accounting officers," Mr Maqubela said.

The payments to the Transkei were debated during the Foreign Affairs Department debate, because Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda and the Ciskei are "independent" states

Last year Transkei made an additional loan of R4 512 000 for a job creation venture

Through the Department of Co-operation and Development budget the taxpayer paid an additional R1-billion to the "self-governing States" of KwaZulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Gazankulu and QwaQwa.

Last year the Ciskei was sharply criticised for its plans to build a R25m airport, when there was an existing airport at East London — within a radius of 30 kilometres

Mismanagement

Last year R305 500 000 was paid to the Ciskei in budgetary assistance. R120-million was paid in terms of a three year agreement signed at independence

A top official of the Foreign Affairs Department visited Ciskei to discuss the homeland's mismanagement of funds. Last year there were allegations in Bophuthatswana of the theft of more than R13-million from the Bophuthatswana government

And last year a top-secret report was leaked to the Press. The Venda government was facing claims totalling R350-million

When various joint ventures between the Venda Development Corporation and the Venda government members faced collapse through mismanagement, the VDC refused to rescue them with additional loans.

The purchase of flashy cars by both President Lucas Mangope and President Patrick Mphephu, paints a real grim picture of the financial ineptitude of the homeland leaders.

Considering that the salary of seconded officials in the homelands amount to R31 500 000, it is a high price we have to pay for the Sebes of this world

CISKEI president Chief Lennox Sebe was rapped on the knuckles for his plans to build a R25-million airport.

CHIEF LUCAS MANYANE MANGOPE president of Bophuthatswana. His Government was recently involved in a scandal involving R13-million.

(b)

		Category Section 72D(1)(a)(i)	72D(1)(a)(ii)	72D(1)(a)(iii)
(i)	Jehovah's Witnesses			239
(ii)	Roman Catholics	3		7
(iii)	Anglicans	10	1	8
(iv)	Methodists	1		4
(v)	Baptists	1		2
(vi)	Presbyterians	2		
(vii)	Dutch Reformed Church	1		1
(viii)	Christadelphians			6
	Covenant Life			1
	Emmanuel New Covenant	1		
	Full Gospel Church	1		
	Johannesburg Rosebank Union Church			2
	Noakers Fellowship	24		
	Pacifists	1		3
	Plymouth Bretheren	9		
	Quakers			2
	Seventh Day Adventists	1		
	Subbliat Faithists	1		
	United Congregational Church			1
	Vineyard Fellowship			1
	World-wide Church of God	1		18
		57	1	295

National servicemen: religious objection

1003. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister Manpower:

(1) How many national servicemen who had obtained the status of religious objectors were assigned to his Department for placement in alternative service during the period 1 January 1984 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any of these religious objectors remain to be placed in alternative service; if so, how many (a) had and (b) had not been so placed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) 278 as at 5 June 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) 33.

(b) 245. Of the 245 religious objectors who have not been placed in alternative service, 97 have not yet responded to letters requesting them to report to offices of the Department of Manpower with a view to evaluation and placement in community service. There are 115 religious objectors being prosecuted because they have refused to do community service. The remaining 33 religious objectors will be placed in service in the near future.

HoA

Natalia Development Board: office accommodation

1005. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether a new head office building for the Natalia Development Board has been (a) purchased or (b) erected; if so, (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) at what cost; if not,

(2) Whether it is the intention of his Department to provide new office accommodation for the Natalia Development Board; if not, why not; if so, where;

(3) whether the total floor area of the new office accommodation will be larger than the combined floor area of the two buildings in which the Port Natal Administration Board and the Drakensberg Administration Board were housed; if so, (a) by how much and (b) why; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

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

(2) No. The development boards themselves arrange for office accommodation.

(3) At this stage this is unknown.

(a) and (b) fall away.

HoA

South African Development Trust account

(101) Hansard 13/6/85

1025. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

With reference to his reply to Question No 779 on 5 June 1985, (a) what total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust account in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b)

Bophuthatswana

The development of and extension to the following towns:

	R
Monnakato, Atamelang, Itsoseng, Mabopane-Wes, Mothibistat, Pampierstad, Pudimoe, Lehurutshe	8 550 000

The erection of the following schools:

	R
Itsoseng, Mothibistat, Pudimoe, Pampierstad, Lehurutshe	650 000
	9 200 000

Transkei

The development of and extensions to the following towns:

	R
Ezabeleni, Msombomvu and Ngangelizwe	2 500 000
	2 500 000

Venda

The development of and extensions to the following towns:

	R
Magazand and Vleyfontein	2 100 000
	2 100 000

Ciskei

The development of and extensions to the following towns:

	R
Mdantsane and Whittlesea	14 471 000

The development of settlements as follows:

	R
Dimbaza housing	1 870 000
Boesmanskranz road	200 000
Ntabatemba Zwelindinga canal and pipe line	177 000
Phakamisa resettlement project	500 000
Peddie houses	75 000
Potsdam: Community centre	20 000
Ndevana School	200 000
Mascincedane sewage and water lines	100 000

The erection of the following schools:

	R
Mdantsane and Whittlesea	710 000
Water supply installations at Boesmanskranzdam, Glenbrockdam, weir at Ntabatemba, Binfield dam and Yellowwoods dam and purification works	30 000 000

The following independence projects:

	R
The design, documentation and start of construction of the government office blocks in Bisho	7 280 000

The completion and finalization of the following projects:

	R
Radio Ciskei Building, the Combined Forces College buildings, Middeldrift Prison buildings and the Bisho/Zwelitsha road	3 345 000
	58 948 000

Own Affairs:

Teachers: educational qualifications

85. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of National Education to Question No 24 on 14 May 1985, his Department undertakes the evaluation of the educational qualifications of all teachers of all population groups for the purpose of employment in the teaching profession; if not, by whom is this task undertaken; if so, (a) how many cases were referred to his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) of which population groups are these teachers members;

(2) whether his Department will continue to exercise this evaluation function; if not, (a) why not and (b) to which Government Department or Departments will it be transferred;

(3) whether his Department considers the appeals of persons concerning the evaluation of educational qualifications for the purpose of employment in the teaching profession; if so, (a) how many cases were referred to his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) of which population groups are these persons members;

(4) whether his Department undertakes such evaluations on behalf of other Departments; if so, (a) how many cases were referred to his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) of which population groups are these persons members?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes. The evaluation of the educational qualifications of white teachers is done by the Committee of Heads of Education in terms of Section 2 of Act 39 of 1967. This service is also rendered, on request, to other Departments in respect of teachers of other population groups.

(a) Cases referred: 977.

(b) The population groups involved are not known but the number of cases referred by the various departments are as follows:

Education and Culture:	
House of Assembly	323
House of Representatives	47
House of Delegates	13
Education and Training	40
South West Africa/Namibia	11
Total	434

The remainder of the applications (viz. 543) were received directly from the persons concerned, mainly from prospective immigrants abroad and the applicants were consequently not yet in the employ of a specific education department. Persons in the employ of the various education departments however sometimes apply directly for an evaluation and such applications are then treated as private applications and not grouped under a specific Department.

(2) Yes, as long as the need exists to render the service at their request to other population groups.

(3) Yes.

(a) 53 appeals were received.

(b) Appeals are normally treated as private and the population groups involved are not known.

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) see paragraph (1).

FRIDAY, 14 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply.

General Affairs

Off-sales outlets: Separate entrances

Q-Col. 1822 '4/6/85

946. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether (a) his Department and/or (b) the Liquor Board has received any representations in regard to separate entrance at off-sales outlets; if

HANSARD 19/6/85

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) to (5) The information cannot be divulged as it refers to litigation presently pending between:

(a) Marseilles Fret and the Government of the Republic of South Africa/Armscor, and

(b) MS Libyaville Reederei und Schiffahrt GMBH and the Government of the Republic of South Africa/Armscor.

(6) No.

Ekangale township

1040. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) What are the names of the farms near Bronkhorstspruit on which the Ekangale Black township is situated and (b) what is the total extent of this township in hectares;

(2) whether these farms are owned by the South African Development Trust; if not, who owns them;

(3) whether these farms are to be acquired by the State; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) at what total (i) estimated or (ii) actual cost;

(4) whether Ekangale falls within a prescribed area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Leeufontein 466 JR.
Schoongezigcht 465 JR.
Rustfontein 488 JR.

(b) 1 035,6539 hectares

(2) No. It is the property of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

(3) falls away.

(4) Yes.

Black spots Q w/ 2024

(10)

1041. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 26 February 1985, his Department keeps any records of the location of the 67 Black spots which remained to be moved as at 31 December 1984; if not, why not; if so, (a) what criteria were applied in determining that these 67 Black spots were to be moved and (b) where is each of these Black spots located;

(2) whether his Department keeps any records of whether any land in these Black spots is or was owned by any members of the communities living there; if not, why not; if so, (a) who owns the land in each case, (b) in respect of which black spots is land so owned and (c) what total area of land is or was owned by members of each of these communities;

(3) whether any other Black persons were scheduled to be moved as at 31 December 1984; if so, (a) where were these persons resident at the time and (b) how many persons are involved in each case;

(4) whether the removal of these persons is to be reconsidered; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) The decisions about the removal of Black spots were taken by the Government and in most cases confirmed by Parliamentary resolution after consideration of proposals submitted by the Commission for Co-operation and Development following investigations relating to consolidation and the demarcation of areas of jurisdiction of the independent and national states, in which factors such as the lie of the land, possibilities for extension, viability, the creation of employment opportunities and general regional development possibilities were taken into consideration.

(b) The Black spots are situated mainly in the rural areas.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) Yes, in so far as the Black spots are situated in released or scheduled areas and therefore were transferred to the South African Development Trust.
For the rest information is obtainable from Deeds Offices.

(3) (a) and (b) and (4) As already announced all decisions about removals are at present under reconsideration.

Koeberg nuclear power station

1044. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether the roads in the residential area for staff at the Koeberg nuclear power station have been paved; if so, (a) what paving material was used and (b) at what total cost;

(2) whether consideration was given to using other paving materials for surfacing these roads; if not, why not; if so, (a) what other paving materials were considered and (b) at what estimated cost in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) Brick paving was used for the secondary roads in the Koeberg residential area while the main roads in the township are tarred.

(b) Brick paved roads: R346 454
Tarmac roads. R535 693

(2) Yes, the tender enquires requested alternative paving materials.

(a) Tarmac, brick paving and interlocking concrete slabs.

