

# HOMELANDS - GENERAL

1986

JAN. — DEC.

Cap. Times 21/1/86

# 'Reform land tenure' — Koornhof

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Political Correspondent

REFORM of the traditional system of land tenure was urgently needed for the homelands to reach their development potential, the Chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Opening an international symposium on agricultural engineering in Pretoria, Dr Koornhof said agricultural production in the homelands was "well below optimum potential" because of dependence on subsistence production.

"Market-oriented reorganization of agriculture in the black states, including a possible system of collective farming similar to the kibbutz system in Israel, could contribute significantly to production of food supplies and to furthering the economic development of these territories."

The traditional system of land tenure had to be replaced.

"There can be no further place for free allocated land which precludes the acquisition of land by entrepreneurs with the skills, resolve and resources to make it productive.

"At the same time the poor and destitute who have tangible and intangible interests in the land will inevitably benefit from increased prosperity," he said.

It was significant that freehold had not yet been effectively applied to traditional tribal land, but in Southern Africa successful commercial farms had come into being on newly acquired non-tribal land.

"Land tenure reform must go hand in hand with the development of an adequate infrastructure, institutional support and the availability of effectively administered finance," he said.

# R35m development programme for homelands

20/1/86. R35m DAY

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**JOB-CREATION** through the development of small businesses in the independent and self-governing national states will be boosted by a R35m development programme announced by the Development Bank of Southern Africa at the weekend.

An amount of R25m, allocated to the bank from R600m set aside by government for special job-creation programmes, will be used for comprehensive small-business development programmes.

A further R10,5m has been set aside by the Department of Manpower for allocation to the governments of the Development Bank's participating states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa.

The bank will monitor distribution of the money.

G J Richter, the bank's divisional manager, programmes and projects, said the programme was expected to have an important medium-term development impact in Southern Africa.

"Progress with DBSA's development programme since it became operational two years ago is expected to make a further significant contribution to employment creation in Southern Africa during this year," he said.

"Eighty projects with a total investment value of R1bn have been approved from February 1984 to December 31, 1985. Based on the sound preparation of projects by development agencies, and with DBSA's support in the form of technical assistance, a further significant number of projects is expected to be approved for implementation during this year," he added. — Sapa.

21/11/86 BUS DAY

# Land tenure reform 'vital'

THE urgent need to reform land tenure systems in the self-governing states was stressed by Dr Piet Koornhof, chairman of the



● KOORNHOF

President's Council, when he opened an international symposium on agricultural engineering in Pretoria yesterday.

Koornhof said small business could play a vital role in creating jobs for the growing urban black population, and the time had come for a similar job-generating strategy for the self-governing states.

This should be done against a background of reform of the system of land tenure — a burning issue that should be resolved as soon as possible.

"No matter the option adopted — freehold title, leasehold or some compromise — land must become negotiable and land must have an economic market value," he said.

There could be no further place for

GERALD REILLY

free-allocated land which precluded the acquisition of land by entrepreneurs.

Land tenure would also have to complement development of an adequate infra structure, institutional support and the availability of effectively-administered finance.

Koornhof said more than 65% of economically-active residents in the four independent and six national states were engaged in agriculture.

Full exploitation and development of agricultural resources in the areas was one of the aims of the socio-economic development programme which, Koornhof said, was the most ambitious programme of its kind in Africa.

In terms of taxpayers' contribution, it was *per capita* the world's largest foreign aid programme.

The programme presupposed a gradual shift from subsistence farming to a market economy, which would promote economic viability and progress, he said.



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# Restrictions on black property scrapped

Political Staff

THE government has scrapped a number of discriminatory regulations restricting the ownership of property by black people in the non-independent homelands — and paved the way for building societies to move into financing home ownership in these areas.

Abolition of the restrictions was announced at the weekend by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The move could result in the societies actively financing schemes in those residential areas in Durban and Maritzburg which fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu government, as well as in the Northern Transvaal.

Dr Viljoen said the government had approved "further measures to promote and facilitate the involvement of the private sector in the financing of housing for black people in the self-governing states and on South African Development Trust land".

Careful attention had been given to objections raised by the Associa-

tion of South African Building Societies about impediments which the existing regulations caused to the financing of housing for black people in these areas.

The government had decided to amend the regulations in a 1962 proclamation "so as to enable building societies to consider favourably applications for housing loans in these areas without reservations".

The regulations now provided that:

- "Black people will in future have the right to own more than one site, either for residential, professional or commercial purposes".

- "A house-owner will from now on have the right to sell his property to any competent person without the compulsory authorization from the township manager".

- "A house-owner may in future alienate his property without requiring any authorization".

- "The cancellation of a deed of grant at the death of an owner be abolished so as to enable the deceased's next-of-kin to dispose of the property".

# No jail now for rent defaulters

By CARMEL RICKARD,  
Durban

BLACK residents of "homeland townships" may no longer be thrown into jail or evicted for not paying rent, according to a notice in the latest Government Gazette.

The amended regulations follow two Supreme Court "test cases" brought by Durban's Legal Resources Centre (LRC) last year, challenging the right of a township manager to eject residents for not paying, and questioning the right of a court to jail rent debtors.

LRC argued that the State President, who issued township regulations, had exceeded his authority under the Black Administration Act. He was empowered only to make regulations imposing a fine or imprisonment, but not eviction.

Although the cases were won, and the challenged evictions set aside, the judge did not rule on the argument that the regulations themselves were invalid. However, after a similar case was taken to court by LRC on the same grounds, then dropped by the state, a new set of regulations has been issued.

Under the new law, the manager may only cut off lights and water to residents who don't pay rent. Both evictions and imprisonment are scrapped, thereby removing all the provisions objected to by the LRC.

The centre's director, Chris Nicholson, said the effect of the previous regulations had been to make criminals of people who could not afford to pay rent. Whites who did not pay their rent were not evicted but were taken to the civil court. They were also treated in terms of the South African legal principle that debtors are not jailed.

Regulation 48, which has now been changed, was in fact a way of discriminating against black people by both evicting and jailing them over debt problems, he said.



21/2/86 BUS DAY

# Sats officially realises that old apartheid dream

(101)

BARRY STREEK

THE SA Transport Services (Sats) has achieved the old apartheid dream — there are, officially, no black South Africans working for it.

The 1985 report of the Sats Board, tabled in the Assembly yesterday, showed 103 110 blacks worked for Sats on December 15 last year.

But they were “employees of the different black peoples of Southern Africa”.

The report provided a summary of ethnic groupings of black staff employed by Transport Ser-

vices, which showed 61 713 people were employed from the “national states” of Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa and Qwaqwa.

A further 37 931 were employed from the “independent states” of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda, as were 96 people from Lesotho and four from Malawi.

There were also 3 366 Bushman, Caprivian, Cuvango, Damara, Herero, Nama and Wambo people from “South West Africa”.

But there were no black South Africans officially employed by Sats.

21/2/86 (152) BUS DAY

# Sharp rise in strikes

BARRY STREEK

THERE was a sharp rise in the number of workers involved in strikes in South Africa last year — and the number of strikers was the highest in at least ten years.

Last year, 212 660 workers of all races went on strike — compared with 181 942 workers in 1984.

In 1983, 64 469 workers went on strike and in 1982,

141 571. In 1974, 59 244 workers and in 1975, 23 306 workers went on strike.

Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis said in the House of Assembly yesterday that a total of 239 816 workers were involved in strikes and work stoppages last year and 5 426 178 man-hours were lost.

MONDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 1986

HPNS

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

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Amounts paid to Independent Black states

65. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) What amounts were paid over to (a)

(1) (a)

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(2) what, in each case, was the balance that accrued to the Republic of South Africa?

each of the independent Black states and (b)(i) Botswana, (ii) Lesotho and (iii) Swaziland in terms of the Customs Union Agreement in each of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available;

Financial Year	Transkei		Bophuthatswana		Venda		Ciskei	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1976/77	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1977/78	40 000 000	Nil	71 137 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1978/79	62 377 000	71 137 000	85 281 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1979/80	88 497 000	85 281 000	114 944 000	10 186 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1980/81	119 704 000	114 944 000	128 337 000	11 335 000	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1981/82	91 947 000	128 337 000	182 367 000	13 882 000	46 882 000	Nil	46 882 000	
1982/83	98 078 000	182 367 000	244 537 000	21 196 000	62 375 000	Nil	62 375 000	
1983/84	188 325 000	244 537 000	260 325 000	30 079 000	129 628 000	Nil	129 628 000	
1984/85	280 192 000	260 325 000	277 435 000	42 105 000	132 529 000	Nil	132 529 000	
1985/86	295 237 000	277 435 000						

(1)(b)(i), (ii) and (iii)

Financial Year	Botswana		Lesotho		Swaziland	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1976/77	18 892 000	16 520 000	15 696 000			
1977/78	35 659 000	32 841 000	36 400 000			
1978/79	52 351 000	56 137 000	54 153 000			
1979/80	82 951 000	71 493 000	74 237 000			
1980/81	101 831 000	71 396 000	86 853 000			
1981/82	110 323 000	70 806 000	62 666 000			
1982/83	120 368 000	76 746 000	117 562 000			
1983/84	160 284 000	109 889 000	120 663 000			
1984/85	180 544 000	151 498 000	130 409 000			
1985/86	174 429 000	161 086 000	136 576 000			

(2)

Financial Year	Amount		
	R	R	R
1976/77	1 675 089 000	1 981/82	2 709 963 000
1977/78	2 156 289 000	1982/83	2 975 250 000
1978/79	1 979 794 000	1983/84	2 651 125 000
1979/80	1 727 013 000	1984/85	2 621 550 000
1980/81	1 936 885 000	1985/86	2 326 000 000 (Estimate)

D X



Kind of sport	(A) Number affiliated members	(B) Date	Private post boxes
Softball	7 500	85-11-12	210. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:
Schwinger	3 880	86-01-20	
Cruising	2 185	85-11-04	(1) Whether there are many applications for private post boxes outstanding at (a) the (i) Rivonia, (ii) Sandton, (iii) Northlands, (iv) Benmore, (v) Hyde Park, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Bergvlei and (viii) Wendywood post offices and (b) any other post office or postal delivery unit serving Sandton; if so, how many at each post office or unit;
Yachting	37 170	85-12-02	(2) what steps are being taken to satisfy the outstanding applications in each case?
Chess	2 500	85-10-06	The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:
Sheepdog	450	85-11-04	(1) (a) and (b) No;
Fencing	210	85-11-06	(2) falls away.
Skiboat Angling	9 879	85-10-30	
Sport for the Deaf	3 300	86-01-10	
Sport for Physically Disabled	4 000	85-11-27	
Game Fish Angling	1 300	85-11-15	
Wrestling	9 370	85-10-09	
Surf Life-Saving	3 350	85-12-03	
Gliding	800	85-11-16	
Swimming	8 844	85-11-13	
Table Tennis	6 400	85-10-16	
Tennis	80 000	85-11-11	
Tenpin Bowling	1 800	85-10-18	
Tug-of-War	2 000	85-12-11	
Trampoline and Tumbling	5 130	85-12-12	
Home Built Aircraft	800	85-11-06	
Endurance Riding	510	85-11-05	
Parachuting	1 100	85-11-16	
Freshwater Angling	7 347	85-12-10	
Freshwater Life-Saving	3 150	85-12-03	
Darts (Men)	6 462	85-10-25	
Darts (Women)	410	85-11-19	
Casting	629	85-11-27	
Vintage Cars	4 000	85-11-19	
Volleyball	1 950	85-11-22	
Soccer (Men)	Not available		
Soccer (Women)	574	85-10-29	
Hot Air Ballooning	52	85-11-16	
Waterskiing—Barefoot	808	85-10-08	
Waterskiing—Racing	580	85-10-02	
Waterskiing—Tournament	1 852	85-10-07	
Waterskiing for the Physically Disabled	89	85-10-07	
Curling	40	85-11-04	
Ice-Hockey	360	85-12-23	
Ice-Skating	2 749	85-10-31	

210. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether there are many applications for private post boxes outstanding at (a) the (i) Rivonia, (ii) Sandton, (iii) Northlands, (iv) Benmore, (v) Hyde Park, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Bergvlei and (viii) Wendywood post offices and (b) any other post office or postal delivery unit serving Sandton; if so, how many at each post office or unit;

(2) what steps are being taken to satisfy the outstanding applications in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) and (b) No;

(2) falls away.

9. Col 148.

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for which information is available and (b) how many students (i) can be accommodated at this Academy and (ii) were trained there in 1985;

(2) whether the Academy is to continue operating; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) R736 000 for 1985,

(b) (i) approximately 200 full-time equivalent (FTE) students in the academic complex and approximately 50 FTE students in the residence,

(ii) headcount of 513, representing approximately 78 FTE students;

(2) yes, to fulfil the training needs of the merchant navy.

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whether he intends having an investigation of this nature instituted; if so, what is envisaged in this connection;

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

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

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whether he (a) was informed or (b) had knowledge of these visits prior to their taking place; if so, (i)(a) by whom was he informed or (b) what knowledge did he have of the proposed visits and (ii) what action did he take as a result; if not, when did he first learn of these visits;

(3) whether he took any action as a result of these meetings; if not, why not; if so, what action;

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

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(2)(a) and (b) After the first visit of June 8, 1985, I was indeed informed that the visit had taken place and that further visits were being planned. This was in keeping with the task of the



The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Note: (aa) and (bb): 30 and 24 applications, respectively, were held over pending clearance of certain policy guidelines.

- (a) (i) 1984-85—R103 081.
- (ii) 28-1-1986—R63 079.
- (b) R442 558.

X

Decentralisation Board: applications  
33. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) How many applications were made to the Decentralisation Board during 1985 or the latest specified period for which figures are available;

25/2/86 a u r

- (2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

Note: The information is not being compiled in respect of applications refused.

1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: R1 043,6 million.

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: R1 176,7 million.

- (3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalised and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;
- (4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

(3) (a) In respect of applications approved during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985 it has been recorded that 11 351 employment opportunities had been created up to 30 September 1985. It should, however, be pointed out that it takes up to two years for a project to be physically established. Furthermore, a project can only be recorded as having been established after the industrialist's first quarterly claim is received by the Decentralisation Board. For these reasons it is also not yet possible to furnish particulars of employment opportunities created in respect of the applications approved during the period April 1985 to December 1985.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) (2)(a)(i) (2)(a)(ii)
- 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: 1 507 1 216 216(aa)
- 1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: 1 069 965 80(bb)

- (3)(b) (4)(a) (4)(b)
- 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: 77 486 44 R80,2 million
- 1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: 71 556 80 R202,9 million

Substandard A

55. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many Black children were enrolled in 1985 in Substandard A in (a) each specified region and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Region	Sub A enrolment
Northern Transvaal	58 106
Highveld	46 644
Johannesburg	26 500
Orange-Vaal	40 744
OFS	40 392
Natal	37 273
Cape	46 080
TOTAL	295 739
Owagwa	10 972
Lebowa	89 788
Gazankulu	39 673
KwaZulu	220 841
KanGwane	24 677
KwaNdebele	15 772
TOTAL	401 723

(b) 697 462.

areas were they created and (d) in what areas will the remainder of this money be spent;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) R16 685 642,60 as at 31 January 1986.
- (b) 40 981.
- (c) In all the national states and on various South African Development Trust farms.
- (d) All the funds allocated to the Department of Development Aid are expended on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks in the national states and on South African Development Trust farms.

(3) No.

Job opportunities  
56. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 935 on 4 June 1985, any portion of the R53 million has been spent by his Department on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks; if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made and (c) when is it anticipated that any action will be taken in this regard; if so,

Black spots  
75. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) None.
- (b) Falls away.

(2) (a) what amount had been spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many job opportunities have been created as a result, (c) in which specified

KwaNdebele  
78. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii)



on the hose and do with it whatever he likes on a Sunday. [Interjections.]

**Consolidation: cost of land**  
25. Mr P R C ROBERTS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation as at the specified date for which figures are available?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:**  
R1 101 000 000 on 31 December 1985.

**Reclassification of non-Whites**  
26. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

(1) What is the policy of the Government with regard to the reclassification of non-Whites as members of the White race group;

(2) (a) what total amount of Coloured persons, Indians and Blacks have been classified as members of the White race group in the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available and (b) what were the main reasons for this;

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(1) The directions regarding the classification of persons are contained in the Population Registration Act, 1950, and the hon member is especially referred to sections 1(2) and 5 of that Act.

(2) (a) The hon member is referred to the annual reports of the department concerned, that were published since 1972 and are available for perusal in the library of Parliament.

(b) The reclassifications are due to the correction in accordance with the Population Registration Act of incorrect classifications.

(3) No.

**Certain constable: Investigator**  
27. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order: 25/2/86.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 11 June 1985, the board convened in terms of Police Regulation 64(1)(b) has completed its investigation; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether any action has been taken against a certain constable, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, as a result of the findings of the board; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) what is the name of this constable;

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

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) Yes, that the member is fit to remain in the Force.

(2) Yes.

(a) The Commissioner has decided to withhold the final ruling of the board for a period of twelve (12) months (that is until 19 June 1986) and has ordered that the member be seriously reprimanded by his Divisional Commissioner and that it will depend solely on himself whether he will remain in the Force any longer.

(b) Constable N B Harker.

(3) The Divisional Commissioner shall report three-monthly to the Commissioner on the member's conduct, pro-

ductivity and general fitness, with a final report as soon as possible after 19 June 1986, whereupon a final ruling will be made.

**Black towns: amounts in arrears**  
28. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether resident of black towns in the Vaal Triangle area are in arrears with amounts that are payable to the State; if so, what total amount was so owing from 1 September 1983 until the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

No amounts payable to the State are in arrear as these monies are payable to the Black Local Authorities.

†Mr W L VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if any moneys are in arrears to the Black local authority, or if he knows the amounts, will it be recovered and from whom? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is an extremely complicated process to obtain the amounts from all the Black town councils. As far as I am aware when amounts are in arrears, which is usually the case, attempts are made to collect them from the persons owing them.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising further from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does the hon the Deputy Minister know whether in fact moneys are in arrears?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, moneys are always in arrears; in all residential areas that is so, but attempts are made to collect these moneys.

**Black towns: amounts in arrears**  
29. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether residents of Black towns in which riots occurred in the past year, are in arrears with amounts payable to the State in respect of (a) rent and (b) municipal services; if so,

(2) (a) what is the total amount owing in each case in respect of the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) in what way has this loss of revenue been financed in the meantime in each case;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to recover the moneys in arrears from the people concerned; if so, (a) what steps, (b) by whom and (c) with what result?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) and (b) No amounts payable to the State in respect of rent and municipal services are in arrears as these moneys are payable to the Black local authorities/development boards. The hon member is, however, at liberty to approach the Black local authorities/development boards concerned directly for information.

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

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Black local authorities/development boards act in their own right without my or my Department's intervention and the information can therefore not be furnished.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether the subsidising is done by the local authority or by the Government? I am now referring to subsidies which are necessary for reconstruction and alterations and for providing continued services in those areas.

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African Government; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what reasons were furnished for this step?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No. (a) and (b) Because of a motion that was accepted by the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on 16 January 1986 which reads as follows: "The Legislative Assembly resolves that the Commissioner General of Lebowa be recalled until the Moutse issue has been satisfactorily settled", it was decided that there will be no contact between the Lebowa Government and the Commissioner General. This decision will be reviewed, on request of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

**KwaNdebele: Rust de Winter**  
\*12. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether a decision was taken recently to add the area Rust de Winter to the territory of KwaNdebele; if so, on what date;

(2) whether the (a) landowners concerned, (b) farmers' association concerned and (c) Transvaal Agricultural Union had been consulted before this decision was taken; if so, what was the reaction in each case; if not, why not;

(3) whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development carried out an investigation into the matter before the above-mentioned decision was taken; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. On 25th September 1985 the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning announced the Government's decision that the Rust

de Winter area would be included in the territory of KwaNdebele.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) All the information and particulars obtained from previous evidence of affected persons were once again considered and evaluated. The spokesman of the community who has an interest in land in the area concerned was informed beforehand of the decision of the Government whereafter the local Farmers Association, being an affiliate of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, has also discussed the matter. The Commission for Co-operation and Development also informed the local community of the decisions. Furthermore a delegation of the community discussed the issue with the relative Minister, Deputy Minister and Chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development when they objected against the decision of the Government.

The Minister concerned undertook to submit the matter once again to the Cabinet. This undertaking has been carried out

(3) Yes. The reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development to the Cabinet are confidential and are not published.

**Kirkwood person detained**  
\*13. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person from Kirkwood, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained under the emergency regulations in 1985; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b)(i) on what date, (ii) why and (iii) where was he detained;

(2) whether this person was subsequently released; if so, (a) on what date and (b) why;

(3) whether this person was charged with any offence; if so, (a) with what offence and (b) in terms of what statutory provision;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Jack Saller.

(b) (i) On 10 August 1985.

(ii) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his detention.

(iii) At Uitenhage from 13h45 on 10 August 1985 and at North end Prison from 11h26 on 12 August 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 23 August 1985.

(b) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his release.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No.

\*14. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any member of the South African Police took any action on or about 1 February 1986 at a shop in Kirkwood owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) for what purpose, (c) what action was taken by the police on this occasion and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether any persons were arrested or taken into custody by the police on this occasion; if so, (a) what are the names of these persons and (b) why;

(3) whether any action was taken against these persons; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

(4) whether these persons were subsequently released; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (4) Whereas an interdict concerning this matter was filed at the supreme Court in Port Elizabeth, I do not deem it appropriate to disclose the required particulars.

**Medical aid**  
\*15. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether White and non-White employees of the South African Transport Services are included in the same medical aid scheme; if not, (a) why not and (b) to which medical aid schemes do (i) White and (ii) non-White employees belong; if so, what is the name of the scheme;

(2) whether the medical aid scheme for (a) White and (b) non-White employees of the South African Transport Services pays for the services of medical specialist doctors; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the services rendered by such medical specialist doctors?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1) No.

(a) Transmed was introduced experimentally for Whites in order to determine the financial implications. The admittance of Non-White employees to Transmed



sued to them to their houses for their own protection. Further, in certain cases additional members are assigned on a 24-hour basis to protect certain members' houses—additional, because it is a greater risk factor. Those are two of the most common steps being taken. Furthermore, immediate attention is given to each case where there is the merest hint that a member's house and/or himself or his family may be in any form of danger. Immediate attention is given to that by means of the protective measures which I have identified.

+Mr W V RAW. Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it possible to speed up the building of flats?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we are doing everything in our power, and with the assistance of my colleague the hon the Minister of Public Works I am sure that we will be able to expedite this matter.

Ginsberg, King William's Town: funeral  
 HANS: Q COL 274 413/86  
 \*7. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether an investigation is being carried out in respect of specific complaints against members of the South African Police as contained in affidavits concerning incidents which took place on or about 21 October 1985 at Ginsberg, King William's Town, at the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this person;
  - (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the findings; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;
  - (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
 DER: (1) Yes. Sakumzi Gimba Mbeka.

HQA

+The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
 DER:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) At about 23h05 on 2 October 1985, a foot patrol of the South African Police was compelled to disperse a group of Blacks, who were busy erecting barricades in the Ginsberg township, with shotguns after they pelted the patrol with stones.
- (b) Sakumzi Gimba Mbeka.
- (2) Yes, during the morning of 3 October 1985.
- (3) Yes, on 4 October 1985.
- (4) (a) No. The deceased's parents did not inquire about the post-mortem.
- (b) No. In terms of section 3(5) of the Inquests Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959), the parents are not allowed at a post-mortem.
- (i) After the post-mortem on 4 October 1985.
- (ii) "Gunshot wound of abdomen".
- (5) No. On inquiry from the family's legal representative the outcome was telephonically made known to him.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what type of cartridge was used? Was it birdshot or buckshot that was used?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know.

Ginsberg, King William's Town: funeral  
 HANS: Q COL 274 413/86  
 \*9. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether an investigation is being carried out in respect of specific complaints against members of the South African Defence Force as contained in affidavits concerning incidents which took place on or about 21 October 1985 at Ginsberg, King William's Town, at the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this person;
  - (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;
  - (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:  
 FENCE: (1) Yes. The late Mr S Mbeka.

HQA

plaints against members of the South African Defence Force as contained in affidavits concerning incidents which took place on or about 21 October 1985 at Ginsberg, King William's Town, at the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:  
 FENCE: (1) Yes. The late Mr S Mbeka.

(2) It is a SA Police investigation, consequently the SA Defence Force does not have the particulars at its disposal.

(3) No.  
 HANS: Q COL 274 413/86  
 \*10. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- Whether the area known as the Nebo Farms has been transferred to Lebowa; if so, on what date?
- +The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:  
 OPMENT: No.
- Relations with Lebowa  
 HANS: Q COL 274 413/86  
 \*11. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†
- Whether the Government of Lebowa recently broke off relations with the South



the hon member for Langlaagte entitled to call another hon member in this House a quitter?

†Mr S P BARNARD: That I did say, yes. [Interjections.]

†An HON MEMBER: Yes, but you also said something else.

†Mr S P BARNARD: I said he is a quitter. [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I do not think the word "quitter" is unparliamentary.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising further out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the Army, in view of the fact that they have in the past called farmers off their farms and have done so on more than one occasion in the area to which I am referring—although I do appreciate that they are not going to make a habit of doing so—will in future make arrangements for the protection of the wives? Either the wives should be allowed to come into the central community where they can be protected, or some alternative arrangement should be made for them to enjoy protection on their farms. After all, it is desperately worrying for men who are doing their national service away from their homes at night to know that their wives and children are unprotected on their farms.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we in the Defence Force have sympathy with those inhabitants and with the families who remain on the farms. However, I cannot give the hon member the assurance that something like that will not happen again. We are busy implementing a system in terms of which we will have a "blanket protection" of members of commando's across the country. I do, however, want to give the hon member the assurance that the system is applied with great caution because we are concerned about the safety of the women and children on the farms.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister and in view of the fact that it was he who personally answered the last question I raised on this subject in this

House, may I ask him whether, in respect of the cases in Queenstown to which I have referred, he considers the reasons for calling up the farmers for their commando service under these particular circumstances, to have been justified?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: We will not call up anybody if we do not need him. I would like to make that clear to the hon member.

†Mr R F VAN HERDEN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that at the end of last year farmers from as far away as Petrusville had to stand guard in the Black location at De Aar at night.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am aware that farmers from the hon member's constituency were indeed called up and that they indeed had to render service in the township of De Aar. We are aware of that. Because it is not in line with the general policy, we are already busy taking steps. [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I now want to tell the hon member for Turfontein that when the hon the Deputy Minister is busy replying to a question, other hon members will remain silent. The hon the Deputy Minister may continue.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I will start again. We are aware of that. We are busy rectifying it because, as I have said, it is not the general policy. At this stage, however, we do not yet have a general blanket protection of commando members in the towns and cities as well as in the platteland. We nevertheless hope to rectify the situation as soon as possible so that it does not happen again.

†An HON MEMBER: Mr Speaker, arising out . . .

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I will not allow any further questions. We have now had enough questions in this regard.

HANS *rest 285*  
KwaZulu: *consolidation*  
†17. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the farms (a) Groenenberg 844, (b) Buffelsdraai 829 and (c) Inanda 818 in the magisterial district of Inanda are to be excised in terms of the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu; if so, when in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) No. According to the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development, it is proposed that the farms Groenenberg 844, Buffelsdraai 829 and Inanda 818 are to be incorporated in KwaZulu, pending the final decision of the RSA Government.

HANS *rest 285*  
\*18. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether a portion of a consignment of American corn soya milk intended for famine relief in Third World countries was (a) off-loaded in and/or (b) transported to the Republic; if so, when;

(2) whether permission was granted for this to be done; if so, on whose authority; if not,

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken in this regard; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1), (2) and (3) Large consignments of corn soya milk powder intended for Third World countries were transhipped in South African harbours and conveyed by rail to the countries concerned. A quantity of the milk powder was left behind in the

trucks returning from foreign lines. As claims in this respect were paid out to the World Food Programme, some 240 bags were auctioned to defray expenses.

The disposal of any further quantities will be negotiated with representatives of the World Food Programme.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether permission was obtained from the hon the Minister of Agricultural Economics to import such powder into South Africa.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not the Minister concerned with this matter but to me it sounds like a totally irrelevant question.

#### Corn soya milk

\*19. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether a portion of a consignment of American corn soya milk intended for famine relief in Third World countries has been sold in the Republic; if so,

(2) whether permission was granted for this product to be sold in the Republic; if so, on whose authority; if not,

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken in this regard; if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) I am only aware of the press reports in this connection.

(2) No, not as far as my Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing is concerned; in fact, it would appear that such imports may be effected without a permit from the Department.

(3) Falls away.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from



	339	340
Noordwester	Rand 1 680	Northern Times 1 656
Noord-Transvaler	1 850	Northcliff Times 3 439
Namib Times	24	Northern Tribune 3 439
Nigel/Heidelberg News	228	Nuwe Afrikaner 73
Noordkaap	1 736	Nigel Herald 1 367
Observer	34	Ons Stad 1 474
Oosterlig	10 298	Overkruin 1 869
Oranjenans	300	
Pigeon Post	2 293	Paarl Post 1 948
Pretoria News	25 390	
Rand Daily Mail	7 260	Rapport 779 922
Rooipoort Record	3 439	Rustenburg Herald 1 801
Randburg Sun	3 439	Record 80
Rosebank/Killarney Gazette	3 439	Republikein 416
Secunda Ridge	3 439	South Coast Sun 943
Southern Courier	3 439	Sowetan 120
Sowetan Sunday Mirror	44 097	Sowetan 279 929
Sunday Star	8 173	Star 1 763
Sunday Times	841 814	Stellalander 62 634
Swartland Monitor	1 446	Sunday Tribune 2 228
Sandton Chronicle	3 439	South Coast Herald 16 141
Suidwester	248	Sowetan News 3 921
Tempo	882	Springs Advertiser 918
Transvaler	9 109	The Friend 1 000
Travel Times	1 715	Travellog 6 628
The Representative	1 257	Tygerburger
U.D. News	197	Upington Gazette 330
Vaalweekblad	2 402	Vaderland 28 752
Viva	2 852	Volkshad 118 478
Verwoerdburg-News	2 620	Vryheid Gazette 180
Vaal Ster	4 095	Vista 1 740
Vrystaat	1 600	
Worcester Sun	1 746	Western Tvl./OFS Herald 2 080
W. Tvl-Record	1 936	Weekend Burger 6 073
Worcester Standard	250	Windhoek Advertiser 275
Withank News	2 284	
Zoeloeland Observer	911	

5/3/86  
National states: mineral production  
171. Mr P R CROGGERS asked the Minis-  
ter of Education and Development Aid:

What was the value of the mineral pro-  
duction in each of the national states in  
1984 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT AID:

National State	Value of mineral production	1984	1985
Lebowa	R79 234 165	R128 229 099	
KwaZulu	R50 074 738	R110 282 585	

KaNgwane R21 733 712 R 34 158 542  
Gazankulu R 4 157 353 R 1 876 118  
KwaNdebele None None  
OwaOwa None None

The values shown are in respect of  
minerals and metals, including platinum as  
supplied by the Minerals Bureau, Johan-  
nesburg.

(3) Yes.  
Captain 1  
Lieutenants 3  
Warrant Officers 3  
Sergeants 11  
Constables 176

Police: staff establishment  
280. Mr D J N MALCOMHSS asked the  
Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What is the authorised establish-  
ment and (b) actual strength of the  
South African Railways Police in re-  
spect of (i) officers and (ii) other  
ranks;

(2) how many men were (a) recruited for  
and (b) discharged from the Force  
during the latest specified period of  
12 months for which figures are avail-  
able;

(3) whether any members of the Force  
purchased their discharge during the  
above-mentioned period; if so, how  
many in each rank?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AF-  
FAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 288  
(ii) 6 834

(b) (i) 247  
(ii) 6 220

(2) 16 February 1985 to 15 February 1986

(a) 232

(b) The total staff losses amounted  
to 408

Port Elizabeth: new post office  
305. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister  
of Communications:

(1) With reference to his reply to Ques-  
tion No 33 on 5 March 1985 concern-  
ing the new post office complex in  
Main Street, Port Elizabeth, (a)  
when it is anticipated that it will be  
completed and (b) what is the current  
estimate of the total cost of construct-  
ing this complex;

(2) whether this amount is the original  
estimate for the construction of this  
complex, if not, (a) what was the  
original estimate of the cost of the  
construction of the project, (b) when  
was the (i) original and (ii) revised  
estimate made and (c) what was the  
reason for revising the estimate?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS:

(1) (a) During February 1990, subject  
to the availability of capital  
funds,

(b) R31,2 million plus escalation  
cost;

(2) no;

(a) R12,5 million plus escalation  
cost,

(b) (i) March 1980,

(ii) December 1985; and

(c) to provide for escalation in  
building costs.

# New bill lets state 'hand over' citizens

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

LEGISLATION permitting the government to hand over control of South African territory to "independent" homelands has dismayed civil rights groups.

A bill published last week, the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill, provides that any independent or non-independent homeland shall have the power, by agreement with South Africa, to administer land and people in any scheduled black area.

The provision, if it goes through, will overturn the Mgwali landmark court order where the Legal Resources Centre established that South Africa had no right to transfer the government of its citizens to another country.

According to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) this confirms the recent trend in government action on removals.

"The new policy is to avoid the physical removal of people where

possible, and instead to incorporate these people into bantustans where they are."

An example of this form of "removal" was the contentious incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele earlier this year.

Trac says that the Mgwali judgment had immediate effects for other communities, such as Mathopiestad in the Western Transvaal and Wartburg in the Eastern Transvaal, which had managed to stop de facto administration of their areas by homelands.

Trac believes that if the bill is enacted other areas which have fought long battles against removals, such as Driefontein and KwaNgema, will be administered by one or other homeland.

"The government will no doubt see this as a concession — at least they will have retained their land. However, the communities will never accept homeland government."

101

7/3/86

WEEKLY



deficiency syndrome were diagnosed in 1985?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Twelve.

theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Stutterheim, (iv) Cathcart and (v) Queenstown during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information for 1985 is as follows:

Magisterial District	(a) Small Stock	(b) Large Stock
(i) East London	37	19
(ii) King William's Town	33	2
(iii) Stutterheim	67	9
(iv) Cathcart	8	0
(v) Queenstown	38	0

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 NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

For the year 1985:

Primary malignancy of bronchus (deaths), White 155, Coloured 126; Asian 2; Black 33.

Primary malignancy of lung (deaths), White 136; Coloured 71; Asian 3; Black 50.

Stock theft  
HAN SWARTZ 10/3/86  
265. Mr P R C ROGGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of

The information for 1985 is as follows:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(i) East London	271	60	12	57	107
(ii) King William's Town	72	15	None	11	12
(iii) Stutterheim	89	Included in (i)(b)	None	Included in (ii)(d)	4
(iv) Cathcart	23	3	None	2	1
(v) Queenstown	169	36	10	40	23
(vi) Komnga	49	4	4	7	5

HoA

Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account  
HAN SWARTZ 10/3/86  
271. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether there have been any shortfalls in the Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account since its inception; if so, (a) by what amount did this account fall short of the sum paid out in each specified year and (b) which body makes up the shortfalls in this account;
- (2) whether there was a shortfall in this account in the 1984-85 financial year; if so, what was the shortfall;
- (3) whether it is anticipated that there will be shortfalls in this account in the 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years; if so, what is the anticipated shortfall in respect of each of these financial years?

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 1985 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1985 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R1 101 000 000.

The cost relating to the purchase of land are not recorded separately in respect of each national state. The figures requested are thus not readily available.

Removals/resettlement

276. Mr R A F SWARTZ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) What total number of Black persons in the national states were resettled in 1985, (b)(i) from what specified places were they removed and (ii) in what specified places were they resettled and (c) for what reasons were they resettled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The competence to settle Blacks in the national states vests in the state concerned. The Department of Development Aid has no information regarding such settlement actions and was not involved in any settlement action in the national states.

- (b) (i) The State Revenue fund in respect of Government and Provincial civil pensioners.
- (ii) The Post Office Fund in respect of Post Office civil pensioners.
- (1) Yes—In respect of the Government Service Pension Fund.
- (a) 1982/83 financial year—R17,6 million.  
1983/84 financial year—R53,4 million.  
1984/85 financial year—R96,8 million.
- (2) Yes—see (1)(a)
- (3) Yes—1985/86—R133,8 million.  
1986/87—R109,5 million.

HoA

Consolidation: cost of land  
HAN SWARTZ 10/3/86  
275. Mr R A F SWARTZ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

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- (3) Yes—1985/86—R133,8 million.  
1986/87—R109,5 million.

HoA

Maize  
HAN SWARTZ 10/3/86  
299. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:  
(1) What stocks of maize were on hand at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

# Homeland bonds guaranteed

CAPE TOWN — Building societies that grant property loans in the self-governing homelands are to be given guarantees by the South African Government to protect them against changes that may occur after the territories gain independence.

It is hoped that the measure will contribute

to "a major impetus in the provision of housing and in home ownership in these areas."

The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in a statement that the guarantees would cover loans "for the purchase or improvement of fixed property".

"The government is prepared to indemnify societies granting such loans against damages that may arise from such aspects as changes in monetary policy, legal processes and other contingencies that may le-

gally arise subsequent to the acceptance of independence by the state concerned."

The guarantees did not, however, extend to normal business risks such as default by the borrower and depreciation of or damage to the property unconnected with political risk.

The statement said the decision on guarantees followed the government's recent amendment of a 1962 proclamation to resolve building societies' problems in considering home loans in the self-governing national states. — Sapa.



- (2) whether it is the intention to export surplus maize; if so, (a) when and (b) what quantity;
- (3) whether such maize will be exported at a profit or a loss; if so, at what estimated profit or loss;
- (4) whether the Maize Board intends importing maize; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) at what estimated cost;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:**

- (1) It is at this stage not in the interest of trade negotiations to divulge the stocks of maize on hand.
- (2) Yes, yellow maize only.

(a) and (b) On a continuous basis throughout the year depending on the size of the new crop.

- (3) Will probably be exported at a loss which can not be quantified as yet owing to a changing rate of exchange and the uncertainty regarding the local price which has still to be determined.
- (4) Yes.
  - (a) White maize will be imported to supplement the shortage.
  - (b) March/April 1986.
  - (c) Owing to various factors not yet known finally but it is expected that the cost will be somewhat higher than the Maize Board's present selling price.

(5) No.

**Report on drivers' licences/identity documents**

309. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- (1) (a) Orange Free State ..... 118 589 hectares
- Cape ..... 1 555 803 hectares
- Natal ..... 501 395 hectares
- Transvaal ..... 3 135 569 hectares
- (b) R1 101 000 000.

- (2) (a) Orange Free State ..... 20 hectares
- Cape ..... 49 865 hectares
- Natal ..... 8 932 hectares
- Transvaal ..... 101 739 hectares

- (b) Transkei ..... 20 536 hectares
- Bophuthatwana ..... None
- Venda ..... None
- Ciskei ..... None
- KaNgwane ..... None
- KwaNdebele ..... None
- Lebowa ..... None
- Gazankulu ..... 65 900 hectares
- Owagwa ..... None
- KwaZulu ..... 13 925 hectares

- (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.
- (1)(a) of Question 383 of 1985 viz. 1 647 488 hectares. The correct total for the Cape (1984) was 1 505 938 hectares.

The area of land purchased in the Cape Province (item 2(a) of the said question) amounted to 26 582 hectares.

These facts were established during a recent audit.

- (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.

- (b) Approximately 6 650 000 hectares, of which by far the greater part forms part of the areas of jurisdiction of the respective national states.
- It will be noted that with regard to the area of land in paragraph 1(a)—Cape, the total of 1 555 803 hectares is less than the figure furnished in reply

Blacks: citizenship  
HAN SWART 10/3/86  
320. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs:  
Q 432 484

- (1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January and 31 December 1985 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, No 13 of 1978;

- (2) whether any applications were refused; if so, (a) how many from each state and (b) why in each case?

- to Question No 818 on 30 April 1985, the Provincial Administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books; if not, when is it anticipated that the Provincial Administrations will report to the Cabinet; if so,
- (2) whether the Provincial Administrations have made any recommendations in this regard; if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) No. Indications are that a report will be submitted to the Cabinet towards the middle of 1986.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

**Land bought**  
HAN SWART 10/3/86  
312. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:  
Q 432 483

- (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 1985 and (b) amount paid for this land;

- (2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1985, (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 1985;

- (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 EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- (1) (a) Orange Free State ..... 118 589 hectares
- Cape ..... 1 555 803 hectares
- Natal ..... 501 395 hectares
- Transvaal ..... 3 135 569 hectares
- (b) R1 101 000 000.

- (2) (a) Orange Free State ..... 20 hectares
- Cape ..... 49 865 hectares
- Natal ..... 8 932 hectares
- Transvaal ..... 101 739 hectares

- (b) Transkei ..... 20 536 hectares
- Bophuthatwana ..... None
- Venda ..... None
- Ciskei ..... None
- KaNgwane ..... None
- KwaNdebele ..... None
- Lebowa ..... None
- Gazankulu ..... 65 900 hectares
- Owagwa ..... None
- KwaZulu ..... 13 925 hectares

- (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.
- (1)(a) of Question 383 of 1985 viz. 1 647 488 hectares. The correct total for the Cape (1984) was 1 505 938 hectares.

The area of land purchased in the Cape Province (item 2(a) of the said question) amounted to 26 582 hectares.

These facts were established during a recent audit.

- (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.

- (b) Approximately 6 650 000 hectares, of which by far the greater part forms part of the areas of jurisdiction of the respective national states.
- It will be noted that with regard to the area of land in paragraph 1(a)—Cape, the total of 1 555 803 hectares is less than the figure furnished in reply

Blacks: citizenship  
HAN SWART 10/3/86  
320. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs:  
Q 432 484

- (1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January and 31 December 1985 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, No 13 of 1978;

- (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—960; Bophuthatswana—704; Venda—230; Ciskei—1 761.
- (2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Sentenced prisoners: mental institutions  
 321. Mr A B WIDVAN asked the Minister of Justice: Q 435

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Fifty three (53). This figure includes twenty five (25) prisoners who were admitted to hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973).

Q 435  
 Departations/arrests/prosecutions  
 HANSWARD 10/3/86  
 355. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many citizens of (i) Ciskei, (ii) Transkei, (iii) Venda and (iv) Bophuthatswana were deported from the Republic in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, respectively, and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case;
- (2) whether any (a) employers and/or (b) employees have been (i) arrested and/or (ii) prosecuted in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) None.
- (ii) 1981—98  
 1982—63  
 1983—37  
 1984—15  
 1985—41

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a) Actual enrolment		(b) Potential capacity	
	(i) 1980	(ii) 1985	(i) 1980	(ii) 1985
College	1980	1985	1980	1985
Barkly House	130	122	150	150
Denneoord, Stellenbosch (1)	209	—	200	—
Graaf-Reinet (1)	295	—	400	—
Cape Town	256	261	450	450
Oudshoorn	290	190	350	350
Paarl	528	454	550	550
Port Elizabeth	259	242	350	350
Wellington	495	355	600	600
Durban	328	365	365	500
Edgewood	680	620	1 200	1 200
Natal	246	218	350	350
Bloemfontein	674	655	750	750
Potchefstroom	1 280	1 305	1 400	1 400
Pretoria Normal	2 395	2 036	2 200	2 200
Goudstad	1 148	1 477	1 500	1 500
Johannesburg	1 472	1 972	2 500	2 500
Pretoria College	93	469	550	550
Witwaterstrand (2)	104	17	125	125

- (1) Converted into Colleges for Continued Training in 1985.
- (2) Closed end of 1985.

Q 437  
 Teacher training colleges  
 HANSWARD 10/3/86  
 13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether any (a) new and/or (b) extensions to teacher training colleges for Whites are planned to be built by his Department or any provincial education department; if not, why not; if so, (i) where, (ii) when, (iii) what is the total estimated cost, and (iv) what will be the maximum enrolment, in respect of each such college?
- (i) and (ii) The following projects are in different stages of construction and the expected completion dates are as follows:  
 Pretoria Onderwyskollege 1987.  
 Durban ..... 1988.  
 Edgewood ..... 1987.
- (iii) Pretoria Onderwyskollege of which R85 000 000 will be obtained by the alienation of a part of the old campus. The remaining part of the old campus will be retained for urgent other needs for which provision would have had to be made in any case.  
 Durban ..... R9 000 000.  
 Edgewood ..... R1 510 000.
- (iv) Pretoria Onderwyskollege 2 200.  
 Durban ..... 500.  
 Edgewood ..... 1 200.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) and (b) No, because there is no need for additional accommodation at this stage. Projects in progress will however, be completed.



Engineer .....	2
Control Technician .....	3
Senior Technician .....	29
Technician .....	32
Industrial Technician .....	10
Soil Conservation Technician .....	12
Research Technician .....	11
Senior Industrial Technician .....	10
Senior Research Technician .....	4
Chief Technician .....	6
Control Agricultural Extension Technician .....	1
Control Industrial Technician .....	2
Chief Agricultural Research Technician .....	3
Chief Agricultural Extension Officer .....	18
Chief Live Stock Improvement Technician .....	1
Senior Live Stock Improvement Technician .....	1
Chief Extension Officer .....	2
Agricultural Research Officer .....	12
Senior Outdoor Officer .....	2
Outdoor Officer .....	8
Control Farm Manager .....	2
Farm Manager .....	3
Assistant Agricultural Extension Officer .....	1
Veterinarian Surgeon .....	1
Stock Inspector .....	2
Senior Professional Officer .....	15
Professional Officer .....	7
Liaison Officer .....	2
Social Worker .....	1
Administrative Officer .....	1
District Surgeon .....	1
Senior Dentist .....	5
Dentist .....	3
Professional Nurse .....	7
Senior Dietician .....	1
Nursing Service Manager .....	1
Agricultural Extension Officer .....	15
Vocational Councillor .....	2
Training Officer .....	1
Assistant Agricultural Meteorologist .....	1
Deputy Regional Representative .....	1
Liquor Inspector .....	1
Drilling Inspector .....	2
Wine Controller .....	2
Senior Plant and Seed Inspector .....	16
Weed Inspector .....	1
Research Leader .....	5
Workshop Foreman .....	1
Soil Protection Officer .....	1
Soil Protection Technician .....	7

The attention of the hon member is drawn to the fact that the initial capital outlay for the purchase of these vehicles forms a debit against the vote of the Department of Transport but that all allowances for the amortisation of the purchase price, maintenance, insurance and garaging are paid out of funds allocated to the Department involved. It is also pointed out that due to the new dispensation, 302 of the 341 motor vehicles were transferred from other Departments to the Administration: House of Assembly where these services are now seated and are therefore not new allocations in the 1984-85 financial year.

*Q. COS 512*  
*National states: size*  
*319. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:*  
 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 EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

KwaNdebele .....	103 370 ha
Gazankulu .....	744 570 ha
Owagwa .....	62 000 ha
KaNgwane .....	385 337 ha
Lebowa .....	2 212 897 ha
KwaZulu .....	3 188 295 ha

as at 31 December 1985.  
*HANS BARNARD 12/3/86*  
*Q. COS 512*  
 334. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:  
 What was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in each of the four main metropolitan areas in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:  
 Cape Town: R13 685 932,09  
 Port Natal: R33 834 326,45  
 PWV-Area: R35 565 236,06  
 Johannesburg and West Rand: R20 782 903,79

*HANS BARNARD 12/3/86*  
*Q. COS 513*  
 335. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

What was the (a) landed cost of each consignment of maize imported in 1984

(a) Date of Arrival	Contract Quantity	\$-price/t c.i.f.	Rate of Exchange	R/-price c.i.f.	Total R
May 1984 .....	200 000 t	\$175,00	R = \$0,8148	R214,78	42 956 000
May 1984 .....	100 000 t	\$172,25	R = \$0,8060	R213,71	21 371 000
May 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$166,50	R = \$0,8022	R207,55	10 377 500
June 1984 .....	100 000 t	\$170,25	R = \$0,8022	R212,23	21 223 000
July 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$165,50	R = \$0,8022	R206,31	10 315 500
June 1984 .....	200 000 t	\$166,50	R = \$0,7970	R208,91	41 782 000
July 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$167,75	R = \$0,7768	R215,95	10 797 500
July 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$168,00	R = \$0,7768	R216,27	10 813 500
July 1984 .....	100 000 t	\$166,90	R = \$0,7835	R213,02	21 302 000
July 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$163,40	R = \$0,7835	R208,55	10 427 500
August 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$163,25	R = \$0,6755	R241,67	12 083 500
August 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$167,50	R = \$0,6755	R247,96	12 398 000
September 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$157,34	R = \$0,5960	R263,99	6 599 750
September 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$159,84	R = \$0,5960	R268,19	6 704 750
September 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$160,90	R = \$0,5960	R269,97	6 749 250
September 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$156,50	R = \$0,5960	R262,58	6 564 500
November 1984 .....	75 000 t	\$142,88	R = \$0,5950	R240,13	18 009 750
November 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$142,09	R = \$0,5950	R238,81	11 940 500
November 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$140,97	R = \$0,5950	R236,92	5 923 000
November 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$142,34	R = \$0,5950	R239,23	5 980 750
December 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$142,20	R = \$0,5160	R275,58	13 779 000
December 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$141,81	R = \$0,5160	R274,83	13 741 500
December 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$142,10	R = \$0,5160	R275,39	6 884 750
December 1984 .....	50 000 t	\$141,85	R = \$0,5160	R274,90	13 745 000
December 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$142,18	R = \$0,5160	R275,54	6 888 500
December 1984 .....	25 000 t	\$139,95	R = \$0,555	R252,16	6 304 000
January 1985 .....	75 000 t	\$140,60	R = \$0,5505	R255,40	19 155 000
February 1985 .....	75 000 t	\$139,90	R = \$0,5505	R254,13	19 059 750
February 1985 .....	50 000 t	\$139,90	R = \$0,5505	R254,13	12 706 500
March 1985 .....	25 000 t	\$142,46	R = \$0,4315	R330,15	8 253 750
March 1985 .....	25 000 t	\$140,96	R = \$0,4315	R326,67	8 166 750
March 1985 .....	25 000 t	\$141,42	R = \$0,4315	R327,74	8 193 500

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

and (b)(i) outflow of foreign currency and (ii) extra cost to the taxpayer as a result of these imports?

(b) (i) R431 197 250.

Sunflower seed

452. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) What quantities of sunflower seed for oil extraction purposes were on hand as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether consideration is being given



so, (a) where are these barracks situated, (b) how many offenders can they accommodate and (c) for what reasons were they established;

- (3) what was the average number of offenders detained in detention barracks in 1985?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) (i) 6.  
(ii) None.

(b) 910.

(c) 28 February 1986.

- (2) No, (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(3) 187 per month. An average of 153 members per month, of the SA Defence Force and SWA Territorial Force were also kept in safe custody in detention barracks for the following reasons:

awaiting trial;  
police inquiry concerning the alleged offence not yet completed;  
waiting for escort to be transferred to another detention barracks.

WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Advertisements

127. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by

his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

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

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) R31 787,86.

(2)		R
	<i>The Ladysmith Gazette</i> . . . . .	394,88
	<i>The Natal Mercury</i> . . . . .	1 366,60
	<i>Sunday Tribune</i> . . . . .	720,72
	<i>The Daily News</i> . . . . .	1 047,27
	<i>Rapport</i> . . . . .	4 896,00
	<i>Tempo</i> . . . . .	1 168,53
	<i>Eastern Province Herald</i> . . . . .	1 018,06
	<i>Die Oossterlig</i> . . . . .	1 044,98
	<i>Daily Dispatch</i> . . . . .	580,80
	<i>Die Karoonuus</i> . . . . .	67,20
	<i>Evening Post</i> . . . . .	120,05
	<i>Mosselbay Advertiser</i> . . . . .	51,06
	<i>Die Volksblad</i> . . . . .	686,76
	<i>Diamond Fields Advertiser</i> . . . . .	779,52
	<i>The Citizen</i> . . . . .	1 973,00
	<i>Beeld</i> . . . . .	4 312,72
	<i>Die Vaderland</i> . . . . .	450,00
	<i>The Star</i> . . . . .	2 154,00
	<i>Vaal Weekblad</i> . . . . .	95,00
	<i>Die Burger</i> . . . . .	1 074,83
	<i>The Argus</i> . . . . .	1 179,57
	<i>Cape Times</i> . . . . .	225,28
	<i>Financial Mail</i> . . . . .	1 209,60
	<i>Rapport Ekstra</i> . . . . .	241,92
	<i>Sunday Times</i> . . . . .	2 454,23
	<i>Tygerberger</i> . . . . .	327,97
	<i>Bloemnuus</i> . . . . .	22,00
	<i>The Friend</i> . . . . .	62,16
	<i>Die Noord Transvaler</i> . . . . .	174,80
	<i>The Highveld Herald</i> . . . . .	132,25
	<i>Excelsior News</i> . . . . .	99,00
	<i>New Castle Adviser</i> . . . . .	112,00
	<i>Britspos</i> . . . . .	46,00
	<i>The Western Transvaal Record</i> . . . . .	212,80
	<i>The Natal Witness</i> . . . . .	501,60
	<i>Die Transvaler</i> . . . . .	281,20
	<i>Pretoria News</i> . . . . .	503,50

175. Mr C W ~~FAIRRS~~ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each national state at the end of 1985;

- (2) how many houses were provided in

- (1) The estimated shortages were as follows:

Lebowa . . . . .	18 180
Owagwa . . . . .	24 240-30 000
KwaZulu . . . . .	100 000 (80 000-100 000)
KaNgwane . . . . .	6 000
KwaNdebele . . . . .	3 850
Gazankulu . . . . .	2 000
Other South African development Trustland . . . . .	14 948

- (2) The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes in all the national states and no longer builds family housing itself.

The South African Development Trust provides serviced sites. The following numbers of sites were developed in 1985:

Lebowa . . . . .	2 284
Gazankulu . . . . .	4 673
KaNgwane . . . . .	759
KwaZulu . . . . .	2 519
Other South African Development Trustland . . . . .	4 272

Furthermore low interest loans were made available to persons in the low income group for self-build purposes. The following numbers of such loans were granted during 1985:

Lebowa . . . . .	117
Owagwa . . . . .	51
KwaZulu . . . . .	673
KaNgwane . . . . .	231
KwaNdebele . . . . .	—
Gazankulu . . . . .	645
Other South African Trustland . . . . .	175

- (3) It is not possible to determine when the shortage will be eliminated. Fac-

1985 for Blacks in each national state by the South African Development Trust;

- (3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

tors such as the natural increase in population, urbanization, the creation of job opportunities, availability of funds, etc. which are indeterminate at this stage, are involved.

Subsidised motor vehicles: owners

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

In respect of the 1984-85, financial year, in what capacity was each of the officers of the various Government Departments falling under the Administration: House of Assembly employed who owned one of the 341 subsidised motor vehicles as referred to in paragraph 9 on pages 16 and 17 of the Annual Report of the Department of Transport for 1984-85?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Head of Department . . . . .	1
Deputy Director . . . . .	3
Assistant Director . . . . .	13
Control Extension Officer . . . . .	5
Extension Officer . . . . .	36
Circle Engineer . . . . .	2
Senior Engineer . . . . .	3



# Homes lack explained

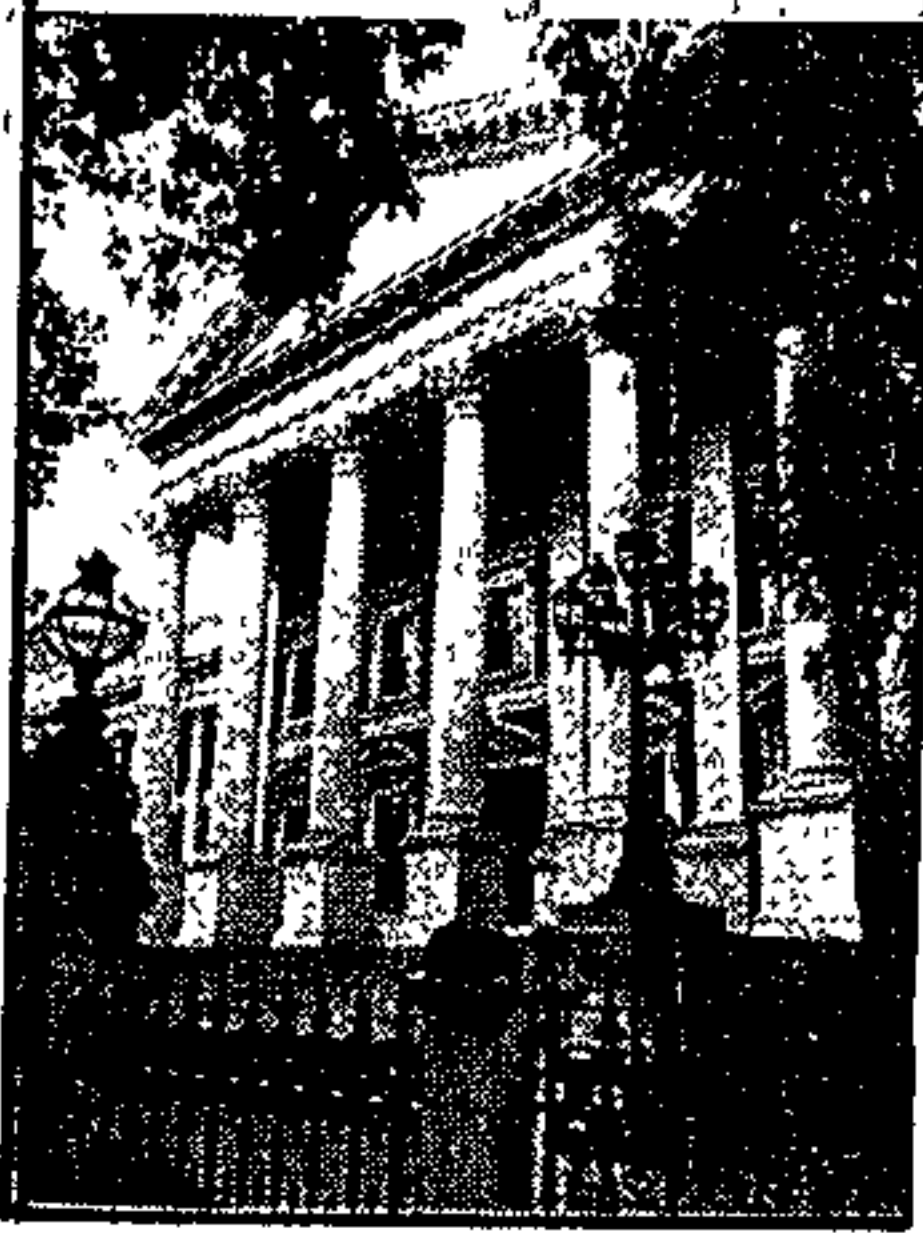
PARLIAMENT 13/3/86  
There was an estimated shortage of more than 134 000 homes for blacks in the national states at the end of 1985, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

In a written reply to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, Dr Viljoen said an additional 14 948 homes were needed on "other South African Development Trust land".

The shortages ranged from 2 000 in Gazankulu to between 80 000 and 100 000 in kwaZulu.

It was impossible to say when the shortage would be eliminated, he said.

The South African Government had implemented self-build schemes in all the national states, while the Trust provided serviced sites. Low interest loans were given to people in the low income group for self-build projects. — Sapa.



Mr Ray Swart ... 'Is this privatisation?'

## 'Public should know Govt view'

PARLIAMENT — It was incorrect to say that the SABC was one-sided, Mr MC Botma (NP, Walvis Bay) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Broadcasting Amendment Bill, he said the task of a news service was to convey information and spread knowledge.

The viewpoints of the governing party were newsworthy and it was desirable for the public to know what those views were. Sapa.

'Helping others can only be in our interests'

# SA aid to African states yields rich returns — Miller

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — South African economic aid to neighbouring states was yielding rich returns in peace, prosperity and goodwill, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, told Parliament.

And he said every cent was "turned over three times" before it was invested in project aid to boost the economies of neighbouring states.

Mr Miller was responding to a barrage of bitter attacks from the right-wing parties in the House of Assembly on Government moves to aid black states.

The attacks dominated yesterday's second-reading debate on the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund Amendment Bill.

The Bill provides for the streamlining of administrative procedures to authorise agreements for South African project aid to other states.

The proposed legislation was opposed by the Conservative Party (CP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP).

### SUPPORT

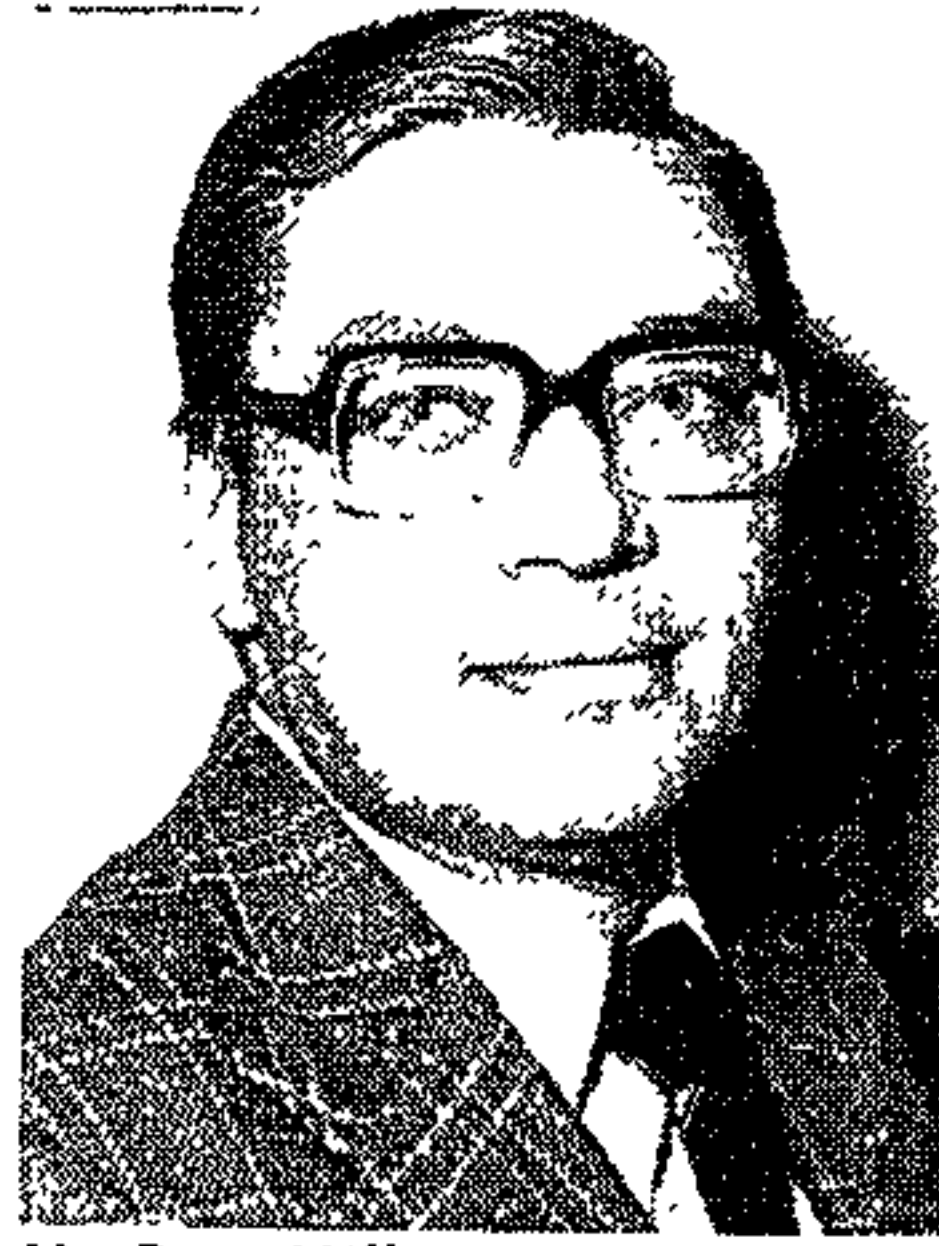
The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party voted on the side of the Government in support of the Bill during a division.

The right-wing parties accused the Government of dishing out millions of rand to black states at a time when the South African economy was in dire straits.

The Government was also accused of side-stepping the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility by giving the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance powers to authorise project aid to black states.

Mr Tom Langley (CP, Soutpansberg) said his party had "problems" with the objectivity and discretion of those Ministers — Mr Pik Botha and Mr Barend du Plessis.

Under Mr du Plessis's handling of the economy, South Africa had to go "cap in hand" to foreign capitals to beg for a re-



Mr Ron Miller ... every cent turned over three times.

scheduling of foreign loans.

And less than a month ago Mr Botha was repudiated by President P W Botha, leaving him without credibility.

Mr Langley said there were indications the Government had the same mentality as other Western governments which had pumped millions of pounds, dollars and francs into black states; only to find the money was wasted.

A CP member interjected: "Into the throats of the crocodiles."

Mr Langley said the reason for that failure was that the governments which had dished out the money had been "too eager to please, to buy favours, and to buy votes in the United Nations". There should be adequate control over money provided for aid to other states.

Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP, Sasolburg) said the Bill was aimed at making it easier to grant loans to black states.

### DEVOURING

The process of granting loans to "bankrupt states" should, however, be made more difficult, especially at a time when South Africa was in an economic crisis and when "locusts are devouring the farmers".

Earlier Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP, Durban Central) said his party supported the Bill. However, there was public concern about the manner in which funds made available to inde-



Mr Peter Gastrow ... public concern over how funds spent.

pendent states had been spent.

Strict controls should be exercised and the Government should take into account the priorities of the states concerned.

Replying to the debate, Mr Miller gave an assurance that the Government went to "considerable lengths" to ensure that projects for which aid was granted conformed to the highest requirements.

The system followed for assessing projects was similar to that used by the World Bank.

Thorough feasibility studies were made and proposed projects went through six stages of close scrutiny before project aid was approved.

### REJECTED

Mr Miller rejected opposition allegations that such aid was to be given from a secret fund. The aid was given from a loan fund which was subject to auditing by the Auditor-General on the same basis as other State funds.

What South Africa did by providing project aid was to help the country's neighbours in Southern Africa with their economies. And that could only be in South Africa's own interest.

Mr Miller cited Malawi as an example of a country with whom South Africa had established "extremely good ties" while giving successful project aid.

The Bill was read a second time.



move them physically. For those which have resisted relocation to a homeland, this amounts to a case of taking Muhammed to the Mountain.

The Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill, introduced this session, empowers any independent or self-governing national state, with Pretoria's agreement, "to exercise or perform the administrative control" in any area designated for black ownership in terms of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

This will affect not only "black spot" communities, but also people living on Trust land townships, such as Soshanguve near Pretoria and Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit. In terms of the Bill, all that is required to transfer the administration of an area to a homeland is a proclamation by the State President in the *Government Gazette*.

The new powers are embodied in clauses 8 and 9 of the Bill which is currently being investigated by a standing committee in Parliament.

"As it stands, the Bill does not provide for prior consultation with the affected community, nor is the formal agreement of the three Houses (of Parliament) required to validate the proclamation," says PFP MP Helen Suzman, who is on the standing committee.

If the Bill becomes law, it will reverse a Supreme Court order obtained by the eastern Cape community of Mgwali last year which established that SA had no right to transfer the government of its citizens to a "foreign country."

Mgwali was once part of the Ciskei, but was not included in the Ciskei when the final boundaries were drawn. In terms of the 1978 Black Laws Amendment Act, SA and the Ciskei entered into an agreement whereby Ciskei administered Mgwali.

The effect of the Supreme Court judgment was that SA could not hand over the administration of any of its territory to a "foreign country." The limits of the law were that only territories previously part of a homeland could be handed over to non-independent states.

The Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill now seeks to overcome this limitation by enabling both independent and self-governing states to assume jurisdiction over certain communities not located in their boundaries. The Bill will affect not only areas which were previously part of a homeland, but all black spots and Trust land.

It is not clear yet how many people could be affected by the Bill. Clearly, however, it could be immediately applied in cases like Mathopestad, a "black spot" in the western Transvaal which has resisted removal to Bo-

phuthatsana. After the Mgwali decision, SA had to stop the administration of Mathopestad schools by Bophuthatswana. When enacted, the new Bill will allow for Bophuthatswana to administer the community after all.

Also, areas like Driefontein, KwaNgema and Daggakraal which successfully fought against removal could now find themselves under the administration of one or other homeland.

Another community that could be affected is Ekangala. Government recently gave the Ekangala residents the assurance that the town would not be incorporated into KwaNdebele "in the near future." However, in terms of the new Bill, KwaNdebele could effectively govern the town without necessarily incorporating it.

14/3/86 FIN MAIL  
HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION 101

## Merging by stealth

Government has hit on a new plan for consolidating those tricky "black spots" located outside bantustan boundaries without having to run the gauntlet of removals.

In terms of a new Bill, it is now aiming to give all homeland governments the authority over such communities without having to

---

PE open-borders  
call is approved

1913/186  
SDM  
191

A CALL for the abolition of all border formalities between SA, Ciskei and Transkei was approved in Port Elizabeth at the weekend congress of Chambers of Commerce in the Cape Midland, Southern Cape and Border regions.

A motion calling for abolition of about 64 border posts, in order to promote a free flow of traffic between the countries, was initially introduced by Queenstown Chamber of Commerce president, Peter McEwen.

At the request of Basil Gibson, of the PE chamber, the wording was amended to make it easier for private aircraft owners to visit the Transkei Wild Coast. — Sapa.

---

MONDAY, 17 MARCH 1986

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Q COL 525

HANSARD 17/3/86

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

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 2 807.

(b) (i)

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

(ii)

KaNgwane .....	74
Gazankulu .....	251
KwaZulu .....	33

Transkei .....	105
KwaNdebele .....	597
Bophuthatswana .....	178
Lebowa .....	80
OwaQwa .....	109
Venda .....	6
Ciskei .....	1 374
	<hr/> 2 807

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

Advertisements

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

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Transport in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) R73 422,27 in respect of the Department of Transport as well as the respective Statutory Boards resorting under its control.
- (2)

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



The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

	White Coloured	Asian	Black
Cholera	0	1	19
Typhoid	59	27	51
Paratyphoid	1	0	0
Tuberculosis	620	11 421	630
Plague	0	0	0
Anthrax	0	0	0
Brucellosis	164	0	0
Leptosy	1	1	0
Diphtheria	1	2	0
Meningo-coccal Inf.	67	206	7
Tetanus	1	10	3
Poliomylitis	4	7	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Measles	961	650	168
Yellow fever	0	0	0
Haemorrhagic fevers	0	0	0
Rift valley fever	1	0	0
Viral hepatitis	383	297	107
Rabies	0	0	0
Psittacosis	1	0	0
Trachoma	0	0	0
Typhus (flea)	0	0	0
Typhus (flea)	0	0	0
Malaria	286	3	5
Trypanosomiasis	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	0	0
Toxoplasmosis	0	0	0
Prim. malig. of bronchus	126	100	20
Prim. malig. of lung	62	27	14
Prim. malig. of pleura	0	1	0
Poisoning (agric remedy)	14	28	0
Poisoning (lead)	2	0	0

HANSARD 19/3/86  
362. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Develop-

ment and Education to Question No 7 on 12 February 1985, (a) what progress had been made in respect of the privatisation of the sorghum beer industry as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when is it anticipated that this process will be completed?

(2) whether any alternative sources of income have been found for Black local authorities; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these sources?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) The Sorghum beer interests of the 13 development boards have been rationalised into 8 consor-tiums which, pending amendments to the act, are conducted in terms of co-operative agreements. In view of changed circumstances within the Sorghum beer industry and the possible phasing out of the development boards the process of privatisation is to be accelerated.

(b) It is proposed that amendments to the relative legislation to regulate the privatisation are to be tabled during the present session of Parliament.

(2) Yes. The Black local authorities will as participants in the regional services councils also share in the revenue generated by these councils. These local authorities are otherwise also dependent upon the revenue derived from rent and trading services. Sub-economic rates are, where necessary, supplemented with bridging finance.

HANSARD 19/3/86  
369. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any lawsuits were brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order in 1985 by members of the public; if so, (a) how

many and (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the lawsuit, and (ii) was the outcome, in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 137.

(b) (i) Damage to vehicles ... Unlawful arrest and detention .....	68
Assault .....	29
Shooting incidents ...	4
Bitten by police dog ...	3
Loss of maintenance ...	1
Confiscation of vehicle	1
Damage to property due to police action	1
Loss of prisoner's property while in police custody .....	1
Total .....	137

(ii) 88 cases were settled out of court  
8 cases were decided in favour of the state, with costs  
1 case succeeded with a counter-claim  
38 cases were withdrawn  
2 cases were dropped

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes, R146 668 14 of which R111 378 64 was paid out owing to damage which resulted from motor accidents.

HANSARD 19/3/86  
449. Mr W V R W asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether military pensions payable for wounds, injuries or other disabilities inflicted in the course of military duty are classified as civil pensions; if not, as what type of pensions are they classified?

(2) whether increases in civil pensions are normally effected in a certain month; if so, in what month;

(3) for what periods since 1945 have increases in military pensions been effected in (a) April, (b) October and (c) other specified months?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. Military pensions are not specifically classified as a type of pension but are related to compensation for disablement caused or aggravated by military service.

(2) No.

(3) (a) 1945 1967  
1978 1984.

(b) 1968 1973  
1975 1977  
1985.

(c) May and December—1974.

Telephones

527. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1985?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

R0,7 million for repairs arising from vandalism and the theft of apparatus.



- (b) (i) None. Pre-primary classrooms are not provided by the Department.
- (ii) 1 418 classrooms at 184 existing primary schools. 492 classrooms at 20 new primary schools.

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(iii) 334 classrooms at 44 existing secondary schools. 300 classrooms at 9 new secondary schools.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) (i) The Department does not erect pre-primary schools.
- (ii) 2 896 calculated at 40 pupils per classroom. (Global statistical calculation with information as at March 1985.)
- (iii) 2 221 calculated at 35 pupils per classroom. (Global statistical calculation with information as at March 1985.)

(a) pre-primary, (b) primary and (c) secondary school teachers (i) were enrolled in, and (ii) qualified as teachers from, each specified teacher training institution falling under the control of his Department in 1985?

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Transvaal	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	none
				217	none
				625	154

**College of Education:**

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
East Rand	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	none
				174	22
				453	120

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Soweto	(a)	(b)	(c)	80	21
				261	47
				629	125

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Mphohadi	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	none
				135	5
				290	70

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Sebokeng	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	none
				249	7
				470	97

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Indumiso	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	none
				522	68
				513	127

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	(a)	(b)	(c)	16	16
				95	6
				107	14

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
Kagisanong	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	none
				151	none
				none	none

How many persons studying to become

*Handwritten:* 292. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:  
 Teachers 20/3/86  
 292. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Phatsimang	(a)	(b)	(c)	none	78	39
				none	none	none

**Technikon:**  
 N. Transvaal (a) none (b) none (c) 212

Figures as on 5 March 1985

KwaZulu	1 594 008
Lebowa	276 177
Quaqua	159 343
Gazankulu	97 829
KaNywan	4 566
KwaNdebele	31 046

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.

*Handwritten:* 572. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:  
 Passports 22/3/86

- (a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1985 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 225 675 applications for passports and renewal of passports were received in 1985.

(b) Coloureds ..... 7

*Handwritten:* 515. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs:  
 Citizenship 20/3/86

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1985, and (b) were issued in 1985, to citizens of each national state?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Indians	1 594 008	2 092 874	10 896
Blacks	276 177	1 459 807	8 580
Whites	159 343	1 061 047	7 983
	97 829	503 826	730
	4 566	549 833	9
	31 046	242 555	9 756

*Handwritten:* 101. Deportations/repatriations 20/3/86  
 573. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1985 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

The hon member is kindly referred to sections 16, 43, 44 and 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act,

1972 (Act 59 of 1972) which empowers an immigration officer in one instance and the Minister of Home Affairs in other instances to order the removal of persons who are not South African citizens by birth from the Republic. It is assumed that the hon member had these removals in mind when he referred to deportations and repatriations in his question.

(a) Whites ..... 45  
Blacks ..... 74

(b) (i) Sections 16, 43 and 45 of Act 59 of 1972.

(ii) Whites:

(aa) and (bb)

England ..... 12  
France ..... 1  
Germany ..... 4  
Italy ..... 2  
Portugal ..... 2  
Spain ..... 2  
America ..... 1  
The Netherlands ..... 1  
Canada ..... 1  
Greece ..... 1

(24 under section 43 and 3 under section 45)

Whites (continued):

Switzerland ..... 1  
France ..... 1  
England ..... 6  
Canada ..... 1  
Germany ..... 2  
Portugal ..... 4  
Zimbabwe ..... 1  
Israel ..... 1  
Greece ..... 1

18

(all under section 16)

Blacks:

Malawi ..... 2  
Transkei ..... 41  
Lesotho ..... 15  
Zimbabwe ..... 4  
Bophuthatswana ..... 1  
Venda ..... 2  
Mozambique ..... 6  
Swaziland ..... 2  
Botswana ..... 1

74

(all under section 43)

Ca con 664  
Reclassifications  
HANSWERD 20/3/86  
575. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether there were any reclassifications from one race group to another in 1985; if so, how many in respect of each category of race reclassification?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes, the following reclassifications took place during 1985—

Coloured to White ..... 702  
White to Coloured ..... 19  
Indian to White ..... 1  
Chinese to White ..... 3  
Indian to Coloured ..... 50  
Coloured to Indian ..... 43  
Indian to Malay ..... 21  
Malay to Indian ..... 30  
Black to Cape Coloured ..... 249  
Cape Coloured to Black ..... 20  
Black to Other Asian ..... 2  
Black to Griqua ..... 1  
Coloured to Chinese ..... 11  
Coloured to Malay ..... 3  
Chinese to Cape Coloured ..... 1  
Malay to Cape Coloured ..... 8  
Black to Malay ..... 3

1167

## QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659  
Home Affairs, 435

Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97

Manpower, 495, 500

National Education, 143

Transport Affairs, 294

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62  
Agricultural Economics, 513  
Constitutional Development and Planning, 647

Justice, 236  
National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646

Own Affairs:  
Education and Culture, 344

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs:

Finance, 175

Boraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs:

Justice, 415  
Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198

Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603

Defence, 217

Finance, 436

Justice, 345, 419

Law and Order, 288, 289

National Education, 199, 301, 608

National Health and Population Development, 429, 457

Own Affairs:

Budget, 492

Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119, 312, 313, 314, 493, 613, 619, 620

Health Services and Welfare, 207

Cronje, Mr P C—

General Affairs:

Transport Affairs, 239, 579

Dalling, Mr D J—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory services, 334  
Agricultural Economics, 128

Communications, 139, 148, 245, 333, 637

Constitutional Development and Planning, 363, 367, 373, 535

Defence, 125

Education and Development Aid, 166, 413, 494

Environment Affairs and Tourism, 334

Finance, 134, 227

Foreign Affairs, 262

Home Affairs, 142, 222

Information, 215

Justice, 240, 241, 371, 411, 413, 417, 575, 620

Law and Order, 165, 262, 263, 574, 576

Manpower, 141

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 364

National Education, 140, 145, 228, 415, 417

National Health and Population Development, 140



(b) (i) None. Pre-primary classrooms are not provided by the Department.

(ii) 1 418 classrooms at 184 existing primary schools. 492 classrooms at 20 new primary schools.

(iii) 334 classrooms at 44 existing secondary schools. 300 classrooms at 9 new secondary schools.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) The Department does not erect pre-primary schools.

(ii) 2 896 calculated at 40 pupils per classroom. (Global statistical calculation with information as at March 1985.)

(iii) 2 221 calculated at 35 pupils per classroom. (Global statistical calculation with information as at March 1985.)

(a) pre-primary, (b) primary and (c) secondary school teachers (i) were enrolled in, and (ii) qualified as teachers from, each specified teacher training institution falling under the control of his Department in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

*College of Education:*

Transvaal	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 217	217	none
	(c) 625	625	154

East Rand	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 174	174	22
	(c) 453	453	120

Soweto	(a) 80	(i) 80	(ii) 21
	(b) 261	261	47
	(c) 629	629	125

Mphohadi	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 135	135	5
	(c) 290	290	70

Sebokeng	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 249	249	7
	(c) 470	470	97

Indumiso	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 522	522	68
	(c) 513	513	127

Cape	(a) 16	(i) 16	(ii) 16
	(b) 95	95	6
	(c) 107	107	14

Kagisanong	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 151	151	none
	(c) none	none	none

How many persons studying to become

HoA

*Q 202 659*  
*Teachers*  
*HAN SWARD 20/3/86*  
 292. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Phatsimang	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) 78	78	none
	(c) 39	39	none

*Technikon:*

N. Transvaal	(a) none	(i) none	(ii) none
	(b) none	none	none
	(c) 212	212	none

Figures as on 5 March 1985

*X*

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1985, and (b) were issued in 1985, to citizens of each national state?

KwaZulu	(a)(i) 1 594 008	(ii) 2 092 874	(b) 10 896
Lebowa	276 177	1 459 807	8 580
Orange	159 343	1 061 047	7 983
Gazankulu	97 829	503 826	730
KaNgwane	4 566	549 833	9
KwaNdebele	31 046	242 555	9 756

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.

*Q 202 661*

*Passports*

*HAN SWARD 20/3/86*  
 572. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1985 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 225 675 applications for passports and renewal of passports were received in 1985.

(b) Coloureds ..... 7

HoA

Indians	15
Blacks	101
Whites	22

*Deportations/repatriations*  
*HAN SWARD 20/3/86 Q 202 662*  
 573. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1985 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

The hon member is kindly referred to sections 16, 43, 44 and 45 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act,

## Pretoria's backdown

Government has backed down on its controversial proposals aimed at countering the resistance of scores of black communities to being placed under the jurisdiction of bantustan administrations (*Current Affairs* March 14).

The Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill was re-published in Cape Town this week. Struck from it were the key clauses, eight and nine, which were strongly resisted by opposition parties when the measures were discussed by the Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid.

In terms of the original Bill, communities living in areas designated as "black spots" or on Trust land could be unilaterally placed under the administrations of self-governing or independent homelands merely by a proclamation by the State President in the *Government Gazette*.

This could have meant that black communities resisting removal would be left where they were, but effectively placed under the jurisdiction of the homeland to which government wanted them to move.

It is clear that the original Bill would not have been approved by the Standing Committee, mainly because of resistance by coloured and Indian MPs who had the power to block the measure. Although the Progressive Federal Party's Helen Suzman also opposed the measures, National Party dominance of the white grouping on the committee would not have allowed her disapproval to stop the Bill.

Yet bulldozing it into law (perhaps via the President's Council) in the face of massive resistance would have made a mockery of government's claim to have ended forced removals. ■



FIN MAIL  
21/3/86

## NEW JOBS FOR 25 000



101

The Development Bank of Southern Africa is deep into a programme to create at least 25 000 job opportunities over the next year. To date it estimates that its small business development programme has created 6 000 jobs and established 1 500 new entrepreneurs.

The programme is part of Pretoria's R600m special job creation programme, but the job opportunities arise exclusively in the TBVC and self-governing states.

The bank was allocated R35,5m by Pretoria in 1985 for small business development: an initial R25m paid direct to the bank (for small business development in the TBVC and self-governing states) and R10,5m via the South African Development Aid and Foreign Affairs departments. The latter is specifically for train-

ing, counselling and research in small business development.

Development Bank CE Simon Brand says indications from the first phase of the programme suggest that R35,5m will not be enough. He estimates that R45m will be needed. Loans of R9,5m to take the total to R45m will be funded from the Bank's normal lending programme.

The so-called "accelerated programme" for small business development took off in December 1984. Brand says that programmes in participating states which have been approved and can now be implemented have absorbed R16,5m of the allocated R35,5m. He emphasises that the envisaged R45m programme focuses on job creation *and* job retainment in the bank's participating states.

CAPC 22/3/06  
10/1

Cap

## Blacks move away from tribal identity

JOHANNESBURG. — The majority of black adults in South Africa — about 56 percent — are rejecting their tribal affiliations in favour of identifying themselves with being black, a survey by the Johannesburg-based Market Research Africa has found.

According to the survey, the move away from tribal identity among South African blacks increased with both education and income.

It found that just under half — about 49 percent — of those with no schooling now identified themselves as black, compared with two out of every three (66 percent) who have education as far as matriculation.

Just over half (51 percent) of those living in households where monthly incomes were less than R300 rejected their tribal affiliations compared with 64 percent of those in households where monthly incomes were in excess of R800.

According to the survey, there were no significant differences between men and women, city, town or village dwellers, "the majority of whom now think of themselves as black rather than as belonging first to a tribal group".

The study was undertaken during the last six months of last year and used a representative sample of 1500 urban blacks aged from 16 years upwards. — Sapa

- (3) whether any conditions were attached to the granting of these permits; if so, what were these conditions;
- (4) whether any arrangements have been made for the National Monuments Council to retain material recovered from the wreck; if not, why not; if so, what arrangements;
- (5) whether the ownership of the wreck of the *Birkenhead* has been established; if not, why not; if so, who is the legal owner of this wreck;
- (6) whether any countries have claimed ownership of this wreck; if so, (a) which countries and (b) on what grounds do they claim ownership;
- (7) whether his Department has any information on the number of persons who died when the *Birkenhead* was wrecked; if so, how many persons died;
- (8) whether he or any person connected with his Department has received any representations to have this wreck declared a war grave site; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was his response thereto;
- (9) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with Leave of House):
- (1) (a) Yes.  
(b) Yes.
- (i) 21 June 1983.  
(ii) Depth Recovery Unit (Pty) Ltd.
- (2) Yes.  
(a) Depth Recovery Unit (Pty) Ltd.  
(b) 8 August 1983.
- (3) Yes.
- The salvor must co-operate with the South African Cultural History Museum in Cape Town, as well as with the Department of Archeology at the University of Cape Town.
- Inspectors from the above institutions and the National Monuments Council must be allowed access to the wreck site and to the storage areas.
- All data and collections must be stored with the South African Cultural History Museum until recorded and studied.
- Progress reports on the salvage work must be submitted to the Council by 1 September 1984, 1 September 1985 and 1 September 1986. A final report must be submitted before 1 September 1987.
- Reprints of all papers resulting from this work must be lodged with the Council.
- The Council shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with the salvage work.
- This permit does not cover the export from South Africa of any material from the wreck.
- (4) Yes. In terms of this agreement with the Depth Recovery Unit (Pty) Ltd up to 50% of all the salvage material can remain the property of the Council. The *modus operandi* will be that the Council (or its delegated institution) has first choice of all salvaged objects, to be followed by the salvors' choice and so on until the material is satisfactorily shared by the two bodies.
- (5) There exist a measure of uncertainty

- concerning the ownership of the wreck.
- (6) Yes.  
(a) The United Kingdom.  
(b) It alleges that it has never abandoned its rights and interests in the wreck.
- The matter is under discussion between the South African and the British Governments at diplomatic level.
- (7) Yes. According to the available information 445 persons perished as a result of this shipwreck.
- (8) No.  
(a) and (b) fall away.
- (9) No, not at this stage.
- New Questions:
- HANSARD 25/3/86**  
\*1. Mr. I. F. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†  
(1) whether potential losses of income tax and/or company tax to the State have arisen as a result of the fact that companies and industries that establish themselves in Ciskei enjoy certain tax concessions; if so, (a) what is the total estimated amount in respect of these losses in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) what is the nature of the losses;  
(2) whether he contemplates taking any steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what steps?
- The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:
- (1) Due to the short period of time since the commencement of the said tax concessions in Ciskei (in essence 1 March 1985), it is not possible to establish whether or not potential losses of income tax and/or company tax have taken place.
- (2) The situation is being carefully monitored and should it become evident that losses may occur, the appropriate remedial steps will be formulated.
- Mr A SAVAGE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, in the light of the fact that Ciskei regards this as a decentralisation incentive, and also in the light of the fact that the South African Government normally pays half the incentives, has the Ciskei Government asked the South African Government to make a financial contribution which compensates Ciskei for what it loses by giving this tax relief?
- The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, decentralisation benefits will not in fact accrue to companies that get tax exemption in Ciskei.
- Mr A NAVANITHI: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, although I appreciate what he has just said, will the Ciskei Government be financially compensated to a degree because this is regarded by the Ciskei Government as an incentive for establishing industries etc?
- The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon member for Walmer has any further questions to ask in this regard, he should place them on the Question Paper.
- HANSARD 25/3/86** Q 674  
\*2. Mr. I. F. Stofberg asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†  
(1) Whether his Department exercises any control over the export of diamonds; if not, which department or what agency exercises such control; if so, what is the nature of this control;  
(2) whether he intends taking any steps in respect of the control so exercised by his Department; if not, why not; if



(a) (i) The instituting or opposing of divorce actions, or any action which is connected with divorce actions; criminal and civil appeal; all briefs to advocates in the lower courts in criminal as well as civil cases; all briefs to senior advocates in the Supreme Court in criminal as well as civil cases. The Director of the Legal Aid Board however retained the authority to grant legal aid in deserving cases.

(ii) In respect of divorce cases, from 18 November 1985 till further notice, and in respect of the other matters, from 11 November 1985 till further notice. The Board will reconsider the suspensions on 21 March 1986.

(b) In order not to exceed the voted funds.

President's Council: brass doorknobs

492. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department was responsible for the provision of brass doorknobs in the building housing the President's Council; if not, who was responsible for providing these items; if so, (a) how many doorknobs were provided, (b) when were they provided and (c) what was the total cost of these doorknobs?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) 108 pairs.

(b) August 1984.

(c) R4 680.

WANSMA 26/3/86 GCA 827  
512. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black persons in the

Republic applied for old-age pensions in 1985 and (b) how many of these applications (i) has been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) (i)(bb) and (ii) Special records are not kept of the information required. A new data system is being implemented which will provide for the supply of such information in future.

(b) (i)(aa) It is estimated that 32 302 Black persons were granted social pensions in 1985. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and does not include those granted by the self governing national states.

(2) 266 332.

Independent States: size in hectares  
WANSMA 26/3/86 GCA 828  
516. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1984 and 1985; if so, how many hectares were added to each of these states in each such year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Transkei 4 287 000 ha  
Ciskei 747 000 ha  
Bophuthatswana 4 166 000 ha  
Venda 687 000 ha

(As at 1 March 1986.)

(2) Yes.

1984 1985  
Transkei 33 300 ha 20 536 ha  
Ciskei 97 000 ha  
Bophuthatswana 90 073 ha  
Venda 19 300 ha

WANSMA 26/3/86 GCA 829  
523. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) Seshego, (b) Waterval and (c) Vleifontein are being developed as resettlement or relocation areas in the Transvaal; if so, (i) why, (ii) from which townships are persons to be resettled in these areas and (iii) when will they be resettled;

(2) whether these resettlement areas have been or are to be incorporated in any national or independent Black state; if so, (a) in which state in each case and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any persons resident in these areas at present; if so, (a) what was the population of each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which ethnic group do these persons belong in each case;

(4) what (a) is the distance of each of these three areas from the nearest specified White town or towns and (b) specified transport facilities are available between these resettlement areas and each such White town?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(i) To improve the living conditions of Blacks who were residing in sub-standard housing.

(ii) Le Rouxville (Pietersburg) in the case of Seshego and Hatshikotah (Louis Trichardt) in the case of Waterval and Vleifontein.

(iii) Re-location of Le Rouxville residents to Seshego has been completed. Re-location of Hatshikotah Shangan and Venda families to Waterval and Vleifontein has been completed. Negotiations with remaining family heads for the re-location on a family basis in any of the three settlement areas mentioned are presently under way.

(2) Yes.

(a) Seshego in Lebowa, Waterval in Gazankulu and Vleifontein in Venda.

(b) Already incorporated.

(3) Yes.

(a) Seshego 44052, Waterval 2190 and Vleifontein 5560.

(b) Mostly North Sothos, Shanganans and Vendas in Seshego, Waterval and Vleifontein respectively. Information on other ethnic groups is not readily available.

(4) (a) Seshego is about 8 km from Pietersburg, Waterval is about 22 km and Vleifontein about 27 km from Louis Trichardt.

(b) Transport by passenger bus in each case.



(a) (i) The instituting or opposing of divorce actions, or any action which is connected with divorce actions; criminal and civil appeal; all briefs to advocates in the lower courts in criminal as well as civil cases; all briefs to senior advocates in the Supreme Court in criminal as well as civil cases. The Director of the Legal Aid Board however retained the authority to grant legal aid in deserving cases.

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The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) 108 pairs.

(b) August 1984.

(c) R4 680.

26/3/86 Q27  
 HANNEMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black persons in the

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Transkei 4287 000 ha  
 Ciskei 747 000 ha  
 Bophuthatswana 4166 000 ha  
 Venda 687 000 ha.

(As at 1 March 1986.)

(2) Yes.

	1984	1985
Transkei	33 300 ha	20 536 ha
Ciskei	97 000 ha	—
Bophuthatswana	90 073 ha	—
Venda	19 300 ha	—

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

(1) Whether (a) Seshego, (b) Waterval and (c) Vleyfontein are being developed as resettlement or relocation areas in the Transvaal; if so, (i) why, (ii) from which townships are persons to be resettled in these areas and (iii) when will they be resettled;

(2) whether these resettlement areas have been or are to be incorporated in any national or independent Black state; if so, (a) in which state in each case and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any persons resident in these areas at present; if so, (a) what was the population of each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which ethnic group do these persons belong in each case;

(4) what (a) is the distance of each of these three areas from the nearest specified White town or towns and (b) specified transport facilities are available between these resettlement areas and each such White town?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(i) To improve the living conditions of Blacks who were residing in sub-standard housing.

(ii) Le Rouxville (Petersburg) in the case of Seshego and Hatshikotah (Louis Trichardt) in the case of Waterval and Vleyfontein.

(iii) Re-location of Le Rouxville residents to Seshego has been completed. Re-location of Hatshikotah Shangaan and Venda families to Waterval and Vleyfontein has been completed. Negotiations with remaining family heads for the re-location on a family basis in any of the three settlement areas mentioned are presently under way.

(2) Yes.

(a) Seshego in Lebowa, Waterval in Gazankulu and Vleyfontein in Venda.

(b) Already incorporated.

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(b) Mostly North Sothos, Shangaans and Vendas in Seshego, Waterval and Vleyfontein respectively. Information on other ethnic groups is not readily available.

(4) (a) Seshego is about 8 km from Pietersburg, Waterval is about 22 km and Vleyfontein about 27 km from Louis Trichardt.

(b) Transport by passenger bus in each case.

Independent States: size in hectares  
 516. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1984 and 1985; if so, how many hectares were added to each of these states in each such year?