(b) The cost of the concrete slabs and brick paving was the same at R7,80 per square metre as against R7,10 per square metre for the tarmac

At the time the contract was awarded in 1979 it was decided to tar the main roads through the residential area as the roads would carry heavy traffic as a result of the construction activities and also had to join existing public roads.

Brick paving was however used for the streets in the township and as Escom is responsible for the maintenance of these roads, the maintenance costs is, as a result of the relatively light traffic, considerably lower than tarred surfaces thus giving an overall economic advantage.

As a result of the considerable increase in the price of bricks since then similar advantages cannot presently be achieved and consequently all new roads built by Escom in recent years have been provided with tar surfaces

Riversdale: properties

1047 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Whether the State has at any time during the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available purchased properties in Riversdale from (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) any other persons; if so, (i) when, (ii) for what purpose, (iii) from whom, (iv) at what price, and (v) what was the municipal valuation, in each case;

(2) whether the State still owns these properties, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) NO.

(2) Falls away.

	80/81 R	81/82 R	82/83 R	83/84 R	84/85 R
Costs					
Cost Investigation	1 449,88				
Port Natal					
Administration	5 410,03	6 014,93	7 595,09	2 068,63	3 561,73
Costs					
Cost Investigation	2 830,93				
Pretoria					
Administration	3 598,35	2 984,21	8 095,53	3 796,26	1 683,86
Costs					
Cost Investigation	4 242,84				
Vaal Triangle					
Administration	1 708,10	2 420,55	526,85	3 554,14	4 961,10
Costs					
Cost Investigation		8 746,53			
West Rand					
Administration	8 826,50	12 232,07	7 121,72	14 353,78	14 232,27
Costs					
Cost Investigation	4 470,99				
East Rand					
Administration	4 383,16	6 570,18	3 858,32	14 616,32	15 899,80
Costs					
Cost Investigation	2 997,11				

Freehold property rights

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q col 1999

998. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether freehold property rights are to be granted to Black persons living in the (a)(i) urban and (ii) rural areas of the Republic and (b) national states; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether Black persons residing in certain areas are to be excluded from gaining these rights; if so, (a) why and (b) which areas;

(3) whether he or any member of the South African Government has received any representations regarding freehold rights for Blacks from any Black leaders in 1985; if so, (a) what are the names of these Black leaders, (b) which Black communities do they represent, (c)(i) when and (ii) by whom were these representations received and (d) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(4) whether any Black persons have been granted freehold rights; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) where in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) and (2) the implementation of the Government's decision that freehold in urban Black areas, scheduled areas and released areas may be acquired by Blacks who qualify therefor, is receiving attention Negotiations are also taking place with the governments of national states with a view to promote the granting of freehold in those states.

(3) In the course of the past few months representations were received by myself and the Department as well as by the Special Cabinet Committee for Black Constitutional Development from a variety of Black leaders, including Chief Ministers and Ministers of the national states, members of the management of UCASA and members of Black local authorities The purport of the representations was that freehold in land should become available to Blacks. These representations were considered by the Special Cabinet Committee and led to recommendations which found response in the State President's announcement that freehold will be made available along with 99 year leasehold to Black persons who qualify for it.

(4) There are many Blacks in the Republic of South Africa including the national states who hold freehold rights in land.

(a) and (b) The information called for is not readily available and in view of the diversity of categories and the extent of such a task, the high cost involved in conducting a survey to obtain the required information is considered unjustified.

(5) No.

Cape College of Education, St Francis, Langa

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q col 2001

999. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 28 May 1985, any students studied at the satellite campus of the Cape College of Education at St Francis, Langa, in each of the latest specified three years for which statistics are available; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that students will be enrolled at this college, if so, how many students (i) were enrolled and (ii) graduated at the college in each of the abovementioned years,

(2) whether (a) full-time and (b) part-time courses are offered at the college; if not, why not; if so, (i) what courses in each case and (ii) how many (aa) full-time and (bb) part-time students registered for each specified course in each of the abovementioned years,

(3) whether all academically qualified students are eligible for admission to this college; if not, (a) why not and (b) what categories of students (i) are eligible and (ii) are not eligible for admission;

(4) whether he intends extending the facilities at this college; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what way and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes

(a) Not applicable

(b) Not applicable

(1) (i) 1982 0
1983: 19
1984: 18

(1) (ii) None The PTD (Pre-primary) course is a three year course. The first students will write the final examination in November 1985

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No. The present staff cannot

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) At the Market Street interchange at the bottom of Du Toitskloof at Paarl.

(ii) At the bottom of Sir Lowry's Pass at Strand.

(b) To determine the number of Blacks entering the Cape Peninsula from Transkei and Ciskei without authority.

(c) (i) At Paarl 202.

(ii) At Strand 212.

(d) 9 936.

(e) R426 854,53.

(f) 2 168 buses and 175 other vehicles passed the monitoring points 16 333 Black persons had authority and 64 651 Black persons had no authority to enter the Cape Peninsula

(2) Yes.

(a) To control the movement of unauthorized Black persons from Transkei and Ciskei to the Cape Peninsula.

(b) As soon as a bus terminal at De Doorns becomes operative.

(c) Details regarding the bus terminal have not been finalised.

(3) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

(b) Yes

(i) Du Toitskloof ..... 1 822.

(ii) Sir Lowry's Pass ... 521.

Khayelitsha

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q col 2016

1028. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 21 May 1985, his Department (a) controls and/or (b) administers Site C in Khayelitsha; if so, since what date; if not, who (i) administers and/or (ii) controls Site C;

(2) whether it is anticipated that his Department or the Western Cape Development Board will take over the (a) control and/or (b) administration of Site C; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) The Western Cape Development Board since 4 January 1985.

(2) (a) and (b) Has always been under the control and administration of the Western Cape Development Board.

Western Cape: community councils

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q col 2016

1030. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many persons of each race group were employed by (a) the Western Cape Development Board (i) prior and (ii) subsequent to the establishment of Black community councils, and (b) each specified Black community council in the area falling under the control of the Western Cape Development Board, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPEMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Whites 460.
Blacks 2 361.

(ii) Whites 460.
Blacks 2 349.

(b) Ashton: Whites 2.
Blacks 12

Hermanus: Whites 1.
Blacks 11.

The three Whites involved are seconded to the two Community Councils.

Figures as at 14 June 1985.

Independent/national states: health care

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q col 2017

1031. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

101

Whether his Department subsidizes any aspects of health care (a) offered by (i) local authorities and (ii) voluntary agencies and (b) in the (i) (aa) independent Black and (bb) national states and (ii) provinces; if not, why not; if so, what was the amount of these subsidies in each case in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) Yes
1981/82 = R39 116 000
1982/83 = R48 130 000
1983/84 = R56 644 000
1984/85 = R67 414 000
1985/86 = R69 149 000

(ii) Yes
1981/82 = R 9 155 000
1982/83 = R12 808 000
1983/84 = R 9 793 000
1984/85 = R16 344 000
1985/86 = R11 663 000

(b) (i) (aa) No
Subsidized by Department of Foreign Affairs.

(bb) No
Financed by Department of Co-operation and Development

(ii) No
Funded by Treasury

University of Fort Hare

HANSARD 19/6/85

1032 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Q col 2018

(1) Whether any demonstrations took place on the campus of the University of Fort Hare during May 1985, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the cause of the demonstrations;

(2) whether any action was taken by the campus personnel as a result of the demonstrations; if so, (a) what action, (b) why, (c) by what branch of the campus personnel and (d) with what result,

(3) whether any (a) students, (b) university staff and/or (c) campus personnel were injured in the course of these demonstrations; if so, how many in each case;

(4) whether his Department took any action in connection with this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) why and (c) when;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22 and 23 May.

(b) 1 May—political of nature, labours day;
8 May—demonstrations due to the arrest of seven students by the police;
9, 10, 21 and 22 May—intimidation of students by fellow students to boycott classes and stop writing of tests;
23 May—intimidation of students by fellow students and stone throwing.

ARGUS 29/6/85

Cheap clothes swamp W Cape

PETER FABRICIUS
Weekend Argus Reporter

CHEAP clothes made in the homelands with the advantage of massive Government decentralisation subsidies are jeopardising the survival of the Western Cape clothing industry — one of the biggest employers of labour here.

This is the opinion of Mr Mike Getz, chairman of the National Clothing Federation.

The homeland companies — many of them Taiwanese — compete at an immense advantage in the local market, he says. Their wage subsidies in many cases exceed their wages bills so that they profit from them.

The Government gives them R110 per worker per month while the average monthly salary of a homelands clothing worker is between R60 and R70.

"The homeland companies also get considerable help in setting up their factories and do not pay duty on fabric imported, because the manufactured clothes are supposed to be exported outside South Africa

Mr Mike Getz.

"The subsidies were intended to help companies to export to countries outside South Africa But the intended markets have gone soft and the companies are now turning to South Africa."

Clothing industry organisations have begun investigating reports that local retailers have placed several large orders with homeland manufacturers.

Mr Getz said the huge advantage to homeland manufacturers put the local industry under a serious threat

In the Western Cape alone garment-making employs 60 000 people, which is one-third of the industrial labour force It employs 120 000 countrywide.

The clothing trade suspects that on some homeland clothes being dumped in South Africa people are avoiding paying duty — thus gaining yet another advantage over the local products

Members of the trade are especially annoyed because they feel they are helping to subsidise this competition through the high taxes they pay "Manufacturing tax in this country is phenomenally high compared to developing countries and the First World," Mr Getz says

"The decentralisation incentives were designed to create extra jobs in the national states and not to exchange these for jobs in South Africa," Mr Getz said this week.

"There is now direct competition for jobs between Ciskei, Transkei, and other homelands on the one hand and South Africa on the other."

It has been estimated that it costs six times as much to create a job in a homeland as in a city like Cape Town

Report predicts phenomenal increase in blacks at school will continue in SA

7 million pupils by 1990

101

Star 4/7/85

By Janine Simon

Black pupil enrolment in Southern Africa will reach almost seven million in the next five years, but from 1988 it will decrease in regions controlled by the Department of Education and Training, according to a report by a University of the Orange Free State research institute.

This was because more land is being incorporated into the National States, says the report entitled "Education and Manpower Production — Blacks", released last week by the Research Institute for Education Planning.

The statistical report, which aimed to show the flow of black pupils into and out of the formal educational system, was based on enrolment figures from the four independant states, the six national states and the regions under the DET.

PHENOMENAL

It described a "phenomenal increase in the number of black pupils in Southern Africa" and predicted this would continue.

In 1974 there were 3 486 261 black pupils enrolled in Southern African schools, according to the report.

By 1985 the figure reached almost 5,8 million — and only 28,9 percent of these were enrolled in the seven regions administered by the DET.

Of the remainder, nearly 40 percent attended schools in the six national states and over 30 percent in the independant states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

More than half the pupils — 3,2 million or 55,7 percent — were in the Sub A (Grade One) to Standard Two phase in 1984.

Of the 704 350 pupils who left school in 1984, more than 161 000 did not obtain a Sub A education.

More than 329 000 did not obtain any form of high school education.

COMPULSORY

But this "illiterate" outflow was expected to decrease as the introduction of compulsory attendance meant a pupil had to attend classes for at least four years after enrolling, the report said.

Only 1,7 percent — or 96 365 pupils — were in Standard 10 and 9 356 of these were successful matriculation candidates in 1984.

In 1977, 2 863 out of 11 095 black matriculation candidates were successful.

The report said the increased number of matriculation candidates between 1977 and 1984 was because "pupils realised now that senior secondary qualifications enabled them to be considered for better job opportunities".

Another factor was the upgrading, from Standard 8 to Standard 10, of the minimum qualification for admission to teacher training

The report appealed to employers to note the increase in numbers and quality of black school leavers when formulating labour policy.

An increased flow of black students to higher education institutions would change the structure of the labour force.

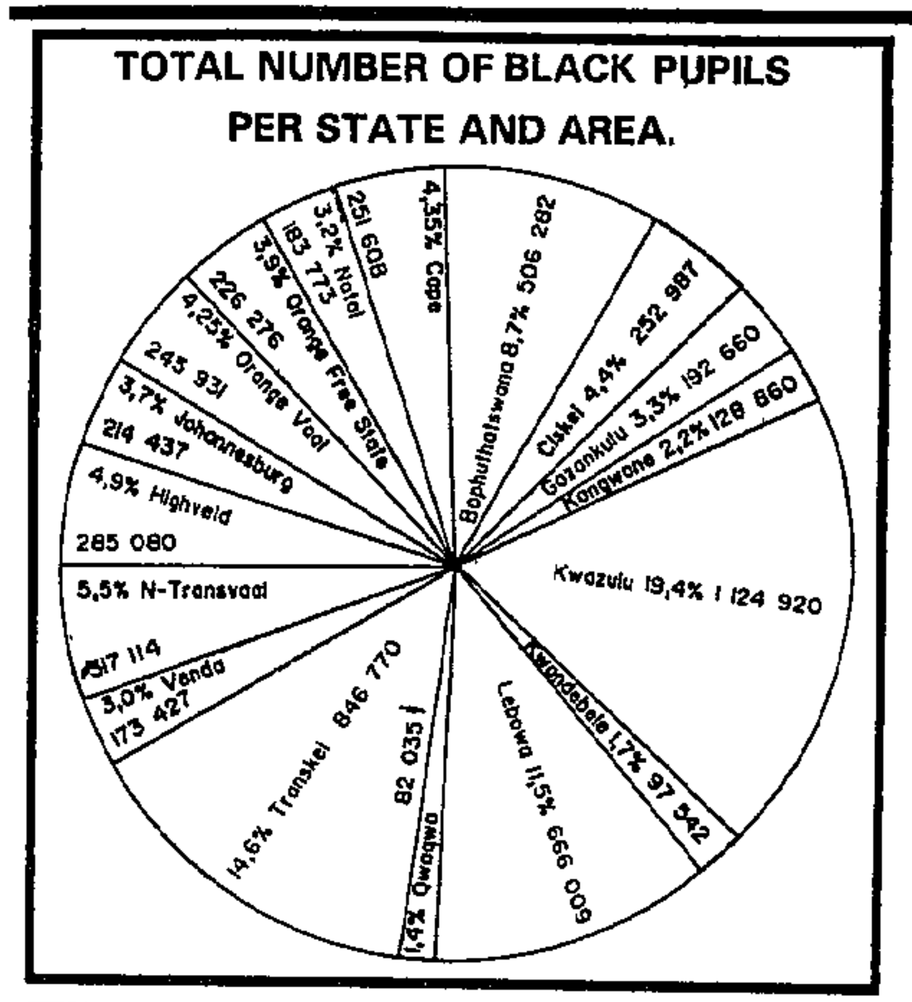
The number of pupils obtaining school-leaving certificates rose from 4 834 to 31 191 between 1977 and 1984.

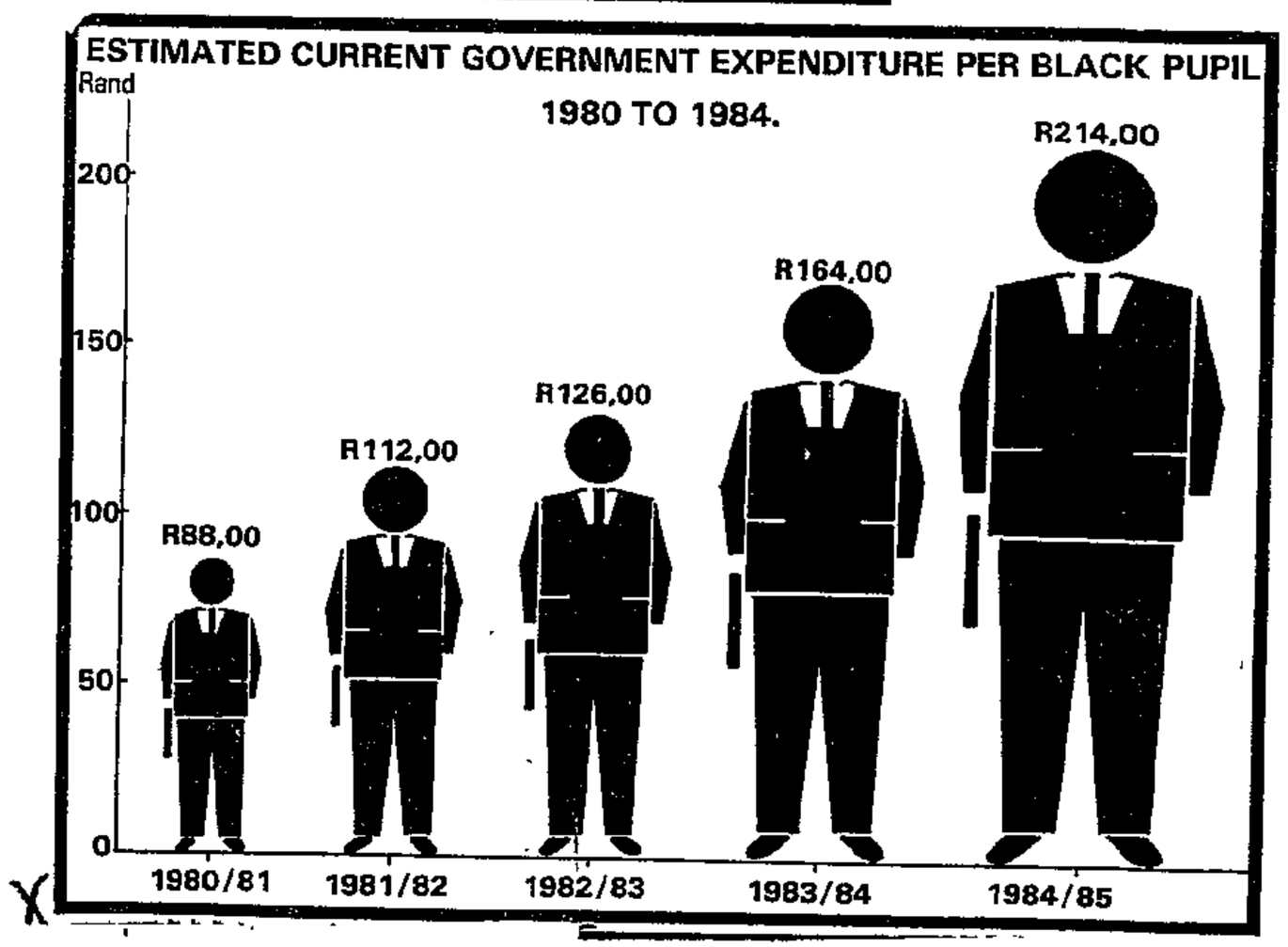
PREDICTIONS

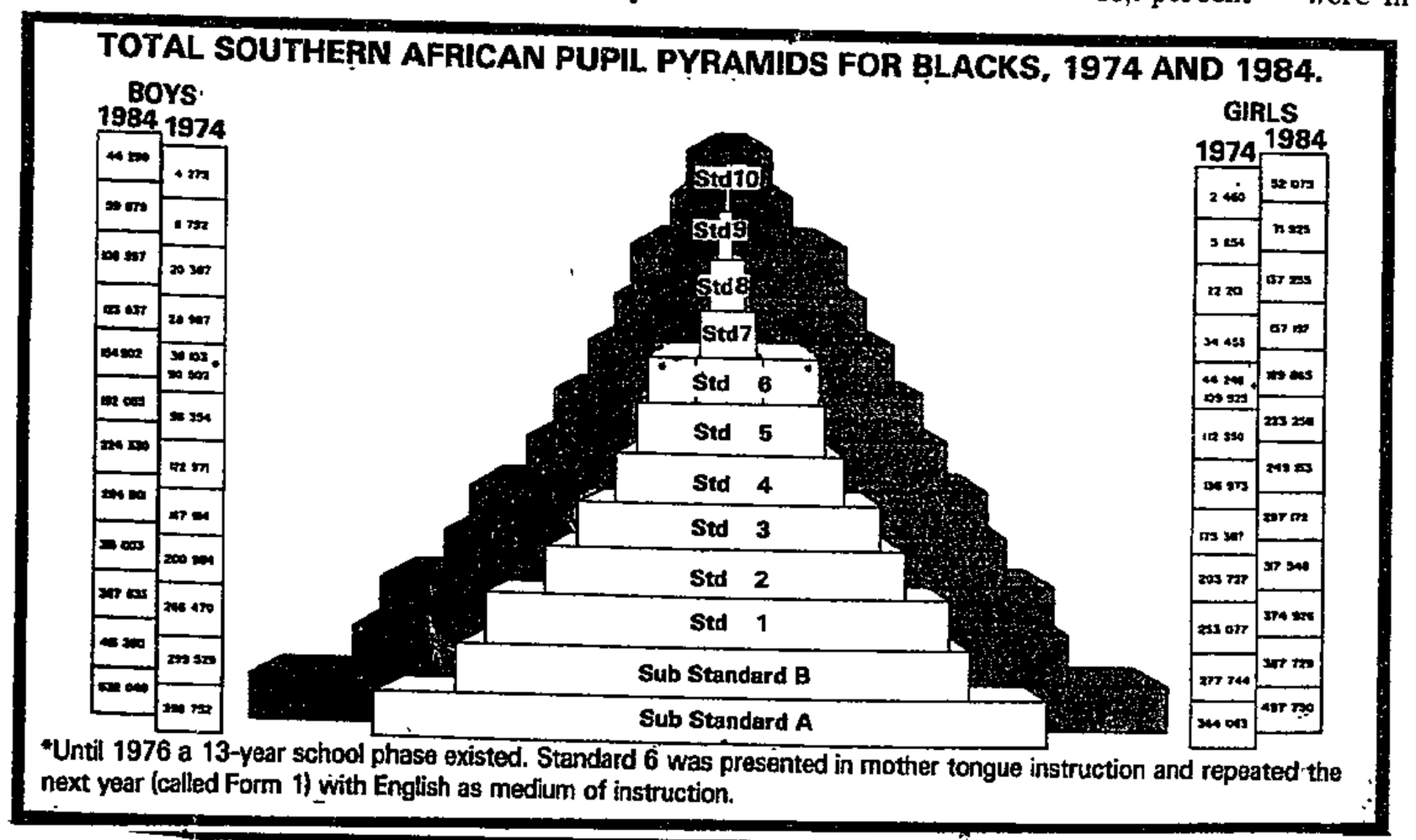
Statistical predictions are based on a "cohort model" which accounts for actual pupil enrolment and the number of "repeaters", but it does not mention the percentage of the school-going population which the figures represent.