26/3/86 Q28  
 HANNEMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

D



	Male	Female	Total
Financing and insurance	212	—	212
Domestic service	1 612	625	2 237
Other	821	4	825
Total	29 486	658	30 144
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Agriculture	7 190	7	7 197
Mining and quarrying	57 902	—	57 902
Manufacturing	762	3	765
Electricity	15	2	17
Construction	441	8	449
Wholesale and retail	405	2	407
Transport	255	2	257
Financing and insurance	92	—	92
Domestic service	796	24	820
Other	756	3	759
Total	68 614	51	68 665
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Agriculture	1 678	313	1 991
Mining and quarrying	15 756	—	15 756
Manufacturing	1 550	458	2 008
Electricity	77	8	85
Construction	537	2	539
Wholesale and retail	209	40	249
Transport	205	40	245
Financing and insurance	64	15	79
Domestic service	263	759	1 022
Other	228	53	281
Total	20 567	1 688	22 255
<b>Zambia</b>			
Agriculture	216	3	219
Mining and quarrying	24	—	24
Manufacturing	72	—	72
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	40	—	40
Wholesale and retail	67	1	68
Transport	54	2	56
Financing and insurance	19	—	19
Domestic service	212	2	214
Other	116	2	118
Total	823	10	833
<b>Zimbabwe</b>			
Agriculture	702	—	702
Mining and quarrying	102	—	102
Manufacturing	389	1	390
Electricity	42	3	45
Construction	214	—	214
Wholesale and retail	638	—	638
Transport	700	3	703
Financing and insurance	282	—	282

	Male	Female	Total
Domestic service	3 768	6	3 774
Other	574	4	578
Total	7 411	17	7 428
Other foreign Black workers (Countries of origin not identified)			
Agriculture	54	22	76
Mining and quarrying	72 362	—	72 362
Manufacturing	204	3	207
Electricity	87	29	116
Construction	173	3	176
Wholesale and retail	107	72	179
Transport	121	132	253
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic service	80	297	377
Other	81	80	161
Total	73 310	688	73 998

**Intimidation Act**

HAN SWIND 26/3/86  
471. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: Q2 825

Whether any persons were convicted in 1985 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982; if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available. Statistics on the number of convictions will be kept by the Central Statistical Services as from 1 July 1986. The following statistics were however obtained with regard to convictions in the areas of jurisdiction of the undermentioned Attorneys-General:

Attorney-General	Number of persons	Race Group
Bloemfontein	None	None
Grahamstown	None	None
Johannesburg	11	Black
Kimberley	None	None
Pietermaritzburg	1	Black
Cape Town	Note readily available	

Q2 825  
HAN SWIND 26/3/86  
478. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: Q2 825

Whether his Department bears the cost of subsidized border fencing; if so, (a) how many kilometres of fencing were erected between the Republic and each specified national state during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost involved?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The Department of Development Aid does not bear the cost of subsidized fencing, but will bear the cost of fences which are to be erected on the borders of the self-governing national states after those borders have been finalized. A start will only now be made with this process. So far no such fencing has been erected.

HAN SWIND 24/3/86  
480. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: Q2 826

Whether any legal aid services were suspended by the Legal Aid Board in 1985; if so, (a)(i) which services and (ii) for what period and (b) why were these services suspended?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

Development Board: Northern Cape

(d) KaNgwane	13
(e) KwaZulu	142
(f) KwaNdebele	3
(g) Venda	122
(h) Bophuthatswana	29 172
(i) Ciskei	1 086
(j) Transkei	1 998

Development South Orange Free State

(a) Lebowa	412
(b) Gazankulu	449
(c) OwaOwa	17 194
(d) KaNgwane	21
(e) KwaZulu	546
(f) KwaNdebele	40
(g) Venda	31
(h) Bophuthatswana	7 393
(i) Ciskei	479
(j) Transkei	6 265

Development Board: Orange Vaal

(a) Lebowa	1 108
(b) Gazankulu	240
(c) OwaOwa	5 732
(d) KaNgwane	353
(e) KwaZulu	963
(f) KwaNdebele	337
(g) Venda	184
(h) Bophuthatswana	7 029
(i) Ciskei	269
(j) Transkei	5 154

Development Board: Natalia

(a) Lebowa	216
(b) Gazankulu	76
(c) OwaOwa	4 496
(d) KaNgwane	165
(e) KwaZulu	197 883
(f) KwaNdebele	80
(g) Venda	31
(h) Bophuthatswana	241
(i) Ciskei	297
(j) Transkei	23 821

Development Board: West Rand

(a) Lebowa	32 712
(b) Gazankulu	14 428
(c) OwaOwa	8 878
(d) KaNgwane	4 025
(e) KwaZulu	29 106
(f) KwaNdebele	7 580
(g) Venda	16 963

(h) Bophuthatswana	31 168
(i) Ciskei	6 661
(j) Transkei	31 223

Development Board: East Rand

(a) Lebowa	40 035
(b) Gazankulu	10 274
(c) OwaOwa	5 642
(d) KaNgwane	3 603
(e) KwaZulu	21 471
(f) KwaNdebele	7 998
(g) Venda	6 072
(h) Bophuthatswana	6 829
(i) Ciskei	1 810
(j) Transkei	24 494

Development Board: Highveld

(a) Lebowa	8 920
(b) Gazankulu	2 151
(c) OwaOwa	2 138
(d) KaNgwane	5 840
(e) KwaZulu	5 048
(f) KwaNdebele	5 320
(g) Venda	908
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 698
(i) Ciskei	1 571
(j) Transkei	3 950

Development Board: Eastern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	3 240
(b) Gazankulu	3 901
(c) OwaOwa	591
(d) KaNgwane	42 088
(e) KwaZulu	10 105
(f) KwaNdebele	603
(g) Venda	1 426
(h) Bophuthatswana	1 174
(i) Ciskei	529
(j) Transkei	2 571

Development Board: Northern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	39 992
(b) Gazankulu	12 711
(c) OwaOwa	682
(d) KaNgwane	554
(e) KwaZulu	732
(f) KwaNdebele	4 538
(g) Venda	7 644
(h) Bophuthatswana	667
(i) Ciskei	144
(j) Transkei	1 307

Development Board: Central Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	26 148
(b) Gazankulu	4 309
(c) OwaOwa	644
(d) KaNgwane	1 263
(e) KwaZulu	1 997
(f) KwaNdebele	34 021
(g) Venda	3 817
(h) Bophuthatswana	103 835
(i) Ciskei	144
(j) Transkei	2 336

Development Board: Western Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	373
(b) Gazankulu	153
(c) OwaOwa	142
(d) KaNgwane	43
(e) KwaZulu	14
(f) KwaNdebele	51
(g) Venda	80
(h) Bophuthatswana	17 206
(i) Ciskei	490
(j) Transkei	1 319

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) South African Black Workers and National States

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei, (b) Bophuthatswana, (c) Ciskei and (d) Venda;

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

(b) Foreign workers and Independent States

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	95 038	17 486	112 524
Mining and quarrying	577 072	866	577 938
Manufacturing	92 769	19 621	112 390
Electricity	26 863	2 938	29 801
Construction	111 034	826	111 860
Wholesale and retail	64 411	19 081	83 492
Transport	45 305	9 272	54 577
Financing and insurance	12 392	4 259	16 651
Domestic service	33 546	112 887	146 433
Other	65 780	11 970	77 750
Total	1 124 210	199 206	1 323 416



(2) (a) <i>Transkei</i>	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	37 236	3 381	40 617
Mining and quarrying .....	174 918	96	175 014
Manufacturing .....	24 551	912	25 463
Electricity .....	11 287	162	11 449
Construction .....	45 138	153	45 291
Wholesale and retail .....	11 508	1 869	13 377
Transport .....	11 380	351	11 731
Financing and insurance .....	3 285	151	3 436
Domestic service .....	4 479	22 469	26 948
Other .....	20 693	1 394	22 087
Total .....	344 475	30 938	375 413

(2) (b) <i>Bophuthatswana</i>	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	29 536	9 238	38 774
Mining and quarrying .....	69 500	630	70 130
Manufacturing .....	38 544	10 477	49 021
Electricity .....	7 536	2 170	9 706
Construction .....	34 830	316	35 146
Wholesale and retail .....	33 447	13 719	47 166
Transport .....	19 722	7 834	27 556
Financing and insurance .....	4 781	3 511	8 292
Domestic service .....	13 952	65 009	78 961
Other .....	26 308	8 191	34 499
Total .....	278 156	121 095	399 251

(2) (c) <i>Ciskei</i>	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	4 852	834	5 686
Mining and quarrying .....	21 542	40	21 582
Manufacturing .....	14 158	6 484	20 642
Electricity .....	2 354	392	2 746
Construction .....	15 604	133	15 737
Wholesale and retail .....	8 977	2 078	11 055
Transport .....	5 173	456	5 629
Financing and insurance .....	1 611	333	1 944
Domestic service .....	4 321	16 320	20 641
Other .....	6 094	1 668	7 762
Total .....	84 686	28 738	113 424

(2) (d) <i>Venda</i>	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	7 356	2 916	10 272
Mining and quarrying .....	4 859	93	4 952
Manufacturing .....	5 983	872	6 855
Electricity .....	3 415	80	3 495
Construction .....	7 644	189	7 833
Wholesale and retail .....	6 923	1 040	7 963
Transport .....	5 540	191	5 731
Financing and insurance .....	1 641	102	1 743
Domestic service .....	2 685	4 649	7 334
Other .....	7 895	247	8 142
Total .....	53 941	10 379	64 320

(3) (a) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Male	Female	Total
<i>Angola</i>			
Agriculture .....	3	—	3
Mining and quarrying .....	2	—	2
Manufacturing .....	2	—	2
Electricity .....	1	—	1
Construction .....	2	—	2
Wholesale and retail .....	—	2	2
Transport .....	2	—	2
Financing and insurance .....	—	—	—
Domestic service .....	14	2	16
Other .....	13	1	14
Total .....	39	5	44

## (b) Foreign workers and Independent States

<i>Botswana</i>	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	1 202	430	1 632
Mining and quarrying .....	21 051	—	21 051
Manufacturing .....	1 026	45	1 071
Electricity .....	572	9	581
Construction .....	693	1	694
Wholesale and retail .....	478	44	522
Transport .....	496	40	536
Financing and insurance .....	144	15	159
Domestic service .....	274	764	1 038
Other .....	475	55	530
Total .....	26 411	1 403	27 814

*Lesotho*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	1 153	322	1 475
Mining and quarrying .....	118 848	7	118 855
Manufacturing .....	4 429	363	4 792
Electricity .....	1 341	83	1 424
Construction .....	5 342	18	5 360
Wholesale and retail .....	1 043	211	1 254
Transport .....	1 099	221	1 320
Financing and insurance .....	220	82	302
Domestic service .....	1 090	1 961	3 051
Other .....	1 726	268	1 994
Total .....	136 291	3 536	139 827

*Malawi*

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture .....	3 860	20	3 880
Mining and quarrying .....	20 206	—	20 206
Manufacturing .....	1 099	3	1 102
Electricity .....	133	—	133
Construction .....	376	3	379
Wholesale and retail .....	609	—	609
Transport .....	558	—	558

	Male	Female	Total
Financing and insurance	212	—	212
Domestic service	1 612	625	2 237
Other	821	4	825
Total	29 486	658	30 144
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Agriculture	7 190	7	7 197
Mining and quarrying	57 902	—	57 902
Manufacturing	762	3	765
Electricity	15	2	17
Construction	441	8	449
Wholesale and retail	405	2	407
Transport	255	2	257
Financing and insurance	92	—	92
Domestic service	796	24	820
Other	756	3	759
Total	68 614	51	68 665
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Agriculture	1 678	313	1 991
Mining and quarrying	15 756	—	15 756
Manufacturing	1 550	458	2 008
Electricity	77	8	85
Construction	537	2	539
Wholesale and retail	209	40	249
Transport	205	40	245
Financing and insurance	64	15	79
Domestic service	263	759	1 022
Other	228	53	281
Total	20 567	1 688	22 255
<b>Zambia</b>			
Agriculture	216	3	219
Mining and quarrying	24	—	24
Manufacturing	72	—	72
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	40	—	40
Wholesale and retail	67	1	68
Transport	54	2	56
Financing and insurance	19	—	19
Domestic service	212	2	214
Other	116	2	118
Total	823	10	833
<b>Zimbabwe</b>			
Agriculture	702	—	702
Mining and quarrying	102	—	102
Manufacturing	389	1	390
Electricity	42	3	45
Construction	214	—	214
Wholesale and retail	638	—	638
Transport	700	3	703
Financing and insurance	282	—	282

	Male	Female	Total
Domestic service	3 768	6	3 774
Other	574	4	578
Total	7 411	17	7 428
Other foreign Black workers (Countries of origin not identified)			
Agriculture	54	22	76
Mining and quarrying	72 362	—	72 362
Manufacturing	204	3	207
Electricity	87	29	116
Construction	173	3	176
Wholesale and retail	107	72	179
Transport	121	132	253
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic service	80	297	377
Other	81	80	161
Total	73 310	688	73 998

**Intimidation Act**

HAN DAMD 26/3/86  
471. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: Q & A 825

Whether any persons were convicted in 1985 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982; if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available. Statistics on the number of convictions will be kept by the Central Statistical Services as from 1 July 1986. The following statistics were however obtained with regard to convictions in the areas of jurisdiction of the undermentioned Attorneys-General:

Attorney-General	Number of persons	Race Group
Bloemfontein	None	None
Grahamstown	None	None
Johannesburg	11	Black
Kimberley	None	None
Pietermaritzburg	1	Black
Cape Town	Note readily available	

Q & A 825  
HAN DAMD 26/3/86  
478. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: H0A

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Whether his Department bears the cost of subsidized border fencing; if so, (a) how many kilometres of fencing were erected between the Republic and each specified period of two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost involved?

The Department of Development Aid does not bear the cost of subsidized fencing, but will bear the cost of fences which are to be erected on the borders of the self-governing national states after those borders have been finalized. A start will only now be made with this process. So far no such fencing has been erected.

HAN DAMD 24/3/86  
480. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: Q & A 826

Whether any legal aid services were suspended by the Legal Aid Board in 1985; if so, (a) (i) which services and (ii) for what period and (b) why were these services suspended?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:  
Yes.



The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Cape Town Station Table Bay Harbour

(a)	3	4	(c)	7
(b)	95	17	(d)	100
(c)	3	4	(e)	106
(d)	34	72	(f)	114
(e)	99	26	(g)	114
(f)	502	284	(h)	106
(g)	50	68		
(h)	44	26		

Woodstock does not have its own Railways Police post and cases which occur at this Station are reported to the Railways Police post at Cape Town Station.

Family housing units  
603. Mr. H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1985 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 state; 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 EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	65
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	237
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	868
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	130
South African Development Trust	Unknown	Unknown	1 589
Land	Unknown	Unknown	R 262 000
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	R 895 351
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	R2 734 594
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	R 455 000
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	
South African Development Trust	Unknown	Unknown	R3 242 973
Land	Unknown	Unknown	

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(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
OwaOwa	24 240-30 000
KwaZulu	100 000
(80 000-100 000)	
KaNgwane	6 000
KwaNdebele	3 850
Gazankulu	2 000
South African Development Trust	14 948
Land	
Total	169 218

- (3) (a) Yes.  
(b) Yes.  
(c) No.
- (i) (a) and (b): The number of houses which are built by the national states and private owners are not known.
- (c) The South African Government has implemented selfbuild schemes within all the national states and no longer builds family housing units.

(ii) It is not possible to indicate when the houses will be completed as it is an ongoing process.

How many persons were declared bankrupt in each Division of the Supreme Court in 1985?

610. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

611. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Division	Persons
Transvaal Provincial Division	2 456
Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division	603
Orange Free State Provincial Division	563
Natal Provincial Division	339
Northern Cape Division	109
Eastern Cape Division	258

Companies under compulsory liquidation

Division	Companies
Transvaal Provincial Division	1 232
Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division	429
Orange Free State Provincial Division	154
Natal Provincial Division	258
Northern Cape Division	23
Eastern Cape Division	137

Bonus bond prize money: unclaimed

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

(1) What amount in bonus bond prize money was unclaimed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any action is to be taken in regard to such unclaimed money; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) R2 025 400—as at 28 February 1986.

(2) Yes.

(a) All redeemed bonds are continuously compared with winning

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

of what date is this information furnished?

(1) (a) Seven.  
(b) One.  
City Council of Soweto in conjunction with the West Rand Development Board.

(2)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Chaiwelo	1981	1986	420 flats
Jabulani	1981	1986	434 flats
Naledi Ext 2	1982	1986	777 houses
Protea North	1983	1987	2 527 houses
Naledi Ext 2 (Provision of services)	1985	1986	1 312 sites
Naledi (Emergency camp)	1986	1986	272 sites
Nancefield (Site and Service Scheme)	1986	1988	601 sites
Private Sector Naledi Ext 2	1984	1986	376 houses

(3) Yes.  
Naledi Ext 2  
Nancefield (Site and Service Scheme)  
(b) 10 March 1986.

**HANSARD** 26/3/86  
414. Mr P R C ROGGERS asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1985 tax year?

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(1) R5 377 704 356.  
(2) (a) (i) 925 658.  
(ii) 724 060  
(b) (i) R217 408 182.  
(ii) R1 153 377 336.

Note: Abovementioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments raised

late Division of the Supreme Court were pending as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many of these were (i) civil and (ii) criminal appeals;

(2) how many such appeals in each category have been lodged since 1 January 1986?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

(1) Yes.

(a) 258.

(b) (i) *Civil appeals:*

Pending	129
Number lodged, but records not yet received	26
Judgement reserved	7
Total	162

(ii) *Criminal appeals:*

Pending	90
Number lodged, but records not yet received	4
Judgement reserved	2
Total	96

(2) Appeals received for the period 1 January 1986 until 28 February 1986:

Civil appeals	12
Criminal appeals	16

429. Mrs N SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1984-85 financial year in each of the nine main urban areas in the Republic?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

Pretoria	92
Witwatersrand	3 742

**Workers requisitioned**

Bloemfontein	None
Pietermaritzburg	None
Cape Town	None
Durban	4 640
Kimberley	None
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	45
Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	2 902
Total	501

446. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:  
How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Otagwa, (d) Kangwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1985?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

*Development Board: Western Cape*

(a) Lebowa	0
(b) Gazankulu	0
(c) Otagwa	0
(d) Kangwane	28
(e) KwaZulu	0
(f) KwaNdebele	25
(g) Venda	0
(h) Bophuthatswana	0
(i) Ciskei	300
(j) Transkei	6 957
Total	42 611

*Development Board: Eastern Cape*

(a) Lebowa	23
(b) Gazankulu	3
(c) Otagwa	3
(d) Kangwane	4
(e) KwaZulu	0
(f) KwaNdebele	42
(g) Venda	7
(h) Bophuthatswana	8
(i) Ciskei	389
(j) Transkei	5 536
Total	4 064

*Development Board: Northern Cape*

(a) Lebowa	12
(b) Gazankulu	15
(c) Otagwa	41



## Development Board: Northern Cape

(d) KaNgwane	13
(e) KwaZulu	142
(f) KwaNdebele	3
(g) Venda	122
(h) Bophuthatswana	29 172
(i) Ciskei	1 086
(j) Transkei	1 998

## Development Board: South Orange Free State

(a) Lebowa	412
(b) Gazankulu	449
(c) OwaOwa	17 194
(d) KaNgwane	21
(e) KwaZulu	546
(f) KwaNdebele	40
(g) Venda	31
(h) Bophuthatswana	7 393
(i) Ciskei	479
(j) Transkei	6 265

## Development Board: Orange Vaal

(a) Lebowa	1 108
(b) Gazankulu	240
(c) OwaOwa	5 732
(d) KaNgwane	353
(e) KwaZulu	963
(f) KwaNdebele	337
(g) Venda	184
(h) Bophuthatswana	7 029
(i) Ciskei	269
(j) Transkei	5 154

## Development Board: Natalia

(a) Lebowa	216
(b) Gazankulu	76
(c) OwaOwa	4 496
(d) KaNgwane	165
(e) KwaZulu	197 883
(f) KwaNdebele	80
(g) Venda	31
(h) Bophuthatswana	241
(i) Ciskei	297
(j) Transkei	23 821

## Development Board: West Rand

(a) Lebowa	32 712
(b) Gazankulu	14 428
(c) OwaOwa	8 878
(d) KaNgwane	4 025
(e) KwaZulu	29 106
(f) KwaNdebele	7 580
(g) Venda	16 963

(h) Bophuthatswana	31 168
(i) Ciskei	6 661
(j) Transkei	31 223

## Development Board: East Rand

(a) Lebowa	40 035
(b) Gazankulu	10 274
(c) OwaOwa	5 642
(d) KaNgwane	3 603
(e) KwaZulu	21 471
(f) KwaNdebele	7 998
(g) Venda	6 072
(h) Bophuthatswana	6 829
(i) Ciskei	1 810
(j) Transkei	24 494

## Development Board: Highveld

(a) Lebowa	8 920
(b) Gazankulu	2 151
(c) OwaOwa	2 138
(d) KaNgwane	5 840
(e) KwaZulu	5 048
(f) KwaNdebele	5 320
(g) Venda	908
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 698
(i) Ciskei	1 571
(j) Transkei	3 950

## Development Board: Eastern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	3 240
(b) Gazankulu	3 901
(c) OwaOwa	591
(d) KaNgwane	42 088
(e) KwaZulu	10 105
(f) KwaNdebele	603
(g) Venda	1 426
(h) Bophuthatswana	1 174
(i) Ciskei	529
(j) Transkei	2 571

## Development Board: Northern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	39 992
(b) Gazankulu	12 711
(c) OwaOwa	682
(d) KaNgwane	554
(e) KwaZulu	732
(f) KwaNdebele	4 538
(g) Venda	7 644
(h) Bophuthatswana	667
(i) Ciskei	144
(j) Transkei	1 307

## Development Board: Central Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	26 148
(b) Gazankulu	4 309
(c) OwaOwa	644
(d) KaNgwane	1 263
(e) KwaZulu	1 997
(f) KwaNdebele	34 021
(g) Venda	3 817
(h) Bophuthatswana	103 835
(i) Ciskei	144
(j) Transkei	2 336

## Development Board: Western Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	373
(b) Gazankulu	153
(c) OwaOwa	142
(d) KaNgwane	43
(e) KwaZulu	14
(f) KwaNdebele	51
(g) Venda	80
(h) Bophuthatswana	17 206
(i) Ciskei	490
(j) Transkei	1 319

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1985 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act, No 67 of 1964;
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei, (b) Bophuthatswana, (c) Ciskei and (d) Venda;
- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-  
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

## (1) (a) South African Black Workers and National States

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	126 972	49 132	176 104
Mining and quarrying	111 083	963	112 046
Manufacturing	226 123	45 602	271 725
Electricity	46 466	3 418	49 883
Construction	196 015	4 523	200 538
Wholesale and retail	162 049	41 351	203 400
Transport	108 666	10 001	118 667
Financing and insurance	17 497	3 759	21 256
Domestic service	57 060	148 727	205 787
Other	126 289	26 697	152 986
Total	1 178 220	334 173	1 512 393

## (b) Foreign workers and Independent States

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	95 038	17 486	112 524
Mining and quarrying	577 072	866	577 938
Manufacturing	92 769	19 621	112 390
Electricity	26 863	2 938	29 801
Construction	111 034	826	111 860
Wholesale and retail	64 411	19 081	83 492
Transport	45 305	9 272	54 577
Financing and insurance	12 392	4 259	16 651
Domestic service	33 546	112 887	146 433
Other	65 780	11 970	77 750
Total	1 124 210	199 206	1 323 416

Black Labour Act

447. Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

26/3/86  
HANNON



~~HANSEN~~ ~~26/3/86~~ ~~831~~ ~~831~~  
 Western Cape Development Board  
 536. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any money has been allocated by the Western Cape Development Board in respect of the 1986-87 financial year for maintenance and development projects in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga, (c) Guguletu and (d) Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, (i) what total amount and (ii) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

The Western Cape Development Board is at present in the process of drawing up the 1986/87 estimates which financial year commences on 1 July 1986. The Honourable Member should, however, note that for the purpose of the estimates the Board does not distinguish between the townships as mentioned but regard them as one and the Board will therefore not be in a position to furnish the information in the form as asked.

**Illegal immigrants**

558. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) How many persons were being held on suspicion of being illegal immigrants as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how long had each been in custody as at that date;
- (2) whether these persons have appeared in court; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) in which court or courts, and (c) what were the findings, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The information is not readily available.

~~HANSEN~~ ~~26/3/86~~ ~~832~~ ~~832~~  
 Death sentences  
 560. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

Blacks .....	23
Coloureds .....	11
Total .....	34

~~HANSEN~~ ~~26/3/86~~ ~~832~~ ~~832~~  
 Waaihoek Resettlement Area  
 568. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs to Question No 13 on 9 April 1985, any persons have been resettled in the Waaihoek Resettlement Area near Ladysmith in Natal: if so, (a) what total number of (i) adults and (ii) children have been resettled in this area, and (b) (i) from what specified farms were these persons moved, and (ii) when were these persons resettled in Waaihoek, in each case;
- (2) whether all these persons agreed to move to Waaihoek; if not, (a) how many persons did not agree to the move and (b) why were they moved to this area in each case;
- (3) (a) how many sites had been developed in Waaihoek, and (b) what total amount had been spent on this area, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(1) Yes.

(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)
221 adults	199 children	420 persons from Stendal Mission	27-30/1/84
31 adults	61 children	92 persons from Sunvalley	11/85
20 adults	50 children	70 persons from Sunvalley	4/85
5 adults	10 children	15 persons from Platteland	3/85
11 adults	24 children	35 persons from Doringbos	6/85
10 adults	17 children	27 persons from De Haig	1/85
3 adults	4 children	7 persons from De Haig	5/85
4 adults	20 children	24 persons from Waaihoek	2/85
15 adults	42 children	57 persons from Waaihoek	5/85
6 adults	3 children	9 persons from Waaihoek	8/85
6 adults	16 children	22 persons from Waaihoek	11/85
9 adults	14 children	23 persons from Waaihoek	12/85
10 adults	18 children	28 persons from Doringkraal	7/85
6 adults	13 children	19 persons from Bester	3/85
22 adults	21 children	43 persons from St Chadds	1/85
22 adults	25 children	47 persons from St Chadds	2/85
9 adults	6 children	15 persons from St Chadds	9/85
55 adults	63 children	118 persons from Weenen	Apr/July 1985
11 adults	7 children	18 persons from Stendal	Dec. 1984
14 adults	21 children	35 persons from Stendal	Jan. 1985
12 adults	1 child	13 persons from Stendal	Apr. 1985
9 adults	8 children	17 persons from Roosboom	July 1985
7 adults	16 children	23 persons from Jonono	May 1985
4 adults	6 children	10 persons from Jonono	Oct. 1985
4 adults	4 children	8 persons from Weenen	Sept. 1985
10 adults	14 children	24 persons from Maitiwaanskop	June 1985
18 adults	23 children	41 persons from Umbulwane	June 1985
548	709	1 257	

- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) 1 242.
- (b) R3 105 000.

(As at 1 March 1986).

~~HANSEN~~ ~~26/3/86~~ ~~833~~ ~~833~~  
 Officials seconded to national states  
 569. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) 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 all posts in the national states in respect of which secondment is required are filled at present; if not, how many remained vacant as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any further secondments are envisaged; if so, how many?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(1) (a) and (b). The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule



## SCHEDULE

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
Administration Officer	70	11	27	19	7	5
Administration Clerk	19	12	10	21	3	3
Artisan Staff	131	129	24	27	18	19
Pharmacist	17	3	—	1	2	—
Occupational Therapist	2	—	—	—	4	—
Architect	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forester	4	9	—	—	—	—
Quantity Surveyor	1	—	—	—	—	—
Director (Health Services)	1	—	—	—	1	—
Efficiency Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—
Physiotherapist	2	1	—	2	4	—
Factotum	3	—	—	1	—	—
Health Inspector	—	1	—	—	—	—
Housekeeper	2	—	—	—	—	—
Engineer	16	6	1	—	3	—
CS Educator	210	136	67	97	129	88
Agricultural Officer	3	16	3	—	7	1
Land Surveyor	8	2	—	—	—	—
Mortuary Attendant	1	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrate	29	7	1	3	3	3
Medical Officer	173	45	1	22	31	4
Medical Superintendent	20	5	—	1	5	1
Medical Specialist	48	7	—	4	15	—
Medical Technologist	—	—	—	1	1	—
Medical Intern	29	1	—	—	8	—
Social Worker	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nature Conservator	6	7	2	—	5	1
Industrial Technician	15	18	—	15	—	1
Development Officer	—	—	—	—	1	—
Personnel Officer	—	1	—	—	—	—
Police Functional Staff	6	—	—	—	5	7
Programmer	1	—	1	—	1	—

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
Personal Secretary	1	1	—	—	—	1
Radiographer	—	—	—	4	1	—
Accountant	13	2	6	4	—	1
Legal Adviser	—	1	—	—	—	—
Secretary	7	7	6	8	6	5
Typist/Data Typist	2	1	—	4	—	1
Dentist	10	4	—	—	3	—
Animal Health Officer	3	2	1	—	1	—
Veterinarian	3	4	1	—	2	—
Traffic Inspector	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nursing Staff	11	—	—	2	2	—
Professional Officer	32	22	5	1	2	1
Works Inspector	—	6	3	1	—	2
Total	901	467	160	239	270	144

(c) The cost of the secondment of the officials amounted to R65 073 939 for the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985.

(2) No, a recent survey indicated that 665 of the posts concerned were vacant on 1 January 1986.

(3) Yes, should the need arise and the Department of Development Aid be requested accordingly, more officials will be seconded.

HANSAID 26/3/86  
Q. 838 Per capita subsidy 300  
571. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What, in each category, was the per capita subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Old age homes for Blacks are not classified into categories. The subsidy is determined according to the cost per unit which presently amounts to R30,00 per aged per month.

Q. 839  
HANSAID 26/3/86  
579. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of (a) murder, (b) robbery, (c) rape, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (e) common assault, (f) theft, (g) burglary and (h) malicious damage to property were reported in 1985 at the Railways Police posts at Cape Town Station, Woodstock Station and Table Bay Harbour, respectively;

(2) how many of each of the offences mentioned were allegedly committed (a) on trains, (b) aboard ship and (c) elsewhere?

Protest meeting ends in 1 000 arrests

# 25 die in upsurge of unrest violence

BUS DAY 27/3/86 (101)

UNREST violence killed at least 25 people in the past two days.

Bophuthatswana police shot dead 11 blacks at a mass meeting.

SA Police shot dead another 13. Reporters at Winterveld, a community of 1-million in Bophuthatswana, 100km north of Pretoria, estimated that 100 people were injured and more than 1 000 taken into custody.

The Winterveld shootings came soon after eight people were shot dead by police in a bottle store at KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth.

They were part of a mob of 100 attacking the blazing store.

The eight died as they charged down a passage. Police defending the premises fired in self-defence, police said. Two others in the crowd were injured.

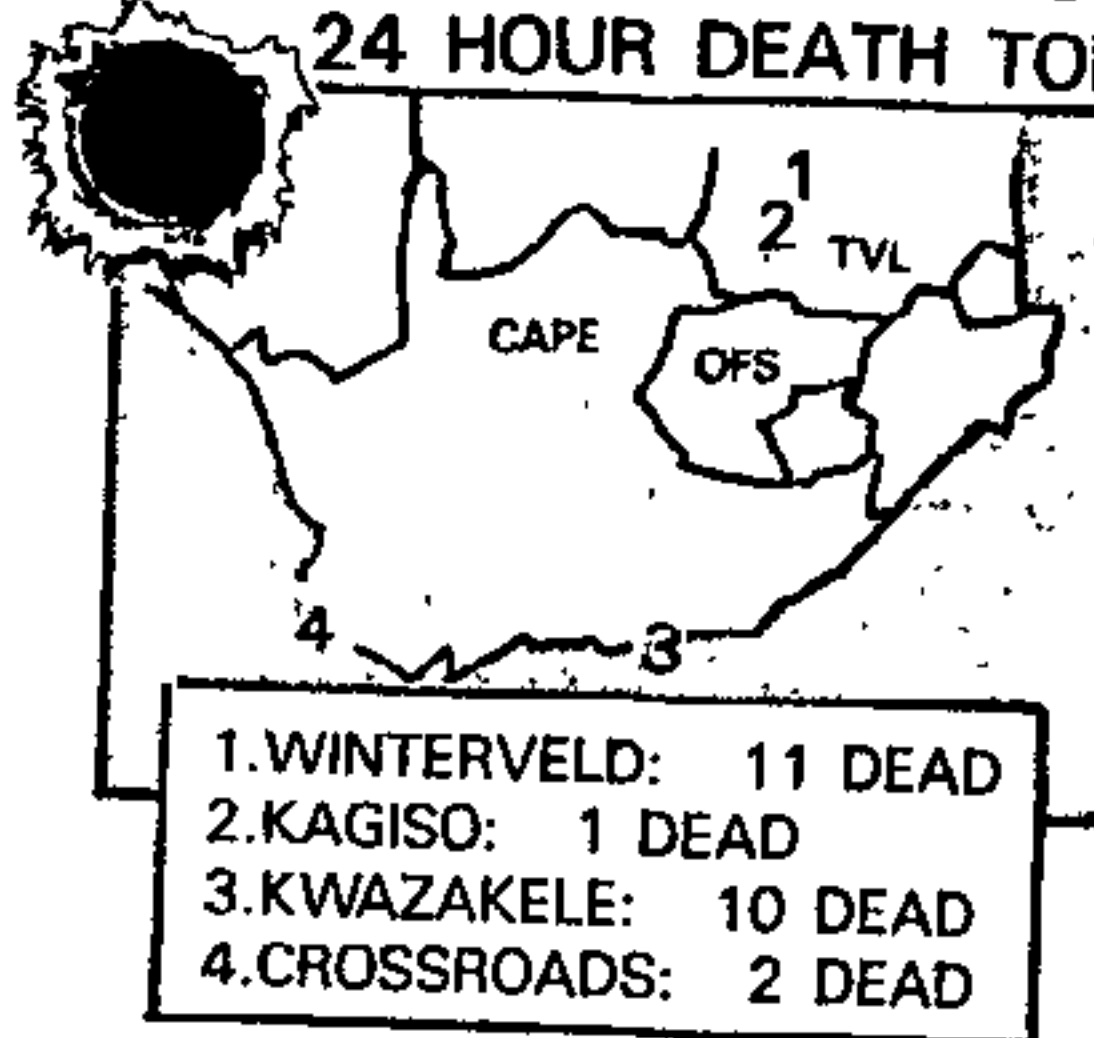
Before the attack two men were shot dead as police tried for two hours to keep people — some of who were armed with petrol bombs and stones — from storming the bottle store.

In Winterveld, district police commander Col M A Molope said tens-of-thousands of people had gathered illegally and threw stones and petrol bombs at police who ordered them to disperse.

He added that police seized 30 unused petrol bombs.

Accounts of the purpose of the meeting varied but it appeared to have been linked to a long-running squatter issue in the settlement of houses and shanties that provides labour for Pretoria.

## NATIONAL FLASHPOINTS: 24 HOUR DEATH TOLL



Some eyewitnesses claimed residents went to meet at a soccer field to protest against arrests and alleged assaults on children by Bophuthatswana police.

In other incidents:

At Old Crossroads near Cape Town police fired on a mob that stoned their vehicle. Two people were killed and two arrested;

A man died when he was necklaced — death by burning tyres — in Chesterville township near Durban;

A youth died in Kagiso on the West Rand on Tuesday after a guard fired a shotgun at a crowd that petrol-bombed a beer hall. Two other youths were injured and admitted to hospital;

In other violence in Crossroads a white woman was seriously injured when she

was stoned, lost control of her car and crashed. Police dispersed her attackers with shotgun fire, wounding a man. A white man was slightly injured in another stone-throwing incident;

In Soweto a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stone-throwers and a mob threw a petrol-bomb at a black man. A youth was arrested;

Nine people — one a 40-year-old woman — have been arrested in connection with the apparent burning to death of two people who did not take part in functions to mark the first anniversary last Friday of the Langa shootings. Police said the two dead were Thobil Dike, 40, and 16-year-old Nomfundsino Mhlawu, a high school prefect.

Police said an early breakthrough was possible in investigations into the death of Constable Reinhardt Spangenberg, whose body was found near Crossroads early yesterday.

The investigation team is piecing together his last moments and it is possible he saw someone in Crossroads just before his death.

A post-mortem examination has disclosed that Spangenberg was shot but that the wound was probably not fatal.

The bullet struck him in the right thigh and travelled up to his abdomen. This indicates that the shot was not fired from close range.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison

● To Page 2 ➡

## 25 die in new unrest

officer, said the cause of death could not be established yet. Spangenberg had facial injuries which could have been inflicted with a fist or shoe.

Calitz said police had established that he travelled to Crossroads at about 1am yesterday with another person. He was not prepared to disclose the person's identity.

"We are investigating the possibility that he saw someone in Crossroads and

BUS DAY 27/3/86 (101)

that he was arrested."

Spangenberg was found dead in Mahobe 1... close to Crossroads about 7am.

His body was lying face upwards and partly covered with burnt rubbish. — Sapa.



the national states; if so, (a) where in each case and (b) in respect of each national state in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, how many Black students (i)(aa) applied and (bb) were accepted for training, and (ii) qualified, as extension officers;

(ii)	1983	24	13
	1984	25	16
	1985	33	15

(3) whether any record is kept of the present employment of Blacks who have so qualified as extension officers; if not, why not; if so, how many such extension officers were employed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(3) Yes, of all who entered the service of either the departments of agriculture of the national states or of the Department of Development Aid.

452 officers were in the service of the departments of agriculture in the national states or of the Department of Development Aid. They serve as ward extension officers in direct liaison with farmers.

#### THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) The Tompi Seleka College in Lebowa and the Owen Stole College in Kwazulu.

(b) College: Tompi Owen  
Seleka Stole

(i)(aa) 1983 188 400

1984 264 530

1985 1 200 904

(bb) 1983 44 66

1984 63 43

1985 79 28

737. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many citizens of independent Black states (a) had applied for and (b) 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) and (b) Since the dates of independence of Ciskei, Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda until 31 December 1985, 12 081 applications were received of which 12 050 were approved.

#### QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

**Andrew, Mr K M—**

*General Affairs:*

Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659

Home Affairs, 435

Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97, 697, 699

Manpower, 495, 500

National Education, 143

Transport Affairs, 294, 700

*Own Affairs:*

Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437

**Barnard, Dr M S—**

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62

Agricultural Economics, 513

Constitutional Development and Planning, 647

Justice, 236

National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646

*Own Affairs:*

Education and Culture, 344

**Barnard, Mr S P—**

*General Affairs:*

Finance, 175

**Borraine, Dr A L—**

*General Affairs:*

Justice, 415

Law and Order, 787

Manpower, 28, 92, 135

**Burrows, Mr R M—**

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198

Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603

Defence, 217

Education and Development Aid, 695

Finance, 436

Justice, 345, 419

Law and Order, 288, 289

National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670, 702, 716

National Health and Population Development, 429, 457

*Own Affairs:*

Budget, 492

Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119, 312, 313, 314, 493, 613, 619, 620, 718, 719, 725

Health Services and Welfare, 207

**Cronje, Mr P C—**

*General Affairs:*

Transport Affairs, 239, 579, 745

**Dalling, Mr D J—**

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory services, 334, 731

Agricultural Economics, 128

Communications, 139, 148, 245, 333, 637

Constitutional Development and Planning, 363, 367, 373, 535, 727

Defence, 125

Education and Development Aid, 166, 413, 494

Environment Affairs and Tourism, 334

Finance, 134, 227

Foreign Affairs, 262

Home Affairs, 142, 222

Information, 215

Justice, 240, 241, 371, 411, 413, 417, 575, 620, 783, 789, 826

Law and Order, 165, 262, 263, 574, 576, 733, 787, 788

Manpower, 141

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 364

FIN KML

HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION

28/3/86

**No backing down**

101

In a surprise development, government has revealed it did not back down on moves to effectively incorporate "black spots" and other black communities into bantustans; it has merely shelved the plan temporarily.

It earlier appeared that the move had been scrapped completely due to opposition by the Progressive Federal Party and coloured and Indian MPs (see *Current Affairs* March 21).

The measures contained in the original draft of the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill would have effectively allowed the unilateral incorporation of black communities into homelands by placing them under the administration of homeland governments. This would have allowed government to rid itself of the responsibility without facing politically explosive forced removals.

When the Bill was republished earlier this month, the two controversial clauses (8 and 9) were omitted, giving the impression that

government had backed down due to opposition in the Joint Standing Committee (JSC).

But, in a little-publicised speech in the (Indian) House of Delegates last week, Education and Training Minister Gerrit Viljoen said government had only scrapped the clauses in order to get the Bill through the JSC. This is because it contains uncontentious technical amendments to various laws.

Viljoen said, however, that the two clauses were "absolutely necessary" and would be resubmitted to Parliament in a separate Bill "at a later stage." ■



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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Searching and arrest

(b) Information was received that persons who were searched *inter alia* for murder, public violence, arson and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, were hiding at the Wilgerspruit Fellowship Centre.

(c) The Divisional Commissioner, South African Police, West Rand.

(d) 59 members.

(e) (i) and (ii) A Brigadier in the South African Police. I am not prepared to furnish his name.

(2) Yes.

(a) Since the suspects fled into the bushy hillocks

(b) 10 x 9 mm and 1 buckshot.

(c) (i) 9 mm Uzi and shotgun.

(ii) 9 mm and buckshot.

(3) No.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(4) Yes.

(a) All arrested persons.

(b) Since it is normal practice to search arrested persons for their own safety, for the safety of members of the Force and for evidence.

(5) Yes.

(a) 55 persons.

(b) Their ages vary between 12 years and 50 years.

(c) and (d) On various charges of murder, public violence, arson and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

(6) No.

*HANSARD*  
*Press conferences*  
*8/4/86 GCL 908*  
\*15. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police hold press conferences on crime news in Cape Town; if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) by whom may they be attended;

(2) whether any steps were taken against a crime reporter of a certain daily newspaper in Cape Town in respect of his attendance of these conferences; if so, (a) what is the name of this (i) reporter and (ii) newspaper, (b) what steps were taken and (c) (i) why and (ii) by whom were they taken;

(3) whether an agreement was reached between the South African Police and the Newspaper Press Union on the holding of such conferences; if so, what was the nature of this agreement;

(4) whether the steps taken against this reporter are in accordance with this agreement; if not, why not?

+The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Normally daily.

(b) Accredited journalists who normally report about crime.

(2) Yes, the Commissioner of the South

African Police, in terms of an informal agreement which exists between the police and the Newspaper Press Union, has requested *inter alia* that a journalist against whom an alleged contravention of the Police Act is being investigated, not attend the crime conferences any longer.

(a) (i) I am not prepared to make known the name of the person, since the matter is the subject of discussions between the Commissioner of the South African Police and the editor of the newspaper concerned in accordance with an agreement between the Newspaper Press Union and the South African Police.

(ii) *Cape Times*.

(b) The person was requested not to utilise the liaison facilities of the South African Police, until the matter has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

(c) (i) Resulting from reports which appeared in the newspaper concerned following on a shooting incident in Guguletu on 3 March 1986 in which seven alleged terrorists were shot dead.

(ii) By the South African Police.

(3) Yes, it is an extensive informal agreement to further the interests of both parties in their endeavour to inform the public factually and correct.

(4) Yes.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, will he please give the House the information relating to the nature of the offence which it is alleged this particular reporter committed in terms of the Police Act which he mentioned?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any specified transgression of the law which is being raised here. The circumstances which I see as applicable to this case cover a wider field than that of a specified transgression of the law.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I wish to point out that the hon the Minister mentioned a specific contravention of the Police Act in the earlier part of his answer. I wonder whether he could give us greater detail on that aspect?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, this matter relates in the first instance to the agreement between the Commissioner of Police and the Press Union. This is the essence of it. Furthermore, my reply contained, amongst other things, the following:

... has requested *inter alia* that a journalist against whom an alleged contravention of the Police Act is being investigated ...

I have told the hon member that I do not have the specific provisions readily available now. Thus I owe him an answer about that. I will make inquiries about it and provide him with a complete answer to this question.

*HANSARD*  
*8/4/86*  
*Natal/KwaZulu proposals*  
*GCL 910*  
\*16. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he has reached any decision regarding the Natal/KwaZulu proposals submitted to him by the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu during March 1986; if so, what is that decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached;

(2) whether these proposals are to be tabled in Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when;

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



potarily accommodated in other buildings. The college to which the hon member has referred is therefore already functioning.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, surely the expenditure of the R7 million that the hon the Deputy Minister mentioned would create those additional job opportunities in building that facility?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the department is involved in a programme of erecting these colleges. I am afraid that we are working according to a budget and I do not think it will be possible to erect the building earlier than the said date.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him if I heard correctly that none of the colleges he mentioned was planned for the Western Cape? If that is correct, could he please explain why this is so and tell us whether there are any plans to have a Black teacher training college in the Western Cape?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, my answer referred to colleges already functioning, but it is quite correct that colleges are also envisaged in the Cape Peninsula and the Western Transvaal.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, as the question was whether the department planned to build any teacher training colleges for Blacks, may I ask him why that was interpreted as referring to existing colleges? [Interjections.]

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell the House whether teacher training colleges proposed by his department are built to a standard model as in the case with other departments, as the one

HoA

being erected through the House of Delegates in Cato Manor for 1 000 students at a cost R50 million?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think the hon member should table the question.

Mr B W B PAGE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply and following upon the question of the hon member for Bryanston, has he ever considered consulting with the own affairs Minister of Education and Culture regarding the use of unused space in existing White training colleges?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think I have already answered that question. All matters relating to the training of teachers are being taken into consideration at the moment.

3 COL 900

TRANSVAAL Black spots 81/2/86

\*13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

101

(1) With reference to the replies of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 34 on 26 February 1985 and Question No 1041 on 19 June 1985, (a) what are the names of each of the 67 Black spots that remained to be removed as at 31 December 1984 and (b)(i) in which province and (ii) nearest to which White city or town is each of these Black spots situated;

(2) whether a decision has been reached regarding the removal of these Black spots; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the decision in respect of each specified Black spot;

(3) whether any of these Black spots are to be upgraded; if not, why not; if so, which specified Black spots?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING  
Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House:

(1) Name of Black spot	(a)	Province	(b)(i)	Nearest White city or town	(ii)
1. AY Epanza		Natal		Port Shepstone	
2. MtNebo		"		"	
3. Site FG		"		"	
4. Site GH		"		"	
5. Janyane		"		"	
6. Nongeboza		"		"	
7. Faben		"		"	
8. Tridale		"		"	
9. Umgijimi		"		"	
10. Umballine		"		"	
11. Molotoskraal		"		Ladysmith	
12. Greenpoint		"		"	
13. Klipplaatfontein		"		"	
14. Oppermanskraal		"		"	
15. Venters Lager		"		"	
16. Nootgedacht		"		"	
17. Zandspruit		"		"	
18. Howe		"		"	
19. Ingulu		"		"	
20. Reibokspruit		"		"	
21. Wittekop		"		"	
22. Langekloof		"		Pietermaritzburg	
23. Bergvliet		"		"	
24. IG		"		"	
25. GR 17		"		"	
26. Aderley		"		"	
27. A of FP 334		"		"	
28. B of FP 334		"		"	
29. Shirley		"		"	
30. FP 178		"		"	
31. Jacob		"		"	
32. S14		"		"	
33. FP 219		"		"	
34. FP 278		"		"	
35. FP 113		"		"	
36. Sites 71		"		"	
37. Sites 73		"		"	
38. Sites 74		"		"	
39. Sites 75		"		"	
40. BN		"		"	
41. A of BN		"		"	
42. Site BM		"		"	
43. Site BL		"		"	
44. Site BI		"		"	
45. Site BP		"		"	
46. Site BQ		"		"	
47. Site BR		"		"	

HoA



(1) Name of Black spot	(a)	Province (b)(i)	Nearest White city or town (ii)
23. Site Z Z		Natal	Pietermaritzburg
24. Site B of D W		"	"
25. Site 8 Umgoti		"	"
26. Site 3 Umgoti		"	"
27. Site B A		"	"
28. Site F F Umhlabatyan		"	"
29. Site A U		"	"
Site 20 Umhlabatyan		"	"
Hillside		"	"
Site C W		"	"
Site 13 Thologosi		"	"
Site B W		"	"
Cleveland		"	"
30. Site B of Bartman		"	"
31. Site C of S 31		"	"
32. Site B of S 29		"	"
33. Site A of S 56		"	"
Site S 57		"	"
Site S 58		"	"
Site B of S 56		"	"
Site E Y		"	"
34. Matwaanskop		"	"
Jonono		"	"
35. Umdanyan		"	"
36. B of Gifkop		"	"
Waterfall		"	"
Lustantia of Onbekend		"	"
Meyershoop No 3710		"	"
Meyershoop No 3928		"	"
37. Stein Coal Spruit		"	"
38. Nootgedacht		"	"
39. Waterval		"	"
Melkspruit		"	"
40. Broughton (Trust Feed)		"	Kokstad
41. Hopewell		"	"
42. Umjambili		"	Pietermaritzburg
Umsinsini		"	"
43. Fairview		"	Port Shepstone
44. Chakaskraal (Etele and Grouville)		"	"
45. Driefontein		"	Stanger
46. The Prospect		"	"
47. Site 13A		"	"
48. San Souci		"	"
49. Site 56		"	"
50. Site 14		"	"
51. Site 9 B (also known as Deepdale)		"	"
52. Site 10 (also known as Shooters Hill)		"	"
The Goat		"	"
The Sheepwalk		"	Umzinto
53. Site B 3		"	"

(1) Name of Black spot	(a)	Province (b)(i)	Nearest White city or town (ii)
54. Powell		Natal	Umzinto
Site C 10		"	"
55. Site A of B 2		"	"
Site BB 2		"	"
56. Headlands		"	"
The Cape		"	"
57. Site A of C 2		"	"
58. Santombi		"	"
59. The Stick		"	"
60. Umkomanzi Drift		"	"
61. Woodland Lodge (Craigburn)		"	"
62. Intendele		"	Mooi River or Estcourt
Site No 5		"	"
63. Middelton		"	"
64. Drycott		"	"
65. Sterkfontein		Transvaal	Estcourt
66. Boschbokkoppes		Cape	Volkstrust
Roodefontein		"	Humansdorp
67. Koekemoersfontein		OFS	Bultfontein

- (2) No, in respect of Black spots 1 to 64, a decision could be affected by the consolidation proposals for Kwazulu. In respect of Trust Feed (Black spot No 40) investigation into the setting aside of this land as a Black town in the Republic of South Africa is presently being conducted. Yes, in respect of Sterkfontein and Boschbokkoppes, but negotiations with inhabitants to resettle at Dunbarton in KaniGwane and Stokenström in the Ciskei respectively, have still to be undertaken. In the case of Koekemoersfontein resettlement in Bophuthatswana has to be negotiated with inhabitants.
- (3) No, decisions concerning upgrading have not been taken as yet, due to the uncertainties regarding the outcome of the negotiations mentioned in (2) above.
- (4) whether any persons were searched by the police; if so, (a) who and (b) why;
- (5) whether any persons were arrested on this occasion; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their ages, in each case, (c) why and (d) on what charges;

HANS RANDE 30/8/86  
 Wilgerspruit Ecumenical Centre  
 & c/o Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order: 329 251

(1) Whether any members of the South



Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply would he please indicate whether what is required in order to receive a subsidy is a factual determination of the percentage of pupils or whether undertakings are required that the percentages will be adhered to?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have said in my statement as well as on another occasion in this House, the whole matter of the composition of pupils—which is definitely taken into consideration for registration as well as for the determining of the subsidy—will be handled with the greatest circumspection and the relevant Directors of Education will discuss the cases with the associations or controlling bodies of the schools concerned on merit. My answer to the hon member's question is therefore that, in view of the spirit in which we must render the service, we should handle this delicate matter in such a way that it will benefit the education and upbringing we serve—also in the important work done by private schools in this regard.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, do I understand the hon the Minister correctly that he is going to look at the factual situation and not require undertakings?

The MINISTER: Yes, we shall do that.

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the vague and unsatisfactory replies of the hon the Minister, is it correct that a White private school or a private school falling under the hon the Minister's Department, will not be able to register if there are less than 70% White pupils enrolled at such a school? In the second place, what are the implications for a school which cannot register as a result of such a provision?

†The MINISTER: The hon member is speculating, and I am not prepared to reply to speculations. If the hon member wishes to put a new question, he is free to lay it upon the Table. We will then reply to it.

†Mr J J B VAN ZYL: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply in which he said that it was determined

"on merit" and in which he continually referred to "merit", can he explain to us what he means by the word "merit" and what he regards as "merit" in these circumstances?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I really do not believe that the hon member for Sunny-side can expect me now to explain in detail all the points of merit which are taken into consideration. [Interjections.] I want to refer the hon member to the statement originally made by my colleague, the hon the Minister of National Education, to statements subsequently made by me as well as to my speeches as recorded in Hansard during the own affairs appropriation debate

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, and in particular with reference to the question of representation, I should like to ask him whether he could in all good conscience extend the date for the receipt of representations from the private schools on the registration requirements from tomorrow to some date after the opening of the Transvaal schools?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if problems having real merit are experienced and where any institution finds it necessary to make an input, we are prepared to look into it provided it is within limits.

For written reply:

General affairs:

*De facto de jure population*

HANS WINKS 8/4/86  
262. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: *Q. 952*

- (1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population of (i) Old and New Crossroads, respectively, and (ii) each specified other township in the Cape Peninsula in respect of (aa) adults males, and females, respectively, and (bb) children;

- (2) how many persons in each category

were (a) employed and (b) unemployed at the time when the estimate was made;

- (3) what is the date of this estimate?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) The *de*

Old Crossroads	3 487
New Crossroads	3 076
Langa	15 286
Nyanga	12 768
Guguletu	25 965
Khayelitsha	2 762
Site C	9 599

(b)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) *De jure* Black population in the Cape Peninsula.

Men	Women	Children
3 487	4 513	9 958
3 076	3 376	7 006
15 286	4 591	6 183
12 768	4 555	6 847
25 965	18 202	33 822
2 762	4 576	11 708
9 599	8 890	13 348

- (2) No figures regarding unemployed Blacks are available as legislation does not necessitate their registration as such.

(bb) Nyanga... 7 420 8 116 beds  
New Crossroads... 6 924 —  
(cc) Guguletu 30 084 9 277 beds

- (3) 31 March 1985.  
31 December 1985 in respect of Site C.

- (b) 31 December 1985

HANS WINKS 8/4/86  
291. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being any undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) (i) Houses Single Quarters Including hostels erected by employers  
(ii) Urban Areas

(aa) Langa ... 11 525 9 179 beds

- (a) What total number of Black persons in the Republic were resettled in 1985, (b) (i) from what specified places were they removed and (ii) in what specified places were they resettled and (c) for what reasons were they resettled?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) Urban Areas 2 807  
Rural Areas 3 650  
(b) (i) Urban Areas  
Number moved

Alberton/Germiston ... 29  
Alexandra ... 87  
Benoni ... 94

101



(b) (i) Urban Areas	Number moved	(ii) Places where they were resettled	Number moved
Bronkhorstspuit	50		
Delmas	142		
Heidelberg (Transvaal)	142		
Kempton Park	86		
Nigel	227		
Springs	160		
Soweto	36		
Vaal Triangle	12		
Roodepoort	16		
Harrismith	15		
Duncan Village	1 367		
Jan Kempdorp/Vryburg	108		
Louis Trichardt	236		
Crossroads	33 280		
	<u>36 087</u>		<u>36 087</u>

Rural Areas

(b) (i) Orange Free State

72 Virginia and Ficksburg (District)

(b) (ii) To Botshabela (i) and Witzieshoek (OwaOwa)

At own request

Natal

650 White Farms Stanger, Greytown, Ixopo, Ladysmith, Vryheid and Weenen

550 persons were settled in Closer Settlements on SADD land, e.g. Bulwer (district Stanger), Oudeni (district Nkandla) Waayhoek (district Ladysmith) and Compensation (district Impendle). Statistics of the number of persons settled in each Closer Settlement are not available. 100 Persons were settled in various areas of their own choosing in KwaZulu.

These persons were all farm labourers who became surplus to requirements and were relocated to avoid legal action being taken against them.

Northern Areas

2 290 Kaapse Hoop

Nelspruit

The Ranch (White River)

Louis Trichardt

Louis Trichardt

Morgenson

KaNgwane (497)

KaNgwane (8)

Gazankulu (32)

Lebowa (2)

KaNgwane (90)

SADD Town

Waterval (1 506)

Gazankulu (42)

Venda (74)

Lebowa (37)

KaNgwane (2)

Voluntary upgrading of living standards.

Voluntary and arranged own means of transport.

Transvaal Midlands and Western Transvaal	At own request
618 Balfour	OwaOwa (31)
Rustenburg	KwaNdebele (71)
Schweizer-Reineke	Bophuthatswana (147)
Standerton	Gazankulu (6)
Witbank	Bophuthatswana (154)
	KwaNdebele (49)
	KaNgwane (3)
	KwaNdebele (117)
	Lebowa (17)
	KwaNgwane (12)
	Gazankulu (11)

(c) Of the 2 807 persons mentioned in b (i) who were removed from urban areas, 2 723 did so voluntarily and 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

The reasons for removal of persons from rural areas has been indicated against each area above.

Zululand ..... 4 ..... 2 537

Medunsa ..... — ..... 384

Vista: Contact ..... 2 1 726

Correspondence ..... — ..... 4 618

Doctors **HANSARD Q 958**

663. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

**HANSARD Q 957**

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

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1985 and (b) how many of these students were first-year students in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the Medical University of Southern Africa at the end of 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Black ..... 52

White ..... None

Asian ..... None

Coloured ..... None

Economically active persons employed **HANSARD Q 958**

435. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:†

(1) In respect of Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks, respectively, in each of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available, (a) how many (i) men and (ii) women were there in each specified age group between the ages of 20 and 60 years, (b) how many of these persons were salary and wage earners and (c) how many of them were not economically active;

University (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Fort Hare ..... 48 22 2 3 211

The North ..... 27 5 4 5 472

Zululand ..... 9 — 6 2 367

Medunsa ..... 171 2 11 1 033

Vista: Contact 15 — 2 2 964

Correspondence ..... 21 1 6 994

Fort Hare ..... 7 5 — 1 047

The North ..... — 1 — 1 285

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Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (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;

(2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome such shortage?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) None  
(ii) Nine.  
(b) 675 (28 February 1986).

(2) Yes.

Transvaal	130 950
Cape	28 396
Free State	52 990
Natal	5 219
Total	217 555

644. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many plots were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1985 with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Employees 81/4/87.  
670. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many residents of each of the (a) national states and (b) four independent Black states were employed in the Republic in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) National States

Gazankulu	1983	1984	1985
KaNgwane	106 218	100 369	104 754
KwaNdebele	109 849	117 745	117 544
KwaZulu	96 525	94 897	101 655
Lebowa	771 865	766 229	762 089
Owa	351 550	329 967	329 235
Owa	80 197	73 349	75 524

(b) Independent States

Bophuthatswana	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Ciskei	588 039	543 899	368 051	374 670	399 251
Transkei	381 690	342 691	105 395	123 206	113 424
Venda	544 237	384 072	390 651	387 492	375 413
	86 945	87 186	60 093	59 072	64 320

Information as required regarding the National States is only available as from 1983. Prior to 1983 labour statistics were kept in a form from which the required information cannot be obtained.

Ekangala Township  
682. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 25 February 1986, he or any member of his Department or any former Minister or Department responsible for Ekangala Township received any petition or memorandum from any residents of this township during 1985 regarding the possible incorporation of the township into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the purport of the petition or memorandum;

(2) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Duncan Village as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

(2) whether this petition or memorandum had any signatures attached to it; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.  
(a) 9 October 1985.  
(b) Objections from some of the residents against incorporation of the whole Ekangala into KwaNdebele.

(2) Yes.  
1 117 signatures.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.  
(a) 30 August 1985.  
(b) Duncan Village will be retained as Black township and will continue to exist within its existing boundaries. The whole area will be replanned and upgraded and the 99 year leasehold system will apply. Residents still wishing to relocate in Mdantsane, will be helped to do so but no forced re-movals will take place.

(2) (a) (i) 6251.  
(ii) 4911.  
(b) 6279.

Figures are as on 31 December 1984.



FRANKFURT CLOSE LONDON CLOSE  
the possibility of a deal...  
and that there is no reason to change the...  
dead did not know the mass funeral was...  
1988

10/4/86  
101  
2000  
2000

# PFP says apartheid costs R3bn a year

APARTHEID was costing more than R3bn a year in lost economic opportunities, PFP finance spokesman Brian Goodall said yesterday.

The bill for administering the policy exceeded R1bn and, he said, it was a financial anvil around the country's neck — inhibiting growth and the creation of wealth.

The cost was financed by:  
 Income tax;  
 Resorting to heavy borrowing: In

## GERALD REILLY

1975-76 interest payments on national debt amounted to 4,9% of government expenditure. Ten years later it had risen to 14,2%.

"We now spend more on servicing debt than we spend on welfare services, pensions and public health combined."

Goodall said another indication of the enormous cost of apartheid

was that, while the number employed in manufacturing had remained almost constant for the past 10 years, employment in the government sector had increased by 40%.

"Through apartheid we have spent ourselves into a crisis reflected in lack of growth, increasing debt and growing unemployment."

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11/4/86  
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327  
THE HOMELANDS

## States of emergency

Government's decision to extend new powers to homeland administrations is expected to make the monitoring of civil rights violations and other actions under security laws a distinctly difficult task.

President P W Botha granted the new powers to these statelets by Proclamation 38 of 1986, in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

They come at a time of growing unrest in the bantustan enclaves in the northern Transvaal, notably in Lebowa and (independent) Bophuthatswana, which, of course, has its own security machinery.

The powers will, inter alia, give non-independent homeland authorities the right to make and apply their own laws in a number of areas, including "security" matters. The homeland administrations are now empowered to ban any organisations, speeches or publications, and to restrict the movement of people.

There is also provision for the removal of individuals or communities from one area to another within the area of jurisdiction of the homeland.

Also in terms of Botha's proclamation, entry into a homeland of people who are not from it, may be prohibited by those authorities.

The development has been linked to President Botha's pledge, at the opening of parliament in January, to give wider powers to the non-independent homelands. It is clear that the new measures will also make the homelands more autonomous and, in some areas, effectively "independent" of central government legislation. ■



# 16 Colleen Ryan Sees 'Worsening of Security Position', Says Africa Institute Report

The special security arrangements between South Africa and Ciskei indicate that Pretoria perceives a general worsening of the security situation.

So says a report in the latest bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa.

A report says, although control of guerilla activities is almost complete, the South Afri-

can Government feels closer cooperation is necessary with the independent states of TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei).

It examines the bilateral agreements between South Africa and the TBVC countries.

In terms of the agreement, South Africa places its security staff at the disposal of the law enforcement branch of Ciskei state security.

This understanding is in the event of riots in Ciskei, in emergencies, and "to assist in the prevention of terrorist infiltration into Ciskei, terrorist activities within Ciskei, and other common security matters".

Though some black leaders have expressed their desire to combine their armed forces with the South African security forces, the agreement with Ciskei is the first formal commit-

ment between South Africa and a TBVC state in curbing "subversive" activities.

The report says, if South African forces are called in by Ciskei, they will be under exclusive South African command and control and have the right to ignore any local protests unless this is taken up with Pretoria.

The various interstate agreements between South Africa and the independent national states

make collaboration necessary on potentially sensitive matters such as broadcasting — giving South Africa a form of control, the report says.

In addition to the agreement with Ciskei, South Africa and the TBVC states have signed non-aggression pacts.

These commit the signatory parties not to "resort to the use of armed force against the territorial sovereignty or political

independence of each other".

Even without such agreements, the TBVC states would side with South Africa because they are also the target of nationalist movements, says the report.

The most important aspect of the co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC states lies in the field of economic and financial relations, the report adds.

panies in each of the national states in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The State itself did not make any direct investment in the industrial sector. Information presented under (a)(i) of reflects investments by the various national development corporations as furnished by these corporations.

	(i)		(ii)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(a)				
Gazankulu	R8 407 300	—	—	—
KaNgwane	R3 455 700	—	—	—
KwaNdebele	R8 088 100	—	R498 000	—
KwaZulu	—	—	R23 000 000	—
Lebowa	—	—	—	—
Owagwa	R12 000 000	—	—	—
(b)				
Gazankulu	R12 090 000	R1 881 600	—	—
KaNgwane	R3 917 533	R1 132 100 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—
KwaNdebele	R8 706 000	R682 000	R498 000	—
KwaZulu	R76 600 000	R205 600 000	R23 000 000	—
Lebowa	R15 800 000	— <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Owagwa	R14 000 000	R6 000 000	—	—

(1) Not readily available.  
(2) Does not reflect total investments since data are not available for all the sectors.

Work opportunities  
532. Mr A SAVAAGE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

	Commerce, services and housing		Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
	Development	Corporation						
Shangana/Tsonga Corporation	29	3	3	—	—	139 <sup>(1)</sup>	98	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	42	383	25	—	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	260	262	148	—	—	— <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	250	7 126	65	—	—	1 526	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	91	222	53	—	129	422	67	8
Owagwa Development Corporation	181	2 380	186	—	—	276	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	27	—	46	—	—	457	258	—

(1) Permanent employment opportunities Temporary employment opportunities amounted to 934  
(2) Not available as yet

(b)

	Commerce, services and housing		Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
	Development	Corporation						
Shangana/Tsonga Corporation	R6 042	R10 392	R3 330	—	—	R1 480	R16 885	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	R10 996	R6 005	R9 224	—	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	R8 400	R12 916	R7 700	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	R10 752	R16 239	R2 321	—	—	R661 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	R10 050	R8 810	R6 020	R40 780	R9 680	R4 800	R27 600	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	R16 600	R5 500	R5 500	—	R9 500	—	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	R15 555	—	R4 794	—	R16 590	R1 263	—	—

(1) Average loan per subsistence farmer  
Free passes/reductions in fares  
ference between these free passes and reductions and the full fares in the above-mentioned financial year?

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

(1) Whether any free passes for travel (a) by train and (b) on (i) internal and (ii) external flights of the South African Airways are issued to staff of the South African Transport Services for use by such staff and their families; if so, (aa) what is the nature of these free passes and (bb) what was the total cost to the South African Transport Services of such free passes in the latest specified financial year for which information is available;

(2) whether any reductions in fares are given to staff of the South African Transport Services for travel (a) by train and (b) on (i) internal and (ii) external flights of the South African Airways in addition to the free passes referred to above; if so, (aa) why, (bb) what is the nature of these reductions and (cc) what was the total cost to the South African Transport Services of such reductions in the above-mentioned financial year;

(3) what was the total cost to the South African Transport Services of the diff-

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Yes.

(aa) Free passes are granted for travel by—  
(i) rail over lines of the South African Railways—these passes are granted to all employees, their wives and dependent children after one year's service; and

(ii) air on the—  
(A) domestic services of the South African Airways to holders of black and grey passes as well as members of Management, their wives and dependent children. These free passes are also granted to all other employees, after completion of 30 years service, their



- (e) Falls away.
- (f) At 31/3/1985:
  - Government Service Pension Fund—R7 684 241 132.
  - Associated Institutions Pension Fund—R1 635 507 920.
  - Temporary Employees' Pension Fund—R1 040 381 621.
  - Authorities' Service Pension Fund—R459 282 147.
  - Authorities' Superannuation Fund—R23 634 113.

(2) No.

*HAN SWART 15/4/86*  
476. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) (a) How many nominee accounts were there at banks in the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which information is available.
- (b) how many such accounts were in the hands of South African entrepreneurs and/or residents and (c) what amount of exchange was moved (i) into and (ii) out of nominee accounts in that financial year;
- (2) whether his Department applies any control measures to prevent nominee accounts from being used for (a) exchange concealment and (b) tax evasion; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the control measures?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No statistics are collected or available regarding nominee accounts.
- (2) (a) Yes. In terms of the Exchange Control Regulations, Orders and Rules, 1961, all foreign exchange transactions must be declared.
- (b) In terms of section 69 of the Income Tax Act all banks are required to furnish the Commissioner for Inland Revenue with

details of interest paid or accrued to any person. Where the bank is aware that the account is a nominee account the name and address of the nominator must be furnished. In other cases interest payments are followed up and in that way payment to nominators are traced.

As regards the payments to persons or nominees overseas there is a withholding tax which the bank paying the interest is held responsible for.

*HAN SWART 15/4/86*  
513. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) What amount of money was there in the (i) Government Service Pension Fund, (ii) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (iii) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund and (iv) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (v) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund, and (b) what percentage of each pension contribution was contributed by the (i) individual and (ii) State, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) what total amount was contributed by the State to each of these funds in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) As at 31/3/1985

- (i) R7 684 241 132.
- (ii) R1 635 507 920.
- (iii) R1 040 381 621.
- (iv) R459 282 147.
- (v) R23 634 113.

- (b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund: 26,68%.
- Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 32,89%.
- Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 33,33%.
- Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 32,89%.
- Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 43,48%.
- (ii) Government Service Pension Fund: 73,32%.
- Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Institutions).
- Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 66,67% (By the State and Institutions).
- Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Authorities).
- Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (By the Authorities).

(ii) Government Service Pension Fund: 73,32%.

Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Institutions).

Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 66,67% (By the State and Institutions).

Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Authorities).

Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (By the Authorities).

- (2) Government Service Pension Fund: R968 484 196 (Including contributions by Provinces and Post and Telecommunications).
- Associated Institutions Pension Fund: R173 494 (Other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds).
- Pension Fund for temporary employees: R79 613 278 (Other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds).
- Authorities' Service Pension Fund: Contributions paid by various authorities from own funds.
- Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: Contributions paid by various authorities from own funds.

Pensions

514. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what

amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1985?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 12 164.
- (b) R29 637 510.

*HAN SWART 15/4/86*  
517. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

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 EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(a)	(b)
Gazankulu (February 1986)	3 492	2 918
Kangwane (February 1986)	1 262	1 116
KwaNdebele (February 1986)	1 821	160
KwaZulu (January 1986)	28 132	7 566
Lebowa (September 1985)	4 950	9 310
Owaqwa (January 1986)	7 200	92

National states: Investments

518. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector and (b) what was the total amount invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign com-

panies in each of the national states in the 1984-85 financial year?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

The State itself did not make any direct investment in the industrial sector. Information presented under (a)(i) of reflects investments by the various national development corporations as furnished by these corporations.

(a)	(i)			(ii)		
	R8 407 300	R3 455 700	R8 088 100	R12 000 000	R1 881 600	R1 132 100 <sup>(2)</sup>
Gazankulu						
KaNgwane						
KwaNdebele						
KwaZulu						
Lebowa						
Owaqwa						
(b)						
Gazankulu	R12 090 000	R1 881 600				
KaNgwane	R3 917 533	R1 132 100 <sup>(2)</sup>				
KwaNdebele	R8 706 000	R682 000				
KwaZulu	R76 600 000	R205 600 000				
Lebowa	R15 800 000					
Owaqwa	R14 000 000	R6 000 000				

(1) Not readily available.

(2) Does not reflect total investments since data are not available for all the sectors.

**WORK OPPORTUNITIES**  
 532. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

(a)	Development	Commerce, services and housing	Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other	The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:	
									139(1)	98
Shangaan/Tsonga Corporation	Development	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	139(1)	98
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	Development	42	383	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	Development	260	262	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	Development	250	7 126	65	—	1 526	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	Development	91	222	53	129	422	67	8	—	—
Owaqwa Development Corporation	Development	181	2 380	186	—	276	—	—	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	Development	27	—	46	—	457	—	—	258	—

(1) Permanent employment opportunities. Temporary employment opportunities amounted to 934.  
 (2) Not available as yet.

(b)

Development	Commerce, services and housing	Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other	The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:	
								R6 042	R10 392
Shangaan/Tsonga Corporation	Development	R6 042	R10 392	R3 330	—	R1 480	R16 885	—	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	Development	R10 996	R6 005	R9 224	—	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	Development	R8 400	R12 916	R7 700	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	Development	R10 752	R16 239	R2 321	—	R661(1)	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	Development	R10 050	R8 810	R6 020	R40 780	R9 680	R4 830	R27 600	—
Owaqwa Development Corporation	Development	R16 600	R5 500	R5 500	—	R9 500	—	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	Development	R15 555	—	R4 794	—	R16 590	R3 263	—	—

Free passes/reductions in fares

659. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any free passes for travel (a) by train and (b) on (i) internal and (ii) external flights of the South African Airways are issued to staff of the South African Transport Services for use by such staff and their families; if so, (aa) what is the nature of these free passes and (bb) what was the total cost to the South African Transport Services of such free passes in the latest specified financial year for which information is available;

(2) whether any reductions in fares are given to staff of the South African Transport Services for travel (a) by train and (b) on (i) internal and (ii) external flights of the South African Airways in addition to the free passes referred to above; if so, (aa) why, (bb) what is the nature of these reductions and (cc) what was the total cost to the South African Transport Services of such reductions in the above-mentioned financial year;

(3) what was the total cost to the South African Transport Services of the dif-

ference between these free passes and reductions and the full fares in the above-mentioned financial year?

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Yes.

(aa) Free passes are granted for travel by—

(i) rail over lines of the South African Railways—these passes are granted to all employees, their wives and dependent children after one year's service; and

(ii) air on the—

(A) domestic services of the South African Airways to holders of black and grey passes as well as members of Management, their wives and dependent children. These free passes are also granted to all other employees, after completion of 30 years service, their



*Q 22*  
 1155  
~~16/4/86~~  
 Employment opportunities  
 101  
 16/4/86  
 Mr R A F SWARZ asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(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 the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a)(i)	Com- merce, services and housing	Estab- lish- ment of indus- tries	Small indus- tries	Mining	Agricul- ture	Trans- port	Other
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	29	3	—	—	139*	98	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	42	383	25	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	260	262	148	—	—**	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	250	7 126	65	—	1 526	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	91	222	53	129	422	67	8
Owagwa Development Corporation	181	2 380	186	—	276	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	27	—	46	—	457	258	—

\* Permanent employment opportunities. Temporary employment opportunities amounted to 934  
 \*\* Not available as yet.

(a)(ii) (The figures were obtained from the development corporations as indicated.)

	Com- merce, services and housing	Estab- lish- ment of indus- tries	Small indus- tries	Mining	Agricul- ture	Trans- port	Other
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	197	809	18	—	250	98	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	42	383	25	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	75	168	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	250	3 994	65	—	1 526	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	91	153	53	129	422	67	8
Owagwa Development Corporation	181	2 380	186	—	276	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	—	766	—	—	941	—	—
	—	250	—	—	158	—	—

+ Not readily available.

(b)

	Com- merce, services and housing	Estab- lish- ment of indus- tries	Small indus- tries	Mining	Agricul- ture	Trans- port	Other
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	R 6 042	R 10 392	R 3 330	—	R 1 480	R 16 885	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	R 10 996	R 6 005	R 9 224	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	R 8 400	R 12 916	R 7 700	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation	R 10 752	R 16 239	R 2 321	—	R 6 614	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	R 10 050	R 8 810	R 6 020	R 40 780	R 9 680	R 4 800	R 27 600
Owagwa Development Corporation	R 16 600	R 5 500	R 5 500	—	R 9 500	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	R 15 555	—	R 4 794	—	R 16 590	R 3 263	—

‡ Average loan per subsistence farmer

*Q 22 1157*  
 Bureau for Information  
 16/4/86  
 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

of them represent at the time of applying for accreditation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:**

- (1) (a) How many (i) local and (ii) overseas members of the Press (aa) have applied for and (bb) have been granted accreditation with the Bureau for Information and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
  - (i) (a) Members of the South African press are not accredited with the Bureau for Information.
  - (bb) Falls away.
- (2) whether any members of the Press who submitted applications have been denied accreditation; if so, (a) how many and (b) why in each case;
- (3) whether members of the Press who are denied accreditation are provided with reasons for the failure of their applications; if not, why not;
- (4) whether there is any delay in the furnishing of a decision regarding applications for accreditation; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the average delay involved;
- (5) (a) what are the names of the journalists (i) who were (aa) granted and (bb) denied accreditation and (ii) whose applications are still pending and (b) which newspapers, magazines or broadcasting companies did each
  - (aa) The Bureau for Information has taken over the function of accreditation from the Department of Foreign Affairs. Most of the journalists presently accredited were accredited by the Department of Foreign Affairs. There is presently 151 (of whom 54 South Africans employed by the foreign news organisations in the RSA) accredited with the Bureau for Information.
  - (bb) The Bureau for Information has not denied any applications and

Hoa

# Controversial law 16/4/86 SPAR clauses are dropped

Political Staff  
PARLIAMENT — The Government has dropped controversial legislation which would have empowered homelands to administer South African black communities against their will.

The legislation would have "circumvented" a Supreme Court decision forbidding the Government from transferring the administration of the Mgwali community to Ciskei, Labour Party MP Mr Desmond Lockey told the House of Representatives yesterday.

## SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED

It also could have affected several other communities which have resisted forced removal to homelands.

The legislation was contained in two clauses of the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill which passed its second stage in the House of Representatives yesterday, after a standing committee had dropped the clauses.

"These clauses followed a Supreme Court decision, after the Mgwali people went to court in 1985 over an agreement between South Africa and Ciskei to transfer the administration of Mgwali to Ciskei," Mr Lockey said.



MONDAY, 21 APRIL 1986

†Indicates translated version.

Q 2019237  
For written reply: KANSBMS

General Affairs: 21/4/86 - 101

Amounts to areas

230. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

With reference to each of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available, (a) what areas received (i) decentralisation and (ii) development aid, (b) what amounts were received in respect of each area, (c) what portions of each of these amounts were concessions in respect of (j) training, (ii) housing, (iii) railway tariffs and (iv) other specified matters, (d)(i) how many persons were employed in each of these areas and (ii) how were these numbers determined and (e) what was the total investment by the State in the development of the infrastructure in each of these areas?

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:**

In general it should be pointed out that a new regional development strategy which embraces more than just industrial development was introduced by the South African Government, in co-operation with the Governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, on 1 April 1982. The revision of the former industrial decentralisation measures was, however, the first step in the formulation of an overall regional development strategy. The new set of regional industrial incentive measures which was implemented on 1 April 1982 differs in some important respects from the measures which were applied prior to that date. Thus, for example, the package of incentives was improved substantially and the development effort is now concentrated on fewer identified regional development points than before. Furthermore, particular em-

phasis is now placed on the long term measures which are designed to compensate industrialists who establish at industrial points for their cost disadvantages. The short term incentives are now also being made available as cash payments in contrast with the previous scheme in terms of which certain short term measures were in the first place granted in the form of tax concessions which were converted to cash allowances only when an industrialist was in a loss situation. With the change-over from one system to the other the decentralisation assistance granted prior to and after 1 April 1982 is, therefore, not comparable. In the circumstances and while the Department is still in the process of computerising data relating to regional industrial development, such information as is readily available at this stage is furnished for the three years 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1985.

(a) (i) It is accepted that by "areas" is meant the industrial points which have been identified in the respective development regions. In addition, it should be mentioned that industrialists whose applications for decentralisation incentives are approved in principle by the Board for the Decentralisation of Industry (Decentralisation Board) are allowed two years to establish. In many cases further extension is applied for and granted as the establishment of industries is determined by various factors. The points or places in respect of which decentralisation incentives were approved in each of the years 1982-83 (April-March), 1983-84 and 1984-85 are shown in the Decentralisation Board's annual reports for the relevant periods. The annual report for 1982-83 was tabled on 9 August 1983 and the annual reports for 1983-84 and 1984-85 were tabled on 10 April 1986.

In 1984-85 concessions were paid to industrialists at approximately 150 points which by and large coincide with the points in



aware of the things to which the hon member for Houghton refers. It is so that we are not responsible for many things which we often are not responsible for, but it is still a serious objective of the Government that it will take note of the administration that takes place in such national states. It is, however, once again not my field; therefore I cannot comment on it. Another hon member of the Cabinet is responsible for the administration in this regard. If the hon member has any enquiries I ask her to put it to my hon colleague who in addition to the national states also has specific responsibility for the administration and governing of those states.

*Joint administration: Transvaal/national states*  
 101  
 HANS KAGISO  
 \*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he has received from (a) the Administrator of the Transvaal and/or (b) any national state any proposals for the joint administration of the Transvaal and any or all of the national states situated in that province; if so, (i) when, (ii) what is the nature of these proposals and (iii) what was his response thereto; if not,
- (2) whether his Department will (a) investigate the possibility of such a joint administrative structure and (b) initiate discussions between affected parties, if not, why not, if so, when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter:

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) Legislation will shortly be presented to Parliament creating a statutory framework for co-operation at administrative and executive levels between provincial authorities and national states.
- (b) No. Such co-operations rely on

agreement between the parties concerned and must be initiated by them.

- (3) No. The State President made a statement on the matter on 18 April 1986 in the House of Assembly.

**London: travel bureau**

\*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 685 on 7 April 1986, what total amount in revenue was generated by the 3 620 bookings made at the travel bureau of the South African Transport Services in London in the 1985-86 financial year;
- (2) whether any bookings made at this bureau were cancelled in the above-mentioned financial year; if so, how many?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) R3 338 000
- (2) Yes, 227 individuals and 7 groups of 15 persons each.

**Delville Wood**

\*17. Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Public Works:†

- (1) Whether the memorial museum at Delville Wood has been completed; if not, when is it expected to be completed; if so, when;
- (2) what is the latest estimate of the total cost of the erection of the museum, (b) what amount has been spent on the erection thereof to date and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:**

- (1) Finishing is in progress and should be finalised shortly.

- (2) (a) to (c)

The final accounts will be available in due course. For the present the estimate remains at R9 760 000 as indicated in the White Paper on the department's building programme. To date R8 599 895 has been brought into account in respect of this service.

*Kagiso: person shot*

*ALAN DER MERWE*  
 \*18. Mr S SVAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed in Kagiso on or about 25 March 1986; if so, (a) by whom was this person shot, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what is his name;
- (2) whether an investigation has been held into the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (3) whether an inquest has been held into the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what were the findings?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) to (3)

Since judicial proceedings, resulting from the events on 25 March 1986 in Kagiso, have already commenced and a judge has already banned the publication or disclosing of information relating to the matter, I do not deem it in the interest of the administration of justice to make known further information.

**Aircraft: tyre problem**

\*19. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, during March 1986, a South African Airways aircraft on a flight from Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth had a tyre problem on take-off; if so,
- (2) whether this problem required the aircraft to re-land at Jan Smuts Airport; if so, at what time did the aircraft re-land;
- (3) whether the passengers were required to remain on the aircraft while repairs were being carried out; if so, (a) why and (b) for how long were they required to wait;
- (4) whether these passengers were kept informed of the situation; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, at 19h00.
- (3) Yes.

(a) Initially only a tyre change would have been made which is normally not a time consuming procedure. However, after the tyre was changed it was also found that a wing flap was damaged during the incident and it was therefore necessary for the passengers to change aircraft.

- (b) 2 hours.
- (4) Yes, through regular announcements by the captain.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell us whether the tyre problem was caused by a poorly retreaded tyre, or whether it was an original tyre?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot say whether it was a Firestone, a Dunlop or a retreaded tyre, I cannot provide the hon member with that type of information.



(ii) Housing R39 252 933.  
Infrastructure R917 682.

(2) Rate of interest in respect of loans.  
Housing 11.25%.  
Infrastructure 1% and 11.25%.

Q. 1295.

Subsidised border fencing  
433. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the  
Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department bears the cost

	(a)	(b)
Transkei	4,8 kilometres	R20 047,82
Bophuthatswana	17,55 kilometres	R84 126,00
Venda	74,7 kilometres	R253 473,66
Swaziland	80 kilometres	R319 933,45
Lesotho	37,530 kilometres	R173 626,62

22/4/86 Q. 1295.  
Family housing units  
533. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister  
of Constitutional Development and Plan-  
ning:

(a) How many new family housing units  
for Blacks in White urban areas were  
built by each Development Board in  
1985 and (b) what was the expendi-  
ture in that year on (i) such housing  
and (ii) infrastructural services for  
such housing?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-  
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) None—Development Boards do not  
erect houses in White urban areas.  
(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Q. 1296.  
Black spots  
660. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the  
Minister of Education and Development  
Aid:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were re-  
moved in each (i) magisterial district

of subsidised border fencing; if not, by  
which Government Department(s) is this  
cost borne; if so, (a) how many kilometres  
of fencing were erected between the Re-  
public and each specified independent  
Black state during the latest specified  
period of two years for which figures are  
available and (b) what was the cost in-  
volved?  
THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes, in so far as it concerns the erection  
of border fences between States and the  
maintenance thereof.

	(a)	(b)
Transkei	4,8 kilometres	R20 047,82
Bophuthatswana	17,55 kilometres	R84 126,00
Venda	74,7 kilometres	R253 473,66
Swaziland	80 kilometres	R319 933,45
Lesotho	37,530 kilometres	R173 626,62

and (ii) province since the beginning  
of 1985 up to the latest specified date  
for which figures are available, (b)  
what was the (i) name and (ii) popu-  
lation of each such Black spot and (c)  
where were the inhabitants of each  
such spot resettled;

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid  
out in compensation for, and (b) cost  
of removing, each of these Black  
spots in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) One to date  
(a) (i) Pietersburg.  
(ii) Transvaal.

(b) (i) The Seakamela Communi-  
ty.  
(ii) 5 707.

(c) On the farm Avon 73 LS.

(2) (a) and (b) No costs were incurred

in 1985. The Seakamela Com-  
munity was resettled in the  
course of January this year at a  
cost of R2 523 907 of which  
R2 050 877 was paid as compen-  
sation for improvements left be-  
hind by the community on the  
farm Dalmeney, from which  
they moved.

Q. 1297

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

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Ndebele	460	558	974	1 992
South Sotho	144	186	346	676
North Sotho	44	68	143	255
Swazi	99	133	274	506
Shangaan	59	70	144	273
Tswana	48	68	148	264
Venda	12	15	35	62
Xhosa (Transkei)	50	58	123	231
Zulu	133	164	320	617
Total	1 049	1 320	2 507	4 876

Staff: travel benefits  
741. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the  
Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether (a)(i) pilots and (ii) clerks  
attached to the South African Air-  
ways and (b)(i) directors, (ii) assist-  
ant directors, (iii) deputy directors,  
(iv) clerks, (v) shunters, (vi) engine  
drivers and (vii) artisans attached to  
the South African Transport Services  
receive any travel benefits; if so, for  
what specified benefits do members  
of staff in each category qualify an-  
nually;  
(2) whether these members of staff re-  
ceive or qualify for any additional  
benefits for travel after a long period  
of service; if so, (a) after what period  
of service do they qualify for these

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and  
(bb) female and (ii) child population of  
Ekangala Township as at the latest  
specified date for which information is  
available and (b) to which tribal or ethnic  
group do they belong in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-  
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) As at 31 March 1985.

(i) (aa) Males ..... 1 049.  
(bb) Females ..... 1 320.  
(ii) Children ..... 2 507.

additional benefits and (b) what  
specified additional benefits do they  
receive?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AF-  
FAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) By Rail  
Pilots, their wives and de-  
pendent children receive  
one annual holiday free  
pass, and unlimited priv-  
ilege tickets at quarter-fare.  
Pilots in possession of a  
grey or black pass receive  
unlimited free journeys,  
and their wives and depen-  
dent children one annual  
holiday free pass and un-  
limited privilege tickets at  
quarter-fare.

# Still fencing in the Homelands

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

The Government is to continue with its ambitious programme to fence in the independent homelands at a cost of R4,5 million for this year.

## NO DIFFERENT

Officials of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs say the programme complies with international practices and is no different to the fencing off of Mozambique, say officials.

A spokesman for Land Affairs said the fencing programme started about five years ago. This year, R4,5 million would be needed to maintain existing fences and erect new ones.

101  
24/1/86  
About 1 000 km of fencing will be erected and will cover boundaries with Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, Venda, Lesotho and Swaziland.

In terms of agreements reached with some of the independent states, they will be responsible for putting up some of the fences.

## NOT SECURITY

These physical boundary lines would not cover all the border areas, but would be put up where the needs were the greatest and after consultations with local farmers and agricultural unions, he said.

The spokesman added that the fences were in line with international standards and were not security fences.



# Govt poised to widen homeland powers

BUSINESS 25/4/85 (101)

GOVERNMENT is pressing ahead with plans to increase substantially the powers and autonomy of the self-governing states.

This was reaffirmed yesterday by Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen at the opening of the third session of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly in Kanyamamazane.

Viljoen said amendments to the National States Constitutional Act were now being drafted to give "further, drastic expansion" to the autonomy of the self-governing states.

These would soon be submitted to the

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

states concerned for comment and negotiation, so that the legislative changes could be tabled in Parliament.

Viljoen indicated that it would be within this framework only that all South Africans would have full political rights, including suffrage.

He announced that, after an urgent request received from the KaNgwane Cabinet, government had decided to transfer all functions with regard to planning, development, administration and maintenance of townships to the Ka-

Ngwane government as soon as possible.

Dealing with the second tier of government, including regional services councils, Viljoen stressed that blacks would be accommodated within this provincial framework along with whites, coloured and Indians.

It was confirmed that the first RSC was to be established soon with its representatives appointed democratically from local bodies of all race groups.

It is understood that Bloemfontein is likely to be the first metropolitan area to have an RSC, probably as soon as September.

INFLUX CONTROL

# Death of the dompas

Government's long-awaited White Paper on urbanisation was tabled in parliament this week — signalling the release of all blacks jailed in terms of the hated laws on influx control, and the end to such arrests nearly a century after the law was introduced in its original form in South Africa.

The historic White Paper is in response to last year's path-breaking President's Council (PC) report on urbanisation (see *Leaders* September 20 1985). It is basically what had been expected, and not before time.

The measures provide for the dismantling of the influx control system and the scrapping of a wide range of related measures currently prohibiting the free movement of blacks (see box).

Abolition of the pass laws, the crux of the proposals, was announced in advance by President P W Botha in parliament last week. This was astutely timed — since a mass burning of passbooks had been threatened for next month by trade unions and the ubiquitous township youth committees. Botha had announced in February that the *dompas* would go by July 1; and prosecutions under the reviled system have been wound down since then. This has evidently reduced the numbers traditionally in jail for these "offences" (5 463 in April last year), and it was expected that some 3 500 were due to be freed on the historic Wednesday this week. More than 18m blacks have been arrested under the pass laws since 1916, an average of

some 260 000 arrests a year. Blacks are now expected to hold on to their pass books as a form of identity document only, until they are replaced by the new ID books (which will reflect race classification) for everyone.

No new direct influx control measures affecting blacks are put forward in the White Paper.

There can be little doubt that the proposals are a significant development and must rank alongside labour law reform as the most fundamental change in government's apartheid policy since the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

They effectively poleaxe one of apartheid's key pillars and are a major triumph for Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, and his reform planners. Merely to have won Cabinet approval was an astonishing feat. Aside from US approval of the reform as significant, KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, too, applauded the move.

Three paragraphs from the 73-page report effectively sum up the new policy:

- In future, freedom of movement to and within urban areas will apply to all citizens on a non-discriminatory basis;
- Existing measures regulating separate residential areas for the various races (the Group Areas Act) in towns and cities will remain; and
- The "timely identification" of sufficient land and areas where people can settle



President Botha ... astutely timed passbook reform

"within a group context," and where commercial, industrial and social development can take place, is an essential prerequisite for the planned management of urbanisation.

Although the White Paper concurs with the tenor of the PC report, it rejects the proposal that urbanisation be linked to the availability of "approved accommodation" because this would be "contradictory to the principle of freedom of movement which has been accepted."

The new policy will, however, be based on

## WIELDING THE AXE

With the scrapping of the *dompas*, various statutes associated with the influx control of blacks will have to be amended or scrapped. Government's White Paper on Urbanisation (see above), tabled in parliament this week, proposes changes to the following laws:

- The repeal of Sections 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. These sections restrict the right of blacks to remain in certain areas, the employment of blacks, the introduction of blacks into certain areas and permit the removal of blacks who unlawfully remain in prescribed areas;
- The repeal of proclamation R74 of 1968 in terms of the Black Labour Regulations (Black Areas) which regulates the flow of black workers from the homelands;
- The repeal of the Black Labour Act which regulates the recruitment, housing,

feeding and health conditions of black employees. After its repeal, the Department of Manpower will deal with all matters concerning labour;

- Aid centres, which assist blacks arrested for pass law and other offences, will be scrapped;
- The repeal of measures allowing blacks to be declared "idle and undesirable" and punishing them for being so;
- The repeal of measures allowing curfews applicable only to blacks;
- The repeal of proclamation 270 of 1966 which allows pass raids without a search warrant;
- The repeal of section 26 of the Black Affairs Administration Act which controls the movement of blacks in prescribed areas in the same development board area;
- The introduction of the Identification Bill to provide for common identity docu-

ments for all;

- The repeal of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, which is one of the key pass laws;
- The repeal of the Development Trust and Land Act which regulates the treatment of blacks who unlawfully occupy land and determines the labour quotas of farmers;
- The repeal of section 5 of the Black Administration Act which provides for the removal of black tribes and individuals in the "public interest;"
- The repeal of the Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act which prohibits the granting of interdicts or other delaying court orders which delay or suspend removals; and
- Changes to laws regulating squatting, slums, health provisions, housing standards, town planning, rural development and community development.

P.T.D.



FIN MAIL 25/4/86.

DECENTRALISATION

## Clouds over PE

It seems that decentralisation incentives, partly intended to aid depressed areas, are only adding to Port Elizabeth's economic misery.

The problem is that the incentives for the city are unattractive compared to those offered to nearby regions.

Andrew Savage, the Progressive Federal Party's trade and industry spokesman and MP for PE's Walmer constituency, quotes figures to show that a small factory relocating in East London or Bisho in Ciskei would qualify for concessions over 10 years worth R13,3m and R13,8m respectively. If the same factory moved to PE, it would qualify for concessions worth R4,5m.

He bases his calculation on a small textile plant relocating from the PWV, with fixed and current assets of R6,5m, annual turnover of R9m, 12 senior salaried staff and 300 lower paid workers.

The relocation allowance to both East London and Bisho is R600 000, but there is no allowance for PE.

The transport allowance in PE is 20%, which is less than for the other two centres, and the interest concession is 20% less than East London's and 40% less than Bisho's. The tender preference is also lower in PE than either Bisho or East London.

Finally, there is no cash wage incentive in PE, while in East London it stands at R1 200 x 300 x seven years and in Bisho it is R1 320 x 300 x seven years. There is also no housing concession in PE, while the other two areas qualify for R950 000 each.

Savage, who raised the anomaly in the Budget debate, is understandably disparaging about the recent call by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis for PE businessmen to help themselves out of their crisis. The call, he said, was either "sanctimonious hypocrisy" or a "child-like ignorance of the realities of commercial life."

An exodus from PE has begun, Savage says, estimating that 1 000 fewer white pupils started primary school in the city this year than in 1985. There are hundreds of properties on the market, and unemployment in the region is estimated at 150 000. Liquidations in the first three months of this year were 100% up on the first quarter of last year and there were 70% more insolvencies. He warns of an even worse scenario if General Motors pulls out of SA. In his view, government has "no ability to grasp the chain reaction of such an evacuation."

# Indaba unveils Bill of Rights

(101)

10/12/86

**THE PROPOSED KwaZulu/Natal Bill of Rights provides for the protection of human rights within the region but does not override Acts of Parliament.**

The preamble to the Bill of Rights, agreed by the Indaba this week and announced yesterday, states that the document is fundamentally important for the protection of individual and minority rights.