According to the report, per capita expenditure by the 11 departments increased to keep pace with the number of pupils — from R425 million in 1980/81 to R1 240 million in 1984/85 — an increase for each pupil from R88 to R214 a year.

● Graphics courtesy of the Research Institute for Education Planning, University of the Orange Free State.







*Until 1976 a 13-year school phase existed. Standard 6 was presented in mother tongue instruction and repeated the next year (called Form 1) with English as medium of instruction.

Desperate homeland blacks want to join work project

101 5/9/85

Mercury

Mercury Reporter

HOMELAND blacks are so desperate for work that they are willing to join Durban's first Government-sponsored employment project which pays R4 a day

Mrs Julia Murray, personnel officer for the Department of Parks, Recreation and Beaches, which is handling the project, said she had been approached by relatives of people in the homelands who were prepared to travel to Durban if the jobs were offered to them.

But all 300 jobs at the Papwa Sewgolum golfcourse were filled yesterday and there is now a waiting list for jobs there

'We took 75 people more than the required number,' said Mrs Murray.

She said that for the first time yesterday 30 women had turned up for jobs at the Umlaas nursery Seventy-two people were recruited for the 100 available jobs at the nursery

At Chatsworth there were 42 people on the books for 50 jobs but yesterday only 30 turned up for work, she said

Mrs Murray said that although the jobs were for five months, this period would be reduced if more than the required number of people were employed

She said recruitment for 400 jobs at the Bluff golfcourse would start on Monday

Meanwhile several businessmen in Durban yesterday said they would be prepared to increase their staff to provide jobs for unemployed people at R4 a day

Mr Tony Erasmus, owner of an engineering firm, said he employed 10 workers and was required by law to pay a minimum wage of R16 to R20 a day

'I will retain my staff at the present rate but I'm willing to ease the unemployment problem by taking on some of the unemployed at the low rate,' he said, adding that workers could leave whenever they pleased.

He said several other companies would also be prepared to provide extra jobs for the unemployed at the R4 a day rate.

He was prepared to pay R5 a day and provide the workers with food and tea, which the municipality was not prepared to do

SA Government to restore citizenship for blacks

ARGUS 11/4/85

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Millions of blacks are to have their South African citizenship restored in a major departure from National Party policy.

The move, which was announced by President P W Botha at the National Party Free State congress today, is two-pronged.

Dual citizenship is to be given to citizens of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and full citizenship is to be restored to the urban blacks who lost their citizenship rights with the independence of the homelands

President Botha's announcement marks the end of the NP policy of an "all-white South Africa".

The question of citizenship has been given as a major reason for the current unrest in South Adrica and has been at the centre of international criticism of South Africa's apartheid policy.

Dismantling apartheid

The move is the first step to dismantle so-called "grand apartheid" which if it had been carried to its conclusion would have resulted in no black South African citizens.

The Government decision will have to lead to a snowball effect on the rest of apartheid policy, including influx control, the other major issue of contention.

President Botha told the congress that the South African Government had and would continue to negotiate with these four countries' governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei, who lost that citizenship as a result of independence.

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship which implies that these people may have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship in addition to their current citizenship."

He said this would not affect the independence of the four countries.

Uniform identity documents

In an oblique reference to the controversial pass books, President Botha said that the new uniform identity documents issued to all population groups would express the status as South Africans "not only their ethnic relationship".

This was the result of requests from leaders of black communities both urban and from the self-governing territories.

Mr Botha said that these changes were the result of "the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres".

"This is the manner in which we will build a common future and not by throwing stones and carrying red flags

"South African leaders of all groups will come to terms and find solutions amongst themselves, not only on the issue of citizenship, but also on our other political, social and economic problems."

Earlier Mr Botha said that black people living in self-governing territories, such as Kwazulu, "always were and still are South African citizens".

New citizenship measures

He acknowledged that the loss of South African citizenship had led to frustration, particularly among those people who live permanently within the Republic.

"These strong feelings were due to a sense of rejection and the perception that they were being cut off from South Africa's financial and economic resources."

The attitudes had been made clear to the Government in numerous discussions with black leaders. Steps to introduce the new citizenship measures would be taken as soon as possible with details being worked out in consultation with the independent countries.

● 'Police action alone can't quell unrest' — Page 5.

Referendum promised on black rights

PRESIDENT P W Botha today promised to call a referendum if there was a need to bring about "drastic fundamental change" to accommodate black political rights in a new constitutional structure

Mr Botha made his promise at the end of a statement regarding black citizenship

He said he would repeat the undertaking he had made when considering constitutional changes for the accommodation of coloureds and Indians in 1982.

"Just as with the coloured and Indian inclusion in the constitution, if there is fundamental drastic change necessary (to accommodate blacks) then we will go to the nation for a final decision,"

Major concession by Government

Blacks in the national states may get back SA citizenship

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Government is prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who live in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei who lost their citizenship as a result of independence, President P W Botha said today.

Addressing the Free State Congress of the National Party, Mr Botha said he wished to state emphatically that the sovereignty of these states was not in any dispute whatsoever.

Political observers regard his announcement as a major concession which addresses a fundamental grievance of millions of blacks and as the *coup de grace* for the Nationalist policy which originally envisaged that no blacks would be South African citizens.

"It is, however, undeniable that they form part of the Southern African community in the broader sense. Historically we are inextricably linked to one another and we are largely interdependent in many fields," Mr Botha said.

The method of identification as a South African citizen was closely linked to the issue of citizenship as such.

Requests

Leaders of black communities, both urban and from the self-governing territories, had requested at various times that the status of black persons as South African citizens and not only their ethnic relationship be expressly stated in their identity documents.

"The Government gladly accedes to this request and an announcement in this regard will be made soon," he said.

Mr Botha said the Government was prepared to negotiate with the four countries for the return of South African citizenship to members of the communities on the basis of dual citizenship.

Citizens of the four states who were living in South Africa would also qualify.

This was in accordance with his announcement earlier this year that independence should not automatically mean the loss of South African citizenship. It was additional proof of the Government's willingness to react to the agendas of those on the other side of the negotiating table, he said.

At the end of his statement,

● To Page 3, Col 9

11/9/85 STAR

● From Page 1

Mr Botha promised to call a referendum if there was a need to bring about "drastic fundamental change" to accommodate black political rights in a new constitutional structure, reports Sapa.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said: "If what the State President has said has been correctly reported it would be the first real step that the National Party Government has taken to start dismantling apartheid.

"Until legislation is actually published it is impossible to understand what the State President means when he talks about dual citizenship."

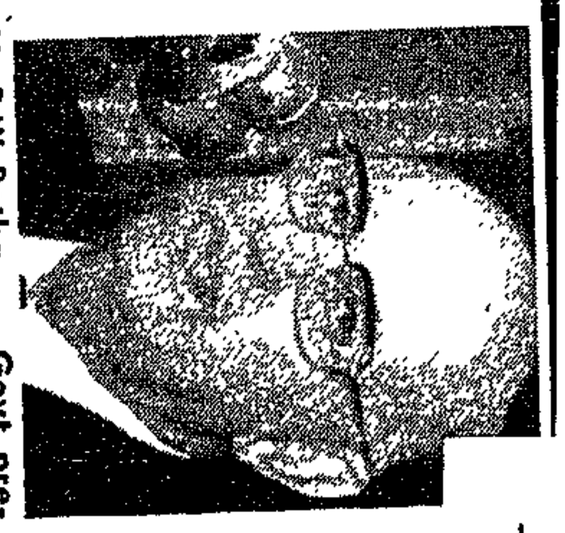
[illegible] for the Cape region of the [illegible]

Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Pambili Ntloko, said the organisation was not impressed with the State President's statement.

"Nothing less than the handover of land to the rightful owners and power to the black people will satisfy us," he said.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said it was meaningless to talk of dual citizenship without specifying the rights and protection this would entail.

Professor Dugard said he feared that what the Governement had in mind would entitle dual citizens to little more than a South African passport.



Mr P W Botha ... Govt prepared to negotiate.

'Laws for blacks to be reviewed'

Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — All laws affecting blacks are to be critically reviewed with a view to eliminating restrictions wherever possible, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, told the National Party Free State congress here today.

"The lives of especially blacks are totally over-regulated in this country. We cannot go on with these proclamations and regulations.

Mr Chris Heunis ... lives of blacks are over-regulated.

"I have given my department instructions to see what is necessary and what is not and to consolidate the rest," he said.

Mr Piet Badenhorst, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, told the congress that regulations and procedures for renewing labour contracts of migrant workers from the homelands were also being rationalised.

The Ministers were responding to a series of resolutions and speeches by delegates who had expressed their anxiety that solutions to the issues of influx control and other regulations, which affected blacks should be given urgent attention.

Mr Heunis said few people understood the intensity and depth of the frustration of the black community.

"We have to do everything possible to foster trust, hope and expectations in the black communities ...

European scepticism greets P W's announcement

101

STAR 12/9/85

The Star Bureau

LONDON — President Botha's announcement of citizenship for almost all has been greeted in Europe with all the enthusiasm reserved for a damp squib, while the United States gave a conditional welcome to the move.

Neither the British Foreign Office nor Downing Street was prepared to comment but most British diplomats seemed to think there was little new in the move.

In France the Foreign Ministry refused to comment until it had seen a full report of Mr Botha's speech, which received less TV coverage yesterday than did news of Nelson Mandela's illness.

The West German Foreign Ministry also declined to comment until it had read the speech, but one politician said he and his colleagues were treating the announcement with "a certain degree of healthy scepticism". The Bonn Parliament will hold a special debate on South Africa tomorrow.

And government sources said the Cabinet had decided to cancel a cultural agreement with South Africa and negotiate a new one.

The new agreement would make it clear that it applied equally to everyone

The US State Department and the White House said the move would be a positive step if it led to full citizenship for blacks.

The State Department said the US had always considered inhabitants of the "so-called homelands" to be South African citizens.

"Citizenship is one of the key areas where reform is necessary," it said.

A White House spokesman said that if the move resulted in full citizenship for blacks, then President Ronald Reagan would regard it as a positive step.

But, he said, he did not think Mr Botha had gone far enough.

The Daily Express here welcomed the move as "another big step away from apartheid", but added: "But why did he delay his statement until now?

"Why did he let slip the opportunity to announce these changes in his Durban speech?"

His "woeful timing" had resulted in the present financial crisis, Mr Reagan's sanctions and European alienation.

"In the art of making enemies and enraging people the heavy-handed Afrikaner politicians admit no equal," it said.

The Guardian treated Mr Botha's move with more enthusiasm than most South Africa watchers.

"Botha scraps pillar of apartheid" announced its front-page lead headline, while an editorial headed "Apartheid in retreat" said the announcement would be welcomed — like Mr Reagan's sanctions — more for the direction in which the Government was moving than for the reforms themselves.

Insisting the new reforms did not go far enough, the newspaper said it would be wrong to dismiss them simply because they would have little immediate practical effect.

The leader of Soweto's Council of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, said on SABC-TV's Channel 4 news that "nothing has been changed in any way at all" by Mr Botha's announcement.

"The President hopes to negotiate over citizenship, but when I was deprived of citizenship in 1970, nobody negotiated with me (nor the millions of others affected when the homelands) became so-called independent," he said.

"I see no reason therefore why he should pledge to discuss with the so-called homelands leaders the status of my citizenship. I remain a South African citizen and it is not the privilege of the President, or anyone for that matter, to decide unilaterally or in discussions with anyone else whether I remain a citizen or not."

South Africa's Ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, said the political implications of Mr Botha's statement were "enormous". It opened up posibilities including federalism and the participation of blacks in central government.

Mr Mike Terry of the Anti-Apartheid Movement said that if Mr Botha had announced he was abandoning the homelands policy, or if he had made yesterday's announcement several years ago, it would have been significant.

New SA citizenship deal – Botha

THE South African Government is prepared to negotiate on the restoration of citizenship to people living within the borders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei who lost their citizenship as a result of independence.

This was announced by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at the congress of the Free State National Party in Bloemfontein.

He said he wished to state emphatically that the sovereignty of the independent homelands was not in dispute.

"It is, however, undeniable that they form part of the southern African community in the broader sense."

Mr Botha said that, during the past four decades, National Party governments had at various stages adopted certain policy stances with regard to the political rights of black communities in South Africa.

PRESIDENT P W Botha.

Those policies had been based on the "practical situations and demands" at the time.

"Thus it was accepted at a certain stage that the independence of countries which had previously formed part of South Africa necessarily entails that all the members of the national groups of the country in question must exchange their South African citizenship for that of the newly independent country.

"This principle was also applied to those persons who did not physically inhabit such a country."

Subsequent experience had shown that all the members of the communities concerned did not exercise their political rights through the constitutional structures of those states. Various investigations into the matter had confirmed this fact.

"Because of these realities it has become necessary to reconsider and revise this policy," Mr Botha said.

New moves 'totally reverse' apartheid

by
Jo-Anne Collinge

STAR 14/9/85

The twin moves of restoring South African citizenship to residents of independent homelands and abolishing influx control are "a total reversal of the apartheid policy — not a mere modification or reform of the system," says Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan.

But she asserts they will not be sufficient to stem black political demands and cautions: "This is only the beginning of the end (of apartheid), not the end itself."

Mrs Duncan believes that the scrapping of influx control — if implemented as proposed by the President's Council committee — may provide the mechanism for homelanders to exercise their promised dual citizenship rights in a meaningful way.

"Perhaps we can assume that if you can get out of, say, the Transkei, your South African citizenship would predominate," says Mrs Duncan. This would immediately ease the lot of hundreds of thousands with regard to residence rights, property rights and work status.

Two groups of people particularly disadvantaged by the independence of the homelands were those who had resided in the homelands at the time of independence and children born since independence to couples who were deemed to be homeland citizens, whether they lived there or not.

Those resident in the homelands at the time of independence have been quite unable to get permanent residence rights in South Africa's cities. They are treated on a par with Lesotho citizens, says Mrs Duncan, and may remain in "white" South Africa only if they have a permit. "This is never a permanent residence permit, and cannot lead to naturalisation."

The question of property rights was particularly relevant to children born of couples who were resident in the townships of South Africa's "white" cities but who had become homeland citizens at the stroke of a pen. These children were considered foreigners by Pretoria.

"If their parents have bought houses on 99-year leasehold the law is that they can bequeath their property to children born after independence. The children's ownership of the house is quite legal but they may occupy it by permit only."

In the area of work status, the law is that all foreigners "if they are given permission to work at all are granted such rights under the 'two-year rule' which requires that they must spend at least six continuous weeks in their country of origin every two years", says Mrs Duncan.

She adds that this provision had not yet been enforced in respect of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei but is convinced that its extension to these areas would have been only a matter of time — especially with the decreased labour demands of recent times.

The new citizenship rule has the potential to wipe out these disadvantages, say Mrs Duncan, as well as doing away with the resented system of homeland identity documents for young urban residents speaking the official language of one or other independent homeland.

But, she warns, the changes in influx control and citizenship rights needed to be made immediately at an administrative level. "They simply cannot be held up until the next session of Parliament.

"They must order the police that pass raids in streets and homes must stop immediately. It must no longer happen that people looking for work are told to go away and get the right stamp in their passes. The State President has the power to issue these kinds of orders and he must do so now."

Queenstown: Join Transkei!

QUEENSTOWN — A plea for the "voluntary" incorporation of Queenstown into Transkei was made here yesterday by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima.

From NICO MULLER

He was speaking during an exchange of goodwill messages between his government and the Queenstown Town Council at the showgrounds here yesterday morning.

Chief George referred to the people of Mafikeng "who of their own accord decided to be part and parcel of Bophuthatswana", and told the Mayor of Queenstown, Mr A. Shadiack: "We hope, sir, your council will one day make the wise decision to join Transkei."

He was loudly applauded by members of the crowd of more than 500, which included the whole Transkei cabinet and many Transkeians brought in by bus for the visit.

Chief George, who shared a podium with President Kaiser Matanzima, Mr Shadiack and other senior municipal officials, referred to "a great son of Africa", Dr Aggrey, who said one could make harmonious music on a piano only by playing both the black and white notes.

"South Africa has refused to have the black and white notes played together. However, the State President of South Africa seems to be going to that end — but we hope he will do so soon."

Chief Matanzima said there was an erroneous belief that the purpose of the Transkei delegation's visit was to end the consumer boycott in Queenstown.

"What we stand for is co-operation between our country and Queenstown. The boycott is a matter for South Africa to solve," he said.

Chief Matanzima emphasised that Transkeians would continue to exercise their right to shop in Queenstown.

"We shall take action when intimidators interfere with our people.

Mr Shadiack said the town was proud of its close association with Transkei and the loyalty of Transkeian people to Queenstown had not gone unnoticed.

"We are all experiencing difficult and trying times, particularly insofar as the communist onslaught against our respective countries is concerned and where violence and unrest are rapidly becoming an everyday occurrence."

He said intimidation had brought people to the point where they had almost lost their self-respect and "where through acts of barbarism they are constantly and publicly being denuded of their dignity.

"We are no longer prepared to tolerate the atrocities being committed against peace-loving and innocent citizens by people who can at best be described as a lawless band of terrorists."

Mr Shadiack said Queenstown had shown its bona fides and willingness to co-operate across political boundaries by supplying essential services to the nearby Transkei town of eZibeleni.

It was imperative that that situation be maintained to build a better future for the region's people.

Mr Shadiack said the municipality was intimately involved with the improvement of living conditions in Mlungisi, "where over the next three years an amount of about R24 million will be spent on upgrading all facilities.

He was optimistic about the process of reform within South Africa and believed the goodwill visit by the President and citizens of Transkei would serve as a tangible reminder and proof of a firm commitment of intent to those who rejected peaceful co-existence and neighbourly love.

President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei with the mayor of Queenstown, Mr A. Shadiack.

● There were about five Transkei-registered buses in Queenstown yesterday.

Their occupants shopped in town until late afternoon from white-owned as well as mainly black-supported shops. The shoppers were protected by armed soldiers on duty at the municipal parking lot — where the buses were parked and from which private cars were barred yesterday — as well as in busy shopping areas.

See also page 2.

(101) B. Day

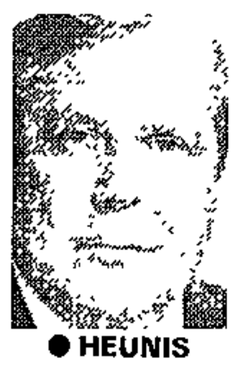
Homelands here to stay — Heunis

26/9/85

PETER HONEY

THE homelands policy will continue to form part of government's constitutional plans, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis insisted yesterday.

"Whatever the constitutional future of SA, the existence of the self-governing states will be part of the solution," Heunis said at the unveiling in Pretoria of government's final consolidation blueprints for Lebowa, KwaNdebele and Gazankulu.