Before it can be enforced the Bill of Rights will have to be accepted by Parliament as part of a constitution for the single legislative institution for KwaZulu/Natal which the Indaba is discussing.

The Bill of Rights will be enforceable only on second tier legislation.

One of the major provisions of the document is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights.

The preamble states that this issue is particularly sensitive in South Africa and a major accomplishment by the Indaba.

'The Indaba sincerely believes that the rights of all will be protected in an optimal way without racial discrimination of any kind,' the preamble states.

Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection under the law regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion or economic status.

'It is envisaged that legislation by the Natal legislature will be reviewable by the courts,' states the preamble.

The document also provides that everyone has the right to lawfully own and occupy property anywhere in Natal.

## Summary

Here follows a summary of the Bill of Rights.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Everyone is equal before the law, and shall be entitled to equal protection of the law without any distinction on the basis of race, colour, language, sex, religion, ethnic or social origin, property, birth, political or other opinion, or economic or other status.

Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law, and no one may be deprived of his life except in a death sentence for a capital offence.

No one shall be subject to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person and no one shall be deprived of his liberty except for lawful arrest.

Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

Arrested people shall be brought promptly before a judicial officer and must be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

Everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law. Judgment must be pronounced publicly but the Press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial.

Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

People charged with a criminal offence shall have the rights to be informed

promptly, in a language of his choice and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence, to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, free legal assistance; to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him, to have free assistance of an interpreter.

Everyone who is arrested shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention is decided speedily by a court and be released if the detention is not lawful.

Everyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

No one who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

No one who has been convicted or acquitted by a court of an offence shall again be tried for that offence except by order of a superior court for an appeal or review of the trial.

All administrative tribunals, public authorities and officials shall follow rules of fundamental fairness in coming to their decisions and they shall be required to furnish reasons for such decisions.

Delegated legislation shall be drafted with a reasonable allowance for public comment and participation.

Everyone who has suffered damage as a result of unlawful action by public authorities shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

No one shall be subject to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or communications, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

The widest possible protection and assistance shall be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group in society. The care and upbringing of children are recognised as a natural right of, and the duty primarily of, the parents.

Everyone has the right to lawfully own and occupy

No one shall be compelled against his religious convictions to render military service involving the use of arms but will have to perform national service as required by law in lieu thereof.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of opinion and expression.

Any advocacy of national,

Stuart Flitton

Political Reporter

property anywhere in the province.

Deprivation or expropriation of property shall take place under due process of law and only if it is for the public benefit and if fair compensation is promptly paid.

Land and natural resources shall be expropriated only for the common good and in accordance with laws providing for equitable compensation.

A person belonging to an ethnic, religious or linguistic group shall not be denied the right to enjoy his own culture, to profess and practise his own religion or to use his own language.

Customary law can be applied except where the court finds that it has fallen into disuse or is contrary to the principles of natural justice and morality.

Every person shall have the same right to public education in an institution which caters for his interests, aptitudes and abilities. The Province shall provide for this right without discrimination, except that facilities which distinguish between persons on grounds of language or sex may be provided.

Everyone lawfully present in the province shall be entitled to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the province.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This includes the freedom to change religions and to worship freely.

racial or religious hatred and aggression between groups that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, violence or political animosity is prohibited.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions. No one may be compelled to join an association.

Everyone shall be free to form or join political parties to participate in periodic and free elections which shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

All people shall be entitled to equal work opportunities and to free choice of employment.

Everyone with legal capacity shall have freedom to contract and conclude agreements.

The provisions of the Bill of Rights may be restricted by law for reasons, necessary in a free and democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime; for the protection of health and morals; for the protection of the rights, freedoms and reputation of others; for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary; and for the social, moral and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the province.

A fundamental right and freedom protected in the Bill of Rights may not be abolished or in its essence be encroached upon by a law of the Province.



Johannesburg North).

W. Mail

LAND ALLOCATED TO NON-INDEPENDENT HOMELANDS (as at the end of last year) as released by Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid.

KwaZulu: 3 188 295 ha  
Lebowa: 2 212 897 ha  
Gazankulu: 744 570 ha  
KaNgwane: 385 337 ha  
KwaNdebele: 103 370 ha  
QwaQwa: 62 000 ha

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**EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE**

As at September 30 last year the total number of people employed in the public service was, according to figures released by Eli Louw, Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

Whites: 140 199  
Blacks: 94 842  
Coloureds: 35 653  
Indians: 6 104

KAB

254

**SADF (official figures)**

The White Paper tabled in parliament this week by Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, states that at present the full-time force of the SADF comprises 76 percent whites, 12 percent blacks, 11 percent coloureds and one percent Indians.

**RELIGIOUS OBJECTORS**

Between July 1985 and the end of February 1986, 116 people classified as religious objectors were placed in the employment of state and parastatal bodies said Minister of Manpower Piet de Plessis.

**REMOVALS (official figures)**

No decision has as yet been made about the removal of 64 of the 67 "black spots" in SA because they are likely to be affected by the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, said Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis. According to his figures about 60 000 blacks have been "assisted" to move since the Department of Co-operation and Development declared a moratorium on forced removals in 1985.

**BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (April 16 April 25)**

Since the above date it is an offence to import and/or distribute the following: Battling Amazons, Fierce Fighting Females, vol 1 No. 3, December 1984 (American Art Enterprises, Hollywood); Psychiatry and the Homosexual, Gay Liberation pamphlet No.1 (by Gay Liberation Information Service, London); Stern, No.10, 27 February 1986 (by Gruner Jahr AG 7 Co, Hamburg); Catflights Galore No.3, December 1984 plus Fighting Hellcats No.4 (both by London Enterprises Ltd, California); 1986 Calendars: for Wima Equipment displaying nude and semi-nude girls; for Portugal Supermarket Northern Industrial Area displaying nude and semi-nude girls (both by Calendria Pty Ltd, Cape Town); for Quick Foods Take-aways Mini Market Windhoek (not stated); Pamphlets: We salute the ANC (not stated); A Tribute To our Comrades who were killed Monday 1986/03/03; These Boers will never do it again (both by CAYCO). Publications: South Africa: The road to revolution (by Alex Callinicos); Umsebenzi No.3, 1985 (by South African Communist Party).

Since the above dates it is an offence to possess the following "undesirable" publications: All The Way, Please (by Barbara Simms); No Lust Lost (by Kim George); Resorting To Passion (By Bill Rand); Carla (by Toni Stevens); Leona's Lust/ I Will Return and Claim My Bed (by Doris Holliday/Max Nortic); Congress Review No.4 (not stated); Azania Frontline No.11, September 1985 (by Azanian Liberation Support Committee, London); SOYA Bulletin No.3 (by Students of Young Azania, Salt River).

Publications which have been declared not undesirable by the Directorate of Publications are: The Testimony of Steve Biko — Black Consciousness in South Africa (by Steve Biko); The Teachings of Karl Marx (by V I Lenin); Labour: Forced or Free?, CFMAG Topics No.1 and Women of The Revolution, CFMAG topics No.3 (both by Committee for Freedom, London); Wereldraad van Kerken en die vrijheidsbewegingen in Zuidelijk Afrika (by persons unknown).

**PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: CHRIS MAAKE**

Chris Maake, 28, was detained in the Pietersburg area on August 16 last year. He is being held at Hannelsburg Prison, near Pietersburg, Northern TVL, under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Maake was on the SRC at Turfloop University and was publicity secretary for Azazo in the area at the time of his being detained. A formal request for visits to the detainee by his wife and family has been refused.

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in his budget for this subitem of its expenditure. For reasons given in reply to your questions number 843 of 24 April 1985 and 912 of 9 May 1985, it will not be possible to distinguish between subsidies on a voluntary and compulsory basis.

It is also the intention to incorporate similar centralised provisions to departmental programmes in future, for example employer's contribution to pension and medical aid funds.

*Q 251456*  
*HANSWVD* *Q 251456*  
 791. Mr K MANDREWS asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children who are not South African citizens are at present permanently resident in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) (a) what are the countries of which such (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens and (b) how many of these (i) adults and (ii) children are citizens of each of these countries?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (1) (a) 12 396 952.
- (b) 5 March 1985.
- (2) (a)
 

Bophuthatswana.....	598 868
Botswana.....	36 183
Ciskei.....	335 814
Lesotho.....	157 037
Malawi.....	30 985
Mocambique.....	62 780
Self-governing national states*.....	9 834 281
Swaziland.....	49 712
Transkei.....	733 357
Venda.....	94 712
Zimbabwe.....	40 807
Other in Africa.....	34 588
England and Wales.....	95 274
German Federal Republic..	25 109

HOA

(a)	(b)
Netherlands.....	17 508
Portugal.....	42 824
United Kingdom (so stated).....	116 946
Other in Europe.....	60 485
Asia.....	10 693
America.....	9 754
Oceania.....	5 891
Stateless and unknown.....	3 344

\*Residents of self-governing national states indicating citizenship other than South African citizenship.

This information has been obtained from preliminary tabulations of the 1985 population census, these tabulations do not provide information for adults and children separately. The information has not been adjusted for possible under-enumeration.

*Q 251456*  
*HANSWVD* *Q 251456*  
 891. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding daylight-saving time 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 Government has considered the usefulness of daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) what decision was reached in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) Mrs M Waters (through the office of the State President) and Mrs M J Jansma.
  - (b) 8 November 1985 and 13 November 1985 respectively.
  - (c) (i) and (ii) Copies of the letters concerned and the replies there-

to will be made available to the hon member for his perusal.

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

*Q 251445*  
*HANSWVD* *Q 251445*  
 28. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (2) (a) and (b) The matter is being dealt with in the replies to the representations.

states have tax sovereignty, but if a decision of any of the SATBVC states affects the multilaterally agreed industrial decentralisation programme, then it ought to be cleared not only on a bilateral basis but also on a multilateral basis with all the interested parties (see paragraph 12 in the Revised Manual on the Implementation of the Regional Development Incentives).

New Questions:

*Q 251446*  
*HANSWVD* *Q 251446*  
 1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) Whether he is involved in determining the policy of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in regard to the covering of speeches and opinions of members of the Opposition parties in the House of Assembly; if so, to what extent;
- (2) whether he recently gave any instructions to the South African Broadcasting Corporation in this connection; if so, what was the nature of the instructions;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, the policy of the SABC in respect of any of its functions is determined by the Board of the SABC and implemented by the Management of the SABC subject to the applicable statutory provisions.
- (2) No.
- (3) Although I am not involved in the determination of the policy of the SABC, I do, nevertheless, transmit representations by Members of Parliament as well as members of the public to the SABC for consideration.

HOA



# Census: 1,8m homeland citizens in SA

CAPE TOWN 29/4/86  
101

## Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Last year's census found that there were 1,8 million citizens from the "independent" homelands permanently resident in South Africa — far fewer than expected.

The Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services, Mr Eli Louw, said yesterday that the preliminary tabulations of the 1985 census showed that 1 762 471 adults and children, who were citizens of the four "independent" homelands, were permanently resident in South Africa in 1985.

He said 598 868 citizens of Bophuthatswana, 335 814 Ciskeians, 733 357 Transkeians and 49 712 Venda citizens were permanently resident in South Africa.

Mr Louw said the census information had not been adjusted for possible under-enumeration.

## Negotiations on citizenship

However, at a press conference last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said there were an estimated 3,3 million people from the independent homelands resident in the urban areas of South Africa.

CAH-Trans 30/4/86(101)

# Viljoen: Homelands 'irreversible'

Political Correspondent

THE government's homeland system had become an "irreversible fact", the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

"Although born out of a political philosophy (apartheid) which has now been abandoned, it must remain as one of the successes of that philosophy," Dr Viljoen de-

clared.

Speaking to the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in Giyani, Dr Viljoen said that whatever constitutional future resulted from the process of reform embarked on by the South African Government, Gazankulu — like the other homelands — "cannot be undone".

"This underlies the fact that a certain degree of group existence

and group autonomy will have to form part of any future South Africa," he said.

Dr Viljoen said the South African Government appreciated "the relative calmness and peace that has prevailed in Gazankulu — and this despite very active and also vindictive campaigns of indoctrination and intimidation that have been waged in Gazankulu by outsiders."



2/5/86  
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## Part of the plan

The homelands remain an integral part of government's constitutional plans for SA. In his speech at the opening of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly last week, Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, said the homelands must have more autonomy. In Gazankulu this week, he reiterated that the system of "national states" was part of SA's constitutional evolution. They had become an "irreversible fact," the minister announced.

Viljoen added that although the homelands had been born of a political policy that had now been abandoned, they must remain as one of the "successes" of the policy. A future SA would retain a certain degree of group existence and autonomy, he explained. Thus, the fledgling homeland authorities could well become part of the "own affairs" policy under one parliament, slot into the Regional Services Councils, and form the basis for some sort of ethnic federation in the future.

While this session of parliament has seen major reform with the abolition of the pass laws, it has also continued apace with legislation to give the independent homelands more land, and all the homelands more power.

□ The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill, currently before a Standing Committee, provides for the physical incorporation of land into Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The land is made up of a patchwork of Trust farms, white farms and black areas. It covers vast tracts all over the country.

Information on how many people are living on the land is not available, but the land includes at least two "black spot" communities in the Transvaal whose residents have rights to their land. These are the Bloedfontein/Geweerfontein and Machakaneng communities, who have been living under threat of removal for some time and are opposed to incorporation into any homeland;

□ Viljoen also confirmed that the govern-

ment is planning to table legislation (set aside a month ago) that will enable the homeland authorities to administer communities that fall outside their borders (*Current affairs* March 28); and

□ Proclamation 38 of 1986 gives sweeping powers to the non-independent homelands to make and apply their own laws in a number of matters, including security. ■

economic activity in the homelands for them to support their large numbers. Government's industrial decentralisation programme has failed to create workable growth points. Although many employers have availed themselves of the generous incentives offered, development has been uneven. Jobs have been created, but the simultaneous development of social amenities such as housing, transport, health and education has been neglected.

In addition, the cost effectiveness of the decentralisation programme has also been questioned, and the authorities have not been able to stem an endless stream of allegations of corruption. And when the Treasury can no longer bear the cost of subsidising decentralisation, all the jobs "created" will be lost — witness the eastern Cape and the motor industry.

With few exceptions, most rural families are dependent on money earned in the urban centres, although some are surviving on State pensions and various forms of assistance from aid agencies. Both Allwood and Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman say the recession and increasing urban unemployment have exacerbated rural poverty. Over the past 18 months both organisations have been forced to increase the amount of relief feeding they are doing to prevent massive starvation.

Despite influx control, sheer desperation has led to a drift to the cities: witness Crossroads in Cape Town and the growth of shanty towns on the KwaZulu/Durban border. But on the Reef, shortage of land for black settlement has inhibited a similar process. Instead, large numbers of PWV workers commute from massive slum settlements in Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele — Winterville and Kwaggafontein to name two.

The question is: will the abolition of influx control allow people to escape their impoverished conditions and cause a massive flood of people into the metropolitan centres? Neither Allwood nor Perlman believe it will. Based on reports from their field workers they say the feeling out in the rural areas is one of distrust and suspicion, with people waiting for government's hidden agenda to be revealed. "If it wasn't for this there would be a mass migration," says Allwood.

Despite the occasional rural development success story, Allwood remains pessimistic about the future of the homelands. "We can write these areas off until they have political legitimacy," he says. But as government has made it clear the homelands are still an integral component of the constitutional plans for a future SA, this is not likely in the near future.

Meanwhile, people working in rural areas tread a delicate political line and, for this reason, Operation Hunger works through community structures only. There is an obvious need for aid and development. But political sensitivities are such that organisations are sometimes accused of supporting the homeland system. Yet they feel they cannot ignore the issues while waiting for political

change. Says Allwood: "The least we can do is put these rural towns on the map, upgrade settlements and create the necessary infrastructure."

many factors. "Betterment schemes" designed to maximise land use have meant that people who were once distributed over large areas have been crowded into small villages. And mass removals during the Sixties and Seventies have swelled the homeland population by 3m. Of course, this process happened without sufficient planning so the agglomerations lack basic urban infrastructure such as adequate roads, an energy supply, sanitation, rubbish removal and domestic water on tap.

So severe is the crowding that UCT's Urban Problem Research Unit estimates that approximately 60% of the homeland population would have to leave over the next 16 years if a meaningful agricultural policy is to work in these areas. "Today, less than 30% of people living in the homelands are involved in primary production," says John Allwood, executive director of World Vision of Southern Africa, which is currently sponsoring over 100 rural development projects. To add to the misery, there is not enough

**AFTER INFLUX CONTROL** 3

### **Poverty back home**

SA has produced the freak cities of the Third World. Compared to other places, they are clean and orderly without the favelas of Sao Paulo and the *cambicos* of Maputo — those sprawling shanty slums that cluster around cities of Africa, South America and Asia.

But SA, like the rest of the Third World, has spawned slum settlements. Only, largely because of influx control, they have mushroomed in the homelands.

Townlike conditions have been created in the rural areas. This is a consequence of



(a) Name of Company	(b) Where Situated	(c) Type of Industry	(d) RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Miday Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Jewellery	9 063
Sharp Knitting Dimbaza Components (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Clothing	302 508
Marcor (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Electronic components	83 685
Threads Textile (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Carpets	12 393
Turnercraft Furniture	Fort Jackson	Clothing	90 687
Snack Foods	Fort Jackson	Furniture	20 570
Nufum Cape	Dimbaza	Food processing	27 603
Disa Garments	Fort Jackson	Furniture	191 066
Air Conditioning	Fort Jackson	Clothing	1 266 223
Rope Laboratories	Dimbaza	Air conditioning equipment manufacturing	9 012
Blue Marlin Ciskei	Dimbaza	Ropes and cords	199 963
P M Enterprises	Khambashe	Fishing rods	59 633
Dimbo Toys	Dimbaza	Textiles	7 770
Ciskei Peoples Dev Bank	Bisho	Wooden toys	204 567
Engelhart Manufacturing	Fort Jackson	Development cooperation	2 526 647
Independence Battery Manufacturers	Dimbaza	Clothing	360 686
Lifetime Products	Fort Jackson	Vehicle batteries	6 400
Total		Portable toilets	15 741
			7 117 629

(2) (e) Subsidy Type Period Committed

Interest and rental 10 years

Wages 7 years

Housing 20 years

Railage No limit

Training No limit

Electricity No limit

HANSARD Q.C. 15/5/86 101

Bophuthatswana/Ciskei/Transkei/Venda

491. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any South African officials have been seconded to the Government Service of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Cis-

Organisations favourably disposed towards South Africa

HANSARD Q.C. 15/5/86

701. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:+

778. Mr E K MODROFF asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) In what way are organisations abroad that are favourably disposed towards South Africa co-operated with in order to project a more positive image of South Africa;
- (2) whether his Department regards the Afrikaans-Nederlandse werkgemeenskap in the Netherlands as an organisation that is favourably disposed towards South Africa; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any financial assistance is rendered to this organisation; if so, what amount in assistance was rendered to this organisation by his Department in each of the latest specified ten years for which figures are available; if not, why not;
- (4) whether any financial assistance to such organisations has been curtailed; if so, (a) in respect of what organisations and (b)(i) why and (ii) when in each case?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Close contact is maintained by South African missions in the countries concerned with favourably disposed organisations which are supplied on a continuous basis with background material, publications and films on South African affairs as well as information on matters of topical interest. Some of the office bearers of the organisations are also invited from time to time to visit South Africa as guests of my Department.
  - (2) Yes.
  - (3) and (4) It is not in the interest of either the organisations or South Africa to furnish the details.
- (1) No. The matter is still being considered and it is impossible to indicate when a final decision will be taken.
  - (2) No. At the request of the headmen concerned, who fled with their followers from the area because of intimidation and murder, the Department of Development Aid assisted some of the people to settle on the Trustfarm Good Hope temporarily.
    - (a) 65 families.
    - (b) They moved to the Trustfarm Good Hope 1028.
    - (c) 26 March 1986.
  - (3) (a) (i) No negotiations were conducted with the people themselves. After a number of people who fled from the Kweletra/Mooiplaas areas sought refuge at the Blue

## and Politics

# Swart: <sup>CAPE TOWN</sup> <sup>11/15/86</sup> Misuse (101) of power in TBVC

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— There was an alarming breakdown in law and order in the "independent" homelands, often pointing to total abrogation of the rule of law and misuse of power against innocent people, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday.

Speaking during the foreign affairs vote, he said while it was easy to blame TBVC authorities for reported indiscretions and irregularities, much of the blame lay at the door of the South African Government.

"The governments of these countries have all inherited an impossible situation . . .

"They have inherited the whole climate of mistrust and suspicion which has resulted from the practice of discrimination and white domination over so many decades in South Africa and they have inherited a limited 'independence' which can in no way insulate them against the discontent, mistrust and unrest which exists in the Republic itself."

In Bophuthatswana, often regarded as the best example of these states, with its bill of rights, "there have been disturbing incidents of police excesses and attacks against the rights of individuals".

In a recent interdict restraining the police at Garankuwa from assaulting and detaining residents it had been reported that legal advisers placed before the court scores of photographs of bruised and bloody torsos of victims who had allegedly been beaten and detained because of their proclaimed association with a trade union or because of their suspected links with a banned organization or because they were Roman Catholics.

In Transkei, Mr Batwanda Ndonga, a former SRC president at the University of Transkei, was shot down in cold blood in Cala by people who subsequently turned out to be policemen.



# Govt to buy urban <sup>and tribal</sup> land for black migration

Political Staff

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Government intends to start with the large-scale purchase of land during the current financial year to provide for the migration of blacks to the cities following the lifting of influx control.

This was confirmed yesterday by officials of the Department of Con-

stitutional Development and Planning.

And in a related development, Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced in Parliament yesterday the government has decided to grant freehold rights to blacks in the tribal trust lands.

On the urbanization front, an amount of

R328m has already been allocated to purchase land this year, and to provide township services to meet the basic needs for new settlements and self-help building schemes.

Constitutional Development and Planning officials—in collaboration with other government bodies, regional and

local authorities—are expediting their efforts to identify land that can be purchased for settlement.

In his announcement yesterday, Dr Viljoen said it had now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in promulgated townships on Trust land, in addition to the 99-year

leasehold provision already in force.

The freehold title held by the SA Development Trust in land already incorporated or to be incorporated into the territory of a homeland is also to be transferred to that homeland.

Mineral rights held by the Trust in such land is also to be transferred.

And provision is being made to include the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs in the legislative and executive authority of these self-governing homelands.

Dr Viljoen said negotiations are being conducted with homeland governments to arrange orderly transfer of these

rights and powers.

Trust land not yet incorporated into the homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities will be planned and developed, in consultation with the homeland concerned, with a view to granting black persons individual ownership.

# Buying of ground for homelands at advanced stage, says Wilkens

PARLIAMENT — Consolidation of the homelands had reached an advanced stage, the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on the Development Aid Budget vote, he said the State President, Mr P W Botha, had given an undertaking in 1982 that the buying of land for the consolidation proposals already finalised would be completed in the 1986/87 financial year.

As far as Ciskei, Venda and QwaQwa were concerned, the ground specified in the programme would have been bought by the end of this year.

A total of 80 000 ha would be bought for QwaQwa and would be handed to the territory on December 31.

The programme for Gazankulu and Lebowa would also be completed, with the exception of only a few farms.

Agreement had been reached with the Lebowa Cabinet on the setting up of a working group to make recommendations on the way that the purchased land should be handed over.

## CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS

For Bophuthatswana, 102 000 ha would still be outstanding but if money continued to be made available at the present rate, the buying of land for this territory would be completed next year.

The Commission for Co-operation and Development was hearing evidence on consolidation proposals for Transkei, kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

This evidence would be evaluated and forwarded to the Cabinet for a decision.

Replying to a question from Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP Mooi River) on the proposed incorporation of the Weza Forest area into Transkei, Mr Wilkens said the State President had made it clear the Government would not be bound by the consolidation proposals made when a state took independence.

The Government was now looking for "economic units."

Mr Wilkens also said that in some areas ground set aside for people who were to have been resettled had not been occupied in the wake of the moratorium on forced removals.

In some areas, such as Soekmekaar, this land would be handed back for occupation by white farmers. — Sapa.



## Freehold rights held by SA Development Trust will go to homelands, says Viljoen

PARLIAMENT — Freehold title held by the South African Development Trust in land incorporated in a homeland or due for incorporation would be transferred to that state, the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced last night.

Introducing the debate on his budget vote, Dr Viljoen said mineral rights held by the Trust would also be transferred.

"Provision will also be made to include the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs in the legislative and executive authority of national states.

### ORDERLY

"Negotiations are being conducted with national state governments to arrange the orderly transfer of these rights and powers."

The transfer would be subject to the "existing real rights of third persons," Dr Viljoen said.

Dr Viljoen said individual

title to land in promulgated townships on Trust land or in the homelands was now conferred by a deed of grant or by 99-year leasehold.

"It has now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in such townships in addition to the less complex and less expensive deed of grant.

"The regulations with regard to the latter are also being revised so as to bring it as closely as possible to freehold title."

Trust land not yet incorporated into homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities would as far as possible be developed to grant individual ownership to blacks.

This would be done in co-operation with the homelands.

"It is trusted that the national state governments will promote individual property rights in the non-communal areas falling under their jurisdiction," Dr Viljoen said. — Sapa.

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# Children of resentment

12/5/86  
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Paper  
South  
Africans'  
S.A.  
t and

By LINDA VERGNANI,  
in DURBAN.

**F**OR South Africa's thousands of "children of resentment", the repeal of the pass laws has come too late.

The term was coined by East London doctor Trudi Thomas to describe a generation of youngsters whose families were broken up by the migrant labour system, and who grew up malnourished and emotionally deprived. Left in the homelands in the care of unsuitable, or overburdened guardians, who resented their existence, these children have matured into angry, brutish teenagers.

When they have children of their own, the teenagers of this generation sometimes display almost psychopathic behaviour, watching their babies starve without apparent emotion.

And they are ideal material for revolutionary causes.

**D**R Thomas said this week: "There's very little for them to live for, so these kids are prepared to die for a just cause. The mood among them is sacrificial."

Dr Thomas described the long term damage caused by the pass laws as "extreme".

She said: "One wonders whether anything can be done to heal the social chaos that has resulted from the break-up of family life. The repeal of the pass laws has certainly come too late for the children of resentment. The damage is so great that it will afflict the next generation as well."

**I**N Cape Town, the Reverend Syd Lockett, Director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, said the pass laws had caused "irreversible" damage to family life.

The pass laws were probably applied more stringently in the Western Cape than anywhere else.

Mr Lockett, who worked closely with squatter families in Crossroads, said he felt "anger and relief" at the lifting of the pass laws. "It is a great relief to know the Gov-

'THERE'S very little for them to live for, so these kids are prepared to die for a just cause. The mood among them is sacrificial.'

ernment is at last taking steps to remove one of the fundamental sources of frustration and bitterness in the black community, but at the same time I'm also very angry when I think back over the last five years of my involvement with ordinary people — husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, children — who have been victims of this evil system.

"I think of children in Cape Town who were left without shelter or protection when their parents were forcibly separated from them and deported to the Transkei. I think of babies born in the bush because their parents would not dare to put up even the flimsiest shelter for fear of detection by the authorities. I think of a man who said his own children did not know him because he was only able to be with them for three weeks of every year."

**S**OME of the damage could never be put right and all this was "For some ghastly experiment in social engineering".

Dr Thomas said: "The children of resentment are growing up to become unloving mothers who don't know how to care for their babies and the unfathered sons in turn become uncaring, deserting fathers."

She said many of the children had been badly beaten by their guardians and in turn became physically abusive. "Because of the treatment these youngsters have received there is a loss of respect for old people. Their view of old people is justifiably very negative and is shown in the cases we see of

even very old grandmothers who have been assaulted by young men."

Some of the children had joined the struggle for "liberation now, education later".

"Because they are angry and mistrustful of the establishment and their parents, peer pressure is extremely important. Now they have found a cause around which to rally, they are willing to sacrifice their lives for it."

**S**HE said many of them were not only emotionally impoverished but were permanently intellectually stunted due to malnutrition.

"If you are malnourished in the first two years of life, no amount of food and care will restore you fully intellectually, even given the best circumstances. If, as is the case in some of the homeland areas, three quarters of the children are stunted, you can see there is a tremendous national effect on people."

It was in a major study of the home backgrounds of malnourished children in the Ciskei in the 1970s that Dr Thomas first became aware of the "children of resentment". She compared the home background of 223 children with kwashiorkor and marasmus with 286 undernourished and well-nourished children. She found that three quarters of the children studied came from poverty stricken homes broken up by migrant labour.

But the children with kwashiorkor and marasmus had been far more severely affected than the others. They were typically illegitimate, in the care of destitute or handicapped guardians, unsupported by their fathers and in some cases abandoned by their mothers.

They came from such hostile home circumstances that unless they were hospitalised for treatment they had a fifty percent chance of dying within six months.

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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) The Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the mentioned publication.
  - (a) "Partners in Terror"
  - (b) 12 pages plus cover.
  - (c) Bureau for Information.
  - (d) Cape and Transvaal Printers, Cape Town, on behalf of the Government Printer, Pretoria.
  - (e) (i) 70 000 English copies were printed.
    - (ii) None.
- (f) Copies of the publication were sent to:
  - Members of Parliament.
  - The Bureau for Information's regional offices.
  - Department of Foreign Affairs.
  - Opinionformers in South Africa

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No. All these States are independent and collect their own statistics. The responsibility for collecting and processing national accounts statistics does not rest with this department.
- (2) Falls away.

*Own Affairs*  
*Unmarried mothers: allowances*  
 76. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

- (a) What amounts were paid out in maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers, (b) how many mothers qualified for these allowances, (c) what total number of children were benefited by these allowances, and (d) what average amount was paid out per unmarried mother, in respect of the White population group in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

1982	(a)	R1 586 940,00
	(b)	804,00
	(c)	1 157,00
	(d)	R1 973,80
1983	(a)	R1 726 692,00
	(b)	780,00
	(c)	1 135,00
	(d)	R2 213,70

*101*  
 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

1984	(a)	R2 144 712,00
	(b)	873,00
	(c)	1 209,00
	(d)	R2 456,71
1985	(a)	R2 125 692,00
	(b)	832,00
	(c)	1 126,00
	(d)	R2 554,91

Statistics available for the last four years only.

FRIDAY, 16 MAY 1986

*Indicates translated version.*  
 †Indicates translated version.

*General Enquiries:*  
 Daylight-saving time  
 892. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding daylight-saving time 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 Government has considered the usefulness of daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) what decision was reached in this regard?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) Trade Union Council of South Africa and a Mr. M Stranex.
  - (b) In March 1985 and March 1986, respectively.
  - (c) (i) That the Government consider the introduction of daylight-saving.

(ii) That the introduction of daylight-saving from the view point of energy conservation could not be recommended.

- (2) Yes.
  - (a) 1981.
  - (b) As in (1)(c)(ii) above.

*Raw materials*  
 894. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

- (1) According to what price formulae are (a) gold, (b) silver, (c) tin, (d) zinc, (e) copper and (f) diamonds made available to local processors;
- (2) whether the principle that local users and processors acquire their raw materials at prices not exceeding net export parity prices, converted to the source of origin in Southern Africa, on a current basis, is applied throughout; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) and (2) The prices of the commodities are not fixed by the Department of Trade and Industry. In general, the position is, however, that in the case of gold, silver, tin, zinc and copper the prices which are paid by domestic users and processors are based on prices achieved on well-developed international markets. The average price achieved on the international market is converted to rand value and the purchaser pays accordingly. However, in the case of South African copper foreign clients pay a premium above international prices because of the high degree of fineness of the local product. This premium is not paid by domestic purchasers. The prices of diamonds are fixed by the Diamond Trading Company and diamonds are offered to the registered purchasers at the fixed price. Domestic purchasers receive a discount of 7,5 per cent on diamond purchases while foreign purchasers have to pay the fixed price in full. Owing to the decline in the value of the Rand in comparison with international currencies, the domestic



(3) whether any health services are provided in this area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the services and (b) who is responsible for paying the employees engaged in these services?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(1) Yes, in regard to health services. No, in regard to welfare services. Those services are rendered by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(2) Yes, one.

(3) Yes.

(a) An extensive health service as from 28 April 1986.

(b) The Department of Development Aid.

**Development corporations**

944. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by development corporations in each of the eight specified development regions where decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

Information is furnished in respect of development corporations in the self-governing national states and the South African Development Trust Corporation Limited (STC). Information on the basis of development regions is not readily available.

Development Corporations	Date	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KanGwane	31-03-86	57	1 790	R 8 920 276
KwaNdebele	18-04-86	68	2 560	R 22 455 000
KwaZulu	25-04-86	175	28 150	R239 277 000
Lebowa	31-12-85	152	8 613	R 54 900 000
Shangaan-Tsonga	31-03-86	55	4 250	R 27 280 000
Owagwa	25-04-86	130	10 300	R 41 000 000
STC	31-03-86	23	4 983	R 35 254 900

*Development Bank of Southern Africa*  
*945 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Finance:*  
*Q 944 1739*

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total amount invested by the Development Bank of Southern Africa in each of the eight specified development regions where decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

The amounts hereunder show only the total amounts approved as loans by the Development Bank. The actual investment value cannot be furnished since the Bank's development projects are financed over a longer period and actually paid out intermittently.

The loan amounts granted to each of the eight specified development regions during the Bank's existence up until December 1985, are as follows:

Region	(i)	(ii)	(b)
Region A:	None.		
Region B:	R19,6 million (excluding loans of R216,8 million taken over from Foreign Affairs) TOTAL R236,4 million.		
Region C:	R60,2 million.		
Region D:	R243,2 million (excluding loans of R325,2 million taken over from Foreign Affairs) TOTAL R568,4 million.		
Region E:	R238,6 million.		
Region F:	R10,1 million.		
Region G:	R133,8 million (excluding loans of R95,7 million		

Region H: R67,1 million  
 Region J: R52,3 million

Notes: Last year Region B was divided into two new regions, namely a new Region B and a new Region J. A substantial portion of the above mentioned R216,8 million involving the old Region B was spent in the area now known as Region J.

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 945 on 19 June 1985, the wording of the indemnity for building societies to make funds available to promote home-ownership in the national states has been (a) finalised and (b) signed by all the parties concerned, if not, why not; if so, (i) what is the wording of the agreement and (ii) what amount has been made available to each national state by each building society?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(a) Yes.

(b) The Minister of Education and Development Aid will furnish such an indemnity on request; the indemnity is signed by the Minister alone.

(i) A copy of the English text of the indemnity as approved by the Law Advisers, is attached hereto.

(ii) Building Societies have asked for security for the following amounts:

United Building Society—R10 million.	Natal Building Society—R30 million.
Trust Building Society (must still decide).	Saambou National Building Society—R2 million.
Provincial Building Society—R10 million.	

**South African Permanent Building Society—R10 million.**

Seeing that building societies themselves decide where they will grant loans, the amount available to each national state can be furnished only by the Societies

**GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY**

**WHEREAS**

A. The South African Development trust is developing towns in National States referred to in the National States Constitution Act 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971); and

B. Provision has been made in the relative laws pertaining to the establishment and development of the said towns for the acquisition of urban immovable property by freehold transfer or by means of ownership units, whether by registration of Deeds of Grand and/or 99-year Leases, and

C. The Building Society ("the Society") has indicated its willingness to provide loans to acceptable homeowners secured by mortgage bonds over freehold property Deeds of Grant and/or 99-year Leases in respect of urban immovable property in the said towns in the National States and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the granting of such loans by the Society; and

D. The Society requires that it should be indemnified in respect of loans granted by it for the purpose of acquiring or improving urban immovable property in the said towns in the National States against any loss that it may suffer as a result or occurrence of political risks.

E. The Minister of Education and Development Aid of the Government is satisfied that it will be in the public interest as contemplated by section 35 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975) to furnish the Society with the undermentioned indemnity, subject to the terms and conditions set out below.



(101) (A) (2220) (2225)  
AFTER INFLEX CONTROL — 1

FIN MAIL 10/5/86  
**How blacks see it**

The abolition of influx control is unlikely to result in greatly increased workseeker migrations to the urban areas — in the present economic climate, at any rate.

Unemployed blacks roaming the streets in Johannesburg believe that country people who would want to come to the towns to seek work — now that the pass laws no longer apply — will be discouraged by the fact that jobs are not available.

It will be interesting to see what impact the new deal will have on black farmworkers (and the agricultural sector). Traditionally among the lowest paid, they now have the freedom of movement to seek better prospects in the city. This would seem to place them in a much better position to extract higher wages in a sector where unionisation is currently the subject of an investigation by the National Manpower Commission.

The *FM* spoke to some urban unemployed blacks. They say fellow blacks in the homelands will know, mainly from the radio, that influx control is dead. But this will not make much difference to them because they already know there are no jobs in the towns. If jobs, but no accommodation, were available, workseekers, particularly those with relatives and friends in the townships, would turn up in large numbers, they claim.

Ordinarily, blacks loathe staying in the "kitchens," they point out. However, circumstances often force them to do so, living with friends in domestic service.

A number of factors have caused the plight of the folk wandering through the streets in search of casual labour, but with nowhere either to sleep or eat. Some are victims of the economic recession, people who say they became jobless when the companies for which they worked unexpectedly closed down, or retrenched workers. Others have been frustrated by old-style pass law measures forbidding them to take up jobs on the basis that they did not qualify to work in the city.

Matome Lekala is a 40-year-old father of five from Zandfontein, west of Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal. Lekala, now one of the "street people," was once a happy, proud worker. For six years, he tells the *FM*, he worked for a car dealer in Jeppe while staying at George Goch Hostel.

"But about two years ago, we were told by our employer that there was no longer any work for us. The firm was closing down. It was the beginning of my troubles. My family had depended on my earnings for a living,

now I no longer had any job nor could I find another," Lekala says.

He went back to the village at Zandfontein to join his family. But, after six months, he had to return to Johannesburg. There was no food for his family in the village and he felt he had to try something.

As to the reaction of black political activists, the death of the pass laws is, unsurprisingly, viewed as a case of too little, too late. For them "the issue" in SA concerns nothing less than the transfer of power. ■

prices of the commodities in question have risen accordingly.

16/5/86 Q 22 1751  
 Total amount invested in development  
 HANSARD Regions  
 946. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total amount invested by (a) private investors and (b) statutory bodies in each of the eight specified development regions where

Region	R million
A. Western Cape Province	234,2
B. Northern Cape/Western Transvaal	34,0
C. Orange Free State/OwaOwa	78,6
D. Eastern Cape/Border	207,8
E. Natal/KwaZulu	472,5
F. Eastern Transvaal/KaNgwane	45,8
G. Northern Transvaal/Lebowa/Gazankulu	79,6
H. Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle/KwaNdebele	18,5
	R1 171,0

decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(a) Up to 30 September 1985 a total amount of R1 171 million had been invested by industrialists whose applications for regional industrial development incentives were approved by the Board for the Decentralisation of Industry in terms of the present incentive scheme during the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1985. A breakdown according to the respective development regions is as follows:

QUALIFIED TO  
 Independent Black States: gross domestic product  
 HANSARD (PRODUCT) 302  
 1030. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

- (1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) No, because information relating to the gross domestic product does not play a role in the trade and economic agreements which the Republic of South Africa has with the countries in question and which are administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Hoa

### QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

- General Affairs:*  
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589  
 Communications, 1637  
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623, 1698  
 Defence, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645, 1647  
 Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286, 1455, 1625, 1634, 1636  
 Finance, 1250  
 Home Affairs, 435, 1248  
 Justice, 403  
 Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319, 1706  
 Manpower, 495, 500, 1697  
 National Education, 143  
 State President, 1066  
 Transport Affairs, 294, 700, 1462

- National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646, 1093, 1303  
 Law and Order, 997  
*Own Affairs:*  
 Education and Culture, 344  
 Health Services and Welfare, 1288

Barnard, Mr S P—

- General Affairs:*  
 Finance, 175  
*Own Affairs:*  
 Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A L—

- General Affairs:*  
 Justice, 415  
 Law and Order, 787  
 Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burtows, Mr R M—

- General Affairs:*  
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131  
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465  
 Defence, 217  
 Education and Development Aid, 695, 1082, 1083, 1085  
 Finance, 436, 866, 1442  
 Justice, 345, 419  
 Law and Order, 288, 289, 1011  
 National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670, 702, 716, 932, 1705  
 National Health and Population Development, 429, 457, 1117, 1709

Bamford, Mr B R—

- General Affairs:*  
 National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—

- General Affairs:*  
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62  
 Agricultural Economics, 513, 1659  
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 647  
 Education and Development Aid, 958  
 Justice, 236

Hoa



(5) Yes.

(a) R14.35.

(b) To serve as evidence should prosecution be instituted.

(6) No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that the address with which I furnished him is a place for aged people provided by the City Council of Johannesburg for people who cannot afford their own accommodation, and that bingo is a recognised game to help them pass the time in their weary years? Furthermore, does the hon the Minister not think that the Police have better things to do than to prosecute a lot of old ladies for playing bingo? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member waited in a calculated way until just after the reply to make his emotional little speech. Tomorrow he will receive all the publicity he wants. He is welcome to it. It is an unfortunate incident, but the fact of the matter is that a justified complaint was made to the police. They were obliged to investigate the matter, but as hon members can also see from the reply, they acted with great sympathy [Interjections.]

Resettlement  
HANSWARD 20/5/86  
\*22. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any residents of Duncan Village near East London are to be resettled on land near the Ciskei border with South Africa; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) on what specified land and (d) why;
- (2) whether these residents have been consulted on their resettlement; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was their response;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

HOA

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. Duncan Village is to remain but some of the residents may have to be accommodated elsewhere due to overpopulation in the area. The replanning of Duncan Village is receiving attention and no decision has been taken about persons who may have to be accommodated elsewhere. Further no new site for the accommodation of these persons has been identified.

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

(2) No. The replanning of Duncan Village has not as yet been completed.

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

(3) No.

\*23. Mr E K MOORCROFT—Constitutional Development and Planning. [Reply standing over.]

Nahoon Dam: farm

\*24. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether (a) his Department or (b) any other Government Department has bought or acquired or intends to buy or acquire (i) a farm situated opposite Mtso-tso Station near the Nahoon Dam in East London and owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, and (ii) any other White-owned farms situated near the South African border with Ciskei; if so, (aa) when, (bb) for what purpose and (cc) what is the total area of land involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Education and Development Aid):

(a) The South African Development Trust bought the farm to which the

hon member refers from a private company.

(b) No.

(1) Portion 31, 30 and the Remaining Extent of the farm 640 have been purchased. Only Portion 31 is situated within the consolidation area and the other two portions, purchased as a unit with Portion 31, will be transferred to the State.

(ii) Yes. Farms situated in Released Areas 83, 84 and 85, promulgated by Proclamation No 172/85 in Government Gazette No 9942 dated 27 September 1985, are earmarked for acquisition by the South African Development Trust.

(aa) During the 1986-87 financial year.

(bb) For incorporation with Ciskei.

(cc) Approximately 1 600 hectares.

\*25. Mr G B D McINTOSH—Manpower: [Reply standing over.]

Crossroads  
HANSWARD 20/5/86  
\*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have taken any steps to erect (a) road blocks at or (b) barriers restricting access by road to Crossroads Township near Cape Town; if so, (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) during what hours of the day or night are such road blocks or barriers in operation and (iv) who took the decision in this regard;

(2) whether any persons have been arrested at these road blocks or barriers; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what offences in each case;

(3) whether these road blocks or barriers are to remain in operation permanently; if so, why; if not, when will they be removed;

(4) whether any services to this area have been affected as a result; if so, (a) what services, (b) to what extent and (c) why;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (c) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) From 16 April 1986.

(ii) To put an end to incidents of violence, which during the past few months have occurred regularly in the area.

(iii) From 06h00 until 19h00 during Mondays to Fridays.

(iv) The Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police, in the Western Province.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No, as soon as the security situation allows it.

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

(5) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware that until a few minutes ago there were herds of women together with their children from Crossroads and Nyanga Bush, in the streets outside Parliament? Can he tell us what is going on there?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I really cannot understand what this has to do with the question before the House.

HOA



Western Cape..... No (Community Councils have not yet been vested with this function.)

**Consolidation proposals**  
**101**  
 HANSARD  
 931 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KwaNdebele and (d) KaNgwane have been completed; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed; if so,
- (2) whether these proposals will be tabled in Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, except for the Constantia area where the Government has not yet taken a final decision.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(i) and (ii) In respect of KaNgwane the preliminary proposals have been formulated by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and it is anticipated that these will shortly be presented to the Cabinet for consideration.

(2) Yes, as soon as the administrative procedures in regard to the proposals have been completed.

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

HANSARD 235/86  
 George: workers dismissed

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Education to Question No 30 on 26 March 1985, he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning the decision of the George Municipality to dismiss Black workers in favour of Coloured workers; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response; if not,

(2) whether he will take steps to investigate this matter in the light of the abolition of the Coloured labour preference area policy; if not, why not; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

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

(2) No. as no such decision has been taken by the Municipality of George

235/86  
 Lawaalkamp

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

(1) What was the total population of Lawaalkamp near George as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether (a) the residents of Lawaalkamp are to be removed and (b) the township of Lawaalkamp is to be established; if so, (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) where are these residents to be relocated, (iv) what steps will be taken in respect of the land on which Lawaalkamp is situated and (v) who took the decisions in this regard;

(3) what were the rentals charged for houses in Lawaalkamp as at (a) 1 January 1985, (b) 31 December 1985 and (c) the latest specified date for which information is available;

(iv) The land belongs to the Municipality of George and has been planned for the extension of the adjoining Coloured township.

(4) whether these rentals are to be increased; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) by what amount;

(5) whether the payment of any of these rentals is outstanding; if so, what total amount was outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(6) whether any other charges are levied on residents of Lawaalkamp, if so, (a) what charges and (b) in respect of what services are these charges levied;

(7) whether any services were suspended in Lawaalkamp in 1986; if so, (a) what services, (b) when and (c) why;

(8) whether these services have since been re-instated; if not, why not; if so, when;

(9) whether any new services are to be provided in Lawaalkamp; if not, why not; if so, (a) what services and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) Approximately 6 000 persons as at 31 March 1986

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) The area in its present form is not an area set aside for permanent Black occupation.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(iii) A new Black town is being developed nearby at Sandkraal as no Black town existed in the vicinity of George.

(3) (a) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,24 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied

(b) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,45 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied

(c) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,45 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied as at 30 April 1986.

(4) No rentals are applicable but service charges are to be increased.

(a) With effect from 1 June 1986.

(b) Service charges were subsidised by the Town Council of George. In view of the recent unrest and without damage to the property of the Town Council of George no sufficient explanation could be given as to why subsidisation should continue. The Town Council was consequently obliged to bring service charges in line with those paid by the Coloured community.

(c) By R11,55 per month to bring the amount to a total of R25,00 per month.



W. Mall  
23/5/86  
(101)

## **APAKI HEB BAKOME IEN**

### **GUERRILLA ATTACKS (Police figures)**

January - April 1985: 20

January - April 1986: 75

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria the number of ANC guerrilla attacks increased by 309 percent from 1984 to 1985. The ANC was responsible for 193 "serious acts of terrorism" since April last year, State President P W Botha said in parliament.

The head of the South African State Security Police, Brigadier J van der Merwe, said 262 ANC guerrillas have been caught or killed since 1980.

### **SECURITY FORCE DEATHS, INJURIES**

39 SAP members died in the course of duty between June 30 1984 and June 30 1985, the Commissioner of the SAP, Gen P J Coetzee, said.

Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in parliament that in the unrest since September 1984, 33 security force members were killed and 584 injured while 807 police homes were attacked.

### **NAMIBIAN WAR**

The Namibian war was costing South Africa about R3-million a day (R1,1-billion a year), according to Prof Reginald Green of the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex University. He said in a recent study that the war had cost South Africa more lives proportionately than the United States lost in Vietnam. The death toll between 1975 and 1983 was between 2 000 and 2 500 (including accidents and disease), he said.

### **PARAMILITARY TRAINING**

A new paramilitary unit providing military training and technical skills for "under-qualified coloured men" would be established in Kimberley on January 1 1987, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan said in parliament. The first intake would be 200, but the 1988 intake would be much greater, he said.

### **STRIKES**

674 274 work days were lost through strikes in 1985 compared with 374 712 in 1984, according to the Department of Manpower's annual report. 239 816 workers were involved in 389 strikes last year, compared with 181 942 in 469 strikes in 1984. The average number of workers per strike was 616 in 1985 compared with 388 in 1984.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT (Government figures)**

The number of unemployed blacks in Feb 1986 was 6,3 percent higher than in Feb 1985 according to the Central Statistical Service. The number increased from 511 000 to 534 000 (8,4 percent to 8,6 percent). Last year R325-million was paid out to 426 000 people, double that paid out in 1981, Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis told parliament. 934 224 blacks registered as jobseekers in white areas last year, he said.

(Government unemployment figures refer only to those who register as being unemployed and do not include "independent homelands". According to some academic sources, the real unemployment figure is close to four million.)

### **TRESPASSING**

A total of 1 565 blacks were arrested for "trespassing" between the beginning of the moratorium on pass law arrests on April 23 and May 10, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in parliament.

### **PERMANENT RESIDENCE RIGHTS**

25 612 blacks have been granted permanent residents' rights in the black townships and 7 819 have been refused, as a result of the Rikhotso judgement, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, told parliament.

### **FENCING IN THE BANTUSTANS**

The government will spend R4,5-million this year on its programme of fencing in the "independent homelands", a Department of Land Affairs spokesman said. About 1 000 km of fencing will be erected.

### **PENSIONS**

On October 1 new pension scales will come into effect. Pensions will be: whites R198, coloureds and Indians R135, blacks R97 a month.

### **BLACK DOCTORS AND PATIENTS**

Only 256 qualified black doctors were employed in South Africa's hospitals in June 1983, compared with 9 124 white doctors, according to the Central Statistical Service. Between July 1982 and June 1983 1 880 195 black patients were treated in South Africa's hospitals, compared with 1 199 821 white patients. A total of 48 998 beds were available for blacks, 36 201 for whites, 5 550 for coloureds and 1 020 for Indians.

### **BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 9)**

Unbanned: The People are Undefeatable (Planeta Publishers, Moscow, 1983).

### **PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: KHETHIWE MBOWENI.**

Mboweni, 28, a field worker for the Environmental and Development Agency and former SRC member at Turfloop University was featured as the WM's prisoner of conscience on March 21. After being released from detention under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act on March 20, she received treatment for severe depression. Shortly after being detained on October 18 last year she was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital. Five weeks after her release from detention this year she was redetained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (dealing with detention for interrogation). She is currently being held in Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal. She is the mother of two children aged five and 10.

above the voted R4 347 000, the Board's budget would be exceeded if timely steps to curb its expenditure were not taken.

(c) The decision was taken by the Legal Aid Board in the normal course of its financial control function.

(2) Yes. With effect from 1 April 1986 all applications for legal aid in respect of the instituting or opposing of divorce actions or any action connected therewith, are considered by the Board's head office and legal aid is only granted in deserving cases. If legal aid is granted, there is an automatic limitation of R500,00 in costs per case whether for instituting or opposing a divorce action or any action connected therewith. Any expenditure in excess of this R500,00 can only be approved by the Director of the Legal Aid Board.

(3) (a) and (b). This information is not readily available.

(4) (a) and (b). This information is not readily available.

(5) Yes.  
(a) Legal aid could be granted in deserving cases.

(b) Each case was decided on merit and a variety of circumstances led to legal aid being granted by him; for example where the lives of the wife and children were threatened or where the wife ran the risk of losing her share of the joint estate as a result of the husband's conduct.

(6) Yes.

(a) This information is not readily available.

(b) There could have been a variety of reasons, one being that the

applicant did not qualify on the means test.

(7) This information is not readily available.

(8) Yes.

**HANSBARDT**  
Maintenance Orders **101**  
854. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any arrangements or agreements have been made with the independent Black states for the enforcement of maintenance orders; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken in this regard; if so, (i) what arrangements or agreements and (ii) how are they enforced?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

(i) Agreements for the enforcement of maintenance orders have been made with the following independent Black States:

(a) The Republic of Transkei—Proclamation R.48 of 1977, Government Gazette 5467 of 25 March 1977.

(b) The Republic of Bophuthatswana—Proclamation R.105 of 1978, Government Gazette 6003 of 5 May 1978.

(c) The Republic of Venda—Proclamation R.310 of 1979, Government Gazette 6794 of 28 December 1979.

(d) The Republic of Ciskei—Proclamation R.174 of 1983, Government Gazette 8954 of 4 November 1983.

On 16 April 1986 the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters appointed a task team consisting of representatives from the

Republic and the TBVC-countries to investigate the whole issue regarding the enforcement of maintenance orders.

(ii) In terms of the Provisions of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act, 1963 (Act 80 of 1963).

**HANSBARDT**  
Amunition, court orders, ammunition  
871. Mr P G SOLOMON asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any ammunition is being or was provided to the 245 community councillors referred to in his reply to Question No 554 on 8 April 1986; if so, (a) how many rounds of each specified type of ammunition, (b) on what dates, (c) to how many community councillors and (d) in respect of which specified community councils;

(2) whether any community councillors who applied for or requested arms from his Department or the former Department of Co-operation and Development were refused such arms; if so, (a) how many, (b) why in the case of each such community councillor and (c) on which community council did each such councillor serve;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Regional Director: Johannesburg

(1) Yes.

(a) 46 rounds x 9 mm.

(b) 30 November 1985 and 12 March 1986.

(c) 10.

(d) Bekersdal and Heidelberg.

(2) Yes.

(a) Seven.

(b) The S A P has declared them incompetent as they could not succeed in a course in handling a firearm.

(c) Botleng (Delmas).

Regional Director: Bloemfontein

Orange Vaal

(1) Yes.

(a) 240 rounds x .38 Special.

(b) Reitz 5 July 1985, 31 July 1985, 3 July 1985

Heilbron 27 July 1985

Harrismith 5 June 1985

Bothaville 5 February 1986

Viljoens-kroon 5 February 1986

Arlington 26 March 1986

Lindley 26 March 1986

Tweeling 1 April 1986

Koppies 15 April 1986

(c) 40.

(d) As in (b) above.

(2) No.

(a), (b) en (c) Fall away.

Regional Director: Pietersburg

Eastern Transvaal

(1) Yes.

(a) 820 rounds x 9 mm.

(b) Amersfoort December 1985  
Barberton July 1985  
Breyten August 1985  
Carolina July 1985  
Davel July 1985  
Morgenzon July 1985  
Piet Reiterf September 1985  
Sabie August 1985  
Wakker-stroom February 1986



101

# Homeland loans of R6,8m concluded

TEN loans totalling more than R6,8m have been concluded by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the development corporations of Gazankulu, KwaNdebele and Lebowa.

The loans are for small business development programmes, which entail the financing of counselling services, training and working capital, the provision of physical

facilities for small business enterprises and the establishment of emergency funds.

The programmes will create and retain an estimated 4 900 permanent jobs. Another 2 400 temporary jobs will be created in the

STEPHEN CRANSTON

implementation period.

The loans, bearing 5% to 12% interest, are being supplemented by grants totalling R2,9m from the SA government.

The five loans to the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation in Gazankulu total R2,6m. The SA government has granted R684 000 for a project costing R4,6m.

One loan of R1,2m was concluded

ed with the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation for a programme totalling R12,9m and for which the SA government has granted R965 000. The total cost of the programme of the Lebowa Development Corporation is R5,1m for which four loans totalling R3m were negotiated. A grant of R1,3m was received from the SA government.

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Transvaal Education Department	(a) 5 314	(b) 4 634	as at 21-1-86
OFS Education Department	1 168	1 302	4-3-86
Cape Education Department	3 969	3 660	30-4-85
Natal Education Department	776	563	30-4-86
Education and Culture	375	501	20-5-86

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Digital electronic trunk exchange

918. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 781 on 2 May 1985, Phase 1 of the project to instal equipment to extend the Cape Town-Johannesburg digital electronic trunk exchange has been completed; if so, when; if not, (a) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (b) at what cost;
- (2) whether work on Phase 2 of the project is proceeding according to schedule; if so, when is it anticipated that the work will be completed; if not, (a) why not, (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (c) what is the anticipated cost of this phase;
- (3) whether there has been an improvement in regard to gaining access to the trunk network between Cape Town and Johannesburg; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, during October 1985;
  - (a) falls away, and
  - (b) R20,25 million in respect of switching equipment;

(2) yes, towards the end of 1986;

(a) and (b) fall away, and (c) R16,84 million in respect of switching equipment.

(3) Yes, considerable relief has resulted from the completion of phase 1 although limited difficulties may still be experienced to destinations in the Midrand areas. These will be resolved when expansion work in automatic exchanges in that area is completed towards the middle of 1986. Congestion is still being experienced between the second trunk exchange at Tygerberg and Johannesburg because of a shortage of trunk circuits on the microwave route between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. Equipment to extend the spectrum of the relative route has already been installed and is presently undergoing tests. It is expected that this equipment will be taken into use during the third quarter of 1986. The congestion will, however, only be entirely eliminated when the additional trunk circuits between the second trunk exchange at Tygerberg and Johannesburg to be provided in conjunction with the commissioning of phase 2 of the project, are placed in service towards the end of 1986.

Public telephones: vandalism

924. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 527 on 19 March 1986, any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to prevent or reduce vandalism in respect of public telephones; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) what is the estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) and (b) Yes.
  - (i) the honourable member's attention is directed to my reply to

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part (2)(a) of question no 387 of 1 April 1985 in which the various measures taken to curtail vandalism in respect of coin telephones are set out fully. These measures are applied on a continuous basis and the coin container of the pre-payment wall mounted coin telephone has, for example, recently been redesigned to eliminate a specific weakness. With a view to the apprehension and prosecution of as many offenders as possible, the surveillance by means of special equipment of coin telephones prone to vandalism has, in the meantime, also been intensified.

(ii) the relevant costs are integrated with those of other services and cannot, unfortunately, be calculated separately.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Yes. The latest available data on the gross domestic product is as shown hereunder:

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
KaNgwane	31 548	41 425	56 175	73 733	97 799
KwaNdebele	32 506	26 802	41 815	48 720	51 964
KwaZulu	280 112	294 641	366 249	436 857	572 481
Lebowa	124 269	135 176	191 395	207 115	252 903
Owaqwa	12 932	17 145	19 664	24 770	34 806

(b) Yes. Average income per capita in the national states is given in terms of gross national product per capita. The latest available data is for 1980. The data furnished for 1985 reflects projected figures calculated by the Development Bank of Southern Africa:

	1980	1985
Gazankulu	R 321	R 773
KaNgwane	508	951
KwaNdebele	513	1 147
KwaZulu	426	862
Lebowa	324	678
Owaqwa	619	1 365

- (1) What area of land was (a) bought for and (b) added to kwaNdebele in 1985 in terms of the consolidation proposals for this national state;
- (2) whether any land remains to be added to kwaNdebele; if so, (a) how many hectares, (b) from which areas will such land be taken and (c) when will it be added in each case;
- (3) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of kwaNdebele living (aa) within and (bb) outside the boundaries of this national state as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

994. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

27/5/86  
KwaNdebele  
27/5/86  
Gazankulu  
2013  
HANSARD

National states: gross domestic product/ per capita income  
HANSARD  
101

987. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether he will furnish statistics on the (a) gross domestic product of and (b) average per capita income in the national states; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics in respect of each national state for each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?



(4) This information is not readily available and could only be obtained by means of a costly survey which is not considered justifiable.

(5) The hon member's attention is invited to my statement of 7 May 1986. It was decided that, subject to the rights of third parties, the South African Development Trust will transfer the ownership of land of which it still is the owner within the national states to the governments of those states.

Amounts paid for education purposes

Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) (a) What amounts were paid by his Department to each of the independent Black states for education purposes in the latest specified financial year for which information is available and (b) on what formulae were these amounts based in each case:

(a)	Transkei	260 705 000
	Bophuthatswana	153 612 984
	Venda	64 980 300
	Ciskei	92 386 000
		R

(2) Yes.

(b) 1985-86.

Magazines/publications  
Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:†

(a) How many magazines or other publications are published by (i) the South African Defence Force and (ii) Armscor and each of its affiliates, (b) what (i) is the name, and (ii) number of copies are printed, of each of these publications, (c) at what intervals does each publication appear, (d) what is the cost involved in each publication and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a)	(i) 54.	(d) R
	(ii) 13.	
(b)	S A Defence Force:	

(ii)	(c)	(d)
200	Quarterly	1 000 per year
800	Half-yearly	8 000 per year

Bospos  
Bulletin for Educational Technology

Transkei	7 122 615
Bophuthatswana	6 023 984
Venda	3 114 472
Ciskei	3 585 104

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1985-86.

(i)	(ii)	(c)	(d)
Cadet	30 000	Quarterly	80 000 per year
Contact	10 000	Monthly	25 000 per year
Disa	500	Half-yearly	600 per year
Liaison Letter for Military Veterans	500	Quarterly	2 600 per year
Militaria	4 000	Two-quarterly	40 000 per year
Military Academy Yearbook	500	Annually	2 000 per year
The Warrior	35 000	Monthly	40 000 per year
Zipfel	500	Monthly	300 per year

Armscor:

(i)	(ii)	(c)	(d)
Atlas News	6 500	Monthly over 11 months	35 705,00 per year
Candela	1 000	Two-monthly	14 708,00 per year
Indaba	1 800	Five-weekly	16 939,10 per year
Info	1 500	Monthly	24 840,55 per year
Innikol	400	Two-monthly (5 editions)	3 000,00 per year
Kentron	1 800	Monthly	19 800,00 per year
Koukus	2 000	Monthly over 11 months	15 996,00 per year
Naschemmer	1 500	Two-monthly	7 800,00 per year
Pula	6 500	Monthly	25 731,70 per year
Salvo	10 000	Eight-weekly	105 212,30 per year
Salvo Letter	2 000	Monthly	2 805,00 per year
Somchem News	2 650	Monthly	13 440,00 per year
Somchem Security Newsletter	2 650	Quarterly	1 684,00 per year

In the case of the publications listed below, with regard to subsection (d) the honourable member is referred to the reply to written question number 950 of 1986 of the honourable member for Port Elizabeth Central.

(i)	(ii)	(c)
Ad Astra	10 000	Monthly
Aegere Victoriam	1 000	Quarterly
Bastion	1 000	Monthly (Dormant for 4 months)
Bravo	14 500	Monthly
Bulletin	10 000	Two-monthly
Corbadis	500	Quarterly
Crescendo	Occasionally	Quarterly
De Goede Hoop	500	Occasionally
Enlaver	1 000	Quarterly
Gerbera	25 000	Quarterly
Indlovu	2 000	Monthly
In Hoc Signo	1 800	Quarterly
Insizwa	6 000	Quarterly
Milmed	10 000	Quarterly
Navy News	6 000	Monthly

# Blacks can retrieye SA citizenship

STILL  
2/6/76  
101

By Bruce Cameron,  
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South African citizenship is to be restored on request to millions of black South Africans living legally in the Republic who became foreigners with the independence of the TBVC countries.

Legislation restoring citizenship published here today effectively lays to rest the National Party dream of no black South Africans.

However, South African citizenship will not be restored automatically but only on written request to the Department of Home Affairs.

Negotiations are still under way to give blacks in the four independent national states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — some form of dual citizenship.

Those blacks who are entitled to reclaim their South African citizenship will not lose their citizenship of the independent national state to which they owe allegiance at the moment.



# 'Foreigners' can apply to regain SA citizenship

ORBUS 3/6/86

101 377/335

## Political Staff

CITIZENSHIP is to be restored on request to millions of black South Africans living legally in the country and who became foreigners with the independence of the homelands.

Legislation published today restoring citizenship lays to rest the National Party dream of no black South Africans.

However, citizenship will not be restored automatically but only on written request to the Department of Home Affairs.

The Bill defines three categories of people who qualify:

- People born outside one of the four national states and permanently resident in South Africa can claim citizenship by birth.

- Citizens by birth or descent of the four national states who entered the country and were "lawfully and permanently resident for at least five years" can claim citizenship by registration.

- People of birth or descent of the four states who legally enter the country after the introduction of the new Act could apply for naturalisation after five years.

The Bill makes provides for granting citizenship to the minor children and wives of men regaining their South African citizenship.

# UF welcomes 'a part of the package'

THE Urban Foundation has welcomed the publication of the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill.

The changes - which include the abolition of influx control, the restoration of citizenship and a common identity document - are all components of "a process of transformation" of the SA society, Stiglingh said.

"This Bill is the result of a long and arduous process of research and negotiation to achieve full property ownership rights for black South Africans," he said.

Stiglingh said the Amendment Bill would help the private sector play a more active role in establishing and developing townships.

But, stressed Stiglingh, though the Bill would "do much to stimulate the provision of housing by township developers", more changes are "urgently required" before black people can fully enjoy the practical advantages of full property rights.

"Urgent attention should be given to the provision of land and finance, and the introduction of innovative housing methods that will promote a viable housing market and the creation of shelter for large numbers of South Africans," said Stiglingh.

"Moreover, racial tags attached to the allocation of land conflict with the fundamental principles supported by the foundation - such as freedom of choice and free enterprise," he said.

"A radical reconsideration of the Group Areas Act and Land Acts is therefore an urgent priority."

"The elimination of influx control and other constraints - such as the red tape which has clogged access to ownership by black people - will also help to make property ownership more readily accessible," said Stiglingh.

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# Tax blow for TBVC institutions

THIS week's SA Income Tax Bill's proposal to tax interest earned by South Africans from banks and building societies in the TBVC countries comes as a blow to institutions there.

But the SA authorities have been warning of moves to end tax breaks in the independent homelands for some time.

It is particularly the Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei building societies that will be hurt.

The broad background of the development is that the SA Margo Commission on tax is thought to strongly favour the changing of SA's "source" tax rule to a tax on world-wide income. Currently income must be

BARRY SERGEANT

"sourced" in SA to be taxable here.

The TBVC countries offer particularly favourable tax rates. All impose sales tax rates less than SA's 12% GST rate — in Bophuthatswana sales are nil-rated. Compared with SA's 47,5% maximum personal tax rate, Ciskei offers a maximum 15% personal tax rate and a nil company tax rate for new ventures.

Tax consultants read the new SA development as an attempt to maintain the structure of SA's tax base so revenues do not fall imperceptibly. SA signed double tax treaties with the TBVC countries on devolution.

Observers say marking out of TBVC banks and building societies, only leaves room for tax planning. Large investments can still be made into low tax jurisdictions and investments in interest-bearing paper such as government stock, development and defence bonds appear unaffected.

But the TBVC countries are sometimes used for far more complicated tax-engineered schemes.

A difficulty for Margo and SA politicians is that SA annually pays hundreds of millions of rands to the TBVC and non-independent homelands. Now it appears to be on the road to ending tax breaks offered to SA residents by the TBVC countries.

## Clamp hits homelands

The Government has extended its emergency regulations to self-governing homelands. Although published yesterday, the ruling is retrospective to June 12.

In terms of an extraordinary Government Gazette, publication of news on the actions of the police forces of the "self-governing territories" has been prohibited.

The term "force" is widened to include homeland police and South African Police acting under the "control" of homeland governments.

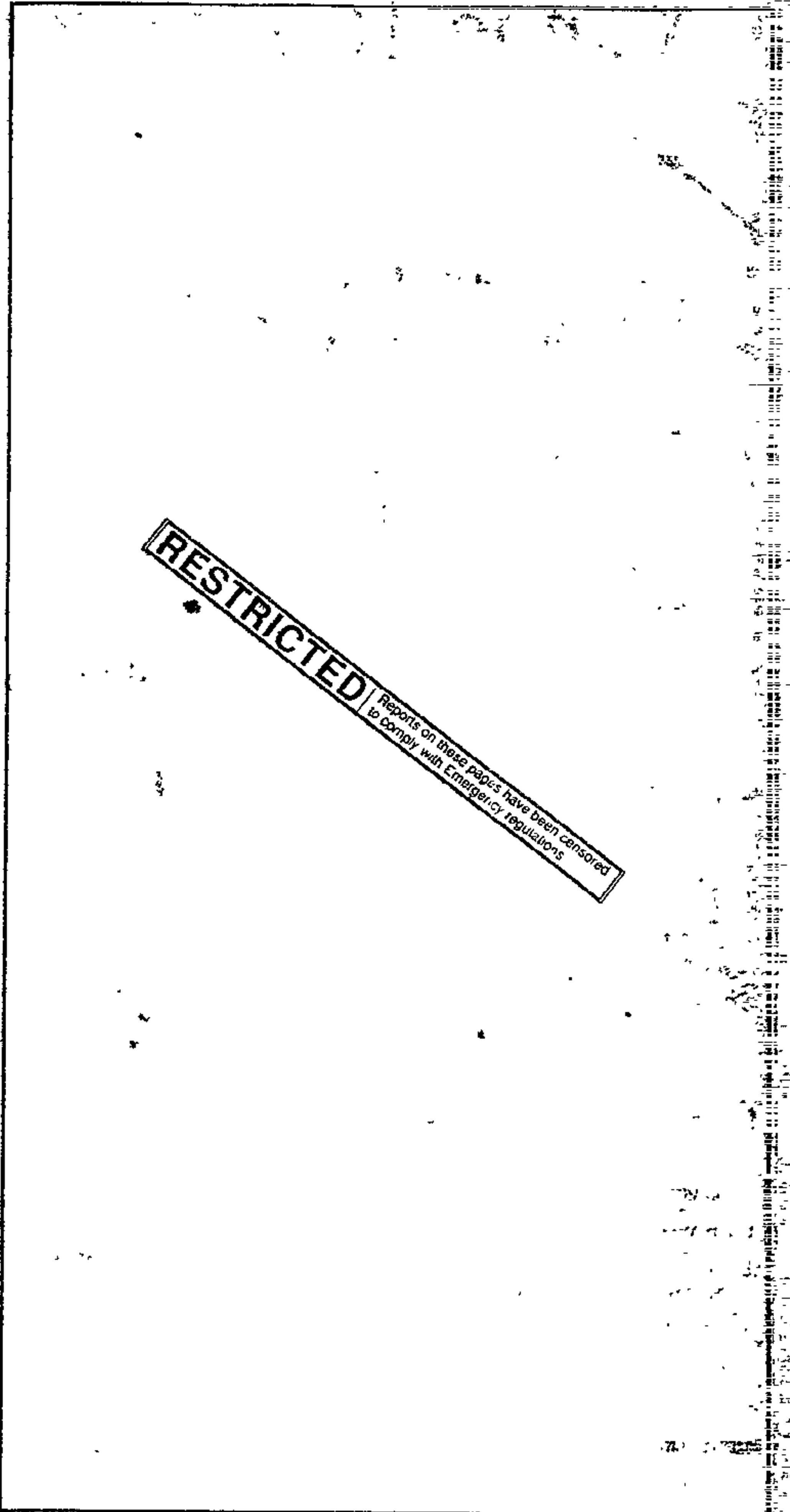
The ban on "subversive statements" also applies and homeland governments receive "limitation of liability" protection.



# The day that fell off the calendar

June 16 did not turn into a day of violence after all. If anything, it was a day of empty streets, closed shops and disconnected phones. SEFAKO NYAKA reports

**RESTRICTED** Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations



Church volunteers wrap flowers with memorial cards

## Some ironic pockets of press freedom

IN an ironic spin-off from Emergency curbs on the press, the "independent" homelands are now the only places where reporting can take place with relative freedom

The TBVC states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — have rarely been known for their regard for human rights. But none of them has yet followed Pretoria's latest initiative in restricting news coverage in terms of the Emergency regulations.

Transkei has been under a State of Emergency for years; when South Africa's partial State of Emergency was imposed last year, Umtata responded by imposing a curfew throughout the territory.

This time, said Commissioner of Police, General RS Mantanga, "we have our own Emergency regulations, and we are not going to follow what is done in South Africa".

Transkei regulations do not target the press, although the frequent deportations of journalists indicate the hazards of reporting there.

In Ciskei, no State of Emergency has been declared, and so it is from Mdantsane — East London's largest township, but technically in the Ciskei, and subject only to laws and declarations made in Bisho — that some of the few direct

By FRANZ KRUGER, East London

reports emerge regarding June 16 events

The tenth anniversary of the Soweto uprising was marked by numerous outbreaks of violence in Mdantsane, leading to the death of at least one youth, 14-year-old Mhlangabezi Tiyoyo

Tiyoyo died in Cecilia Makiwane hospital in the township after [redacted] denominational service in a Methodist church in the township.

According to Rev Gilbert Nyangane, who was leading the service, Ciskei [redacted] had given an order that the service would be allowed to proceed.

Nyangane said two ministers went out to relay Nonhono's assurance, [redacted]

[redacted]

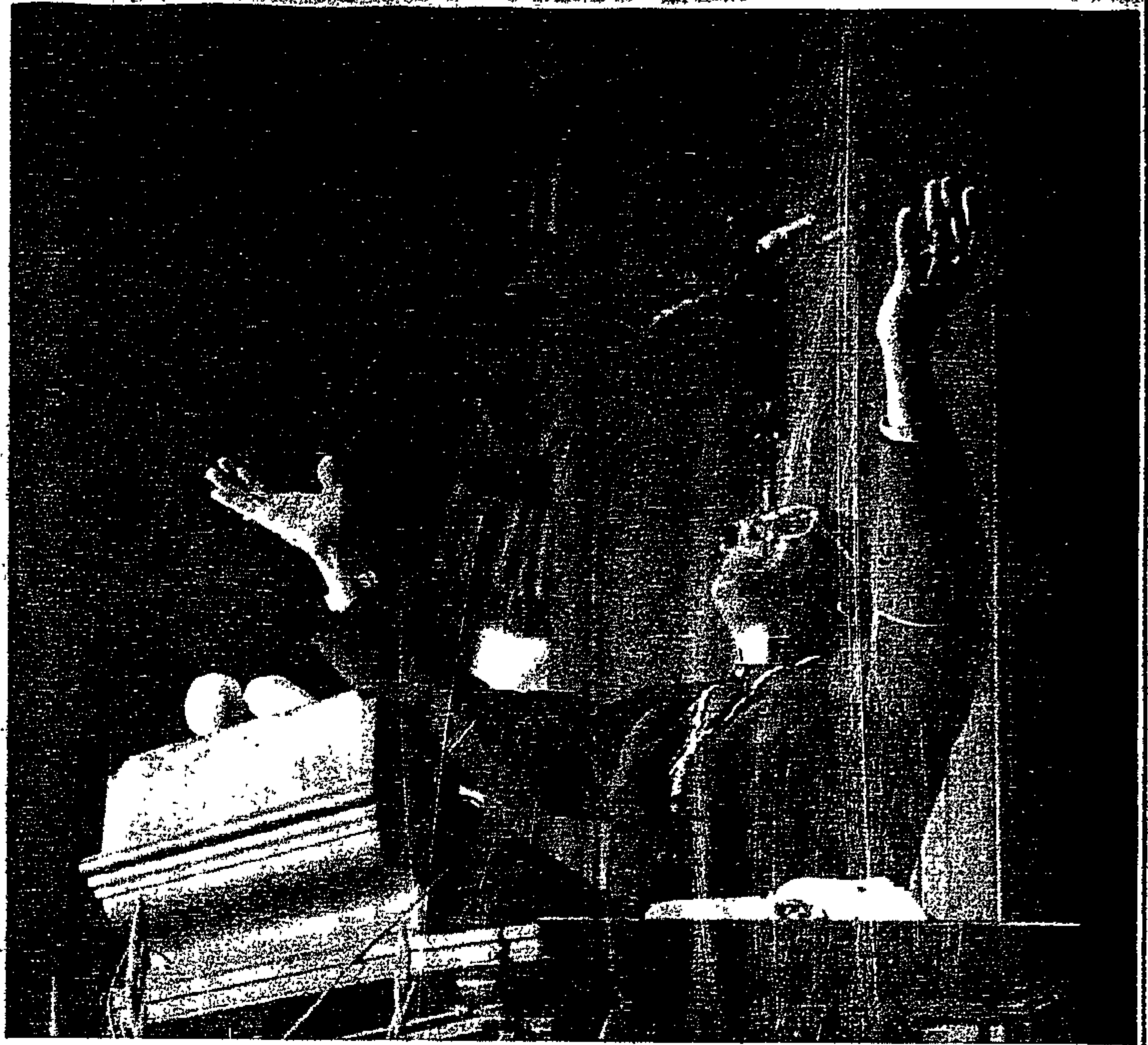
About 70 people are estimated to have been taken for medical treatment to both Cecilia Makiwane hospital and East London's Frere Hospital. By Wednesday, only seven remained in the wards, and a hospital spokesman said they were progressing well.

Ciskei government representative Headman Somtumzi said [redacted] had been taken after the service became rowdy, and after a [redacted] Nyangane denied this: "Everyone was behaving well," he said, "and there was no [redacted]"

In other incidents of violence on Monday, the house of Goodwin Makongolo, the senior editor of Umthombo, a Ciskei government publication, was petrol-bombed. Nobody was hurt, but damage was caused.

A number of buses were attacked by stonethrowers. At least two buses were severely damaged, while a third was burnt out in a petrol-bomb attack.





Bishop Desmond Tutu leads a memorial service at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg

Picture ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Atrapix

# above the mosque floor

By A'DIL BRADLOW, Cape Town

COMMUNITY leaders have described the [redacted] of [redacted] mosque on Sunday night a [redacted]

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, however, speaking in parliament, said this week the [redacted]

The incident occurred at the St Athens Road mosque in Athlone, at a commemoration service for the victims of the 1976 protests.

According to eyewitness reports, over 1 000 people attended the service, which was described as completely peaceful. At approximately 9.15pm, according to eyewitnesses, [redacted] arrived and [redacted]

courtyard adjoining the mosque. Eyewitnesses allege that only after these [redacted] did [redacted]

[redacted] in terms of the Emergency regulations. The service continued; the doors of the mosque were closed in an effort to keep the [redacted]. Then, say eyewitnesses, [redacted]

[redacted] were several hundred women who were seated upstairs. Several of the older women [redacted] and several others [redacted]

Returning to the mosque sometime later, an eyewitness described the scene: [redacted] hovered just above the floor. Where the [redacted] had landed there were scorch marks on the carpet and items of clothing were scattered everywhere."

The Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) has condemned the [redacted] in the strongest terms. MJC president Shaykh Nazeem Muhammad, the president of the MJC said: [redacted]

"Furthermore, any meeting held in the mosque is a religious meeting, more so if it addresses the question of injustice. Muslims do not accept the dichotomy between religion and politics."

"The [redacted] in a mosque once again clearly gives the lie to PW Botha's statement that there is religious freedom in this country. [redacted]

Le Grange, replying to a question in parliament during the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Act, said police had received a tip-off that "armed members of the Muslim community" were going to attend the gathering. Upon their arrival at the mosque, police saw on the roof three armed men who allegedly opened fire on them. In returning the fire, police acted with "great restraint."

The minister also noted the police issued a warning that the gathering was illegal, but this was ignored.

According to Le Grange, three people were arrested.

In the House of Delegates, Le Grange came in for heavy criticism. The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Amuchand Rajbansi, said he had been in touch with the State President on the issue, while Ahmad Arbee (Solidarity, Eastern Transvaal) called for a commission of inquiry into the incident, saying the failure of police to respect the sanctity of the mosque "left a bad taste in the mouth".

**RESTRICTED** Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations.

# DURBAN: SHOPOWNERS SHUT THE DOORS AT NOON

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER, Durban THE sombre mood on June 16 was worsened by the car bomb which exploded on the beachfront Saturday night, leaving three dead and dozens wounded.

There were virtually no black people in the city, and while the shops in the "white" part of town were open, many had closed by mid-afternoon. In the "black" part of the city, no shops opened at all. [redacted] were strongly in evidence in the streets, but in terms of the regulations, there can be no description of what action they took.

More alarming for residents of the township was that a mysterious technical fault, the exact nature of which has still not been announced, disconnected many phone exchanges and no one could call in or out.

Azapo had been granted an order by the Natal Supreme Court on Thursday last week, declaring legal two meetings scheduled for June 16 in Durban. After the Emergency was made public,

both meetings were banned by special announcement.

Cosatu and the Inkatha Youth Brigade had both made a bid to use Currie's Fountain for a rally on June 16. Stadium management promised the venue to whichever group acquired a permit.

The magisterial permit went to the Inkatha Youth Brigade. However, even this meeting, addressed by KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkathata President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was hit by a stayaway problem, and fewer attended than expected. Estimates ranged from 2 000 to 6 000.

With most meetings banned, the churches provided the only way of marking the day.

At St Thomas's Church, Musgrave Road, black arm bands were made available for the intrepid to wear until the lifting of the State of Emergency.

Bishop Dominic Khumalo and 30 Catholic priests celebrated a special mass at St Theresa's Church, Sydenham, praying for "justice and

reconciliation" in South Africa. A number of detainees were mentioned and prayed for by name, but these names cannot be published — except for those of Father Theo Kneifel and Brother Hans Ernst, both deported on Tuesday evening after their release from detention.

The service followed a remarkable show of solidarity by the priests of the Archdiocese of Natal, recently in disarray after a strong negative reaction by some clergy to the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference statement on economic pressure against South Africa.

But a statement read in many Catholic churches on Sunday read, in part,

ED: Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with Emergency regulations.

wrap flowers with memorial cards

# press freedom

uprising

At least one [redacted] in the [redacted] church in [redacted] who was [redacted]

Ciskei government representative Headman Somumzi said [redacted] had been taken after the service became rowdy, and after a [redacted] Nyangane denied this: "Everyone was behaving well," he said, "and there was no [redacted]"

In other incidents of violence on Monday, the house of Goodwin Makongolo, the senior editor of Umthombo, a Ciskei government publication, was petrol-bombed. Nobody was hurt, but damage was caused.

A number of buses were attacked by stonethrowers. At least two buses were severely damaged, while a third was burnt out in a petrol bomb attack.



this police station at present; if so, (a) how many in the (i) uniform and (ii) detective branch and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(4) (a) which suburbs are served by this police station and (b) how many police vans were in use there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(5) whether residents of the Booyseens area recently established an organisation to provide their own protection; if so,

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

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(1) Yes

(a) At this stage it is not known when the renovation of the existing police station will commence

(b) Initially prefabricated offices will be erected. A substitutive police complex for which tenders will be obtained during April 1989, and which comprises of a District Headquarters, police station, single quarters, detective offices, club facilities and security cells, is however in prospect.

(2) No it is not the policy to make known information of this nature (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) and (ii) It is not the policy to make known this information with regard to individual police stations

(b) 14 April 1986.

(4) (a) Aeronon, Baragwanath, Belle-

(b) Besides 27 other vehicles 3 patrol vans were used.

(5) The establishment of such an organisation has not come to the notice of the South African Police

(6) No.

**Ulundi: provision of houses**

1027 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department is involved in the provision of houses for officials of the Department of Development Aid seconded to work in Ulundi; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) where are these houses located, (c) how many (i) have been constructed and/or (ii) are to be constructed and (d) what is the cost of each house?

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:**

Yes.

(a) for all the officials of the Department of Development Aid who have been seconded to assist the Kwa-Zulu government in Ulundi;

(b) Melmoth;

(c) (i) 127 dwellings; (ii) 28 dwellings;

(d) the dwellings were erected under separate contracts. It is therefore not possible to calculate the individual cost per dwelling. The average cost per dwelling according to the contract price is, as follows:

Number of dwellings	Date of contract	Average cost per unit
11 houses	16 August 1973	R24 654,81
37 houses	8 November 1973	R20 493,91
48 maisonnettes	20 December 1973	R18 166,60
20 flats	24 October 1974	R19 730,05
10 houses	5 January 1978	R34 730,90

One house was already in use for official purposes before the seconding of officials. The house was presumably erected about 30 years ago and particulars regarding erection costs are not available. A further 18 houses will be erected in the near future and tenders which were received are at present being considered.

**Amounts paid to independent Black States**

1109. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

With reference to his reply to Question No 1029 on 14 May 1986, (a) what statistics does his Department use as a basis in determining and checking the amounts paid over to independent Black states in Africa in terms of Customs Union agreements and (b) from what agencies and/or Government Departments are these statistics obtained?

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:**

(a) The statistics as laid down in article 14 of the Customs Union Agreement of 1969 which was published in Government Notice No R 3914 of 12 December 1969.

(b) The Directorate Customs and Excise in the South African Department of Finance and the Government Departments concerned with Customs

**Union matters in the respective Black states.**

1127. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether the amount appropriated by the State in respect of the 1984-85 financial year for salaries and wages of public servants was approximately 11% more than that in respect of the 1983-84 financial year, if so, (a) what is the exact percentage increase and (b) to what factors is this increase attributable;

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

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(1) (a) No; the percentage increase was however: 21,3%.

(b) (i) The full-year expenditure or continuation effect of the implementation of occupation differentiation during the 1983/84 financial year and the granting of a 12% allowance to all personnel with effect from 1 January 1984.

(ii) The further implementation of occupation differentiation



FINMML 4/7/86

during the five-year period 1978-1982.

A further indication of the breakdown in family life is the number of social work cases handled by the various government departments and welfare organisations over the past few years. These involve marital conflict, children taken away from their parents, uncontrollable children, battered children and juvenile delinquents.

The causes of family breakdown can be classified in two broad categories: those larger, underlying social reasons like resettlement, poor living conditions, migrant labour, unemployment and a lack of adequate accommodation. Then there are other, more individual, reasons such as alcohol and drug abuse, immaturity, inadequate preparation for marriage, early marriage and unrealistic expectations of marriage.

The working committee proposes that a national family programme be launched. The programme would attempt to co-ordinate and build on efforts already rendered through public and private welfare and other agencies, and would be aimed at all population groups. The recommendations concentrate on education, counselling and guidance services, as well as projects that would promote marriage. There's little doubt that the programme will benefit many. But, given the scale of social breakdown documented in the report, its success will be limited unless there is a massive commitment to face up to the broader social causes — and this cannot be

undertaken by voluntary welfare institutions.

The working party acknowledges this and calls on central government to take cognisance of those policies that have a bearing on family life.

But it will take more than a change on the statute books to reverse the process of more than 30 years of social deprecation. Migrant labour and resettlement may have been ideologically inspired in the past, but they are now perpetuated by the physical development of the country. The pass laws are no more. Yet people remain living in townships and homeland settlements miles from where they work. Parents are still commuting and children are still being left to bring themselves up.

On a more positive note, the study is refreshingly free of the "own affairs" jargon that permeates government documents these days. But that does not mean it will escape this policy. The report was circulated for comment to welfare institutions along with the controversial "Report on an investigation into the present Welfare Policy in the Republic of SA" (*Current affairs* January 31). This policy was formulated within the framework of the new constitution and proposed the new welfare system be restructured along the lines of "own affairs." Reaction to the two documents is now being studied by the Department of Health and Population Development. ■

CITIZENSHIP

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### A complex route

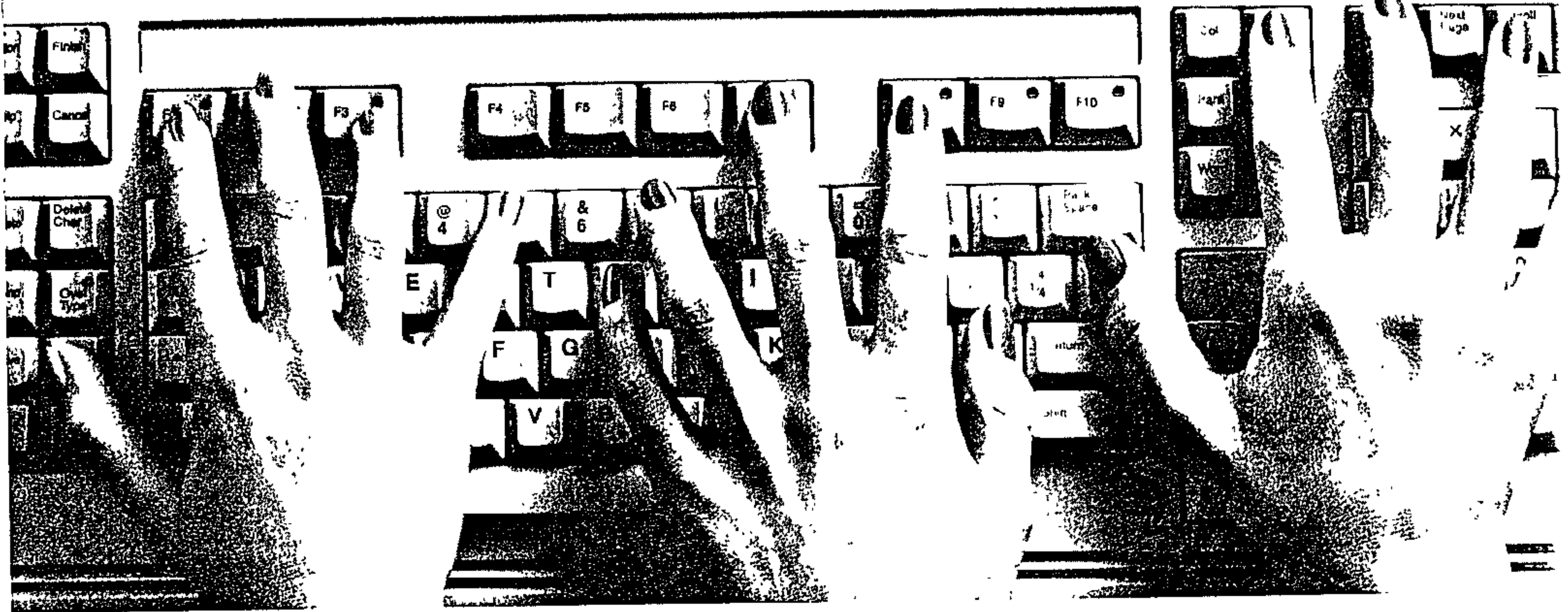
While SA is still processing legal measures to enable blacks — including those who legally hold independent homeland citizenship — to become citizens of SA, the Bophuthatswana government enacted a new citizenship law last Friday rejecting dual citizenship for its citizens.

Although SA had a dual citizenship clause in its original Restoration of SA Citizenship Draft Bill, the clause has now been dropped. This means Pretoria also rejects dual citizenship, but the Bill is only likely to become law in the next parliamentary session.

Bophuthatswana's Home Affairs Minister, Chief Motsatsi, tells the *FM* that Bophuthatswana citizens will not be allowed to acquire SA citizenship as well, but individuals who wish to renounce their citizenship in preference to that of SA can do so in terms of the new law.

However, he explains, such people will first be required to indicate their intention to renounce Bophuthatswana citizenship by completing an official form before applying for SA citizenship. If this is not done, Pretoria will not accept their applications. This is in accordance with agreements between the two governments.

"If an applicant for SA citizenship is successful, he is expected to return to Bophutha-



# save you money...



tswana all the necessary documents, like the citizenship certificate, which were issued to him at the time of independence," says Mot-satsi.

Bophuthatswana Cabinet ministers have said repeatedly in the past that their government would not allow any citizens to have dual citizenship because of "the evil system of apartheid." However, blacks have often said they suspect homeland governments feared dual citizenship would undermine their "sovereignty," and result in a loss of tax revenue.

Nearly eight million blacks became foreigners and lost their SA citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) were granted independence. The Restoration of SA Citizenship Bill, still to be ratified by parliament, makes it possible for them to reclaim SA citizenship.

#### Naturalisation

In terms of the Bill, individuals can apply for a restoration of their SA citizenship if they were born in the Republic, or are children of parents who were born in SA. People could also apply for citizenship by naturalisation.

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan has said the new legislation does not restore citizenship to those from whom it was taken away. It provides, she explained, for a limited granting of citizenship on stringent conditions only to some of those who were denationalised.

Those who do not qualify by birth have to regain their SA citizenship by naturalisation, which requires obtaining permanent residence, then living in the country for five years. "People who cannot read and write English and Afrikaans satisfactorily may not regain their citizenship," she observed.

Duncan estimates that five million people living in the TBVC states will not regain their SA citizenship because the Bill is "more stringent and complex" than people realise.

When State President P W Botha first announced the reform, he promised to restore citizenship to those who had lost it under the government's policy of giving independence to some of the black homelands, but once again "this is just one more example of broken promises," Duncan claimed. ■

**Our report** last week (Western pressure mounts) stating that while in London, the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, lunched with the British Industry Committee on SA (Bicsa) was incorrect. While some of its leading members were present at the lunch, it was not a Bicsa affair and included South Africans Chris Ball of Barnat and Tony Bloom of the Premier Group, as well as leading UK and US investment and banking groups.

In addition, Johnstone Makatini was unable to give evidence for the ANC to the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. His place was taken by Aziz Pahad.

## THE CONSTITUTION

### Awaiting moderates

One official reason for the State of Emergency is to remove the threat of intimidation and flush out black moderates to parley about a new constitution.

According to Bureau of Information spokesman Leon Mellet, the emergency is succeeding in cutting down violence. Hopefully, such moderates will soon emerge from the barricades to get aboard President Botha's proposed National Council (NC).

The proposed NC, to be chaired by the State President, will comprise the five self-governing homeland leaders or their nominees; 10 people nominated by interested groups; not more than 10 people deemed by the President to be qualified to make fruitful contributions to its deliberations; and a variable number of Cabinet ministers, with the President having the final say in the appointments.

However, the NC, officially seen as "starting point for power-sharing and the beginning of a government of more national unity," continues to arouse mixed feelings —



**KwaZulu's Buthelezi . . . will he join the National Council?**

even among "moderates" in the black community.

The Urban Councils' Association of SA (Ucasa), a national representative body of community councils, has opted for participation in the NC "without any pre-conditions." However, 20 of the 46 councils have resigned.

Aside from some homeland leaders like Lebowa's Cedric Phatudi, other moderate black leaders have virtually ruled out their involvement so long as organisations like the banned African National Congress (ANC) and their leaders are not given the chance to participate fully in the proposed new body.

Sam Buti, former Alexandra Council chairman whose home was firebombed, has rejected participation in the NC. Buti warned that the failure of earlier, similar structures would befall the NC too.

KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza

perceives little sense in his participation if Nelson Mandela, other political prisoners and political exiles are denied participation. Mabuza is also critical of the composition of the NC: "In terms of the provision of the Bill under which the NC is to be created, the five homeland leaders or their nominees, for instance, automatically become members of this council; but the majority of the black people have rejected the homelands. . . I believe it would be wrong for me to go into the NC pretending that I represent all the people in KaNgwane. . . They should have the right to elect their own people. Another flaw in the new body is that it is to act only in an advisory capacity."

Mabuza believes the whole issue of an NC hinges on the political organisations and the leaders who were banned, imprisoned or exiled because of their opposition to the status quo.

KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, viewed as a key potential participant, has said it would "not be possible for me to participate if Nelson Mandela was precluded from the possibility of participating" (see *Letters* June 27).

Ucasa, which last weekend decided it will take part in the NC, also suggests that Mandela and others be given the choice. It plans to convey this idea to government. However, Ucasa deputy president Tom Boya stressed that the "suggestions are not pre-conditions" but should be seen as an "honest and sincere request to ensure the NC can achieve its intended purpose." Boya also said Ucasa felt that the scrapping of the Group Areas, Population Registration and Separate Amenities Acts would create the right climate for negotiation.