● HEUNIS

Government would not force independence on any community or territory, but the governments and people within those "states" had a right to self-determination, he said.

Development and Land Affairs Deputy Minister Ben Wilkens said no resettlements of people were planned for Lebowa and Gazankulu. But a transfer of farms between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, which would involve moving "a few dozen families", would have to be negotiated.

The consolidation plans, which incorporate an extra 256 000ha in the boundaries of the three Transvaal homelands and excise 112 000ha, still have to be approved by Parliament next year.

Heunis said 125 000 people, who would have been resettled in terms of the 1975 plan, would no longer have to move. These involved 110 000 families in lebowe, 5 000 in Gazankulu and 3 811 in KwaNdebele.

A total of 105 000ha is added to KwaNdebele, almost doubling the size of the homeland, which lies about 100 km north-east of Pretoria. A large portion of the rich farming land of Rust der Winter, excluding the dam, make up part of the area to be added.

The plans transfer to Lebowa a total of 134 308ha, including the Zebediela Estates, leaving the homeland fragmented into two large sections and nine smaller pieces with a corridor around Pietersburg and Potgietersrus.

Gazankulu, whose two main sections lie along the Kruger National Park, acquired an extra 16 720ha, according to the statement.

250 000 ha of land added in final homeland plans

(101) Mercury 26/9/85

PRETORIA—The Government has announced its final plans for the consolidation of three homelands in the Transvaal and said that an extra 256 000 ha of land would be included in the territories' eventual borders and other land would be taken away.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in a statement here yesterday that the consolidation plans for Lebowa, Gazankulu and KwaNdebele were being prepared for final approval by Parliament.

KaNgwane, the fourth non-indendent homeland in the Transvaal, was not included in the consolidation announcement.

Although the statement said certain areas were earmarked for resettlement, it did not mention the number of people to be relocated. A spokesman for the department said that because of the new plans, 125 000 people would no longer be resettled.

According to Mr Heunis, a total of 105 000 ha has been added to KwaNdebele, almost doubling the size of the homeland, which lies about 100 km north-east of Pretoria. The Rust de Winter area, excluding the dam, make up part of the land to be added.

The plans transfer to Lebowa a total of 134 308 ha, including the famous Zebediela Estates.

The Government stipulated, however, that the transfer of the orangelands would be subject to an 'acceptable agreement' between the homeland and South Africa on the maintenance of assets and management of the estate.

Gazankulu, whose two main sections lie along the Kruger National Park, acquired an extra 16 720 ha, according to the statement.

Mr Heunis said 112 219 ha of land, which had been homeland territory or earmarked for the three territories, had been either excised or deproclaimed. He did not give a figure for the nett amount of land which is to be transferred.

According to the announcement, Lebowa is to consist of two large sections, forming a corridor around Pietersburg and Potgietersrus, and some nine smaller pieces, including Sekgopas township and Silwanes township, which adjoins part of Gazankulu.

The towns of Sybrandskraal and Verena are to be included in KwaNdebele, the announcement noted, while it had been decided not to add to the homeland the Nebo farms, east of Groblersdal.

The plans clarified the border between a piece of Lebowa and the southern part of Gazankulu, which lies east of Pilgrim's Rest.

Mr Heunis said the erection of border fences along the territories' new boundaries could now be started.— (Sapa)

CAPE (101)

Homelands: 255 000ha to be added

PRETORIA. — The government announced yesterday its plans for consolidating three Transvaal homelands and said 125 000 people would no longer be resettled while an effective 255 000ha of land would be added to the existing territories.

Announcing the plans here Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said the consolidation plans for Lebowa, Gazankulu and KwaNdebele would be put before Parliament for approval next year.

Mr Heunis said that according to the plans, people who would no longer have to be resettled totalled 110 000 in Lebowa, 5 000 in Gazankulu and 3 811 families in KwaNdebele. A spokesman for the department said the combined figure was more than 125 000.

While the plans earmarked certain areas for resettled communities, the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said he could not give an exact figure of how many people would be relocated — "but it will not be great".

The people who would have to be resettled were at present living on three farms which would have formed part of KwaNdebele, he said. No people from Lebowa or Gazankulu would be resettled.

'Part of the answer'

Mr Heunis said the government and the homeland authorities had agreed that the states should make up part of the political framework of South Africa.

"Whatever the constitutional future of South Africa the existence of these states must be part of the answer," he added.

A total of 105 000ha had been added to KwaNdebele, almost doubling the size of the homeland, which lies about 100km north-east of Pretoria. A large portion of the rich farming land of Rust de Winter, excluding the dam, make up part of the area to be added.

The plans transfer to Lebowa a total of 134 308ha, including the famous Zebediela citrus estates.

The government stipulated, however, that the transfer of the citrus lands would be subject to an "acceptable agreement" between the homeland and South Africa on the maintenance of assets and management of Zebediela.

Gazankulu, whose two main sections lie along the Kruger National Park, acquired an extra 16 720ha, according to the statement.

According to the announcement, Lebowa is to consist of two large sections, forming a corridor around Pietersburg and Potgietersrus, and some nine smaller pieces, including Sekgopas township and Silwanes township, which adjoins part of Gazankulu.

The towns of Sybrandskraal and Verena are to be included in KwaNdebele, the announcement noted. — Sapa

Council police make their debut

'Running away from urban areas to homelands'

MULTINATIONALS ANGER UNIONS

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions has attacked a number of multinational companies which moved into so-called "homelands" where they "blatantly exploit" the abhorrent policies of apartheid.

The federation, in a report to The SOWETAN, highlights the lack of protection for unions and their members operating in these areas.

The report comes after a European trade unionist, Mr Enzo Friso, the assistant general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU), has made things hot for multinationals in South Africa following his visit here last month.

Mr Friso said multinationals in South Africa should meet the black trade union demands or face action from 90-million workers worldwide.

During his visit he asserted: "Our warning goes to all multinationals guilty of violating international labour codes."

Some of the multinational operations that have come under attack recently are: BTR Sarmcol, Dunlop, Transvaal Alloys, Alfa Romeo, Siemens, General Motors and Mercedes Benz.

Mr Frizo said they will investigate every multinational while in South Africa and will consult black emerging unions on a plan of action.

Consult

In its report, Fosatu said that these multinationals were running away from urban areas and settling in the "homelands" where they exploit "cheap labour" by not paying "a living wage" to workers.

The secretary of Fosatu-affiliate Metal and Allied Workers Union, Mr Moses Mayekiso, said the fight against multinationals is on. These companies are protecting the apartheid system by moving into the areas where they know workers are not protected.

"We have declared disputes with some of the major companies who refuse to negotiate with us at plant level and these include multinationals. Workers want a living wage to cope with the escalating cost of living," he said.

The fight against multinational companies has also been joined by the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa). Its president, Mr James Mndaweni, said: "Unless these companies improve their wages and working conditions, we shall be forced to call for economic sanctions against South Africa — possibly leading to national industrial action."

ARGUS 17/10/85 (101)

Treasury plans fiscal discipline for homelands

DEREK TOMMEY
Financial Editor

THE Treasury is negotiating with the self-governing and national states for better controls on their expenditure, Dr Simon Brand, chairman and chief executive of the Development Bank, told the annual congress of Assocom in Cape Town.

The negotiations concerned setting expenditure norms which if exceeded would have to be met by the self-governing or national state out of its own resources. The negotiations were also concerned with laying down that expenditure for non-specified purposes would also be for their own account.

Dr Brand said fiscal discipline was being applied to the self-governing and national states.

On average about 70 percent of all expenditure went for the provision of pensions, health, education and social services which would have had to be provided in any event by the South African Government. Between 40 and 50 percent of South Africa's population were living in these states and per capita spending was much less than in many other parts of Africa.

MISDIRECTED FUNDS

Of the remaining 30 percent only a small part could be regarded as a wastage of public funds.

"I don't think that the percentage was higher than in any other country. Even in South Africa one can look at some misdirected expenditure of major proportions."

Dr Brand said expenditure in the self-governing and national states helped South African industry. Among other things it provided educated and skilled labour.

The wastage was part of a learning process which was providing the authorities with some idea of what they would be facing in the new political dispensation.

Expenditure on capital projects was being subjected to a rigorous appraisal process and these states were being subjected to stricter financial discipline than many other public bodies in South Africa.

Dr Brand was replying to a motion by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce calling for fiscal discipline by the Government.

The chamber expressed concern at the steep increase in Government expenditure and proposed that a team of experts should be appointed to monitor State expenditure on a continuous basis. The chamber called for Government expenditure to be limited to a fixed percentage of the gross national product and for the privatisation of Government assets.

TAX REFORM

Mr Bob Wood of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce said tax reform could be achieved only if the total tax burden was reduced. Otherwise all that would happen would be a reallocation of the tax burden.

He said Government expenditure, which as a percentage of the gross national product, had been in the low 20s at the beginning of the decade and was likely to reach 30 percent this year.

It had been proved empirically that the lower the tax rate the better was the econoic growth rate.

He proposed that the rate of Government spending be limited to 25 percent of GNP.

New expenditure should be met by cutting expenditure elswewhere.

Mr Bill Yeowart, immediate past president of Assocom, said Government spending priorities were education, defence and homeland consolidation. Homeland consolidation should not even be on the statute book.

10 000 refugees in SA

26/11/85

By Dirk Nel, Clyde Johnson and Sue Leemar

STAR (101)

More than 10 000 Mozambicans have fled to South Africa and the homelands in the last five months, *The Star* has learnt.

Relief workers, homeland authorities and South African Department of Foreign Affairs sources say the flow of refugees from starvation-stricken Mozambique has turned into a flood since fighting between Mozambican forces and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement intensified.

Mr Phillipe Comtesse, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation in South Africa, said about 10 000 people had crossed into South Africa since the beginning of June.

A Department of Home Affairs spokesman said refugees were applying for the documents they needed to settle in South Africa.

He was unable to say how many Mozambicans this country was accepting.

Gazankulu authorities say thousands have flooded into the national state in the last year.

The Gazankulu Secretary of Health, Dr R Robert, said about half of the refugees were under the age of 16 and that a campaign had been launched to supply them with anti-malaria tablets.

Gazankulu's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J Coetzee, said his men were not arresting anyone entering the state illegally, "for humanitarian reasons".

Mr Comtesse said efforts to aid refugees were organised by a committee in the Lowveld which included representatives of Operation Hunger, the churches, and the governments of Gazankulu and South Africa.

Clothing and food have been supplied through various relief organisations.

Homeland leaders go softly, softly on citizenship

(101)

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

Citizenship for nationals of the independent homelands did not feature prominently on the agenda of the summit meeting yesterday between the leaders of South Africa and the TBVC — Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda and Ciskei.

Instead, after an exchange of views on the issue, it was decided it should be discussed on a bilateral basis.

The meeting was held at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

REFORM PROCESS

The leaders issued a joint statement of their discussions after the meeting.

Such top-level meetings with independent homelands are considered by Pretoria to be of major importance in the current reform and constitutional negotiation process.

According to the official statement what was discussed was the suggestion by President Botha earlier this year that contact between the five should be extended to give each a say in any action undertaken by one concerning the others.

Attention was also given to future financial relations.

It is understood that these two points indicate a precursor to some form of forma confederation between the five which could eventually see the transfer of some of their individual sovereignty in matters of mutual concern to a joint decision-making council.

The five leaders expressed solidarity against outside interference, threats of violence and attempts to disrupt regional economic development by means of boycotts and sanctions.

Their declaration also rejected political domination of any community or state by another and injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community.

It reaffirmed their conviction that constitutional systems for Southern Africa must be the product of negotiation and agreement and their commitment to co-operate with one another in seeking solutions to common problems.

The leaders further committed themselves to the upliftment of all their peoples on the basis of equality and respect for the dignity of the individual and to co-operate in the defence of the security of their territories.

The five leaders said their countries were interlinked and interdependent not only by strong historical ties and extensive common interests but bound together in a common destiny. They shared not only the progress but the problems of the region.

The issue of citizenship is one of the most sensitive in the South African Government's reform programme.

President Botha has already conceded that the Government is prepared to return South African nationality to those TBVC nationals permanently resident in South Africa. TBVC nationals resident in their own countries may also get South African nationality but the question is what form such citizenship will take.

Also discussed at the summit were:

- Financing of agriculture.
- An agreement on water policy to ensure maximum production of this resource.
- Ways to improve the use of trust land.

SMALL BUSINESS

- A new manual on regional industrial development promotion.
- The need for continued evaluation of the scheme of industrial development incentives.
- The development of small business.
- A co-ordinated population and community development programme.
- The improvement of of the position of TBVC workers in South Africa.
- Guidelines for urban development.
- Promotion of private investment.

'Wait for Government cash'

Freehold in homelands 'no cure for decline'

10 Star 26/11/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The mere introduction of freehold land tenure in the homelands will not arrest social and economic decline and might trigger rural instability, the latest contribution to the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty concludes.

Oxford University doctoral student Mr Peter Moll weighed up the pros and cons of substituting freehold rights for the present system of communal land tenure and advised.

"Do nothing until the State is willing to expend considerable resources on raising agricultural productivity."

He said black farmers were discriminated against so much that the mere transfer and consolidation of farms could not be expected to produce incomes to compete with the urban wage for a long time to come.

Discrimination in Government spending meant black farmers were less skilled and the marketing boards were geared to white agriculture.

'NOT CLEAR'

Rail links and the distribution of phones showed that black rural areas had severe infrastructure disadvantages and rail rates were structured to support white agriculture.

"Therefore," he said, "it does not seem clear that tenurial change without greatly increased State expenditure would result in a significant increase in output."

Some of the problems of a switch to freehold tenure:

- Women's automatic inheritance of husbands' land would be threatened. Men would be free to leave their land to whom they pleased.

"The problem is compounded by the migrant labour system. Most men are away from their families for large parts of their working lives. Ties can loosen, remittances sometimes dry up. The migrant may set up another family in the urban area.

"Granting freehold to such migrants may result in the virtual dispossession of rural families."

- The authority of tribal chiefs partly derived from their power to allocate land would be diminished and might give rise to rural unrest. On the positive side, a reduction of their authority could "facilitate the establishment of alternative structures of democratic representation in the countryside."
- The poor could be priced out of the market if urban workers with greater cash resources decided to invest in land. However the present communal land tenure was also no guarantee of land for the poor.

In areas of land shortage it could be surmised that bribes demanded by chiefs already excluded the poor.

Mr Moll also assessed some of the benefits of the freehold system.

- A "modest increase in (agricultural) use (of land) might be observed in the long run," he said. If it could be assumed that land would be acquired by those who would use it most efficiently, output would increase.

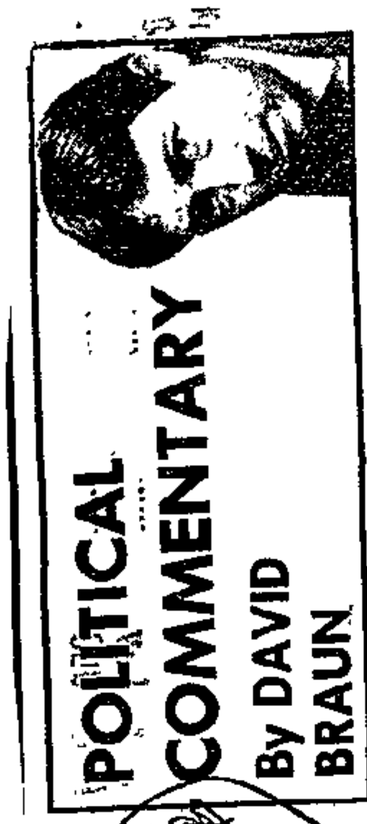
At present at least 20 percent of arable land in Transkei, Ciskei and KwaZulu is unused, Mr Moll pointed out.

- If land could be sold it could be used as collateral for credit and might over several years help expand commercial credit markets.

But Mr Moll warned: "The major cause of the absence of a flourishing credit market should be sought in the general stagnation apparent in the rural reserve areas rather than in the truncated land market."

- If freehold afforded greater security it might encourage people to invest more in their land. However in a climate of lawlessness or of security under a benevolent chief, freehold was unlikely to make a significant difference to security.

Mr Moll concluded that the introduction of freehold after the complete abolition of influx control was likely to be more succesful than immediate change. "Transfer and concentration of land may well proceed at a faster pace with less social dislocation," he suggested.



POLITICAL COMMENTARY

By DAVID BRAUN

Leaning on the homelands plan

The flurry of high-level contacts between South Africa and the various homelands in recent weeks has given rise to some interesting pointers.

It is now apparent just how much value Pretoria is still placing on the homelands as an essential part of the solution to the question of accommodating black political aspirations, and how much of the Government's negotiations for a new constitution have been pitched in this direction.

Secondly, it is becoming clear that Pretoria is leaning closer and closer to the concepts of confederation and federation as a means to entrench minority, and especially white, sovereignty.

President Botha's diary has of late been heavily taken up with these matters.

PRETORIA 'SUMMIT'

This week he met the leaders of the self-governing homelands in Pretoria at a "summit" to discuss constitutional and other matters.

Last week there was the summit between President Botha and the leaders of the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

A statement released afterwards hinted at moves towards what could ultimately become President Botha's long-cherished dream — a formal confederation of South African states.

In recent months, Mr Botha has been visiting the various homelands for various reasons.

The latest was the visit to the Transkei on Tuesday to officially say farewell to President Kaiser Matanzima, who retires next year.

Shortly after he became Prime Minister, Mr Botha began promoting the development of a confederation of Southern African states that would "co-operate in all matters of common concern and share responsibility for the development of the subcontinent". The preliminary structures for such a dispensation have since been created.

By the end of this year 50 multilateral and regional bodies had been established to establish regional co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC countries.

So far in 1985, there have been 94 multilateral, 21 regional and 63 bilateral get-togethers, making on average one meeting every two days of the year.

These consultations sometimes include the private sector and several are held formally on a ministerial basis.

A total of 38 Cabinet Ministers serve on the Multilateral Development Council of Ministers, the principal multilateral body.

The nine multilateral technical committees deal with virtually every area of socio-economic development, including agriculture and environment affairs, industries, tourism, transport, telecommunications, health and welfare, manpower, education, urban development and housing, juridical matters and financial relations.

The main thrust of multilateral co-operation, according to a recent statement by SA and the TBVC countries, is an informal joint approach to addressing mutual issues, the creation of personal bonds, and a new, non-bureaucratic way of solving problems.

President Botha appeared to move even closer towards confederation when he opened Parliament in January.

A decision had been taken, he said, to extend co-operation with the independent states within the multilateral dispensation at a level in which the governments concerned are given a say regarding actions by South Africa, and vice versa.

With regard to self-governing states, Mr Botha said that while independence would not be forced upon anyone, there would be increased co-operation within collective structures.

In August, in his Rubicon speech, Mr Botha squashed speculation that the Government was to scrap the homelands policy.

He said he still believed in the participation of all the South African communities on matters of common concern; that there should be structures to reach this goal.

"I firmly believe that the granting and acceptance of independence by various black peoples within the context of their own statehood, represents a material part of the solution."

The recent summits and Mr Botha's homelands tour clearly indicate that the President is working hard to show progress on this.

No exact blueprint is known, and, as the nuts and bolts of a confederation still have to be negotiated with all the units involved, there may not be one.

However, sources close to the Government believe the end result may involve a form of confederation of the independent homelands, the self-governing states, the white, coloured and Indian own affairs administrations, urban black "city states", and possibly even regional units such as an integrated kwaZulu/Natal.

The system is intended to work on the twin principles of maximum sovereignty for each unit, with multilateral co-operation through various structures, and possibly some form of overall supreme council.

The matters of mutual concern would include not only those already handled by the current multilateral dispensation, but would include regional defence and foreign policy.

SOWETAN, Monday, December 2, 1985 Page

New plan for urban blacks

SOWETAN Correspondent

TWO new political structures are to be set up to accommodate black aspirations — a confederal structure for blacks in independent homelands and a federal structure for all other blacks.

Confederation will create a formal working arrangement between South Africa and the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

Blacks living in these States will probably get dual citizenship which will make them citizens of their individual States and of the confederation.

Federation will include the non-independent homelands and also urban blacks in "city States" or "cantons" in the larger townships such as Soweto.

Smaller black townships could band together to form units for political purposes.

Each unit or canton will receive autonomy higher than that of the present municipal status. They will also join together in a council or "parliament" of cantons to decide on matters of common interest to them.

The non-independent homelands will slot into this general black council. An arrangement will also have to be found for rural blacks in "white" South Africa.