In its report to the Commonwealth, the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) speaks of a "considered view that, despite appearances and statements to the contrary, the South African government is not yet ready to negotiate for a future non-racial SA — except on its own terms. Those terms, both in regard to objectives and modalities, fall far short of reasonable black expectations and well-accepted democratic norms and principles.

"In the government's thinking, there were a number of non-negotiables; for example, the concept of group rights — the very basis of the apartheid system — was sacrosanct; the homelands created in furtherance of that concept would not disappear, but be reinforced with the emergence of an 'independent' KwaNdebele; the principle of one man, one vote in a unitary state was beyond the realm of possibility; the Population Registration Act would continue; and the present tricameral constitution which institutionalises racism must be the vehicle for future constitutional reform.

"Negotiations leading to fundamental political change and the erection of democratic structures will only be possible if the South African government is prepared to deal with leaders of the people's choosing rather than with puppets of its own creation," the EPG concluded. ■

July 1980

101

# Indaba a 'remarkable gathering'

## Finance Reporter

THE Natal Indaba was cited as a remarkable gathering of the 'middle ground' by one of its members in Durban last night.

Mr Du Chesne Grice, speaking at the annual meeting of the Natal Building Society, said that while it had to be experienced to see how understanding, if not agreement, flowed from contact, the challenges were extraordinarily complex in finding an answer to protect minorities in a non-discriminatory way.

He said such was the extent of the conflicting realities that on one hand the legitimate demands of a preponderantly black society, which was increasing too rapidly in numbers relative to job opportunities but too slowly in skills, and on the other hand the preparedness of many whites to 'share power', provided they 'retain control'.

Mr Grice said it was important to recognise the time factor in the whole question of negotiations.

'We are at a point now where the changes required must be fundamental . . . the time for incremental change has passed,' he said.

Mr Grice challenged the view held by many outside Natal that the Indaba was either divisive or at best irrelevant.

## Challenge

'It may well be that the advantages of having a strong central government were considerable at the start of our joint endeavour as a new country in 1910, but we are of a size and stage of development where devolution of power to regions is a sensible policy most likely to accommodate the varying demands of the peoples in those different parts.'

He said the people of Natal/KwaZulu were now faced with the challenge of having the courage to face the unknown, while the Government was faced with the challenge of supporting it.



# Major revision of vital pact?

South Africa would like to see the emphasis of the Southern Africa Customs Union Agreement changed from revenue sharing to the encouragement of development, writes JOHN D'OLIVEIRA.

Government officials in South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and the so-called TBVC states are studying a complex technical report which is aimed at recasting the most important international agreement in the region: the 1969 Southern African Customs Union Agreement.

Under the agreement, South Africa distributed R1 164 million to its neighbouring states and to the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei in the year ended March 31 1985.

For most of the recipient governments, the Customs Union payout was their biggest source of income. After revenue from mining, it made the biggest contribution to the Botswana exchequer.

In terms of the agreement, South Africa sets customs and excise policy and collects almost all of the resulting revenue. It then shares the pool with BLS countries (and the TBVC states) according to a formula accepted by the parties 16 years ago. What is left in the pool comes to South Africa.

Each country receives the amount of money it would have collected had it operated its own customs and excise department, increased by 42 percent for the disadvantages of being in a customs union with a bigger and more developed country.

Against a background of general

— if low-key — dissatisfaction with the customs agreement, Professor C L McCarthy, head of the department of economics at Stellenbosch University, was appointed at the beginning of last year as a one-man commission of inquiry into the operation of the agreement.

The appointment was made with a minimum of publicity and Professor McCarthy quietly listened to evidence, heard the views of the different countries and prepared a report which was submitted to the South African Government in August last year.

## Meetings

Officials have refused to say anything about the report or about the professor's recommendations.

However, it is understood that the report was sent to the relevant government departments for study and that a series of meetings over

the last nine months has not yet produced a final response.

Last month copies of the report were given to the BLS countries and to the TBVC states and their officials are anxiously studying a document which could have a significant bearing on their economies.

It is unlikely that any of the participants will be in a position to start negotiating before the end of this year.

If and when the negotiations take place they will almost certainly exclude the TBVC states because Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will do nothing which might amount to the recognition of these "bantustans". Any negotiations with the TBVC states would have to be on a bilateral basis.

There is dissatisfaction with the agreement on both sides.

In 1981 and 1982, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland tried to

negotiate an amended revenue-sharing formula which would give them a bigger share of the pool.

South Africa rejected these demands, claiming the formula was already more than generous and that the three countries should make greater use of the provisions in the agreement aimed at promoting economic development.

## Increasing

On the South African side, there is concern at the increasing sums that have had to be paid to the BLS countries — and the money that has had to be paid willy-nilly to the independent homelands because South Africa could hardly treat its own "independent" states less generously than the BLS countries.

As a result, the South African share of the pool has decreased steadily

Nearly, South Africa would like to assess each country's share of the pool more accurately and reduce the amount that is paid to the BLS countries (and to the TBVC states) as compensation for lack of fiscal discretion, the negative effects on local economies of South Africa's unilaterally-determined protective tariff structure and the inevitable concentration of development in South Africa.

South Africa would like to see the emphasis of the agreement shifted from revenue-sharing to the encouragement of development.

Whatever the studies now under way will produce for each of the governments involved, the resulting international negotiations will take place against a background of greatly increased tension in Southern Africa.

Officials in at least two of the countries concerned fear the atmosphere in six months will not be conducive to the cool appraisal of an agreement which is of fundamental importance to the smaller countries in the region.

John D'Oliveira is editor of The Star's Africa News Service.

# Urgent need for private housing money, says Brand

Business Editor

BISHO — There was an urgent need to mobilise private sector resources to finance housing in the independent and self-governing states, the chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Dr Simon Brand, said yesterday.

Dr Brand, who officially opened the new head office of the Ciskei Building Society here, said that, even when land tenure and other conditions were met, lending institutions in South Africa were reluctant to lend inside these states, mainly because of political risks they perceived to be involved.

Part of the solution could lie in the establishment of local lending institutions and it was encouraging to note the progress made by the CBS in mobilising funds.

Dr Brand said the process of urbanisation was now more generally regarded as a potentially



DR BRAND

positive force in development. The need to meet the housing requirements of growing urban communities had been recognised. These requirements ranged from informal self-help schemes for the lowest income levels to housing financed from market sources for higher levels.

A shift in emphasis in the allocation of housing resources towards the large number of people with relatively low but rising incomes would have far-reaching implications for the pattern

of housing demand. It would require drastic adjustments in the pattern of supply and the financing of housing.

An estimated R1,5 billion to R3 billion a year was required to address the housing backlog for lower to middle income communities in Southern Africa. "If it were to be attempted to meet those needs primarily from public sources of funds it would result in unbearable pressures on the fiscal resources of all the governments in the region," Dr Brand said.

"On the other hand, if a higher proportion of the R2,8 billion a year of private funds that already flows into residential buildings can be re-channelled to the lower and middle segments of the market, it would go a long way towards meeting the needs."

Dr Brand said the DBSA preferred an approach of using its funds to provide loans for urban infrastructure while mobilising private sector funds for housing loans. It encouraged its participating states to create favourable conditions for private sector involvement at the higher income end of the market and also encouraged self-help schemes at the lower end.

The establishment of a CBS development subsidiary to guide Ciskeian builders in building methods and costing was an interesting development. "It is to be hoped that through this vehicle the society will also make a contribution towards the development of affordable housing standards," Dr Brand said.



# Exco firings a 10/7/86 N/14 'blow to joint (101) legislation'

**African Affairs  
Correspondent**

THE decision reached by Natal and KwaZulu to administer the region through a joint executive authority was in jeopardy because of the Government's 'shockingly sudden' purging of all the experienced members of the Natal Executive Committee and their replacement with Government nominees.

This is the view of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who addressed a meeting of the Ezhakeni Division of the Natal Chamber of Industries this week.

Chief Buthelezi said the Government action had been taken without any form of consultation with KwaZulu.

This had been done notwithstanding direct pleas from the KwaZulu authori-

ties not to dismantle the Natal Provincial Administration while the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba was on.

'Yet we are expected to fall in line with any proposal which comes from the Government's side. And then some people accuse us of being unwilling to co-operate with the State President or the Government,' the KwaZulu Chief Minister said.

He said he had been told that it was black intransigence which was threatening the whole process of reform and the success of such bodies as the National Statutory Council, the regional services councils and the new Executive Committees.

Chief Buthelezi warned business leaders that free enterprise was doomed in South Africa unless apartheid was completely ended soon.

# Bill of Rights before Indaba

(101) (101) N/M 10/7/86

## Political Reporter

A BILL of Rights, to be included in a new constitution for KwaZulu and Natal, is expected to be released at the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba today.

Prof Desmond Clarence, Indaba chairman, said the Indaba's constitutional committee would make its fourth presentation of a draft bill to the meeting today.

He said the previous drafts were discussed by the Indaba and amended.

'I hope that there will be agreement about this draft,' Prof Clarence said.

He said if the Indaba agreed on the document, it

would be released to the Press today but the contents embargoed until tomorrow-afternoon when a Press conference would be held.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal Progressive Federal Party leader and PFP representative at the Indaba, said the acceptance of a Bill of Rights would be a massive step forward in the drafting of a proposed KwaZulu/Natal constitution.

'A Bill of Rights is fundamental to any new constitution and is in line with many constitutions around the world.

'It is a pivotal thing to en-

sure the rights of individuals.

'It is a pity that South Africa has not had a Bill of Rights for such a long time,' Mr Swart said.

Indaba sources said disagreement about the protection of minority rights was the main issue which caused the previous draft bills to be referred back to the constitutional committee.

The sources said if the Indaba accepted the latest draft bill it might still not commit itself to the document until the rest of the proposed KwaZulu/Natal constitution was completed and accepted by the Indaba.



# Millions are 'worse off' under new influx system

Millions of citizens of the four independent homelands are in a much worse position under the new influx system than they were under the old pass laws, claims former Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan.

She points out that she is not talking of "an insignificant minority" but of most of the nine million people stripped of their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent between 1976 and 1981.

Residents of the TBVC homelands will still have to be recruited as contract labour from their homelands in terms of inter-governmental pacts.

"Migrant workers from the TBVC homelands are now in exactly the same position as workers from proper foreign countries, such as Lesotho."

They no longer have even the old option of gradually qualifying through long-service for "Section 10" urban residence and work-seeking rights.

"I fear they will be prejudiced in the job market. Employers who can now employ

anyone who has an identity document without any red tape at all are unlikely to go to the trouble of seeking permission to employ foreigners whose registration is temporary," says Mrs Duncan.

"Nine million people — more than one third of the black population of South Africa — had their citizenship taken away from them through the independence of the homelands. Five million of them reside within these homelands and have no hope of getting South African citizenship back and will therefore never enjoy freedom of movement in South Africa.

"Of the four million resident outside the TBVC homelands, 1 751 000 are likely to have South African citizenship restored to them, according to Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha.

"Some of the others may not get citizenship but may get the new identity documents showing they are permanent residents of South Africa. The rest will be in the same position as the five million living within the TBVC homelands."

# Bill of Rights for Natal, KwaZulu

## Political Reporter

IN A challenge to the Government to speed up its reforms, the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba has produced a proposed Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms and rights in a united KwaZulu and Natal governed by a joint legislative authority

The Bill is intended to be binding only on provincial legislation in KwaZulu-Natal but Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence said the Indaba hoped the constitution would set an example for the rest of South Africa.

Prof Clarence said the Bill implied that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and equal education applied in schools opened to all races.

## Principles

He said the Bill had been released to publicise the Indaba's progress, although the rest of the proposed constitution was still being drafted.

Prof Clarence said the Bill gave a clear indication of some basic principles with which the constitution would have to comply.

'There will be no discrimination on any grounds and protection of individual and minority rights, enforceable by law, will form two of the cornerstones,' he said.

One of the major provisions of the Bill is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights

Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection of the law regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion or economic status.

## Possible

The Bill grants anybody the right to go to the Supreme Court to seek the enforcing of the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the document

Prof Clarence said the Bill was hopefully the first instalment in a message of hope for the future

He said he was proud that 35 delegations representing a wide spectrum of political and other interests, and incorporating people of all races, had

# Hopes for future

FROM PAGE 1

shown it was possible to reach agreement on fundamental issues.

The Indaba does not include major groups such as the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions because they refused invitations to participate

Prof Clarence said the Bill would not be presented to the Government to seek parliamentary approval until the whole KwaZulu-Natal constitution was finished.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party Natal leader and PFP representative at the Indaba, said people in South Africa had suffered under group domination and feared there would be group domination in the future

'If we are able to grant them individual rights through the Bill it will

minimise the consternation about group domination,' Mr Swart said

Mr Val Volker, member of the new nominated Natal Provincial Executive Committee and National Party observer at the Indaba, refused to comment on the Bill. As he left the city hall, Mr Volker was seen in heated discussions with some Indaba delegates.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, Durban, said a Bill of Rights gave a foundation for democracy in a constitution.

'The idea of a Bill of Rights for South Africa is frequently criticised because it is thought it protects ethnic groups but it is equally important in protecting trade unions,' Prof Schlemmer said

He said a Bill of Rights also prevented a one-party political system

See Page 6

TURN TO PAGE 2



# Indaba unveils Bill of Rights

NW  
12/7/86

**THE PROPOSED KwaZulu/Natal Bill of Rights provides for the protection of human rights within the region but does not override Acts of Parliament.**

The preamble to the Bill of Rights, agreed by the Indaba this week and announced yesterday, states that the document is fundamentally important for the protection of individual and minority rights.

Before it can be enforced the Bill of Rights will have to be accepted by Parliament as part of a constitution for the single legislative institution for KwaZulu/Natal which the Indaba is discussing.

The Bill of Rights will be enforceable only on second tier legislation.

One of the major provisions of the document is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights.

The preamble states that this issue is particularly sensitive in South Africa and a major accomplishment by the Indaba.

'The Indaba sincerely believes that the rights of all will be protected in an optimal way without racial discrimination of any kind,' the preamble states.

Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection under the law regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion or economic status.

'It is envisaged that legislation by the Natal legislature will be reviewable by the courts,' states the preamble.

The document also provides that everyone has the right to lawfully own and occupy property anywhere in Natal.

## Summary

Here follows a summary of the Bill of Rights.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Everyone is equal before the law, and shall be entitled to equal protection of the law without any distinction on the basis of race, colour, language, sex, religion, ethnic or social origin, property, birth, political or other opinion, or economic or other status.

Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law, and no one may be deprived of his life except in a death sentence for a capital offence.

No one shall be subject to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person and no one shall be deprived of his liberty except for lawful arrest.

Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

Arrested people shall be brought promptly before a judicial officer and must be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

Everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law. Judgment must be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial.

Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

People charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be informed

promptly, in a language of his choice and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, free legal assistance; to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him; to have free assistance of an interpreter.

Everyone who is arrested shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention is decided speedily by a court and be released if the detention is not lawful.

Everyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

No one who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

No one who has been convicted or acquitted by a court of an offence shall again be tried for that offence except by order of a superior court for an appeal or review of the trial.

All administrative tribunals, public authorities and officials shall follow rules of fundamental fairness in coming to their decisions and they shall be required to furnish reasons for such decisions.

Delegated legislation shall be drafted with a reasonable allowance for public comment and participation.

Everyone who has suffered damage as a result of unlawful action by public authorities shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

No one shall be subject to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or communications, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

The widest possible protection and assistance shall be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group in society. The care and upbringing of children are recognised as a natural right of, and the duty primarily of, the parents.

Everyone has the right to lawfully own and occupy

No one shall be compelled against his religious convictions to render military service involving the use of arms but will have to perform national service as required by law in lieu thereof.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of opinion and expression.

Any advocacy of national,

**Stuart Flitton**  
Political Reporter

property anywhere in the province.

Deprivation or expropriation of property shall take place under due process of law and only if it is for the public benefit and if fair compensation is promptly paid.

Land and natural resources shall be expropriated only for the common good and in accordance with laws providing for equitable compensation.

A person belonging to an ethnic, religious or linguistic group shall not be denied the right to enjoy his own culture, to profess and practise his own religion or to use his own language.

Customary law can be applied except where the court finds that it has fallen into disuse or is contrary to the principles of natural justice and morality.

Every person shall have the same right to public education in an institution which caters for his interests, aptitudes and abilities. The Province shall provide for this right without discrimination, except that facilities which distinguish between persons on grounds of language or sex may be provided.

Everyone lawfully present in the province shall be entitled to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the province.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This includes the freedom to change religions and to worship freely.

racial or religious hatred and aggression between groups that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, violence or political animosity is prohibited.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions. No one may be compelled to join an association.

Everyone shall be free to form or join political parties to participate in periodic and free elections which shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

All people shall be entitled to equal work opportunities and to free choice of employment.

Everyone with legal capacity shall have freedom to contract and conclude agreements.

The provisions of the Bill of Rights may be restricted by law for reasons necessary in a free and democratic society in the interests of public safety; for the prevention of disorder or crime; for the protection of health and morals; for the protection of the rights, freedoms and reputation of others; for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary and for the social, moral and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the province.

A fundamental right and freedom protected in the Bill of Rights may not be abolished or in its essence be encroached upon by a law of the Province.

# Exco members 'weren't told to quit Indaba'

## Mercury Reporter

MR JOHN Kane-Berman, vice-chairman of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba and Director of the S A Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday that he was never under the impression that the Exco members at the Indaba were instructed to leave the talks.

He was commenting on a Sunday newspaper report that the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, had ordered Exco members to quit the Indaba because of a possible 'clash of interest'.

Mr Kane-Berman, however, confirmed that Mr Cadman pointed out that it would be inappropriate for Exco to remain at the talks in its new capacity because it was an extension of an arm of the Government which would decide whether or not to accept the Indaba's proposals.

He said the letter was an explanation to the Indaba of Exco's position rather than a directive to the Exco members.

Exco members sitting in the Indaba are Mr Valentino Volker, leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Clive Pierce of the Labour Party and Mr Peter Miller, of the New Republic Party.

Mr Kane-Berman said Mr

Volker sat in the NP observers' seat and Mr Pierce in the LP representatives' seat. He said, however, that Mr Miller had been absent from recent meetings.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's former senior MEC and a co-convenor of the Indaba, and his former Natal provincial council advisers have stayed on at the invitation of the Indaba in their personal capacities.

Mr Kane-Berman, said the letter did not use the phrase 'conflict of interest' and added that he did not recall any objections from the NRP or any other delegate.

Mr Derrick Watterson, Natal chairman of the NRP, said that a report of NRP objections to the presence of Exco members at the Indaba was absolute nonsense.

He said the report created the impression that the NRP's presence was of minimal consequences at the Indaba.

Mr Volker told the Mercury yesterday that he was attending the talks as leader of the NP in Natal and on behalf of NP leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, as an observer.

Neither Mr Cadman nor Mr Miller could be reached for comment yesterday.



# Still confusion over role in Indaba

## Political Reporter

THERE is still confusion about whether nominated Natal Provincial Executive Committee members have been instructed by the Administrator to leave the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence yesterday said that at first he thought the Administrator, Mr Radclyff Cadman was merely saying that the Exco members were at the Indaba as representatives of other groups and not

Exco, but later thought Mr Cadman might have been instructing members to leave the talks.

'Mr Cadman made the point that Exco was representing the Government and if the members stayed at the Indaba, they would eventually be judging what they had helped to evolve.

'Mr Val Volker (NP representative with observer status) has been at the Indaba all along, and was closer to the Government than than now as an Exco member,' Prof Clarence said.

He said he would ask Mr Cadman to clarify the matter when the Administrator returned from holiday later this month.

Exco member Peter Miller believes that the letter from Mr Cadman is not an instruction for him and his colleagues to leave the Indaba.

Mr Miller said the new Exco was favourably disposed to the Indaba and had agreed to honour the commitment of the previous Exco to pay half the cost of the talks. The other half is being funded by the KwaZulu Government.

## Refused

He said he had been absent from the Indaba recently because of business and although he was interested in the talks, pressure of work might keep him from attending the Indaba in the future.

Mr Miller is part of former MEC Frank Martin's delegation, which represented the Natal Provincial Council but was invited by the Indaba to remain after provincial councils were scrapped by the Government.

Mr Miller refused to comment on whether or not he was considering leaving the New Republic Party after being criticised by senior NRP members for agreeing to take part in the nominated Exco.

He said he was unhappy that the criticism had not been withdrawn.

# Joint rule could save millions, says Martin

16/7/86 N/M (101)

## Finance Reporter

JOINT administration between Natal and KwaZulu authorities in certain areas could save taxpayers millions of rands, Mr Frank Martin told a mid-year meeting of the Federation of Furniture Manufacturers of South Africa in Durban yesterday.

The former MEC, now co-convenor of the Kwa-

Zulu/Natal initiative, said positive identification had already been made in the bulk buying of medicines and drugs which could save the province between R2 000 000 to R4 000 000 a year.

In view of the increased pressures it was important for the economy that a solution to the country's problems be found soon.

'We cannot hide behind Mrs Thatcher and Ronald Reagan for much longer,

because if they are voted out of office the protective shield currently enjoyed by us will quickly fall away,' he said.

Mr Martin said he did not think the Government would be silly enough to ignore a solution emerging from the Indaba because it would help take pressure off the country.

'I also don't believe they (the Government) could justify turning down a solution offered by 37 political, com-

mercial and industrial organisations and found acceptable to the rest of the world.'

He pointed out that since the start of the Indaba, he had been told by overseas visitors that if the initiative produced positive proposals leading to a constitution acceptable to the world, loans to finance such an infrastructure would flow into Natal.

He added that while he had made it clear the loans

would not be financing a unilateral declaration of independence or a break-away from South Africa, he had been reassured the loans would still be provided for an acceptable constitution.

Urging businessmen and industrialists to support the initiatives, he said theirs was a front-line role because it would be on their shop floors that negotiations would take place.



FIN PLAN

**TBVC TAX WARNING**

18/7/86

101

~~200~~

As predicted at the time of last month's Income Tax Bill, the tax clampdown on the Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei (TBVC) group of countries is likely to be the first of many. Treasury is said to be warning the homelands to be wary of (further) attempts to offer benefits associated with tax haven status.

When the Bill was issued, observers found it anomalous that only interest earned from TBVC banks and building societies was affected. In practice, many schemes can take advantage of lower homeland rates — particularly in the Ciskei.

It is also widely thought that the Margo Commission will recommend a switch from SA's "source of income" rule to one of residence. This would bring SA on par with much of the West, which taxes worldwide income as if all earned in the country of residence (subject to double tax treaties).

Such a move would undermine the TBVC tax systems. But the issue is complicated by double tax agreements with these countries, and substantial payments to them under the Customs Union.

New land deal also approved by self-governing states

# Minister spells out black property rights

MORE details about the granting of full property rights to blacks in proclaimed townships and self-governing territories were released by Minister of Education and Development Aid Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria yesterday. He said representatives of the six



● VILJOEN

self-governing territories agreed during recent discussions with government to promote individual land-ownership in their areas.

Viljoen said since individual land in proclaimed townships on trust land and in self-governing territories was conferred by the issue and registration of a deed of grant or right of leasehold at the regional offices of the Department of Development Aid, and in the self-governing territories, it had been decided to:

- Institute full property-rights titles in townships on trust land and to register titles under the Deeds Registries Act of 1937;
- Retain the less expensive issue of a deed of grant in recognition of individual land-ownership;
- Adjust the existing deed of grant to bring it more in line with property-rights title, without unnecessary, restrictive conditions.

Viljoen said the regulations for the administration and control of town-

- Any person may purchase a site in a township for residential purposes, whether he is the head of a family or not;
- A person purchasing a site may acquire and register the site by means of a deed of transfer, deed of grant or right of leasehold, provided a deed of grant or right of leasehold shall not be registered after a deed of

transfer has been registered in respect of the site;

- A person may substitute a deed of transfer for a deed of grant or right of leasehold;
- The existing deed of grant be replaced with a new deed of grant to bring it more in line with property-rights title.

The amendment to proclamation R293 will be promulgated in the Government Gazette tomorrow. — Sapa.

*22/7/86*  
*BUSDAY*  
*(101)*

*(Signature)*



22/7/86  
SPR



Dr Viljoen . . . R19 million set aside

# Black property rights extended to homelands

101

Pretoria Bureau

Full property rights for blacks have been extended to self-governing homelands and Trust areas, Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced yesterday.

Amending legislation will be published in the Gov-

ernment Gazette tomorrow.

Dr Viljoen said the deed of grant and 99-year leasehold systems would be gradually phased out and properties would be registered in terms of the South African Deeds Act.

However, as the deed of grant and 99-year leasehold systems were cheaper and simpler, they would remain an option for the present, added Dr Viljoen.

During recent discussions with homeland leaders, it was agreed that individual land ownership would be promoted in these territories.

So far, 72 889 deeds of grant have been issued in the six self-governing homelands. Property rights titles in these areas would be registered with the South African Deeds Office.

The Department also announced that the ceiling on loans for self-build housing schemes had been increased from R3 500 to R5 000. The maximum income requirement remained R350 a month.

More than R19 million had been set aside in this financial year and the department would be able to assist at least 4 000 aspirant homeowners.

# Qabaka says he was interrogated

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane attorney, Mr Xolile Malcom Qabaka, who was detained by the Ciskei security police on Wednesday at his offices, was released yesterday.

In a telephone interview, Mr Qabaka said he was released at 3 pm.

He said he had been held in Peddie — and was told he was being detained under Section 26 of the Ciskei Internal Security Act.

Earlier yesterday, the Ciskei Police directorate of public relations said it could not confirm that Mr Qabaka had been detained. Mr Qabaka's clerk, Mr Dante Skwebu, reported his employer had been

detained on Wednesday morning.

The directorate said it had not received any police report of Mr Qabaka's detention.

Mr Qabaka is the instructing attorney for former Ciskei cabinet minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, in a Supreme Court hearing where Chief Maqoma is applying for an interdict restraining President Lennox Sebe from harassing

him, and demanding the return of part of the his tribe's land, which he alleged had been ex-cised by President Sebe through a proclamation.

Mr Qabaka said he was questioned extensively on all matters pertaining to the pending case.

Mr Qabaka was released before a summons for his release was about to be filed at the Supreme Court.

Handwritten scribbles and initials, including a circled '10'.



Govt has misled blacks — Suzman

INFLUX CONTROL HAS BEEN ABOLISHED.  
THE PASS LAWS HAVE GONE.  
THE PRISONS ARE EMPTIED OF THE VICTIMS OF THIS UNHAPPY STATE.  
NO SOUTH AFRICAN WILL EVER SUFFER THE INDIGNITY OF ARREST.  
A PASS OFFENCE AGAIN.  
A NEW ERA OF FREEDOM HAS BEGUN.  
THAT IS THE REALITY.

An extract from President Botha's full-page newspaper ad he promised that influx control would end.

# Stiff fines for new 'influx law

101

STAR 25/7/88

Staff Reporters

The Government has fallen short of its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks. It is imposing harsh new influx control measures on residents of the four independent homelands.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman has slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished.

Employers of citizens of independent homelands have been warned that they face stiff fines if they give jobs without official permission.

Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, has warned that the new regulations — and the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act — will lock millions of workers into a permanent "quasi-migrancy" status.

He said the new processes could be described as another version of influx control. Millions of workers living in the huge townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana, and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei, will become daily migrants.

## Work permits needed

Only about 1,75 million blacks will qualify to get back South African citizenship, while millions more commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their work contracts expire.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash, said: "I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse off now than they were before."

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net rather than be an elimination of influx control.

The new conditions were spelt out at a news conference by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

President Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks living in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who had lost it because of independence.

The Government has used the abolishment of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reform policies are in effect.

A third of South Africa's black population — 9 million people — lost their citizenship when four homelands became independent.

About 5 million of these live in the homelands and, it is now clear, have no chance of getting back South African citizenship. Of the other 4 million living in South Africa, not all are considered eligible for restored South African citizenship. Some may be recognised as permanent residents with work rights.

Citizens of the TBVC states not permanently resident in South Africa will not qualify for restoration of citizenship. Only citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda born in South Africa before independence, and who continued to live here permanently, will become citizens by birth.

Those born in South Africa who lawfully took up permanent residence after independence of a TBVC state, and who have five years' permanent residence before or after July 1, will also become South African citizens.

But those who took up permanent residence after July 1 will have to apply to become naturalised South Africans, said Mr Dirk Vermeulen, deputy-director of civic affairs for the Department of Home Affairs.

Permanent residence means a man who entered the country lawfully, had a suitable home, and lived in South Africa permanently with his family.

Mrs Duncan said the latest policy document meant TBVC citizens seeking permission to live in South Africa would have to get a letter of recommendation from the Department of Manpower before approaching an immigration officer.

Mrs Duncan said she could not see how unskilled "aliens" from TBVC areas would win a special recommendation from the Department of Manpower when millions with South African citizenship were waiting in unemployment queues.

● See Page 13.

# Citizenship. A fine idea for a few

27/6/86 M. W. G. W. H.

THE Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill passed by parliament this week will restore citizenship to only a fraction of the 9 000 000 blacks who were denationalised when their "homelands" were granted nominal independence, says former Black Sash president Sheena Duncan.

Her analysis was borne out by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha who told the House of Assembly about 1 750 000 citizens of the four independent homelands were living permanently in South Africa and stood to regain South African citizenship.

Nine months ago, however, President PW Botha announced that South African citizenship would be restored to all who had lost it when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent. He said there were 5 000 000 such people within the independent states and 4 000 000 in South Africa.

Duncan says the legislation means that citizenship will only be restored "with relative ease" to people with full rights to live and work in South Africa before the influx control laws were scrapped; to those who have freehold title to land in the "black spots"; and those who have been lawfully resident on white-owned farms for many years.

"Everyone else is going to have to struggle and many will fail," she said. "It seems likely that a very small percentage of those who have been denationalised will regain their citizenship."

She describes the Bill as "just one more example of broken promises and another illustration of the Government's determination to persevere with the implementation of apartheid".

In terms of the Bill, blacks will be able to regain South African citizenship only if:

- They were born in South Africa before their "homeland" became independent, were permanent

Less than a year ago the State President announced that South African citizenship would be restored to all who lost it when the homelands received independence. But the new citizenship Bill restores nationality to only a fraction of those affected. JO-ANN BEKKER reports

he may, without assigning any reason, grant or refuse a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision".

Duncan points out that until this year the Aliens Act ruled out the granting of a permanent residence permit to anyone not "likely to become readily assimilated with the European inhabitants of the Union of South Africa".

"What is certain," she says, "is that black citizens of the TBVC homelands who were resident in the homeland at the time of independence have not yet been able to apply for permanent residence in South Africa."

Neither can they apply as soon as the Restoration of Citizenship Bill becomes law. "They will first have to apply for permanent residence then, if it is granted, wait for a minimum period of five years and then apply for naturalisation."

Duncan says people with the old Section 10 rights to live and work in South Africa had these rights preserved and protected by the Status Acts and are thus permanently and lawfully resident.

But the position is not clear for the thousands of people who have been registered on contracts of employment outside the homelands for many years — people whose work contracts were renewed annually or bi-annually and whose families remained in the homelands.

The 5 000 000 people who live inside the independent "homelands" and have not benefited from the modification of influx



Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent. He said there were 5 000 000 such people within the independent states and 4 000 000 in South Africa.

Duncan says the legislation means that citizenship will only be restored "with relative ease" to people with full rights to live and work in South Africa before the influx control laws were scrapped; to those who have freehold title to land in the "black spots"; and those who have been lawfully resident on white-owned farms for many years.

"Everyone else is going to have to struggle and many will fail," she said. "It seems likely that a very small percentage of those who have been denationalised will regain their citizenship."

She describes the Bill as "just one more example of broken promises and another illustration of the government's determination to persevere with the implementation of apartheid".

In terms of the Bill, blacks will be able to regain South African citizenship only if:

- They were born in South Africa before their "homeland" became independent, were permanent residents in South Africa immediately before July 1 this year and notified the government in writing that they wished to regain South African citizenship. (Their minor children would also qualify.)

- They were born in South Africa after their "homeland" was granted independence, but have been resident in South Africa permanently since birth.

- They were citizens of South Africa before they were made citizens of an independent "homeland" and apply for registration as a South African citizen. But they must "convince" the director-general that they have been "lawfully and permanently" resident in South Africa for an unbroken period of one year before making the application and for an additional period of four years in the eight years preceding the application. (Children whose parents successfully apply for registration will also become South African citizens.)

- They apply for citizenship by naturalisation — on the grounds that they have been permanently resident in South Africa for a full year immediately preceding the application, and lived in the country for four of the past eight years (periods of imprisonment or detention do not count). Other conditions are that they are "of good character, (are) able to read and write one of the official languages to the satisfaction of the Minister, and (have) an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of South African citizenship".

According to the legislation, the granting of naturalisation is at "the absolute discretion of the Minister and

European inhabitants of the Union of South Africa".

"What is certain," she says, "is that black citizens of the TBVC homelands who were resident in the homeland at the time of independence have not yet been able to apply for permanent residence in South Africa."

Neither can they apply as soon as the Restoration of Citizenship Bill becomes law. "They will first have to apply for permanent residence then, if it is granted, wait for a minimum period of five years and then apply for naturalisation."

Duncan says people with the old Section 10 rights to live and work in South Africa had these rights preserved and protected by the Status Acts and are thus permanently and lawfully resident.

But the position is not clear for the thousands of people who have been registered on contracts of employment outside the homelands for many years — people whose work contracts were renewed annually or bi-annually and whose families remained in the homelands.

The 5 000 000 people who live inside the independent "homelands" and have not benefited from the modification of influx control will not regain their South African citizenship, she said.

Neither will people who fall into the following categories:

- Migrant workers from the TBVC homelands who first came to South Africa after independence in terms of labour agreements between their governments and Pretoria. The Admissions of Persons to the Republic Act provides that periods spent in South Africa in terms of such recruitment will not be taken into account when determining if such a person has residence in South Africa.

- Those who refuse to notify the director-general that they wish to regain South African citizenship, because, in Duncan's words, "they have always refused to acknowledge legislation passed by a non-representative and non-democratic government to denationalise them".

- Those who cannot prove their birth in South Africa, or cannot prove permanent or lawful residence in South Africa because they have never been listed on any accommodation permit or been registered in employment, and have no Section 10 rights.

- Minors whose parents are dead or have disappeared and can therefore not regain their own citizenship in order for the child to become South African.

"Those who remain foreign in the land of their birth probably have a much more profound understanding, let alone 'adequate knowledge' — in the words of the law — of 'the responsibilities and privileges' of South African citizenship than do the Ministers of the government which has taken that citizenship away from them," Duncan said.

AKG 29/7/86 (101)

CITY/NA

# Stoffel to study objections to ruling on black citizenship

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said today he would study all objections to the conditions for black citizenship spelt out by his department last week.

He said he had "taken note" of the controversy and debate around the subject.

"I will make a close study of all the objections and will then

release a statement," Mr Botha said.

He was responding to a statement by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in which he attacked the Government for "autocratically making the Aliens Act applicable to all those it chooses to exclude as citizens".

According to a memorandum released by the Department of Home Affairs last week citizens of Bophuthatswana,

Transkei, Venda and Ciskei who are working in South Africa and who do not qualify for South African citizenship, would be regarded as aliens.

President Mangope said the Government had acted "in blanket disregard of what it has led people to believe".

The Government had also acted contrary to negotiations with the Bophuthatswana government "and probably with other countries in the region as well", he said.

## ENEMIES

The Government was now turning "peace-abiding and hard-working innocent people who earn their livelihood into active enemies", President Mangope added.

Mr Albert Nothnagel, National Party MP for Innesdal, said the emotions surrounding the issue of black citizenship and the Aliens Act were "not in line with the spirit of reform".

"It is absurd to suggest that the Aliens Act — which allows the Minister to use his discretion in the case of TBVC citizens — would be used to undermine the Government's reform initiatives," he said.



STAR

# TBVC citizens 'legal' for 14 days

By Hannes De Wet

Citizens of the four independent homelands will have freedom of movement in South Africa for only 14 days. After this period they will need a work permit or approval from the Department of Home Affairs to remain in the country.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, in a statement rejecting charges that the Government had reneged on undertakings given to the TBVC countries.

Mr Botha said citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei were exempted in terms of section 7 (bis) of the Aliens Act from requiring a temporary resident's permit during the first 14 days that they were in South Africa. After that they needed approval.

## Bilateral agreements

Mr Nic Olivier, chief research officer of the Progressive Federal Party, said this amounted to influx control in terms of bilateral agreements between South Africa and the TBVC countries.

"The Government is now using these bilateral agreements to maintain influx control with respect to TBVC citizens. Initially the Government gave the impression that all blacks, including those from the TBVC countries, would have total freedom of movement."

Mr Olivier said that Mr Botha's latest statement changed nothing and his assertion that newspaper reports were misleading was unfounded.

Mr Botha said that when the TBVC states became independent, their citizens were exempted, in terms of Section 7 (bis) of the Aliens Act, from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary resident's permit.

"These exemptions have not been affected by the latest legislation and remain in force."

Prior to July 1 1986 the position in terms of the exemptions and bilateral agreements was that citizens of the TBVC states who wished to work in South Africa had to have prior consent, he said.

"The Restoration of SA Citizenship Act of 1986 and the repeal of influx control measures with effect from July 1 1986 have in no way altered the situation," Mr Botha added.

Mr Olivier said this meant that the abolition of influx control by the Government was meaningless for the millions of blacks from TBVC countries who worked in South Africa.

"Their movement is still going to be controlled — in the name of the bilateral agreement between South Africa and the TBVC countries."

"Only blacks from the homelands which have not opted for independence will have freedom of movement. This is an anomaly and contradicts the initial impression the Government created," said Mr Olivier.



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**FOCUS**

**M**R S X has links with four "states" — by birth to the one, marriage to another and language to two others — and now the new citizenship laws have thoroughly frustrated her.

Mrs X was born in Fort Beaufort 56 years ago and for 31 years she lived legally in Gugulethu near Cape Town with her husband and their six children. She had Section 10 (1) (b) rights and was in all respects, a South African citizen.

But living in Cape Town was not good for her health. An asthmatic, she needed to stay in an area with a dry climate.

In 1970 the authorities helped her find a house in Taung, which is now under Bophuthatswana, while her husband moved to a hostel.

In 1977 she was registered as an annual contract worker in Johannesburg. She has worked for the same employer for nine years.

This week, she tried to renew her contract as she has done over the years and had to go to eight different people before she was told that she was wasting her time, because people from any of the "independent" bantustans can no longer work in "white" South Africa.

But Mrs X is not a citizen of Bophuthatswana, although she has lived there since 1970.

There are a number of reasons why Mrs X was sent to Taung — a place she had never known before.

Her husband, who was born in Kimberley and lived all his life in Cape Town, was Tswana-speaking. Taung was earmarked for incorporation into Bophuthatswana which was to become independent.

This meant that Mrs X's husband was going to become a citizen of Bophuthatswana. So when the authorities sent her to Taung, they were in fact sending her to her husband's potential homeland.

Otherwise, she would be classified as either Transkeian or Ciskeian because she is Xhosa-speaking by birth.

# CITIZENSHIP

## A jigsaw puzzle with ill-fitting pieces . . .

By **SAM MABE**

Mrs X is one of 9 million blacks who lost their South African citizenship as a result of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

It is believed that only 1,7 million "citizens" of the TBVC bantustans could qualify for South African citizenship if they applied for it. But whether Mrs X will qualify remains to be seen.

She faces another dilemma. How does she keep her job? If she continues to work without a permit, she could face a stiff fine. Her employer will also risk being fined for employing her without a permit.

But if she applied for South African citizenship — which she's not likely to get — she could get into trouble with Bophuthatswana's

authorities. The President of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope, has made it clear that his bantustan's citizens will not hold dual citizenship.

If they got South African citizenship, they should renounce their Bophuthatswana citizenship.

This could give the South African authorities good grounds for refusing to consider any application from Bophuthatswana citizens.

Meanwhile, Mrs X's husband should qualify for South African citizenship because he was born in South Africa and has always lived here. But he might not qualify: he is not living with his wife and children inside South Africa.

His position was worsened by his living in a hostel and having no house — a factor that could determine the outcome of his wife's application.

Many blacks did not sing "Glory Hallelujah" when the pass laws were scrapped on July 1 because they suspected that influx control would



**PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope . . . no dual citizenship.**

continue under another guise it intended doing away with apartheid, would have no credence.

Professor Alf Adler, of the University of Witwatersrand, said the new citizenship regulations were another version of influx control, while Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, said blacks were misled into believing that influx control had been abolished.

The Eminent Persons Group said in their report that unless the concept of bantustan independence was ditched, Government claims that



For millions of TBVC citizens, the Government's promises have proved hollow

# How the homelands were tricked out of their birthright

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The last week has revealed how the citizens of South Africa's independent homelands have been conned out of their birthright in exchange for a hollow promise.

For years the Government has encouraged the homelands to opt for full independence on the basis that this would give each ethnic group sovereignty.

The catch: upon independence, every member of the population group involved had to exchange South African citizenship for that of the newly independent country whether he lived there or not.

As every black person had to be classified a member of an ethnic group, it followed that if all 10 homelands took independence, there would no longer be any black South African citizens. Whites would be the majority in South Africa.

Blacks who became citizens of independent countries would be better off than those who did not, Cabinet Ministers promised.

Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda (TBVC countries) took their independence and their citizens overnight became foreigners in South Africa, allowed to work and live in South Africa on only a temporary basis.

Bilateral agreements were signed, by the TBVC countries and South Africa, to regulate the flow of migrant workers.

South African employers could employ foreigners without clearance from the Department of Manpower, whose function it was to ensure South Africans were not being deprived of work.

If TBVC nationals wished to stay longer than 14 days in South Africa they had to apply for "consent".

The paperwork and controls were administered by Development Board officials who also implemented influx control and regulated the migration of South African blacks.

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In practice, therefore, blacks were restricted from working and living in urban areas whether they were TBVC nationals or not.

In January last year, in a policy speech which set out his reform programme, President Botha accepted the permanent settlement within South Africa, outside the borders of the independent and self-governing states, of a large number of black people.

The political aspirations of these communities would be accommodated by structures within South Africa, he said.

In April, the Government allowed that the loss of South African citizenship would not necessarily follow a self-governing territory's decision to take independence.

In September Mr Botha announced SA citizenship would be restored to blacks.

The loss of it, he said, led to frustration among those who lived in South Africa or were born in the Republic.

## Women and children too

Last month Parliament passed the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act which gave effect to part of Mr Botha's promise.

TBVC citizens granted SA citizenship included:

- Those born in South Africa prior to the independence of their state and who have since lived in the Republic.
  - Citizens by birth or descent of a TBVC states who entered the Republic after the independence of that state but before the commencement of the Act, and were lawfully resident in South Africa for five years.
  - Those who lawfully enter the Republic after the commencement of the Act and stay for five years.
- The Act also makes provision for the granting of SA citizenship to spouses and children.
- TBVC citizens born in those states before independence do not

qualify for SA citizenship if they don't fit one of the categories.

TBVC nationals who don't qualify for SA citizenship in terms of the Act remain foreigners if they visit South Africa.

About five million TBVC citizens are estimated to be affected.

The advantages black South African citizens have over TBVC nationals emerged when influx control was abolished and all South Africans became free to move around and seek work anywhere in the Republic.

From July 1, with the repeal of the pass laws, the task of administering the migration of TBVC nationals has been transferred from the disbanded Development Boards to the Department of Home Affairs.

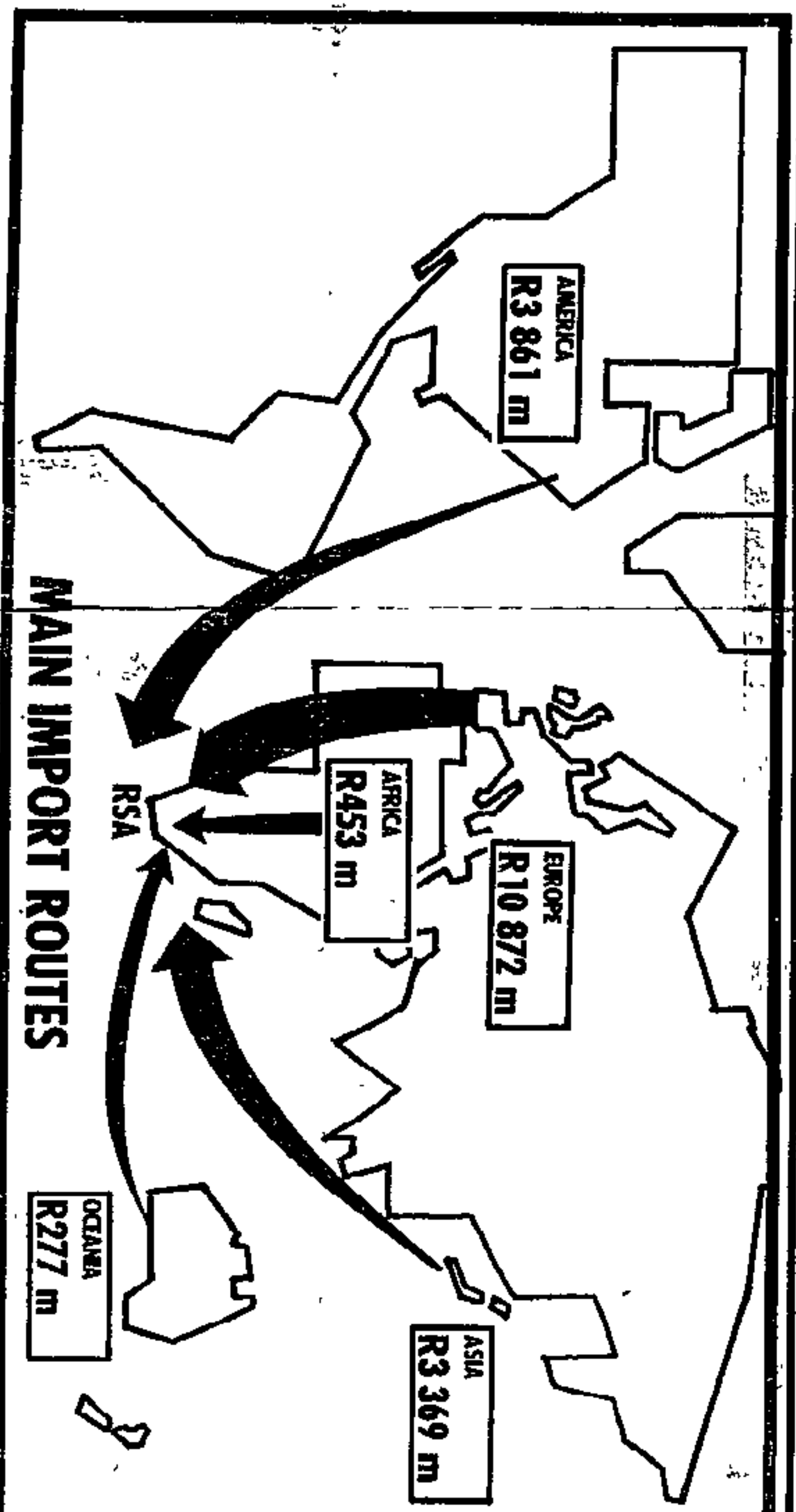
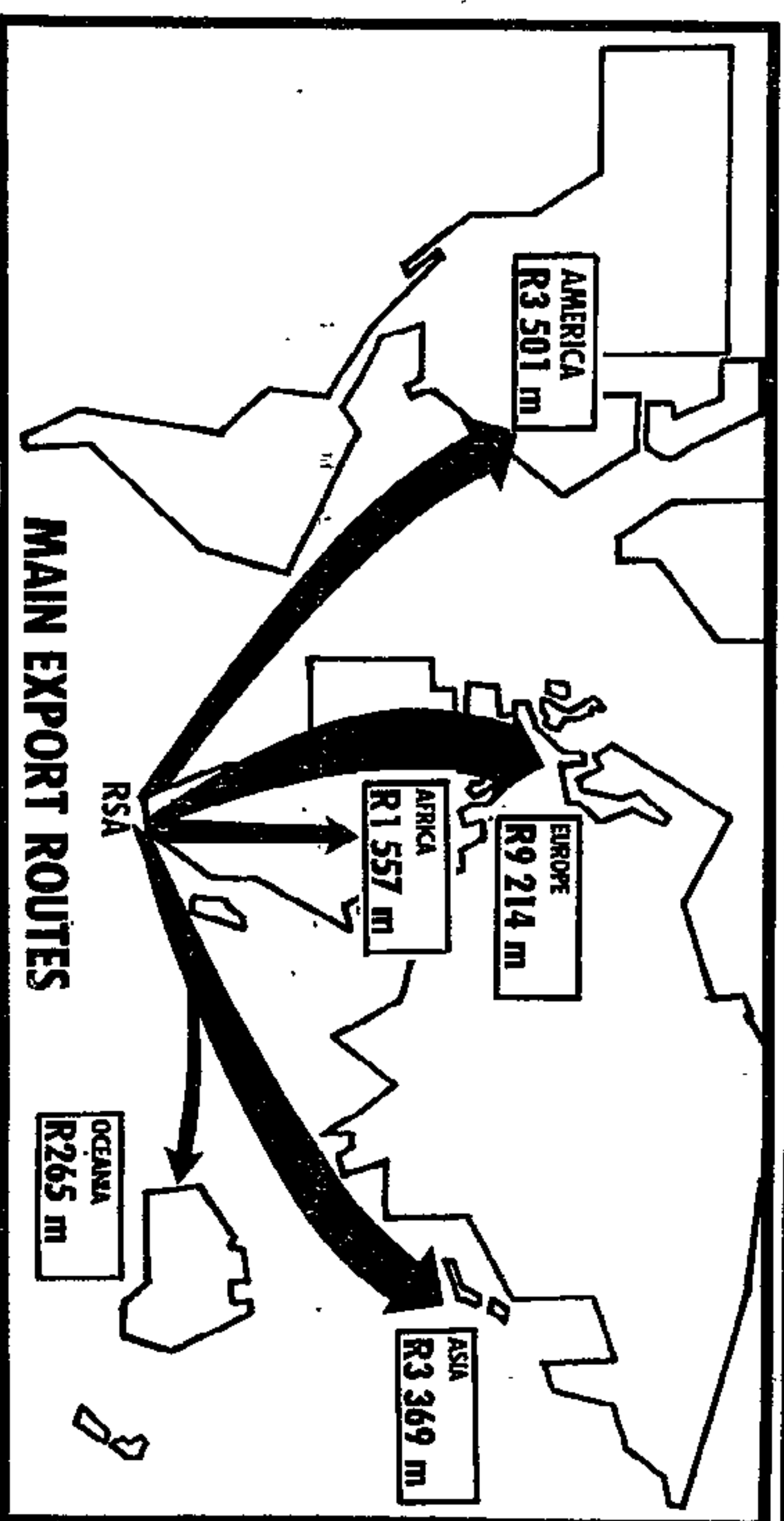
TBVC citizens must comply with the provisions of the Aliens Act, like any other foreigners, with regard to residence and work permits.

For the millions of TBVC citizens the promised advantages of independence have not materialised. Their countries are not recognised officially by any country in the world, their travel documents are seldom acceptable abroad and they have lost their right to South African citizenship and all the advantages that may provide on the greater job market.

The story has not ended for these people, however. There is still the second part of President Botha's announcement that South African citizenship may be restored to TBVC citizens resident in the independent homelands on the basis of dual nationality.

Negotiations on this are in process on a bilateral basis between South Africa and each of the national states.

Not much has been announced about their progress but it is understood that the TBVC states are concerned that the granting of South African citizenship to their nationals will undermine their sovereignty.





# Enforcing Aliens Act poses 'slight problem'

LINDA ENSOR

THERE will be no enforcement of the Aliens Act as it applies to citizens of independent homelands until negotiations on dual citizenship have been concluded, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

He could not say when this would occur.

Another spokesman said enforcement posed a "slight problem" for which there was not as yet any answer.

With the passing away of influx control and the development boards, the Aliens Act became the measure controlling the influx of citizens of the independent TBVC (Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei) homelands.

The Department of Home Affairs became the enforcing agent but it has not worked out how this will be done.

A further conundrum is the fact that there are no penalty provisions in the Act to give teeth to any enforcement against TBVC citizens as long as they fall into the category of "exempted aliens".

The Act only penalises those entering SA without a temporary residence permit and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said in a statement released this week that TBVC citizens were exempt from the requirement to possess one.

Thus, in terms of the Aliens Act, there is nothing to prevent citizens from the TBVC countries coming to SA as long as they have passed through a border post with a valid travel document.

The offences outlined in the Act and the penalties associated with those offences do not apply to exempted aliens.

The Act states that offences, namely employing, harbouring or conducting business with an alien, only applies to those who do not

ENFORCEMENT of the Aliens Act is posing a problem for the Department of Home Affairs and has been temporarily shelved.

A spokesman told *Business Day* yesterday that there would be no enforcement until the finalisation of negotiations on dual citizenship at some future undetermined date.

For the moment citizens of the independent TBVC home-

lands (Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei) have no problem about remaining in SA, says Geoff Budlender, director of the Legal Resources Centre.

But their presence is entirely dependent on administrative discretion and they can be deported at any time if exemptions granting them permission to be in the country are withdrawn.

have a temporary permit.

Penalties for these offences are a maximum fine of R5 000 or imprisonment for up to two years on first conviction and to both on subsequent convictions.

Exemptions can, however, be withdrawn from a person who then becomes subject to the Act and can be arrested and ordered to leave the country. A person without an exemption who enters the country illegally faces a maximum fine of R600 or up to six months in jail on first conviction and R1 000 or one year in jail or both for subsequent convictions.

Geoff Budlender, director of the Legal Resources Centre, says the exemptions are the central controlling measure and one which makes the TBVC citizens "utterly vulnerable" to administrative procedures.

They have no legal rights.

"The problem is not so much one of enforcement as the fact that the exemptions are not public documents. They have not been gazetted and can be withdrawn at any time as, for example, was done to 3 666 people in Crossroads in 1981

who were deported."

Budlender said that "for the moment" there was no problem about TBVC citizens remaining in SA but permission could be withdrawn at any time. The authorities could use the exemption as a means of influx control, to expunge unwanted squatters and to deport striking workers.

In terms of labour agreements the TBVC citizens do require prior consent if they wished to work in SA and approval if they wished to remain in the country for longer than 14 days, Botha said in his statement.

A labour contract attested to in the independent homeland served the purpose of a work permit, the departmental spokesman said. However, a Johannesburg lawyer said yesterday that agreements could decide the policy for dealing with the TBVC citizens but could not create offences.

A departmental spokesman agreed that there was no legislation making it an offence for someone from the TBVC countries to come to SA.



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# Proposals are a sell-out, says Treurnicht

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
DURBAN — The new KwaNatal proposals put forward by the Indaba was "the selling out of the white man in Natal," says leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

At the opening of the Natal Conservative Party congress in Uvongo last night, he urged white Natalians to stand up and fight the "creeping, sick, political stand of powersharing".

If implemented, the suggested proposals would eventually see the Provincial administration forced into action by Inkatha, who would be represented by the majority of Zulus on the organisation.

Next, he said, this would be the natural result of a recent incident, similar to many others, in which the Durban City Council was press-

urised by Inkatha to open up the city's beaches to all races.

"The proposals are a serious blow to orderly government in the province," he said.

Dr Treurnicht went on to tell his audience of about 250 that "it was a big lie" to say that apartheid was unChristian, racist, suppressive and the cause of friction.

It was a "protective policy which underlines the beauty of God's creation" he said.

President P. W. Botha's "parrotting" of overseas anti-apartheid criticism and the resultant changes in the constitution had led to an eruption of "volksgevoel" (people's feeling) against the present fatal course of South African politics.

"The present constitution must and will be changed," he said.

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Indaba is  
a sellout  
says  
Treurnicht

Mercury Reporter

THE Kwazulu-Natal proposals put forward by the Indaba were 'the selling out of the white man in Natal', Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said last night.

Speaking at the opening of the Natal Conservative Party congress in Uvongo, he urged white Natalians to stand up and fight the 'creeping, sick, political stand of power sharing'.

If implemented, the suggested Indaba proposals would eventually see the Provincial Administration forced into action by Inkatha who would be represented by the majority of Zulus.

This would be the natural result of a recent incident, similar to many others, in which the Durban City Council was pressurised by Inkatha to open the city's beaches to all races.

'The proposals are a serious blow to orderly government in the province,' he said.

(News by J Moore, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Callery chief



## Farmers have settled well in homelands

Pretoria Bureau

Progress in the settlement of farmers in self-governing territories was described yesterday as "spectacular" by the Director-General of Development Aid, Mr Gilles van de Wall.

About a million families had settled in "an orderly fashion" in these areas and 173 000 farmers had been involved in various production schemes, Mr van de Wall said at the opening of a Department of Development Aid exhibition.

The settlement of farmers in self-governing territories was specifically aimed at food production and involved a movement away from traditional subsistence farming to a commercially orientated market.

In this regard, 1 500 farmers had already entered into commercial agriculture, despite several restraining factors.

Outlining the future role of the department in development, Mr van de Wall said that self-governing territories would also have a full say in their own affairs and their authority had to be acknowledged and respected.

### Cobra crawls up man's leg

Austin Stevens and his reptile room-mates today celebrate their 26th day together.

Tired both mentally and physically, Mr Stevens has completed a quarter of his planned 100-day "sit-in" and is determined to carry on.

Mr Stevens is cooped up in

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CITIZENSHIP 200 101

### Alienating the TBVC

Scrapping the pass laws on July 1 eased the burden of millions of blacks — but not for those who automatically lost their South African citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states) become “independent.”

Moves to control their entry into the Republic as they search for better employment prospects have introduced a new form of influx control. Says the Black Sash’s Sheena Duncan: “Our work hasn’t changed much. Instead of proving a set of criteria for Section 10 rights, we are helping people obtain ID documents and citizenship by proving a dif-

ferent set of criteria for permanent residence.”

President PW Botha promised one citizenship for all South Africans *permanently resident* in SA. This created two classes of black citizens: those of the TBVC states, and a second group made up of anyone not Xhosa, Tswana or Venda

The latter are now free to move and sell their labour where they choose, and may establish a business anywhere in the Republic. The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and the Trespass Act (as well as the Group Areas Act) remain as means to enforce “orderly urbanisation.” It is too soon to know whether prosecutions under these acts have increased.

The scepticism with which many blacks greeted what most people believed was

Botha’s promise to scrap influx control entirely proved fully justified by the official announcement that TBVC residents (about a third of the total black population) are to be treated as aliens (*Current Affairs* August 1).

The task of administering the movement of TBVC citizens now falls to the Department of Home Affairs in conjunction with those states. A certain number of TBVC citizens will qualify either for South African identity documents or for restoration of their SA citizenship.

The onus is on individuals to apply for these, and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha indicated that only about 1,7m of the approximately 9m TBVC residents will qualify.

The path to restored citizenship is rife with red tape and legal nuance: many hopefuls will have to grapple with the concepts of “permanent residence” and “lawful residence.” Both the Black Sash and the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) anticipate a flood of court cases in which the definitions will be clarified.

While less than 2m people could secure South African citizenship, the fate of the other 7m TBVC citizens remains cause for concern. As government interprets the existing laws, they have no chance to qualify either for South African identity documents, or for citizenship, and must remain foreigners.



Minister Botha ... no renegeing

The Home Affairs Department has made a number of statements — none of which has helped clarify its position. According to Stoffel Botha: “The government had already in 1984 stated in parliament that TBVC citizens would be dealt with as aliens in terms of the Aliens Act, but that special measures for the movement of citizens between those states and the Republic will remain in force.”

The “special measures” are an exemption in terms of Section 7 *bis* of the Aliens Act, which exempts TBVC citizens from the re-

quirement of a temporary residence permit, and other measures laid down in bilateral agreements with the TBVC states.

According to these agreements, made at the time of independence and in the spirit of Grand Apartheid, “the citizens of the TBVC states who wished to work in the RSA had to have prior consent. Likewise such citizens who wished to remain in the RSA for longer than 14 days had to obtain approval,” Stoffel Botha says.

Technically, it means that citizens of the TBVC states will be treated differently to aliens from other countries. They will, however, still have to get permission to work in SA — only the procedure for obtaining permits is different. This certainly does not allow for freedom of movement or freely seeking employment. Penalties for employing people from TBVC states without permission will still be governed by the Aliens Act.

However, LRC Director Geoff Budlender says the Aliens Act exemption waiving the need to carry a temporary residence applies to more than short visits, and may cover to extended periods of residence: “There is a conflict between the exemption in terms of the Aliens Act, and the provisions laid down in the bilateral agreements which say TBVC residents need prior permission to be in SA for longer than 14 days,” says Budlender.

He adds that every release put out by the department has only confused the whole

P.T.O



matter further: "At the moment we are not sure whether the exemption will continue to apply. A major problem is that it is discretionary and can be withdrawn at any time."

#### **Exemption**

The *FM* asked the department to define exactly what the exemption covers, but at the time of going to press had not received a reply.

The simple solution would be automatically to restore SA citizenship rights to everyone who lost them. But on this score the whole matter is further complicated by secret discussions between the TBVC governments and Pretoria on the issue of dual citizenship.

Bophuthatswana has already enacted a new citizenship law rejecting dual citizenship for its citizens (*Current Affairs* July 4). Not unexpectedly, TBVC governments are reluctant to assist in undermining their so-called statehood and the "citizenship" that goes with it.

In his statement last week, Stoffel Botha said "there is no question of renegeing on the undertakings that have been given to the TBVC states." It is unfortunate, though, that President PW Botha gave the impression in January that he was making a promise to all South African blacks.

"For the moment there is no problem about TBVC citizens remaining in SA," says Budlender. According to Home Affairs, implementation of the Aliens Act — and its adjunct, the Regulation of Admission of Persons to the Republic Act of 1972 — is in limbo pending outcome of negotiations with the TBVC states.

But migrants whose contracts are due to expire, and those who need new ones, are already experiencing problems. In the absence of clarity from the department, local officials are as usual already applying their own rules. One woman working in Johannesburg on contract was told last week by an immigration officer that TBVC people were all to be sent back. ■

# National Act will unify traffic laws

The four provincial road traffic ordinances are to be combined into a national Road Traffic Act in terms of the new national transport policy recommended to the Government.

Details of the Act were given at the Annual Transportation Convention, which ended in Pretoria yesterday.

The aim of the Act is twofold:

- To ensure uniformity in road traffic regulations.
- To enable the imple-

The Annual Transportation Convention, which this year focused on proposed changes to national transport policy, including deregulation, ended at the CSIR conference centre in Pretoria yesterday. Reports by ZENAIDE VENDEIRO, Transport Reporter.

mentation of other recommendations by the National Transport Policy Study, which the Government has accepted in principle and on which a White Paper is being drafted.

## SAFETY CONTROL

The recommendations include establishing two

systems of safety and quality control, one aimed at road freight transport and the other at road passenger transport.

These systems will be incorporated into the draft Road Traffic Act, which is expected to be submitted to Parliament next year.

## Co-ordination is identified as a priority

Lack of co-ordination between the SATBVC states in four areas of transport have been identified by the National Transport Policy Study, the Annual Transportation Convention was told.

South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, each has very different transport regulations, "resulting in legal uncertainty and a multiplicity of effort", according to the NTPS.

### SOLUTIONS

The four problem areas, and solutions to them recommended by the NTPS, are:

● A lack of co-ordination in the regulation of cross-border road transportation of passengers and freight.

The NTPS feels this problem may be largely solved by the phasing-out of the South African road transportation permit system and the phasing-in of a quality-orientated regulatory system, which it has recommended to Government.

● A lack of co-operation in regulating road traffic.

At the moment there are 14 road traffic jurisdictions in the SATBVC region: the four provinces of South Africa, the six national states within South Africa and the four TBVC states.

The NTPS has started developing a national Road Traffic Act for South Africa.

It hopes the country and the TBVC states will

establish a conference on the ongoing unification of Southern African road traffic legislation.

● A lack of co-operation in the promotion of road safety.

There are five road safety councils in the region and although they have agreed to supply one another with results of research in the field of road safety, this exchange does not always occur.

Councils in the TVBC states lack experience and the funds for their own research programmes, and rely on South Africa.

The NTPS has recommended the creation of a Southern African Road Safety Programme, funded and staffed jointly by the SATBVC countries, to bring about uniformity in road safety regulations.

● The shortage of funds and complications in recognition of the compulsory Motor Vehicle Assurance (MVA) Funds of the various states.

### RECIPROCAL

Each SATBVC states, except Venda, has its own MVA fund, and all experience a lack of manpower and funds. According to the NTPS, there is also a problem with reciprocal recognition of these funds.

The study has recommended the re-integration of the various funds into a Southern African MVA Fund.

## Revamp of provincial system outlined

The recommendation by the National Transport Policy Study (NTPS) that the four provincial road traffic ordinances be consolidated was intended "to alleviate future discrepancies", the Chief Director of National Roads, Mr M F Mitchell, and two Johannesburg consulting engineers disclosed this week.

Also, the permit system for national freight transport services is to be abolished and replaced by a road freight quality system (RFQS) based on quality control. Mr Mitchell and the two engineers, who are in private practice and may not be named, told delegates to the Annual Transportation Convention (ATC) in Pretoria.

Legislation to this effect will be introduced in 1987.

Organisations to be abolished are the National Transport Commission (NTC), the Local Road Transportation Board, the Civil Aviation Advisory Committee, the National Marine Advisory Council and the South African Shipping Board.

New organisations to be instituted are the Transport Advisory Council (TAC), the Transport Tribunal and the National Roads Board (NRB).

The proposed changes would improve and rationalise the transport system in South Africa drastically, those at the convention were told.

## New subsidy system suggested

Blacks will continue to demand subsidies as compensation for discriminatory policies or as welfare payments to ameliorate the hardships of poverty and unemployment, the Annual Transportation Convention has heard.

Mr A H Naude, a researcher with the National Institute for Transport and Road Research, said it could take years — if not decades — for blacks living in distant satellite settlements to move suf-

ficiently close to their work for them to be able to do without substantial transport subsidies.

### ADVANTAGE

He said this fact should not be used to justify maintaining present methods of subsidy and suggested that instead of paying subsidies to large-scale producers of food, housing and transport services, subsidies should be paid directly to con-

sumers in the form of vouchers.

These vouchers could be used to buy products or services not only from large, established companies but from the small or informal transport and housing sectors, which would encourage competition.

The main advantage of this subsidy method, however, is that it would allow a rapid introduction of cost-related pricing for housing, transport and other facilities.



40: MTUNZINI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night accused the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, of employing "Boer War style Afrikaner diplomacy" and taking South Africa ever deeper into the international wilderness.

Sur He said the government's actions and attitudes could force him to revise his own political position.

AR Du He also made it clear that, given what he called Mr Botha's and the National Party's errors of judgment, he could not and would not enter the National Council without his minimal demands being met. To do so would be "suicidal".

Pa The KwaZulu Chief Minister re-iterated that these demands included the provision that Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mthopeng and other political prisoners were

(101) 9/8/86

# Buthelezi says he may revise political stance

free to accept or reject entry into the council.

He told the Natal congress of Assocom here that Mr Botha did not understand European and American politics and was now being seen by the world as no more than a "Third World amateur" in international diplomacy.

As an example, his treatment of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had undermined hopes that he could rise to meet the exigencies of national and international demands — he was no longer fighting sanctions, he was inviting

them.

It was he, Chief Buthelezi, who had had to make up for Mr Botha's diplomatic deficiencies when he had pleaded South Africa's cause to Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher, West Germany's Dr Helmut Kohl and Israel's Mr Shimon Peres.

It was he who had to assume the responsibility of seeing President Reagan, whom Mr Botha could not see.

He struggled for the whole of South Africa, black, white, Indian and coloured, and for the preservation of "democratic decency" in the

country's social, economic and political life.

But he did so at tremendous disadvantage, as the State President time and again pulled the rug from under his feet.

"There must come a time when I say: enough is enough," Chief Buthelezi said. "There must come a time when the South African Government's actions and attitudes demand I revise my position before I become an out-dated, has-been politician."

"I have never rattled sabres. I am not rattling sabres now. All I am saying is that decency in politics is fundamentally threatened by what is happening at government level."

"It is high time that the State President takes that one step to real power sharing which will make this possible," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

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THE Bureau for Information reports that at least two people died in unrest since Tuesday morning.

A Soweto woman was burnt to death when attacked by a mob. A KwaNdebele security guard shot dead a youth who was allegedly part of a crowd attacking a man.

The guard fired five shots at attackers, killing Jan Mahlangu, 18. The unidentified victim of the attack suffered serious injuries, the bureau said.

The bureau's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6am yesterday identified the Soweto woman as Flora Makwe, 54, of Tladi, who was "burnt to death with tyres in Zola 3, Soweto", when attacked "by a group of about 50 blacks".

In Vlakfontein, KwaNdebele, about 10 people poured petrol over a man and set him alight. The bureau did not say if the man died.

The bureau expressed its regret at "undue distress caused to Maria Hlatshwayo and her family by the situation report issued on Tuesday". The bureau had reported that Hlatshwayo had died.

"It has now been ascertained that the person who died in hospital

# Violence in homeland and Soweto

SIPHO NGCOBO  
and Sapa

on August 11 as a result of injuries sustained on July 16, when an attempt was made to burn her alive, was Gladis Motloung, 17, of 14 071 Ndlovu Street, Daveyton," it said.

Youths yesterday went on the rampage in Soweto and attacked delivery vehicles.

*Business Day* reporters saw a brick delivery truck being stoned and gutted by youths in Orlando West. The driver and his helpers had to abandon the truck.

According to residents, the youths had just attended the funeral of a pupil who was stabbed to death last week.



(101) ~~101~~ 12/8/86  
By Ormande Pollok

DURBAN — A joint legislature for KwaNatal, and possibly other areas — could still be on the cards if speculation surrounding the National Party's Federal Congress is correct.

Only the fourth of its kind, the congress will be opened by the State President Mr P.W. Botha, in Durban tonight when he is expected to make a firm commitment to the involvement of blacks at all levels of government after future negotiations.

The congress agenda has not yet been published but some delegates are already laying heavy emphasis on the possibility of the congress considering future

## Joint body for KwaNatal still on the cards?

consensus style government in various bodies which are still to be agreed upon.

It is being suggested the congress will be asked to approve the principal that all non-independent homelands have the right to participate in all political institutions and that the various political components of the Republic be allowed to choose their own form of government.

So far the government has approved a joint administration for the running of white Natal and black KwaZulu but has steered clear of a joint legislature.

If speculation is correct and the congress in fact approved the principle of allowing the country's various political components — such as the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Executive to choose their own form of

government — it would appear that a joint KwaNatal Legislature could be possible.

Alternatively it is suggested that if the congress approved the principle that all non-independent homelands have the right to participate in all political institutions then it would not be impossible for Kwazulu to have a member on the new-look provincial executive.

It is also being speculated that the government might be prepared to go further and consider some form of independent "city states" for large black townships, such as Soweto, which are in the middle of white areas.

**Editorial opinion P8**

D.D. 14/1/86

# Bill of rights being probed says Coetsee

101

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
DURBAN — The government had asked the Law Commission to investigate the possibility of a manifesto of human rights, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

At the National Party's federal congress here, he praised the draft manifesto drawn up by the KwaNatal Indaba, saying: "This draft really has much merit."

Mr Coetsee made it clear any manifesto would incorporate both group and individual rights.

He said the manifesto would give individuals access to the courts where they could seek redress and direct their energy and efforts away from revolution, uprising and terrorism.

However, access to the courts should not be abused to the point where they became instruments in the hands of anarchists who sought to destroy the state and its legal system.

"There are examples, such as Portugal, where the institution of a bill of rights became an agent of national reconciliation and brought about peace through the establishment of politi-



MR COETSEE

cal and civil rights," Mr Coetsee said.

Section 27 of the United Nations convention on civil and political rights stipulated: "In those states in which ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right... to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or to use their own language."

"I am satisfied that we can strive towards the same goals in a manner that we ourselves determine, provided that it is not done with the view to dominate," he said.



REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA



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# Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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Vol. 254

PRETORIA, 15 AUGUSTUS  
AUGUST 1986

No. 10385

## PROKLAMASIES

van die

*Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 141, 1986

WYSIGING VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NASIO-  
NALE STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971)—

- (a) ten einde aan item 31W van Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet, ingevoeg by paragraaf (u) van Proklamasie 38 van 1986, gevolg te gee, wysig ek hierby artikel 4 van daardie Wet deur paragraaf (g) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(g) die binnegaan van die betrokke gebied deur ander persone as burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika;”; en

- (b) wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet deur item 31Z deur die volgende item te vervang:

“31Z. Grond- en mineraalaangeleenthede”.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,  
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Minister van die Kabinet.

965—1

## PROCLAMATIONS

GOVT. 942/86 by the  
15/8/86  
State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 141, 1986

AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTI-  
TUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

Under the powers vested in me by section 37A of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971)—

- (a) for the purpose of giving effect to item 31W of Schedule 1 to the said Act, inserted at paragraph (u) of Proclamation 38 of 1986, I hereby amend section 4 of that Act by the substitution for paragraph (g) of the following paragraph:

“(g) the entry of persons other than citizens of the Republic of South Africa into the area concerned;”; and

- (b) I hereby amend Schedule 1 to the said Act by the substitution for item 31Z of the following item:

“31Z. Land and mineral matters”.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,  
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Minister of the Cabinet.

10385—1

Friday, August 15, 1986

## Natal National Party

# Referendum 'could test' Indaba plans

Political Reporter

A REFERENDUM might be held in Natal for whites, coloureds and Indians to test the acceptability of KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told the congress yesterday that a referendum was one way in which opinions about the Indaba could be tested.

Mr Heunis said he expected the KwaZulu Government would also consult the Zulus in a democratic fashion about possible proposals.

He said he was not committing the Government to accepting possible Indaba proposals, nor to using a referendum to test opinion, but was merely explaining possible procedures which the Government could follow should it find merit in the proposals.

Mr Heunis said although the Government would take note of any proposals from discussions such as the Indaba, it would test these against NP principles.

He said neither the Government, nor the National Party, should be actively involved in the Indaba, because the Government would have to decide on possible proposals from the talks.

He said the proposed joint executive authority (JEA) would be an administrative body to carry out the executive functions of the Natal Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Government.

'The JEA will be headed by a board giving equal representation to both parties. The chairman will have to be acceptable to both and a rotating chairmanship is no doubt a possibility,' Mr Heunis said.

He said NP members should not be ashamed in front of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Conservative Party or Progressive Federal Party that the NP had been an agent for reform in South Africa.

He said Britain should accept that it excluded blacks, coloureds and Indians from political representation in South Africa in the 1910 Act of Union.

(Report by S Flitton, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)



# R1-m a day is lost in rent action

SOWETO  
101  
20/8/86

**THE Government is losing at least R1-million daily as the rent action spreads to bantustans.**

A survey by Wits University Community Research Group (CRG) says action is currently affecting 42 townships which have a combined population ranging between three and six million people.

Most of the townships are among South Africa's largest situated in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) and the Eastern Cape areas.

The action has spread to Mdantsane in the Ciskei homeland.

"The rent boycott is costing the State at least R30-million per month," the report says, adding "at least 300 000 households countrywide are

not paying rent."

The report says in the PWV alone, the rent boycott has already cost the Government R188 million. The State has lost approximately R150-million in the Vaal townships where the boycott has been going on since September 1984, and a further R38-million from rent boycotts which began this year in Soweto, Pretoria, Alexandra and Duduza/Tsakane.

Losses incurred by the State from the non-payment of rent and service charges do not reflect the real losses. Built into the monthly payments is an amount that goes towards the repayment of loans that local authorities acquired from the Government to upgrade housing and services.

tion held within the Police Force of the person authorised to approve Press reports for publication in terms of the regulations governing the state of emergency?

DER: The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The emergency regulations do not require the submission of news reports to the South African Police.

WEDNESDAY, 20 AUGUST 1986

†Indicates translated version

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Independent Black states  
WYN DINDO  
101  
477. Mr L. J. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: †

(1) (a) to (d) The details requested are set out in the enclosed *Annexure A*.  
(2) (a) and (b)(i) and (ii). The conditions and control exercised by South Africa, if any, with regard to the various forms of financial assistance provided are set out in *Annexure B*.

TRANSKEI ANNEXURE A

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
(1)(a) Direct Financial Assistance					
Budgetary aid	147 800 000	198 900 000	201 300 000	219 000 000	272 976 000
Incentive scheme for industries	—	3 500 000	9 693 928	14 000 000	14 900 000
Project Aid	5 862 837	270 380	1 100 000	—	1 972 000
Relief of distress	35 022	—	4 038 146	—	—
Special employment	—	—	2 000 000	1 577 532	10 500 000
TOTAL	153 697 859	202 670 380	218 132 074	234 577 532	300 348 000

HoA

(b) Transfer Payments

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
Tax compensation	29 085 049	50 263 101	59 558 612	78 889 241	100 500 000
Customs Union	91 947 000	98 078 000	188 325 000	280 192 000	295 237 000
Rand Monetary Union	4 761 167	5 564 000	6 539 867	9 384 000	10 640 000
TOTAL	125 793 216	153 905 101	254 423 479	368 465 241	406 377 000

(c) (i) Loans

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Guaranteed Loans

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
Manpower provision	3 660 206	4 181 926	4 329 062	4 598 319	4 339 000
Flour subsidy	4 401 512	7 767 080	7 975 398	9 655 146	9 800 000
Technical assistance	101 240	804 026	200 676	740 275	1 034 000
Salaries of Judges	90 919	113 845	107 688	106 177	173 000
TOTAL	8 253 877	12 866 877	12 612 824	15 099 917	15 346 000

GRAND TOTAL 289 116 665 419 462 758 499 555 487 625 002 873 740 677 000

\* Estimated expenditure

BOPHUTHATSWANA

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
(1)(a) Direct Financial Assistance					
Budgetary aid	24 900 000	25 180 000	25 560 000	32 000 000	72 000 000
Incentive scheme for industries	—	2 000 000	4 75 618	4 000 000	4 700 000
Project Aid	3 000 000	3 000 000	707 176	898 823	19 860 000
Relief of distress	—	—	4 409 000	5 418 000	8 000 000
Special employment	—	—	—	—	11 000 000
TOTAL	27 900 000	30 180 000	31 151 794	42 316 823	115 560 000

(b) Transfer Payments

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
Tax compensation	13 511 581	19 930 724	22 500 999	29 802 573	38 000 000
Customs Union	128 337 000	182 367 000	244 537 000	260 325 000	277 435 000
Rand Monetary Union	2 279 000	2 660 667	3 128 160	4 493 280	5 105 000
TOTAL	144 127 581	204 958 391	270 166 159	294 620 853	320 540 000

(c) (i) Loans

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Guaranteed Loans

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
Manpower provision	9 192 000	46 902 017	12 019 022	10 725 408	6 21 000
Flour subsidy	none	none	none	none	none
Technical assistance	none	none	none	none	none
Salaries of Judges	none	none	none	none	none
TOTAL	9 192 000	46 902 017	12 019 022	10 725 408	6 21 000

HoA



CISKEI

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
(d) Other Specified Assistance					
Manpower provision	8 531 004	8 469 595	10 751 902	11 355 888	11 523 000
Flour subsidy	6 864 864	7 609 779	11 200 597	7 202 712	9 810 000
Technical assistance	309 540	600 910	819 684	1 523 648	191 000
Salaries of Judges	88 745	140 804	143 169	169 565	173 000
TOTAL	15 794 153	16 821 088	22 915 352	20 251 813	21 687 000
GRAND TOTAL	197 013 734	298 861 496	336 252 327	367 914 897	458 408 000

\* Estimated expenditure

VENDA

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
(1)(a) Direct Financial Assistance					
Budgetary aid	10 950 000	32 586 617	80 613 745	122 650 000	129 000 000
Incentive scheme for industries	—	100 000	616 010	1 650 000	1 350 000
Project Aid	823 482	2 199 999	—	642 957	100 000
Relief of distress	—	—	6 000 000	1 758 130	—
Special employment	—	—	—	—	2 500 000
Statutory amount	45 000 000	45 000 000	—	—	—
TOTAL	56 773 482	79 886 616	87 229 755	126 701 087	132 950 000

(b) Transfer Payments

Tax compensation	1 125 367	1 818 641	3 910 910	5 177 753	6 500 000
Customs Union	11 335 000	13 882 000	21 196 000	30 079 000	42 105 000
Rand Monetary Union	644 833	754 000	887 227	1 280 640	1 455 000
TOTAL	13 105 200	16 454 641	25 994 137	36 537 393	50 060 000

(c) (i) Loans

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Guaranteed Loans

Manpower provision	3 869 243	4 690 733	6 320 371	4 598 319	7 423 000
Flour subsidy	2 496 925	1 552 321	2 264 816	1 942 985	2 700 000
Technical assistance	172 663	227 080	319 183	135 849	599 000
Salaries of Judges	46 956	66 255	73 532	145 040	701 000
TOTAL	6 585 787	6 536 389	8 977 902	6 822 193	10 783 000

GRAND TOTAL

\* Estimated expenditure

HOA

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
--	---------	---------	---------	---------	----------

(1)(a) Direct Financial Assistance					
Budgetary aid	—	19 600 000	21 100 000	44 374 814	174 253 000
Incentive scheme for industries	—	2 900 000	10 165 464	16 404 000	32 350 000
Project Aid	—	16 914 454	13 345 455	4 360 866	3 142 000
Relief of distress	—	6 000 000	7 050 000	3 027 856	1 972 000
Special employment	—	—	1 000 000	2 544 770	13 000 000
Statutory amount	—	120 000 000	120 000 000	120 000 000	—
TOTAL	—	165 414 454	172 660 919	190 712 306	224 717 000

(b) Transfer Payments

Tax compensation	—	9 256 280	12 578 289	16 624 141	21 000 000
Customs Union	—	46 882 000	62 375 000	129 628 000	132 529 000
Rand Monetary Union	—	2 229 232	1 765 307	2 539 200	2 885 000
TOTAL	—	58 367 512	76 718 596	148 791 341	156 414 000

(c) (i) Loans

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Guaranteed Loans

Manpower provision	—	7 586 703	9 472 470	10 042 246	10 784 000
Flour subsidy	—	473 022	793 173	496 426	700 000
Technical assistance	—	43 409	304 477	382 937	915 000
Salaries of Judges	—	95 352	113 911	230 791	253 000
TOTAL	—	8 198 486	10 684 031	11 152 400	12 652 000

GRAND TOTAL

\* Estimated expenditure

ANNEXURE B

DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

BUDGETARY AID (See reply at Annexure A(1)(a))

The RSA does not exercise direct control over the utilisation of the funds as it is an independent state's prerogative to set its own priorities regarding the application of the total income available to that state. These funds consist of direct RSA assistance and their own revenue from taxes, etc. However, officials of the Departments of Foreign Affairs had not become independent.

HOA



At present negotiations are in progress between the RSA and the TBVC-states on the structure of future financial relations between them. In essence, the proposals (the so-called normative system) mean that this form of direct aid will in future be based, in the medium term, on SATBVC-negotiated norms and target standards in respect of both expenditure and revenue.

The normative system is no more than a mechanism to:

1. Establish a scientific and rational basis for this type of direct financial aid;
2. Promote, in the longer term, meaningful economic and budgetary planning in the TBVC-states based on realistic needs, objectives, priorities and strategies; and
3. Provide the TBVC-states with a degree of certainty on the extent of this form of aid which is essential for point 2 above.

#### INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIES (See reply at Annexure A(1)(a))

(i) Applications for incentives for the establishment of industries in accordance with the Incentive Scheme for Regional Industrial Development must be submitted on the prescribed forms and are considered in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set out in the Manual (revised October 1985 edition) to which all four states unanimously subscribed.

(ii) When claims are submitted these are verified against the approved application and they must be certified correct by a senior representative of the company. The claim documents must comply with standard procedures of payment of accounts in the government sector and must also be substantiated by auditors' certificates where applicable. One of the requirements is for instance the annual submission of properly audited financial statements and balance sheets. Furthermore the regional development

authorities reserve the right to perform cost investigations in those cases where the submitted information would appear to be incorrect or insufficient. As sovereign states the TBVC-states apply their own concession systems.

As far as the certification of the rand-for-rand claims are concerned the RSA Decentralisation Board, at the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, fulfils the function of checking the claims in this regard and establishes whether the claims are strictly in accordance with the prescribed requirements and guidelines as set out in the Manual. When differences occur, as happens from time to time, these are settled with the appropriate state bilaterally. The RSA Decentralisation Board can also, upon request, supply expert assistance and advice and, where necessary, undertake an inspection to obtain the correct information or to verify the information. In the event where no agreement on a specific claim can be reached, the claim is not approved for payment.

#### PROJECT AID (See reply at Annexure A(1)(a) and (c)(i))

(i) Conditions applicable differ from project to project and are spelled out in an interstate agreement.

(ii) (1) A project is evaluated by RSA appointed specialists from within the specific field of business.

(2) After implementation has started and before claims are certified, the progress and disbursements are monitored and evaluated by the above-mentioned specialists.

(3) Claims are scrutinised and authorised by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment is effected.

(4) Payments are made only as the project progresses.

#### RELIEF OF DISTRESS (See reply at Annexure A(1)(a))

(i) Drought relief funds were made available to the various TBVC-states and were allocated to the following sub-programmes:

- employment
- food supply
- stock feeding
- water supply

The following conditions are applicable:

- (1) The RSA must be represented on the respective Drought Relief Committees;
- (2) If members of destitute families should acquire temporary or permanent employment in the period for which drought relief is granted, such persons will no longer qualify for subsistence allowance;
- (3) Not more than one member of a family will qualify for employment under the special employment scheme;
- (4) The state concerned must undertake to ensure that the necessary precautionary measures will be taken to prevent pollution at all water supply points;

#### SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES (See reply at Annexure A(1)(a))

(i) The following guidelines apply:

- (1) Only unemployed bread-winners may be employed
- (2) Persons employed do not receive more, on average, than R3,00 per day.
- (3) Provision is made for tools, materials, equipment and administrative expenses ( $\pm 15\%$  of allowance).
- (4) Where necessary supervisors are appointed on a temporary basis. They may be remunerated at a rate of up to R6,00 per day.
- (5) Should any of the states wish to pay persons employed under this programme more than the rates specified, such additional expenses are for the account of that state.

feeding of breeding stock include the hardness of the different veld types against drought and the carrying capacity of the veld at a given time, relative to the maximum carrying capacity of the different veld types;

(8) The Headman of each area must co-ordinate and control the distribution and purchase of fodder. Purchases can only be made once the outstanding contributions have been received from the farmers concerned.

(9) Accounts are submitted on a monthly basis to the Drought Relief Committee for scrutiny.

(ii) The Drought Relief Committee, on which the RSA has representation, monitors the progress of all programmes and the payment of all claims.



(6) Co-ordinators of projects are obliged to handle all aspects of projects they implement, report monthly on progress made and to submit fully substantiated claims

(ii) The following control measures apply:

(1) A project co-ordinator is appointed to take charge of the day to day management.

(2) Activities are monitored on a regular basis by an Intergovernmental Management Committee

(3) All claims submitted to the RSA are certified by the co-ordinator.

(4) All claims are scrutinised and authorised by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS (See reply at Annexure A (1)(b))

Details of these types of payments are set out in Annexure A (b) and represent amounts calculated by the South African Treasury with the aid of formulas. These amounts are then transferred to the TBVC states.

These funds can be regarded as 'own income' of the TBVC states and therefore no conditions can be laid down regarding their utilisation and control by the RSA, except to the degree to which they are taken into consideration when the extent of the direct assistance is negotiated and decided on.

OTHER SPECIFIED ASSISTANCE (See reply at Annexure A (1)(d))

MANPOWER PROVISION AND JUDGES SALARIES

Conditions for the provision of this form of assistance are laid down and control over the utilisation of the Funds is exercised by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

(i) Personnel are seconded to the TBVC states in order to place experienced

manpower at their disposal in fields they still need assistance. The money provided for secondments of judges and officials is not paid to the TBVC-states. Expenditure incurred in respect of salaries and allowances by the RSA departments providing the officials on secondment is recovered from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The conditions relating to secondments are stipulated in the independence agreements with the Governments of the TBVC-states.

(ii) The performance of the seconded officials in the TBVC-states is monitored on a continuous basis by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs attached to the RSA Embassies in the four states. New secondments, excluding replacements, are subject to the approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FLOUR SUBSIDY (See reply at Annexure A (1)(d))

Bakers in the TBVC states are permitted to purchase bread flour in the RSA for commercial purposes. As the Government subsidises the price of bread and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing compensates the Wheat Board, that Department recovers the amount from the Department of Foreign Affairs which therefore carries the cost of the subsidy on bread flour in respect of the TBVC states

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (See reply at Annexure A (1)(d))

Conditions are set for the rendering of technical assistance by the Department of Foreign Affairs and differ for each project.

The RSA refunds verified claims only after the aid receiving countries have already incurred the costs.

Applications for technical assistance are evaluated by specialists in the various fields.

Progress is monitored continuously and payments are made as the project progresses against certified claims.

**Andrew, Mr K M—**

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589

Communications, 1637, 2342, 2343

Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367,

374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536,

537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818,

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1698, 1923, 1924, 2060, 2061,

2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066,

2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071,

2120, 2145, 2327, 2367, 2370

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1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645,

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# SA envoy to Ciskei presents credentials

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — South Africa's new ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Christiaan van Aardt, presented his credentials to President Lennox Sebe yesterday.

President Sebe said that Mr Van Aardt's visit reminded him of when the Xhosa people were defeated and suffered years of subjugation and the deprivation of political rights.

This period was followed by the granting of a measure of consultative rights leading to a minimum of political power and then ultimately to independence.

It was against this background that they met yesterday on a basis of complete equality, one nation meeting another in accordance with a custom which had its origins in antiquity.

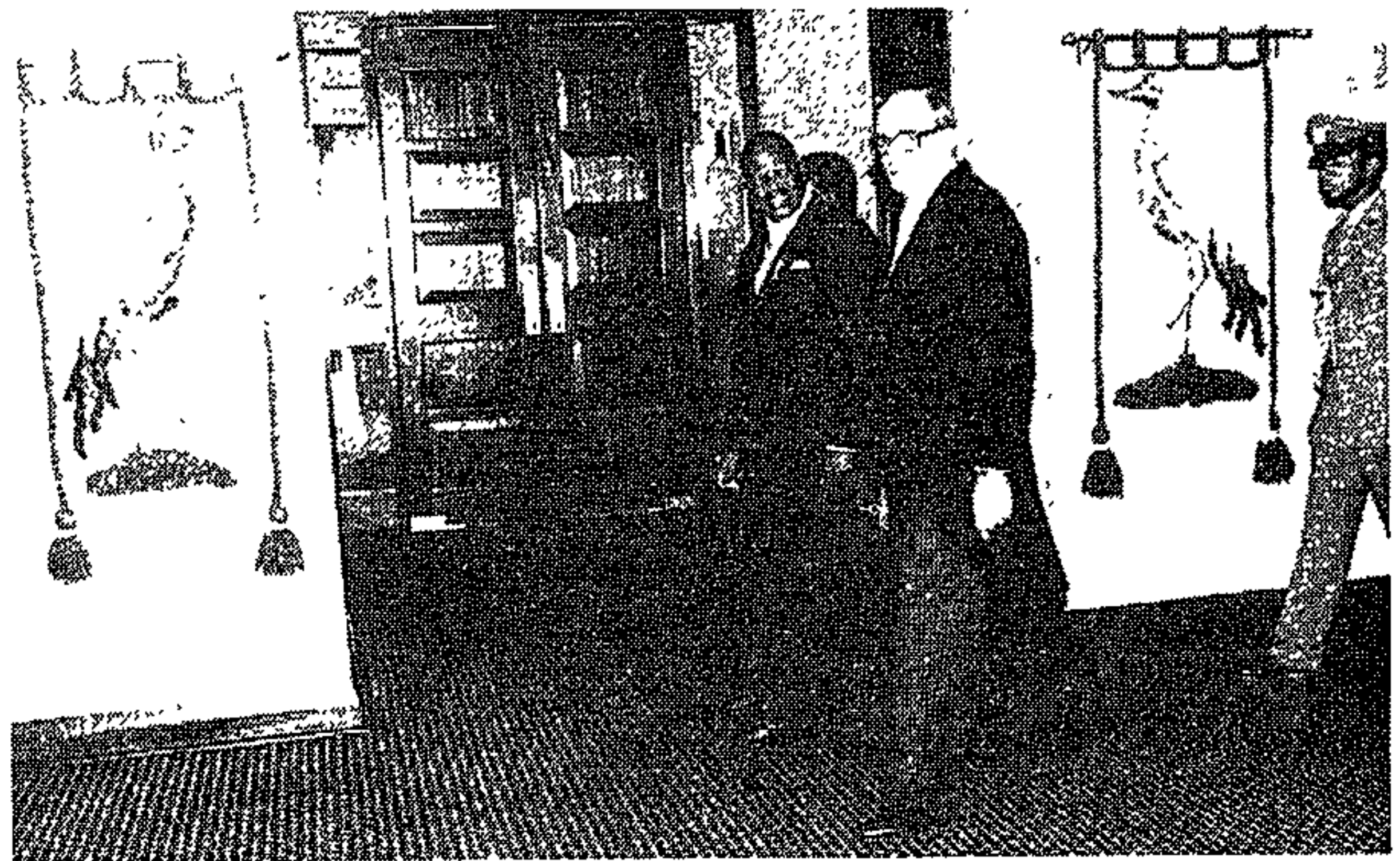
"As we meet today we do so in the knowledge that whatever was offered as a reasonable solution or an acceptable compromise in the past, has today either become irrelevant or so outdated that it actually makes people throw up their arms in horror," he said.

"Whether we like it or not we have to pioneer our own passage through the woods which lie ahead."

President Sebe said that for this reason, every politician of stature must today be able to visualise what was, in theory, the ideal structure, and be capable of painting such a vivid and life-like picture of this ideal that it would carry along the imagination and hoped for prosperity.

In the absence of this direction the road ahead would remain a never-ending jungle. Human nature demanded at least a glimpse of the promised land which lay beyond the jungle.

"Without this glimpse, the perseverance of the common man will inevitably flag. In this quality lies the greatness of the late Dr Verwoerd."



President Lennox Sebe and South Africa's new ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Christiaan van Aardt, who presented his credentials to the president in Bisho yesterday.

President Sebe said that whatever was fulfilled or not fulfilled, was achieved or not achieved in the political future of Ciskei was of much more than academic interest and would have an influence on white South Africa and all her neighbouring countries.

It should be conceded that the structures were interwoven and would relentlessly and permanently decide all basic trends in the political, economic and social future of the subcontinent, for better or worse.

He could not think of a more disastrous self-delusion than the idea that still persisted in the minds of some white South Africans, namely: "Create the national states, give them promises, yes, even fully fledged sovereign independence, and then push them out of your thought and forget about them."

The present survival of the whites and blacks was rooted in interdependence and even more so would their future survival depend on an expanding interdependence.

Whatever the constitutional dispensation or formula, the truth was that blacks and whites were crowded together

in one little boat and this frail boat was being tossed by wild and unpredictable storms.

He asked if people realised that they had each other to rely upon in the life and death struggle to reach the safety of a distant port.

Mr Van Aardt said he was honoured to have been called to the post of ambassador to the Ciskei nation, which he had for many years known and grown to respect for its friendliness and strong sense of tradition.

The two nations had been friends for many years and he was determined to devote his wholehearted energies to broadening and strengthening those traditional bonds of friendship and mutual co-operation which so happily existed between them

Mr Van Aardt said that it was only through their joint efforts that they might uplift those of their peoples who were needy and hungry, and create for them a better, more stable future to which they could look forward with hope.

"Again, it is only through our combined efforts that we can withstand the threat directed at us from without our borders, which now seeks to enslave all of us, and to make us all poorer.

"Friendship and mutual co-operation are the cornerstones on which our relations are built, and it is with this in mind that I pledge myself to work towards that goal where all of our peoples will be assured of a secure future, rich in the rewards of human endeavour."



2/18/86  
SAR

# SA gave <sup>(101)</sup> R1 800-m to independent homelands

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa last year paid nearly R1 800 million in various forms of assistance and transfer payments to the four independent homelands.

According to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, the money came from direct financial assistance, including budgetary aid and relief schemes, transfer payments in terms of tax compensation and the customs union, loans, and other assistance such as technical help and judges' salaries.

He was answering questions yesterday in the House of Assembly from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg).

Mr Botha said estimated expenditure this financial year totalled R740 million for Transkei, R458 million for Bophuthatswana, R194 million for Venda and R394 million for Ciskei.

## PRIORITIES

He said South Africa did not exercise direct control over utilisation of budgetary aid as it was an independent state's prerogative to set priorities.

Project aid was granted after each scheme had been evaluated by South Africa. Claims were scrutinised and authorised before payment, and payments made only as work progressed.

Guidelines governed relief aid and employment assistance, while transfer payments followed a formula, said Mr Botha.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Finance Mr Harry Schwarz said today that South Africa had an obligation to the people of the TBVC countries — who were part of South Africa.

He added: "Our objection is that aid should be monitored and linked only to specific approved projects and not to unnecessary, grandiose schemes like international airports."

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lt

21/8/86 BUS DAY (101)

# SA and TBVC indaba on financial links

THE Multilateral Technical Committee on Financial Relations met in Pretoria yesterday to explore avenues of closer financial co-operation between SA, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Heads of departments led the

delegations for the meeting of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa.

A Bureau for Information statement said the meeting would take stock of economic circumstances in each of the five states.

"Special attention will be given

to the formulation of uniform standards for government expenditure to be introduced in each of the five states.

"The idea is to determine which norms and standards on financial expenditure could be most beneficial to the region," it said. — Sapa.



# Transkei receives R300m from SA

E.P. 21/8/86

CAPE TOWN — Direct financial assistance to Transkei, South Africa's first independent homeland, increased from R153 697 859 in the 1981/82 financial year to an estimated R300 348 000 for the current year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was giving details in a written reply to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP, Sasolburg) of amounts paid to the TBVC states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — over the last five years.

The grand total for amounts paid to Transkei, which gained independence in 1976, increased from R289 116 665 to R740 677 000 over the same period.

Direct financial assistance to Bophuthatswana increased from R27,9 million to an estimated R115,56 million over the same period.

The corresponding amounts for Venda were from R56 773 482 to R132 950 000, and for Ciskei, R165 414 454 (from the 1982/83 financial year) to R224 717 000.

The greater portion of all these direct financial assistance figures were for budgetary aid.

Mr Botha said SA did not exercise direct control over the money's use as it was an independent state's prerogative to set

its own priorities on the application of its total available income.

"These funds consist of direct RSA assistance and their own revenue from taxes, etcetera.

"However, officials of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance visit the TBVC states on a regular basis to have budgetary negotiations and where possible, to advise the officials of the states," Mr Botha said.

The object of budgetary aid was to enable the TBVC states "to maintain at least the same standard of service which prevailed before their independence".

"The amounts made available are calculated after an analysis of their own resources and the envisaged application of the funds and taking into account what it would have cost SA to provide the same service if the states in question had not become independent."

Mr Botha said negotiations were currently in progress between SA and the TBVC states on the structure of future financial relations between them.

"In essence, the proposals mean that this form of direct aid will in future be based, in the medium term, on SA-TBVC-negotiated norms and target standards in respect of both expenditure and revenue." — Sapa

military matters.

day.

# Schwarz upset by SA's massive spiralling bill for the homelands

101.  
PLUS DAY 22/8/75



● **SCHWARZ** Schwarz said yesterday.

He was reacting to the announcement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that government spending on Transkei, Boputhatswana, Venda and Ciskei spiralled to R1,8bn in the past financial year.

Schwarz said funds should be spent on projects approved and monitored by SA.

"We must be satisfied the money is

**GERALD REILLY**

being spend on worthwhile projects, including the relief of poverty and hunger, and job-creation."

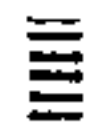
He added that funds should not be used for grandiose projects, such as massive international airports, large assembly and other government buildings, when there was a crying need for money to be spent on other things.

Schwarz said, however, SA had a moral obligation to help the TBVC countries.

"We don't say we would revoke their independence. They are part of SA and aid can be justified provided the funds are well spend."

Africa. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 30 September 1980.

In terms of the Republic of South Africa Income Tax Act 1962, as amended,



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Government of Zimbabwe regarding (1) trade sanctions between the Republic and these countries and (ii) restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the matters discussed on these occasions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what matters were discussed and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Regarding the effect of sanctions on neighbouring states that might be imposed by foreign countries, discussions were from time to time held with representatives of the Zimbabwean Government through our Trade Representative in Harare. South Africa has no such representation in Lusaka. The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade. It has been decided, in line with international practice, to take certain steps to protect sectors of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns and also to ensure that transit traffic reaches its destination. These steps are handled by the relevant Departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

HAN SWIKA  
Zimbabwe/Malawi/Zimbabwe  
goods transported to/from

\*12. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government has taken any steps to monitor goods transported through the Republic to or from (a) Zambia, (b) Zimbabwe, (c) Malawi, (d) Mozambique and (e) any other specified African country; if so, (i) what steps (ii) for what purpose and (iii) with what results;

(2) whether any further steps are being taken or contemplated in respect of goods so transported; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which countries and (c) for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a) and (b), Yes, with regard to incoming traffic. (c) No. (d) No. (e) No. (i) and (ii) I refer the honourable Leader of the Official Opposition to my reply on Question No 11

General Affairs  
Cross domestic product  
HAN SWIKA  
1044. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The BLS-countries and the TBVC-states perform this task themselves. RSA institutions such as the Central Statistical Services, Reserve Bank, as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa do, however, on request assist the TBVC-states in a technical and advisory capacity in this regard. Moreover a Sub-Committee on Financial statistics has been established in the SATBVC multilateral system where problems in this regard are discussed and efforts are made to find solutions jointly. This co-operation has also resulted in the training of future statisticians from the TBVC-states at the University of Pretoria to enable them to attend to the specific needs of each independent Black state.

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

HAN SWIKA  
1134. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1008 on 23 May 1986, on what basis does his Department keep statistics on the payment of (a)(i) maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers and (ii) other social allowances and (b) social pensions;

(2) whether he will furnish the available statistics on maintenance allowances for unmarried Black mothers; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a)(i)(ii)(b) All social pensions are paid by way of a computer program, which is programmed on such a basis, that data relating to specific types of pension, cannot be extracted. In compliance with the regulations pro-

mulgated by virtue of the Children's Act, Act 33 of 1960, cohabiting adults do not qualify for a maintenance allowance for their children. The current policy is that maintenance allowances are paid to mothers whose husbands—

- (i) are serving prison sentences;
- (ii) have eloped; or
- (iii) are deceased

in respect of a maximum of four children, but in the case of an unmarried mother, only in respect of one child.

(2) During July 1986 children's allowances were paid to 8 218 mothers, including unmarried mothers, in respect of 17 884 children, at a rate of R11.00 per child per month for normal maintenance, and R48.00 per month per child in foster-care.

Reference books/influx control

1160. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by officers of Development Boards for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Arrested by officers of Development Boards:

	(i)	(ii)
Bloemfontein	44	14
Durban	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0



FIN MAIL  
DEVELOPMENT BANK

# Up and running

André la Grange, GM, resources, of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has ended months of speculation. He tells the *FM* that tenders for the bank's new R30m head office in Midrand will be called for towards the end of this year.

Final drawings are nearly ready. Earthworks will start before the end of the year, the successful contractor will be on site early next year and the development should be ready for occupation by mid-1988. At that stage, the bank's lease on its present Lifegro-owned head office in Sandton will expire.

The critical question still to be decided is the method of finance. Several avenues are still being explored, but most seem to end at a private sector address.

One possibility is that the bank will lease the building from a private sector developer.

There are, however, several options:

- A leaseback through a bank or insurance company;
- Financing through a consortium or syndicate;
- Financing by the bank's own pension fund, and
- Self-ownership through the DBSA's financial resources.

La Grange says there have already been approaches from interested organisations in the private sector.

The bank is to be built on the Midrand boundary on a prime 25 ha site overlooking the Ben Schoeman Highway. It is part of a 150 ha tract expropriated by government from Institutional Land Holdings (ILH) (*Property* July 19 1985).

The balance of the ground (125 ha) is being held by The Secretariat for Multi-lateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf), a comparatively new government body formed to liaise between the governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The TBVC countries and SA are the shareholders in the DBSA.

Secosaf is not saying what it intends to do with the remaining land but, inevitably, rumours abound. A favourite is that it will be turned into a southern African "UN" to house TBVC officials, but DBSA officials say they are not privy to Secosaf's plans.

However, the bank development will go ahead independantly. DBSA officials point out that the Secosaf land is not part of their plans and that the two sites will be divided by the new K27 road anyway.

The design of the new building will be functional rather than palatial — a south-facing brick building about 200 m long with some 24 000 m<sup>2</sup> of usable space.

Designed to accommodate a workforce of 600 — which is about as many as the bank



DBSA's new HQ ... initial development

intends to employ — it will sport four three-storey office wings extending from a cylindrical hub housing the boardroom, library, conference and committee rooms, auditorium, and computer and training facilities.

The complex will be served by only two lifts in the central core, while internal access will be by stairs and overhead walkways.

Landscape gardeners will not be pleased to hear that the bank is not going on any landscaping spree. It will merely add indigenous flora to the lone thorn tree currently on site.

There will, however, be more in it for other industries because bulk services still have to be installed. The cost, says La Grange, "will have to be shared with the adjoining developers, ILH and the State."

The complex has been designed by Heine Hauptfleisch of Stauch Vorster, one of a short list of architectural firms asked to submit designs.

RENTS ACT

## Colour coded

Rent boards have never been popular among property owners, for obvious reasons. But there could well be a case for some form of statutory rent protection for some Indians and coloureds who, if only temporarily, are finding themselves at the mercy of exploitative landlords.

It was a bureaucratic bungle — one which could have arisen only through SA's convoluted "own affairs" constitution — which saw the old rent board, which used to be colour blind to rent grievances, reconstituted as a white "own affair."

Coloureds and Indians, by parliamentary decree, were to follow by creating their own rent boards to hear matters affecting their communities. But somewhere along the line,

the system broke down and the ethnic boards never came into being.

Predictably, once landlords discovered that tenants were without the protection of the Rents Act, they had a field day. In some instances, rents in Durban's Indian quarter were increased by 300% overnight. In other cases, tenants were summarily given notice to vacate.

### Ethnic boards

Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Indian House of Delegates, says the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, which enjoys jurisdiction over rent matters, is urgently looking into the matter. He expects ethnic rent boards to be proclaimed "within the next two weeks."

In the interim, he warns he will have no hesitation in asking the State President to intervene if cases of gross exploitation are brought to his attention. Usurious landlords face the prospect of having to reimburse tenants if the rip-off charges can be proved.

But comforting as that may seem, tenants could be forgiven for feeling that it is a bit like closing the stable door after the horse has bolted.

WINDHOEK

## Shifting CBD

Hamstrung by years of uncertainty over Namibia's future, development in Windhoek in recent years has been just about non-existent. Indeed, as a consortium which has been looking at the restructuring of the city centre has found, downtown Windhoek has remained much the same since German times.

Essentially, the city's CBD is little more than a strip development, mostly on the west side of Kaiser Street which hosts most of the



**Aim is to improve quality of life, says official**

# GOVT LOANS FOR HOUSING SCHEME

3/9/86 - EDWENOW 101

**THE Department of Development Aid is giving loans for self-built housing schemes in proclaimed townships within the self-governing territories and development trust areas.**

Mr George Bothma, an official in the department, said in an interview that satisfaction of the basic needs of urban blacks in townships within these areas was of utmost importance so as to improve and raise the quality of life.

He said the maximum loan being granted by his department for self-built housing schemes in these areas has been increased from R3 500 to R5 000.

## **Cost**

This followed requests by several individuals and bodies in these schemes that the amount should be increased because of increases in the price of building materials, higher labour and transport costs.

He said the South African Government placed a high premium on home ownership and the involvement of the individuals and the community in self-help schemes.

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

This had been indicated by the recent announcement by the Minister of Finance that R750 million is to be made available for low cost housing throughout the country. In the case of his department, the Minister had approved R61,8-million for such housing as well as infrastructure.

"For members of the low income group who do not have sufficient

private means to build or who do not qualify for loans from financial institutions, the Minister has approved individual loans of R5 000 in the form of building material.

"These loans, payable over a 30-year period, are available at a very low interest rate to the breadwinners earning up to R350 a month. They are designed to assist members of this group to build either by themselves or with the aid of contractors."

He also pointed out

that in the overall process of township development, his department endeavours to ensure that most of the physical development projects will be carried out as labour intensive projects.

This action was taken to provide the maximum number of job opportunities for the residents of townships.

"In the case where development projects are given out on contract to private firms, requests are made to the contractors to follow the same principle," he said.



**Mr GEORGE Bothma.**



**Mrs ANNA Kumalo and her son, Josiah in front of their new home at Lethlabile township outside Brits. The house has been built with loans from the Department of Development Aid.**

419180  
Bloedfontein  
205/101

# Thousands face loss of rights

A BILL passed by the House of Representatives and in the final stages of debate in the other two houses will effectively deny citizenship to thousands of blacks.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill provides for the incorporation of several black communities living on freehold land as well as large tracts of land belonging to white farmers into the TBVC states.

Among the areas to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana is Bloedfontein, near Settlers -- a community of about 15 000 Ndebeles and North Sothos.

THELMA TUCH

Government has stated its intention of moving the 15 000 to the nearby area of Rust de Winter, but they refuse to be resettled, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said yesterday.

Other communities facing incorporation are those in Machakaneng Braklaagte and Leeufontein.



5/9/76  
SASHIA  
F.N.M.M.C.  
101

## Homelands hope

Companies operating in the homelands are alarmed at massive increases in premiums charged for riot insurance by overseas markets. At the same time, covers available are being drastically reduced.

Says David Way, director of Willis Faber Enthoven: "As the Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria) does not provide cover for the homelands, the matter has become very serious."

As an example, one company obtained cover of R100m for operations in the Transkei-Bophuthatwana-Venda-Ciskei (TBVC) countries at a rate of 0.3% in 1984. By 1986, the cover obtainable had been reduced to just R15m, for an astronomical rate of 7%.

When Sasria was set up in 1977 the areas in which it could provide cover did not include the "independent homelands." This was because the government provided nearly

all the financial backing — as reinsurer of last resort — and the independence of the homelands had a high profile. It was argued, why should taxpayers face potential liability for losses in "foreign countries"?

The restriction was not a problem then, however, since alternative cover was readily available from other markets, both locally and overseas, says Way. "But with recent changes in worldwide insurance markets, as well as overseas perception of an increased riot exposure, this alternative cover has almost totally dried up."

Apart from the serious exposure to uninsured loss — often by South African companies — the absence of this essential cover, says Way, "is viewed so seriously that it may inhibit future investment in the TBVC territories."

This will become even more crucial when Sasria cover is widened from January 1 to include "riot, strike and malicious damage" (RSMDD), that is, non-political riot cover for material damage and consequential loss, except theft (FM August 29).

As a result, both the SA Insurance Association (Saia) and the SA Insurance Brokers' Association have been lobbying for inclusion of the homelands under Sasria cover for some months. Says Rodney Schneeberger, CE of Saia: "We have made a submission to the Standing Committee on Finance in support of extending the scope of Sasria cover to include the TBVC states."

He points out that another reason for government's decision previously to steer clear of homelands business was that "it had no authority or influence over the security of another country" and could not take any measures that might reduce or control incidents of riot. Schneeberger says he does



**Willis Faber's Way . . . overseas cover drying up**

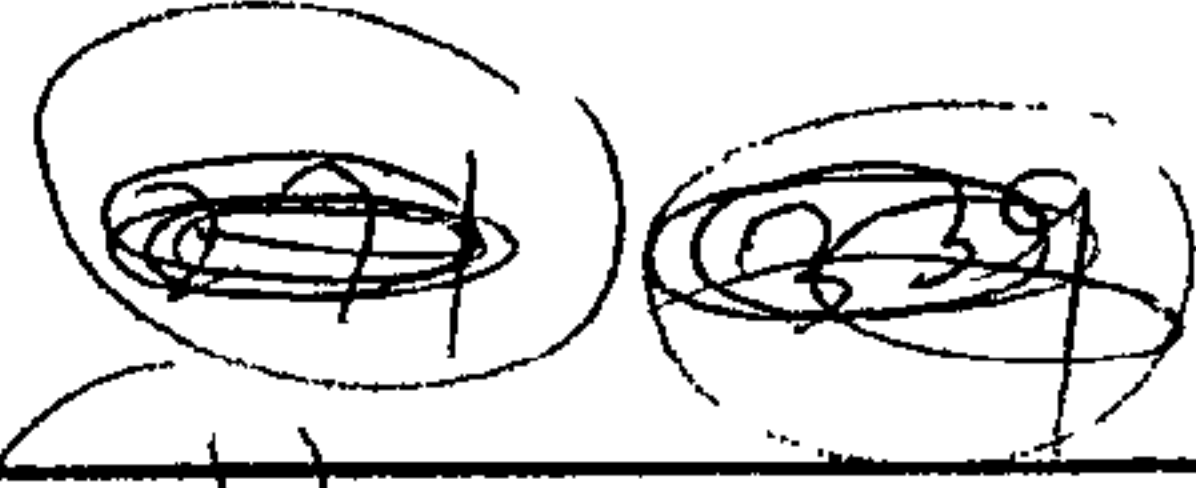
know of losses in the homelands but "they have never appeared serious."

Besides, says Way, "Sasria has become financially self-sufficient. With a premium exceeding R150m a year, reinsurance provided by government is now much further from real exposure."

Extension of cover will also help those insureds who, though they have Sasria cover, fail to obtain the necessary back-up insurance from another source when doing business in the homelands. There has been confusion when and where Sasria cover was operative as, for example, when trucks are driven back and forth across unmarked borders. Though, as Schneeberger says: "I don't recall any problems with claims relating to lorries entering the homelands."

Way has submitted a report to David Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton, who will be urging the changes in parliament. ■

DD 179/86



# Bill may mean black removals

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — A bill — already passed by the House of Representatives and in the final stages of debate in the remaining two houses — will deny thousands of black South Africans citizenship and involve the removal of more than 15 000 people.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill provides for the incorporation of several black communities living on free-hold lands as well as large tracts of land belonging to white farmers into the TBVC states.

Among the areas scheduled to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana is Bloedfontein, near Settlers — a community of about 15 000 Ndebeles and North Sotho people.

The government has stated its intention to move the 15 000 to the nearby area of Rust de Winter but they refuse to be resettled. Other communities which face incorporation into Bophuthatswana are those living in Machakaneng, near Brits, and Brak-

laagte and Leeufontein, near Zeerust.

A letter from Machakaneng residents protesting against the pending incorporations was this week read out in the House of Assembly by a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Ray Swart.

Affected residents claim that the government has not consulted them or responded to their letters protesting against the incorporation.

The Bophuthatswana Government has also stated that it will not tolerate dual citizenship and that anyone who renounces Bophuthatswanan citizenship in favour of that of South Africa would have to leave Bophuthatswana. This, residents say, would be equivalent to forced removal.

The chief spokesman for education and development aid in the House of Representatives — which approved the bill this week Mr Tommy Abrahams, said there was opposition to forced removals but not to the excision of land from South Africa and its incorporation and devel-

opment within the national states.

He stressed that land must be made available for those people who did not want to be incorporated and wished to remain South Africans.

If the land offered to those affected was better than their current living environment and close to their work places the government would not have to force people to move, he said.

However, the House of Delegates component of the joint parliamentary Education and Development Aid Standing Committee looking into the matter has recommended that the bill not be passed.

The chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Delegates, Mr Samaroo Pachai, said he had grave reservations about the bill as he was not satisfied that the communities concerned had been consulted.

“Removals should be halted and there should be a moratorium on homeland consolidation until we find a constitution acceptable to all,” he said.



Parliament and Politics

# Suzman ordered out of House

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Veteran human rights activist Mrs Helen Suzman was yesterday ordered out of the House for refusing to withdraw an allegation that the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, had lied in alleging she had backed the consolidation of land into Bophuthatswana.

Minutes earlier Mr Wilkens had told the House he resented the fact that Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was telling the outside world that consolidation of the Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein areas into Bophuthatswana was a forced removal.

Replying to debate on the second reading of the Borders of Particular States Amendment Act, he said he had not "misled" members of the House of Delegates as Mrs Suzman claimed.

### Third area

He told that House that Mrs Suzman said in an interview with him the areas should be excluded from KwaNdebele.

Now she claimed she had been talking about a third area, Kalkfontein, at the time, and not Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein. This was not so, he said.

"That is a lie," interjected Mrs Suzman.

After she repeated the interjection, she was ordered by Mr Speaker to withdraw the remark.

"I'm sorry sir, that is a lie and I can't withdraw," she said.

She was ordered to leave the House

As she did so Mr Wilkens said he hoped that when she went out she would correct the wrong impression she had conveyed to the outside world.

Mrs Suzman should be



"ashamed of herself".

The House divided on Mrs Suzman's amendment. The PFP and NRP voted together and the CP abstained.

The bill was read a second and third time after divisions with the CP voting with the PFP and NRP.

Earlier Mrs Suzman said Mr Wilkens had misled the House of Delegates by telling them that she supported plans for the consolidation.

Mrs Suzman said she had learned yesterday morning that the House of Delegates had passed all stages of the bill after Mr Wilkens told them of her alleged support.

However she had not supported the excision of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein to Bophuthatswana and the

removal of the 15 000 inhabitants of those areas to White farms in Rust Winter, itself destined for incorporation in KwaNdebele.

Her talks with Mr Wilkens had in fact been about the adjacent area of Kalkfontein, Mrs Suzman said.

The 15 000 were to be "shunted off" to farms at Rust Winter, which would then be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

White farms in Rust Winter were to be expropriated at a cost of between R150 million and R170 million, while Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein were to go to Bophuthatswana.

### Moutse

This exchange tied in with the granting of farms in the area to Lebowa in compensation for the excision of the Moutse district and its incorporation into KwaNdebele to persuade the homeland to accept independence, Mrs Suzman said.

Meanwhile, however, KwaNdebele had decided to reject independence and all people involved in the consolidation scheme, including the white farmers, opposed the scheme.

"Nobody wants it except the government, who are still bound to the consolidation plans despite the fact that we were told the government was not going to go ahead with consolidations and forced removals." — Sapa

DD/10/9/86 (101) (115)

# President opens Ciskei embassy

**BISHO** — President Lennox Sebe yesterday officially opened Ciskei's embassy in the centre of Pretoria by unveiling a plaque, the deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said.

In a speech released here, President Sebe said communication and contact between peoples and states was vital and any steps taken to promote this activity could only redound to the good of all mankind.

Yesterday's ceremony fittingly symbolised Ciskei's solemn commitment to build rather than break down, co-operation rather than confrontation, to dialogue

and constitutional advancement rather than to the sowing of the seeds of revolution, disorder and anarchy.

In contrast with the rest of the world Ciskei, a small indigenous nation of the sub-continent, was presently found in the act of opening and establishing a new embassy in South Africa while the rest of the world were cutting themselves adrift, closing their embassies and removing their diplomatic representatives.

President Sebe said South Africa was a complex community comprised of peoples of diverse origins, cultures and traditions.

Each group sought to preserve its own language, culture and customs and was not easily assimilated into one unitary nation.

Only through the exchange of information and through the processes of communication would other nations, both locally and overseas, come to a clearer understanding of the complexities of the situation in the sub-continent of Southern Africa. It was in this field that their embassies would play a vital role, President Sebe said.

It was important that overseas nations retained their embassies in South Africa.



FOCUS  
ON  
CITY  
STATES

# RETURN TO LILLIPUT

There's a new enthusiasm in National Party circles for the 'city state', a concept which acknowledges that urban blacks can't be wished away, but confines black political rights to Lilliput-sized 'homelands' dotted about the outskirts of white towns. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

THE decision by government spokesmen, from President PW Botha downwards, to refurbish the concept of city states is hardly surprising.

By the turn of the century another six black townships the size of Soweto will have to emerge, one-way or another, to accommodate the rapidly urbanising black people.

Three of the new Soweto-size townships — ie townships of a million or more people — will be situated in or near the already densely populated PWV complex. More than 3,3-million blacks lived there in 1980.

Renewed emphasis on city states at the special federal congress of the National Party by Botha — and by two of the three top contenders to succeed him, cabinet ministers Gerrit Viljoen and Chris Heunis — is a logical corollary to a number of shifts in government thinking.

One is abandonment of the Verwoerdian dream or hope that the tide of black migration from the tribal homelands to the cities will reverse and, with it, concomitant acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks and acknowledgement that the number of black urban dwellers will grow.

Another is realisation of the futility of trying both to stem the influx of blacks into the townships through laws and to force black residents there to exercise their political rights in their designated "homelands".

Yet another is Botha's pledge to offer all black South Africans — including those who were arbitrarily deprived of South African citizenship when the TBVC states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent — a share in decision-making in central government in matters of common concern.

A fourth is Botha's continued adherence to residential segregation and control by each race over its own affairs.

City states, or what might be called "multi-ethnic urban homelands", represent an attempt to reconcile the conflicting demands of those four political positions.

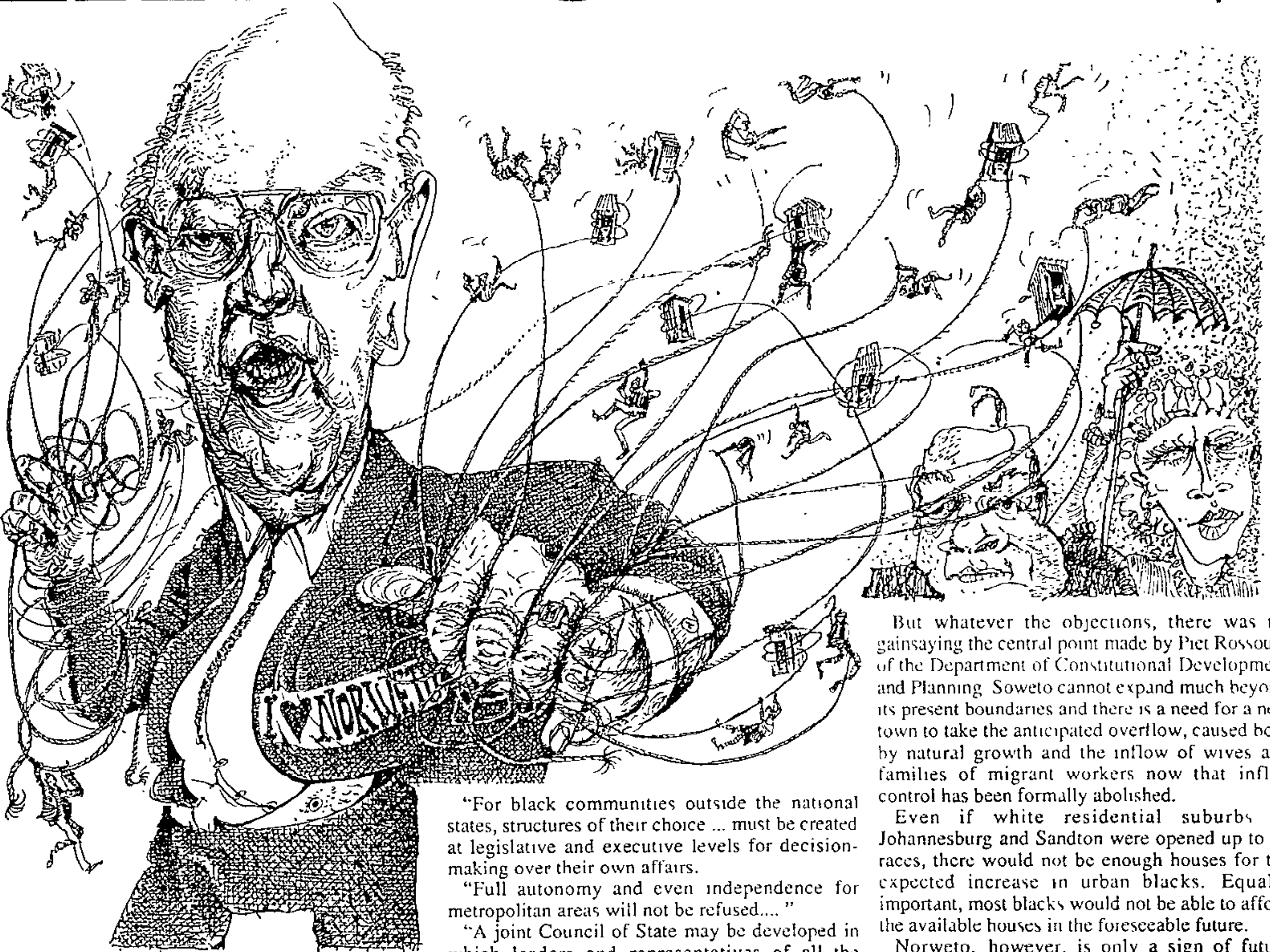
According to the President's Council report on urbanisation, about one-third of the black population of more than 24-million was urbanised in 1980.

Projections by demographers for the future vary, depending on what factors are stressed, the President's Council report says. But, it adds, "most estimates indicate an expected level of black urbanisation of 40 percent to 50 percent by the year 2000."

A few estimates are higher, the report noted. One anticipates that between 60 percent and 75 percent of the black population will be urbanised.

Another President's Council report, one by the scientific committee on population trends in South Africa, concludes that a large influx of blacks into the towns is inevitable.

These considerations help account for the seemingly sudden re-emphasis on the city state concept.



Drawing: CARL BECKER

It can be explained as an ideological adjustment to demographic reality. If blacks will not remain in their allotted ethnic states or, failing that, exercise their political rights there, then they will have to be offered city states over which they can exercise control of their own affairs without "interfering" in the communal affairs of their white compatriots.

City states further provide a convenient polity through which urban blacks can be represented, alongside delegates from the ethnic states, on the National Party's proposed "Council of States".

In retrospect, Botha's mooted of the idea of granting "full autonomy as city states to black urban communities close to our metropolitan areas" was a calculated statement, not a throw-away gesture.

Motions conceived and drafted in advance for adoption at the National Party federal congress contained further evidence that the city state idea has now shifted to the centre of NP thinking. Thus the resolution on constitutional development contained three critical sentences.

"For black communities outside the national states, structures of their choice ... must be created at legislative and executive levels for decision-making over their own affairs.

"Full autonomy and even independence for metropolitan areas will not be refused...."

"A joint Council of State may be developed in which leaders and representatives of all the political entities may participate in policy formulation over common interests by means of consensus decision-making."

Unsurprisingly, publication of a draft plan to establish a black township north of Johannesburg more or less coincided with revival of the city state concept.

The proposed new township for 250 000 blacks was immediately dubbed Norweto. The name was modelled on Soweto, which is an acronym for South Western Townships.

The proposed new township ran into stiff resistance from whites in the area, who offered disparate reasons for their opposition.

Some feared it would be infiltrated by the outlawed African National Congress and used as a base from which to shoot down overflying aircraft. Some raised environmental objections, stressing that the site for Norweto was in a "green belt". A third group insisted that the concept of a segregated black township was obsolete and that establishment of a new town should await the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

But whatever the objections, there was no gainsaying the central point made by Piet Rossouw of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. Soweto cannot expand much beyond its present boundaries and there is a need for a new town to take the anticipated overflow, caused both by natural growth and the inflow of wives and families of migrant workers now that influx control has been formally abolished.

Even if white residential suburbs in Johannesburg and Sandton were opened up to all races, there would not be enough houses for the expected increase in urban blacks. Equally important, most blacks would not be able to afford the available houses in the foreseeable future.

Norweto, however, is only a sign of future events.

Calculations by the Urban Foundation based on a "mid-range" population growth projection indicate that nearly 600 000 additional black families will have to be accommodated in the PWV area by the year 2000. Assuming a family size of 5,2 people, that means an additional 3-million people.

As greater Soweto has an estimated population of about 1,2-million, that means the PWV will have to accommodate another three Sowetos in the next 15 years.

According to official figures, blacks already outnumber whites in the PWV nearly 2 to 1. They will inevitably dominate the metropole politically if non-racial municipalities are allowed to develop.

Hence the NP's new stress on black city states. But the collapse of existing black town councils under pressure from black activists does not augur well for city states. There is no evidence to suggest they will be any more successful than their apartheid precursors.



### Removal by stealth

Homeland consolidation presents inhuman dilemmas: it forces thousands of blacks to choose between losing their South African citizenship or moving from land they have often owned for decades. Government claims it is not forcing people to move; but its actions speak differently

The passing of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill last week provides for the incorporation of vast tracts of land into the four independent homelands. In the Transvaal alone, it is estimated that it affects at least 50 000 people. Transvaal communities which will, despite protests, be incorporated in Bophuthatswana are those

at Machakaneng near Brits, and at Bloedfontein-Geweefontein, situated on adjoining farms between KwaNdebele and one of Bophuthatswana's constituent parts. Communities at Leeuwfontein and Braklaagte in the Marico district will also be incorporated.

The passage of the Bill through parliament did not occur without controversy. PFP MP Helen Suzman alleges that Ben Wilkens, Deputy Minister of Development and

of Land Affairs, engaged in a remarkable piece of political skullduggery to persuade the House of Delegates to reverse its opposition to the Bill after its members had voted against it in the standing committee.

According to Suzman, Wilkens misquoted her when he informed Indian MPs that she had agreed to the Bloedfontein-Geweefontein move. Last Friday Suzman was ordered out of the House of Assembly (the first time in a career of 33 years) for calling Wilkens a liar and refusing to retract her allegation.

Despite government's claims, the inescapable conclusion about the incorporation of the Bloedfontein-Geweefontein farms into Bophuthatswana is that it is a forced removal in everything but name.

The estimated 15 000 people living on freehold land there are mainly North Sotho and Ndebele. The people say they were told some years ago that their land would be incorporated into KwaNdebele. This they were willing to accept. However, when the final consolidation plans were released last year, the farms were allocated to Bophuthatswana.

Government says the Bloedfontein-Geweefontein residents agreed to move to land at Rust der Winter, which is earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele. The community, however, claims it was never consulted on the change.

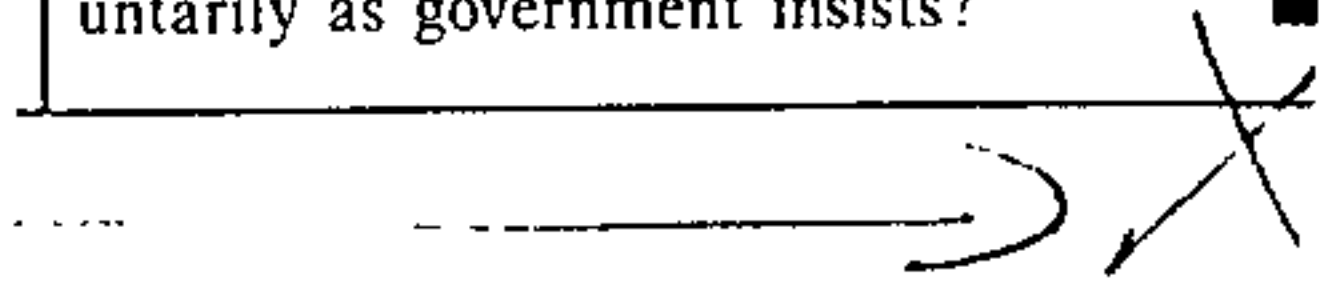
The community's claims are borne out in a letter Wilkens wrote in December last year in response to a petition to him to reconsider the resettlement. Wilkens said: "I have to advise that the fate of the farms Geweefontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the South African and KwaNdebele governments. The decision that the farms . . . be included in Bophuthatswana can, unfortunately, not be reconsidered. It is, however, trusted that you will find it ultimately possible to accept the decision as well as the compensatory land to be made available in Rust der Winter."

The Rust der Winter farms are still to be expropriated from the resident white farmers. Their attempts to have the decision reversed have been rebuffed.

The transfer of Bloedfontein and Geweefontein is now a fait accompli. Apart from forfeiting South African citizenship if they choose to remain on their land, the inhabitants also fear discrimination from the Bophuthatswana authorities, because they are not Tswana.

The communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein are mainly Tswana-speaking and until now have been South African citizens. With their incorporation into Bophuthatswana, they stand to lose this right as the homeland prohibits its citizens from holding dual citizenship.

One Bophuthatswana government official has already publicly stated that anyone who takes South African citizenship must leave the homeland. If the people now opt for South African citizenship and are forced to leave their land, are they really leaving voluntarily as government insists? ■





CAPE TIMES 12/1/86

# Officials 'inhibit black farming'

(101)  
Political Staff

WHITE officials in the homelands have been accused by a Natal University academic of inhibiting the development of black agriculture.

Dr John Erskine of the Institute of Natural Resources said yesterday that many of these officials believed development of African agriculture in the homelands was impossible.

"There are, of course, some truly committed individuals," Dr Erskine said at the conference of the Development Society of Southern Africa at the University of Cape Town.

"But there are many people who do not know the meaning of the four letter words 'hard work', people who have been put out to rest in a gentle run-down to retirement."

Dr Erskine said in rural KwaZulu and other homelands "many people occupy small pieces of poor land in low rainfall areas".

Even modern technology coupled with favourable marketing opportunities could not make these holdings viable, he said.

Glaring inequalities between black and white agriculture had to be eliminated and a dynamic development policy evolved, he said.

# SATBVC effort on direct talks

## Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC) had made progress in multilateral and regional co-operation as means of socio-economic development in Southern Africa since the 1982 summit meeting, the latest edition of Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa, 1985/6, said in its foreword.

The publication said the present range of multilateral and regional interstate consultations included every area of development

A total of 58 multilateral and regional bodies were presently pursuing those objectives. The following breakdown of statistics were given to show the extent of process of consultation since 1982:

- The 1983 programme of interstate consultation, namely 63 multilateral and nine regional meetings, were followed by 140 multilateral and 23 regional meetings in 1984, supplemented by 45 bilateral talks on subjects related to the multilateral negotiations;

- In 1985, 94 multilateral, 21 regional and 63 bilateral meetings were scheduled between January and the end of November. In 1985 a concentrated effort was made to reduce the number of multilateral meetings while increasing the number of bilateral or direct talks aimed at achieving results for the multilateral and regional programmes.

- About 15 meetings, on average, took place each month.

- The private sector played an increasingly important role in regional discussions. Academics and consultants addressed multilateral meetings.

- Approximately 1 300 individuals were directly involved in the process of multilateral and regional co-operation.

The report said the SATBVC ministers concerned with agriculture, environment affairs, energy affairs, tourism and foreign affairs now meet annually.

"A consultative system for ideas, views and for expanding dialogue at the highest level, has been firmly established in Southern Africa. The impact is far-reaching," the publication said.

The report said the past three years had ushered in a new, informal and non-bureaucratic manner of conducting interstate relations.

"Regular direct and ongoing contact between ministers, heads of departments and senior officials has led to deeper mutual understanding, the adoption of common goals and harmonised approaches, the development of joint strategies and the carrying through of deliberations into practical results."

According to the report, the SATBVC states during 1985 began to supplement the multilateral and regional meetings with direct task team talks aimed at addressing in an effective way, issues which affected the economic and social welfare of the region and all its peoples

The report concluded by stating that at the 1985 summit, the five leaders reaffirmed their governments' commitment to peaceful socio-economic development in Southern Africa.

The improvement of the quality of life in the subcontinent was an essential condition for peace and stability in the region, the report said.



## Pass laws juggernaut

**B**ETWEEN ten and eleven percent of the adult black population of the Cape Peninsula is likely to be arrested in any given year under the influx control regulations. And about 30 to 40 percent of those arrested will have to serve prison sentences. They are unlikely to be able to pay their fines. In 1981, for example, pass law offenders spent a total of 250 000 days in jail. These are some of the findings of Professor Martin West of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Cape Town. They are published in a booklet edited by Mr Dudley Horner of the South African Labour and Development Research Unit.

The statistics, shocking as they are, cannot convey a flesh-and-blood impression of the disruption and suffering caused by the draconian system of movement control which underpins the apartheid society. Only a visit to the Commissioner's Courts in full swing could do that. Sausage-machine justice it has been called, with justification. Professor West's findings deserve to be widely known so that the human and economic cost of the pass laws may be better appreciated by those sections of the community which are privileged to enjoy full political rights, residential security and freedom of movement and employment.

The pass laws have become an occupational hazard for black labourers in the Western Cape. Yet, as Professor West points out, for most blacks it is worthwhile risking occasional arrest and spells of imprisonment in order to find work of any kind in the urban areas. Roughly half of the black population of greater Cape Town is illegal. While official statistics suggest that country-wide the number of pass arrests has decreased, in the Western Cape the figures have increased. The number of women arrested in the Western Cape has increased in dramatic fashion. Nearly 30 percent of all arrests of black women in the country take place in the Cape Peninsula! This is the only area where more women than men are

arrested. Professor West concludes that there is a special drive against women in the Peninsula. This, he believes, is in line with the policy of preventing black family life taking further root in the region. He comments "These figures would be shocking in almost any situation, given that the offenders are not guilty of any criminal offence, but of simply trying to live — often as families — where work is available".

Professor West also considers the legal procedures associated with influx control which, he says, make a mockery of the rights to a fair trial and legal defence. Legal representation is available, in theory, and the Athlone Advice Office has a lawyer available each day the court is in session. Yet the lawyers are unable to act as they struggle to get the names of those waiting to be defended. And while the pass laws often net legal residents, minors, handicapped people and mothers with babies, most victims of the system prefer to plead guilty whatever the merits of their case — in order to ensure a fast return to their work and their families. An undefended trial can result in a sentence of two months — yet the proceedings may only last three minutes from start to finish. It is also possible for blacks to be summarily deported from the urban area without trial on the grounds that they are "foreigners" or citizens of so-called independent homelands.

In few places this side of the Iron Curtain, surely, can there be a comparable system of movement control in force in which personal and vocational liberty counts for so little. Professor West concludes, nevertheless, that the most stringent application of influx control cannot arrest the stream of blacks seeking employment and accommodation in the Western Cape. The grand design of apartheid, which envisaged the Western Cape as a "coloured labour preference area", is as far away from realization as ever. Apartheid has failed, Professor West concludes. "Only a Berlin Wall could act as a deterrent to those desperate for work and family life."

## Artisans' pay has dropped, inquiry finds

Own Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN** Most South African artisans, covered by official wage agreements, are earning less now in real terms than they were 11 years ago.

That is one of the findings of the 18-month investigation by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit into wages set by industrial councils, which affect about 17 million workers.

Labour spokesman Mr Gordon Young said that of the 75 wage rates prescribed for artisans, only 22 had risen in real terms since January 1973.

The wage gap between artisans and labourers had fallen by about 25 percent.

Eleven years ago artisans earned, on average, four times as

much as labourers. Today they earned about three times as much.

Referring to the decline of real wages in most industrial council agreements, Mr Young said "Defenders of the industrial council system will have to answer why they cannot preserve workers' buying power in times of recession".

While most artisans' wages had fallen, labourers' wages had risen by about 12 percent.

How do trade unions who are party to industrial councils explain a situation where their own members' wages are falling, while wages of workers not represented on the councils have risen?

Although labourers' wages had risen by 12 percent over the past 11 years, most are below the breadline.

The Star 9/4/84

# Anger as 15 000 face forced removal

JOHANNESBURG — More than 15 000 people from two farms north of Pretoria are to be moved off their land despite the government's declaration that forced removals are over.

Meanwhile, more than 10 000 others face the loss of their South African citizenship following the threat of inclusion of their land into Bophuthatswana.

At a press conference

organised by the Black Sash here yesterday, leaders of the the 15 000-strong communities of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein denounced government plans to hand over their land to Bophuthatswana, and to move them to Rust der Winter — an area to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

"We do not want to be incorporated into Bophutatswana, as

under that government we will be very much oppressed," a spokesman for the communities, Mr Marman Maila, said

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill — passed on September 5 by all three Houses of Parliament — the two areas have been placed under Bophuthatswana.

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein first read of the re-

moval plans in the press, despite government statements that the communities had agreed to co-operate with the move

Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, said white farmers in the Rust de Winter area earmarked for the removed communities "have not been consulted".

Two other Transvaal communities affected by

the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill are Braklaagte — a community of about 10 000 in the Marico district — and the Machakaneng of the farm Boschfontein, near Brits.

Both areas face incorporation into Bophuthatswana. Mr Simon Mpane of the Machakaneng said: "Machakaneng bought this land in 1870, why must we now join a land that is ten years old? — Sapa



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# Govt: Bop citizens only Bop citizens

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Citizens of Bophuthatswana did not qualify for regaining South African citizenship, which they lost when their country opted for independence, it was announced in a statement released by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement said the South African Government made it "categorically" clear that although those citizens were working in South Africa on a daily basis, their applications for identity documents would not be accepted.

The statement was in response to press reports that Bophuthatswana citizens had been told to choose between working in South Africa, where their employers insisted that they must have South African citizenship, or live in Bophuthatswana — where they had to take out the citizenship of that country.

The statement said the working arrangement in South Africa regarding commuters remained unchanged.

The employment of Bophuthatswana citi-

zens in South Africa was not affected by the fact that they did not qualify for regaining South Afri-

can citizenship, or the issue of them obtaining a South African identity document.

## Call M'sane Ext

EAST LONDON — Residents of Mdantsane Extension, which stretches from Zone 13 to 16, are now linked to the world by telephone.

People in the area have been without telephones since 1979.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Ciskei, said private lines in the area started working on Monday.

Mdantsane Extension numbers have a 63 prefix followed by four digits. — DDR

## Seascape stolen

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An antique oil painting, a water colour and a cloth mural, were stolen from an hotel outside Idutywa a fortnight ago.

The manager, Mr Hubert van der Kolk, said the paintings were taken from the diningroom and his private flat while he and his family were away on holiday.

The 100-year-old oil seascape, depicting cliffs and a stormy sea, had a large black frame, while the water colour was of a woman in tribal dress with a gobozi on her

head.

Mr Van der Kolk has offered a cash reward for information leading to the recovery of the paintings and mural.

## New Canadian envoy for SA

PRETORIA — Canada has appointed a new ambassador to South Africa.

He is Mr Ronald Stuart MacLean, 58, originally from Sedge-wick, Alberta, who replaces Mr E G. Lee, who has returned to Ottawa.

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# GOVT HOLDING FIRE ON FATE OF TBVC BLACKS

EMPLOYERS will not be prosecuted under the Aliens Act while the status of "Alien" blacks and their rights in South Africa receives consideration "at the highest level".

This assurance, which affects most employers and about two-thirds of Africans in the Western Cape, was given by the Director General of Home Affairs, Mr B G S van Zyl, to a delegation from the Cape Chambers of Industry and Commerce.

The delegation sought clarification from the department because of confusion and deep concern about the possible use of the Aliens Act as a form of influx control.

Mr Colin McCarthy, director of the Chamber of Industries, said the delegation has been assured that employers would not be brought to book because they employed workers from the independent states.

Mr Alan Lighton, director of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said the position was definitely being considered at the highest level and would be clarified shortly.

The Aliens Act makes it an offence for "aliens" to enter South Africa without official permission.

## Fines

It provides for fines up to R5 000 or two years imprisonment for a first conviction. For a second conviction a fine or imprisonment or both may be applied.

A recent circular from the department warned employers to meticulously observe the provi-

ure to do so was an offence which carried heavy penalties.

Both chambers are concerned about the "impossible situation" created for employers.

## Urged

The delegation, in view of discussions about dual citizenship with the governments of the independent territories, urged the need for the Government to state "in unambiguous terms that they will extend the right of freedom of movement, including the right to live and work in the urban areas of the Republic, to all citizens of the TBVC countries".

## Border

"The Aliens Act was never meant to apply to people from places so contiguous with South Africa that they can just walk across the border."

"How can an employer check whether a person has the right to be domiciled here when thousands are flooding into the urban areas every day?" said Mr McCarthy.



Crackdown on 1,3-million 'aliens'

# Govt asks industry for aid on illegals

GERALD REILLY

ORGANISED industry was asked to assist in sorting out the problem of illegal labour in SA by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha last night.

He told a Natal Chamber of Industries banquet in Durban that there were about 1,3-million foreigners employed illegally in commerce, industry and agriculture.

And he asked industry to take greater care when employing black staff. "After all, charity still begins at home."

SA was ready for economic revival. It had all the ingredients to be the economic power-house of the continent.

Many SA leaders, however, lacked the necessary attitude to address the potential future "instead of always looking through the rear-view mirrors".

Botha said during the past two financial years the plight of the jobless had generated a grant of R760m for training.

By March this year more than 300 000 former jobless South Africans were in employment.

The small business development programme had also created 28 000 new jobs.

Botha praised the role being played by industry in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba but stressed it would be fatal if the Indaba was presented as an alternative to government efforts rather than supplementary to them.

THELMA TUCH reports the Department of Home Affairs intends to step up measures against aliens and employers contravening the Aliens Act, but that they will not apply to TBVC blacks.

Home Affairs director-general B G S van Zyl said yesterday increased action was being taken to determine the location of aliens.

The department was also considering doing more employer inspections, which might result in the increased prosecution of employers — and fines of up to R5 000 or two years' imprisonment under the Act.

He said the department may have to increase its staff to carry out those measures. It also intended providing employers with guidance as to how to identify people illegally seeking employment.

Van Zyl said: "They are taking up jobs of millions of South Africans who may have to be paid unemployment insurance."

However, TBVC citizens were exempt from certain requirements under the Act.

They did not require a work permit, but employers had to comply with certain requirements stipulated in a labour agreement signed at the time of the independence of the TBVC states.



**E**CONOMIC Government subsidies to lure industries to the homelands are losing urban workers thousands of jobs as companies fall over one another to cut costs and increase profits.

Companies were slow to take advantage of the programme, designed by the Government to bring industries and work opportunities to the impoverished homelands, until the recession induced increasing numbers to move.

Trade union sources are concerned at the number of urban factories that are closing down and moving to the homelands, leaving their workforces in the lurch. There are not any legal requirements or set procedures for the severance pay to be given workers when a company moves.

The scheme has become a useful avenue for some employers confronted with a militant labour force or union: they simply close their operations and move to the homelands where wages are low and workers are pliable and have not been organised into union movements.

As one union leader put it, the homelands are "union-free zones".

**Severance pay**

One union, the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, which is confined to Natal, estimates that since January, 1985, its membership has dropped by more than 13 000 as a result of employers' moving to the homelands. In the same period, more than 56 000 clothing-industry jobs have been created in the homelands.

Earlier this month, about 250 clothing workers at Scottford Mills, Durban, were fired after a strike over the severance pay offered by the company, which was moving to another border industrial area, Ezakheni, outside Ladysmith.

The GWIU's assistant general secretary, Yu-

**Workers left in the lurch as companies relocate**

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT



**WORK-SEEKERS** in Johannesburg . . . Is this the future for urban workers as firms pull out to the homelands.

nus Shaik, said the severance pay was R8 for each year of service, up to a maximum of R50.

"The company said we could take it or leave it, and when we refused they unilaterally closed negotiations. All the workers were fired after going on strike and all they got was a week's wages. It was as simple

as that," Mr Shaik said. "We have nothing against people in the homelands getting jobs, but we're against the exploitation of workers. Capital is exploiting workers with the assistance of the State. Workers are losing all the rights they fought very hard for."

Union leaders in the leather, textile and clothing industries met in Cape Town on Friday to discuss the problem.

Mr Shaik said unions' bargaining power was being eroded because urban-based companies had to compete with those in the homelands, where goods could be produced cheaply. This meant employers were less likely to agree to higher wages since this might affect their competitiveness.

The Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU), an affiliate of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, is to meet the management of a factory in Wadeville, on the East Rand, which is to move

to Bophuthatswana, costing about 400 workers, 220 of them CWIU members, their jobs.

According to the CWIU's national general secretary, Rod Crompton, the company, Matthey Rustenburg Refiners (MRR), intends closing its plants in Wadeville, near Germiston and at Royston, in England and moving all its operations to Bophuthatswana, where South African-based unions are banned.

The CWIU is liaising with its counterpart in Britain, where MRR has already retrenched about 100 workers.

An MRR spokesman has declined to discuss the move: "That's not something we wish to comment about."

Mr Crompton says the Government's decentralisation scheme encourages exploitation.

"The point we want to make is that workers overseas are told it is wrong to push for sanctions and disinvestment because that would put a lot of workers here out of their jobs. But if they don't push for the removal of apartheid, workers will continue to lose their jobs because companies will move to the homelands to make super-profits"

The homelands are attractive because their wage structures are low and they are hostile to the labour movement.

**Benefits**

"The Government's policy is to encourage factories to move to these decentralisation areas, that is the homelands," Mr Crompton says.

"There are also tax and wage incentives for companies to move to places like the Ciskei.

"This programme, far from creating new jobs, is encouraging industries to move to new areas. The only ones who benefit are those capitalists who get tax incentives.

"The working class are the losers because they have to pay more taxes".

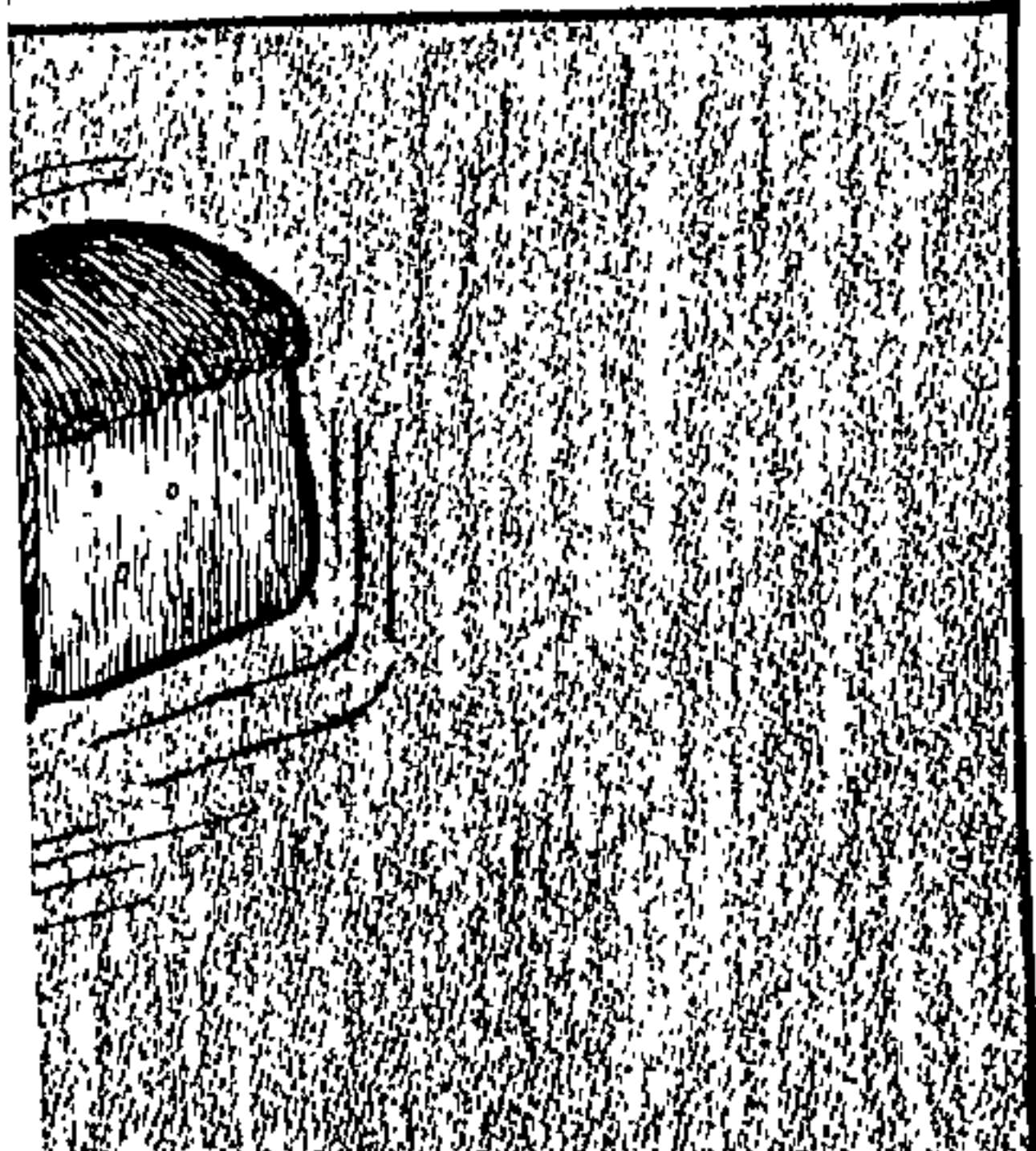
Dougie de Beer, chairman of the Decentralisation Board, said last year that the Government had paid nearly R307 million in decentralisation benefits to companies from February, 1984, to January, 1985. It is expected the figure for 1985/86 will exceed R500 million. These figures exclude the Government's payment of 50 percent of the decentralisation costs incurred in the independent homelands.

It is thought that during 1985/86, more than R90 million was paid in decentralisation benefits to industrialists who moved to Ciskei.

**The Media Council**

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news





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## Concern over war pensions

### Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The South African Legion was concerned with war veterans' pensions for black ex-servicemen, particularly those in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC).

In a press statement released from the Legion's headquarters in Johannesburg, the Legion said those ex-servicemen were not being compensated at the same rate as their colleagues in South Africa.

"The Legion is actively pursuing negotiations through the Department of Foreign Affairs to bring the plight of these war veterans to the attention of the government and to have the situation remedied."

The statement said there were several areas of concern regarding pension matters for military veterans and disabled pensioners, which the Legion believed needed serious consideration and possible adjustment.

"These include the introduction of a one-tier system of military pensions based only on the degree of disablement, in the place of the recently introduced system based on educational qualifications."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria agreed to comment after he had read the correspondence from the Legion.

# SA intervenes in T'kei-Ciskei row

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President Lennox Sebe emphasises a point during his public address outside the National Assembly in Bisho yesterday.

Dispatch Reporters

**EAST LONDON** — The South African Government is to mediate in the confrontation between Ciskei and Transkei arising from the escape of Mr Charles Sebe and the kidnapping of President Lennox Sebe's son and a senior Ciskei security officer last week.

South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, is expected to arrive in the area today to establish contact with the two governments after antagonistic statements were made by both President Sebe and Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday.

A South African embassy official in King William's Town confirmed yesterday that the embassy was involved in attempts to mediate in the matter and that Mr Miller was expected to arrive today.

In a brief statement released in Pretoria, Mr Miller said his visit would attempt to "assist the two countries to resolve the differences that have arisen out of the abduction of certain Ciskeians to the Transkei.

face trial in Transkei on allegations of attempted kidnapping following an alleged attack on the Umtata home of Mr Namba Sebe, the former Ciskei Minister of Transport who is now living in Transkei, on September 13.

Chief Matanzima said he did not know the whereabouts of the two kidnapped men or of Mr Charles Sebe, former commander-in-chief of Ciskei security forces who was serving a 12-year jail sentence at the Middledrift maximum security prison for inciting police and army officers to release a detained officer by force before being freed, also on Friday, in a raid by a group of armed white men.

He denied allegations by the Ciskei Government that the Transkei Government was harbouring anti-Ciskei

## More reports on page 2

"South Africa will be acting strictly in accordance with registered international practices in this attempt to mediate," he added.

President Sebe, speaking at a public gathering outside the Ciskei National Assembly in Bisho yesterday, had called on the South African Government to intervene and said if the government did not mediate successfully, Ciskei would retaliate against Transkei.

He did not specify what retaliatory methods would be taken.

In Umtata, Chief Matanzima said in an interview that if President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, head of Ciskei's Elite Unit, and Maj-Gen Sebe's second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, who were both abducted from a Bisho hotel on Friday, were found in Transkei, they would not be returned to Ciskei.

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fighters.

In his public address yesterday morning, President Sebe repeated his government's accusations that the Transkei Government was harbouring and helping anti-Ciskei Government forces attempting to undermine the sovereignty of Ciskei.

He claimed that Mr Charles Sebe's escape and the kidnapping of his son and Col Ngwanya were linked and orchestrated from Transkei, and was one of a number of incidents directed against his government from Transkei.

He said other incidents included the dropping of pamphlets from a Transkei aircraft over Ciskei townships which were derogatory of himself and as such were acts of treason.

President Sebe criticised prison and police officials at Middledrift for taking no action to prevent Charles Sebe's escape and accused them of being drunk.



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# SA interviewees in T'ikei-Ciskei row

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# Pik meets Sebe for crisis talks?

Mercury Correspondent

BISHO—Reports that South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held a meeting yesterday with Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe on the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei could not be confirmed.

Mr Botha was said to have travelled to Bisho from East London, where he is attending the National Party's Cape Congress, to meet President Sebe on the crisis between the two Xhosa national states.

Mr Botha was absent from a civic luncheon in East London in honour of President Botha and it was said that he was attending the hastily-convened meeting.

## Mediation

Ciskei's deputy-director of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said he had no knowledge of such a meeting.

The first secretary of the South African Embassy in King William's Town, Mr Kevin Brennan, also said he could not confirm or deny the reports.

Meanwhile, the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, is expected to begin his mediation efforts when he arrives in Umtata today.

The confrontation between Ciskei and Transkei arises from the freeing of Ciskei's former Commander-in-Chief, Mr Charles Sebe, from Middledrift maximum security prison early on Friday by a group of armed white men alleged to have come from Transkei

## Refusal

The Ciskei Government refused to comment yesterday on a report in which Mr Charles Sebe is quoted as saying that he had 'taken up vigorous military training in preparation for the restoration of democracy and stability in Ciskei'.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that Mr Miller said the South African Defence Force had not taken 'any extraordinary measures' in the Ciskei/Transkei corridor.

But he said the SADF had been asked to be on the alert for armed groups attempting to cross the corridor.

● See Editorial Opinion



# Pik, Sebe in bid to end dispute?

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**EAST LONDON — Reports that South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held an unscheduled meeting yesterday with Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe on the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei could not be confirmed.**

edly taken to Transkei. A former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei when he skipped bail while facing charges of corruption, confirmed from his Umtata home yesterday that he had relayed demands to President Sebe for the return of the two abducted men.

While acknowledging that such a suggestion was pure speculation, General Minnaar pointed to the fact that several Selous Scouts were associated with the Transkei Government and were in the vicinity of DDR-DDC-Sapa.

The demands included the resignation of the former Ciskei Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei when he skipped bail while facing charges of corruption, confirmed from his Umtata home yesterday that he had relayed demands to President Sebe for the return of the two abducted men.

Mr Botha was said to have travelled to Bisho from East London, where he is attending the National Party's Cape provincial congress, to meet President Sebe on the crisis between the two Xhosa national states.

The first secretary of the South African Embassy in King William's Town, Mr Kevin Brennan, said he had no knowledge of such a meeting and was not in a position to either confirm or deny the reports.

Ciskei's deputy-director general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, also said he had no knowledge of a meeting taking place.

Mr Botha was absent from a civic luncheon in East London in honour of President P. W. Botha, and it was said he was attending the hastily convened meeting with President Sebe.

Meanwhile, the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, is expected to begin his mediation efforts between Transkei and Ciskei when he arrives in Umtata today. This was confirmed by a senior diplomat at the South African Embassy in Bisho, Mr Pieter Goozen.

In Pretoria yesterday, Mr Miller said the South African Defence Force had not taken "any extraordinary measures" in the Ciskei-Transkei corridor.

Commenting on media reports that the SADF had been placed on the alert in the corridor amid rising tension between Transkei and Ciskei, Mr Miller said: "While the SADF has been asked to be on the alert for armed groups attempting to cross the corridor it has not taken any extraordinary measures since it routinely undertakes patrols in this area.

"The presence of armed groups attempting to cross the corridor is not expected."

The confrontation between Ciskei and Transkei arises from the escape of Ciskei's former commander-in-chief, Mr Charles Sebe, from the Middledrift maximum security prison early on Friday morning. A group of armed white men, alleged to have come from Transkei, took part in the jail break.

Soon after, President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, commander of Ciskei's Elite Unit, and General Sebe's second-in-command, Colonel Z. Ngwanya, were abducted from a Bisho hotel and alleg-

of President Sebe and his government and the release from Ciskei jails of Toni, Kambashe and Koli Sebe, sons of Mr Namba Sebe, Mr Charles Sebe and the late Mr Dilima Sebe respectively.

Mr Sebe denied, however, that he and Mr Charles Sebe wanted to take over the Ciskei Government.

"I never said my brother Charles and I wanted to topple the Ciskei Government so that we should take over the reins. The Ciskei people are the ones to decide the future of the country. This is the basis of democracy," Mr Sebe said.

Mr Sebe, whose house was heavily guarded by armed police, would not say where Mr Charles Sebe was staying or where General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were being held.

President Sebe demanded the intervention of the South African Government in the matter, warning that he might order retaliatory action against Transkei, which he accused of harbouring anti-Ciskei fighters.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has denied the accusations and said that if President Sebe's son and Colonel Ngwanya were found in Transkei, they would not be returned, but would face trial in Transkei on charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe on September 13.

Yesterday the Ciskei Government refused to comment on the latest developments in the feud.

● Suggestions that former Rhodesian Army Selous Scouts were hired to free Mr Charles Sebe from the Middledrift prison have been denied by the former officer commanding the Selous Scouts, General Ron Reid-Daly.

General Reid-Daly, who was also commander of the Transkei Defence Force and is at present a military adviser to the TDF, laughed when asked the question, and said he knew nothing about such suggestions.

Speaking from the home of a relative in Johannesburg where he is on holiday, he said: "Certainly it had nothing to do with us. We have no mercenaries in our army."

The suggestion that former Selous Scouts, some of whom followed General Reid-Daly by joining the TDF and are living near Port St Johns, conducted the

# Dispute: Miller tries shuttle diplomacy

## Dispatch Reporters

UMTATA — South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, was engaged in a round of shuttle diplomacy yesterday with visits to Umtata and Bisho in a bid to resolve the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei.

Following the first round of talks in the morning with Mr Miller, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced that the son of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe and a senior Ciskei security officer are being held in a Transkei jail and would face charges "very soon" of attempted kidnapping.

Chief Matanzima reiterated that Major-General Kwane Sebe, who is commanding officer of Ciskei's Elite Unit, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, General Sebe's second-in-command, would be charged with the attempted kidnapping of Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

General Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya were kidnapped by an unknown group of men from a Bisho hotel last week, and until yesterday their whereabouts were unknown.

The kidnapping followed an attack on the Middledrift maximum security prison in Ciskei by a group of armed white men who freed Mr Charles Sebe, the former commander-in-chief of Ciskei security forces who was serving a 12-year sentence for conspiring to release an imprisoned officer by force.

The two incidents have resulted in a confrontation between Ciskei and Transkei with President Sebe accusing Transkei of harbouring

anti-Ciskei fighters and threatening to retaliate against Transkei.

President Sebe called on South Africa to mediate, and added that retaliatory action would be taken if the mediation attempts were not successful. He did not say what action would be taken.

Chief Matanzima said his talks with Mr Miller yesterday had ended without result.

He said that although there had been "no outcome", the South African delegation would convey a "confidential message" to President Sebe.

Asked about the whereabouts of Mr Charles Sebe, Chief Matanzima said he knew nothing about his whereabouts.

"I am not a policeman. You can ask the police about that. But I can assure you that the two men, General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Ngwanya are in our jail and will face charges for the abortive attempted kidnapping of Mr Namba Sebe from his home here on September 13," Chief Matanzima said.

Chief Matanzima would also not indicate when General Kwane Sebe and Colonel Ngwa-

nya were arrested by the police.

Mr Miller and his delegation arrived in Umtata at 10 am. The talks started at 11 am and lasted for almost an hour.

Soon after the talks, Mr Miller and his delegation emerged smiling, and Mr Miller's press attache, Mr Ronald Darroll, told newsmen that the talks had been "amicable and constructive".

"South Africa is acting as a mediator between the two parties and this will be concluded when we have met both parties. At this stage there will be no formal statement from our side as we have not finished talks with Ciskei," Mr Darroll said.

In Bisho President Sebe held talks with Mr Miller, at the President's office yesterday afternoon after he and his cabinet and some Members of Parliament had had discussions with Mr Miller's delegation.

The first secretary at the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said it had been decided by both parties at the meeting that no statement would be issued except to confirm that the meeting took place.



# Border concern as Ciskei and T'kei bicker

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Concern about the effects on the Border region of the tensions between Ciskei and Transkei were expressed this week by civic and business leaders in the "white corridor" between the two national states.

They feared damage to the region's image following threats by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe to retaliate against Transkei over the abduction of his son and the release by force from prison of Ciskei's former head of State security, Charles Sebe.

President Sebe has accused Transkei of involvement in both the prison break and the abductions of Major General Kwane Sebe and another officer, Colonel Z Ngwanya.

"We aren't worried about safety," said the chairman of the Border Metropolitan Development Corporation, Mr Errol Spring. "But the situation creates an impression of instability when we are trying to attract economic investment."

His concern was echoed by an East London city councillor, Mr Donald Card.

Mr Card said he believed the only long-term solution to the conflicts between the two countries lay in their unification.

● Ciskei legal representatives have been refused permission to see Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya, who are being held in a Transkei jail.

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# SAP probes EL Sebe snatch claim

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## Dispatch Reporter

**BISHO** — The South African Police are investigating allegations that the head of Ciskei's Elite Unit, Major-General Kwane Sebe, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were kidnapped from the Holiday Inn in East London.

This was confirmed yesterday by the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan.

Mr Brennan was commenting on a statement by Ciskei's deputy director-general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, that the two officers had been lured to the East London beachfront hotel — where they were drugged and taken to Transkei.

Mr Brennan also said the South African Government was waiting for a response to an approach by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, concerning one of the issues raised in court in Umtata. He would not say what the issue involved.

Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya appeared before an Umtata magistrate on Tuesday in connection with allegations they had attempted to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

Legal counsel for the officers, Mr P.J. de Bruyn, asked the court to place on record that the men were abducted in East London.

In his statement, Mr Somtunzi said that follow-up investigations had shown that the two

officers had accompanied a white man, with whom they had an appointment, to East London — where they were drugged and abducted.

The unknown white man allegedly asked the officers to accompany him to East London — on the pretext that he was going to drive them back.

He refused to comment on Chief Lent Maqoma's allegation that opposition was being stifled in Ciskei.

He said the issue of the refusal to register Chief Maqoma's Ciskei People's Rights Protection Party had been clarified in press statements — and had also been decided in the Supreme Court.

● Mr Namba Sebe has said he is willing to return to Ciskei to face charges if details of the charges are made known to him.

Mr Sebe, who faced charges of corruption, fled from Ciskei while out on bail.

He said he been in jail for a year, and appeared before the court seven times — but no evidence had been led against him.

Commenting on the white men who were involved in freeing his brother, Mr Charles Sebe, Mr Sebe said the men were not mercenaries, but fully-fledged members of his movement, which was multi-racial.

Referring to the kidnapping of Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya, Mr Sebe said his demands for the release of the men still stood, although they were now in a Transkei prison.



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# SA peacece policies to Transkei, Ciskei

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON —** The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday urged Ciskei and Transkei to resolve their differences "peacefully" and said he had presented them with a set of proposals.

Mr Botha met the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, in Pretoria on Monday and held further discussions at his offices yesterday with Ciskei's ambassador to South Africa, Mr V. S. J. Blie, in another attempt by the South African Government to ease tense relations between the two states.

Sapa reports Mr Botha emphasised in a brief statement afterwards that his government respected the two states' independence.

"Both governments accuse each other of irregularities, and I make an appeal to them to resolve their differences peacefully," he said.

The statement added that Mr Botha had made certain proposals to Chief Matanzima on Monday and repeated them during his meeting with Mr Blie, who had already left for Ciskei to report to President Len-

nox Sebe and his government.

The dispute between the two states arose last month after President Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe, head of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were abducted to Transkei where they subsequently appeared in court on charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe, a former Ciskei Minister of Transport.

On the same day the two officers were abducted, Ciskei's former security chief, Mr Charles Sebe, was freed from Middledrift prison by an armed group.

Meanwhile, the first secretary at the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said yesterday Mr Botha had invited President Sebe or his Foreign Minister for talks in Pretoria to discuss the dispute.

Mr Brennan said the invitation was in line with maintaining a balanced approach to the issue. He said no reply had been received yet from the Ciskei Government.

Commenting on Mr Brennan's statement,

Ciskei's deputy-director of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said: "This is not the time for meetings.

"Also, it is against protocol for a foreign minister of one country to communicate with the head of state of another country. The invitation should correctly have been made to our Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Mr Brennan would not comment on statements by some Ciskei chiefs on Monday that South Africa bore responsibility for the kidnapping of Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya, on the grounds that they had been abducted in East London.

Asked if the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, who held the initial talks with the Ciskei and Transkei governments, had been withdrawn from negotiations, Mr Brennan said Mr Miller was still involved and had attended the talks between Chief Matanzima and Mr Botha on Monday.

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# Pik 'peace plan' for homelands

PRETORIA—Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday urged the independent homelands of Ciskei and Transkei to resolve their differences 'peacefully' and presented them with a set of proposals.

Mr Botha met the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, in Pretoria on Monday and held further discussions at his offices yesterday with Ciskei's Ambassador to the Republic, Mr V S J Blie, in another bid by the South African Government to ease tense relations between the two states.

In a statement afterwards, Mr Botha emphasised that his Government respected the independence of the two states.

Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe's half-brother, Gen Charles Sebe was sprung from jail in Ciskei last month by an armed group of white men, and the former head of Ciskei's security police turned up

in Transkei a few days later.

The same armed group also allegedly abducted President Sebe's son, Maj-Gen Kwane Sebe, head of an elite security unit, and his second-in-command, Col Z Ngwanya, and they subsequently appeared in a Transkei court to face charges of attempting to kidnap another half-brother of the Ciskeian President, Mr Namba Sebe from his exile in Transkei.

Acrimonious exchanges between the two states followed, with President Sebe calling on South Africa to neutralise the 'dangerous situation' immediately, saying he would be forced to retaliate against Transkei.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, travelled to Transkei and Ciskei in an attempt to resolve the crisis, but was reported to have been unsuccessful. — (Sapa)

# SATBVC talks on transport

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — High-level interstate departmental talks on transport affairs were held in Pretoria between the SATBVC countries — South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — this week.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau for Information, the meeting was chaired by Mr M. M. Bikitsha from the Republic of Transkei.

The bureau said the meeting discussed the implementation of the recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Study regarding the co-ordination of transport affairs in Southern Africa.

The meeting also discussed the possibility of a central motor vehicle assurance fund for Southern Africa.

Delegates noted that progress had been made concerning the creation of a road traffic bureau in each of the SATBVC states and on the linking of these bureaux to a Southern African road bureau to be established in the future.

The countries also agreed on the establishment of a new civil aviation search-and-rescue structure for Southern Africa.

The meeting noted the establishment of a working group on road matters that would look into standards for the construction and maintenance of roads in the Southern Africa region.

## Spy in sky

ISLAMABAD — The United States is prepared to sell sophisticated radar aircraft to Pakistan to protect its border with Afghanistan, US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, said yesterday.

—Sapa-RNS



# New ID — some may have problems

ALL XHOSA, Venda and Tswana people in SA may have difficulty in obtaining the new Identity Documents (ID) because they are now "foreigners" in view of the independence of the TBVC Homelands.

People who may be affected are those whose reference books or birth certificates show them to be citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

This warning is contained in a document released by Sheena Duncan, past President of the Black Sash.

The document states that the new ID is the same for all race groups, with no difference in law between black and white people.

The ID will be given to any person who is permanently and lawfully resident in SA. This means that all South African citizens are entitled to an ID.

Foreigners who are permanently resident in SA with permission are also entitled to an ID.

## Photographs

In order to apply for an ID a black person can go to any office of the Home Affairs Department, formerly known as the offices of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development.

People who do not have a Reference Book need a birth certificate or other proof of birth and two photographs in order to obtain an ID.

SOPHIE TEMA

People who do have a reference book need only take the book and two photographs to apply for an ID.

Everybody's fingerprints will be taken when they apply for an ID — including white, coloured and Indian people.

People who were endorsed out of town in the past or who were never registered can apply for an ID without apprehension. Now, it does not matter whether they had a permit or not to be in a town in the past.

No official has the right to demand proof of a house or lodger's permit.

"Lawful residence" does not mean that you have to have a permit to be in a particular place. It means that a person must be lawfully resident in SA.

Because people of the TBVC homelands are "foreigners" and some, therefore, not lawfully resident in SA, they may have difficulty in obtaining an ID document.

A person — black, white, Indian or coloured — is only lawfully in SA if he or she has been issued with a specific permit.

According to the Black Sash, all those Xhosa, Tswana and Venda of the TBVC areas who have never lived in one of the independent homelands — or who were born in, or who have lived in one of the independent homelands and moved to areas outside the homelands before their independence day — are lawfully

and permanently resident in SA and are entitled to an ID, even if they have a homeland passport instead of a reference book.

All persons born in the TBVC areas before independence day are South African.

Whether or not they are lawfully and permanently resident in SA will depend on individual circumstances.

AGENCIES for disabled people situated in the four "independent" homelands may be missing out on the R10-m allocated for the year of disabled people by the South

African Government. This emerged from a letter from the Department of Health and Welfare to the Disabled People of South Africa

(DPSA) when an application for funds by a Venda-based centre for

handicapped people, Thusanani, was rejected.

The director of Thusanani, Mr Lusani Ravhutadu, said it was "absurd" that the South African Government should refuse to give money to his centre because it was situated in Venda.

"In fact what it boils down to is that the so-called independence of Venda, which benefits only the minority which holds high positions in its administration, is now proving to be a handicap for the handicapped. Venda has no such subsidy and it means we will not be

able to benefit," he said.

The letter from the health department was signed by Mr E W Harvey and read, in part, "it could unfortunately not be considered in view of the fact that allocations cannot be made through agencies situated in the TBVC-states".

### Overseas

Mr Harvey was said to have gone overseas but a Dr Watermeyer denied that agencies situated in "independent" homelands could not be funded from the R10-m grant. He said he would investigate the matter and has since been unavailable.

Mr Nevhutalu also cited a similar case in September this year in which two handicapped people from Thusanani had been sent to the Chandor Training Centre for a course in welding on the understanding that the course will be subsidised by the Department of Manpower.

"It was only after they had registered that I was told by the accountant that due to the fact that we come from Venda, which is "independent", we have to pay R3 420 which is the total amount for the course and accommodation.

# Subsidy in doubt for TBVC disabled



# Govt refuses official's visa

GOVERNMENT has refused to issue a visa for an American official of the Agency for International Development to conduct a survey in the homelands.

The Bureau for Information said the US Department of State had requested a visa for Christine Babcock, who was to report on "the health conditions and the extent of malnutrition and starvation in the homelands".

In terms of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, the report was to

18/11/76  
Own Correspondent and  
Business Day Staff

be submitted by December 1 to the House of Representatives' Speaker and the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations chairman.

The bureau said government was prepared to reconsider its stand on Babcock's visit should the US government undertake similar studies in all African countries.

## Carving Leliefontein

The 4 000-strong community in the remote Leliefontein coloured "reserve" in Namaqualand is hoping that a commission of inquiry will soon reverse what many of them regard as an arbitrary decision to divide up their traditional communal land and sell it off as "economic units."

The little-publicised commission completed its public hearings in the Leliefontein district last week in the face of growing resistance by the community to government's land division plan.

Leliefontein, about 400 km north-west of Cape Town, is one of 23 coloured "reserves" in SA covering about 1,7m ha and accommodating around 60 000 people, mostly in Namaqualand, according to UCT archaeologist Emile Boonzaaier.

The reserves are effectively "concessions" granted in the last century on the basis of settlements established around early mission stations.

Leliefontein covers an area of about 200 000 ha of arid scrubland in a district with town names like Spoegrivier, Horinggat, Stinkkloof, Bobbejaanhoek and Wolfkraal. Most of the residents are direct descendants of the Koikhoi (Hottentots) and about 200 families own stock (mainly sheep and goats, but some cattle as well). For

decades they have wandered around the reserve grazing their herds. The community also grows a little wheat and some of the men have jobs in towns or on the region's mines (or had jobs until the recession)

According to government, Leliefontein — and the other reserve areas — was overgrazed. The only solution was to divide the area into "economic units" and lease them to "bona fide" farmers. Three other "reserves" were divided with little community resistance, but the people of Leliefontein took a strong stand against the plan. Although the Leliefontein divisions followed consultations with the elected management board of the area, the community claims the board is unrepresentative and they generally reject it.

Leases cost R300 a year payable in advance. More than half the units have been let (and fenced) mainly to tenants with other means of income such as shop owners, school teachers, local management board officials or relatively wealthy owners of large herds. To qualify to rent a unit, a tenant must have assets worth at least R3 000 or own 250 head of stock. The less wealthy stock farmers are not in this class and have effectively been cut off from their traditional land and livelihood. "Illegal" stock found inside the fences of the leased units is usually impounded. Although some commonage has been left, it is totally inadequate for their needs, the farmers say. (Researchers say a small head of stock in the region needs 10 ha.)

Last month, the coloured Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, David Curry, said that while he sympathised with the farmers, if Leliefontein was not divided up and farmed more carefully, the region was in danger of becoming "another Ethiopia." Government's alternative, suggested to the stock farmers, is to relocate the residents of eight small villages in the district to two larger towns — a scheme that has met with little support.

In an apparent move to stall planned legal action to challenge the land division in Leliefontein, government appointed a commission of inquiry which heard evidence at towns in the region from late September until last week. The findings of the commission are expected to be crucial to the future of all the coloured "reserves."

While researchers working in the area acknowledge that over-grazing is killing the land, they believe there are alternatives which the authorities have apparently not considered.

Among suggestions by Fiona Archer and Lita Webley, archaeologists from the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town respectively, are: the development of vegetable farms at the Nourivier dam; the promotion of tourism (Leliefontein is in the heart of the wild flower region), and an afforestation programme to revive the over-grazed land and the establishment of a home industries project ■



# TBVC states to finalise <sup>20/11/86</sup> agreement <sup>DD</sup> (101)

## Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Government officials from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) will meet today in Pretoria to finalise agreements on multilateral co-operation in Southern Africa, according to a statement issued by the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa.

One of the agreements which will be signed by the parties will cover extradition.

Amendments to agreements relating to unemployment insurance between South Africa and the TBVC states which cover reciprocity in regard to South Africans working in TBVC states will also be signed. In terms of the amendments, South Africans employed in the TBVC states will be recognised as contributors to the TBVC unemployment insurance funds.

tional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and will include other senior cabinet ministers.

The delegations from the other states will be led by their ministers of foreign affairs: Mr C. P. Songca of Transkei, Mr Gota Nesengani of Venda, and Mr B. N. Pitso of Ciskei.

An agreement officially establishing the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa will be signed before the meeting opens.

The agreement will formalise the international position of the secretariat as the central co-ordinating body for the multilateral and regional systems of development co-operation in Southern Africa.

The secretariat has functioned on an informal basis since last year.

**Epidemic**



MINISTERS from SA and the TBVC states will meet in Pretoria today to advance multilateral cooperation in Southern Africa, a spokesman for the Secretariat for Multilateral Cooperation in Southern Africa said yesterday.

The 39 Ministers will include Bophuthatswana Foreign Affairs Minister M Molathwa, who will chair the meeting. The SA delegation will be led by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Other SA ministers will also attend, including Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Delegations from the other states will be led by their Foreign Ministers — they are C P Songca of Transkei, E R B Nesengani from Venda and B N Pityi of the Ciskei.

A number of multilateral agreements will be signed including establishment of the secretar-

20/11/86 BUES DAY  
**Ministers to meet on agreements** (101)

GERALD REILLY

... as a fully-fledged international institution. Other agreements include a convention on extradition and a number of bilateral agreements on unemployment insurance funds. In terms of this agreement, SA citizens employed in TBVC states would be recognised as contributors to the unemployment funds.

Politics, the spokesman said, played no part in the deliberations of the council. Socio-economic development was the overriding aim.

**SA's capital, expertise not 'unlimited'**

THE self-governing territories would remain net recipients or importers of development capital and expertise for the foreseeable future, Development Aid director-general G van de Wall said in Pretoria yesterday.

De Wall told self-governing territories and TBVC government officials that development resources available to government, especially capital and expertise, were not unlimited and would probably become even scarcer because of exter-

nal economic and political pressures. Cabinet hoped to establish a more objective basis for rendering budgetary assistance to the self-governing territories. Capital and expertise were scarce resources, particularly in the developing territories, where the shortage was acute.

Van de Wall said his department had accepted the responsibility to stand by the territories to see they got a reasonable share of SA's skilled manpower resources.

20/11/86 BUES DAY  
**Fine job as SA Druggists sales rise 27%** (101)

MICK COLLINS

THE SA Druggists (SAD) group of companies announced yesterday an overall sales improvement of 27%, with the group's after-tax profits for the six months ended September 1986 amounting to R10m.

This compares well with the R6,3m for the corresponding six months of the previous year.

Brian O'Donnell, MD of SAD, said the key success factor was an excellent per-

formance by all of the operating divisions.

Increased productivity through expense control, a degree of rationalisation, as well as lower interest rates had contributed materially to the results.

International sales of products from the biotechnology, fine chemical and pharmaceutical divisions had improved

despite the difficult conditions that prevailed.

Although the pharmaceutical marketplace is expected to become more competitive in the immediate future, it is felt that SAD with its voluntary chain of 550 Link pharmacies, is in a strong position to meet this challenge.

It is expected that the successful half-year performance will be maintained for the balance of the financial year.



# TBVC states to finalise <sup>20/11/86</sup> DD agreement (101)

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Government officials from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) will meet today in Pretoria to finalise agreements on multilateral co-operation in Southern Africa, according to a statement issued by the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa.

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Today's meeting will be chaired by Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr T. M. Molathwa.

The South African delegation will be led by the Minister of Constitu-

tional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and will include other senior cabinet ministers.

The delegations from the other states will be led by their ministers of foreign affairs: Mr C. P. Songca of Transkei, Mr Gota Nesengani of Venda, and Mr B. N. Pit-yi of Ciskei.

An agreement officially establishing the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa will be signed before the meeting opens.

The agreement will formalise the international position of the secretariat as the central co-ordinating body for the multilateral and regional systems of development co-operation in Southern Africa.

The secretariat has functioned on an informal basis since last year.

## Epidemic

LAGOS — At least 300 villagers in central Nigeria have died in an epidemic partly caused by yellow fever, the News Agency of Nigeria reported — Sapa-RNS

old ... the second  
onstration showed

# Development talks held with SA

DD 20/11/86  
101

PRETORIA — Seventy heads of government departments from South Africa's self-governing territories and the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) countries attended a conference in Pretoria yesterday on development.

The Director General of the Department of Development Aid, Mr G. van de Wall, told the conference that his department's main function was to assist the self-governing territories in developing their own effective government services.

About 2 000 key personnel from the South African civil service were currently at the disposal of the self-governing territories to occupy posts which could not be filled by the regions' own government services, Mr van de Wall said.

He said it would remain necessary in the foreseeable future to support the development of lesser developed areas by means of the redirection of resources from more developed areas and sectors.

The Minister of Education and Development

Aid, Dr Gerhard Viljoen, told delegates: "You will probably agree that we will not be able to look to the outside world for development resources in the foreseeable future.

"That means that we will have to put our available resources to the best possible use."

Today, the second and final day of the conference, such issues as streamlining development activities, budgetary aid, overhead planning and population development programmes will be discussed. — Sapa



# Co-operation secretariat established

PRETORIA — The official establishment yesterday of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa marked the "quiet, solid achievements of the five SATBVC states in stark contrast to chaotic conditions" prevailing in other regions of the continent, according to a statement by the organization.

Delegations from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda met in Pretoria yesterday to sign the agreement, as well as a multi-lateral Convention on Extradition,

and a number of other bilateral agreements on Unemployment Insurance Funds.

At a short press conference afterwards, the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr. Chris Heunis, who led the South African delegation, said the SATBVC states were now joining forces effectively for the economic development of the region as a whole.

Bophuthatswana, whose Foreign Minister, Mr. T. M. Molathwa, said

his government had certain reservations about aspects of the Secosaf agreement, did not sign but would participate on the basis of the status quo.

Mr. Molathwa refused to give details of the reservations his government had.

The Unemployment Insurance Funds agreements bring about full reciprocity between South Africa and the TBVC states in that South African citizens

employed in these states are now recognised as contributors to the TBVC UIFs.

Mr. Heunis said in reply to a question that the extradition conventions was in line with similar agreements elsewhere in the world and covered the full spectrum, including the possible extradition of political fugitives wanted for criminal offences.

According to the Secosaf statement, the five states had strongly condemned international

action aimed at Southern Africa's economic development.

"Sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment will harm, first and foremost, the underprivileged members of the Southern African society and the developing countries and will seriously undermine the current and future development efforts of the region.

"The quiet, solid achievements of the five states stand in stark contrast to chaotic conditions which prevail in

other regions of our continent and elsewhere."

Ciskei's Foreign Minister, Mr. B. N. Pityi, said his people "believe implicitly in the 'commonwealth' of Southern Africa," in which all the nations (of the region) can find their own identity and yet come together as one greater combined nation.

● The South African Government will donate a site in Midrand, adjacent to that of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to provide a permanent headquarters for Secosaf. — Sapa

**Dispatch Reporter**  
UMTATA — The South African Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was among a group from South Africa which had talks here yesterday with Transkei Government officials.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. Songca, said they had discussed matters of common interest, but no press statement would be issued. The South African ambassador

# SA Govt group visits T'kei

here, Mr M. Steyn, said it was just an ordinary meeting with officials. He also said no statement would be issued.

The other members of the South African party were the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, the

Director-General of Development Aid, Mr G. van der Walt, the Director of Land Matters in the Department of Development Aid, Mr M. T. Cilliers, and Mr H. Spies and Mr F. Berg, both of the Department of Foreign Affairs.



# Border travel needs listed <sup>4/12/86</sup> <sub>DB</sub> (10)

## Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Certain documents will be needed to ensure a trouble-free trip for holiday makers travelling through Ciskei and Transkei at Christmas time, consular officials of the two countries said.

The Transkei consul in East London, Mr Tamie Mpunzi, said here yesterday that there would be no change in the travel documents required by travellers through the Transkei.

He said the South African identity document or passports would be the necessary documentation.

"For foreign visitors a visa is necessary and these are obtainable at the consulate offices in Durban, Bloemfontein and East London as well as at the border posts," Mr Mpunzi said.

He added it would be advisable to obtain the visa's before journeying so as to avoid the long queues.

Mr Mpunzi pointed out that South African citizens were entitled to travel on their South African identity documents but that residents of South Africa who were not South African citizens were not able to use South African identity documents and would have to use their passports to obtain entry.

South African third party tokens would not be valid in Transkei. A special document would have to be obtained and

it was hoped that these would be available from consular offices of Transkei in South Africa by Monday.

Third party documents would in any case be issued at all border posts as well.

To travel through Ciskei, an identification document or passport would be necessary and for children under age a certificate of identity should be obtained from the Department of Internal Affairs in South Africa. This also applied to Transkei.

The requirement in respect of third party insurance would not apply in the Ciskei.

No fire-arm would be allowed into either country without a licence.

Pets needed to have a veterinary certificate, dated within 60 days of the trip, proving inoculations had been done.

Details could be obtained from the local veterinary services office of the government.

HOMELANDS - GENERAL

1987

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# Apartheid's feuding offspring

THE South African Government has moved to reduce yet again the simmering tensions between Ciskei and Transkei, its fractious apartheid stepchildren.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, wrote to Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe yesterday expressing concern at the harassment of travellers at Ciskeian roadblocks set up ostensibly to intercept Transkeians.

The continued presence of thousands of Transkeians in Ciskei is meanwhile in jeopardy and fears have been expressed that the feuding homelands will scuttle the area's economic prosperity.

## Sunday Times Reporters

Mr Botha's letter follows a spate of incidents, including one in which a Stutterheim baker, Mr Kurt Oosthuizen, was shot at by Ciskeian security forces manning a roadblock between King William's Town and Stutterheim.

A number of bullets struck the vehicle Mr Oosthuizen was driving.

A statement issued by the SA em-

bassy in Ciskei before the letter was handed to Mr Sebe said the embassy had held high-level discussions on a number of occasions with Ciskei about the inconvenience experienced by South Africans at the roadblocks.

"The Ciskei authorities have noted our position, as well as the feelings of a number of organisations and individuals who have voiced concern and who have offered their views as to possible improvements.

"Following our representations, certain improvements have been implemented by the Ciskeian authorities.

"For instance, a senior officer has been stationed at the Kei Road border post, with the necessary authority to approve admissions to Ciskei," the statement said.

Ciskeian officials have insisted the roadblocks were necessary to stop Transkeian "saboteurs".

This week 49 Transkei families were repatriated and Ciskei's Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs said: "There will definitely be more. Our ultimate goal is to uproot them all"

## Squabble

A vice-president of the East London Chamber of Commerce and Progressive Federal Party candidate in East London North, Mr Errol Spring, said: "This is a squabble between politicians and doesn't reflect the attitudes of people in Ciskei and Transkei to another."

"It's up to the South African Government to sort out the situation."

S/T 8/2/87  
Bullets 101

what steps have been taken to rectify the matter?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes

(a) As far as is known, shortages occurred on three occasions, once at the regional office of the Department of Home Affairs in Johannesburg and twice at the regional office in Pretoria.

(b) The shortages were due to unforeseen large demands made at short notice by political parties.

(c) Supplies were immediately drawn from other centres and additional supplies printed by the Government Printer and made available to the aforesaid regional offices.

†Mr S S VANDER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that such a shortage also occurred at the Cape Town office and secondly, is he aware that political parties were advised to design and make forms on their own for their own purposes, and to obtain people's changes of address?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have already indicated that I was not aware of the situation at the Cape office. However, I want to bring it to the attention of the House that more than 4 million of the forms concerned were printed. They were widely distributed to the Department's regional offices, police stations and the offices of local authorities. According to our observations there were no problems and delays. This is shown by the fact that, from the middle of September to the end of January this year, more than 1,3 million changes of address were recorded. This clearly shows that this campaign for registration and changes of address was successful.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he will consider reimbursing political parties in respect of the costs involved in having to do his department's job

HOA

in getting forms printed to enable voters to register? [Interjections]

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I would like to point out that, basically, the duty to notify change of address rests with each and every voter. It is not the Department of Home Affairs's task to do that, but I wish to thank all political parties for their assistance in this process.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether his department has the power to prosecute people for not notifying the department of changes of address and, if so why he does not use those powers?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the department has the power to prosecute in terms of the relevant Act. Prosecution has in fact been considered, but it has been judged not to be worthwhile for the simple reason that, by the time one has traced the particular person, he will have been properly registered. Making an example of a few people will not, in our opinion, facilitate the process. [Interjections.]