The plan is that black political rights in the Republic of South Africa will be based on the existing racially separate townships and homelands set up under the present and past South African governments. The Government's current jargon for this is that black rights will be based on a "geographic and group basis".

As already announced by President P W Botha, all blacks living in the Republic will have a common South African citizenship. This will include blacks who lost their citizenship.

The cherry on the top could be the inclusion of blacks in the South African Cabinet to help decide on matters of general interest to the country.

Blacks as already announced, will probably be appointed to the President's Council. They may also have some say in the Electoral College which elects the State President.

This structure will be "federal" because it will fall under the central South African Government and will amount to a devolution of power under the central Government.

The structure linking South Africa and the TBVC countries will be "confederal" because it will be a looser association of independent States.

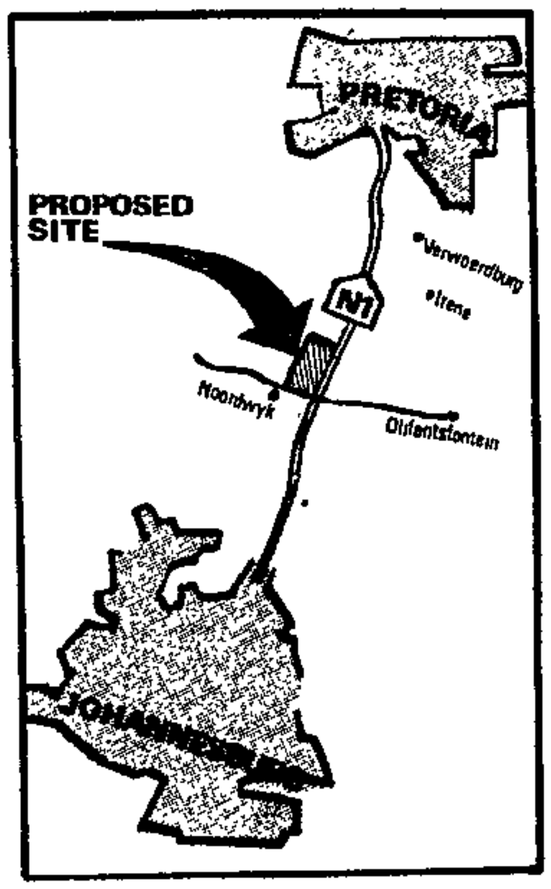
The wraps came off the Government's basic plans over the past two weeks and the concrete details are now being worked out.

Last week the Government discussed the proposed confederal system with leaders of the TBVC States and this week it discussed the federal structure with leaders of the non-independent homelands of Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwa-Qwa, kaNgwane and KwaNdebele.

KwaZulu, the most populous homeland, was absent.

Inkatha is known to support a non-racial federation and rejects the explicitly racial character of the Government's version of federation which will ensure white domination.

Instead, KwaZulu aspirations are being worked out in a regional solution for KwaZulu and Natal, which could eventually have a non-racial system.



THE site of the new showpiece

BUSDAY 3/12/85 (101) (South)

Homeland leaders still in the dark

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

HOMELAND leaders are as much in the dark as other black political figures and the white electorate over government's constitutional intentions, despite the rounds of talks between them and President P W Botha in recent weeks.

Sources close to those who attended last Friday's meeting between Botha and five non-independent homeland leaders said Botha underlined to the leaders his commitment to reform, and offered a glimpse into the future, but confined actual undertakings to promises already made public.

Botha's statement after the meeting said: "Consensus on basic elements to underline future negotiated structures

● To Page 2

No new promises from P W

BUSDAY 3/12/85 (101)

● From Page 1

ordering South African society was reached".

Homeland sources said these elements included legislation on black citizenship and influx control. Black inclusion on the President's Council was also discussed.

But, the sources said, specific principles and structures for constitutional development did not come under discussion.

This has been borne out in statements since Friday that government has only now embarked on drawing up proposals for a range of "embryo constitutions".

"Nothing new was put to the leaders on Friday," said one source. "Obviously, Botha doesn't want to propose something which could lead to a stalemate."

There are also splits among the homeland leaders on the type of constitution which should be adopted. Some will opt for a federation, others will insist on a unitary state.

But they have clearly been given the impression that blacks outside the independent homelands will be drawn into some form of federal structure, while the independent homelands can decide on whether to take part through a complementary confederal structure.

It is also clear that, before these leaders examine the constitutional options which Botha has promised to lay before them for comment, he will have to assure them that a broad range of other black leaders have also been extended the same privilege.

The homeland leaders are apparently keen not to be sucked into a situation in which government consults them alone, leaving them isolated, responsible for, and acquiescent in a new constitution which could be rejected by urban blacks.

Nor can Friday's session be regarded as one of negotiation. It is understood that at least one chief minister raised the matter of whether the session was a negotiating one or not, seeking the assurance — which he was given — that it was not.

SA Perm lashes out at new Act

● From Page 1

to comment on the issue and the other major societies have responded cautiously to the attack, saying they would act on legal opinion.

Kemmey refers to British and Australian building societies where a similar vote to convert it to a stockmarket listed public company and seize ownership of its reserves".

Revamped homeland plan seen as answer

BUS DAY 6/12/85

(101)

NEW YORK — A solution to SA's problems has been proposed by Pretoria University Professor Carel Boshoff.

He says in an American newspaper article his idea encompasses a choice between a common society and a commonwealth of nations.

The first, he says, is attractive, but doesn't take into account the realities of the situation.

"The reality is that SA is not a homogeneous community — and it isn't just a matter of colour. Colour is a minor problem. It is much more a question of the diversity of nations.

"We (the whites) have power, but you cannot maintain that. It's impossible to maintain power as a minority group."

His solution is a version of the homeland policy.

Boshoff says the notion of a homeland as a poor, under-developed and scattered area is not his idea of a homeland.

"I mean, rather, partition and development of growth points. As far back as 1976, I called for a Marshall Plan with the support of the international community.

"If we divide the country in such a way that different nations can develop together, then we could have a commonwealth structure."

Boshoff proposes his plan because, in his words, the status quo is untenable, philosophically or religiously.

He agrees black leaders have rejected his commonwealth of nations proposal, but says it is because they see open-ended talks as a ruse.

"They ask for a plan so they can prepare themselves for negotiations, and I think we need a plan. At this moment I'm still optimistic." — Sapa.

Report highlights arrests in homelands STAR 19/12/85

9 000 were detained in 1985, DPSC claims

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

At least 9 000 people — and possibly as many as 10 500 — were taken into detention in South Africa and its 10 homelands between January and November this year, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

The latest report of the DPSC puts the number of detentions under ordinary security laws at more than 1 750. This figure comprises 841 cases in South Africa and various homelands known to the DPSC, and at least 918 unknown people who are enumerated in police statistics released since July. Police figures exclude the homelands.

In addition, emergency regulations in South Africa (excluding the homelands) have put more than 7 000 people behind bars, the report states. These detainees have remained in the cells for periods ranging from a few days to more than four months.

The DPSC says hundreds of people have been held in the Transkei — at least 1 800 were taken under security laws or in mass arrests during protest action. The Transkei Government acknowledges only 259 detentions under its Public Security Act. The legislation under which others were held appears not to be known.

The report highlights the death in custody of 16-year-old Meshack Mogale of Mamelodi East, who died within hours of being arrested at a night vigil on November 15. Police have confirmed the death. Important evidence of events after Meshack's arrest is likely to be presented at the inquest by his sister, Betty, who was arrested with him.

In addition to those detained in 1985, there are people who were held in 1984 and are still in the cells.

The longest-standing detainee at the end of November was Soweto taxi driver Nick Mokone Mothapo, currently held under the "witness" clause of the Internal Security Act. He has been in detention for 16 months.

Nine people from the Vaal are still in detention a year after being held. They are also classified as witnesses and will probably be held until they have been brought to court to give evidence in the Delmas treason trial which relates to the Vaal uprising of September 3 1984. The trial is likely to take the best part of a year.

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Cape Times 19/12/85

'Negative' response to rural homeland schemes

JOHANNESBURG. — Rural betterment schemes being implemented in parts of the Transkei are likely to worsen rather than improve the quality of life, according to two academics writing in the latest issue of the South African Journal of Science.

They said there seemed to be little agricultural or ecological reason for implementing the schemes.

The article is based on a study of betterment schemes implemented in the Keiskammahoek area of the Ciskei in the 1960s and current schemes in the Willowvale district of the Transkei.

The authors, Mr C J de Wet and Mr P A McAllister, note that betterment schemes have been widely resisted by the residents of homeland areas since they were first implemented in the 1930s.

They were also never given sufficient land, finance, equipment and personnel to make them effective.

"In the circumstances their total non-implementation would have caused less long-term social and economic damage than their subsequent partial implementation," argue the authors.

Cattle culling

They usually involved moving people from old scattered villages into new residential areas and dividing the remaining land into farming and grazing lands.

Cattle culling was also sometimes undertaken to prevent overgrazing. Plans were also made for irrigation schemes and self-help projects to be started in the new communities.

The article claims that people's experience of the scheme in Keiskammahoek was "almost totally negative".

People were bitter because they were forced to move, land holdings were diminished and long-established neighbourhood communities were broken up.

Today only 24 out of 296 households involved in the scheme have access to an irrigation and "there is a shortage of effective extension services, equipment and marketing opportunities," say the authors.

They claim similar damaging effects of betterment are likely to occur in the Transkei area of Willowvale.

The scheme is likely to break up local neighbourhood and kinship groups which co-operate in major farming tasks like ploughing and grazing and which give support to poorer members of the group.

New fields

"The result (of removal under the scheme) is that generations-old bonds of neigbourhood and cooperation ... will be threatened," the article claims.

The effects of the scheme on agriculture are also likely to be negative as new fields will be smaller and further away from peoples' homes than before.

An ecological survey of the area also shows that old abandoned fields will grow plants not suitable as feed.

Instead of improving grazing the move will "probably increase the pressure on available grazing," say the authors.

The article aslo notes that betterment schemes were flawed by the way they neglected to provide work and accommodation for the "surplus population" — those people in betterment areas who did not qualify to join the scheme.

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the major economic effect of betterment will be to increase reliance on labour migration," says the article.

As a result the labour of able-bodied men will not be available to help improve productivity in the area.

The article concludes by arguing that attempts to improve the quality of homeland agriculture will not be successfull unless accompanied by broad "political and infrastructural changes". In the meantime, it says, the governments concerned should rather spend money on improving irrigation, transport facilities and credit facilities for farming activities. — Sapa