Answered Tendile Colin Goba 10/2/87

\*8. Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot dead in Guguletu in January 1987; if so, (a) on what date, (b) by whom, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident and (d) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken by the South African Police in respect of this incident; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 17 January 1987.

(b) A special constable in the employment of the South African Police.

(c) The deceased who trespassed on the premises of the Fiseku School, Guguletu, was confronted by four special constables who performed guard duties at the school, with the aim to determine the reason for his presence on the premises. Half a brick was allegedly thrown at one of the special constables by the deceased after which he ran away. He was instructed to stop and a warning shot was fired by one of the special constables with his official firearm. He ignored the warning. Allegedly two of the special constables followed the deceased whereupon he produced a knife and charged at the special constables. He was shot dead by one of the special constables.

(d) Tendile Colin Goba

(2) Yes.

(a) An inquest docket was registered and is being investigated.

(b) The investigation is not finalised yet.

Mr S S VANDER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is there then no likelihood, as far as he is concerned, that the person who fired the shot will be prosecuted?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I have just told the hon member that an inquest will be held. The hon member is after all a jurist himself. He surely knows that recommendations will only be made once the inquest has been completed. If there is any evidence it will be submitted to the Attorney-General.

Coloured management committees

\*9. Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

HOA

Whether it is the intention to establish more Coloured management committees in the Cape Peninsula area; if so, (a) why, (b) in respect of which areas and (c) how are these committees to be constituted?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) To provide the communities with local government bodies.

(b) Woodstock, Retreat, Mitchell's Plain, Schotsche Kloof, Walmer Estate and Sai' River.

(c) In terms of the relevant regulations the Committees will consist of 5 members, of which two will be nominated by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, two by the Administrator and one by the local authority concerned.

When a general election for all local government bodies is held during 1988, the nominated members of these Committees will be replaced by elected members.

Chalumna-Ncera-King William's Town road boundary

\*10. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any changes to the gazetted Chalumna-Ncera-King William's Town road boundary between Ciskei and the Republic of South Africa in the district of Kidd's Beach are being contemplated; if so, what specified changes;

(2) whether a decision has been taken on the use to which the land which is situated west of this gazetted boundary and falls under the jurisdiction of his Department, will be put; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this decision?

HOA

Answered 10/2/87



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS.**

12 One inquest was held at East London and the number that was allocated to that inquest record is: 161/86.

Discussions took place with representatives of organised agriculture and Ciskei in connection with the possible adjustment of the boundary of the so called Chaluma area. The matter has not been finalised, but it is expected that a decision will be taken soon and an announcement will be made thereafter

Mlungisi Township: shooting

\*11. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any inquest has been held into the alleged shooting of a number of persons by members of the South African Police at a church in Mlungisi Township, Queenstown, in November 1985; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

From the question, as formulated, it is not clear to which events the hon member is referring. Inquiries were nevertheless made from the Attorney-General of the area. He furnished information concerning nine inquests held in respect of ten persons who died after events on 17 November 1985 in or near the township referred to. The full findings in each case are not at hand, but in no case a finding was made that the death was brought about by an act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person. Eight of the inquests were held in Queenstown and the following numbers were allocated to the inquest records which are public documents:

- 18/86
- 19/86
- 20/86
- 22/86
- 23/86
- 24/86
- 25/86
- 45/86

HoA

(1) (a) and (b) as on 4 February 1987. It can only be stated with certainty that a death or injury was the result of Defence Force action after the appropriate military and/or civil legal process has been finalised and a finding to that effect has been reached. On this premise the reply is nil.

- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No.

\*14 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(a) Who drafted the text of the advertisement "Emergency regulations and the media: The facts in true perspective" published on 21 December 1986. (b) what was the total cost to the Bureau of this advertisement, (c) in which publications did it appear and (d) what was the purpose of placing such an advertisement?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (a) Officials of the Bureau for Information.
- (b) R24 192,00.
- (c) *Rapport, Sunday Times.*
- (d) To inform the public of the background to, and reasons for, the measures announced on the 12 December 1986. This was necessary in view of the fact that this perspective was not adequately conveyed to the public by the media.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, are the officials of his department aware that the two constitutional mechanisms mentioned in the advertisement are not the only two available? Are they aware that there is a federal system with a mechanism of proportional representation which is also being considered in this country? If they are not aware of this, will he ensure that it is brought to their attention?

HoA

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, without the advertisement in front of me, the hon member's question becomes very difficult to answer off the cuff. I would suggest that he places it on the Question Paper if he desires an answer.

\*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information intends to release recordings of the song "Together we will build a brighter future" for sale to the public; if so, when;

(2) whether the Bureau has plans for any projects similar to the above-mentioned song project in the future; if so, what projects?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

- (1) No.
- (2) No, not at the moment.

Mr Allstair Sparks

\*16 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to the replies to Questions Nos 5, 6 and 7 on 30 March 1983, any items confiscated by the South African Police from the home and office of Mr Allstair Sparks have been returned to Mr Sparks; if not, (a) why not, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions are the Police allowed to retain these items and (c) when is it intended to return these items to Mr Sparks; if so, which items (i) were and (ii) remain to be returned to Mr Sparks;

(2) whether Mr Sparks has been charged with any offence; if so, with what offence?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

# SA warnings over Bisho attack <sup>25/2/87</sup> <sub>6/Day</sub>

Own Correspondents

SA has again stepped into the conflict between Transkei and Ciskei to warn Umtata that Pretoria will not allow its territory to be used for violent attacks on Bisho.

A Transkei soldier was killed in an armed raid on Lennox Sebe's palace in Bisho before dawn yesterday.

Late last year SA troops patrolled the 50km corridor between the two countries after the escape from prison of President Sebe's brother, General Charles Sebe. He has since been given asylum in Transkei. Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last night both governments had been informed SA could not take sides in their dispute and that their differences jeopardised SA interests.

SA has asked Ciskei to allow Transkeians who had fled across the border to return. "At the same time, the Transkei government has been informed the South African government will not tolerate the use of its territory for launching violent acts against Ciskei."

Ciskei police seized arms left behind by the raiding party and a Transkei-registered military truck. Sebe's security forces yesterday hunted for members of the raiding party who escaped.

Ciskei's deputy director-general for communications and information, Headman Somtunzi, said one of the aims of the 25-strong raiding party was to hold

President Sebe hostage so that Ciskeians would panic and agree to the union of Ciskei and Transkei.

A French professional soldier, Jean-Michael Desbele, has been named as playing a role in the attack. IAN HOBBS reports from London that Desbele is a battle-hardened fighter. Aged about 47, he served in the Rhodesian Army and Selous Scouts for about six years up to independence in 1980.

Desbele's family in Paris say they have heard he had moved to SA and believe he is associated with Transkei's armed forces. An old friend, Ron Reid Daley, former Selous Scouts commander, is in charge of Transkei armed forces training.



The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) I do not consider it in the interest of public safety to reveal information of this nature.

Management centres

114. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many joint management centres had been established as at 31 December 1986, (b) where are these centres located and (c) who (i) is the chairman and (ii) are the members of each of these centres?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Eleven.

(b) Bloemfontein, Brig R Otto (SADF) Durban, Brig J H Pretorius (SADF) Johannesburg, Maj gen M van Eyk (SAP) Cape Town, Brig R N van der Westhuizen (SAP) Kimberley, Brig D C Benade (SADF) Nelspruit, Maj gen J J Bisschoff (SADF) Pietersburg, Maj gen G L Meiring (SADF) Port Elizabeth, Brig W G Krizinger (SADF) Potchefstroom, Brig J G du P Coetzee (SADF) Pretoria, Brig J P M Möller (SADF) Walvisbaai, Acting Cdr I J Manning (SADF)

(c) (i) As in (b) above.

(ii) The members of each centre are regional representatives of State Departments present in the region or represented there and which have an interest in the activities of the management centres.

HOA

Internal Security Act

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

(1) How many persons were being detained under section 28 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any such persons had been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) None.

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

Internal Security Act

157. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 2 738.

(b) 3 143.

Detainees

159. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he received any written representations in 1986 from detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, relating to their detention or release; if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many cases did the representations result in the release of the detainees concerned?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 64 persons.

(b) None.

Bophuthatswana/Ciskei/Transkei/Venda

162. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether any South African officials had been seconded to the Government Service of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Ciskei, (c) Transkei and (d) Venda as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes. The number of seconded officials as at 1 February 1987 was as follows:

(a) Bophuthatswana	331
(b) Ciskei	525
(c) Transkei	103
(d) Venda	232

Infant mortality rate

197. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Whites in the Republic in 1985?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a)\* 80,0

(b) 40,7

(c) 16,1

(d) 9,3.

HOA

Rates are expressed as per 1 000 of the population.

The lower rates, compared with the rates of previous years, are attributed to an advanced closing date as declared in paragraph 2.3.1.1 in the 1985 annual report of Central Statistical Service.

\* Estimated because of incomplete registration of deaths

Commuter services

230. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services on commuter services in the (a) Vaal Triangle, (b) Cape Town/Peninsula, (c) Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and (d) Durban/Pinetown areas in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The total estimated loss in respect of each of the areas is as follows:

R-million	
(a) 314	
(b) 157	
(c) 11	
(d) 153.	

Government-subsidised passengers

232. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long-distance rail passengers travelled at Government-subsidised fares in 1986?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

For the financial year 1985-86:

(a) 3.9 per cent

HOA



# SA warns Transkei after Bisho attack

101

CAPE TOWN—South Africa has warned Transkei that it will not allow its territory to be used for assaults against Ciskei, following yesterday's raid on President Lennox Sebe's palace in Bisho.

A Transkeian soldier is reported to have been killed during the armed raid on the palace just before dawn in the latest of a series of events which have heightened tension between the two homeland governments in recent months.

Ciskei launched follow-up operations after the 2 a.m. attack on the home of President Sebe by a 23-man force which later fled, leaving behind two Transkeian-registered military vehicles, writes the Mercury's Bisho correspondent.

Two men, said to have been positively identified as Transkeian soldiers, were shot and a Ciskei security officer, Maj N Sandi-

## Political Correspondent

le, who was said to have been with the raiders, was captured.

Sapa reported late last night that four more armed men believed to be involved in the attack had been captured near Bisho.

### Identified

The deputy director-general of Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the raid was an attempted coup by Transkei's Port St Johns-based special task force under the command of Capt Raymond Jombolo.

The dead soldier's identification showed he was Rfn Mbuyiselo Templeton Nondela.

The wounded soldier fighting for his life in the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Mdantsane, was identified as Rfn A Ndulu.

Yesterday morning President Sebe and his Cabinet

visited the scene, about 500 m from his home, where the dead man lay near a cache of arms, camouflage uniforms, food rations and a confiscated troop carrier, field car and saloon car.

A statement from the Ciskei Government said a group of gunmen had approached the president's residence near the National Assembly.

These people were travelling in army vehicles with fake Ciskei Defence Force registration numbers.

There was an exchange of fire and the attackers were forced to retreat and eventually fled from the scene, leaving one armoured vehicle and a Mazda car bearing Transvaal registration numbers.

Ciskei security forces were mobilised and during follow-up operations two Transkei Defence Force riflemen were found, one

dead and the other critically injured.

The identities of these men were obtained through documentation found in their possession.

A lot of ammunition, explosives, camouflage uniforms, ration packs, one light machinegun and two R-5 rifles were discovered in all.

### Airlifted

Four vehicles have been confiscated.

Mr Somtunzi said South Africa would have to answer for the fact that Transkeian vehicles had passed the Kei Bridge border post.

At a later Press conference, Mr Somtunzi linked a French-born professional soldier, Jean-Michael Desble, with the raid.

He said a car abandoned at the scene was allegedly hired by a person who identified himself as a French journalist when he

■ TURN TO PAGE 2



The dead raider, identified by the Ciskei as Rfn Mbuyiselo Templeton Nondela, lying at the side of the road near the home of President Sebe.

# SA warning for Transkei

■ FROM PAGE 1

visited Ciskei Government offices in the past two weeks.

Mr Somtunzi identified the Frenchman as Mr Desble, who, he said, had approached him on February 12 about writing a book

on Ciskei

Mr Desble, aged about 47, is a battle-hardened professional soldier, the Mercury's London Bureau reports.

He served in the Rhodesian Army and Selous Scouts for some six years up to 1980. His family in

Paris then heard that he had moved down to South Africa and believe he had a job connected to the Transkei armed forces and his old friend Ron Reid Daley, former Selous Scouts commander.

Late last year South African troops had to be called in to patrol the narrow corridor between the two countries after the escape from prison of President Sebe's brother, Gen Charles Sebe, and claims that he had been given asylum in Transkei.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last night that both governments had been informed that South Africa could not take sides in their dispute.

On the other hand, both governments were informed that their differences di-

rectly jeopardised South African interests,' said Mr Botha.

The Ciskei Government was requested to co-operate in allowing Transkeians who had fled across the border to return to Ciskei.

'At the same time, the Transkei Government was informed that the South African Government will not tolerate the use of its territory for launching violent acts against Ciskei.'

Sapa reports that the Transkei Government would not make any comment on Ciskei's accusations.



366 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What are the names of the members of the (i) joint management centre and/or (ii) sub-committees thereof in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, respectively, and (b) how many meetings were held by the (i) Pietermaritzburg joint management centre and/or (ii) sub-committees thereof in 1986?

Employment opportunities

368. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(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 the 1985-86 financial year and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) For the security of the persons I do not consider it advisable to publish their names.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

	Commerce, services and housing	Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
KwaNdwane	(a) (i) 189 (a) (ii) (aa) 189 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 730 730	R 87 87	—	—	—	R 14 14
KwaNdebele	(a) (i) 189 (a) (ii) (aa) 189 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 2 560 2 141 419 6 500	R 1 812	—	—	—	R 10 000
KwaZulu	(a) (i) 194 (a) (ii) (aa) 194 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 3 194 2 737 457	R 98 98	—	3 000 3 000	—	—
Lehewa	(a) (i) 464 (a) (ii) (aa) 464 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 845 845	R 89 89	—	—	136 136	—
Shangaan	(a) (i) 220 (a) (ii) (aa) 220 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 434 319 115	R 18 250 18 250	11	50	18	R 70 70
Tsonga	(a) (i) 6 042 (a) (ii) (aa) 6 042 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 11 354	R 660	—	—	4 300	R 600
Owagwala	(a) (i) 55 (a) (ii) (aa) 55 (a) (ii) (bb) (b)	R 5 800 5 800	R 25 25	—	—	—	—
		R 4 983	R 8 035	—	8 035	—	—

HOA

	Commerce, services and housing	Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
STK	(a) (i) 23 (a) (ii) (aa) 23 (a) (ii) (bb) (b) 7 391	R 2 731 819 1 912 1 672	R 10 10	—	R 1 600 1 600	—	R 8 141

(1) Not available as yet.

(2) Only average figures available

Group Areas Act

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

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 28 February 1986; if so, (a) how many, (b) in which municipal areas and (c) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) 60 free trade areas in 28 municipal areas.

(b) and (c)

Bellville	on 07-11-1986	—2
Cape Town	on 07-05-1986	—4
Colenso	on 23-05-1986	—1
Delmas	on 23-05-1986	—1
East London	on 19-09-1986	—3
Estcourt	on 18-04-1986	—1
George	on 31-10-1986	—1
Howick	on 02-05-1986	—1
Kimberley	on 05-09-1986	—3
King William's Town	on 23-05-1986	—1
Malmesbury	on 15-08-1986	—1
Nelspruit	on 04-04-1986 and 03-10-1986	—2
Nigel	on 19-09-1986	—1
Oriery (Cape)	on 09-05-1986	—1
Paarl	on 24-10-1986	—3
Parow	on 14-11-1986	—4
Pietermaritzburg	on 07-11-1986	—3
Port Elizabeth	on 07-11-1986	—7

HOA

Port Shepstone	on 03-10-1986	—1
Potchefstroom	on 09-05-1986	—1
Queenstown	on 03-10-1986	—2
Somerset West	on 31-10-1986	—1
Stellenbosch	on 03-10-1986	—4
Swellendam	on 24-10-1986	—1
Visshoek	on 07-11-1986	—3
Volksrust	on 20-06-1986	—1
Vryburg	on 01-08-1986	—5
Withank	on 09-05-1986	—1

Consolidation

372. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

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 1986 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

On 31 December 1986 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R1 219 418 000.

The costs relating to the purchase of land are not recorded separately in respect of each state. The figures requested are thus not readily available.

National states

374. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the

HOA

Orange Vaal .....	1 450
OFS .....	1 331
Natal .....	1 015
Cape .....	1 003
(b) Northern Transvaal .....	68
Highveld .....	57
Johannesburg .....	61
Orange Vaal .....	32
OFS .....	42
Natal .....	30
Cape .....	45

Figures as on 4 March 1986. Figures for 31 December 1986 are not available.

**Identity documents**

229. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of and (iii) acquitted on a charge of not being in possession of an official identity document during the latest specified year for which figures are available; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The information is not readily available in the Department.

**TBVC citizens deported**

239. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many citizens of (i) Ciskei, (ii) Transkei, (iii) Venda and (iv) Bophuthatswana were deported from the Republic in 1986 and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**

(a) (i) None.  
(ii) 11.

*Handwritten:* 3/2/87 (11)

(1) Coloured and Indian

Estate Controller and higher ranks;  
State Prosecutor and higher ranks;  
Magistrate and higher ranks;  
Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks;

Court Interpreter and higher ranks;  
Security Assistant and higher ranks;  
Storekeeper and higher ranks;  
Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks;  
Personnel Clerk and higher ranks;  
Accounting Clerk and higher ranks;  
Legal Officer and higher ranks;  
Legal Administration Officer and higher ranks;  
State Advocate and higher ranks,  
Assistant State Attorney and higher ranks;

Assistant State Law Adviser and higher ranks;  
Regional Magistrate and higher ranks;

President; Divorce Court;  
Warder and higher ranks;  
Registrar's Clerk and higher ranks

Black  
Magistrate and higher ranks;  
Court Interpreter and higher ranks;  
Senior Storekeeper and higher ranks;  
State Prosecutor and higher ranks;  
Warrant Officer and higher ranks up to Lieutenant Colonel.

(2) Coloured and Indian ..... 2 827  
Black ..... 1 161

(3) Coloured and Indian.  
None (employ full salary parity)

Black  
Assistant Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks;

Sergeant;  
Warder;  
Storekeeper;  
Provisioning Administration Clerk;  
Assistant Provisioning Administration Clerk;  
Accounting Clerk;  
Artisan;  
Musician;  
Typist.

(4) Coloured and Indian ..... Nil  
Black ..... 6 752

(5) No fixed programme for the elimination of disparities in salaries simultaneously with general salary adjustments receives attention on a continuous basis during occupational specific maintenance investigations or when funds are made available specifically for this purpose in respect of particular groups. In the current financial year funds for this purpose were specifically made available in respect of the following groups:

Social Worker and related groups;  
Educators in categories a3-B;  
Paramedical personnel,  
Nursing personnel

Disparities in salaries were also eliminated simultaneously with occupational specific adjustments in respect of the following groups:

Driver,  
Driver Operator;  
Telephonist (Only parity for Coloureds and Indian);  
Water Control Officer;  
Water Care Plant Superintendent;  
Fisheries Control Officer;  
Foreman: General,  
Manager: Camping Site;  
Buildings Caretaker;  
Headman: Guano Islands,  
Compound/Town Manager;  
Military Terrain Officer;  
Shooting Rangeman;  
Superintendent: Works,  
Handyman;  
School Caretaker;  
Foreman: Forestry;  
Foreman Saw Mill;  
Foreman: Cleaning Services;  
Foreman: Grounds Maintenance;  
Gardener.

Out of a total of 512 occupational groups full parity in salaries has been reached in respect of 304.

*Handwritten:* 23/2/87



Board of Review in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1986:

- (2) whether the Board recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 63 cases.  
(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away.

**Internal Security Act**

160 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5 (1) (e) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired in 1986; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) how many such notices were of effect as at 31 December 1986.

- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) to (c) No.  
(2) Falls away.

**Independent states**

163. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available:

- (2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1986; if so, how many

hectares were added to each such state in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	hectares
(1) Transkei	4 287 000
Ciskei	747 000
Bophuthatswana	4 187 796
Venda	707 513
(As at 1 February 1987).	

- (2) Yes.

	hectares
Transkei	—
Ciskei	23 348
Bophuthatswana	20 513
Venda	—

**H F Verwoerd Building: parking bays**

164. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) How many parking bays in the H F Verwoerd Building are reserved for (a) Ministers, (b) Deputy Ministers, (c) other members of Parliament, (d) public servants and (e) other specified persons;

- (2) (a) to which Department is each public servant attached who has a reserved bay and (b) what position does each such person hold in the Department concerned;

- (3) what is the position held by the person in charge of allocating reserved parking bays in the above parking garage?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) (a) 28.  
(b) 12.  
(c) 8.  
(d) 46.

- (e) 6 for the British Embassy.  
1 for the company which maintains the lifts.  
3 for the Commissioners:

SA Transport Services Board.  
1 for the Chairman: Commission for Co-operation and Development

- (2)

(a)

Finance  
Finance  
Finance  
Finance  
Finance  
South African Transport Services  
South African Transport Services  
Transport  
Commission for Administration  
Commission for Administration  
Commission for Administration  
Justice  
Justice  
Audit-General's Office  
National Intelligence Service  
Development Aid  
National Education  
Trade and Industry  
Post and Telecommunications  
SA Prisons Service  
Home Affairs  
Education and Training  
State Security Council  
Environmental Affairs  
Development Planning  
Development Planning  
Manpower  
South African Police  
South African Police  
Defence  
Administration: House of Delegates  
Administration: House of Representatives  
Agricultural Economics and Marketing  
Public Works and Land Affairs  
Public Works and Land Affairs  
Administration: House of Assembly  
Administration: House of Assembly  
Administration: House of Assembly  
Administration: House of Assembly  
Mineral and Energy Affairs  
Foreign Affairs  
Foreign Affairs  
National Health and Population Development  
ment

(b)

Director-General  
Chief Executive Director: Taxation  
Chief Executive Director: Policy  
Commissioner: Inland Revenue  
Commissioner: Customs and Excise  
General Manager  
Director  
Director-General  
Chairman  
Secretary  
Member  
Director-General  
Chief State Law Adviser  
Auditor-General  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Postmaster-General  
Commissioner of Prisons  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Secretary  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Chief: Constitutional Planning Service  
Director-General  
Commissioner  
Chief: Guard Unit  
Chief of the SA Defence Force  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Regional Representative  
Director-General  
Head of Department: Agriculture and Water Supply  
Chief Director: Local Government,  
Housing and Works  
Director-General  
Director-General  
Chief of Protocol  
Director-General

- (3) Director-General: Public Works and Land Affairs.

101  
Handwritten signature and date: 22/2/87

accordance with the standard method for determining water tariffs of Government Water Schemes.

**Detainees: allowances**

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

- (1) Whether he has received any representations for payment of allowances to detainees held under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1986, if so, how many;
- (2) whether any of these persons were granted allowances, if not, why not; if so, how many;
- (3) whether any allowances are being paid to detainees, if so, (a) to whom and (b) what total amount had been so paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

workers who are removed, are not being kept. The total number of Black persons who were removed during 1986 are as follows:

(a) Zimbabwe	2 543
(b) Lesotho	2 599
(c) Swaziland	674
(d) Botswana	7 289
(e) Mozambique	19 083
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 188</b>

(a) Zimbabwe	188
(b) Lesotho	None
(c) Swaziland	None
(d) Botswana	None
(e) Mozambique	1 672
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 860</b>

**Soweto**

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) No.
- (2) Fall away
- (3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away

**Repatriated workers**

437 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1986.
- (2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Separate statistics in respect of Black

- (2) (a) (i) 1985.
- (ii) ±1988.

(b) Dhlamini	226 units
Pimville	609 units
Orlando West	191 units
Protea	2 000 units

- (3) (a) (i) 3 self help schemes.
- (ii) Soweto 292 units
- (1987-01-31)
- Klipspruit 601 units
- (1987-01-31)
- Phiri 191 units
- (1987-01-31)

were built in 1986 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 state; 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?

**Family housing units**

440. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many family housing units

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) (i) (ii) (iii)

Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	105
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1 235
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	524
South African Development Trust Land	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	633
(b) Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	R2 492 000
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	R4 245 000
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	R2 312 000
South African Development Trust Land	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	R3 742 000

- (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	11 073	(3) (a) Yes.
Owagwa	481	(b) Yes.
KwaZulu	61 468	(c) No.
KaN'gwane	12 439	
KwaNdebele	1 314	
Gazankulu	4 255	
<b>Total</b>	<b>161 344</b>	

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) None.
- (b) 4 schemes.

*Handwritten note:* 101 / 2 2/2/87

*Handwritten signature:* Kivuvu

HOA

HOA



Exchange area Number of waiting applicants When services are to be provided

(1) the hired premises housing the post office precludes the installation of such boxes.

Saxonwold Post Office

12

(ii) There is unfortunately no space available in the present accommodation to install additional private boxes. Negotiations to obtain more spacious accommodation have not yet been finalised

**Public telephones**

415 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

R0.9 million for repairs arising from vandalism and the theft of apparatus.

**Internal Security Act**

416 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18 (1) and (b) section 20 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1986; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) No (i) to (iii) Fall away

**Independent states: projects**

418. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1986-87 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Transkei	R5 622 000
Bophuthatswana	R11 805 000
Venda	R2 976 000
Ciskei	R59 143 000
(b) Transkei	
Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships	R5 622 000

<b>Bophuthatswana</b>	
Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships and settlements	R11 805 000
<b>Venda</b>	
Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships	R2 976 000
<b>Ciskei</b>	
Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships	R25 175 000
Provision of infrastructure in one settlement	R500 000
Provision of bulk water and sewage: Whittlesea	R1 525 000
Provision of water: Dimbaza	R100 000
Development of settlement and irrigation units: Ntabemba	R6 400 000
Provision of basic facilities at Phakamisa	R200 000
Development of settlements at Potsdam and Ndevana	R250 000
Binfield Parkdam	R11 000 000
Bisho Post Office and offices for the Department of Telecommunication	R120 000
Offices for the Department of Works and Transport	R2 269 000
Government buildings (Burger Square)	R8 826 000
Offices for the Department of Health and Agriculture	R2 132 000
Upgrading Lovedale College	R500 000
Quarter Master store for the Ciskei police at Bisho	R146 000

in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

315

**National independent states**

428. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many residents of each of the (a) national states and (b) four independent Black states were employed in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) and (b) The statistics requested are not kept by the Department of Manpower.

**Emergency regulations**

429. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order: 23/2/87

(a) (i) How many females have been detained in prison cells in terms of the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986 and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) how many females were being so held as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) I refer the hon member to my summarised reply on oral Question Number 2 which I furnished on 17 February 1987

**Defence Force volunteer shot**

430. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order: 23/2/87

(1) Whether a Defence Force volunteer was shot and paralysed by members of an alleged terrorist gang that operated in Alexandra Township over the

23/2/87

23/2/87

CPA Community Services,  
Khayelitsha.  
Tsitsikamma toll road

278 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total amount (a) collected by the concessionaires, and (b) paid to the State by them after retaining the amount due to them for their expenses and/or commission, in respect of the Tsitsikamma toll road in 1986?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) R1 117 434,29.
- (b) R489 339,28

**Black Transport Services Act**

279 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total amount collected in terms of the provisions of the Black Transport Services Act, No 53 of 1957, in contributions from employers in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

R55 757 634,43.

**Lorries impounded**

283. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) Month	Number	(b) Reason
January	0	Not applicable.
February	0	Not applicable.
March	0	Not applicable.
April	2	No road carrier permit on the one vehicle and no invoices in respect of goods on the other vehicle.
May	3	Ownership of vehicles could not be determined.
June	0	Not applicable.
July	2	To determine destination of goods.
August	0	Not applicable.
September	1	Owner could not be identified due to false numberplates on vehicle.
October	0	Not applicable.
November	0	Not applicable.
December	0	Not applicable.

Whether any lorries were impounded in 1986 by the South African Railways Police and the South African Police, if so, how many in each month?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. In Terms of the Road Transport Act, 1977.

January	10
February	10
March	10
April	10
May	10
June	6
July	5
August	6
September	10
October	9
November	3
December	8
	10

**Lorries impounded**

284 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any lorries were impounded in 1986 by officials of the Department of Transport; if so, (a) how many in each month and (b) for what reason in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

**Ciskei/South Africa: joint operations**

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

- (1) Whether the police forces of South Africa and Ciskei undertook any joint operations in 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) where and (c) what (i) was the purpose and (ii) were the results of each joint operation;
- (2) whether any persons were arrested or detained on these occasions; if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom, (c), where, (d), when, and (e) in terms of what statutory provisions, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) I am not prepared to make known information of this nature because co-operation between the South African Police and the police force of this independent State takes place on a continuous basis on different levels of command, which information are not centralised. I do not consider it in the interest of security to comment upon the actions of a police force of another State.

**Police Reserve Force**

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

- (1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at police stations in each province of the Republic in 1986;
- (2) how many reservists retired from service in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Cape Province	1 034 persons
Transvaal	1 930 persons
Orange Free State	382 persons
Natal	748 persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 094 persons</b>

- (2) 2 969 reservists.
- Note: Retirements from duty are mainly attributed to the prescribed age limit being reached and the fact that other members became inactive.

**Police vehicles in accidents**

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

Whether any police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1986; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total cost to the State of such accidents?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 5 417 vehicles

(b) R3 035 270,42 of which an amount of R558 092,90 was claimed from third parties and members of the South African Police. The total expenditure thus far amounts to R2 477 177,52

Note: Because all calculations in respect of damages to vehicles and the determining of responsibility for damages in each case, coupled with civil actions which might follow, are not yet completed, the actual and ultimate damages for the State will be a lower amount which can not be determined at this stage.

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

- (1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1986 and (b) how many new recruits were there during this period;
- (2) what was the shortage of policemen of each rank in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?



# Somtunzi welcomes R2 million SA aid

Dispatch Reporter

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei Government at the weekend spelt out how an agreement with South Africa to develop a water supply scheme for the Nciyaville community, and a vehicle testing centre at Mdantsane, would benefit Ciskei.

In a statement yesterday the deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, welcomed the promised financial aid of R2 million granted by South Africa for the projects.

Mr Somtunzi said the Nciyaville water scheme has been the subject of bilateral negotiations for a number of years and the Nciyaville community was also enthusiastic about the water scheme.

The scheme provides for water to be extracted from the existing Rook-

ranz Dam pipeline, purified and pumped to Nciyaville — a rural settlement situated south west of the old town of Frankfort, comprising some 8 000 residents.

The settlement came into being some six to seven years ago through a massive influx of Ciskeian people into the area from the Komga district in South Africa.

For many years water has been supplied at great cost to the community by water tankers operated by the Ciskeian Department of Public Works, said Mr Somtunzi.

While initially the scheme is oriented to the basic need of Nciyaville, planning and design has taken into account the extension of the scheme to other rural settlements in the area so that ultimately some 34 000 people will be provided with pota-

ble water.

"This will greatly improve the daily quality of their lives," he said.

The contract for the construction of the treatment plant, pipeline and service reservoir has been awarded to Ferruci Brothers who were the lowest tenderer with an amount of R2.3 million.

The site was handed over on January 12 this year and completion is anticipated by September 30 this year.

To assist with the vast unemployment problem, the project has been designed to maximise labour employment opportunities and it is anticipated that some 150 full-time jobs will be created or a total of 17 000 man days.

This will result in between R150 000 and R180 000 being paid out to employees drawn from the local community.

The vehicle testing centre to be constructed at Mdantsane will be of great benefit to Mdanstane motorists who will no longer be required to travel to and from Zwelitsha for road-worthy certificates.

The centre will be located adjacent to the existing traffic department offices in Zone 4.

The site has been identified but the work has as yet not been put out to contract.

However, most of the machinery to be installed in the centre is already on hand awaiting installation.

The testing centre will be operated by the Ciskei traffic department and all the appropriate staff are available and have already been fully trained to run the centre.

Mr Somtunzi said the provision of the facility would prove to be of great convenience to Mdanstane motorists.

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e, Bellville, Malmesbury, Paarl,

Simons town a  
ticket offi  
Industry em  
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Founded: 1948

TRAMWAY OFFICIALS STAFF ASSOCIATION

# SA delegation visits Ciskei

BISHO — A South African delegation led by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, paid a goodwill visit to Ciskei yesterday morning.

Mr Meiring was accompanied by the outgoing director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs and South African ambassa-

dor-designate to London, Mr Ray Killian, and the South African ambassador to Ciskei, Mr C. van Aardt.

The visitors met President Lennox Sebe and Ciskeian cabinet ministers.

Mr Meiring said Mr Killian had come to say farewell to Ciskei before taking up his new posit-

ion. He replaces Dr Dennis Worrall.

● The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he had not held talks with Mr Killian on Thursday.

Chief George said Mr Killian had held talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. Songca, and the Minister of

Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr T. Letlaka, in the cabinet room at his office complex.

Mr Killian paid Transkei a goodwill visit in preparation for his departure for Britain next month.

The South African delegation had a working lunch with the Transkei officials.

14/3/80 DD

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(101)



# Schools now to focus on career skills

SOPHIE TEMA

MINISTERS of Education of the self-governing homelands have decided in principle to introduce a career-education project.

The decision follows a meeting on Friday and a visit to two schools in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, where the project has already been introduced by the Department of Education and Training.

The project is being expanded this year to include 1 533 schools country-wide.

The Ministers said in a statement that the "unique" project was a direct result of the recommendations of the De Lange report on the imbalance between "career" and "academic" education.

"The first phase of the project provides for the introduction of all primary school pupils to skills and technical development," they said.

"In the junior secondary classes, at least 70% of all pupils will be accommodated in an exploratory phase, exposing them to specific career direction and trades.

"Ultimately, 21% of all senior secondary pupils will be accommodated in specialisation courses in specific technical directions," they said.



# Pik hopeful after Ciskei, Transkei talks

DD 20/3/87

**Arrow through mother's neck**

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban North woman was admitted to hospital here this week with an arrow through her neck.

The woman, Mrs G Pretorius, was accidentally shot on Wednesday by her child who had been playing with a bow and arrow.

An Addington Hospital spokesman said: "It's a miracle she wasn't killed."

She was taken to hospital by family members and was conscious when she was admitted.

The arrow, which went through her neck and protruded about 10 cm, was removed in an operation.

Yesterday, she was transferred from the intensive care unit and was in a "stable" condition in a general ward.

It is understood she is having great difficulty speaking.

**BISHO —** After a three-man South African ministerial delegation visited Ciskei and Transkei yesterday, hope was expressed that the region's problems would be resolved through discussion.

The South African delegation comprised the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok.

Commenting on the outcome of his talks with Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe, Mr Botha said he was leaving Bisho encouraged by the president's renewal of confirmation that he is fully committed to resolve the region's problems in talks, discussion and understanding.

He left here with much hope after this commitment.

Asked whether other matters — such as the squatter problem spilling into South Africa and the Ciskei's threat to repatriate all Transkeians by August 31 — had been discussed, Mr Botha said such matters would follow "if we can succeed in the objective we have put to each other and which I hope we can also obtain from Transkei."

"As far as I know, the big problem of Potsdam has been solved and I trust we will be able to solve the others as well."

A statement issued after 35-minute talks in

Dispatch Reporter

Umtata with a delegation led by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the meeting had gone off smoothly and matters had been resolved amicably.

Stability in the region was accorded high priority and ways and means of achieving that objective would be the subject of future meetings involving the relevant parties, the statement issued by the Transkei director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Vuyisile Dube, said.

At a press conference in Bisho, Mr Botha said South Africa had sent "Prancker," a diplomatic note after the raid on President Sebe's home in Bisho on the night of February 19.

Asked about a statement by President Sebe earlier this week that there were many unanswered questions regarding the violation of Ciskei air space, Mr Botha said: "I explained the South African position very clearly to President Sebe. There is no South African Government or defence force involvement at all."

At an earlier press briefing immediately after his two-hour talks with President Sebe and members of his cabinet, Mr Botha also made reference to the violation of air space and territory.

Dealing with South Africa's role in mediating between Ciskei and Transkei, Mr Botha said: "I will not say we are playing a mediatory role between two independent countries. South

Africa has direct interests here because we are in between. Our territory is involved; the squatters move across the border into South Africa. Our interests are directly affected."

"If aircraft enter our air space, we are interested. If vehicles cross into our territory without permission, we are interested. It is our interests which are affected."

"The three countries are affected directly by this dispute. We are here to protect our interests but we are also here to protect the interests and security of the whole region."

"We simply cannot afford to fight each other in the light of an attack by a common enemy."

Mr Botha said the South African Government regarded the conflict in the region "in a very serious light" and the delegation had been sent by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha.

A statement issued by the Ciskei directorate of communications said the talks were carried out in a sincere spirit of concern from the three ministers and Ciskei was impressed with the constructive exchange of ideas on "a highly volatile and inflammable problem."

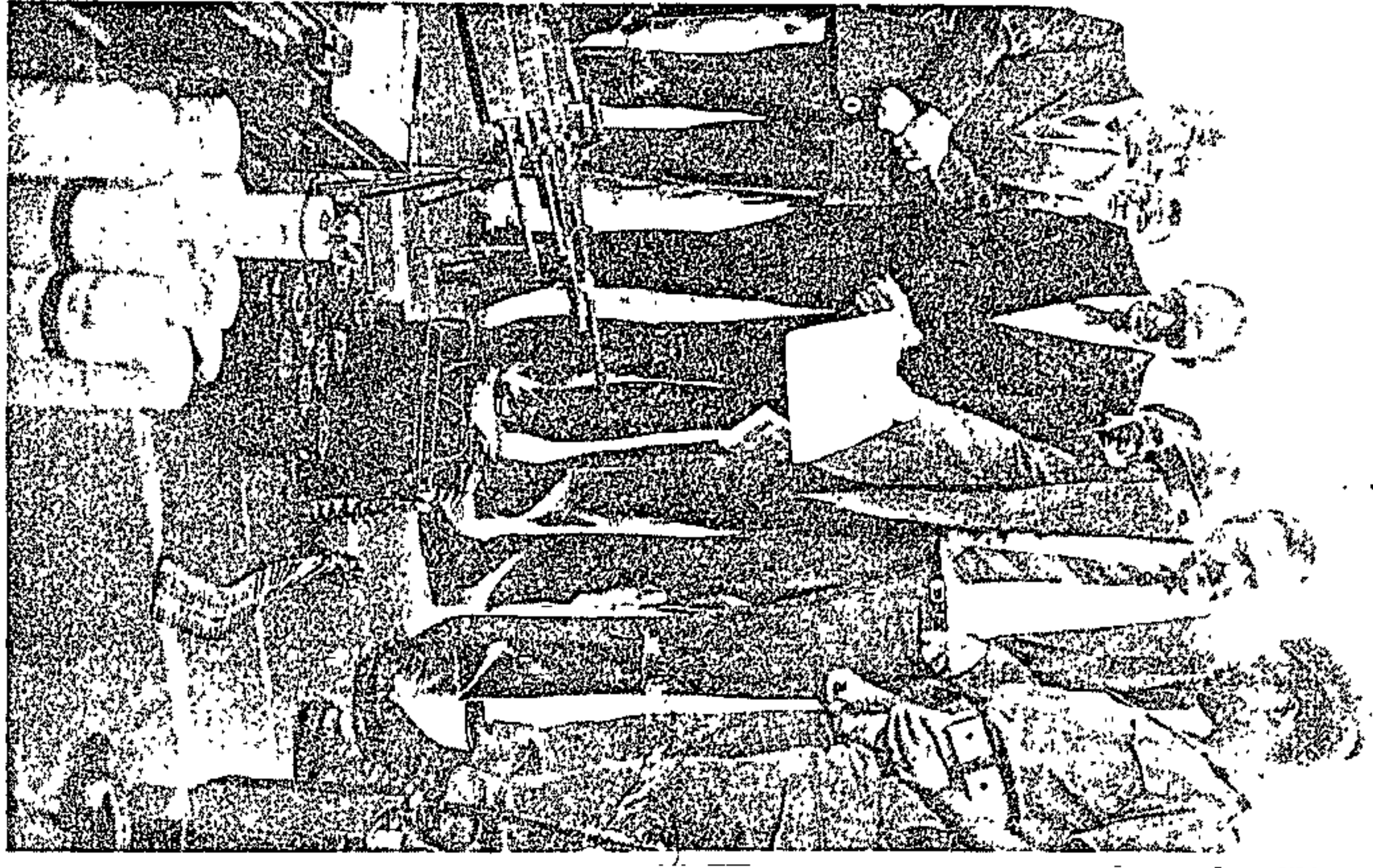
"Both parties were frank with a deep understanding of the crippling economic effects that the attacks would have on the whole Region D which is riddled with the highest number of unemployed," the statement said.

See also page 7

**HERE'S SOMETHING UNUSUAL!**

**MAKE US AN OFFER ON A SINGLE GAMES PIECE BEDROOM SUITE**

**THE HIGHEST BIDDER TAKES THE SUITE**



Inspecting the weapons allegedly left behind by the raiders who attacked President Lennox Sebe's home last month were (from left) the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, the Ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Christiaan van Aardt, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the commander of Ciskei's No 1 Battalion, Lieut-Col L. W. Yoh.



# Free to move on. Not free to stop

INFLUX CONTROL  
BY RUTH BECKER

BLACK South Africans might be free to move about these days, but unless they can find housing they're not allowed to stop moving, according to reports from the Black Sash national conference held in Cape Town on the weekend.

On July 1 last year all the pass and influx control laws were abolished and a new structure of control was introduced. Now there are "insiders" and "outsiders", as the Johannesburg advice office report describes it.

Life outside is tougher than ever for one-third of the country's black population.

Life for those, now South African citizens, who are already inside or have enough money to buy themselves in, is dependent upon housing; one is allowed to settle if one has accommodation. But the housing situation is critical, with backlogs thousands of families long, dating back for 20 years — and the waiting lists are now largely irrelevant. "If you can pay you will get a house," the report states. "If you cannot pay, you won't."

The outsiders are too poor to maintain themselves inside, or too poor to move themselves in from outside. These "aliens" include the nine million people who lost their citizenship when the TBVC "homelands" (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) took independence.

"The problems are the the same old problems with the same tragic human face. The resolution or otherwise of the problems is now based on a whole new system of law," the report states.

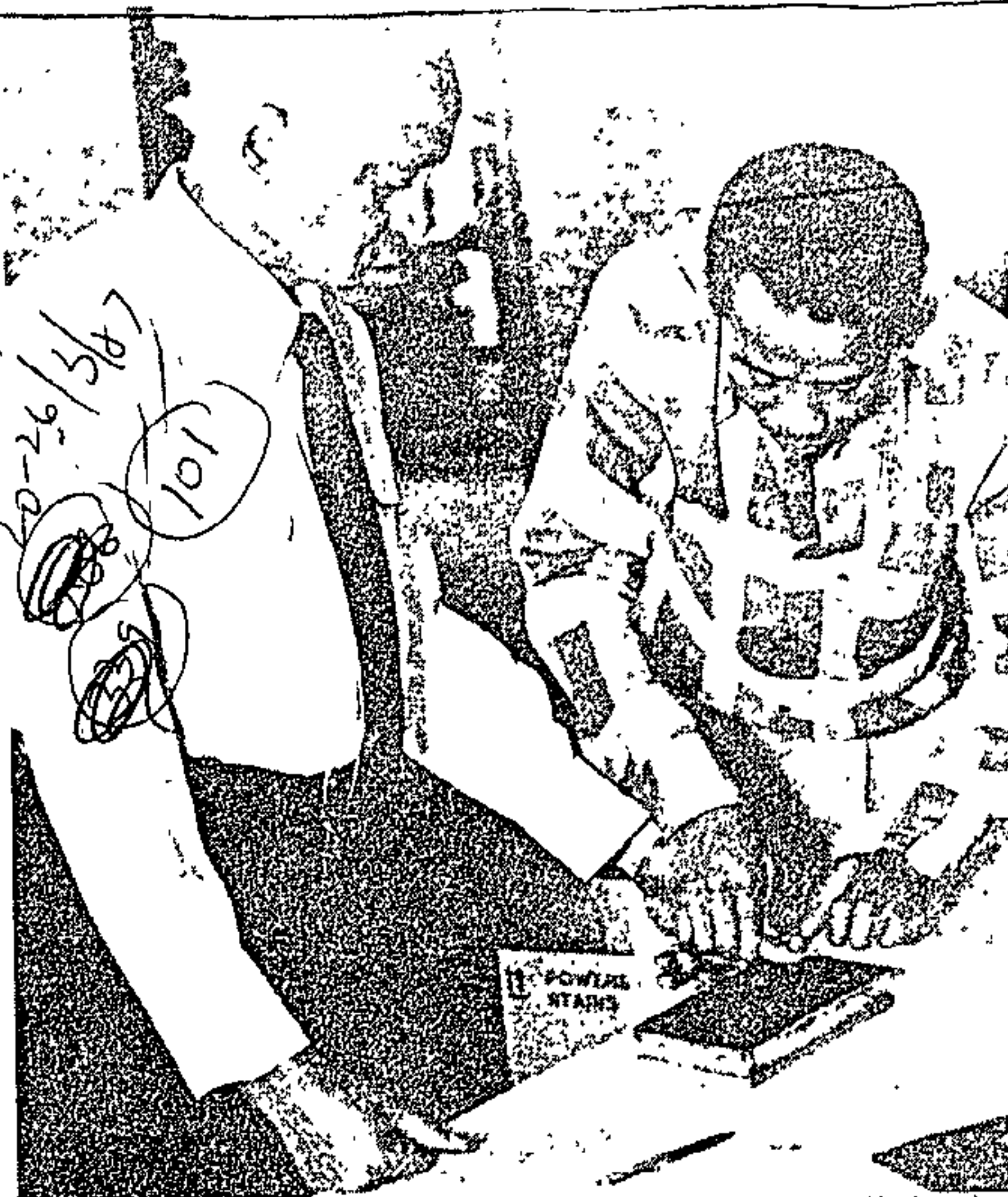
Two new laws govern the inside/outside dichotomy.

One is the Identification Act, which provides for the issue of a common identity document to everyone who is "permanently resident" in South Africa.

These small books do not indicate race. But everyone has two identity numbers — the one in the identity book, and a birth entry number in the population register. The birth entry number shows race in the twelfth digit, numbering from "0" for whites to "9" for blacks, with other races in-between. So the population register still classifies everybody according to race.

Various problems with the new "just one little book" identification system came to the attention of the Johannesburg advice office soon after the book was launched.

Applicants, who are supposed to be able to go to the nearest office of the Department of Home Affairs, were referred to the old Bantu Commissioner's office, initially because the white, coloured and Indian offices did



An outsider becomes an insider ... fingerprinting for ID books

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

not have fingerprinting equipment. They now have the equipment, as everybody is obliged to be fingerprinted for new identity documents, but black people are still being referred to the commissioner's offices.

"There is no longer any such legal entity as a Bantu Commissioner, but in practice the same old officials who were Bantu Commissioners are now officials of the Department of Home Affairs and are doing the same old things in the same old way," the report states.

In February this year the office received a sudden spate of complaints from different parts of the country that old people were told they could not apply for a pension until they had a new ID. One explanation given was that the computer had been reprogrammed to deal with the new 13 digit identity numbers and could no longer cope with the old ones.

The report also questions whether pass raids "really are a thing of the past", given information reaching the Johannesburg office.

According to the Act, the report notes, "An authorised officer... may at any time request any person reasonably presumed to have attained the age of 16 years to prove his identity without delay ..." but it amounts to the same thing if policemen are going to stop ordinary people in the streets in an arbitrary fashion."

The "insiders" — those who are entitled to the new identity document — can move about freely and look for work without having to obtain permission first. They can apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits and do not have to return to a remote "homeland" to claim benefits. This means they can actively seek work during the six-month period during which the benefits are paid.

They are free to move — but not to settle. The report sums it up by saying: "If you can pay, you will get a house ... Control over land and housing which has always been one of

the most important influx control mechanisms continues to be so and will increase in importance now that other mechanisms have been repealed."

In theory, the mechanism which deprived TBVC "citizens" of their South African citizenship has been repealed with The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, which became law on July 1, 1986.

But the administration of the Act "is so far removed from the State President's promise (to restore citizenship) as to bear almost no relation to it", according to the report.

On February 23, the Minister of Home Affairs told parliament a total of 2 909 people had regained their South African citizenship in 1986. According to the Black Sash, there are at least nine million South Africans who lost their citizenship between Transkei independence in 1976 and Ciskei independence in 1981.

The Minister also reportedly said no applications for restoration of citizenship had been refused — but in the first two months of this year, reports of refusals reached the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg. They found the two main reasons given were that homeland leaders, with the exception of Ciskei, were stalling and the term "permanently resident" is under dispute.

The Department of Home Affairs says a person's place of permanent residence is where the family lives. According to the Black Sash, lawyers maintain that if a person has been residing in South Africa since the "homeland's" independence, that person is permanently resident.

The report notes that many people from the newly independent homelands have worked in South Africa's cities for "many, many years", failing to bring their families because the law did not allow it. "While recent changes made this possible, they could not obtain family accommodation"

# Homeland health plan

25/3/77  
101  
B. B. B.

SA AND the six self-governing states agreed yesterday on a plan to implement population and community development programmes.

Health and Population Development Minister Willy van Niekerk said action would be taken through a joint technical committee.

At yesterday's meeting — attended by Ministers of Health of the self-governing states — a need for an annual ministerial meeting on the issues, including health matters, was stressed.

Success would depend on com-

GERALD REILLY

bined resources, Van Niekerk said.

Ministers agreed to strengthen and expand bilateral co-operation in health and population development.

Serious health problems in the region included malnutrition and gastro-enteritis.

The threat of AIDS was also discussed, and the various health departments will exchange information on the disease.



## Homelands discuss land issue

South African representatives discussed the transfer of trust land with delegations from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei in Pretoria yesterday.

The meeting was organised by the Secretariat for Southern Africa (Secosaf).

Delegates agreed on a "project approach" where transfer of land is planned and productivity maintained until transfer.

The land will eventually be transferred to the four independent homelands.

Other matters discussed included the agreement signed between Bophuthatswana and South Africa in terms of which animal diseases are properly controlled on trust land due for transfer.

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SME  
2/4/87

FUN MAIL 25/4/86.

DECENTRALISATION

## Clouds over PE

It seems that decentralisation incentives, partly intended to aid depressed areas, are only adding to Port Elizabeth's economic misery.

The problem is that the incentives for the city are unattractive compared to those offered to nearby regions.

Andrew Savage, the Progressive Federal Party's trade and industry spokesman and MP for PE's Walmer constituency, quotes figures to show that a small factory relocating in East London or Bisho in Ciskei would qualify for concessions over 10 years worth R13,3m and R13,8m respectively. If the same factory moved to PE, it would qualify for concessions worth R4,5m.

He bases his calculation on a small textile plant relocating from the PWV, with fixed and current assets of R6,5m, annual turnover of R9m, 12 senior salaried staff and 300 lower paid workers.

The relocation allowance to both East London and Bisho is R600 000, but there is no allowance for PE.

The transport allowance in PE is 20%, which is less than for the other two centres, and the interest concession is 20% less than East London's and 40% less than Bisho's. The tender preference is also lower in PE than either Bisho or East London.

Finally, there is no cash wage incentive in PE, while in East London it stands at R1 200 x 300 x seven years and in Bisho it is R1 320 x 300 x seven years. There is also no housing concession in PE, while the other two areas qualify for R950 000 each.

Savage, who raised the anomaly in the Budget debate, is understandably disparaging about the recent call by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis for PE businessmen to help themselves out of their crisis. The call, he said, was either "sanctimonious hypocrisy" or a "child-like ignorance of the realities of commercial life."

An exodus from PE has begun, Savage says, estimating that 1 000 fewer white pupils started primary school in the city this year than in 1985. There are hundreds of properties on the market, and unemployment in the region is estimated at 150 000. Liquidations in the first three months of this year were 100% up on the first quarter of last year and there were 70% more insolvencies. He warns of an even worse scenario if General Motors pulls out of SA. In his view, government has "no ability to grasp the chain reaction of such an evacuation." ■



Figures show homelands, border areas will benefit

# Govt hands out building boost

101

CONSTRUCTION in the homelands and border areas will be given a massive boost this year if government and provincial council estimates for 1987 remain true.

Central Statistical Services' detailed breakdown of government and public sector spending around SA for the past two years — including an estimate for the current year — shows vast increases for those areas.

The Eastern Cape towns of East London and King William's Town have been budgeted

DIANNA GAMES

R40,5m this year by central government against about R13m in 1985.

Similarly, that for the combined Eastern Cape towns of Cathcart, Komga, Queenstown and Stutterheim have risen from R13,1m in 1985 to an estimated R48,5m for this year while local authority spending has dropped.

The budget for Kirkwood, also in that region, has tripled in two years while a combined central government budget for Aberdeen, Graaff-Reinet and Pear-

ston has increased from R278 000 to R12,2m.

Budgets for Middelburg and Cradock in the Eastern Cape have risen from 1,9m in 1985 to 10,2m this year.

In the northern Transvaal, the central government budget for the combined areas of Letaba, Messina, Phalaborwa, Pietersburg and Soutpansberg amounted to R62,4m in 1985 and is expected to rise to R136,3m this year.

A central government budget for the combined areas of Gordonias and Kenhardt in the re-

mote north-western Cape has risen from R21,7m in 1985 to an estimated R36m for this year.

KwaZulu's estimated central government budget predicted for this year is R279,4m (up from R124,5m in 1985) with non-government buildings taking the biggest slice. Total public sector spending there is likely to rise from R194m in 1985 to a R376m for this year.

Spending for Lebowa increased from R76,3m in 1985 to a predicted R131,4m for 1987, as has that for QwaQwa, from R63,8m to R133,2m.

# Mabuza tells SA: Vote the Nats out of power

MAX DU PREEZ  
Political Correspondent

KANYAMAZANE — Kanywane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza yesterday appealed to white voters to "make a clean break with an unrepresentative form of government" on May 6.

Mabuza told the legislative assembly here the only "sane and patriotic choice that will ensure peace, security and prosperity for all South Africans" would be a vote against the NP.

He hailed the "courageous breakaway by prominent Afrikaners from the hiterto sacred Afrikaner 'laager'" and said the emergence of the independent candidates was encouraging.

"To any clear-thinking South African, it should be abundantly clear that apart-

heid, and not the ANC, the agitators and the revolutionaries has brought us to where we are: a country that is at war with itself and whose beloved soil is drenched with the blood of its sons and daughters," he said.

"The decision that will be facing those of our white fellow-countrymen who will be casting their votes on Wednesday next week, is whether to allow the perpetuation of a system that has been very costly to our country, both in human and economic terms, or to eradicate apartheid in all its manifestations.

"The latter is the only sane and patriotic choice that will ensure peace, security and prosperity for all South Africans," he said.

Mabuza said later a strong swing to the loose alliance of independents and the PRP and NRP — "people who would not be apologetic about accepting blacks as equals" — would give him and other black leaders opposed to violence new hope and strengthen their case against violence.

In his Assembly speech, Mabuza also expressed his "grave concern and strong disapproval" of the recent curbs on campaigns for the release of detainees, and called for the immediate release of de-

tainees. He specifically protested the detention of children, who, he said, were being turned into criminals in detention instead of becoming the leaders of tomorrow.

Mabuza said Afrikaners did not hesitate to resort to armed rebellion when their patience ran out. But it seems that Afrikaners had forgotten their own history. "That is a great pity because if they had not forgotten their own oppression, their uprising and their triumph, they more than our fellow English-speaking South Africans would understand better what stirs in the minds, the hearts and souls of black men and women all over SA."

Report by Max du Preez, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

32/4/87 (101) B/D/Day



# PW switches attitude to homelands

CAPE TOWN 10/6/87

101

9/8

20/8/87

## Political Staff

THE government has adopted a significant change of attitude in granting homeland independence by, for the first time, publicly demanding a show of "broad support" for the move before giving the go-ahead.

The switch came yesterday after months of confrontation and an estimated 100 deaths in KwaNdebele between pro- and anti-independence factions.

## Referendum

The State President, Mr P W Botha, said after two-hour discussions with the new Chief Minister, Mr George Mahlangu, and his cabinet, that he would not stand in the way of greater autonomy or independence for KwaNdebele "provided that certain requirements are met".

He did not specifically call for an election or referendum, but Mrs Helen Suzman, chief Progressive Federal Party speaker on Black Affairs, who has been monitoring the troubles in KwaNdebele, called for a "free and fair referendum, including women who do not have a vote at present".

A statement issued in Cape Town on Mr Botha's behalf said: "These requirements,



Chief George Mahlangu

about which the State President must be satisfied before the matter can be taken to the South African Parliament, comprise the following:

□ Greater autonomy or independence must be obtained in an orderly fashion and on the basis of the broad support of the KwaNdebele population.

□ A number of arrangements which can make independence possible, must still be negotiated by joint committees of the two governments.

□ The government of KwaNdebele must con-

sider some or other acceptable method of demonstrating that it has the support of the broad population in its striving for independence.

Reacting to the government's new approach, Mrs Suzman said: "It is quite obvious from the widespread civil unrest which has been plaguing KwaNdebele since independence was first mooted by the previous Legislative Assembly, that nobody can legitimately claim that the majority of people in KwaNdebele want independence.

"Indeed, the opposite is indicated as the unrest ceased as soon as the Legislative Assembly revised its original decision to ask for independence.

"It re-emerged when the then Chief Minister was replaced by the present Mr George Mahlangu.

"There is only one way to ascertain the will of the people and that is by free and fair referendum including women."

Mrs Suzman said two vital issues were involved — the loss of South African citizenship after independence and the position of the 70 000 commuters who work in the PWV area and would need work permits.

# Millions owed by homelands, says Schwarz

W/CARROLL 5/9/87  
Political Staff

101

A BILL of hundreds of millions of rands faces the South African taxpayer because of defaulted bank loans issued to the independent homelands.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman claimed yesterday that the Government has stood surety for loans granted to the states to cover budget deficits.

In Parliament yesterday Mr Schwarz said 50 percent of the Venda budget this year was from bank loans.

Much of the rest came from grants from the South African Government as well as internally generated funds.

In an interview Mr Schwarz said it was highly unlikely that the homelands, which had few resources, would be able to repay the loans and the Government would have to meet the repayments.

## "Skirted round"

Mr Schwarz said the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, "skirted round" the Venda loan, neither confirming nor denying it.

"I will be looking for satisfactory answers."

Mr Schwarz said the practice had been used for a number of years to meet the budget shortfalls of the independent states.

He did not specify the exact amount involved but said hundreds of millions of rands were involved.

He objected to the bank loans as the money was not approved by Parliament and when default occurred Parliament would have little alternative but to vote the funds.

It is understood the Venda loan was granted by First National Bank with the approval of the Government.







to teacher training; the present position in regard to teacher training in the Natal Education Department, the financial implications of undertaking teacher training on behalf of another department as well as the Ministers' Council decision in regard to the disposal of redundant facilities were discussed.

Further discussions have subsequently been requested by Dr Dhlomo.

**Oudtshoorn: bursaries**

\*6. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any increase for bursary holders at the education college at Oudtshoorn has been announced this year, if not, why not, if so, (a) what does the increase amount to per year and (b) for which academic years does it apply?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

- Yes,  
 (a) R400,  
 (b) the 1987 academic year and the relevant subsequent years of study.

**Agricultural extension officers**

†9. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:†

(a) How many agricultural extension officers were employed by his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) (i) for what average period do such officers remain in the employ of his Department and (ii) what are the main reasons for their leaving the service?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

- (a) 149 on 31 May 1987.  
 (i) 25,7 years in senior cadre, 11 years in junior cadre.  
 (ii) Better salaries and fringe benefits.

For written reply:  
**General Affairs.**

**Full-time employees**

168. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available.

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong;

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

(1) 96 941, as at 30 April 1987;

(2) (a)

Post level	Number of persons employed
1	1
2	4
3	16
4	48
5	1
6	76
7	224
8	1

(b) (i) and (ii) with the exception of one female on post level 7 all the persons referred to are male;

(c) to the White population group;

(3) (a)

Post level	Salary (fixed)
1	R131 031
2	R 75 990

3	R 63 990
4	R 57 600
5	R 56 010
6	R 50 490
7	R 45 030
8	R 40 710; and

(b) (1) an annual service bonus amounting to 93% of one month's salary;

(ii) a housing subsidy on interest and capital redemption up to a maximum of a housing loan of R50 000, subject to the compliance with certain conditions;

(iii) varying telephone rental and call concessions; and

(iv) a car financing scheme for officers occupying posts on the first six post levels. The size of the loans granted varies depending on an officer's grading.

**Aids**

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

(1) Whether the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) is a notifiable disease; if not, why not; if so, how many cases have been recorded in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether he has received any representations regarding this disease; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the reason for these representations and (ii) his response thereto in each case;

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

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) No.

1.1 Aids can also be transmitted by

healthy carriers of the disease (with positive blood tests). However, all these persons are not necessarily contagious and not every carrier will get the disease. Blood tests are also not 100% reliable

1.2 The stigma and implications of wrongly being labelled as a potential Aids patient are far reaching.

1.3 Compulsory notification, with the stigma implied, might drive the disease underground. This will have a contra productive effect on the control of the problem. Compulsory notification is not general policy in Western countries.

1.4 An anonymous confidential register of Aids cases is kept at the SAIMR, Johannesburg, under the supervision of experts who ensure that all diagnoses are confirmed and verified. This protects people who suffer or may be suspected to suffer from Aids from unnecessary and unwarranted victimisation and harassment.

1.5 The Minister of National Health and Population Development has the power to take action should it be deemed necessary. The Advisory Group on Aids monitors the situation and advises regularly on suggested management.

1.6 By 25 June 1987 a total of 75 cases were diagnosed of which 55 were South Africans.

(2) Yes.

(a) 25 April 1987.

(b) Medical Association of South Africa.

(c) (i) A decision by the Executive Committee.

(ii) Discussions took place between officials of the Department and the Association.



- established for the staffing of this centre and (ii) how many persons have been employed in respect of each of these posts;
- (2) how are the functions divided between this curricula centre and the curriculum and/or syllabus division of provincial education departments;
- (3) whether any relationship exists between this curricula centre and the education departments of other race groups; if so, what is the nature of this relationship;
- (4) whether any functions are performed or are to be performed by this curricula centre on behalf of the education departments of other race groups; if so, (a) what specified functions and (b) why?

which have been jointly planned, while the Directorate formulates policy advice. The network committee has separate curriculum committees for the individual areas of curriculum development;

(3) yes, other education departments may send observers to the curriculum committees;

(4) the Department is prepared to render specialised services to other education departments on request in accordance with item 14 of Schedule 1 to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 110 of 1983.

(a) any related functions requested by the departments,

(b) on the grounds of a tradition of mutual rendering of services which exists between the respective education departments.

storm water drainage in this township;

(2) what types of roads are being provided in this township;

(3) (a) what is the average cost of providing services per stand in the township and (b) how many serviced stands had been provided there as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

(iv) R1,8 million.  
(v) (aa) Nil.  
(bb) R300 000  
(vi) R500 000.

(2) At the moment only gravel roads.

(3) (a) R6 380 per stand, including bulk services  
(b) 3 167 as at 31 May 1987.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) R20,2 million  
(b) (i) (aa) R3,4 million.  
(bb) R2,5 million.  
(cc) R0,6 million.  
(ii) (aa) R5,8 million.  
(bb) R0,3 million.  
(iii) Enclosed in (ii) (aa).

(1) No, however there is a Directorate for curriculum development.

(a) This Directorate was established on 1 June 1985,

(b) it is situated in Pretoria but functions in conjunction with the provincial education departments,

WEDNESDAY, 29 JULY 1987

Howard

†Indicates translated version.  
For written reply:  
General Affairs:

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

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 EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) (b) Howard

(c) post	(i) establishment	(ii) filled
chief education specialist	1	1
senior deputy chief education specialist	4	3
deputy chief education specialist	7	1

8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What is the total estimated cost of (a) building Lethlabile Township and (b) providing the (i) (aa) water, (bb) sewerage and (cc) electricity reticulation systems, (ii) bulk (aa) water and (bb) electricity supplies, (iii) water storage facilities, (iv) sewage outfall and treatment plant, (v) (aa) trunk and (bb) internal roads and (vi)

for Blacks in each national state in 1986;

(3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Although the functions relating to towns have been transferred to the

storm water drainage in this township;

(2) what types of roads are being provided in this township;

(3) (a) what is the average cost of providing services per stand in the township and (b) how many serviced stands had been provided there as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

(iv) R1,8 million.  
(v) (aa) Nil.  
(bb) R300 000  
(vi) R500 000.

(2) At the moment only gravel roads.

(3) (a) R6 380 per stand, including bulk services  
(b) 3 167 as at 31 May 1987.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) R20,2 million  
(b) (i) (aa) R3,4 million.  
(bb) R2,5 million.  
(cc) R0,6 million.  
(ii) (aa) R5,8 million.  
(bb) R0,3 million.  
(iii) Enclosed in (ii) (aa).

	(a)	(b)
KaNgwane	1 617	150
KwaNdebele	4 800	236
KwaZulu	35 764	3 024
Lebowa	7 050	14 300
Gazankulu	5 335	4 793
Owaqwa	20 160	1 391

Shortage of housing

129. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each national state at the end of 1986;

(2) how many (a) houses were built in terms of self-build schemes, and (b) serviced sites were provided by the South African Development Trust,

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Although the functions relating to towns have been transferred to the

29/7/87

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Howard

Howard

Governments of the self-governing territories the Department of Development Aid estimated the shortages as follows:

Lebowa . . . . .	11 073
Owagwa . . . . .	481
KwaZulu . . . . .	61 468
KaNgwane . . . . .	12 439
KwaNdebele . . . . .	1 314
Gazankulu . . . . .	4 255
South African Development Trust	
Self-Governing Areas . . . . .	70 314
Total . . . . .	161 344

(2) The figures in respect of Lebowa, KwaZulu and Gazankulu were available as the functions relating to towns still vested in the Department of Development Aid in 1986. These figures, and figures in respect of South African Development Trust land outside the self-governing territories, are as follows:

(a) Lebowa . . . . .	105
KwaZulu . . . . .	1 235
Gazankulu . . . . .	524
South African Development Trust Land . . . . .	633
	2 497
(b) Lebowa . . . . .	664
KwaZulu . . . . .	1 125
Gazankulu . . . . .	2 499
South African Development Trust Land . . . . .	10 374
Total . . . . .	14 662

In respect of Owagwa, KaNgwane and KwaNdebele these functions had been transferred and figures are not available.

(3) It is not possible to indicate when the shortage will be eliminated. The self-

building scheme are an ongoing process. Progress in providing sufficient housing depends on complex and often unpredictable economic, demographic and other factors.

#### Own/general affairs: hospitals

222. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether the allocation of hospitals to own and general affairs departments is being considered by his Department; if so, in respect of each province, which hospitals are being considered for allocation to the (a) own affairs health departments and (b) general affairs health departments,

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

#### THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) As per the attached list.

(b) The remainder of public hospitals.

(2) No.

1. To be allocated to the Administration: House of Assembly

1.1 Transvaal

Paardekraal, Krugersdorp  
Randfontein Clinic  
Vereniging Hospital  
Far East Rand Hospital  
Andrew McColm  
Bernice Samuel, Delmas  
Bloembhof  
Brits  
Delareyville  
Duiwelskloof  
Edenvalle

*Handwritten signature and date*  
29/7/87

John Fotheringham Clinic  
Elsie Ballot, Amersfoort  
Evander

F. H. Odendaal, Nylstroom

Genl De la Rey, Lichtenburg

Groblersdal

H A Grove, Belfast

Hendrik V. D. Bijl, Vanderbyl-park

Kempton Park

Louis Trecharde

Discoverers Memorial, Roodepoort

Phalaborwa

Pretoria-West

Sannieshof

South Rand, Rosettenville

Sybrand Van Niekerk, Carletonville

Van Velden Memorial, Tzaneen

Ventersdorp

Voortrekker, Potgietersrus

Warmbaths

Waterval-Boven

Willem Cruywagen, Germiston

Subsidised Hospitals

Bond van Afrikaanse Moeders, Pretoria

Coligny Clinic

S.A.W.F., Ellisras

Ottosdal Nursing Home

Pongola

Province Aided

Zuid-Afrikaans, Pretoria

Daspoort Polh Clinic

1.2 Cape Province

William Slater  
Volks, Cape Town  
Riebeeck-West Clinic  
Riebeeck Castle Clinic  
Port Elizabeth Provincial  
Despatch Day Hospital  
Walvisbay

Day Hospitals

Deep River

2.1 Transvaal

Reigerpark Clinic  
Graymead Clinic, Caledon  
Mamre Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Darling Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Riebeeck-West Clinic, Swartland, Malmesbury

2.2 Cape Province

Reigerpark Clinic  
Graymead Clinic, Caledon  
Mamre Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Darling Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Riebeeck-West Clinic, Swartland, Malmesbury

Good Hope, Ysterplaat

Kraaifontein

Parow

Ruyterwacht

Goodwood

Province Aided

Carolina Maternity, De Doorns

Booth Memorial, Cape Town

Harmony Home, Kimberley

Die Wiege Maternity, Moorreesburg

Newhaven Home, East London

Regina Nursing Home, Villiersdorp

National Health and Population Development

Ungem Care and Rehabilitation Centre, (Middelands Pietermaritzburg)

Witrand, Potchefstroom

1.3 Natal

Grey's Pietermaritzburg

Hillcrest

Greytown

1.4 Orange Free State

Voortrekker, Kroonstad

Bethlehem

Sasolburg

Jagersfontein

Zastron

2. To be allocated to the House of Representatives

2.1 Transvaal

Reigerpark Clinic  
Graymead Clinic, Caledon  
Mamre Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Darling Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Riebeeck-West Clinic, Swartland, Malmesbury

2.2 Cape Province

Reigerpark Clinic  
Graymead Clinic, Caledon  
Mamre Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Darling Clinic, Swartland,  
Malmesbury  
Riebeeck-West Clinic, Swartland, Malmesbury



# Kei diplomat held, then freed for passport racket

W/ Mail 31/7-6/8/81

SECURITY POLICE this week briefly detained a top Transkeian consulate official in Johannesburg, accusing him of issuing illegal travel documents to ANC members.



By denying him the normal consular immunity — even though South Africa is one of the very few countries that recognise the Transkei — the police almost provoked a diplomatic incident.

However, the attaché, Sibongile Dumalisile was released six hours later and is now being recalled to Umtata.

Dumalisile said that at midday on Monday he was walking with a friend

101 By MONO BADELA

outside the Johannesburg consulate-general when he was grabbed by the collar by two security policemen.

"I identified myself," he said, but he was bundled into a waiting combi and told by one of the men that he did not have diplomatic immunity. "After all you are not in your office now, you are on South African soil," he said he was told.

He was driven to the Germiston police station where, he said, he was asked by a Lieutenant Badenhorst where he had acquired his diplomatic card and how long he had been in possession of it. He said Badenhorst told him even "head office" stated he was not immune.

The card, which Dumalisile showed *Weekly Mail*, had been presented to him by the Department of Foreign Affairs, dated May 18, 1984 and issued by the Director General of Foreign Affairs.

Dumalisile said he was quizzed about the issuing of Transkeian travel documents, allegedly to members of the ANC.

After his release from detention six hours later, he was abruptly recalled to Umtata.

Dumalisile is now concerned that he might be arrested when he reaches home and probably be handed over to the South African Police.

A representative of the South African department of foreign affairs yesterday confirmed that his department had been informed that Dumalisile had been recalled. He declined to comment further.

A spokesman for the SAP directorate of public relations in Pretoria said he had no knowledge of the incident.

Transkei's Pretoria ambassador, Samuel Myambo, said he had been informed of the detention by his Umtata headquarters. However, he referred queries to his Johannesburg consular-general, B B Sekelani.

Sekelani said he was in Umtata at the time of the incident. He was aware of it, but did not know the reason for the detention.

He confirmed that Dumalisile had been recalled to Umtata and said this was "an administrative matter".

101 1/8/87

WEEKEND POST, 1

# Trilateral body for co-operation

A NEW trilateral commission aimed at improved co-operation between South African, Ciskei and Transkei has had its first meeting.

South Africa is represented on the commission by former Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee.

Speaking from East London, Bureau for Information regional director, Mr Mike Muller, said the commission, known as the Regional Commission for Security and Co-operation, had met there for the first time on July 20.

The area it covers is Ciskei, Transkei and the Bor-

der corridor.

The commission's other members are Ciskei's director-general of Manpower, Mr MC Kashe, and Gen JS Mantule, Transkei's director-general of Civil Defence and former Commissioner of Police.

The commission's task was promoting good neighbourliness, peace, security, justice (in the sense of legal agreements), and economic progress.

"They will do that by investigating, monitoring and making recommendations to all three governments about all matters which may adversely affect relationships between

them," said Mr Muller.

The announcement in June that Gen Coetzee would serve on a commission which would look into all aspects of stability and progress in the Eastern Cape met with considerable criticism.

Describing last week's meeting as a success, Mr Muller said another meeting would be held soon to sort out practicalities such as setting up offices and staff in East London.

The commission, he added, was intent on getting down to practical issues immediately.

"This is a new beginning for this area."

Asked whether the trilateral commission's work would overlap with that of the Regional Development Advisory Committee, Mr Muller said that while the RDAC made recommendations on development, the commission was aimed at creating "the correct understanding" to ensure the implementation of those recommendations.

Asked about the apparent emphasis on security — judging by the background of the members of the commission — Mr Muller said economic development, not security, would be the main issue.

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**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

- (1) (a) Primary schools 18:1.
- (b) Secondary schools 16:1.

Information as on 31 December 1986.

(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away.

**Teacher/pupil ratio**

52. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) What teacher/pupil ratio was applicable in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools under his control in the Transvaal as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether there is a difference in these ratios for 1980 and 1984; if so, what were the (a) ratios for (i) 1980 and (ii) 1984 and (b) main reasons for this difference?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

- (1) (a) Primary schools 22.6:1
  - (b) Secondary schools 17.1:1;
- Information as on the 10th day of school 1987

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

53. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What amounts were spent on (a) school text-books, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture in the 1986-87 financial year at schools falling (i) under his Department and (ii) under each provincial education department?

**Books/subsidies/equipment**

- (1) No schools still fall directly under the jurisdiction of the head office of the Department of Education and Culture. (i) (a)-(h) R0

(ii)	Transvaal	Cape	OFS	Natal
(a)	2 122 200	7 177 422	1 329 943	1 489 400
(b)	6 343 500	352 823	627 000	311 524
(c)	18 879 600	Ø 4 398 033	2 085 133	2 481 188
(d)	*	Ø 153 750	1 413 000	3 958 700
(e)	*	*	3 216	176 500
(f)	113 724 700	45 628 530	34 996 972	15 421 171
(g)	*	*	946 000	1 903 843
(h)	*	*	15 000	627 097

(Amounts in Rand)

\* These amounts are included in amounts which the schools spend at their own discretion. Itemised information is consequently not available.

Ø These amounts are not subsidies but discounts or allowances given on the basis of means tests.

**TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST 1987**

1986/87 financial year amounted to R7.412 million.

+Indicates translated version.

For oral reply.

General Affairs:

State President.

Song 'Together we'll build a brighter future'

\*1. Mr P G SOAL asked the State President:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the Cabinet committee that authorized the communication programme including the song "Together we'll build a brighter future" which was implemented by the Bureau for Information, if not, why not; if so, (a) who were the members of this committee, (b) from what source was the money for this programme made available and (c) what total amount was authorized by the Cabinet committee for this programme.
- (2) whether any members of the Cabinet committee objected to the authorization of this programme; if so, (a) who and (b) in what manner did they signify their objection?

**The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENTS OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES (for the State President):**

- (1) It is not general practice to supply information about the composition and functioning of Cabinet Committees
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) From savings by the Bureau for Information and additional funds allocated by the Treasury.
- (c) The Cabinet approved R8.829 million for a comprehensive communication programme. The actual expenditure for the

(2) Falls away.

**National states: police forces**

\*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the police forces of the national states are required to approach him or the South African Police for permission to (a) detain or arrest persons and (b) take any other official action on South African territory; if not, (i) why not and (ii) how are the actions of non-South African police forces on South African territory regulated; if so, what procedure is to be followed by non-South African police forces taking action on South African territory;
- (2) whether any restrictions are placed on the (a) arrest or detention by national state policemen of persons in South Africa and (b) removal of these persons to the national states; if not, why not; if so, (i) what restrictions and (ii) how are they enforced;
- (3) whether any persons were (a) detained in South Africa by persons other than members of the South African security forces and (b) removed by these persons from South African territory in 1985, 1986 and 1987; if so, (i) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) by whom were they detained;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) Yes.
- (a) and (b) When it is necessary for a police force of a national state to take action on RSA territory, it is required of them to liaise with the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police nearest to that national state or the Divi-



sional Commissioner of the area where they envisage such action

(1) and (ii) Fall away

- (2) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes

(i) and (ii) Legislation of the RSA which has not been repealed in a national state. stays in force in that national state.

Permanent members of police forces of the national states have no jurisdiction in the RSA to arrest, detain or remove persons who have committed an offence, from the RSA to a national state, in terms of the said legislation in that national state. Such arrest, detention and removal must be performed according to the requirements in paragraph (1) above.

Members of the South African Police who are seconded to a national state, retain their jurisdiction in the RSA. Thus, they have jurisdiction to arrest and detain persons who have committed an offence in the national state, both in the RSA and that national state and to remove such person to that national state. However, the requirements in paragraph (1) above must be adhered to.

- (3) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

(i) Two persons on 27 May 1987.

(ii) By members of the South African Police, seconded to the KwaNdebele Police.

(4) Yes. Because members of the South African Police seconded to the KwaNdebele Police, did not take action

HOA

according to the prescribed requirements, the Commissioner of the South African Police discussed the matter personally and thoroughly with the Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police. It was pointed out to him that the prescribed requirements should be strictly adhered to in future.

Up to the present, police forces of other national states acted strictly according to the prescribed requirements. The matter and the serious implications of disregarding the prescribed requirements were, nevertheless, once more brought to the attention of Commissioners of police forces of the national states.

Mr R M BURROWS, Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us the assurance that the people who were—apparently illegally—taken into detention, were released from detention in KwaNdebele?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, whether the persons were detained illegally or not is not for me to say; it is for a court to decide on that. I only told the hon member what arrangements are applicable in that regard, and what arrangements I have made to prevent a repetition thereof.

**Employees: extra employment**

\*2. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether employees of the South African Transport Services are permitted to (a) take on extra employment and (b) participate in any type of business of their own; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether such employees are permitted to become directors of companies registered in (a) the Republic and (b) a foreign country; if not, why not;

(3) whether disciplinary action is taken by the Transport Services against staff members who are employed by or personally operate private com-

*11/8/87 Howard*

panies involved in the export/import business, if so, what action;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) Yes, subject to certain conditions.

(3) Disciplinary action will only be instituted when circumstances justify such action. It is a basic principle to impose punishment commensurate with the seriousness of offences, regard being had to mitigating aggravating circumstances.

(4) No.

**Mr J A B Murray**

\*3. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 37 on 17 February 1987, the South African Transport Services have received a certain memorandum, particulars of which have been furnished to the Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply, concerning irregularities allegedly committed by the present incumbent of the post of South African Airways sales manager for the United Kingdom and Ireland; if so, (a) on what date, (b) from whom, (c) what is the (i) name of the incumbent of this post and (ii) nature of the alleged irregularities;

(2) whether any amounts of money due to the Transport Services were written off as a result of these irregularities; if so, (a) what amounts, and (b) why, in each case;

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken against this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 24 January 1987

(b) Mr A B Watkins.

(c) (i) Mr J A B Murray.

(ii) Alleged misconduct and abuse of departmental facilities and of the conditions of the official passports of the employee concerned and his wife.

(2) Yes.

(a) R3 510,10.

(b) Amount was in respect of private telephone calls. During an investigation there was reason to believe that the employee concerned was not aware of extant instructions pertaining to private telephone calls.

(3) No. The alleged irregularities were investigated and apart from the incident in part (2) (b) of the reply the allegations proved to be unfounded.

(4) No.

*11/8/87*

**Dairy Board: bad debts**

\*4. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether the Dairy Board lost any money through bad debts in respect of fresh-milk distributors in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, (a) what total amount was involved and (b) what are the names of the fresh-milk distributors who failed to pay these debts;

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the directors of these fresh-milk distributing concerns at the time; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(3) whether any action has been taken in respect of these bad debts; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) who took the decision in this regard;

*Howard 11/8/87*

HOA



...during the winter.

## Govt gives national states a new name

Political Staff

AR645 12/8/87 101

THE national states, formerly known as the non-independent homelands, are to be renamed again as the "self-governing territories."

With the change in name, which the Government hopes will give them a geographical connotation rather than an ethnic characteristic, will come a major change in powers.

Most of the "self-governing territories" gave their final stamp of approval to the new system yesterday after two years of negotiation and it will now go to Parliament, in the current session, to be put on the Statute Books.

Only Kwazulu, with which discussions had been held previously, and Kangwane, whose Chief Minister Enos Mabusa has given the thumbs down to the proposals, were not present at yesterday's meeting.

# Homeland powers extended

CH 7/15 12/1987 101

## Political Staff

THE legislative powers of the non-independent homelands are to be extended in terms of the Self-Governing Territories Bill which will be tabled in Parliament later this session.

The move is seen as inching the non-independent homelands towards the acceptance of full "independence".

This was tried once before when a former Minister of Bantu

Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, proposed a similar measure.

The bill will extend the legislative powers of the homelands to:

- Establish their own state departments.
- Establish a supreme court.
- Negotiate agreements with other governments with the consent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Raise loans at the Develop-

ment Bank of South Africa and the Land Bank.

- Control provincial roads in their territories.
- Enter into agreements with provincial authorities or any other self-governing territory to promote co-operation on a regional basis.

In a statement issued after a meeting yesterday between government representatives, QwaQwa, Lebowa, Gazankulu and

KwaNdebele, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hennis, said the talks had been the final round of negotiations.

They were the culmination of a two-year period of in-depth negotiation aimed at:

- Increasing the internal autonomy of the non-independent homelands as regional authorities.
- Furthering the process of decentralizing decision-making.



# MORE POWER FOR

*Sweeten 12/18/87*

# HOWMELANDS

101

development bank of Southern Africa and the Land Bank;

• Control over provincial roads within the territories; and

• The entering into agreements with provincial authorities or any other self-governing territory to promote co-operation on a regional basis.

Mr Heunis said the territories would retain legislative power over matters such as education, health and welfare, public services, housing, agriculture, public works, labour, direct taxes, civil defence, tourism, forestry, nature conservation, registration of companies and deeds, legal aid, sport and recreation and public holidays.

LEGISLATION to give the six self-governing national states greater autonomy as regional governments within South Africa would be introduced to Parliament this session, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. In a statement in Cape

## SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

Town, he said the final round of discussions on the self-governing territories Bill took place yesterday with representatives of the states:

Mr Heunis emphasised the Bill was not intended to address broader constitutional issues, merely aimed "to provide the framework within which the self-governing territories form part of the republic as regional authorities."

He reiterated the Government's position it accepted an undivided South Africa and "any

self-governing territory that prefers not to accept independence, remains part of South Africa.

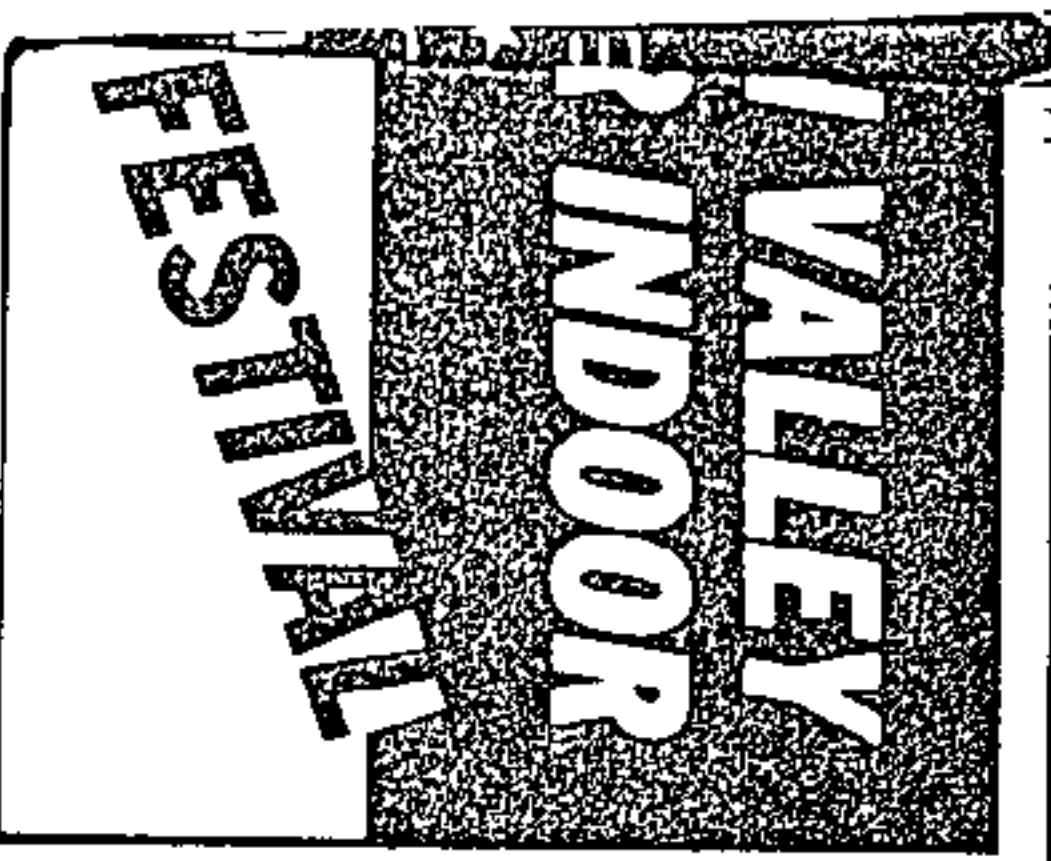
"Its inhabitants should therefore remain South African citizens and they should be accommodated in political institutions within the Republic."

Mr Heunis said today's talks had been the culmination of a two-year period of in-depth negotiations which were also aimed at:

- Replacing the current National States Constitution Act of 1971, "which was drafted in different circumstances and for different purposes, and in this process also to remove unnecessary limitations and irritations contained in the Act," and
- To generally rationalise and reform the law under which the self-governing territories form part of the Republic "as regional authorities of a particular kind."

The most important changes provided for included a new approach in the definition of legislative powers, according to which a self-governing territory would have legislative authority over all matters, excluding those normally not exercised by regional authorities.

- The legislative powers of the territories were being extended for the first time to include:
  - The establishment of own state departments;
  - The establishment of a supreme court;
  - The negotiation of agreements with other governments with the consent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
  - The raising, within an annually determined maximum, of loans at the



# Bantustans are biased

SIR — The apartheid classes in the homelands spoil the word independence and this starts at school where we are expected to respect, cower and kneel down before royal families, especially if the fathers are members of parliament or officials working for government.

At Umtata High School there is no space unless your parents can pay R1 200 a year. There are no scholarships. They practise apartheid in full and we are expected to rerespect independence.

In another bantu stan, Mangope rejected children from other parts of Africa.

**WORRIED STUDENT**

Umtata.



**CHIEF Lucas Mangope**



**CHIEF George Matanzima**





Chief Buthelezi



Dr Hartzenberg

# Tough opposition to homeland power

## Political Staff

THE government faces tough parliamentary opposition to its plan to give increased powers to the non-independent homelands.

The Conservative Party, the Progressive Federal Party and the Labour Party yesterday all said they would oppose the proposed Self-Governing Territories Bill.

Earlier this week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced the Bill would be introduced during this parliamentary session.

The CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said the government was planning a national statutory council for black people, "but in the meantime they get autonomy".

"Blacks will have autonomy, but the rest of the country will be shared. And there will be no place for whites to have autonomy."

The PFP spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Peter Soal, said: "We will want to study the proposals in greater detail, but in principle we would obviously be opposed to any further moves to segregate South Africans racially.

"Decisions on regional development and decentralization should be taken on economic grounds and not simply to further the ambitions of the old apartheid plan.

"The government should be reconsidering the segregationist policy of homelands rather than seeking to entrench it," Mr Soal said.

The Labour Party's press liaison officer, Mr Peter Hendrickse, said. "Because of our total opposition to ethnic independence and ethnic homelands, it can be expected that we will oppose the bill."

□ Meanwhile, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Tuesday welcomed devolution of power to non-independent homelands, but warned it was no substitute for black political rights in central government.

Representatives of KwaZulu and Kangwane were absent from the meeting at which Mr Heunis announced increased powers for non-independent black states.

Chief Buthelezi said that while he welcomed devolution of power, this should take place within the context of "indaba-type developments".

# to ution

majority of 952 over the NP  
te, while Mr Bloomberg  
majority of 2 442 over the



TODAY'S BUSINESS:  
et vote — State Presi-  
— Sapa

## No chokka licensing irregularities — Minister

### Political Staff

AS FAR as could be ascertained, there had been no irregularities in the issuing of chokka licences, the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from the MP for Bethelsdorp, Mr Willie Dietrich, the Minister said a complaint had been received on March 16 about the issuing of licences from a Mr Don Christy.

Allegations were made, he said, that:  
□ A request to present evidence to the Interim Quota Board had been totally ignored;

□ Squid licences had not been issued in accordance with the laid-down criteria and that bona fide fishermen were being victimized and discriminated against, and

□ Licences were being issued to people employed outside the industry.

Mr Kotze said the memorandum had been referred to the Interim Quota Board for consideration and recommendation and Mr Christy had been granted an interview on April 28.

At the meeting of the board, he said, Mr Christy had been requested to check a schedule of licences granted which was later forwarded to him, and to compile a list of what he considered to be unjustifiable licences approved.

If not, "they will backfire politically and we will be seen to have increased power, but decreased utility to change things that really matter to people".

"We did not ask for this legislation and it will be foisted on us whatever we may say or think about it.

"We have no say over the laws under which we exercise the limited authority delegated to us.

Until we gain a voice in Parliament itself and until we have the right to participate in government decision-making to the extent that any true democracy would demand, we will continue to struggle for the liberation of SA."

Kangwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza has yet to comment on the changes.



14/12/11  
FIM

## JOB RESERVATION

### Scrapped at last

Statutory job reservation in the mining industry was effectively scrapped in parliament this week in spite of opposition by the Conservative Party (CP), described at times as "blatant racism." The Mines and Works Amendment Bill must now only be signed by the State President to become law.

The ending of *de jure* job apartheid on the mines follows nearly five years of negotiations with groups involved. But government's problems may be far from over.

The CP gave notice of a "resistance" campaign by white miners. And the Progressive Federal Party warned that stringent conditions for qualifying for previously "whites only" jobs could perpetuate *de facto* apartheid in the 13 work categories affected, leading to further bitterness among blacks.

But the CP caught the attention in the parliamentary debate with a display of emotion and implied threat that led to one of its MPs being accused of "hating blacks." Clive Derby-Lewis (CP nominated) said the Bill is the "legislative sell-out of the mineworkers by the leftwing radical NP."

Earlier, Arrie Paulus (CP Carletonville), a former leader of the white Mineworkers' Union, said that by scrapping the last categories of job reservation on mines and allowing "qualified" blacks to do work previously reserved for whites, the NP is going back on its word and letting down white miners.

Paulus disputed government claims that scrapping job reservation will ease the shortage of skilled labour on the mines, saying there is now unemployment among white miners for the first time in history.

He said the only reason government wants to scrap job reservation is to please the Chamber of Mines, the "money-power" (*geldmag*), and the outside world. "There is no need to amend this law," he said.

Paulus said the amendment means white South African miners will have to make way for foreign blacks. He reasoned that allowing foreign black workers into SA to be trained in the use of explosives could at some stage pose a threat to national security. Paulus said white miners are not prepared to work under blacks.

"I want to say again that if we do not prevent this, nothing will stop the miner. He will defend his blasting certificate as he did in 1922," he warned.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) also has reservations. Assistant general secretary Marcel Golding claims some of the new criteria, like language, security and age, are intended to control the number of black miners getting blasting certificates.

Golding says the union "feels a worker's competency should be decided by his ability to perform." Further, the committee to monitor the entrance qualifications is "unacceptable," and has been set up to "allay the fears of white miners and limit the number of blacks getting blasting certificates." Condi-

The *FM* brings its readers the most news, comment and interpretation possible under the new regulations restricting publication of certain matters.

It does not believe that the restrictions are necessary or in the public interest, but will obey the law.

tions of employment should be regulated by employer and employee organisations, not a statutory third party, he says. ■

## HOMELANDS

101 FIM  
14/8/8

### Greater powers

Long-awaited details of government's controversial plan to give greater legislative powers to non-independent homelands have been released in Cape Town by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

The powers will be contained in the Self-governing Territories Bill, to replace the National States Constitution Act, which will be tabled in parliament later this year.

Heunis says the move is the result of two years of talks with homeland leaders. It stems from an announcement by P W Botha in January 1985 that government was investigating "further stages of autonomy between self-government and independence."

A number of anti-apartheid groups have expressed concern that the Bill could strip blacks of more rights in "white" SA.

The Bill aims to:

- Increase internal autonomy of "self-governing" territories as regional authorities;
- Extend "decentralisation of decision-making";
- Remove "unnecessary limitations and irritations" from the Act; and
- Rationalise and reform the terms in which the homelands form part of SA as "regional authorities of a particular kind."

Heunis says the most important change will be a "new approach" in defining the legislative powers of homelands. New powers will allow homeland governments to:

- Establish their own State departments and Supreme Courts;
- Negotiate agreements with other governments with the consent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Raise loans from the Development Bank and Land Bank;
- Control provincial roads in their territories; and
- Enter agreements with provincial authorities or other "self-governing" territories to promote regional co-operation.

Heunis says the homelands will retain existing legislative authority over matters such as education, health and welfare, public services, housing, agriculture, public works, labour, direct taxes, civil defence, tourism, forestry, nature conservation, registration of

companies and deeds, legal aid, sport and recreation, and public holidays.

The Bill will not apply to a homeland government automatically: it will have to make application.

Heunis emphasises that the measures are not intended to address "broader constitutional issues," merely to provide a framework within which non-independent homelands function.

It remains government's view that the citizens of homelands that refuse to accept "independence" must be politically accommodated within SA.

Representatives of four of the six non-independent homelands — Gazankulu, Lebowa, KwaNdebele and Qwaqwa — attended final talks with Heunis in Cape Town this week. There were no representatives of KwaZulu or KaNgwane. ■

## CAMPUS VIOLENCE

### Flak from both sides

Last week UCT vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders, after a hard-talking session with Education Minister F W de Klerk, decided to act against student violence on the campus. Now he is in the dock.

Saunders finds himself entangled in a Supreme Court case. Two Moderate Students' Movement (MSM) officials are asking for an order setting aside their suspension from UCT. Saunders also summarily suspended six offenders for their part in disrupting a meeting due to be addressed by Denis Worrall.

Mudslinging has continued, as he receives flak from both sides. Two major student organisations, the National Union of SA Students and the SA National Students' Congress, have started a campaign for the reinstatement of the six offenders.

They reject the argument that disruption of the meeting curtailed Worrall's right to freedom of speech. They claim that Worrall supports the State of Emergency, so does not support freedom of speech anyhow.

On the other hand, the moderate University Freedom of Speech Association complains that the sentence imposed on the two MSM officials, Lance Terry and Rafi Peer, is "unduly harsh" as it is the same as that given to "those (six) guilty of criminal offences."

Terry and Peer were suspended until the end of the current academic year — and barred from holding office in any university association if re-admitted.

They were found guilty by Saunder of disobeying an instruction to postpone a meeting which was to be addressed by Tom Linda, co-president of the United Conciliation Party.

□ Meanwhile, another meeting which was to be addressed by Linda — at Rhodes University — was cancelled at the last minute for fear that students' lives would be endangered if violence erupted. ■



# Japanese bar bursaries to homelands

By Mckeed Kotlolo,  
Pretoria Bureau

Students attending universities in the independent homelands have been excluded from a Japanese bursary fund launched last year for black South Africans.

This is because the Japanese government does not recognise these states, according to the consul-general of Japan in South Africa, Mr T Sezaki.

He was speaking at the presentation ceremony of bursaries amounting to R73 659 to 28 students from the Universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, South Africa (Unisa) and the North, held at Unisa on Friday.

Last year 26 bursaries totalling R52 000 were presented. This year the amount had increased by R16 442 "and the government is doing its best to increase the money so that we can help more students".

The establishment of the bursary fund "is part of Japanese government policy to contribute positively to South African blacks in the field of human resources development", he said.

The "Japan Bursary" is sponsored by the Africa Society of Japan, a private and non-profit-making body based in Tokyo. It is operated by the South African Education Trust and the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Students are advised to apply to the Education Trust by telephone for registration. The number is (012) 65634.

(ii) Local Authorities	Wards
Dipelaneng (Hobhouse) . . . . .	6
Tikwana (Hoopstad) . . . . .	6
Ratanga (Jacobsdal) . . . . .	6
Izumeleng (Jagersfontein) . . . . .	7
Tholong (Kestell) . . . . .	4
Ditlake (Koffiefontein) . . . . .	6
Kwakwatsi (Koppies) . . . . .	5
Maokeng (Kroonstad) . . . . .	15
Manyatseng (Ladybrand) . . . . .	7
Ntsha (Lindley) . . . . .	5
Moemaneng (Marquard) . . . . .	6
Zamani (Miemel) . . . . .	4
Kutlwanoeng (Oendandastrus) . . . . .	7
Metsimaholo (Oranjeville) . . . . .	4
Tumahole (Parys) . . . . .	8
Fareng-Tse-Ntsho (Paul Roux) . . . . .	6
Bohlokane (Petrusburg) . . . . .	5
Mamafubedu (Petrus Steyn) . . . . .	4
Ohweng (Reddersburg) . . . . .	5
Petsana (Reitz) . . . . .	5
Poding-Tse-Rolo (Philippolis) . . . . .	6
Mause (Rosendal) . . . . .	6
Rwellelayathunya (Rouxville) . . . . .	6
Marwabeng (Senekal) . . . . .	6
Tshepanong (Smithfield) . . . . .	6
Ikgomotseng (Soutpan) . . . . .	5
Mophodi (Springfontein) . . . . .	5
Matlwanglwang (Steynsrus) . . . . .	6
Masilo (Theunissen) . . . . .	6
Madikgeta (Trompsburg) . . . . .	6
Mafahlaneng (Tweeling) . . . . .	4
Borwa (Tweespruit) . . . . .	6
Thapelang (Vanstadennrus) . . . . .	5
Tswelangpele (Venterburg) . . . . .	6
Tshepong (Verkegetevlei) . . . . .	5
Rammulotsi (Viljoenskroon) . . . . .	5
Oatjaotha (Villiers) . . . . .	4
Meloding (Virginia) . . . . .	4
Thembalihle (Vrede) . . . . .	7
Mokwallo (Vrededorp) . . . . .	5
Ezeneleni (Warden) . . . . .	4
Thabong (Welkom) . . . . .	9
Oibing (Wepener) . . . . .	6
Monyakeng (Wesselsbron) . . . . .	6
Makeleketa (Winburg) . . . . .	6
Matlakeng (Zastron) . . . . .	6

(2) No general elections have been held for these local authorities since their conversion from community councils and local committees to town committees and local authority committees respectively by section 2 (3) of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982).

(3) Falls away.

9 2

HGA

**Cape Peninsula: housing units**

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

- Harival*
- (1) (a) How many housing units for Black occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1986 and (b) what is the number to be built in this area in 1987;
  - (2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for Black families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1986 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for Blacks in this area will be eliminated?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

- (1) (a) 622.
- (b) 86 houses were built by the private sector up to 31/7/87. As the provision in general of housing as such is no longer the responsibility of the State it is not possible to indicate accurately the number of houses to be built during the remaining months of 1987.
- (2) (a) 34 700
- (b) A definite reply to this question cannot be furnished as it depends on the participation of the private sector and the availability of State funds for the purchase of land and installation of infrastructure.

**Old/New Crossroads** 25/8/87

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

- (1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population of (i) Old and New Crossroads, respectively, and (ii) each specified other township in the Cape Peninsula in respect of (aa) adult males and females, respectively, and (bb) children;

*Harival*

HGA

- (2) how many persons in each category were (a) employed and (b) unemployed at the time the estimate was made;
- (3) what is the date of this estimate?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

- (1) (a), (b), (i), (ii), (aa) and (bb) As a result of recent riots and faction fighting many people have moved from these areas to other towns. No reliable population statistics are therefore available. The Black local authorities in collaboration with the CPA are at present busy conducting a population survey and final figures are not available yet.
- (2) Figures are not available as Blacks are no longer required to register for employment.
- (3) 31 July 1987.

**Express train services** *Harival*

292. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development:

- Harival*
- Whether his Department has commissioned a study regarding the introduction of express train services between the self-governing territories and the White industrial areas, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings?

**Television sets** 25/8/87

295. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- Whether his Department conducts surveys on the estimated number of television sets in the Black urban areas of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, how many such sets (a) were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) were unlicensed as at that date?

*Harival*



deliberate dishonesty was virtually impossible to prove. As a result of increasing misuse and problems encountered in proving misuse legal advice was taken. It was recommended that the system be amended to place the onus on the user to prove correct use and to monitor use accordingly. For these reasons the new system of refunds was introduced on 1 July 1987 whereby declarations of the actual use have to be made. Law enforcement can now also take place through a single administration and false declarations concerning actual consumption will constitute easily proven fraud.

What was the total (a) number of houses built, and (b) amount spent on providing housing for Blacks, by the (i) State and (ii) private sector in the 1985-86 financial year in each of the (aa) urban and (bb) non-urban areas of each national state?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) (i) (aa) No houses were built by the State but the following number of self-building loans were granted:

Gazankulu	192
Lebowa	105
KwaZulu	926
KaN'gwane	300
South African Development Trustland	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>2214</b>

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Gazankulu ... Unknown  
 Lebowa ... 89  
 KwaZulu ... 309  
 KaNgwane ... 65  
 South African Development Trustland ... 1103  
**Total** ... **1566**

(bb) Unknown

(b) (i) (aa) The amounts granted in respect of self-building loans are as follows:

Gazankulu	R 1 622 000
Lebowa	R 841 500
KwaZulu	R 4 630 302
KaN'gwane	R 1 192 487
South African Development Trustland	R 2 488 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 10 774 789</b>

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Gazankulu ... Unknown  
 Lebowa ... R 3 425 286  
 KwaZulu ... R 3 133 700

KaN'gwane	R 285 000
South African Development Trustland	R 25 150 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 31 993 986</b>

(bb) Unknown

The figures in respect of Owaqwa and KwaNabebele are not available as the functions relating to towns had been transferred to the governments of the said self-governing territories prior to the 1985/86 financial year.

**East London Prison**

245. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Justice:

- Whether any repairs were recently made to the East London Prison; if so, what was the cost involved.
- whether tenders were called for; if not, why not; if so, (a) what persons or bodies submitted tenders, (b) what was the amount of each tender and (c) to whom was the tender awarded.
- whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

(1), (2) and (3) The East London Prison is presently being modernised and enlarged by the South African Prisons Service at a cost of approximately R1 million. The expenditure will be spread over more than one financial year and the work should be completed during 1989 if progress is according to plan.

This building work was not given out on tender to private contractors because East London Prison, which accommodates long- and short-term convicted prisoners as well as awaiting-trial prisoners, could not, due to a lack of substitute accommodation, be evacuated for the duration of the building and renovation work. In view of the security considerations involved it was decided that the Prisons Service itself should execute the work with prison labour and the necessary technical assistance from the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, as is normally done in these circumstances.

Tenders, contracts and quotations for the

supply of building material or rendering of special services by the private sector (e.g. the cladding of steam boilers which was recently completed) are arranged through the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and/or the State Tender Board.

For the hon member's information it is confirmed that the South African Prisons Service places a high premium on the job and training opportunities in prisons which are made possible by way of the Prisons Service's own building activities. However, when the private sector, during times of a general and/or regional slack in the building industry requests that building projects of the Prisons Service in a particular region should also be put out on tender, the requests are considered sympathetically where possible. The greater part (±75% for 1987/88) of the annual budget for building work is, however, traditionally already taken up by contract services.

Reply substituting reply to Question 153 on 6 and 7 August 1987 put by Mr R. M. Burrows (Col 486 and Col 498).

**Full-time employees**

153. Mr R. M. BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong;
- (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

*Handwritten mark*

27/8/87 Agricultural colleges *Handwritten*

61 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:  
 How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian students (i) applied for admission and (ii) were admitted to each specified agricultural college in the Republic in 1986?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:**

	(a)	(b)
Cedara	3	13
Porchefstroom	0	0
Eisenburg	1	0
Grootfontein	0	0
Glen	1	0

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST 1987

+Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Housing by State/private sector

58. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

*Handwritten: Howard 27/8/87*

*Handwritten circled numbers: 101*

*Handwritten: 28/8/87*

*Handwritten circled numbers: 258, 259, 260*

# Where a happy welcome awaits refugees

Hunger, thirst, the fear of repatriation and an uncertain future fail to deter the thousands of Mozambican refugees who continue to cross the border into the eastern Transvaal.

At present an estimated 22 000 refugees are receiving food parcels and medical attention from local and international relief organisations in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas.

Miss Friedrun Lebert, a relief co-ordinator of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the civil war in Mozambique remained the primary reason for people leaving their homes.

Electric border fencing, border patrols and wild animal attacks in the Kruger National Park remain major obstacles for the refugees.

According to figures quoted by the South African Council of Churches at its annual conference in July, about 1 500 Mozambican refugees are being deported by the South African Government each month.

## Long negotiations

The Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said more than 8 000 Mozambicans had been repatriated in the first five months of this year.

However, after long negotiations between relief organisations and the Gazankulu Government in 1985, refugees have been welcome in Gazankulu and kaNgwane. Their reasoning was that white Portuguese immigrants had always been welcome in South Africa — now it was the turn of the black people.

Refugees arriving in Gazankulu and kaNgwane are given free medical treatment provided by the State and are issued temporary residence permits which are renewable. "They are almost always renewed," said Miss Lebert.

Temporary residence permits are not, however, granted by the South African Government.

While many believe relief organi-

Relief organisations are kept busy in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas, writes Toni Younghusband, The Star's Medical Reporter.

sations have established refugee camps in these areas, Miss Lebert said the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people took the refugees into their homes and no camps were set up.

"Most of the refugees have some family links with the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people. They are mostly Shangaans and have some family ties here. The local people welcome them with open arms.

"The International Red Cross, the South African Red Cross, Operation Hunger, the Catholic Church and various other organisations work together to provide these people with food and medical attention," Miss Lebert said.

There are two reception facilities where refugees are registered, issued with food ration cards, screened for malaria and immunised. If they require further medical attention they are directed to the large number of clinics operating in the area. Malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies are the most common ailments.

On arrival refugees are given a ration of mealie-meal and soup provided by Operation Hunger and a blanket, soap and kitchen utensils by the Red Cross.

Once a month, the refugees arrive at distribution points to receive their food rations. Their ration cards are clipped to prevent them claiming their ration twice. "There is no end to this programme. They will continue to receive rations as long as is necessary," said Miss Lebert.

As much as 60 percent of the refu-

gees are children and 30 percent women.

"We have many widows coming from Mozambique. Their husbands were either killed doing their military service or because their village suffered some atrocity," Miss Lebert said.

The refugees are generally poorly educated but seem to settle down easily in the Gazankulu/kaNgwane areas. They send their children to local schools and become fairly self-sufficient, said Miss Lebert.

"It is incredible how these people manage to get here. Many are killed by animals in the Kruger Park and the electrical fence between Komatipoort and Swaziland is a major obstacle, yet they continue to come and we will continue to help them."



11/9/87

# Development panel set up

## SATBVC scheme to be evaluated

**Daily Dispatch Reporter**

EAST LONDON — A panel of fifteen experts has been appointed to assist in a comprehensive programme designed to promote regional industrial development in developing regions of Southern Africa.

The independent panel of experts will conduct an evaluation of the existing scheme, which is one of co-operation between five governments committed to a policy of economic development and private investment.

During 1982 a comprehensive regional development approach was formalised by the Republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, known collectively as the SATBVC countries.

From the inception of the programme it was stated that it would be evaluated on a continuous basis to assess its effectiveness in achieving the overall objectives of the scheme and cost-efficiency.

The members of the panel were selected by the governments of the SATBVC countries, and do not represent any organisation or government.

In a Bureau for Information press release, the chief executive of the Development Bank of South Africa, Dr S. S. Brand, said the SATBVC States decided to commission the panel of experts at the meeting of the Multilateral Development Council of Ministers in November last year.

He said the aim was to

strengthen the existing scheme.

Prof W. Nkuhlu, Prof G. De Wet, Prof D. Fair, Prof J. P. Gardner, Prof G. Maasdorp, Prof P. Smit and Prof M. Truu were appointed as academic representatives.

Mr A. Ardington, Mr D. Cooper, Mr L. Larson, Mr A. Nkonyeni, Mr L. Schonkeit, Mr S. Sehotsa, Mr E. Thorrington-Smith and Dr C. Van Wyk were appointed as private sector representatives.

Dr Brand said the panel members were chosen on account of their proven expertise.

"The evaluation focuses on possible ways and means to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the existing scheme whereby financial support is given to industries which qualify for such support in the designated areas without altering its substance," he said.

To assist the panel in its task, the SATBVC governments appointed the Development Bank of South Africa as project and research manager of the external evaluation programme.

"Under the auspices of a multilateral monitoring committee, which will be chaired by the chief executive director of the South African Department of Development Planning, Dr C. F. Scheepers, the bank will arrange for research to be undertaken on individual aspects of regional industrial development," Dr Brand said.

Apart from research which will be undertaken by various teams of consultants in this regard, other interested

parties will be invited by the Development Bank to provide their views on the regional industrial programme as inputs to the evaluation exercise.

"The private sector, and in particular those industries which have already made use of the incentive scheme, will be given ample opportunity to express their views on the essence of the scheme as experienced in practice," he said.

Dr Brand said the results of the research would be submitted to the panel as well as to the Multilateral Council of Ministers, who will have the opportunity to react to the outcome of the investigation.

He said because of the large number of interrelated issues that will have to be investigated, he did not expect the final report to be ready until late 1988.

An interim report will be submitted to the development council in November this year.

## MBSA

**Daily Dispatch Reporter**

EAST LONDON — The Mercedes-Benz of South Africa (MBSA) plant here remained closed yesterday as a workers' strike entered its fourth week.

The company has given individual ultimatums to employees to accept the company's final pay offer by 10 am tomorrow or face a withdrawal of the proposal.

Spokesmen for both the company and the

Mandini  
Stanger  
Umbogintwini  
Umlhanga Rocks  
Westville (including Westville North)

(b) The decision whether to open public libraries under their control to all race groups rests with the relevant city councils, town boards, etcetera.

**Mooimooi: squatting**

319. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any squatting by Blacks is at present taking place on a certain farm in the district of Mooimooi, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) how many (i) squatters and (ii) dwelling units for squatters are there on this farm at present and (b) who is the owner of the farm.

(2) whether the squatters are charged any rent; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what amount per month is collected in this manner;

(3) whether he intends taking action in respect of these squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) in terms of what statutory provisions?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Falls away

**Export of sold capital equipment**

336 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) Whether any applications were received in 1986 and 1987, respectively, to export capital equipment which had been sold; if so, (a) (i) which applications were (aa) granted and (bb) refused and (ii) who were the appli-

cants in each case and (b) what was the value of the equipment involved in each application;

(2) whether any of these applications were granted subsequent to being refused initially; if so, (a) which applications and (b) why were the initial decisions reversed?

**The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:**

(1) Yes. (a) and (b) The departmental records are not kept in such a manner that the required particulars are readily available. Capital goods include a large variety of goods which are classifiable under some 70 tariff headings. Certain of these tariff headings also cover goods which are not necessarily capital goods. During 1986 and 1987 thus far a total number of between 8 000 and 9 000 permits was granted under all the relevant tariff headings

(2) Yes, in the normal course of work.

(a) The information is not readily available.

(b) This information is also not readily available, but it may be accepted that it was done by reason of the submission of more detailed or new particulars.

**Secondary schools: subjects of Std 10 pupils**

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

Whether all secondary schools for Blacks in the Western Cape offer the same subjects to Standard 10 pupils; if so, what are these subjects; if not, what are the subjects available to Standard 10 pupils at each specified secondary school?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

No. The subjects available to Standard 10 pupils at the schools concerned are as follows:

(a) *Langa Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History.

(b) *Fezeka Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Sotho, Tswana, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History.

(c) *ID Mkrize Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History.

(d) *Sizani Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Biblical Studies.

(e) *Luhaza Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Biblical Studies, Business Economics, Economics, Accounting, Typing.

(f) *Maliso Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History.

(g) *Simon Hebe Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Agricultural Science.

(h) *Vasizwe Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History.

(i) *Cross Roads Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History.

(j) *Lagunya Secondary School:*

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Mathematics, Physical Science, Biology, Geography, History, Biblical Studies, Physiology, Introduction to Criminology, Business Economics, Economics.

**State expenditure on education**

345. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) What was the total State expenditure on education in the Republic, (a) including and (b) excluding the self-governing territories and the independent Black states, in the latest specified financial year for which information is available;

(2) what amount was spent in that financial year on education in respect of (a) Blacks in the (i) Republic, (ii) self-governing territories and (iii) independent Black states, (b) Whites, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians?

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

(1) For 1987-88 the total State expenditure on education in the Republic is

(a) R8 617 257 000, including the self-governing territories; and  
(b) R7 332 633 000, excluding the self-governing territories.

These amounts do not include expenditure in respect of education in the independent Black states which do not form part of the Republic

(2) For 1987-88 the expenditure on education is as follows:

(a) (i) R1 555 941 000 for Blacks in the Republic outside the self-governing territories.  
(ii) R1 284 654 000 for Blacks in the self-governing territories.

(iii) the amount is not available for Blacks in the independent Black states.

(b) R3 887 696 000 for Whites.  
(c) R1 348 292 000 for Coloureds; and  
(d) R540 704 000 for Indians.

The amounts in (1) and (2) do not include funds provided in respect of education on

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the budget vote for the Improvement of Conditions of Service for 1987-88 and which still have to be finally allocated.

Annual reports

361 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) (a) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by the Bureau for Information, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;
- (2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;
- (3) whether any copies of these reports were sold; if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;
- (4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to the Bureau of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of the Bureau and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) (a) No annual report was published in 1986 by the Bureau for Information.
- (b) to (d) Fall away.

- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.

HOA

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(4) The Bureau has not been in existence for 5 years. The first annual report (for the 1986 calendar year) was published in 1987.

- (a) Cost of the Annual Report 1986: R10 425.
- (b) 2 000 copies.
- (c) (i) None.
- (ii) None. The 1986 report contained three diagrams in two colours.
- (d) Paper: 100 gm Dukuzza matt.
- (e) (i) (aa) (bb) None.
- (ii) (aa) (bb) Falls away.

Amounts spent on Coloured/Indian education

392. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether his Department will furnish information on the amounts spent in respect of Coloured and Indian education in each financial year from 1982-83 up to and including 1986-87; if not, why not; if so, what amounts were spent in each of these financial years in respect of (a) Coloured and (b) Indian education on (i) wages and salaries, (ii) new school buildings and sports and other specified facilities, (iii) the maintenance of school buildings and sports and other specified facilities and (iv) other specified expenditure?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes, but only in as far as the information is included in the information system used by the Department for determining general education policy. For 1986/87 the following amounts were included in the budget:

- (a) Coloured education: R1 173 619 000.
- (b) Indian education: R525 110 000.

The information in respect of (i) to (iv) is not included in the information system referred to above.

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WEDNESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1987

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes, there were pupils who could not obtain admission.

- (1) Natal Region: All pupils who applied for admission, were admitted.
- (2) Johannesburg Region: All pupils who applied for admission, were admitted.
- (3) Cape Region: All pupils who applied for admission, were admitted.
- (4) Orange Vaal Region: 506 pupils did not gain admission.
- (5) Orange Free State Region: 535 pupils did not gain admission. At Botshabelo, a total of 5 200 pupils applied for admission after the lapsing of period for registration and, consequently, could not obtain admission. The number mentioned above consists mainly of children from rural areas, who did not attend school before and have now moved in uncontrolled fashion to the more urban areas with their parents. These children could not be admitted as the existing accommodation was insufficient.
- (6) Highveld Region: All pupils who applied for admission, were admitted.
- (7) Northern Transvaal Region: All pupils who applied for admission, were admitted.

180. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total amount was budgeted by the Department of Education and Training in the 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years, respectively, in respect of school sport at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools for Blacks?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The total expenditure in respect of sports facilities, sports apparatus, sports equipment and training of teachers as sports officials in Black schools during the respective financial years, is given below. The distribution of funds in regard to primary and secondary schools for the first two financial years, is unfortunately not readily available.

- (1) Financial year: 1984-85 . . . R3 522 552
- (2) Financial year: 1985-86 . . . R9 329 950
- (3) Financial year: 1986-87  
(Prim. R3 025 389;  
Sec. R3 565 165) . . . . . R6 590 554

Total . . . . . R19 443 056

Applications for admission to schools

220. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 17 February 1987, any Black children applied for but were unable to gain admission to schools for the 1987 academic year; if so, how many in respect of each specified departmental region?

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) What amounts were paid in income tax by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in the Cape Province for the latest specified tax year for which information is available and (b) what were the actual amounts budgeted in respect of each such population group for that year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) (i) Whites. . . . . R1 992 million
- (ii) Coloureds. . . . . R 238 million

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Cape Province: income tax

284. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

	SA Navy Band	Command East Band	SAS RAND Band
<b>(ii) SA Navy</b>			
Commemorative Services and Wreath-laying Ceremonies		6	
Prestige Concerts and Military functions		12	
Non-military functions		4	
Concerts/Choir Festivals		23	
Air Force Day Parade		1	
<b>(i) Navy</b>			
Review, Passing-out and Divisions	24	33	2
Admiral and Captains Division	18	—	—
Colours	7	73	—
Retreat Ceremony	6	9	—
Presentation of Decorations and Medals	5	6	1
Freedom of Entry into a city or town	5	3	1
Opening of Parliament	2	1	—
Ship's Naming Ceremonies	3	5	—
Military Funerals	5	1	—
Commemorative, Services, Wreath-laying Ceremonies and church Parades	10	3	—
Presidential functions	6	—	—
Prestige Concerts and Military function	27	37	—
Non-military functions Shows/other Performances	36	19	1
Concerts/Choir Festivals	23	15	2
SADF sport and unit sports days	15	5	1
<b>(i) SA Medical Service</b>			
Review and passing-out parades	8	6	7
Flag Hoisting Ceremonies	5	6	5
Retreat Ceremony	5	5	5
Medal Parades	4	2	—
Presentation of Colours	2	1	1
Trooping the Colours	2	—	1
Freedom of Entry into a city or town	1	1	1
Opening of Parliament	1	1	1
Military Funerals	6	4	1
Commemorative Services, Wreath-laying Ceremonies and Church Parades	1	1	2
Prestige Concerts and Military Functions	8	9	5

	Permanent Force Military Band	Brass Band	Pipe Band
<b>(ii) SA Medical Service</b>			
Non-military functions Shows/other Performances	4	6	10
Concerts/Choir Festivals	2	3	2
SADF and unit sports days	3	2	1
<b>(i)</b>			
SA Army	(a)	(b)	(c)
SA Army Band	R712 694,00	R10 962,33	R15 000,00
Light Horse Band	R799 596,00	R—5 730,67	R14 000,00
SACC Band	R662 970,00	R13 794,88	R24 000,00
21 Bn Band	R356 626,00	R 8 843,92	R18 500,00
<b>SA Air Force</b>			
SA Air Force Band	R405 779,00	R 1 943,00	R10 117,00
<b>SA Navy</b>			
SA Navy Band	R668 731,00	R18 850,00	R21 395,00
Naval Command East Band	R338 588,00	R 8 040,00	R11 000,00
SAS RAND Band	—	—	R 1 500,00
<b>SA Medical Service</b>			
SA Medical Service Band	R565 274,00	R 4 500,00	R45 474,00

(2) (a) No. Individual members can, however, apply to perform in their private capacities for remuneration, outside the normal working hours, in terms of the Public Service Code, Chapter D VIII, paragraph 4 and 5, taking the prescribed restrictions into account.

(3) what specified schools, (b) what was the medium of instruction (i) used and (ii) requested in each case and (c) (i) by whom were these representations made, and (ii) what was the response thereto, in each case;

**Media of instruction**

333. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) What languages are used as the media of instruction in schools falling under (i) his Department and (ii) each self-governing territory and (b) who decides what the medium of instruction will be in respect of each school;
- (2) whether he has received any representations for the medium of instruction to be changed in respect of any schools; if so, (a) in respect of
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- (1) (a) (i) Sub-standard A to Standard 2: Mother Tongue (African Language).  
Standard 3 to Standard 10: English or Afrikaans or African Languages.
- (ii) The Self-governing States determine their own policy in this regard.
- (b) SSA—Std. 2: Department of Education and Training, in

3/18/87 Howard

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# Transkei, Ciskei back plan on productivity

PRETORIA — High-level talks on industrial development in South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC) were held here yesterday according to a statement issued by the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-Operation in Southern Africa (SECOSAF).

The implementation of a productivity monitoring programme for regional industries receiving decentralisation incentives and the need to establish viable and productive industries at identified industrial development points throughout Southern Africa were discussed.

The SATBVC states unanimously endorsed the programme, developed by the National Productivity Institute as being, very positive and essential.

"The evaluation of industrial development by an external panel of experts is a further initiative towards strengthening this scheme," the statement said.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa, outlined the type of technical support available to the participating states in mining development, mineral affairs and geological projects.

Small business development and electricity generation were also discussed. — Sapa-RNS



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# A law which cuts the lifeblood of the aged



Without pensions ... (Left to right) Wilson Makofane, Elizabeth Madhlaba and Ngetona Masimola.

THOUSANDS of Lebowa senior citizens are missing out on their pensions because the homeland administration claims it has run out of money.

Since 1984, when the administration announced that no more money was available, no new old age pension applications have been processed in the homeland.

However, other pensioners who applied before 1984 claimed they were also not receiving their pensions. In terms of the Lebowa Social Pensions Act of 1978, the government is not obliged to pay pensions.

Instead, the secretary for health decides how much should be paid out in pensions.

This came about in June 1984 when funding from South Africa ran out.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre confirmed that action to test the validity of the act was being studied.

However pensioners who live in non-independent homelands who first applied before the 1984 cut-off date, claimed they were also missing out on their pensions. Martha Ngetona Masimola, 65, said she had first applied for her pension in

1981 and then again in 1984. She was still waiting for her first payout.

At the moment she is living off money sent by her children and by working the small amount of land she owns.

Her husband has died and she still has four children at school.

As Masimola applied for her pension before the 1984 deadline, she appears to have grounds for claiming not only her pension, but also accumulated back pay.

However, for Matlema Wilson Makofane, the

prospect of him getting his pension seems far more bleak.

The 73-year-old Makofane first applied for his pension in 1984 - shortly after the cut-off date.

Since then he has returned to the nearby shop where pensions are paid out every two months, but has received nothing.

His wife Monica is also not getting her pension, and the two also survive on money sent by their children.

Makofane said he had first applied for his pension in Johannesburg.

However he was told that he should apply to the Lebowa government as he was their responsibility. Other elderly people had similar stories to tell.

Elizabeth Madhlaba, 62, said she applied for her pension in 1985 and had since returned to await payment every two months.

She said officials had told her that her papers had been sent "somewhere" and were still being processed.

"I'm just living. I'm just ploughing," she said when asked how she made ends meet.

"We are living in hunger and we don't trust anyone now," said one of the pensioners interviewed. - Elnews



# Taxpayers will have to cough up for TBVC debt

By LESTER VENTER  
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA's four nominally independent black states have slipped into an alarming multi-million-rand debt crisis — and SA taxpayers are likely to be called on to bail them out.

Experts this week warned that bad administration and past spending splurges made a day of reckoning inevitable.

Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei — known as the TBVC states — have an accumulated debt burden estimated by some analysts to exceed R2 000-million, all of it guaranteed by the SA Government.

Those in the know say the TBVC governments have "no hope" of being able to pay back their loans. And the R2 000-million estimate may be overly conservative.

## Reckoning

A special Sunday Times investigation showed that last year and in the current budgeted year alone the TBVC states have piled up loans of R1 398-million — fully guaranteed by SA.

The loan amount does not include the R2 272-million "no-strings" cash grants SA gave the TBVC states in the same two years to help them stay afloat.

Already SA taxpayers are digging deep into their pockets to stave off what Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP finance spokesman, has called the looming "day of reckoning" on TBVC loan repayments.

Of the R1 375-million budgeted for TBVC budgetary assistance for the current year, R200-million is built in to help the states pay interest on their outstanding loans, according to Mr Pik Botha, whose Foreign Affairs Ministry channels the funds to the states.

A senior Government source conceded "there is reason for concern" and that grants and loans from the states' independence up to last year had been "wrongly calculated".

The SA Government is now instituting what it calls "strong measures" to beef up the TBVC states' capacities to fund their own expenditure needs.

The dark scenario of the TBVC loans crisis is worsened by misadministration and wastage of funds by the states. Mr Botha recently told a Parliamentary standing committee on finance that an estimated five percent of budgetary funds had been squandered on unnecessary projects since independence.

## 'Not bad'

In the case of Transkei alone this amounts to a R250-million waste in the homeland's decade of independence. Mr Botha said in an African perspective this was "not bad".

Comprehensive, accurate figures on the total TBVC debt crisis are difficult to determine because of the states' jealously promoted "independence" from one another and from SA.

Mr Botha told the Parliamentary committee this also complicated the introduction of control mechanisms for TBVC budgetary estimates and South African grants and guaranteed loans to make up their shortfalls.

Mr Schwarz revealed the loan position of Venda for the current budgetary year in the recent Parliamentary finance debate.

He said Venda had a total budget of R492-million — a R284-million loan from the para-statal Development Bank of Southern Africa and a R61,5-million loan from SA's First National Bank.

"This is the unhealthiest form of finance one can imagine," he said.

"I don't see any hope that the Government of Venda can pay back the First National loan. The (SA) Government will have to pay it back," he said.

Mr Schwarz said SA-guaranteed loans for other states for this year were: Transkei R159-million (last year R217m), BophuthaTswana R179-million (R272m), and Ciskei R214-million (R227m).

"The day of reckoning is coming when these loans have to be repaid. This kind of money can't be generated by the homelands' resources themselves."

Mr Schwarz said the guaranteed loans were not reflected on the SA budget.

"When people talk about deficits before borrowing, you must ask yourself how much is off-balance sheet financing," he said.

The seriousness of the crisis is deepened by Mr Botha's admission that the TBVC loans were guaranteed in the first place because SA itself did not have the money to give them.

Part of the cause of the problem is SA's undertaking to homelands at independence that they would not be worse off for accepting independence than homelands, like KwaZulu, that did not.

Meanwhile, spending has gone on unabated in the "independent" states. Transkei's budget has leapt from R239-million in its first independently budgeted year ending in 1978 to R1 531-million for the year ended March 31 1987.

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13/9/87 SIT







The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) 552 million cubic metres of water per annum (m<sup>3</sup>/a) in respect of irrigation only.  
 (ii) March 1987.  
 (b) (i) 621 million m<sup>3</sup>/a for the present water quotas and allocations and taking into account the volume of water that will be taken up by the third round of water rights sales.  
 (ii) 821 million m<sup>3</sup>/a after completion of the proposed extension at the Kakamas Government Water Scheme.

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14/9/87

(2) Yes. The figures mentioned have been calculated as accurate as possible on the basis of available information, but as more accurate information becomes available, the figures may be affected. Water that has not yet been allocated and used may be utilised for purposes other than for which it is destined for at this stage, according to needs that arise and circumstances which change.

Annual reports

383 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;

(2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;

(3) whether any copies of these reports were sold; if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;

(4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to his Department of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of his Department and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) (i) One, and

(ii) the Annual Report of the Postmaster General on the Department of Posts and Telecommunications,

(b) R81 137,58,\*

(c) 8 000, and

(d) Messrs Dada Graphic Editorial;

(2) yes,

(a) (i) R25 545,\*

(ii) R42 103,\* and

(b) R25 545,\*

(3) no;

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away\*.

\* GST excluded.

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(4) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(i) and (ii)

All None five

(i) (ii) (aa) (bb) All None five

1981/82 R13 548,00\* 8 000

Cover Inside  
Pages  
Embossed DUKUZA  
Icena 135 g/m<sup>2</sup>  
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1982/83 R15 054,00\* 8 500

DUKUZA DUKUZA  
250 g/m<sup>2</sup> 135 g/m<sup>2</sup>  
gloss gloss

1983/84 R16 727,00\* 7 500

DUKUZA SAPP  
250 g/m<sup>2</sup> white  
cartridge  
mat

1984/85 R17 475,00\* 7 500

DUKUZA SAPP  
250 g/m<sup>2</sup> white  
cartridge  
mat

1985/86 R81 137,58\* 8 000

SAPP  
250 g m<sup>2</sup> 115 g m<sup>2</sup>  
DUKUZA mat  
laminated

\* GST excluded.

\* Cost of printing undertaken by the Department's own printing works. The rest of the work involved in the production of the report was done by Departmental officers in the normal course of their duties and cannot be quantified.

Independent states: transfer payments for education

393. Mr W J D VYAN WYK asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether, during the financial years 1982-83 up to and including 1986-87, transfer payments intended specifically for education purposes were made to the four independent Black states; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in this regard; if so, what transfer payments for education purposes were made in each of these financial years to each independent Black state in respect of (i) wages and salaries, (ii) new school buildings and sports and other specified facilities, (iii) the maintenance of school buildings and sports and other specified facilities and (iv) other specified expenditure?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) Transfer payments are, as a rule, not specifically earmarked for the rendering of any particular services by the independent national states.

(b) All transfer payments such as budgetary aid, customs union share, tax compensation, rand-for-rand contributions in respect of the industrial incentive scheme, together with the independent states' own income are paid into one consolidated revenue fund and the whole spectrum of government services, including teaching services, is financed from this revenue fund.

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(i) to (iv) Falls away.  
It should be mentioned, however, that during the financial years 1982-83 up to and including 1986-87 project aid in the form of loans, including non-recoverable financial assistance, was granted to the independent national states for educational purposes. In the accompanying schedule an exposition is given thereof.

**PROJECT AID IN THE FORM OF LOANS, INCLUDING NON-RECOVERABLE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES**

Country	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Transkei	R2 705 644 Erection of primary and secondary schools	R2 590 000 Erection of primary and secondary schools.	—	R7 122 165 Erection of classrooms at primary and secondary schools.	R3 677 384 Erection of classrooms at primary and secondary schools.
Bophuthatswana	R5 824 459 Financial contribution towards the erection of a University at Mmabatho.	R2 774 752 Financial contribution towards the erection of a University at Mmabatho.	R857 594 Erection of primary, middle and secondary schools at Winterveld.	R6 339 448 Erection of primary, middle and secondary schools at Winterveld.	R5 366 648 Erection of primary, middle and secondary schools at Winterveld.
Venda	—	—	—	R311 472 Erection of additional classrooms at primary and secondary schools.	R3 996 966 Erection of additional classrooms at primary and secondary schools.
Ciskei	—	—	—	R3 585 104 Upgrading and provision of primary and secondary schools.	R1 475 765 Upgrading and provision of primary and secondary schools.

**Goods transported by rail road**

407. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

How many tonne kilometres of goods were transported by the South African Transport Services by (a) rail and (b) road in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 91 690 592 176.

(b) Particulars are not available on the basis as set out in the Question. The total mass conveyed was 4 211 990

*Steward*

are the (i) names of, (ii) nationalities of and (iii) positions occupied by each of these persons and (c) what was the nature of the status granted to each of these persons?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

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

TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply.

General Affairs:

State President:

SABC: telephone call

\*1. Mr D J DALLING asked the State President:

Whether he or any other person acting on his behalf telephoned the SABC or any senior official of the SABC during the broadcasting of the 8 pm news bulletin on TV 1 on 24 August 1987; if so, (a) (i) who made the telephone call and (ii) to whom did he speak and (b) what was the (i) purpose of the call and (ii) response obtained?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

Yes I personally phoned the Director-General of the SABC and requested him to carry out my original request, namely to broadcast the full version of the statement issued on that day by my Office on this matter, as well as the contents of my letter of that date to the Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives and his reply to me. If I deem it necessary under similar circumstances in future, I will do so again.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply given by the hon the State President, and bearing in mind that any request of this nature from the hon the State President during a news broadcast would largely be regarded as an instruction, could he tell the House by what legal authority or

otherwise the State President has the right to interfere with the independent broadcasting of the SABC? [Interjections.]

The STATE PRESIDENT: I did so in the interests of truth, Sir. [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply given by the hon the State President, can he tell the House whether that facility of being able to make this sort of immediate request which will be carried out is available to the leaders of all political parties in this House?

The STATE PRESIDENT: If they want to do so, Mr Speaker, I shall not stop them. [Interjections.]

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, does the hon the State President want to imply that the first news version was not the truth?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Speaker, the first news version was incomplete and not to my liking to let the country learn the true facts

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, I should like to ask him in what manner, in his view, the report was "onvolledig"?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Speaker, it did not present a true reflection of the correspondence, and also not of the statement issued by my office.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker...

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I am not prepared to allow any more supplementary questions on this question to the hon the State President.

Mr D J N MALCOMBESS: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: May I ask in terms of what Standing Order you have given that ruling?

Mr SPEAKER: Order! It is within Mr Speaker's discretion to do so, and I am doing just that. [Interjections.]

†The STATE PRESIDENT: With all due respect for you, Mr Speaker, I am enjoying the questions and the replies.

*Steward*

15/9/87

**Surprise move**

Government's long-awaited re-draft of the National Council (NC) Bill (See *Leader*) is surprising in only one aspect — that it was tabled at all this year.

There was a feeling in parliamentary circles this week that Chris Heunis only published the Bill to answer mounting criticism that the Nationalist reform initiative has run aground. It seems unlikely that the Bill will get through the parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional Development before parliament adjourns for the year early next month.

But even if it does, elections for nine directly elected representatives on the NC could take months to organise. There seems little chance of the NC meeting before early 1989. In the meantime, government will be able to use its intention to constitute the council as further evidence of its commitment to reform.

Although in theory the NC has wide powers, it seems unlikely to be much more than an advisory body. As the *FM* went to press, support for the NC was trickling in from black leaders, including Gazankulu chief minister Hudson Ntsanwisi and urban councillors' leader Steve Kgame.

Of the non-independent homeland leaders who have been offered places on the NC, at least two — Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu and Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane — are unlikely to serve.

But the remaining seats should be fairly easy to fill. The State President will be chairman. The other seats will go to:

- The six non-independent homeland leaders;
- Nine people elected by blacks outside the homelands;
- The chairmen of the coloured and Indian Minister's Councils;
- The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and any other Cabinet minister the president may designate; and
- Not more than 10 other members appointed by the president.

The NC's prescribed aim will be to:

- Plan and prepare a constitutional system providing for participation in government by all South Africans;
- Give an "interim" say in government to blacks;
- Promote and protect "sound relations among and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all South African citizens."

The nine elected members — and this is the major change to the Bill originally published for comment last year — will represent voters in regions so far undetermined. But, according to Heunis, they will "more or less" correspond with the existing economic development regions.

The elections themselves may be government's first major hurdle. Although unrest has abated in most black areas, the mood remains ugly. The massive security force

operations likely to be required to ensure "free and fair" elections could spark off new violence. It has been suggested that the elections may coincide with countrywide local government polling in October next year.

Heunis says the safety of those involved in the proposed elections, and the protection of voters and candidates against violence and intimidation, will be priorities. Government will launch an "information campaign" to inform blacks on all aspects of the election.

Although Heunis emphasises that the NC's agenda will be "open," it seems clear that whatever proposals it comes up with will be dependent on government's full approval. Any deviation from the statutory "group" concept is unlikely to be tolerated.

Publication of the Bill last week was regarded as something of a surprise. There is a feeling in some senior Nat circles that low-key, behind-the-scenes negotiations, with black leaders more "radical" than those likely to serve on the NC, are more important at this stage.

It is felt that, rather than finding solutions to SA's problems, the NC may further divide black opinion, in the same way that the tricameral system split coloured and Indian communities and effectively lead to the formation of the United Democratic Front in 1984.



# One small step for Pretoria

Yes, it's movement. But a sad reflection on government's attempts to draw blacks into its proposed National Council (NC) is that it is tantamount to taking a horse to water and then attempting to make it drink.

One can fulminate all one likes about negativism — as State President P W Botha did in parliament earlier this year — and point out, a little cynically perhaps, that it is as much the lack of good faith as anything else which is preventing government's initiatives from being given a chance.

That might indeed help in understanding why black responses to the NC, floated in draft Bill form in May last year (see *Current Affairs*), have been decidedly cool.

But the truth of the matter is that as long as Pretoria remains committed to ethnic constitutional solutions — and its refusal to move away from the concept of differentiation between groups indicates it is — and

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**As it stands the proposed National Council is unlikely to draw credible black participation. But if political prisoners are released, and blacks realise how narrow their options have become, it stands a slight chance.**

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real power at the centre remains non-negotiable, blacks will remain reluctant participants.

That said, the new National Council Bill is an improvement on the original draft. It does after all countenance the prospect of elections to the council of representative black leaders in nine urban regions (outside the homelands) which have yet to be defined. How government will put elections into practice in the current climate of non-co-opera-

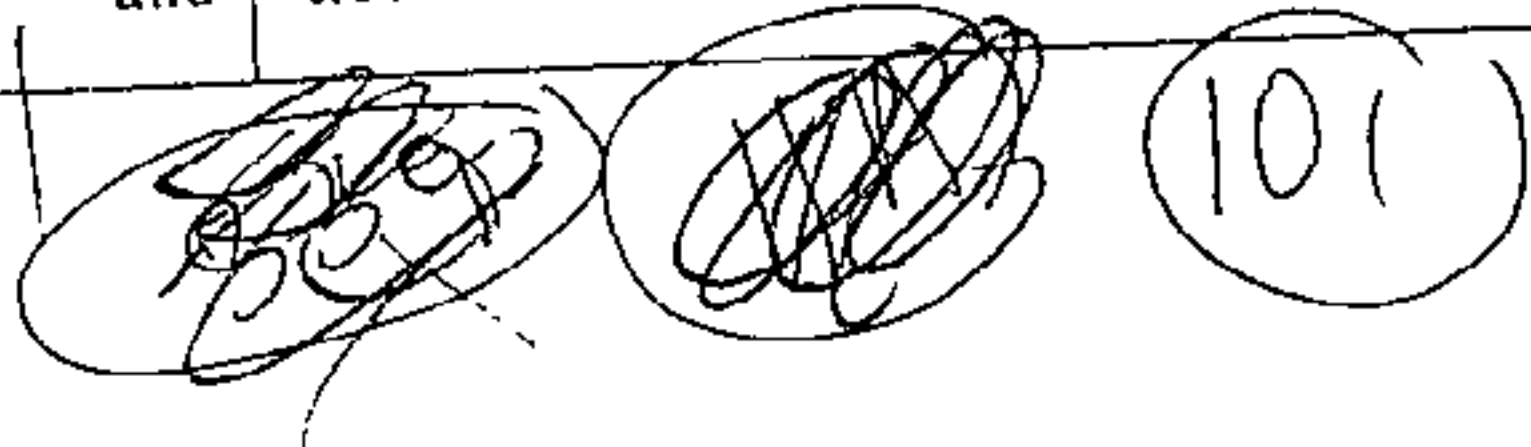
tion in the townships, remains to be seen. It would be sad indeed if they were merely to provide a focus for renewed boycott activity, which in turn could see renewed violence.

Moreover, as long as black national leaders remain incarcerated, the State of Emergency exists, injurious legislation languishes on the statute books and the proposed council's ultimate agenda remains undetermined, blacks probably have a right to be sceptical.

As mayor of Lekoa, Essau Mahlatsi, says, "Blacks resent having the National Council forced down their throats."

Especially, it seems, when what's being offered is patently only another advisory council and the real issue of black representation in parliament remains, as far as they can tell, as elusive as ever.

Not surprisingly, not one credible black leader with a major constituency following



has yet put his name to the council. All, including the one who would be the biggest prize of all, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have hedged on the basis that they cannot afford to have anything to do with the council while blacks are not in the position to freely choose the national leaders whom they want to represent them on the body.

Though government is still insisting that some progress has been made in private behind-the-scenes negotiations, the full-page advertisements in the newspapers calling for credible black leaders to come forward don't appear to have overtly warned blacks to the concept.

Not even the imposing presence of President Botha himself, who has pledged to become more personally involved, or, for that matter, Stoffel van der Merwe, Deputy Minister of Information and Constitutional Planning, whom he appointed to help Heunis sell the NC, seems to have made any difference.

Sure, there are some who have said they will participate. Steve Kgame of the Urban Councils Association of SA and John Gogotya of the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, to name two. But the representative leaders — those whom government and the people look to to give the discussions currency — remain distantly, if tantalisingly, aloof.

The irony in all this is that government's bargaining position has never been stronger. There can be little doubt that black political options in SA are rapidly narrowing. The notional idea that a revolution — if one was ever imminent — could wrest power from white hands, has been undeniably rolled back by government's firm grip on law and order and the reimposition of the State of Emergency.

By rights there should be far more black hands willing to grasp the olive branch PW is proffering than there are.

Few would dispute that government emerged from the May election with an increased mandate from the white electorate to get on with the job of reform.

More to the point, the support it received could be justifiably construed as an endorsement of reform in the classic tradition of Pretoria's vision of the future: that is that group differentiation and ethnic divisions should be the cornerstone of any future constitutional dispensation for SA.

That might come as depressing news to blacks hoping for some sign that government was edging a little closer to something more akin to a true nonracial democracy — not compartmentalised "democracy" or power shared along the lines dictated by Pretoria.

And to that end the election shock of May has had its effect. There are signs in extra-parliamentary circles of a reappraisal of the value of the politics of confrontation. A ques-



**Gogotya**

tioning whether it actually enhances the cause of the liberation struggle or whether some form of limited co-operation with the authorities in some specific areas might not be more constructive.

Patron of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the organisation's elder statesman, Archie Gumede, best exemplified this shifting sentiment when he made it known that he had had exploratory talks with members of the President's Council and that possible participation by the UDF in parliament elections at some time in

the future was an option not entirely ruled out. Though he was jumped on smartly by UDF constituents for being out of line, it demonstrated that there was at least some movement on previously inflexible positions.

Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, is convinced a watershed in black politics could be in the offing.

"The politics of violence and confrontation have failed to shake the Botha establishment. P W Botha is as firmly in control as he ever was. The ANC and opposition groupings seem to have peaked too soon. Unless opposition forces start to re-think their political strategy, there is going to be a fundamental shake-up."

All this, he argues, gives cogency to negotiated solutions such as envisaged by the NC. But he warns that these initiatives will have to offer participants tangible benefits and go far further than being mere talking shops, if they are to succeed in drawing in credible leaders.

Kane-Berman maintains Buthelezi's participation is cardinal. He points out that the chief minister's position on the NC has been ambivalent. He has linked his possible participation to a bottom-line demand that imprisoned political leaders like Nelson Mandela "at least be given the choice of participating" — keeping them on the centre stage of *realpolitik* in SA in the process.

"Buthelezi's presence," speculates Kane-Berman, "wouldn't necessarily guarantee the council's success. But his absence would certainly guarantee its failure."

Offering a black perspective, Musa Myeni, director of the Urban Foundation's Transvaal office, says feelings over the validity of the NC are mixed. But what comes through clearly is that there is a high degree of mistrust over government's intentions.

There are, he says, deep misgivings over the fact that the State President has secured for himself the role of council chairman. The feeling is that he could manipulate proceedings by ruling certain discussions out of order. As a consequence the council would end up as merely another advisory body with no executive muscle to put its proposals into operation.

If the whole tenor of the council is

prescriptive, he says, it is doomed to fail. "It shouldn't just be cooked up in PW's kitchen and dished up at Tuynhuys with the menu having been prepared in advance. Blacks will not be interested if that is the case."

Sam Motsuenyane, president of Nafcoc, agrees. In the present political climate, he doubts whether government's initiative would find ready support among blacks. The release of political prisoners is an important precondition to negotiation which government appears to be ignoring. A revision of policy, he says, would bring the two parties much closer together.

But, "any black leader who ignores these preconditions and participates runs the risk of totally destroying his credibility and putting himself on the opposite side of his community," he warns.

Both he and Myeni could well be right. Certainly there is already substantial evidence to suggest they are.

But, as imperfect as it may be, government's National Council does at least offer a start down the road towards some form of meaningful negotiation with blacks. If enough of the goodwill between the communities PW talks of can be mustered, maybe something worthwhile may come of it after all.

Faced by white intractability, black options are clearly narrowing. They may have their reservations, but as there is nothing else on the table right now, they could just be persuaded to participate — especially if there is some concession on political prisoners.

If the Bill does pass through parliament this year — and this is by no means certain — it will probably only be next year or early 1989 before elections for urban black representatives on the council can be held.

In the interim both parties will probably continue to stare each other down. Botha will once again wait for black leaders to respond to the latest overtures, and blacks will once again attempt to wait him out — knowing how desperately whites need a solution.

Finally, and unfortunately, we may be further from dealing with the fundamental issues of real negotiation than we are now. ■



**Buthelezi . . . essential to success**



# Take the fight for ideas

Sunday Times 20/9/87

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**T**HE National Council Bill has been quite rightly condemned as a bone-headed response by the Government to the demands of a fractured society.

It has been branded as unrepresentative, toothless, divisive of the struggle of the masses, manipulative, ameliorative and dishonest.

A thousand other epithets from the Handbook of Radical Clutches tumble easily to mind — more than a few of them apt.

That said, the argument of what to do about it is still not advanced one iota and those who have watched and reported on the cycle of optimism, violence, despair and impotence that followed the introduction of the tricameral Parliament are left with a forbidding sense of *déjà vu*.

Are we indeed condemned to go the same route again?

The answer is no, but it will depend as much on the critics — radical or otherwise — of the National Council as the prolix Mr Chris Heunis and his team of constitutional "experts".

Now, surely, is time for the critics to turn their considerable organisational and political skills towards learning how to live with the National Council instead of a quixotic dismissal of it.

The key lies in discerning the potential of the Council. In the mid-1930s the Pact Government established an Advisory Native Representative Council comprising both nominated and elected blacks.

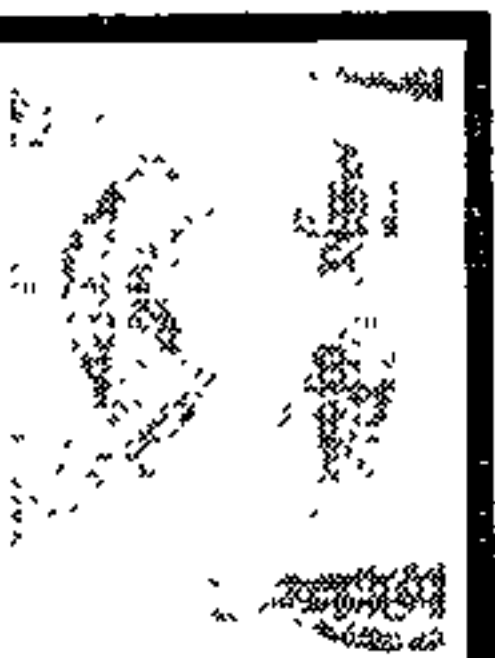
Prime Minister Jan Smuts proposed in 1946 that members of the NRC should have executive powers in the homelands and black urban areas.

The NRC suspended itself in 1946 because of its failure to halt the drift to white supremacist legislation and in 1960 its members were summoned to Pretoria to meet their new National Party masters: altogether more insular, ruthless and effective people who immediately scrapped the NRC in favour of grand apartheid.

One is compelled to note what President Botha's attempt to resurrect the NRC would have meant — not, as he said, a "new chapter" in the history of the country, but a return to the "old" chapter of the 1940s and 1950s.

## risht

# into PWV's camp!



**BRIAN POTTINGER**  
on the crucial options facing radical leaders

posing a version of a failed 50-year-old scheme which it dumped nearly 30 years ago, and in this alone no better example can be found of the ideological bankruptcy of the current National Party leadership.

Now all this would appear to be a powerful reason for questioning the potential of the National Council.

Quite the reverse. It is the sheer lack of imagination on the part of the incumbent political leaders that demands response.

The National Council must be seen as a gamble by the Government and we all know that desperate men are more likely to negotiate if they believe there is something about which to negotiate.

Only if denied this possibility do desperate men turn truly dangerous in the National Council. Party might be prepared to

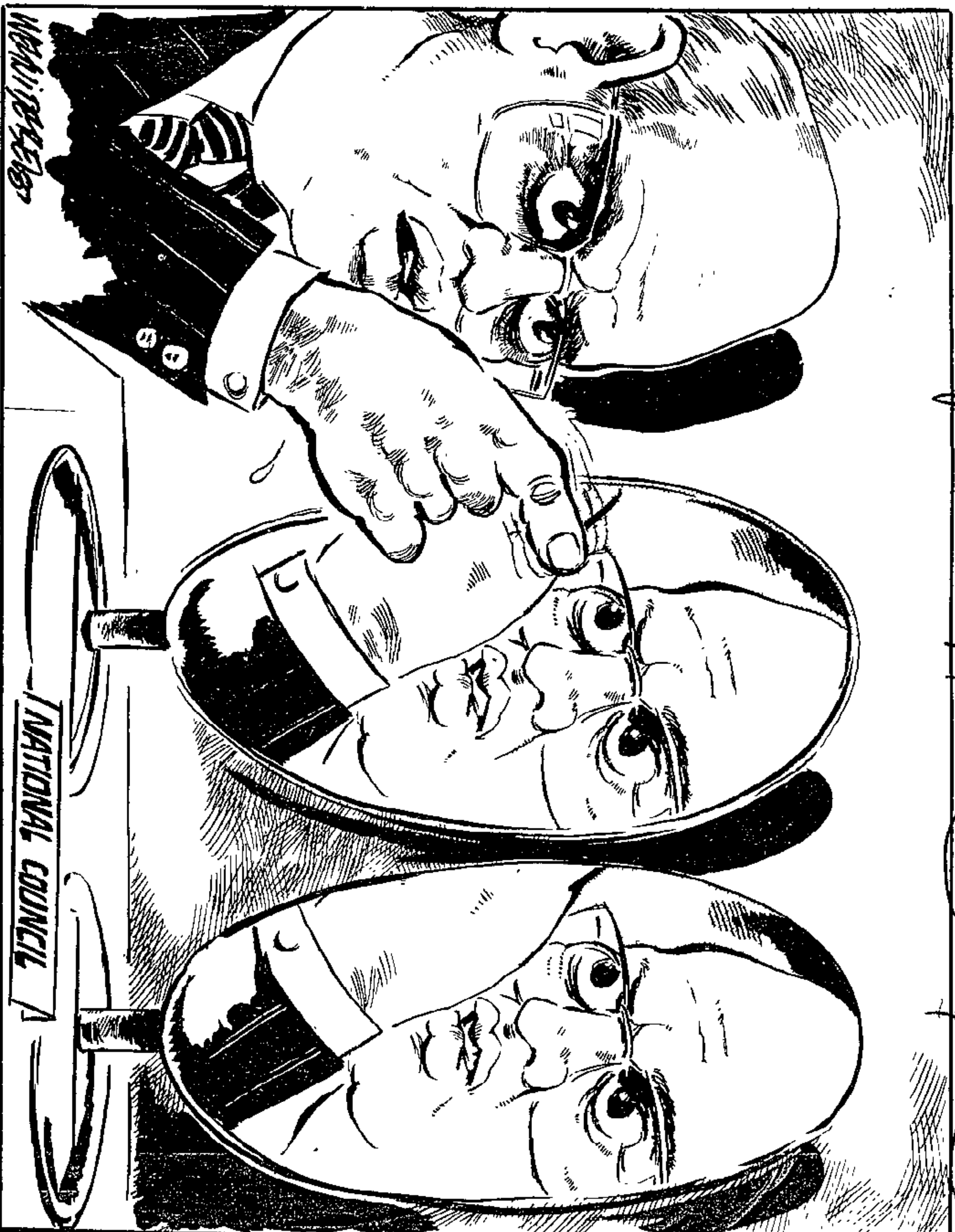
muster even now on the right flanks of white politics.

Is the National Party prepared to negotiate in good faith?

A government that claims it is broadening democracy through the process of locking up opponents, removing the security forces from public accountability, side-tracking the courts, establishing a secret inquisition to monitor the Press, hijacking the State media and ruling by dint of presidential pique, one could argue, has no right to expect to be taken seriously about anything.

And yet, it is the very vulnerability of Government ideology, the sense, in Yeats's immortal words, that "if things fall apart, the centre cannot hold," that suggests the National Council could be the forum through which the National Party might be prepared to

negotiate. Only if denied this possibility do desperate men turn truly dangerous in the National Council. Party might be prepared to



ideas, rather than where it is strongest, in the arena of force for which it has garnered a substantial white mandate?

And the subsidiary question: why will you not do it in the only forums which are available for the exchange of these ideas — those created, however cynically, by the Government?

The answer from radical quarters is as predictable as it is tired: the system entrenches apartheid and is divisive of the struggle.

Both propositions are to an extent true but neither answers two incontrovertible facts: the council will become reality and some blacks will serve on it. The division of the struggle will therefore occur whether the radical opposition likes it or not — and the Government will surely profit.

Already one can hear the anticipatory strapping of razors by those shadowy interlocutors and agents provocateurs who have so skillfully helped turn black organisations one against each other in the period from 1985 through to the present.

This leads to the second and equally important question — the quality of representation on the council.

The boycott lobby has had its day, and a long, bloody and pointless day it has been. In pursuit of ideological purity the political

clans, quite unlike the independent trade unions, have surrendered potentially useful platforms to lesser men.

Thus the participants of the tricameral Parliament, if we are brutally frank, have, with their parochialism and incompetence during their tenure, reinforced white prejudices and confirmed the vindictive suspicions of the radical left.

Ready there are ominous signs that if black political leaders genuinely bent on a fairer deal step back from the challenge of the National Council, the way will be left open to an assorted collection of petty "politicians" and "religious leaders" with no

discernible public support and hidden sources of financial support.

If nothing else, participation in the tricameral Parliament has extended to the players the mantle of State protection, has given a platform for the expression of dissident views and has created the opportunities for constitutionally challenging rule by presidential dictate.

An illustration: nothing President Botha has done — locking up dissidents, declaring states of emergency, attacking neighbouring states, the Rubicon speech — shook his own party's confidence in his leadership one scrap as much as his bizarre vendetta against Mr Hendrickse and SABC

Director-General Riaan Ekssteen.

Both the targets were players and thus "protected". Their mere presence within the halls of influence (power is too strong a word) extends to them a cachet denied the detainee in his cell or the querulous academic. The point should not be taken lightly.

The options open to South Africa's black leaders are thus simple: boycott the National Council, make it President Botha's answering mirror and condemn oneself to the limbo of protest politics or, on the other hand, take part and convert the council, as the Americans would say, into a new window of opportunity.



# Blacks to get say in top SA forum?

By NORMAN WEST  
Political Reporter

A DRAMATIC reshaping of the President's Council so as to include black South Africans is believed imminent.

A proposal now under discussion within the council would see 12 blacks — nine from the homelands and three representing urban blacks — brought into the advisory and deadlock-breaking body.

But opposition representation in the council under the new scheme would be reduced to representatives of the official oppositions in the three chambers of Parliament, meaning that the Progressive Federal Party would not be represented at all.

And the present National Party domination of the council would remain unchanged.

## Opposition

The proposals are apparently the council's response to a request last year by President Botha to investigate the possibility of bringing blacks into the council.

Fierce opposition can be expected from the smaller opposition parties should the idea be accepted by the council and the Government.

Sources made it clear this week that the proposal is not related to the National Council which operates in a different way and has different functions. It is also not clear what the Government's response will be to the idea.

Currently there are 10 members of opposition parties on the PC — six from the House of Assembly, three from the House of Representatives and three from the House of Delegates.

In terms of the proposal, their numbers would be reduced to accommodate blacks. And this would bring about a complete restructuring of the PC and the disappearance, among others, of the three PFP representatives, the two from the Democratic Workers' Party, and the sole representative of the People's Congress Party.

## Options

It is understood the PC could in future still comprise 60 members and that only its composition would change.

One of the options being considered is that nine blacks from self-governing states be elected by their own constituents or nominated by them.

Alternatively the State President could appoint them.

The other three blacks could come from black metropolitan areas — presumably from the Witwatersrand, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape areas.

However, like now, the white component, all National Party supporters, will retain a built-in majority.

The new PC may comprise 30 Government supporters — 15 nominated by the NP and 15 nominated by the State President.

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# MP calls for probe into TBVC finances

AN official Government inquiry into South African funding of the TBVC independent black states should be launched, according to Conservative Party finance spokesman Mr Cas Uys.

Mr Uys called for the inquiry in parliament on Friday.

He said there was concern over the amount of South African taxpayers' money going to Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei — and the way it was used by those states.

Mr Uys said there were alarming media reports of corruption.

He referred to a Sunday Times report last week in which it was shown that the TBVC states had re-

## Political Correspondent

ceived R2 272-million from South African taxpayers in the last two years and had piled up loans of R1 398-million in the same period.

The loans are guaranteed by the South African Government and there are fears that the TBVC states will be unable to meet their repayment commitments.

Mr Uys said he would deal further with the debts crisis in other financial debates before the Parliamentary session ends.

The chief of the Ciskeian Directorate of Communications, Mr Headman Somthunzi, has meanwhile

charged that the criticisms levelled at the homelands were unfair and paternalistic.

He said news reports on TBVC states were invariably negative in style and claimed that if the TBVC countries received revenue for their 25 percent of the "South African Commonwealth" population on a pro rata basis, they would qualify for some R10-billion a year instead of the current R2-billion.

Mr Somthunzi insisted the loan funds raised by the TBVC countries were used for socio-economic development.

A complicating factor was the fact that the levels of budgetary aid determined at the time of independence were fixed with no allowance for population growth.

"No doubt against this background, critics will raise issues of mal-administration and specific incidents of wastage of funds."

"In this regard it would be little short of a miracle to find an administration anywhere in the world which had not at one time or another followed inexperienced or unwise advice and as a result suffered some form of economic disaster or misfortune."

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# Move to control homeland spending

Post Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Government has moved to tighten control over spending in the "independent" homelands.

And in the wake of growing concern at the misuse of South African funds in the homelands bilateral "joint financial adjustment committees" have been set up between SA and the TBVC states — Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The four committees, chaired by Dr Simon Brand, the chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, have been functioning since last year.

The committees have already played a direct role in preparations for the 1987/88 budgets in Transkei, Ciskei, Bophutatswana and Venda.

However, their existence only became public yesterday when the bank released a statement about the matter.

This follows growing criticism of misuse of South African money in the four homelands.

Last week, the Conservative Party's finance spokesman, Mr Cas Uys, called for an inquiry into the matter, saying the TBVC states had received R2 272 million in direct aid over the past two years.

Further loans to cover shortfalls of R1 398 million had been guaranteed by the Government, he said.

In the Transkei, two commissions of inquiry have been investigating the misuse of public funds, estimated in some reports as being as high as R120 million.

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In a statement released in A notice to this effect is to be published in the Government

It also means government has finally conceded it now will not

Preventive legislation on the way

# 'TBVC tax havens cost SA millions'



CAPE TOWN — SA has been losing millions of rands to the TBVC states in tax avoidance scams over the past year, according to a spokesman for the Department of Finance.

The extent of this outflow to these newly established "tax havens" has caused government to take urgent action to introduce preventive legislation to close this loophole.

The thrust of this legislation is contained in the Income Tax Bill now being debated in Parliament.

Culprits who have readily been involved in using these TBVC states — Ciskei in particular — for tax avoidance schemes can expect government to crack down on their activities once the draft legislation passes into law.

According to government sources, several businesses, including certain insurance companies, have already been identified and steps will be taken to recover the monies estimated to be due to the SA revenue authorities.

One of the more common

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

employs, according to a government source, is for SA companies to set up a subsidiary in Ciskei, provide it with loans which are in turn used to buy government securities in SA.

Deputy Finance Minister Kent Durr complained in Parliament this week over the manner in which these neighbouring states have established these tax havens on SA's doorstep.

He maintained that tax experts have been exploiting these loopholes to the extent that it has become essential to take active steps to stop the "substantial erosion" of SA's tax base.

"Had the treasuries of our neighbouring states been enriched by the activities of the tax avoiders, those activities could perhaps have been tolerated," Durr said. "As it is, however, the only real winner is the tax avoider, and the loser is the general body of taxpayers."

According to Durr, the main steps contemplated against

these tax avoiders include:

Deeming that all interest received by an SA resident from a source in a neighbouring territory will be construed to be from a source within this country.

The exemption enjoyed by foreign individuals and companies resident or incorporated in neighbouring territories on interest received by them from stock or securities issued by government and certain parastatals is to be limited.

The sixth schedule to the Income Tax Act is to be amended to bring within its ambit any insurance policies issued in these states, and to deem any amounts received by SA residents and domestic companies which are funded out of the proceeds of such policies to be insurance benefits received from an SA source.

Durr said this step was necessary because certain insurance companies have commenced issuing non-standard policies in neighbouring territories, thus securing for the holders foreign-sourced income for SA residents.

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**CORPORATE MERCHA**  
REGISTERED BANK

- (3) The power vests in the Administrator who is not in favour of such a neutral committee. It will have a negative effect on the autonomy of the Town Committee.
- (4) Yes
- (a) (i) 4 140  
(ii) 700
- (b) As result of the recent floods
- (5) This is a matter on which the Town Committee still has to decide.

**Detainees**

\*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether his Department keeps statistics on persons detained in the national states in terms of the (a) International Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) emergency regulations; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many persons had been detained in each national state from 12 June 1986 as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision was each person detained;
- (2) whether the lists of persons detained in terms of the emergency regulations for periods of longer than 30 days that were tabled in Parliament in terms of section 3 (4) of the Public Safety Act, No 3 of 1953, included the names of persons detained in the national states; if not, (a) why not and (b) (i) how many persons had been detained in the national states under emergency regulations for periods of longer than 30 days and (ii) for how many days had each person been detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) (a) Yes.  
(i) No persons.  
(ii) Falls away.
- (b) Yes.

HoA

whether the hon the Minister does not think the police were extremely dilatory in giving that warning? In fact, the group was present in large numbers with the previously advised intention of meeting the group returning from Dakar.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member is now making a statement.

Mr D J N MALCOMNESS: Well, Sir, may I then ask whether he does not think that the police were very dilatory in not giving the order to disperse earlier, so much so that the leader of the A.W.B. was even able to make a speech?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I will not pass judgement on the actions of the police, but to say that they achieved or severe conflict taking place. This is proof of outstanding performance of duty.

**Wavecrest township development project**

\*21. Mr D J N MALCOMNESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 1 September 1987, a minority report was submitted by any member or members of the committee of inquiry into the Wavecrest township development project; if so,
- (2) whether this minority report has been released; if so, when; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he intends releasing this report; if not, why not; if so, when will it be released?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The recommendations contained in the minority report were tabled in the Provincial Council on 25 February 1974 for general information.
- (3) Falls away.

HoA

**Deputy directors of education**

\*22. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether the Commission for Administration has carried out any inquiry into the (a) number, and (b) scope of work, of the deputy directors of education in the provincial education departments and or the central department of the Department of Education and Culture; House of Assembly; if so, (i) when was this inquiry carried out, (ii) when did the Commission report on this matter and (iii) what were the findings of the inquiry.
- (2) whether any movement of staff has occurred or will be brought about as a result of the inquiry into the posts of deputy director in the Department of Education and Culture, House of Assembly; if not, why not; if so, (a) what movements have occurred or may occur and (b) when did these movements occur or are they to occur;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

- (1) (a) and (b)—in respect of the provincial departments of education—non—No.  
—in respect of the Department of Education and Culture: Administration House of Assembly—Yes.
- (i) October/November 1986.
- (ii) February 1987.
- (iii) That the management echelon of the Department of Education and Culture: Administration House of Assembly be strengthened with three posts of Chief Director (Deputy Director



tries are reluctant to release details of their internal financial affairs. But it is known from printed estimates that the four countries have budgeted to spend R4,458 billion in 1987-1988. Of that, at least R1,583 billion will be spent on salaries and wages.

The revenue details of the TBVC countries will fall short of these printed expenditures; details of figures are unknown at this stage. TBVC revenue comprises a complicated mixture of transfer payments:

- Budgetary aid;
- Customs union share;
- Tax compensation; and
- Rand-for-rand contributions for industrial incentive schemes.

These, said Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in a written reply in parliament recently, were paid into one consolidated revenue fund, along with the independent states' own income. From this account, "the whole spectrum of government services ... was financed."

The item "tax compensation" is apparently calculated on the assumption that a TBVC citizen working in SA should have his taxes re-routed to his mother country. It is not known how important the contribution of this element is for TBVC revenue.

But the principle would be extremely difficult to carry to its logical conclusion. In Ciskei, for example, maximum personal tax is a flat 15% (after an allowance). So in theory, in some cases at least, tax compensation for a Ciskei citizen working and taxed in SA would have to be paid to the person rather than the country.

SA, unlike most of the West, taxes on the source rather than the residence basis. If SA taxed TBVC citizens on a residence basis, tax compensation payments would be unnecessary but the Margo Commission recommended against changing to this basis.

In any event, this process illustrates the difficulties of creating SA's "constellation" of states — the TBVC and six self-governing homelands. And, as the FM discovered in attempting to collect more detailed data for these areas, the degree of disclosure leaves much to be desired.

The public service in the self-governing states (whose stats are still released by Pretoria's Cen-

tral Statistical Service) employed 131 015 at end-June 1987 — only 1,7% more than a year before. The cost at end-June 1987 was R374m — 39% more than a year earlier.

Average monthly earnings in the self-governing states were R952; used as a basis, the number of employees in TBVC are probably closer to 200 000 for the 1987-1988 financial year.

One specific example of the financial relationship between SA and TBVC was given by Botha: SA has granted project aid, totalling R46,6m, for educational purposes to TBVC over the past five financial years.

This project aid included "non-recoverable financial assistance." Most of the aid, Botha said, involved the erection of primary and secondary schools; including R12,6m for the erection of primary, middle and secondary schools in the Winterveld area of Bophuthatswana, and R8,5m as a contribution towards the erection of the University of Bophuthatswana at Mmabatho.

While these amounts are small compared to Bop's printed expenditure estimate for 1987-1988 of R1,518 billion, it would be handy if SA and TBVC printed accounts of the standard expected of companies by the South African tax authorities.

There would be more certainty as to what was being spent by whom. Botha said, for example, that transfer payments were "as a rule, not specifically earmarked for the rendering of any particular service by the independent national states." ■

PUBLIC SECTOR

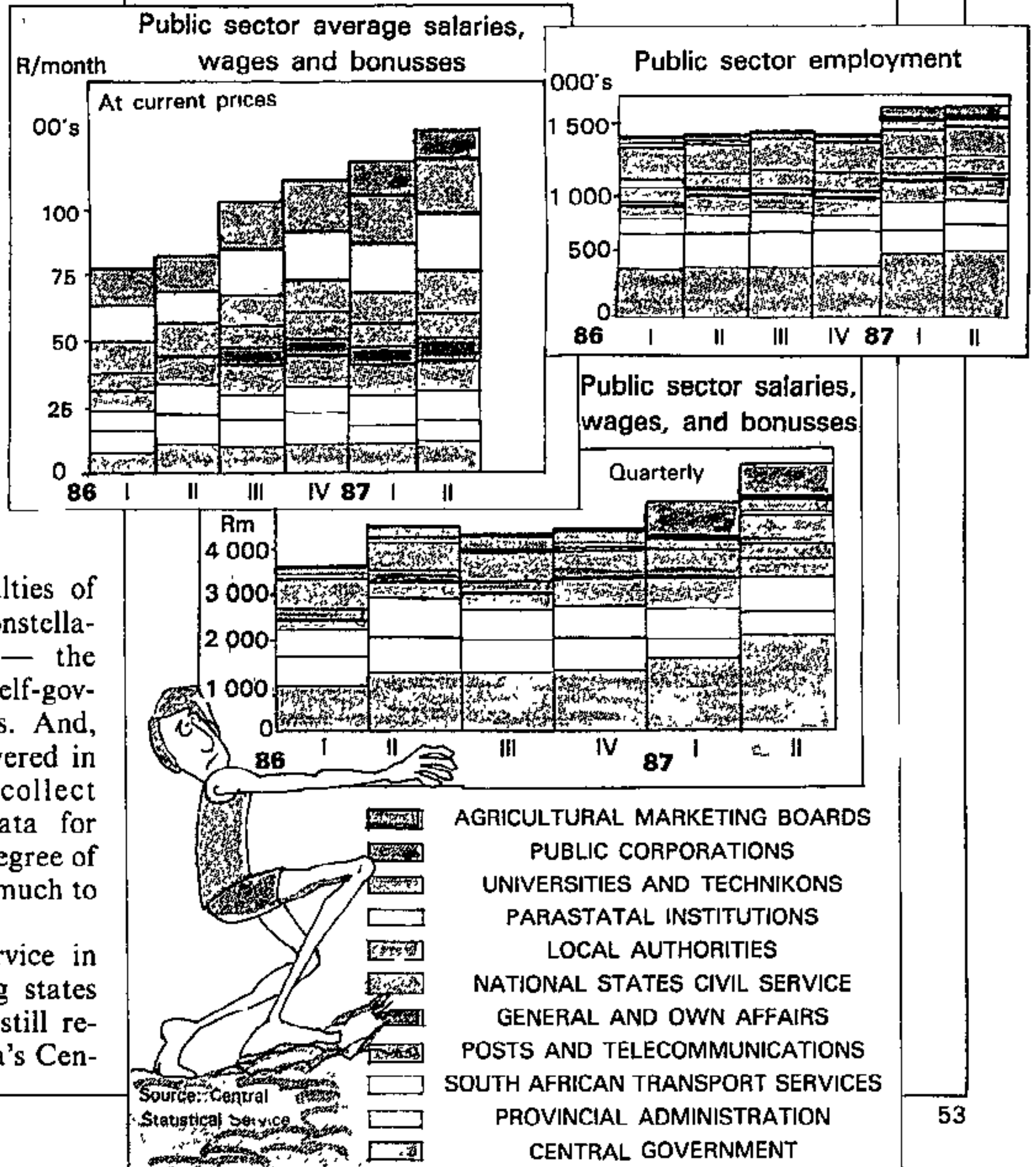
**The TBVC climb in**

In the fiscal year to end-March 1987, the Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei (TBVC) countries are expected to spend R4,5 billion. Of this, R1,6 billion (or 36%) was to be paid to more than 150 000 public servants; probably closer to 200 000. This means that SA, including TBVC, has more than 1,8m public sector employees in 1987-1988 that will cost about R23,5 billion annually.

It means that more than half of SA's national budget will be paid out in the way of salaries and wages. Due to major constitutional changes, and devolution of the TBVC and similar developments in the six self-governing states comparisons with previous years are either impossible or largely meaningless.

For unspecified reasons, the TBVC coun-

**Taxpayers terror**



Argus 25/9/87 (101)

CITY/NATIONAL

# Misuse of funds — SA lays down the line

**The Argus Correspondent**  
EAST LONDON. — "Joint financial adjustment committees" have been set up between South Africa and the independent homelands amid growing concern about alleged misuse of South African funds.

The committees have already played a role in preparations for the 1987/88 budgets in Transkei, Ciskei, Bophutatswana and Venda.

The four committees are chaired by Dr Simon Brand, chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and have been functioning since last year.

However, their existence be-

came public knowledge only this week in a statement released by the bank.

In spite of being couched in cautious diplomatic language, the statement makes it clear South Africa will use the committees to lay down the line on spending to the TBVC states.

## Consulted SA

The statement, issued by Mr Frans van Rensburg, said "the continuing adverse cash flow position of the TBVC states led them to take the initiative in consultation with South Africa for the institution of financial adjustment programmes".

The bank functioned as secretariat for the committees, whose brief was to "investigate

the immediate and medium-term financial problems experienced by the TBVC states and to make recommendations to the governments concerned".

The statement also quoted Dr Brand as saying: "Much has been achieved to normalise the financial relationships between the individual TBVC governments and South Africa through the independent mediation of the bank.

"The committees, for example, have been successful in recommending realistic outlines for the final 87/88 national budgets to the various governments."

Attention was now focused on "finalising multi-year finan-

cial adjustment programmes for the TBVC states" Dr Brand said.

The committees consist of representatives of the various governments, and of the South African departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

## Direct subsidies

This follows growing criticism of alleged misuse of South African money in the TBVC countries which are heavily dependent on direct subsidies from South Africa.

In Transkei, two commissions of inquiry have been investigating the misuse of public funds, estimated in some reports to be as high as R120-million.



Cape Times 25/9/87

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(2200)

# Millions lost in homeland tax havens

## Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA has been losing millions of rands to the independent homelands in tax avoidance schemes over the past year, according to a spokesman for the Department of Finance.

The extent of the outflow to these newly established "tax havens" has caused the government to urgently introduce preventive legislation to close this loophole.

The thrust of the legislation is contained in the Income Tax Bill now being debated in Parliament.

Culprits who have readily been involved in using these TBVC states — Ciskei in particular — for tax avoidance schemes, can expect the government to crack down on their activities once the draft legislation passes into law.

According to government sources, several businesses, including certain insurance companies, have already been identified, and steps will be taken to recover the monies due to the South African revenue authorities.

One of the more common ploys, according to a government source, is for South African companies to set up a subsidiary in Ciskei and to provide it with loans, which are in turn used to buy government securities in South Africa.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, complained in Parliament this week at the manner in which the neighbouring states have established

these tax havens on South Africa's doorstep.

He maintained that tax experts had been exploiting these loopholes to such an extent that it had become essential to take active steps to stop the "substantial erosion" of South Africa's tax base.

"Had the treasuries of our neighbouring states been enriched by the activities of the tax avoiders, those activities could perhaps have been tolerated," Mr Durr said. "As it is, however, the only real winner is the tax avoider, and the loser is the general body of taxpayers."

According to Mr Durr, the main steps contemplated against these tax avoiders includes:

- Deeming that all interest received by an SA resident from a source in a neighbouring territory will be construed to be from a source within this country.

- The exemption enjoyed by foreign individuals and companies resident or incorporated in neighbouring territories on interest received by them from stock or securities issued by government and certain parastatals, is to be limited.

- The sixth schedule to the Income Tax Act is to be amended to bring within its ambit any insurance policies issued in these states, and to deem any amounts received by SA residents and domestic companies which are funded out of the proceeds of such policies to be insurance benefits received from an SA source.

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# Tax scams in TBVC states costs SA millions

## Govt crackdown expected

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Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.— South Africa has been losing millions to the TBVC states in tax avoidance scams over the past year, according to a spokesman for the Department of Finance.

The extent of this outflow to these newly established "tax havens" has caused government to take urgent action to introduce preventative legislation to close this loophole.

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One of the more common ploys, according to a government source, is for South African companies to set up a subsidiary in the Ciskei, provide it with loans which are in turn used to buy government securities in South Africa.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, complained in Parliament this week over the manner in which these neighbouring states have established these tax havens on South Africa's doorstep.

He maintained that tax experts have been exploiting these loopholes to the extent that a stage has now been reached where it has become essential to take active steps to stop the "substantial erosion" of South Africa's tax base.

"Had the treasuries of our neighbouring states been enriched by the activities of the tax avoiders, those activities could perhaps have been tolerated.

"As it is, however, the only real winner is the tax avoider, and the loser is the general body of taxpayers."

According to Mr Durr, the main steps contemplated against these tax avoiders in the legislation includes:

● Deeming that all interest received by a South African resident from a source in a TBVC state will be construed to be from a source within this country

● The exemption enjoyed by foreigners and companies resident or incorporated in neighbouring territories on interest received by them from stock or securities issued by government and certain parastatals is to be limited.

Mr Durr declared that this exemption has been "shamelessly exploited by South African residents and companies

which have formed subsidiary companies or trusts in neighbouring countries".

● The sixth schedule to the Income Tax Act is to be amended to bring within its ambit any insurance policies issued in these states, and to deem any amounts received by South Africa residents and domestic companies which are funded out of the proceeds of such policies to be insurance benefits received from an South Africa source.

Mr Durr said this step has become necessary because certain insurance companies have commenced issuing non-standard policies in neighbouring territories, thus securing for the holders foreign-sourced income for South African residents.



Join us instead of separate

27/9/87

# Funds monitored

101

CP Correspondent *Ciprius*

IN the wake of growing concern at the misuse of South African funds in the homelands, come the news that Joint Financial Adjustment Committees have been set up between South Africa and each of the TBVC states - Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Apparently the JFAC's have been functioning since last year, but their existence only become

public this week when the bank released a statement about the matter.

The four committees are all chaired by Dr Simon Brand, chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

"The JFAC's will construct multi-year adjustment programs to reinstate sound financial management and improving effective income and expenditure principles," said a spokesperson for the bank, Frans Van Rensburg.

The individual committees consists of representatives of the various governments, as well as representatives of the South African Departments of

Foreign Affairs and Finance.

Criticism of misuse of South African money in the four homelands has been growing steadily.

Last week, Conservative Party finance spokesman Cas Uys called for an inquiry into the matter. He referred to reports that the TBVC states had received R2 272 million in direct aid over the past two years.

In the Transkei, two commissions of inquiry have been investigating the misuse of public funds by government departments.

Estimates in some reports put losses as high as R120-million. - Elnews

**BOOK OF LOVE POSITIONS**



**Construction**

CP1628

27/9/87  
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# LET US NOT CONDEMN THE TBVC STATES OUT OF HAND — THEY ARE IMPROVING

though not condoned, the extent of spending on projects that could raise questions has not reached dramatic proportions.

What is it, then, that causes the rancour of the cynics?

There is a fallacy in their arguments that because the TBVC countries rely heavily on South Africa they should not be independent and that if they were still part of South Africa, South African taxpayers would not have to finance their development.

This begs the question: what would Venda be today if it were still a part of South Africa?

A lesser developed region. Independence has been the spur to a substantial upswing in self-development and self-assurance — something which could not have been achieved if it had been limited to regional development in a unitary state.

## Borrowing

The critics readily skirt the contribution these countries make to their budgets — 48 percent on average for the current financial year, varying between 31 percent and almost 58 percent.

True, the revenue sources of the TBVC are limited — there is a gap between revenue and expenditure.

In the beginning, South Africa did not take this properly into consideration and the TBVC countries were forced to close the gap with loans made on the open market — loans, which, if the countries had still constituted part of South Africa would have been direct grants by South Africa for the financing of current and capital expenditure.

To compound the problem, some of these loans were made in foreign currencies.

Furthermore, the TBVC countries still have a population make-up in which the aged and the young — heavy burdens on the state rather than taxpayers — are disproportionately represented.

Admittedly, there are dangers inherent in excessive borrowing. That is why South Africa, in 1986, had to step in to solve a grave cash-flow crisis in the TBVC countries.

It must, however, be kept in mind that our contribution

RODNEY SMITH, Chief Director of Development Co-operation in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, as the dust settles on the latest homelands rumpus, puts the case FOR the independent homelands

NO foreign visitor to Southern Africa that I have met has failed to express his surprise — in a positive way — after visiting the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda or Ciskei.

So conditioned are they by the perceptions South Africans themselves generate about these states that they expect the worst. We must guard against becoming victims of that derision because the scorn is just not deserved.

I know and have visited a number of African countries. Not many match Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda or Ciskei (TBVC) for an overall favourable impression, the commitment of their civil servants and relatively smooth administration.

In fact, the TBVC countries work.

Not one of them has failed to show constant positive growth since independence. With few exceptions, this has not happened in the rest of Africa.

To the best of my knowledge, only a few countries achieved a higher GNP per capita real annual growth rate than 4.1 percent (the TBVC average) between 1980 and 1985. The rest of Africa has benefited from generous foreign aid of which the TBVC countries have been deprived — except for the assistance from South Africa, of course.

## Waste

Misapplication of funds, injudicious timing and cost-ineffective projects by the governments of the TBVC countries have been estimated to constitute no more than 5 percent of the total value of their expenditure estimates since independence — a significant figure in the face of the profligacy found in many African states.

The TBVC countries are young states in the process of adapting to the responsibilities of independence. Al-

though not condoned, the extent of spending on projects that could raise questions has not reached dramatic proportions. It was necessary to make up the backlog — and we did, by guaranteeing in 1986/87 the repayment of loans to the extent of R778-million from the private sector.

We are applying a multi-year approach to put the finances of the countries back on an even keel. Joint Financial Adjustment Committees under the able chairmanship of Dr Simon Brand, Chief Executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, have been established to rectify the problem.

We are not out of the woods yet, but repayment of the loans is now on a sound footing. Interest and capital in some cases is repayable over 15 to 20 years and the TBVC liabilities are built into their future estimates of expenditure.

## Co-operation

To say that the South African taxpayer will stand in for the guarantees on overdrafts and loans is wide off the mark and takes no cognisance of the financial adjustment programmes.

I might add that with the willing co-operation of the TBVC governments, financial liaison officers, have been appointed or approved to assist in evaluating the financial liabilities of these governments.

They work in close co-ordination with the Joint Financial Adjustment Committees. There is now a far better basis of understanding and co-operation between the SA and TBVC governments in applying sound and responsible financial management.

Let's face it, if the TBVC countries had not opted for independence, this would not have meant that we would have escaped our financial responsibility. In fact, our financial obligations may even have been larger — but

hidden in the central budget.

The TBVC countries have been victims of "uhuru-jumpers" — of all stripes — who have induced or suckered some of the governments into schemes with promises of revenue, arguments of necessity or status temptations.

In their short lives, the countries have shown that they can manage, and their capacity to do so is increasing year by year — frankly, with less help. At the same time, they have partially removed the burden from South Africa and its taxpayers.



# SATBVC states to talk on quality of life

(101)  
29/9/87

EAST LONDON — The heads of the departments of foreign affairs for South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC states), are to meet in Pretoria today to discuss socio-economic development.

A statement issued by the secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf) said the main goal of the discussions would be the acceleration of development and the improvement of the quality of life for the people of the subcontinent.

The Secosaf spokesman said stability in Southern Africa was dependent on socio-economic development in the region and the effective functioning of the structure for regional co-operation, which had already been established.

The Secosaf annual review, which described the wide scope of co-operation and negotiation and the dynamic interaction which had developed between South Africa and the TBVC states, will be released to the leaders of the delegation today.

The meeting is to be chaired by the Bophuthatswana secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr E. J. Senne, the spokesman said. —  
DDR





# Call all shades of opinion to the NSC

MR Chris Heunis' reaction in the September 27 edition of *City Press* to Mr Percy Qoboza's editorial "Let's address our basic problem", in the September 1 edition of *City Press*, has to be challenged.

It is understandable that "firstly, the main objective of the council" as you (Heunis) stated it, "is to plan and prepare a constitutional dispensation which provides for participation by all South African citizens in the processes of government".

You go further to say that "the National Statutory Council is intended to be an instrument through which a new constitution can formally be negotiated" and that its secondary objective is to "grant to black South African citizens, on an interim basis, a voice in the process of government".

With regard to peaceful

**Vusumuzi Nkumane believes so long as the NSC is not proportionally representative it simply will not work.**

**Vusi Nkumane is a former Robben Island inmate. He spent a total of 12 years in prison (from 1963 to 1975) for his activities as a member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress. He has a BA degree in economics from Unisa and is presently teaching in Soweto. Nkumane is also an organiser of a cultural organisation, Siyakha.**

means of bringing about change in this country, these are good intentions in principle. The problem lies in your program of implementing them.

Basic to this problem is the premise upon which the concept of the National Council is based.

It is a concept proposed by a government that is not representative of the majority of the citizens of this country.

How do you "plan and prepare a constitutional dispensation which provides for participation by all South African citizens in the processes of government" when not all of these citizens are allowed democratic rights to vote and be voted for?

How do you hope to negotiate for a new constitution without the participation of the legitimate and historical leaders of the African major-

Have you forgotten that you have not only banned their organisations but you have them behind bars as well and some are in exile?

Who do you want to negotiate with? When are you going to give them a chance to prove their leadership to all by allowing them the democratic rights I have just mentioned above?

In "granting black South

Africans citizens, on an interim basis, a voice in the process of government", are you going to grant those leaders in detention the same voice?

Since you want the black leaders to participate in this "interim structure" towards a constitution that will be acceptable to all citizens of this country, are you going to release these leaders so that they may consider with a mandate from their constituencies, whether to participate or not? Or perhaps to call for a better and meaningful transitional structure other than the said National Council?

Is it not better or preferable to talk of a Transitional Liberation National Council in which all parties concerned would be represented proportional to their constituencies?

We the African people if this National Council is primarily intended for us, need socio-economic and political liberation.

On the other hand, your national group needs to be liberated from fear of the black man - your historical "swart gevaar". In your last but one paragraph you do hunt on this fear from your side.

You need not fear us. We do not fear you. There is no

kind of harm a human being can inflict on another one as terrible as the kind of harm your national group has inflicted on us for generations. What more do we have to fear from you?

Nothing.

We are already immune. Urban our organisations and allow us freedom of speech and we will free you from the fear you have of allowing one man, one vote. Your problem is that you think you know us and yet you do not.

And you will only know us when you talk to us.

I agree with you, "the imperfect status quo cannot remain", but you cannot change it all by yourself or with leaders of your own choice.

Be prepared to be a good listener and do not choose speakers, listen to whoever wants to speak to you. Bad listeners have never made good leaders.

You say the third objective of the council is to "further and protect sound relations among, and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all South African citizens". This sounds good.

At long last you have realised that we need sound relations among ourselves as human beings.

To prove that you are sincere, release our leaders or make a statement of intent to that effect.

You also say "considering the main objective of the council, the council by nature has to be an advisory body if we take the principles of democracy seriously".

Good enough. We African people do take democracy seriously and in our understanding it is a government of the people by the people and for the people, and the people refer to all the citizens of the country irrespective of colour or creed.

By this premise, therefore, it cannot be an advisory body to a government that represents a minority but rather an advisory body to the nation as a whole hence the need for proportional representation based on party interests. Not Nine individuals representing no ideological constituencies.

The maxim of your democracy is agreeing to disagree, hence the multi-party system. Why not invite more parties as you usually do during your elections?

On the other hand, ours is disagreeing to agree, that is, we are never satisfied in our indaba until we arrive at consensus over a point at issue.

In this case the point at issue would be the transferring of power to the majority on a non-racial basis.

Granting "the black communities outside the self-governing territories the opportunity of directly electing their representatives to the National Council", thereby bypassing the political organisations they had long identified themselves with, is an attempt by your government to further divide and rule our people.

Therefore, we cannot accept any attempt to further divide us after you successfully divided us into so-called independent homelands and self-governing territories.

We are in no way "casting doubts on our commitment to the democratic process". I am merely saying that there can be no democratic pro-

## City Press ADVICE

PO Box 57473, Springfield 2137

☆ Dear Adviser,

I have a problem with Southern Life Insurance. I was detained under the state of emergency in July 1986 and my salary as a teacher was stopped. I sent an attorney to Southern Life's offices to tell them I could not pay my premiums.

When I was released in April this year, I went to their Pietersburg offices to request a new stop order form to continue paying my policy, as I had been reinstated in my job.

They told me my policy had been cancelled. I really cannot afford to lose the money I have paid on my policy. They told me I would have to pay all the arrears at once to have my policy reinstated, but I can't possibly afford this after not being paid for six months. I wrote to the Johannesburg head office, but got no reply.

SL Phochana  
Pietersburg

Dear SL Phochana,

We spoke to Southern Life's head office in Johannesburg.

They said they had received correspondence from you, but had not been able to reinstate your policy because the law regulating the life insurance industry does not allow them to do so unless all the arrears are paid.

However, they now appreciate your problem and have suggested they should redate your contract by advancing the starting date by six months.

They will make your contract run from the first of July 1986, instead of the 1st of January. This means you will not have to pay the arrears and you will not lose all the money you have paid so far.

We hope you approve of this arrangement. Southern Life will be writing to you to explain details of the changes.

☆ Dear Adviser,

My father passed away in March last year. He was a pensioner in Lehowa at the time of his death.

I applied for funeral benefits from the Lenyenyé Magistrates' Office within two weeks of his death, but I have still received nothing.

People who applied after me have already received their money, but when I asked the magistrate's staff, they said my money was lost and they couldn't help me anymore.

Worried Son  
Namakgale

Dear Worried Son,

The person in charge of the department dealing with

This column is for readers who need advice on work problems, problems with hire purchase, insurance or companies that cheat you, or on health or personal matters. Please send your letter to *City Press Advice*, PO Box 57473, Springfield 2137.

If you had written in the past and not had your letter published, please write again and we will reply.

Please include all the details we will need to investigate your problem - full names and address, names of companies or people you have a problem with, receipt numbers and copies of relevant correspondence.

Every week we will publish a selection of letters and if you do not want your name published with your letter, please say so and we will not use it.

Finally, we will answer all your letters personally.

Every letter to the Advice column will receive a personal answer through the post.

that you submitted your claim in time (within three months of death), he will take up your case and find out what happened to your money.

Please go and see Mr Mogale and say you are the person referred to by *City Press*. Let us know what happens.

☆ Dear Adviser,

Please help us to get the money our children were promised by the Thaba 'Nchu Sun hotel.

A group of young people, including my son, were recruited by the Thaba 'Nchu Sun to go for training as casino workers at the Mmabatho Sun hotel.

They were promised they would be given R270 on arrival at Mmabatho. They had to pay for transport and accommodation costs.

After a week, 30 of them were given R70 each and told to go home.

We spent more than the hotel for this "training" - please help us get the transport money for them.

Disgusted Muther

'Nchu Sun, Mr Dave Haysom

He said that trainees were offered R10 a day as training allowance while they underwent an initial training trial at the Mmabatho Sun.

He said they were never promised R270, or any travelling expenses. However, they were told that those who opted for permanent casino jobs would get R290 a month.

He said that in addition to the R70 training allowance which your son and others who were selected for further training received at the end of the first week they were given R20 to cover the costs of transport.

They were given the R20 to enable them to go home then return to finish their training at a later date.

☆ Dear Adviser,

I am a guy of 23 and I have a problem which is turning me into an alcoholic. Five years ago my girlfriend had an affair with a much older man and had a child with him. He let her down and didn't take responsibility for the child.

I still love her and though I have tried to find someone else, I can't forget her. People think I am a fool to still want her, but I can't help it. What can I do?

Fool or Not  
Hambanathi

Dear Fool or Not,

This problem has been going on for a long time and is obviously causing you a lot of anxiety and pain.

It seems as if you have to decide on a few important things - does this woman love you, and want to live with you? If she does, then you have somewhere to start from.

You can discuss your feelings with her and work out a way of getting over your past problems. If she doesn't, you must respect her feelings and try to forget her.

If she accepts you, you have to work out whether you can live with the fact that she left you for this other man and that the whole community knows about it.

Maybe you could start again in another place, where you would not have to feel embarrassed? Why don't you try to talk your problems over with someone you respect and who knows both of you?

One thing for sure is that heavy drinking will not solve your problem.

If you need to talk to people about your drinking, you could get in touch with your local branch of Alcoholics Anonymous.

They have meetings every Thursday at 8pm in the



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Therefore, we cannot accept any attempt to further divide us after you successfully divided us into so-called independent homelands and self-governing territories.

We are in no way "casting doubts on our commitment to the democratic process". I am merely saying that there can be no democratic process taking place in a society that is oligarchic and racially aristocratic.

'Nchu Sun, Mr Dave Haysom.

He said that trainees were offered R10 a day as training allowance while they underwent an initial training trial at the Mmabatho Sun.

He said they were never promised R270, or any travelling expenses. However, they were told that those who opted for permanent casino jobs would get R290 a month.

He said that in addition to the R70 training allowance which your son and others who were selected for further training received at the end of the first week, they were given R20 to cover the costs of transport.

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One thing for sure is that heavy drinking will not solve your problem.

If you need to talk to people about your drinking, you could get in touch with your local branch of Alcoholics Anonymous.

They have meetings every Thursday at 8pm in the Gordon Mitchell Hall, Buffelsdale, Tongaat. If you can't go to a meeting, you can write to AA at PO Box 166, Tongaat 4400.

Good luck!



# The graft-cancer spreads a lot further than Transkei

EXTENSIVE corruption in Transkei has led to the resignation, with a little nudging from soldiers of the Transkei Defence Force, of eight cabinet ministers and to demands for the officially convalescing prime minister, George Matanzima, to step down.

But graft in Transkei may be merely a symptom of a wider-spread moral cancer, permeating the structures of most, if not all, of the apartheid institutions established for blacks by South Africa's white rulers.

These apartheid-inspired institutions, with their proliferating bureaucracies, range from town councils in black townships to the governments of the four nominally sovereign TBVC states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The six partially self-governing states, or "homelands", occupy an intermediate position.

In his investigation for the government into the causes of the 1984 revolt in the cluster of townships in the Vaal triangle, Professor Tjaart van der Walt concluded suspicion by residents that the councillors were corrupt was, "without a shadow of doubt", the most important cause of bitterness in the townships.

Van der Walt, a respected *Broeder* and rector of the University of Potchefstroom, referred earlier in his report to "incredibly many allegations of bribery".

He recommended that a separate investigation be conducted into these allegations to "identify the guilty ones and to rid innocent people of the cloud of suspicion hanging over them". The government did not heed his advice.

Since then a councillor from the Vaal triangle, Knox Majjila, has been prosecuted and convicted of corruption. More important, evidence has

surfaced of corruption in town councils beyond the Vaal triangle.

The deputy mayor of Dobsonville, Alex Jaca, was convicted of theft.

The mayor of Thokoza, Gerald Mamabolo, has been suspended after allegations of theft were made against him. He and the town clerk, Doris Thihane, face court charges.

The Thokoza Town Council has been dissolved and replaced by government-appointed administrators. The Tembisa Town Council has also collapsed and has had to be administered by government-nominated men.

Two officials of another town council, Ratanda, near Heidelberg, were dismissed after the disappearance of more than R500 from the council's treasury.

A probe by officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration into suspected skulduggery in Johannesburg's town council found that the town clerk, Alosius Shongwe, had granted himself a loan to buy a car without the council's consent. Shongwe was not dismissed.

In Soweto, councillors — who live behind razor wire in a specially guarded elite housing complex on the outskirts of Soweto — overpaid themselves for nearly 18 months, increasing their monthly allowances from R554 to R 1 200.

Top council officials who were charged in court with theft and corruption include Steve Kgame, chairman of the Dobsonville Management Committee and, more important, president of the Urban Councils of Association of South Africa. Ucasas is one of the few black organisations

**The bribery scandal which brought down the Matanzimas was hardly an isolated case. Allegations of corruption are common in apartheid's burgeoning black bureaucracies which, lacking popular legitimacy, turn to self-interest instead.**  
**PATRICK LAURENCE reports**

which has agreed to participate in President PW Botha's proposed National Council.

The charges against Kgame and two of his co-councillors in Dobsonville were withdrawn late in March. A few weeks later, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis was the guest speaker at Ucasas's annual conference.

Kgame and co-councillors, Jerry Zembe and Isaac Mashao, originally faced a total of nearly 110 charges of bribery.

According to a detailed report in *City Press*, published at the time that the charges were withdrawn, Kgame had amassed eight residential sites for himself in Dobsonville. One of his sons had been allocated another site and his daughter a further two.

The report gave the numbers of the 11 sites acquired by the Kgame family. As chairman of the management committee, Kgame had a major say in the allocation of sites.

Charges were withdrawn in August against another top councillor and

confederate of Kgame's, Steve Nkato, the mayor of Dobsonville. Nkato faced 62 counts of theft.

In the TBVC states, indications point to large-scale corruption.

There has been evidence of corruption in Transkei's neighbouring and rival state of Ciskei.

In 1985 a commission of inquiry headed by Ciskei's chief justice found that the former minister of health, Hendrik Beukes, and the director-general of health, HM Mdleni, were guilty of corruption and bribery.

Last month the Ciskei National Assembly passed a law indemnifying President-for-Life Lennox Sebe against prosecution for the expenditure of R4,4-million from state coffers to extend and furnish his five homes.

Allegations of corruption in Venda go back to 1973 when it became a partially self-governing state under the then Chief Minister — now also President-for-Life — Patrick Mphophu. In that year the anti-Mphophu Venda Independence Party (VIP) won 13 of the 18 elected seats in the National Assembly.

There was a danger that enough of the 42 designated members — chiefs and their nominees — would defect to the VIP to unseat Mphophu. The loyalty of 37 chieftains to Mphophu was assured, however, after they were taken to the nearby Manyeleti game reserve, plied with alcohol, subjected to concentrated propaganda and reportedly rewarded in anticipation with new suits.

Later, after Venda became independent in 1979, the law governing operation of the casino was changed by special decree. By waiving a requirement that the casino and the adjacent hotel in Thohoyando should fall under the same control, it enabled a businessman who had ingratiated himself with Mphophu to run the casino.

Venda's image of moral decadence was epitomised by reports in 1982 that live donkeys were being fed to lions in the Lion Park because it made feeding time more exciting to watch. Different explanations have been offered for the apparent vulnerability of apartheid institutions to corruption.

Former parliamentary opposition leader, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, blamed it on the burgeoning bureaucracies associated with apartheid and an obsessive need to establish separate institutions for each race.

"Bureaucratic expansion is the necessary and inevitable forerunner of corruption and inefficiency in government," he said.

It creates a psychological climate where everyone wants to be the "train driver on the gravy train".

Historian Gavin Lewis, author of *Bewe, we Wire and the Wall*, a definitive study of coloured politics, offers another interpretation.

General antipathy to these institutions means those elected to them are chosen — if not actually nominated — on low polls.

Lacking popular legitimacy and faced with condemnation as "collaborators", they are inclined to adopt a cynical attitude, seeing their positions on the institutions as an opportunity to plunder for their own self-enrichment rather than as a chance to serve the community.



# Govt loans with strings

(101)  
Smakur

2/10/87

CAPE TOWN — The government has forced the independent homelands to accept tight controls on expenditure in return for guarantees on loans totalling a massive R1 398-million.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed details of the loans yesterday following claims made in Parliament recently by Mr Harry Schwarz about the critical state of the economies of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The homeland countries and particularly Ciskei have received enormous criticism recently for wasteful expenditure and lack of controls.

The spokesman said the government had agreed to guarantee the huge loans from private banks after various agreements had been reached.

This included a

## SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

commitment at cabinet level to adhere to the agreements including monitoring mechanisms to ensure adherence to the agreements.

The first loans totalling R778-million amounting to 23,6 percent of the budgets of

the TBVC countries were guaranteed for 1986-87.

A further R620-million amounting to 13,9 percent of the total budgets was guaranteed for 1987-88.

These amounts are above the more than 50

percent of the R4400-million total budgets of the TBVC countries contributed directly and indirectly by South Africa.

The South African contribution has also grown from a total of R1170-million in 1983-84 to R2870-million in 1986-87.



THE Hot Soul Singers recently paid the Sowetan a welcome visit and lit up the joint, as can well be seen from their beaming smiles.

F  
L

## NATIONAL COUNCIL

### Stretching it

Opposition parties in parliament are trying to turn the proposed National Council (NC) into a National Convention, where a new constitution would be thrashed out by representatives of a far wider range of groups.

The first signs of the strategy came last week. Chris Heunis, chairman of the Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs (SCCA) currently considering the NC Bill, said the committee has called for more submissions on the Bill — possibly including oral evidence — from interested groups.

The SCCA is due to meet again next month. If members manage to convince key leaders to give evidence, the committee may become the most important formal forum to debate change. If the debate does get going, it will be the start of a long process — the final draft of the NC Bill may not be seen for a year or more.

The SCCA is arguably parliament's most high-powered and important standing committee. Apart from Heunis, the 27 other members include Nat provincial leaders F W

47

de Klerk (Transvaal), Kobie Coetsee (OFS) and Stoffel Botha (Natal); Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen; Heunis's deputy Stoffel van der Merwe; and party leaders Andries Treurnicht, Colin Eglin, Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi.

Hendrickse has confirmed that he wants the ANC's Nelson Mandela, the Pan Africanist Congress's Zeph Mothopeng, and UDF leaders to give evidence. It's understood that submissions will also be requested from Mangosuthu Buthelezi (KwaZulu) and Enos Mabuza (KaNgwane), and possibly from Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and UDF patron Allan Boesak.

Government was keen to have the NC Bill passed this year as evidence that "reform" had not run out of steam. But the call for more evidence means that a major re-drafting of the Bill is possible. (It's already been re-worked after nearly a year of direct submissions to government from some black leaders.)

It seems that the Nat-dominated committee sees two advantages in getting more evidence:

- The possibility that wide consensus will be reached on the final product; and
- By delaying the formal establishment of the NC, government will be able to offer a more convincing reform package.

Although there's no sign that any of the leaders whose evidence may be requested is willing to give it, Heunis seems to accept that the NC will have to be more representative and more powerful than is now proposed. In terms of the present Bill, the NC is unlikely to be more than an advisory body.

Heunis says government is convinced that a new constitution must come about through negotiation. He says the NC is seen as a "means to an end," not "merely a goal in itself."



101 *by Cameron*

**T**HE grand plan of apartheid was to blame for the parlous state of the economies of the independent homelands — and the South African taxpayer will have to foot the bill for years to come.

Progressive Federal Party MP and finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz says there is little doubt that there is a premium to pay for the independence of the homelands not only in duplication but also in poor administration as well.

Mr Schwarz recently revealed in Parliament that the financing problems of the four TBVC countries — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — had reached such a state that the South African Government was having to stand security for multi-million rand loans.

And indirectly the Department of Foreign Affairs, which is charged with dealing with the independent states, has admitted that many of the problems were created by independence.

Describing the situation as a crisis, the department painted a bleak picture of the position in reply to numerous questions about the bookkeeping of the four countries.

In the short term, the South African Government was bailing out the countries by guaranteeing loans of R778-million for 1986/87 with a further R620-million for 1987/88.

This is on top of the R2 870 838 000 given in direct and indirect aid for 1987/88.

The department has given little indication of how the homelands will repay the money.

It says the repayment will be handled in terms of recent agreements which could entail the repayment of interest and capital over 15 to 20 years, while making full provision for the repayment of interest liabilities within a three to five year stabilisation period.

The "fact of the matter is that whatever liabilities have to be met by the TBVC countries will be built into their ensuing estimates of expenditure," Mr Schwarz says.

But he adds that the only way the money can be repaid is by increased grants from the South African Government and ultimately from the taxpayer.

He points out that well over half the total budgets of the four countries come from various South African sources.

At best Bophuthatswana met 57 percent of its budget needs from her own resources while the least viable, Venda, only met 30 percent of her budget requirements from her own resources.

"We are paying to keep these countries

# SA props up TBVC states

**FOCUS**

going but we have no control over expenditure, wastage and excesses." The department says it is now involved in negotiat-



**PROGRESSIVE** Federal Party MP Mr Harry Schwarz.

services. high population growth exacerbated by the high inflow of people from South Africa and the migratory labour system (which created the need for government assistance for families). The integrated southern African economy "further creates serious practical and political problems" with the TBVC countries struggling to provide the same

Deficits had been financed by loans but by the end of 1985 sources were drying up because the loans were increasingly being used to finance recurrent expenditure and not capital development. The department claims the guarantee of the loans had dealt with the short-term crisis. Longer term "adjustment programmes"

- planned for three to five years included:
- Improved co-ordination and co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC countries;
- New programmes to restore equilibrium between revenue and expenditure;
- The revision of existing financial management and control systems;
- Harmonising policy on taxes, prices, civil servant packages; and
- More efficient use of resources.

**By BRUCE CAMERON**  
Political Correspondent

ing "multi-year adjustment programmes" in an attempt to rectify the position.

In an explanation of the position the department said these governments had limited economic bases.

This was complicated by inexperienced civil

standards as in South Africa and having to provide similar conditions of employment to civil servants.

These factors had "increasingly decreased the ability of the TBVC countries to maintain a balance between revenue and expenditure."

The department said the Government had only decided to guarantee the loans after commitments were received from the TBVC countries, including agreement at Cabinet level to adhere to the adjustment programmes.

Mr Schwarz said the whole situation showed that the countries may be politically independent but they definitely were not economically independent.



3/10/87 (101) STYL

# Apartheid has caused economic shambles in homelands — PFP

CAPE TOWN — The grand plan of apartheid is to blame for the parlous state of the economies of the independent homelands — and the South African taxpayer will have to foot the bill for years to come.

Mr Harry Schwarz MP, Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman, says there is little doubt there is a premium to pay for the independence of the homelands — both in duplication and in poor administration.

Mr Schwarz recently revealed in Parliament that the financing problems of the four TBVC-homelands had reached such a state that the South African Government was having to stand security for multi-million rand loans.

And indirectly the Department of Foreign Affairs, which is charged with dealing with the independent states, has admitted that many of the problems were created by independence.

Describing the situation as a crisis, the department painted a bleak picture of the position in reply to numerous questions about the bookkeeping of the four homelands.

In the short-term, the South Afri-

## BRUCE CAMERON and POLITICAL STAFF

can Government was bailing out the homelands by guaranteeing loans of R778 million for 1986/87 with a further R620 million for 1987/88.

This is on top of the R2 870 838 000 given in direct and indirect aid for 1987/88.

The department has given little indication how the homelands will repay the money.

It says the repayment will be handled in terms of recent agreements which could entail the repayment of interest and capital over 15 to 20 years, whilst making full provision for the repayment of interest liabilities within a three to five-year stabilisation period.

The "fact of the matter is that whatever liabilities have to be met by the TBVC countries will be built into their ensuing estimates of expenditure."

But Mr Schwarz says the only way the money can be repaid is by increased grants from the South African Government and ultimately from the taxpayer.

He points out that well over half the total budgets of the four homelands come from various South African sources.

At best, Bophuthatswana met 57 percent of its budget needs from its own resources, while the least viable, Venda, met only 30 percent of its budget requirements from its own resources.

The department says it is now involved in negotiating "multi-year adjustment programmes" in an attempt to rectify the position.

In an explanation of the position the department said the governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei had limited economic bases.

This was complicated by inexperienced civil services, high population growth exacerbated by the high inflow of people from South Africa and the migratory labour system (which created the need for government assistance for families).

The integrated southern African economy "further creates serious practical and political problems" with the TBVC-homelands struggling to provide the same standards as in South Africa.



directly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of (ii) any Government Department of (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Venda in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively: if so.

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

*Lines of credit Guaranteed overdraft facilities*

1986/87 R62 500 000  
1987/88 R61 500 000

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987, R6 515 915.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years

(c) None

(a) (i) Yes, as in (a)

(ii) No

(iii) No

(iv) No

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guarantees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(c) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

2. (a) *Loans*

1983/84 —  
1984/85 R2 900 000  
1985/86 —  
1986/87 R7 400 000  
1987/88 R26 776 000 (Amount budgeted for the granting of loans).

HOA

**Guarantees/sureties by Government**

599. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Transkei in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively: if so.
- (2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or sureties as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or sureties; if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes, guarantees for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(c) No.

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- (1) Yes  
(ii) No  
(iii) No  
(iv) No

(2) (a) *Overdraft facilities*

1986/87 R217 000 000  
1987/88 R158 000 000

(b) To date an amount of R217 million in respect of the guaranteed overdraft facilities for the 1986/87 financial year has been taken up and will be repaid by the Transkei Government within the framework of the multi-year stabilization programme. No amount of the R158 million for the current financial year has thus far been taken up.

(3) No

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

**Guarantees/sureties by Government**

600. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Ciskei in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively: if so.

(2) (a) *Overdraft facilities*

1986-87 R227 000 000  
1987-88 R214 000 000.

(b) To date an amount of R227 million in respect of the guaranteed overdraft facilities for the 1986-87 financial year has been taken up and will be repaid by the Ciskei Government within the framework of the multi-year stabilization programme. No amount of the R214 million for the current financial year has thus far been taken up.

- (3) No.  
(a) Falls away.  
(b) Falls away.  
(c) Falls away.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

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each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years

(c) None.

(a) (i) yes, as in (a).

(ii) No.

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guarantees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(c) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(2) (a) Loans

1983/84 R 1 681 000

1984/85 —

1985/86 R 1 600 000

1986/87 R 24 256 000

1987/88 R 41 523 000 (Amount budgeted for the granting of loans)

Lines of Credit: Guaranteed Overdraft Facilities

1986/87 R 272 000 000

1987/88 R 179 000 000

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987: R 27 873 839.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any poss-

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able assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

Financial advances by Government

596. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Giskei in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, if no.

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years

(c) None.

(a) (i) yes, as in (a)

(ii) No.

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guarantees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(c) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

2. (a) Loans

1983/84	—
1984/85	R 9 000 000
1985/86	R 13 801 000
1986/87	R 199 200
1987/88	R 34 513 000 (Amount budgeted for the granting of loans)

Lines of credit: Guaranteed overdraft facilities

1986/87	R 227 000 000
1987/88	R 214 000 000

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987: R 12 508 938.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies

Financial advances by Government

597. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Transkei in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, if so.

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years.

(c) None.

(a) (i) yes, as in (a)

(ii) No.

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guarantees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(c) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987: R 76 569 563

Lines of Credit: Guaranteed Overdraft Facilities

1986/87	R 217 000 000
1987/88	R 158 000 000

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

Financial advances by Government

598. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or in-



Guarantees/sureties by Government

601 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department, or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of (ii) any Government Department of (iii) a development corporation and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Venda in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so,

- (2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or sureties as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or sureties, if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

- (1) (a) No.
  - (b) Yes, guarantees for the repayment in respect of overdraft facilities.
  - (c) No
    - (i) Yes.
    - (ii) No
    - (iii) No
    - (iv) No
- (2) (a) *Overdraft Facilities*
- |         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 1986/87 | R62 500 000  |
| 1987/88 | R61 500 000. |
- (b) To date an amount of R62,5 million in respect of the guaranteed overdraft facilities for the 1986/87 financial year has been

HOA

Guarantees/sureties by Government

602 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of (ii) any Government Department of (iii) a development corporation and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Bophuthatswana in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so,

- (2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or sureties as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or sureties; if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) No.

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- (b) Yes, guarantees for the repayment of overdraft facilities
- (c) No
  - (i) Yes.
  - (ii) No.
  - (iii) No
  - (iv) No.

(2) (a) *Overdraft Facilities*

1986/87	R272 000 000
1987/88	R179 000 000.

- (b) To date an amount of R180 million in respect of the guaranteed overdraft facilities for the 1986/87 financial year has been taken up and will be repaid by the Bophuthatswana Government within the framework of the multi-year stabilization programme. No amount of the R179 million for the current financial year has thus far been taken up.

- (3) No.
  - (a) Falls away.
  - (b) Falls away.
  - (c) Falls away.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

Establishment of Black township

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

- (1) Whether his Department is considering the establishment of a Black township or suburb on land situated south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads; if so, (a) what is the area of the land concerned, (b) what is the nature of the development proposed and (c) when is it intended that such development be (i) commenced and (ii) completed;

Rest of question falls away.

606. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or his Department introduced an additional quota for the 1986-87 crayfish season in order to assist, among others, Kalk Bay fishermen to supplement their income; if so, (a) (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) what was the size of the quota, (iv) for

- (2) whether (a) core-houses, (b) other specified housing, (c) serviced sites and (d) unserviced sites for residential purposes are to be provided; if not, why not, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what estimated total number of persons are to be accommodated in this new area,
- (3) who or what categories of persons are to be (a) allowed and (b) given preference to live in this new area;
- (4) whether any persons or groups are being consulted in respect of the proposed development; if not, why not, if so, (a) what persons or groups, (b) when, and (c) what have been their responses;
- (5) what total amount is it estimated will be spent by the State on this development.
- (6) whether the State owns the land concerned; if not, (a) who is the owner, (b) when was an agreement of sale between this owner and the State entered into and (c) how much is to be paid for the land; if so, (i) since when, (ii) how much was paid for the land and (iii) from whom was it bought?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Consideration is at present being given to a request from the Administrator of the Cape to designate an area, approximately 218 ha in extent, south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads as a development area

Crayfish season: additional quota

- (1) Whether he or his Department introduced an additional quota for the 1986-87 crayfish season in order to assist, among others, Kalk Bay fishermen to supplement their income; if so, (a) (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) what was the size of the quota, (iv) for

HOA

Hospital	Coloured and Black			
	White	Coloured	Indians	Blacks
Wilmam Cruwagen Germiston	100	—	—	49.2
Witbank	50.8	—	—	76.2
Zeerust	23.8	—	—	—

\* The designated beds are exchangeable between Coloureds and Indians.

Hospital	Whites			
	Whites	Coloured	Indians	Blacks
Addington	75	25	—	—
Christ the King	4	—	—	96
Clarewood	—	—	—	100
Durfee	13	—	—	87
Estcourt	13	—	—	87
Empangeni	75	25	—	—
Eshwe	9	—	—	91
G J Crookes	4	—	—	96
Grey	100	—	—	—
Greytown	6	—	—	94
Hillcrest	100	—	—	—
King Edward	—	—	—	100
Lady Smith	13	—	—	87
Newcastle	71	—	20	—
Northdale	—	20	80	—
East Griqualand Usher Memorial	14	5	—	81
Port Shepstone	28	—	—	72
R K Khan	—	—	100	—
St Andrews	13	—	—	87
Stanger	—	—	—	100
Taylor	12	8	—	80
Utrecht	22	—	—	78
Vryheid	17	—	—	83
Wentworth	—	—	—	—

Orange Free State

Hospital	Percentage beds/	
	Whites	Coloureds
Universitas, Bloemfontein	100	—
Nasional, Bloemfontein	100	—
Pelonomi, Bloemfontein	—	100
Bethlehem	100	—
Phekolong, Bethlehem	—	100
Voortrekker, Kroonstad	100	—
Boitumelo, Kroonstad	—	100
Odendaalsrus	53.16	46.84
Sasolburg	100	—
Welkom	72.25	27.75
Virginia	55.06	44.94
Bothaville	33.87	66.13
Clocolan	27.41	72.59
Ficksburg	47.36	52.64
Frankfort	36.11	63.89

Hospital	Percentage beds/	
	Whites	Coloureds
Harrismith	54.80	45.20
Helbron	41.57	58.43
Hoopstad	40.54	59.46
Jagersfontein	40.00	60.01
Ladybrand	40.90	59.10
Parry	43.33	56.67
Reitz	38.20	61.80
Senekal	31.13	68.87
Smithfield	40.62	59.38
Vrede	32.78	67.22
Winburg	42.30	57.70
Zastron	41.17	58.83

No beds are allotted to Coloureds and Indians specifically and beds are regarded as being for Whites and non-Whites only

Cape Province

(1) Actual beds	
(i) White	5 911 = 33%
(ii) Non-white	11 926 = 67%
	<u>17 837</u>

(2) Regarding the Non-white patients, beds are not specifically separated on a racial basis, but are allocated to need. Should circumstances demand it, even beds which are mainly allocated for White patients are used for the hospitalisation of other race groups.

(3) Based on the occupation figure for 1986, the available 11 926 beds for Non-white patients were utilised as follows:

(i) Coloured	7 384
(ii) Black	4 514
(iii) Indian	28
	<u>11 926</u>

Promotion: qualifications/period of service

584. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What (a) qualifications are and (b) period of service is required for an



(2) whether the present incumbents of these posts meet these requirements? official to be promoted to each of the five most senior posts in his Department;

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) At least an appropriate recognised three-year post-school qualification.  
(b) At least 1 year service in the preceding level.  
(2) Yes

Financial advances by Government

595 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Bophuthatwana in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so,  
(2) (a) what amounts were involved in





512. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether his Department has made any funds available to a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what total amount, (b) when, (c) for what purpose and (d) what is the name of this company;
- (2) whether this company is still operating; if not, (a) when and (b) why did it cease operations.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

- (1) No
- (a) to (d) Not applicable.
- (2) Yes, as far as I know

(a) and (b) Not applicable.  
(3) No.

**Circulars**

513. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) How many circulars were sent out by the South African Defence Force in each official language in each specified month in 1986 and 1987, respectively, to schools falling under each specified department of education?
- (2) whether he has received any representations from any of these departments of education or any groups of persons attached to any such departments regarding the failure of the Defence Force to send out any circulars in English; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what action did he take in response to these representations?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

	1986											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Education Department	3A	4A	6A	5A	4A	5A	2A	5A	5A	2A	8A	8A
Cape Education Department	6E	3E	4E	3E	8E	3E	4E	9E	8E	4E	9E	28E
Transvaal Education Department	11A	8A	4A	5A	10A	6A	5A	6A	2A	7A	10A	0
Orange Free State	2E	4E	2E	4E	6E	3E	2E	0	3E	5E	5E	0
Education Department Natal	7A	5A	9A	6A	0	3A	4A	0	3A	7A	4A	0
Education Department Natal	4E	3E	4E	2E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Department	2A	2A	0	0	2A	0	0	1A	2A	1A	0	0
Education Department	0	0	1E	1E	0	1E	3E	3E	2E	4E	1E	0
Note	A—Afrikaans E—English											

HQA

515. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Ciskei in the 1986-87 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up?
- (2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Ciskei in the form of (a) loans and/or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;
- (3) whether any further (a) loans and/or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) (a) R395 455 814.
- (b) The amounts which were paid to Ciskei during the 1986-87 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:
  - A. Direct assistance
  - (i) An amount for budgetary

**Ciskei: amounts paid**

(a) Principal, Kokstad High School ..... 26 June 1987  
Principal, Pretoria Boys' High School ..... 17 September 1987

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(ii) Technical assistance  
South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits, during the 1986-87 financial year the RSA spent an amount of R243 572 in this regard on Ciskei.

**(iii) Loan Fund**

Like any other friendly country Ciskei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan

HQA

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Fund Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. During the 1986-87 financial year an amount of R8 875 546 was paid to Ciskei

R24 385 346 was transferred

(ii) An amount of R107 291 000 was paid for Ciskei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool.

(iii) Common Monetary Area. An amount of R2 699 893 was transferred

(2) (a) No Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(b) Yes.

(1) One

(ii) A transfer in respect of the action programme (Creation of Job Opportunities to the amount of R14 770 105 was made

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R40 196 000 will be paid to Ciskei during the 1987-88 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R531 323 000 will be paid over to Ciskei during the 1987-88 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary Assistance	R299 666 000
Incentive Scheme for Industries	R 33 000 000
Income Tax	R 26 800 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool	R156 117 000
Common Monetary Area	R 3 740 000
Action Programme: Creation of Job Opportunities	R 10 800 000
Technical Aid	R 1 200 000
Total	<u>R531 323 000</u>

Transkei: amounts paid

South Africa to Transkei in the 1986-87 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up:

516. Prof N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by

(2) whether any additional amounts have

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been paid to Transkei in the form of (a) loans and/or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans and/or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R824 144 948.

(b) The amounts which were paid to Transkei during the 1986-87 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

- A. Direct assistance
- (i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Program 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operating of Vote 6 Foreign Affairs R352 400 000.

(ii) Technical assistance

South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1986-87 financial year the RSA spent an amount of R755 205 in this regard on Transkei.

(iii) Loan Fund

Like any other friendly country Transkei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit

according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. During the 1986-87 financial year an amount of R34 745 270 was paid to Transkei.

(iv) Incentive scheme for Industries

In accordance with existing jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBYC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The RSA refunded Transkei to the amount of R17 000 000 during the 1986-87 financial year.

B Transfers in terms of bilateral agreements

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government

(i) Income Tax: An amount of R115 719 753 was transferred.

(ii) An amount of R292 446 000 was paid for Transkei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool.

(iii) Common Monetary Area: An amount of R11 078 720 was transferred.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) Two.

HOA



Venda: amounts paid

518 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in the 1986-87 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in the form of (a) loans and or (b) grants, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;
- (3) whether any further (a) loans and or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1987-88 financial year, if so, what loans or grants?

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for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. During the 1986-87 financial year an amount of R4 945 222 was paid to Venda.

(iv) Incentive scheme for Industries

In accordance with existing jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The RSA refunded Venda to the amount of R4 036 473 during the 1986-87 financial year.

B. Transfers in terms of bilateral agreements

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Venda Government:

- (i) Income Tax: An amount of R7 595 057 was transferred.
- (ii) An amount of R57 658 000 was paid for Venda's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool.
- (iii) Common Monetary Area: An amount of R1 518 933 was transferred.
- (2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(1) One.

(ii) A transfer in respect of the action programme: Creation of Job Opportunities to the amount of R4 092 999 was made.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an

amount of R36 658 000 will be paid to Venda during the 1987-88 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R303 194 500 will be paid over to Venda during the 1987-88 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary Assistance	R221 200 000
Incentive Scheme for Industries	R 1 500 000
Income Tax	R 8 600 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool	R 67 070 000
Common Monetary Area	R 1 900 000
Action Programme: Creation of Job Opportunities	R 2 500 000
Technical Aid	R 424 000
Total	R303 194 500

Long-distance passenger coaches

520. Mr D J N MALCOMNESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) How many long-distance passenger coaches did the South African Transport Services have as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any of these passenger coaches were redundant as at the above date; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many coaches will be redundant by 1 January 1988;
- (3) whether it is intended to sell these coaches; if not, what is to be done with them; if so, what is the age of the most recently built coaches which are to be sold?

use on commuter services is being investigated. Other redundant coaches will be sold if possible, or scrapped. The age of the most recently built coaches which are affected is eleven years.

Small Businesses

521 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether his Department allocated any funds for small businesses run by Blacks in the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (a) what amounts in each case and (b) what amounts were allocated in the form of (i) loans and (ii) grants in each such year?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

The Department of Trade and Industry does not allocate funds directly to small entrepreneurs. Funds for small business development are budgeted for annually and allocated, among others, to the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC). In the financial years 1986/87 and 1987/88 the normal provision for small business development amounted to

(1) 3 365 as at 31 July 1987.

(2) Yes.

(a) 493.

(b) 1 369.

(3) The possibility of converting some of the latest models of these coaches for

Answer

Answer

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(ii) Relief of distress (earthquake) R 1 501 295  
 Action programme: Creation of Job Opportunities R 11 550 000  
 Opportunities R 13 051 295  
 Total

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R49 490 000 will be paid to Transkei during the 1987-88 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R1 037 098 000 will be paid over to Transkei during the 1987-88 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary Assistance	R 517 622 000
Incentive Scheme for Industries	R 17 400 000
Income Tax	R 128 600 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool	R 350 516 000
Common Monetary Area	R 14 570 000
Action Programme: Creation of Job Opportunities	R 7 200 000
Technical Aid	R 1 190 000
Total	R 1 037 098 000

**Bophuthatswana: amounts paid**

517. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in the 1986-87 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in the form of (a) loans and/or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans and/or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a) R521 731 355.  
 (b) The amounts which were paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1986-87 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

**A. Direct assistance**

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Program 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 6: Foreign Affairs R154 764 000

(ii) *Technical assistance*  
 South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1986-87 financial year the RSA spent an amount of R302 201 in this regard on Bophuthatswana.

(iii) *Loan Fund*  
 Like any other friendly country Bophuthatswana may apply for the financing of certain projects within

the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. During the 1986-87 financial year an amount of R17 809 072 was paid to Bophuthatswana.

(ii) An amount of R293 833 000 was paid for Bophuthatswana's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool.

(iii) Common Monetary Area: An amount of R5 306 773 was transferred.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).  
 (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(iv) *Incentive scheme for Industries*

In accordance with existing jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The RSA refunded Bophuthatswana the amount of R6 000 000 during the 1986-87 financial year.

**B Transfers in terms of bilateral agreements**

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Bophuthatswana Government:

(i) Income Tax: An amount of R43 716 309 was transferred.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R60 539 000 will be paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1987-88 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund

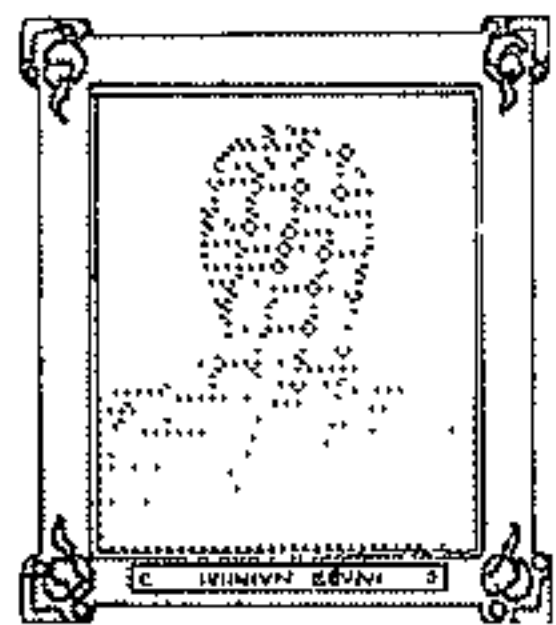
(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R817 634 000 will be paid over to Bophuthatswana during the 1987-88 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary Assistance	R 336 000 000
Incentive Scheme for Industries	R 5 500 000
Income Tax	R 48 000 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool	R 411 569 000
Common Monetary Area	R 6 570 000
Action Programme: Creation of Job Opportunities	R 8 500 000
Technical Aid	R 1 495 000
Total	R 817 634 000



# Echoes of discontent

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What on earth is to be done about the homelands? If you won one in a raffle, would you keep it? The turbulent exit of the Matanzimas in Transkei — carried off by floods of bad publicity involving alleged corruption — is only one indicator that all is not well in the black statelets.

Of course, they are not recognised in international law; of course they are based on the inequitable territorial allocations of the Land Acts; and of course they are blatantly political in that they serve as the geographical basis of the denationalisation policy.

But they exist — and the longer they do so, the more likely they are to take on the character of former colonies, with all this implies of rule by elite and economic dependency on metropolitan (in our case, Pretoria) largesse. The price seems rather too high.

They were never exactly regarded as model nations. Now the four independent TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), and, with some notable exceptions, the six self-governing homelands, appear to be entering a period of moral and financial laxity — the consequences of which remain unquantifiable.

The level of corruption exposed by the Commission of Inquiry into Transkei's Department of Public Works and Energy has shocked even those inured to the worst excesses of homeland administrations.

The prospect of millions of rands being skimmed off the top of contracts never put out to tender; of property wheeling and dealing on behalf of favoured sons or those close to the seat of power; and of Cabinet ministers being marched out of office by force has, rightly, left many South Africans aghast.

And though it has not happened yet, the prospect exists of a coup in one of the homelands which could trigger regional instability — with SA exercising its own version of the Brezhnev Doctrine and intervening in the affairs of a hostile state within its "hemisphere."

The dubious legal status of the independent homelands has lately thrown up an example of how SA's relations with Western nations can be be-

**Official investigation of corruption in Transkei has led to a mini-coup. But the majority of homelands, independent or otherwise, are stricken with comparable problems, and the bill — to SA — rises each year.**

devilled. It was singularly embarrassing to have SA embroiled in a diplomatic tug-of-war (in the Albertini affair) because France and the rest of the international community refuses to recognise SA's creation, Ciskei, as a sovereign state.

Moreover, it is untenable that the army of one homeland (Transkei) should invade — on whatever scale — that of another (Ciskei) and cause loss of life and the destruction of property. All in the name of a personal vendetta — its roots in tribalism — between the two administrations. That incident earlier this year was happily resolved only after the intervention of top officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the signing of a non-aggression pact between the two adversaries similar to that of the Nkomati Accord.

Goings-on of this kind are taking an exacting toll on the image of SA's homelands abroad (such as it is) and, by extension,

that of SA too (such as it is). It begs the question: what further traumas can SA expect from its truculent offspring in the months and years ahead?

To her credit, the new incumbent in Transkei, Stella Sigcau, pledged herself to a clean administration in her first public statement. That, in the light of the legacy of successive Transkei administrations, might be an impossible dream. Nevertheless, it is a laudable objective and one which needs support — especially since South African taxpayers' funds are at risk to misbehaviour.

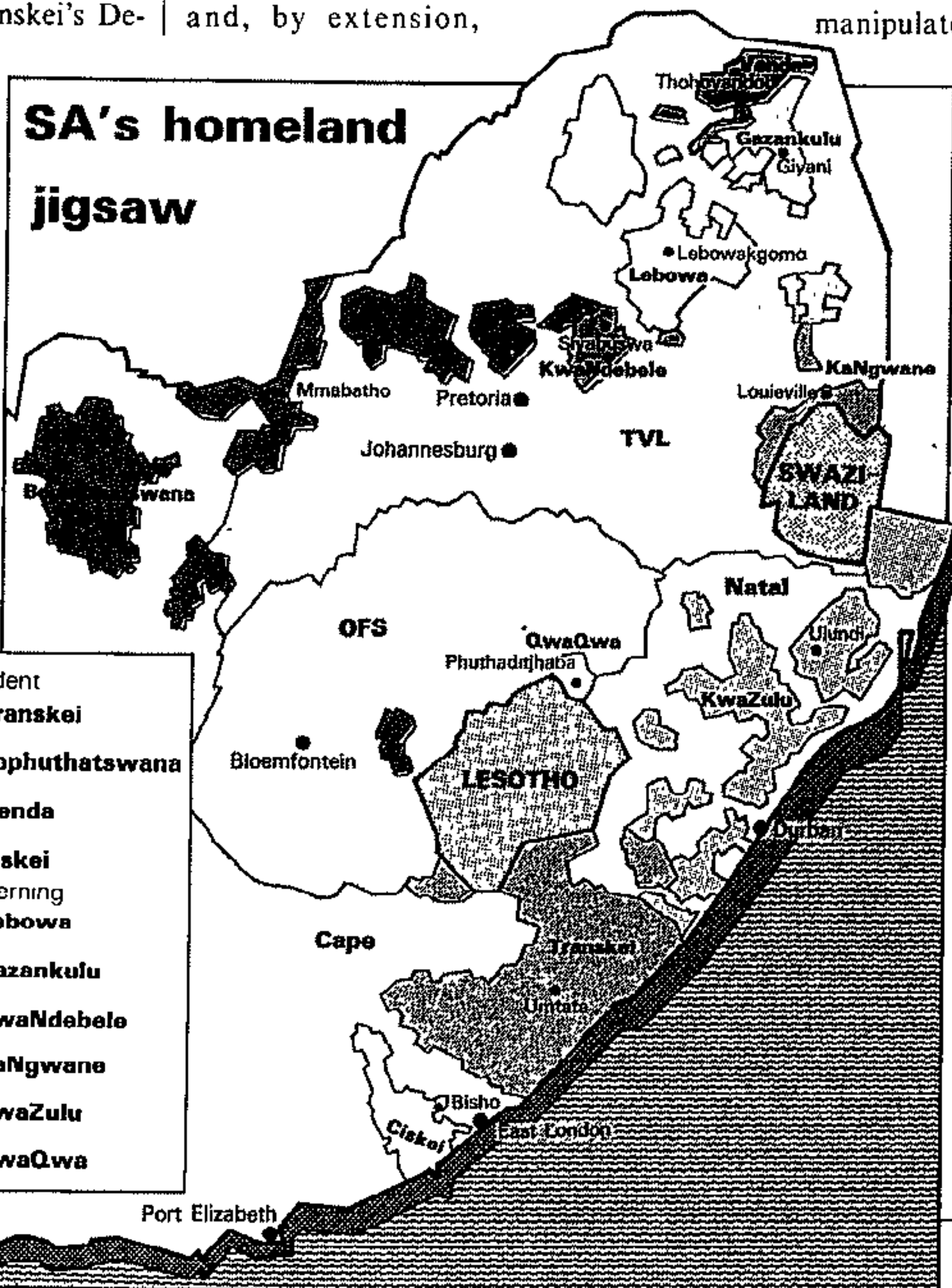
It is perhaps simplistic to see the type of maladministration in evidence in the homelands as a purely African phenomenon. That is not to say that they do not take their cue, in part, from countries to the north of the Limpopo. In these regions kickbacks to officialdom have become so customary that they are almost quantifiable business costs.

The truth of the matter is that it is not only officialdom that is to blame — much less black officialdom. One of the most disturbing elements in the successive waves of corruption which have rocked homeland administrations is that whites have often been at the root of it — and that black officials are frequently merely the instruments through which they acquire their ill-gotten gains. Rank opportunists, or "Uhuru hoppers" — call them what you will, it is they who tend to manipulate the system most by insinuating themselves close to those in authority.

So endemic has graft and corruption become that the central government has become tacitly accepting of it. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha admitted to parliament this year that something like 5% of the State's allocation towards homeland finances was misappropriated each year, adding that, in the African context, the wastage factor was "not bad." A sorry admission.

It is true that the amount of revenue contributed towards homeland finances from "own sources" has grown considerably over the years. One or two are getting to the point where they could conceivably become self-financing. But with South African taxpayers still contributing something like R6 billion annually (if all revenue is included) in the form of budgetary assistance to the TBVC states — and excluding the self-governing regions — there is a need for greater concern over expenditure.

The commission delving into





the financial affairs of Transkei has recommended that tighter budgetary control is one way in which corruption could be minimised — a difficult task if the charade of homeland independence which SA presents to the world is to be maintained

One positive development has been the formation of four Joint Financial Adjustment Committees — bilateral bodies comprising officials of the affected administrations — to oversee future spending.

While ostensibly not detracting from the carefully cultivated sovereignty SA's vassal states enjoy, they will subtly guide the hand that signs the cheques.

A special committee has been established to examine the efficacy of government's decentralisation policy and its attendant incentive packages — an area long suspected of being vulnerable.

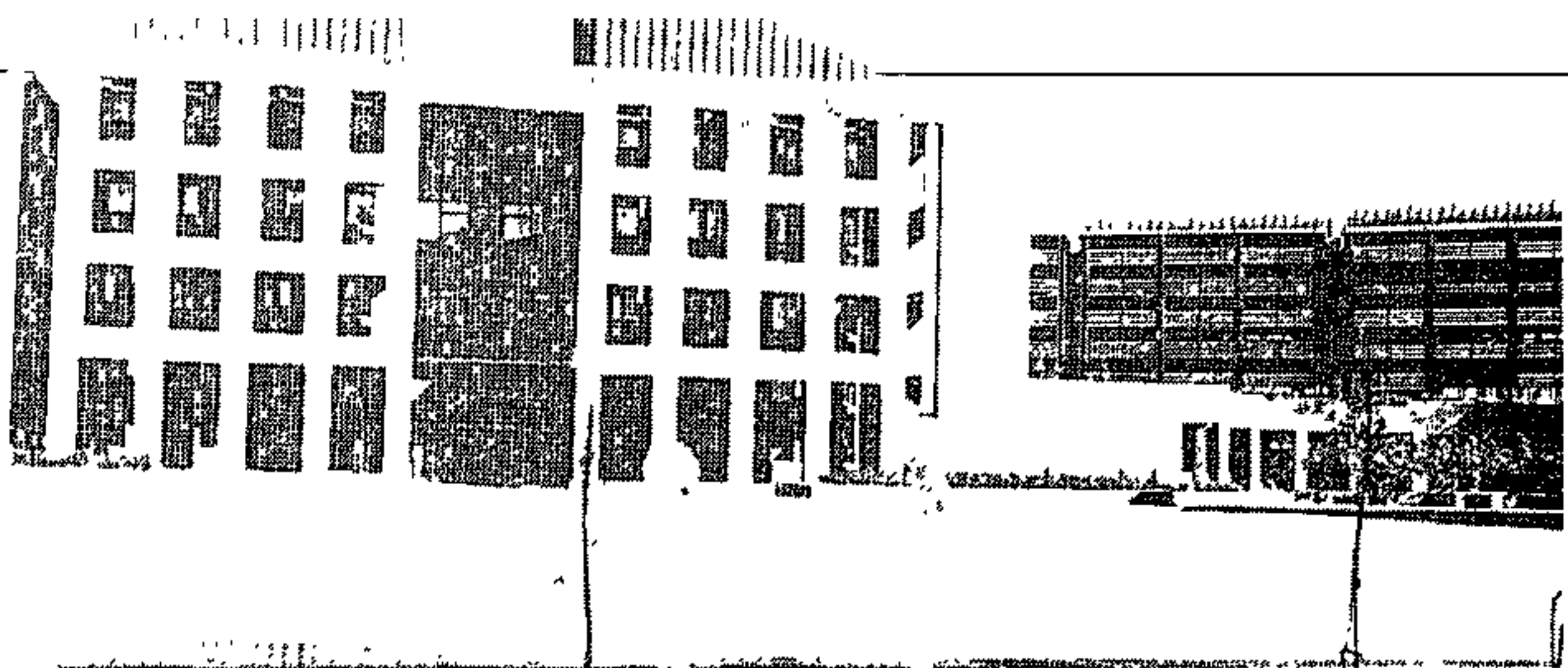
A total of R500m is apparently spent each year in facilitating industrial decentralisation to the homelands — much of which is alleged to somehow find its way into various back pockets. Retroactive tax legislation should help stem the haemorrhage into cross-border tax havens at the expense of the South African exchequer. It is common cause that tax evasion scams perpetrated under Ciskei's benign "no corporate tax" environment has cost the South African fiscus millions each year.

There is another time-bomb — and one which PFP MP Harry Schwarz frequently refers to in parliament: Offshore loans, running into many hundreds of millions, which the TBVC states have borrowed to fund their deficits.

At some point the piper will have to be paid. The burden is likely to fall on the South African taxpayer, since all homeland offshore borrowings have been guaranteed by Pretoria.

Homeland officials obviously do not start out with the intention of corrupting the system. But they often have scant political legitimacy among the people they are intended to represent — Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a notable exception.

As co-opted black leaders they begin in an invidious position; and the hostility directed at them for being "Pretoria's puppets" has been a potent factor in rural



Government buildings in Mmabatho ... all the trappings

"unrest" these past three years.

Some of them — the overlords in Kwa-Ndebele appear to be a case in point — are on the opposite side of their community.

Clearly, theirs is no easy role.

The consequence of being the butt of the community's derision could lead to a lowering of self-esteem, from which the slide into moral degradation — of which corruption is only one manifestation — cannot be too distant.

Cynics would no doubt say that government has been hoist by its own petard. By blindly following the Verwoerdian vision of separating out a "white" SA from the midst of a host of nominally independent black states, it has created a privileged and powerful elite reluctant to surrender the trappings of office.

It is axiomatic that black Mercedes-Benzes with pennants flying, luxury homes, plush legislative assembly buildings and national flags — even if they are hoisted upside down — are hallmarks of avariciousness not likely to be given up without protest.

Moreover, it would be naive to believe that the homelands could, in effect, be scuppered.

Recognised or not, they exist as defined if usually fragmented geographic entities and seem to square with the worldwide phenomenon towards stronger ethnic identification

and autonomy, of which the Sikh and Tamil national movements in India and Sri Lanka are two examples

Graft or no graft, homeland citizens are a mite better off than they were prior to independence, when they were irremediably locked by Group Areas and influx control into arid, remote dependencies.

That much even avowed critics of the system like *Time* magazine acknowledge. Fuelled no doubt by the infusion of South African cash, GDP is rising in most, as is per capita income and the quality of life in general.

Yet not without reason government is becoming more circumspect about "independence" for the homelands. It's insistence that KwaNdebele's desire for autonomy should be tested at the polls is evidence that statehood is a favour not as lightly granted as it once was.

It is easy to be critical of the homeland leaders' style or shortcomings. The history of modern Africa is littered with corrupt despots. But in the final analysis it is SA itself that bears responsibility for its creations.

And while it might be easy, even fashionable, to joke about the antics of some homeland leaders, what must not be forgotten is that something like 20m people have to live under their maladministrations. The lesson

surely must be that it is not the political kingdom held shakily in place by "aid" from Pretoria (which inflation constantly erodes) to which blacks should aspire.

The means of greater participation in the market economy of the region — imperfect though it may be — should be the priority. ■

### Who's who in the homelands



Stella Sigcau  
TRANSKEI



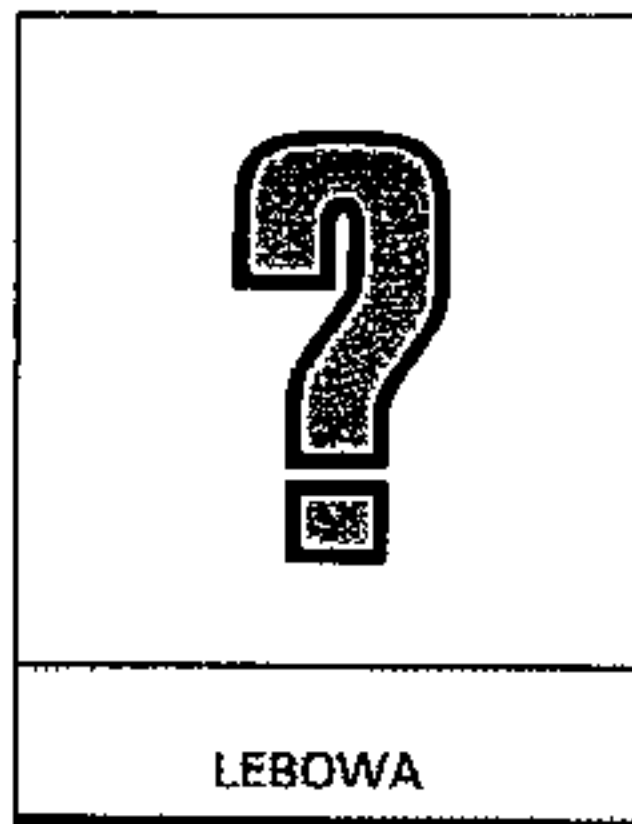
Lucas Mangope  
BOPHUTHATSWANA



Patrick Mphahlele  
VENDA



Lennox Sebe  
CISKEI



LEBOWA



Hudson Ntsanwisi  
GAZANKULU



George Mahlangu  
KWANDEBELE



Enos Mabuza  
KANGWANE



Mangosuthu Buthelezi  
KWAZULU



Kenneth Mopeli  
QWAQWA



THE recent public revelations of the extent of corruption in Transkei and other TBVC states threaten once again to focus attention on the abuses rather than the extent of South African support for the TBVC countries.

Part of the problem is that too many issues are being handled at once in this debate. To get greater clarity on the issue of the appropriate size of revenue transfers to the TBVC states, we must first remove a number of peripheral, though important, issues.

Firstly, the existence of corruption and misappropriation of funds in the TBVC states is not surprising.

All governments, from Johnson's White House to Botha's Tuynhuis, experience such abuses to a greater or lesser degree. When it does become particularly worrying is when such corruption becomes endemic — the norm rather than the exception — as it is threatening to do in a number of South Africa's co-optive structures.

The recent revelations will no doubt help South Africa to impose overdue strict controls in the TBVC states, overruling the objections that they are "undermining the sovereignty of their independence".

The second, and most important issue to excise from this debate, is the "independence" of these TBVC states.

## Flaws

It is patently arrant nonsense to suggest that these states, or any other, could be independent (i.e. act with any degree of independence) while they rely for over 50 percent of their annual budget on subventions from one other country, a large proportion of which is annually determined at the pleasure of a South African Cabinet Minister.

This touches on one of the fatal flaws in the whole co-optive political relationship. It is clearly not feasible to expect responsible public management when finance is raised in one political entity (South Africa) for expenditure in another (TBVC states) and where the amount transferred depends not on economic or technical requirements but on political bargaining power.

Thirdly, there is the suggestion that the TBVC

# Now let's try to understand the homeland woes



## DAVID BRIDGMAN,

former development adviser to President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, responds to an article in these pages recently in which Mr Rodney Smith, of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, argued for a more understanding approach to the independent homelands' economic woes

states will be able to shoulder more of their own revenue burden in future. I don't see it.

While these states have enjoyed considerable growth in gross national income since independence, this growth reflects mainly massive public works undertaken by South Africa as independence gifts (supreme courts, national assemblies, administrative offices, etc), industries established under the ruinously high decentralisation concession programme, as well as the massive increases in civil service salaries implemented in the homelands. (Government expenditure accounts for the overwhelming majority of national income in the TBVC states).

## Excess

While there has been some growth in commerce and services to support the artificial sources of growth, the real increases in agricultural output, non-concessionary manufacturing and industry have been marginal at best.

But these issues are all peripheral to the debate, as is the suggestion that by supporting states with such a poor human rights record, South Africa supports abrogation of the rule of law — often worse than her own excesses.

The fact of the matter is that over six million people

live in these states — nearly 20 percent of South Africa's population. These people expect schools, teachers, old-age social pensions, health care, job opportunities and general government support similar to that which other South Africans enjoy.

## Salaries

The fact is that since independence, South Africa has skilfully reduced the level of its support for the TBVC states so that the public finance available per person in the states is not only less than the average support for South Africans as a whole, and less than that given to black South Africans, but even less than they received when they took independence.

At various times since independence the salaries of various government professionals, including teachers, nurses and social workers, in the TBVC states have been lower than in South Africa, while even the miserable social old-age pensions have fallen below South Africa's.

Even when it is pointed out that South Africa must expect an inflow of the old, the sick and young school-children, our Government seems incapable of acting to redress the balance.

Where it all started was at independence itself.

Over and above the actual hardware of independence gifts, South Africa estimated how much it had cost the Exchequer annually to supply the government services which were now being transferred to the state.

This amount, generally considered too low by the State's officials, was then given in cash to the new state, and the same "fixed" amount was guaranteed to be transferred each year for three years. Of course, we all know that a fixed amount subject to 13 percent inflation, reduces to under 70 percent of its value after three years.

## Adjusted

Additional finance to compensate for inflation in the period as well as the total amount transferred after three years was subject to "bilateral negotiation" between South Africa and the TBVC state concerned. Inevitably, too little was transferred to provide for inflation or population growth, and the real value of the transfers dropped annually.

The TBVC states adjusted to the decreased transfers by reducing and delaying increases in salaries and pensions, which together account for well over 50 percent of their recurrent budgets, and by borrowing on South Africa's capital markets to finance the re-

current shortfall they faced.

South Africa's premier financial institutions, not only happily gave loans, but also happily rushed to provide finance and guarantees for many of the questionable, and plainly dishonest, deals which were offered to the governments.

Realising that it was financial suicide to borrow for recurrent needs, the TBVC states constantly pushed the RSA to devise some basis for transferring adequate funds — which was not dependent on the discretion of a South African Minister.

## Problem

Although talks have proceeded for several years now, as indicated in the report by the Central Economic Advisory Service, South Africa has refused to be pinned down to an agreed transfer. As a result, in 1986 the wheels came off this bubblegum and wire-financing procedure, forcing the TBVC states to beg South Africa for further financial support.

The problem is that there is no constituency for appropriate levels of support for the homelands.

The Government and its officials clearly promote the fiction of independent homelands as a way to reduce demands for support from the South African Exchequer, while the right-wing parties see support for the TBVC states as a transfer of wealth from white taxpayers to blacks.

Leftwing opposition spokesmen, both inside and outside Parliament, reject the theory of homelands, and thus object to using taxpayers' money to shore up unrepresentative regimes.

Regular disclosures of corruption, misappropriation and questionable development projects in the homelands don't help. Behind all this rhetoric the reality is increased stress on creaking education systems, deteriorating physical infrastructures, increasing unemployment and an increase in South Africa's future problems, as nearly 20 percent of South Africa's least-privileged population make do with steadily declining government support.



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HOMELANDS

# Figuring the cost

Statistics in SA are at the best of times hard to come by. The homelands, for example, are more fragmented from a budgetary point of view than they are geographically.

But putting all the bits together through detailed research, reveals that the South African taxpayer will be forking out over R6 billion to the 10 homelands for the current fiscal year to March 1988.

Probably the nearest estimate came from the October 12 edition of *Time* magazine which put SA's spending at about R4 billion: "nearly \$1 billion" a year on TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), and "a similar amount" on the six self-governing territories (SSGT), Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

Direct transfers from SA (see table) amount to R4,2 billion in 1987-1988; to this should be added:

- Investment in TBVC-SSGT by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) of R324m;
- An (unknown) figure that would cover the salaries of those on secondment to TBVC-SSGT;
- About R150m of the R540m scheduled to be spent by the Decentralisation Board during the year; and
- An unknown figure, probably quite large, comprising cash spent under Pretoria's special employment creation programme.

The total, so far, exceeds R5 billion. At least one further figure may be mentioned — customs and excise, exacted by SA and formerly shared out between SA, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS). TBVC joined the spoils list on independence, and will be paid a total of R995m during the year.

While perceptually it is just as well to exclude customs and excise transfers from SA to TBVC, its inclusion means total transfers from SA to TBVC will exceed R6 billion in 1987-1988.

Yet two further amounts involving TBVC may be added to the scorecard: SA-guaranteed loans taken by the four, amounting to R778m last year, and R620m in 1987-1988. The amounts were raised to provide temporary relief for the mid-1986 TBVC cash crisis, though they will be repaid. Negotiations are currently under way to consolidate the guaranteed debt and convert it to uniform 15-20 year loans. The discussions are taking place mainly by way of the Joint Financial Adjustment Committees (JFACs), one for each of TBVC. These were mooted at the time of the 1986 cash crisis and started operating at the onset of the current financial year.

The JFACs are considering a five-year plan that treats 1986-1987's loan amount as a peak; it will lessen each year and hopefully reach zero in about 1992-1993.

But the loan amounts for 1986-1987 and 1987-1988 are known only because they are guaranteed by SA. The TBVC countries have raised debt using other instruments, but the figures are too sensitive for the *FM* to access.

This raises the question: to what extent is the South African taxpayer "exposed" to TBVC-SSGT?

In the 1987-1988 fiscal year, the percentages of total revenue raised within the geographical boundaries of each TBVC-SSGT were:

- Transkei: 51% (24% if customs and excise is excluded);

- Bophuthatswana: 54% (23%);
- Venda: 27%; (12%);
- Ciskei: 32%; (10%);
- Lebowa: 13%;
- Gazankulu: 7%;
- Kangwane: 14%;
- KwaNdebele: 12%;
- KwaZulu: 22%; and
- QwaQwa: 36%

So, ignoring customs and excise (which is not available for SSGT), QwaQwa is the least financially dependent territory. It is also the sole TBVC-SSGT that is not made up of more than one parcel of land.

One of the more important revenue sources for TBVC-SSGT is "miscellaneous income" (again see table) This is apparently mostly transfers in respect of tax collected from "citizens" of TBVC-SSGT working in SA.

### SA taxpayers

Transfers from SA to TBVC-SSGT are seen by some as a drain on South African taxpayers. Certainly, if TBVC-SSGT were revenue self-sufficient, that much would be true. But if they are "re-incorporated" into SA, some amounts would still be spent, and would be directly attributable to taxpayers.

Assuming TBVC-SSGT are here to stay, no doubt the transfers will continue for decades. But what amounts are involved?

With the kind of development under way within TBVC-SSGT, the amounts are likely to decrease. Economic and other opportunities are being created on an increasing scale, thus widening tax bases, fostering economic growth and encouraging human advancement. The chances of more than one or two of the homelands becoming revenue self-

## REVENUE FOR TBVC STATES AND SELF-GOV

Amounts contributed by RSA: 1987 -

	R'000s						
	Transkei	Bophuthatswana	Venda	Ciskei	Total TBVC-states	Gazankulu	Kangwane
Miscellaneous income .....	116 175	179 268	32 742	77 803	405 988	13 300	15 030
Compensatory payment for circulation of the rand currency .....	12 700	6 100	1 600	3 400	23 800	—	—
Budgetary assistance from the RSA .....	450 000	295 000	220 500	250 000	1 215 500	—	—
Additional amount from the RSA .....	—	—	—	—	—	214 237	92 871
Statutory amount .....	—	—	—	—	—	43 109	53 928
Committee for Economic Development and Co-operation in SA <sup>1</sup> .....	16 365	54 343	34 093	44 400	149 201	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>595 240</b>	<b>534 711</b>	<b>288 935</b>	<b>375 603</b>	<b>1 794 489</b>	<b>270 646</b>	<b>161 829</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised estimates and includes project loans  
Source 1) TBVC states and self-governing territories budgets 2) Department of Foreign Affairs operational inform.

sufficient must be reasonable.

The Development Bank of SA, launched in 1983 and funded mostly by South African money, is one central agency that measures what it does. Its total projects in SATBVC-SSGT increased by 35% to 611 at the end of 1986-1987. The estimated total investment value — reflecting also contributions from other governmental institutions and the private sector — was R5,9 billion.

Some R1,5 billion, representing 140 projects, is programmed for this year, and includes two exceptionally large projects, the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme and Magagu and Driekoppies Dams.

(see *Leaders*).



# NF vows to abort Council

CAPE  
11/13/84  
23

A NATIONAL campaign - on the same large scale as that undertaken against the Koornhof Bills in 1984 - against the National Statutory Council Bill is high on the National Forum agenda.

This emerged from a mini-summit held by the National Forum and its constituent organisations in Johannesburg recently.

It was felt that the much talked about fourth chamber of Parliament may become a reality just like the tricameral Parliament.

"We, therefore, need to act now to render that chamber a failure as we did with the tricameral Parliament in 1984," said the general-secretary of the National Forum, Lusiba Ntloko.

"The South African government is well aware of the demands of the oppressed and exploited people of this country. The government is hanging on to power by whatever means possible including, among others, the state of emergency," said Ntloko.

Ntloko said that, according to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, "the Council is intended to be the instru-



National Forum secretary Lusiba Ntloko.

ment through which a new constitution can be formally negotiated by the representative leaders of our communities" and that it is to "grant to black South African citizens on an interim basis a voice in the process of governing".

The Minister went on to say that the third objective of the council was to "further and protect sound relations among, and the human dignity, rights, and freedoms of all South African citizens".

Ntloko said, given the above, one could conclude that there was no serious attempt at all on the part of the government to address itself to

the grievances and demands of black people

"The government should know very clearly that sound relations, human dignity, rights and freedoms of all citizens do not need an NSC to exist.

"In fact, these freedoms do not exist at all and, therefore there is no need to protect them

"There can never be peace or sound relations in any society if there is no justice and equality," said Ntloko.

He said the South Africa government had to establish justice and equality among all its citizens before there could be any talk of furthering and protecting

The National Forum recently resolved in its mini-summit to reject the proposed National Statutory Council Bill and called it a fallacy. The NF has also committed itself to engage in a national campaign against the Bill in an effort to render it a failure as they did with the tricameral Parliament of 1984. KHULU SIBIYA reports.

anything.

"To black people this would be to further their oppression and exploitation, and the untold and unlimited plunder of their souls - which is all they have left.

"The formula for any interim measure towards our true liberation can never be drawn up by our oppressors and exploiters.

"We have to draft it on our own or, at the least, do it jointly as equal participants and not have it imposed upon us.

"We believe that no right-thinking person can participate in this proposed Council, especially after having seen the way Rev Allan Hendrickse

was humiliated by State President PW Botha in Parliament this year," said Ntloko.

Any person who considered participating in the NSC needed to consider all these facts as well as the following:

- The tricameral Parliament failed to block or uplift the state of emergency and many of the repressive measures applied by the government.
- Coloureds and Indians in Parliament have no representative status at all (as was evidenced by the extremely low election poll), and neither do the "community councils" throughout the country.
- The detention of children.

"It is on this basis that the National Forum is gearing itself to engage in a national campaign to oppose the NSC, as it did with the 1984 tri-cameral elections, and successfully too," said Ntloko.

He said the National Forum recognised, as a stated policy, the fact that "power belongs to the working people" and that blacks could, therefore, only negotiate the mechanisms of transferring that power to the working people which "will have to be transferred to them at the end of the road".



4/12/87

them to live in SA.

According to the Department of Home Affairs, they cannot apply for permanent residence in SA because they work in "independent" black countries.

Says economic counsellor for the Republic of China (RoC) CC Kan: "I personally described the problems of those people in the TBVC states to the Department of Home Affairs in October."

"There are more than 50 factories and more than 2 000 Chinese in those areas, and in most instances the places where they live are very small. They cannot find proper houses or schools or medical facilities, so they have to send their children to South African schools and hospitals.

"But the Department of Home Affairs says there is nothing that can be done because the TBVC states are independent countries."

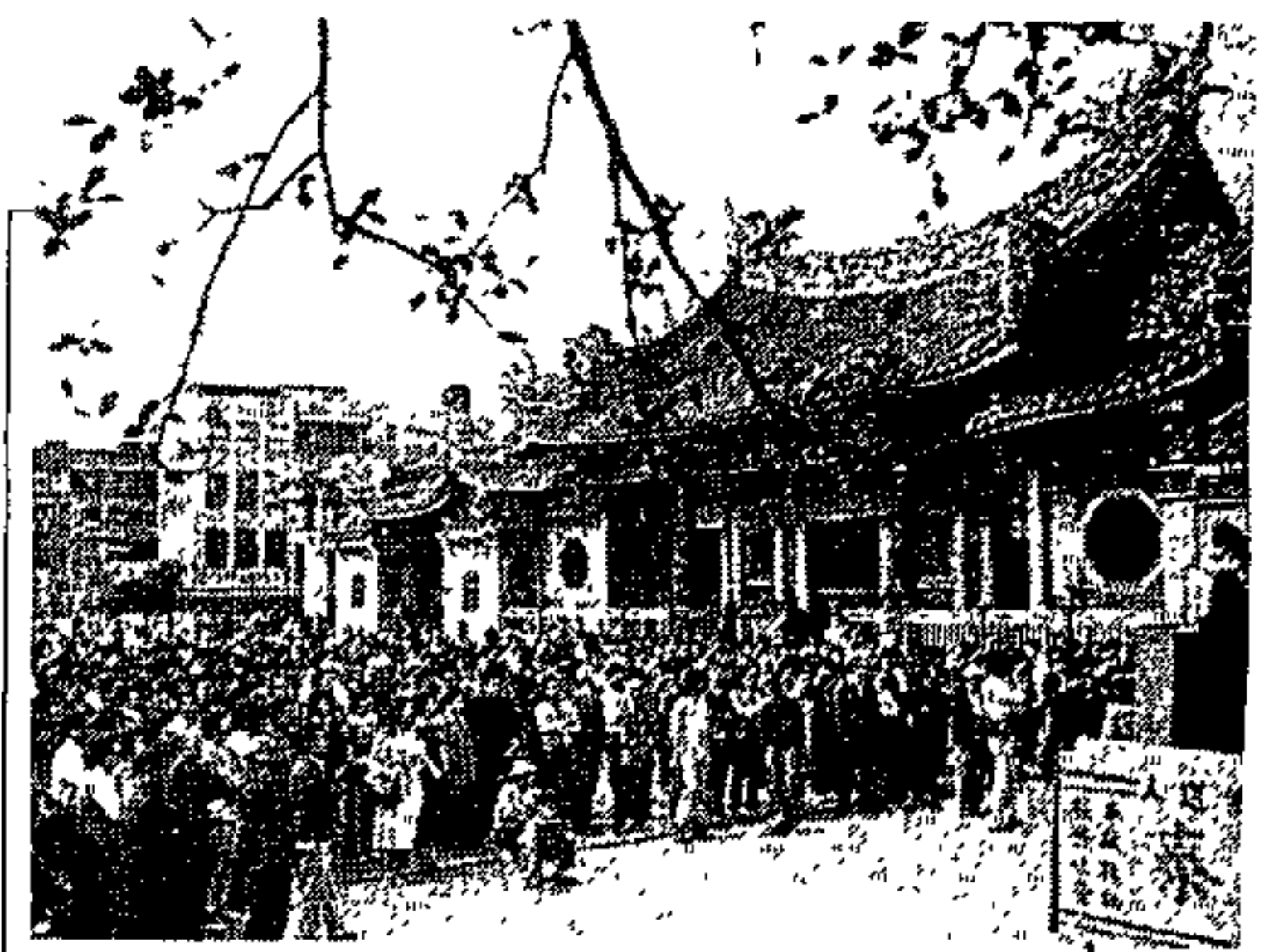
Residence permit problems for workers from the RoC are nothing new. It is only since October this year that Chinese investors and key personnel working in SA itself have been permitted to apply for permanent residence.

But as Kan says: "The problem remains for those people in the TBVC states."

The situation was aired at the recent annual general meeting of the SAROC Chamber of Economic Relations in Johannesburg, when chairman A A Sealey told local and Chinese businessmen: "We cannot expect entrepreneurial investments if the investors are not welcomed and granted some security of tenure."

Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Danie Steyn also told the meeting that SA and the RoC "must continue to develop our trading relationships. Concomitantly we must develop the structures for a greater exchange of people and ideas, which in time will result in greater co-operation in our partnership."

The Department of Home Affairs has, however, confirmed that permanent South African residence is "out of the question" for anyone who starts a business and works in



**Taiwan's Chinese ... why can't we live in SA?**

the TBVC areas. Said a spokesman: "It would be like someone investing in Malawi or Zambia wanting to be a resident in SA. It just doesn't work that way."

But surely it would not take any great wisdom to devise a mutual SA-TBVC strategy that would ensure investments in the TBVC states, allow residence inside SA, and also make Chinese investors happy?

In fact, while SA and the TBVC states are working assiduously to attract Chinese investments to southern Africa, the anomalies of a tortuous visa policy seems to have the directly opposite effect. It is about time Pretoria takes the matter in hand. ■

DECENTRALISATION

(101)

**Visa problems**

F/M

Chinese attracted to the TBVC states by trade promotions and incentives are coming up against an anomaly: South African government-backed benefits have lured them to the region, but government policy forbids



Cape  
Times  
6/11/77  
101

## Agreement on courts

PRETORIA. — The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei signed a multi-lateral agreement here yesterday which placed each of the signatories under the jurisdiction of the others' courts on a mutual basis.

The signing followed a meeting to discuss multi-lateral and regional co-operation.

The main purpose of the meeting was to prepare the five governments for the meeting of the Development Council of Ministers later this month. — Sapa

STEVE TSHWETE this week won the right to live in South Africa ... two years after he fled to join the ANC.

Former Robben Islander Tshwete, now the political commissar of Umkhonto weSizwe, has fought a 1984 order declaring him a prohibited immigrant all the way to the Appeal Court. This week, he won.

The ruling in the Appeal Court ends a long legal battle and may have important implications for others fighting for the right to live in South Africa.

Tshwete's home town, Peelton, lies on the border of Ciskei and South Africa. The 1984 order aimed to restrict him to Peelton, preventing him from working in King William's Town in

# Okay Tshwete, you can come back home

By LOUISE FLANAGAN, East London

South Africa. Tshwete contested the order in April 1985. The Grahamstown Supreme Court not only upheld it, but also stated that he should move his home across the border.

Tshwete, who was then Border president of the United Democratic Front, fled to Lusaka later that year. This week the Appeal Court ruled

101 W/Mark 4-10/1287

that Tshwete was entitled to permanent residence in South Africa without any permit or exemption because he was lawfully resident in South Africa when Ciskei gained "independence".

However, the court ruled that Tshwete still needed to apply for a visa to enter South Africa. When Ciskei gained "independence" Tshwete lost his status as a South African citizen by birth or descent and therefore needed a visa.

The judgement is likely to have a bearing on the application by residents of Potsdam, in Ciskei.

The South African government is being taken to court by three Potsdam residents in an attempt to force it to recognise their right to live in the country.

The applicants are part of a group of several thousand people who have tried to flee repressive conditions in Ciskei on two occasions. Each time they were forced to return to Ciskei by South African authorities.

The applicants were born in South Africa and lived at Blue Rock until they were forcibly removed to Ciskei in 1983. Since then South Africa has denied them permanent residence. — Elnews



# Chief Buthelezi warns on 'SA democracy'

20/1/1987 Sowetan

101



CHIEF Buthelezi.

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday said that he saw a "terrible danger" in the Government's search for a unique brand of "South African democracy."

Speaking at a Middelburg Steel and Alloys lunch in the Transvaal, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said that history was riddled with so many failed alternative democracies that they could scarcely be counted. Consequently it made common sense, he said, to establish a democracy here by learning from those who had succeeded.

In this case, it was the democracies of western Europe and North America that should prove a model for South Africa.

However, if these countries decided to "withdraw their input", there was a real danger that South Africa could end up as a "half-baked banana republic."

He said: "The mental-

## SOWETAN Correspondent

ity that South Africa must be isolated economically, socially and politically, is dangerous for everything of value in this country. It was economic progress that led to social and political progress in the western world. It took an industrial revolution in Britain to establish British democracy.

"It passes my comprehension how thinking

people in the west believe we can establish a democracy here if the present down-turn in our economy develops into a total economic collapse."

D/D 24/11/87

# Minister: sanctions harm Transkei people



MR ka-TSHUNUNGWA were in favour while 39 per cent had no opinion.

**Daily Dispatch Reporter**  
UMTATA — Economic sanctions against South Africa would hit the already economically weak black community heavily, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr E. ka-Tshunungwa, said in a speech delivered in Munich, West Germany.

He delivered the speech on behalf of the Prime Minister of Transkei, Miss Stella Sigcau, at the Hans-Sidel Foundation Conference.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said the creation of an atmosphere of reconciliation through dialogue

was high on the agenda for resolving the complex problem of apartheid.

"We visualize a Transkei which is a vocal and potent constituent in the dialogue and negotiation process that we believe should seriously begin if we are all going to be spared a bitter conflict and chaos."

In the debate on the options for change, there was disagreement on the methods by which change could be realised.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said that violence, once condoned, could not be controlled, and if viol-

ence won the day, any future government would rule over a deeply polarised South Africa and would inherit a weakened economy which would diminish its capacity to make liberation meaningful.

"In Transkei, we believe that negotiation as against either violence or prescriptive politics will win the day.

"The Commonwealth's Eminent Person's Group was a classic example of the failure inherent in not negotiating directly with all parties concerned."

He said his rejection of violence did not mean

that the reasons underlying it could be ignored or done away with by repression, but to eliminate violence "we have to remove its cause and permit discourse between divergent political groups".

"We recognise that the historical course of South Africa has culminated in the constitutional independence of the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) states as a unique development necessitated by our political circumstances.

"We recognise the need to structure a political process that reassures the security and normality of white existence as an integral permanent part of the South African community."

Transkeians were aware that in the international community there were a number of people who felt that the best way to fight apartheid was by imposing sanctions.

"One can clearly understand the morality behind that, however, the application of sanctions tends to hit the very people it is intended to save."

He said an opinion poll conducted by a British newspaper showed that 32 per cent of all black South Africans opposed sanctions as against 29 per cent who

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said he was a follower of the Sullivan Code which promoted investment in South Africa but insisted on the democratisation of working conditions, a process which, like integrated education, accelerated the erosion of racial prejudice.

"We perceive a deep-rooted fear in the white community for any real changes that appear to disturb the present balance of power and transform the social fabric of South Africa," he said.

Mr ka-Tshunungwa said most white South Africans were reluctant to depart from apartheid and make political and social adjustments that would permit the evolution of a non-racial society.

"There is a divergence of opinion between Transkei and South Africa in our perception of the future.

"We submit that apartheid cannot be reformed, it cannot be maintained by force, and must be removed through negotiation," Mr ka-Tshunungwa said.





Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

## SA leaders visit the Trankei

By STAN MZIMA

SOUTH African parliamentarians and a Cabinet Minister this week made two separate visits to Transkei.

First to call was Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who came to present 15 vehicles to the Transkei police as a gift from South Africa.

The vehicles were handed over to the Prime Minister, Stella Sigcau, in her capacity as Minister of Police.

A few days later, 16 MPs from all three Houses of Parliament in South Africa came on a sight-seeing tour of the Transkei, led by the MP for Langlaagte, Dr JJ Viloneln.

At Umtata they were met by South Africa Ambassador to the Transkei GP Tereblanche.

Meanwhile, drama is expected to take place in the Transkei capital of Umtata next Tuesday when the ruling party's TNIP head committee sits to consider the position of certain members who defected to KD Matanzima's party.

TNIP's secretary-general, Gibson Bodlani, said it seemed KD Matanzima was likely to go it alone in his Transkei National Party as six of his followers would hand in letters of apology and return to the TNIP at the sitting.

But more drama is likely to unfold because a certain Cabinet Minister, who may not be named at this stage, is likely to be kicked out of the party as he appears to be a die-hard follower of KD Matanzima.



# The Heunis eggdance

~~21/11/87~~  
101

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, regarded by many as the architect of the proposed National Council (NC), may also be the one who is not too keen for his brainchild to get off the ground right now. Rumours in the National Party (NP) caucus have it that Heunis realises the shortcomings of the

time of going to press, another planned rally to be addressed by Mbeki in Cape Town this weekend is in the balance.

In the past Buthelezi has made the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners a pre-condition of his participation in the NC. If Pretoria suddenly decides to follow the hardline route again, Buthelezi's reaction should come as no surprise.

The structure of the proposed NC also presents a major obstacle to some members of the committee, according to reliable government sources. As the draft Bill now stands, the NC will have a two-pronged function — advisory and governing — with the State President acting as chairman in both cases.

Members feel that the president should recuse himself when the NC performs its advisory

function; this perception will still be put to P W Botha when his NP members on the committee report back to government.

At last week's meeting in Pretoria, evidence was given by Professor Hennie Coetzee of the University of Potchefstroom, and Stellenbosch academics Professor Hennie Kotze, Pierre du Toit and Jannie Gagiano, all from the department of political science. Sources indicate that Coetzee's evidence

was favourably accepted by the committee. It seems that the same could not be said about the submissions made by the other three.

The sources say the evidence presented by Kotze, Du Toit and Gagiano rested heavily on the Nigerian concept. Broadly speaking, this entails the suspension of all political parties while a strong reform programme is put into action.

This was dismissed outright by the Nats on the committee; even some other members, like the Labour Party's Desmond Lockett, shot it down.

However, government sources are quick to point out that the reason for Heunis' reluctance to have the draft Bill passed by parliament at this stage is a sign of Pretoria's willingness to go as far as possible to accommodate blacks on the NC.

Although the proposed NC has a legitimacy problem, the eventual Bill will differ vastly from what is on the table now, says one of the sources.

Whichever way one looks at the prospects of the NC, it is clear that Heunis will have to do some salvaging.

A little while back, when problems had arisen between Natal NP leader and Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha and Buthelezi, apparently it was Heunis who intervened to calm an irate Buthelezi.

## Stern test

This time Heunis has upset Buthelezi, and if the Indaba proposals are still on government's table, as some Nats like to claim, and Buthelezi is still regarded as a must for the NC, a mammoth task awaits Heunis.

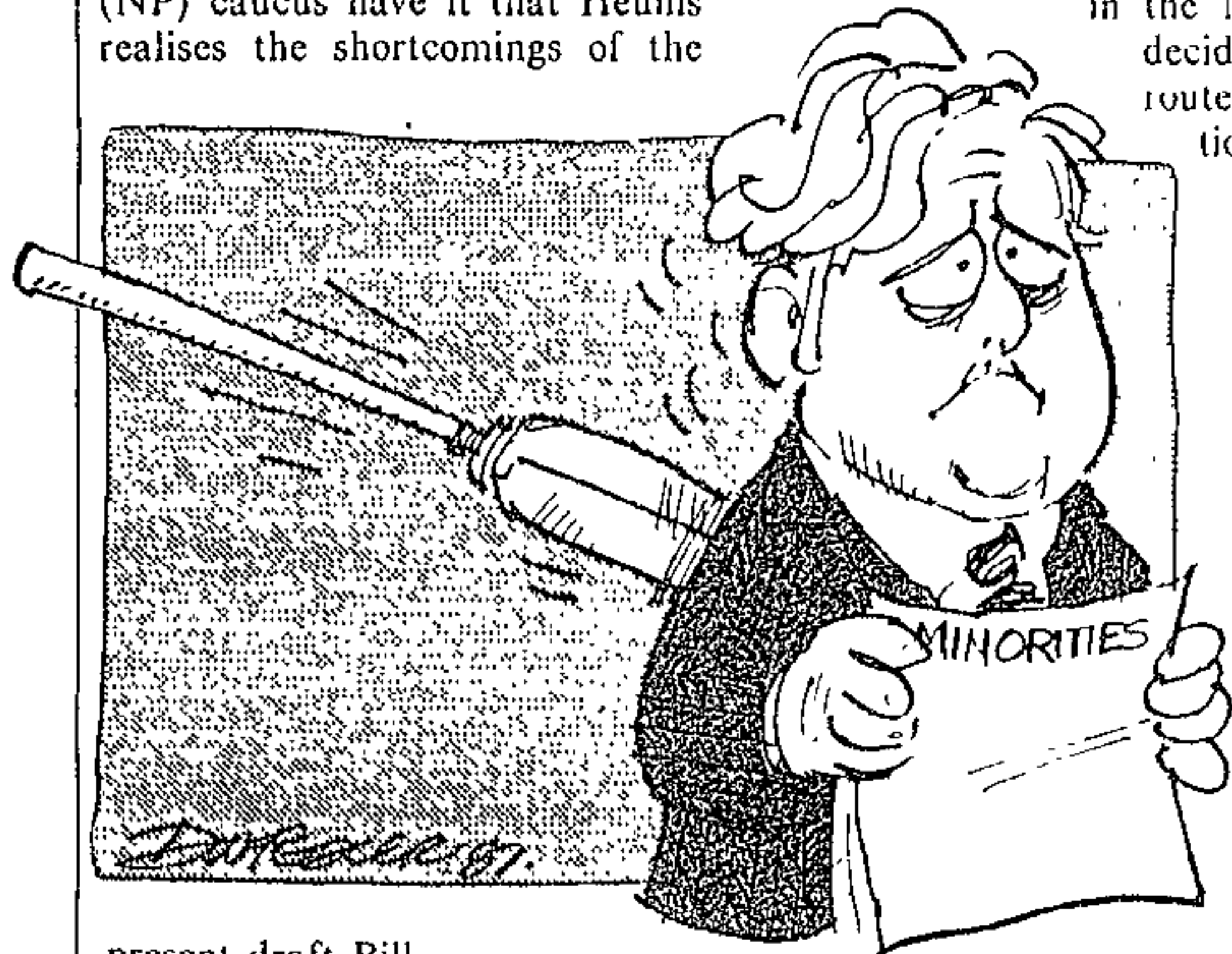
He himself has claimed on many occasions that he consults with many black leaders, and Nats close to him verify this, naming Buthelezi and Fnos Mabuza of KaNgwane in particular.

It thus looks as if the sometimes bossy constitutional wizard now faces his sternest test as a negotiator if Buthelezi is to be appeased.

Even some of his Nat colleagues are of the opinion that Heunis should curtail his "restless style" if he is to attain success.

To do that Heunis will also have to counteract the strong influence radiated by the securocrats in Teyateyan. He has support among some Nats, notably those serving on the NC standing committee, who feel that Mbeki's rally in Port Elizabeth should never have been banned.

They fear that actions such as the banning will condition South Africans to a State of Emergency over an unlimited time-span — an alternative too ghastly to contemplate. ■



present draft Bill.

After one day of hearing evidence in Pretoria last week, no black has come forward to address the parliamentary standing committee dealing with the proposed Bill. And this weekend KwaZulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, undoubtedly the prize catch should he decide to join the NC, further rocked NP expectations by announcing that he will reconsider his qualified offer to serve on the NC.

The standing committee met again in Cape Town this week for two days of hearings, but, as the *FM* went to press, it was not known whether any blacks had been present to give evidence.

Buthelezi's shock statement — that his government may withdraw from the Kwa-Natal Indaba and the Joint Executive Authority (JEA)—was made at an Inkatha meeting. He said it would be suicidal for Inkatha to negotiate with Pretoria while the South African government keeps on denying the reality of a black majority. He said he had been forced to adopt this viewpoint by Heunis' recent reiteration that SA was a land of minorities.

Buthelezi's sudden shift should perhaps be seen against developments after the release of Govan Mbeki (*Current Affairs* December 4). During the last week security sources hinted that the release might have been a mistake; and a rally which had been sanctioned by the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth, was banned by security police. At the

## THE THREATS

A miffed Mangosuthu Buthelezi has responded to the rejection of the Indaba constitutional proposals by Chris Heunis, threatening to withdraw KwaZulu's participation in the Indaba and the newly created Joint Executive Authority.

The only purpose served by such a course of action would be to give notice that KwaZulu has chucked in its negotiation counters, and abandoned its support for peaceful change.

But it is more likely that Buthelezi's notoriously hair-triggered temper and a desire to win a retraction from Heunis are to blame for the threats.

Heunis has since withdrawn into his shell, and says he has nothing to add.

(See *Current Affairs* December 4).



W/11111

(10) (11)

# Amazing 36-hour battle with lone ANC gunman

From PAGE 1

Unathi Jaftha, her father, mother Joyce and the shop assistant went out of the house into the yard. Unathi's brother, Mangaliso, was forced to show the police the outbuilding where "Khaya" was sleeping, and then managed to run away.

Max Jaftha said "Khaya" opened the door and was ordered to lift his hands up. I heard a shot fired and the police ran away. "Khaya" managed to run away into the garden.

She estimated that there were about 30 policemen there at that stage, but they were soon joined by another seven carloads of police and then by truckloads of TDF soldiers.

Three helicopters with more TDF soldiers then arrived and Unathi said that for several hours until late afternoon "the police or soldiers used the helicopter to throw grenades and tear-gas all over the yard."

"They tried to attack in the garden but Khaya retaliated. That cross firing continued till about 3pm and by that time it was clear they couldn't enter the garden either by air or otherwise," said Max Jaftha.

"The police were communicating through their radio and I actually heard them communicating, I heard them asking 'Umtata' to send another police contingent to relieve them, and 'Umtata' replied that there were no other policemen to be dispatched."

Max, Joyce and Unathi Jaftha were placed in the back of a van for the night, and the attack began again the following morning.

During the morning, Mangaliso Jaftha surrendered and three South African Police vans arrived, Unathi said.

By late on the second day Max, Joyce and Mangaliso Jaftha and another man had been formally detained and were taken away. The Jaftha's house had been burnt down — apparently in retaliation for the guerrilla's escape — and the family claimed that the police looted the shop.

The whole family, except Mangaliso Jaftha were released from detention over the next few months.

Mangaliso Jaftha was part of a group of terrorists accused who escaped from the dock when the unspecified charges against them were suddenly dropped in August.

The first official mention of the shoot-out came in June, in a policy speech by Chief George Matanzima, then prime minister and minister of police.

In a list of armed incidents, he referred to "a confrontation with terrorists at Lurwayizo store in Willowvale", which had "indicated that some traders based at isolated areas are likely to be used as terrorist safe houses."

Attempts to obtain more details on the incident failed. Transkei Police PRO Colonel Welsh Madyibi said at the time that details were "highly confidential" as further information on such incidents would "encourage the perpetrators".

This week, Colonel Madyibi was asked to comment on the accounts that have now emerged. He confirmed the incident, but denied that either the TDF or the SAP had been involved, saying that the Transkei Police had merely borrowed TDF helicopters.

Madyibi said one policeman was injured and confirmed that the guerrilla had escaped. "There's quite a lot of these things," he said. "Khaya" had still not been arrested, he said.

The South African Police declined to comment "on incidents or alleged incidents which occur in other countries". — Elnews

HOME LANIS - GENERAL

1988



# National state spending to be monitored

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Development spending in the independent national states will be closely monitored for two years to foster budgetary discipline, check corruption and curb wastage of the billions of rands South African taxpayers contribute to the states' budgets annually.

The divisional manager of planning and programming of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Mr Danie Schoeman, said the funds would be monitored as part of a long-term programme to balance the budgets of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

"We are busy working at a longer term solution to this problem."

Mr Schoeman denied, however, that the bank would intensify its monitoring efforts following the renewed allegations of corruption in Transkei made by the new military leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

Mr Schoeman said development funds were being closely scrutinised by four joint financial adjustment committees chaired by the bank's chief executive, Dr Simon Brand. He said the first committee had been set up late last year at the request of the then Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who resigned in October following allegations that he accepted at least R1 million in bribes.

"The South African Government was approached late last year by Chief Matanzima to assist his government in getting its financial situ-

ation normalised. He expressed the need for a chairman from an unbiased third party."

Homeland budgets ran into serious trouble last year as a result of the combined effect of mismanagement, corruption and the shortage of development capital arising from the political crisis of 1984-6.

Mr Schoeman denied that the bank was dictating to homeland governments on behalf of the South African Government.

"This is not a one-sided meeting where South Africa tells these states what to do."

He said the committees were not set up specifically to monitor corruption, but to help implement stricter budgetary control. This obviously included ridding the homelands of corruption.

The bank was receiving regular progress reports and homeland governments had appointed liaison officers to oversee the implementation of the committees' recommendations.

"The basic aim is to work towards reasonably balanced budgets, so that loans are paid back without a loss in development momentum. We are insisting on sound financial management procedures."

He stressed that it was important that the committees should enjoy the support of political leaders from both sides.

Referring to last week's coup in Transkei, Mr Schoeman said the bank would have to determine the level of commitment of the new leaders.

"We are assuming nothing," he said.

DD

28/1/88

101

'Rural population in SA is even worse off'

101

# Homelands health spending under fire

SA CONTINUED to spend far too little on health care for its rural and homeland black population, Wits University's Centre for the Study of Health Policy director Dr Eric Buch said yesterday.

He said homelands health systems remained inadequate and had not improved significantly over the past five years.

In addition, government voted considerably less money for the medical care of rural blacks than for urban populations, in spite of the greater health needs of the socio-economically deprived rural areas.

Buch painted a picture of poor health in the homelands -- adding that SA's non-homeland rural population was even worse off.

He said exact figures for the changes in the patterns of staffing and funding over the past five years were not available because the National Health Department did not issue these statistics.

However, he said SA was not spending enough money on health care in rural SA and the homelands, and pov-

ROBIN LAYTON

erty-related diseases continued to be widespread.

He said in addition to inadequate health services, socio-economic conditions in the homelands made inhabitants' health status unsatisfactory.

Surveys over the last five years had shown homeland infant mortality rates (IMR) between 36 and 129 per thousand children born, compared with 12 per thousand for whites. IMR was a crucial indicator of health status.

'Diseases associated with poverty are widespread in the homelands. These include 6 291 notified cases of tuberculosis in 1988, 1 622 of typhoid and 2 676 of measles. One must also keep in mind that actual cases certainly significantly exceed notified cases,' he said.

Childhood malnutrition was not notifiable, but was extensive. Cholera occurred widely in most homelands at some point in the 1980s, with a combined total of more than 90 000 cases.

SA can avoid the high infant mortality rates and poor standards of health care in rural areas.

Homeland health care is only about a third of that available in urban South Africa. In 1987 only R400m of the total R1 170m health budget was spent on the homelands, which have a population of 10 million people.

Back in 1980, the government paid a rate of 10c per bed per day for patients in the homelands, compared with 20c per bed per day in the rest of the country.

'Most available health services in the homelands are provided by the government. It is important that the government should support them. They have been the main source of health care available for the rural population in the past five years.'

The doctor population in the homelands is reported to be about one to one to 2 000, compared with one to 2 200 in the rest of the country.



'Rural population in SA is even worse off'

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Childhood malnutrition was not notifiable, but was extensive. Cholera occurred widely in most homelands at some point in the 1980s, with a combined total of more than 20 000 cases.

"SA can easily be doing a great deal substantially more in a very short time. It has and must step up its health care in the homeland areas," he said.

Homeland health care services were subject intrinsically less than in the rest of urban South Africa. In 1986, only R109m of the total national health budget of R3,2bn was allocated to the 27% of the population living in the homelands.

Buch said in 1987, 27% of the homelands' hospitals had at present 20% of the population, with patients often sleeping on the floor. "It is not surprising that many deaths happen in the public hospitals."

"Most available hospital services are in the hospital services, and the homelands suggest that the hospital services are not available for homelands' patients."

The doctor pointed out that the homelands' cancer incidence rate was one to 49 000, while the national rate was one to 2 320. "This is a result of the low incidence of cancer in the homelands," he said.

DID 14/1/88  
**Zimbabwe  
firms (101)  
recognise  
TBVC (S)  
states**

HARARE — While the Zimbabwean Government and governments all over the world refuse to recognise the black states of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Ciskei and Venda (TBVC states) as independent, some Zimbabwean companies are according them this recognition.

Some or all of these nations can be found listed as "countries" on educational material intended for Zimbabwean children, in a diary called the Zimbabwe Diary, in insurance policies and in the literature of a local motoring organisation.

Even the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, a government parastatal, lists some TBVC states among the countries of the world in a number of its documents, including those listing telegraphic charges and telex country codes.

A school calendar map printed in Zimbabwe not only treated them on a par with genuinely independent countries but displayed flags of 30 "nations", leaving out Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania.

But, the calendar included six homeland flags.

It was said the calendar had already been distributed to schools. — Sapa



SPIN 18/1/88

# Many a blunder over status of homelands

**HARARE** — While the Zimbabwean government and governments all over the world refuse to recognise the South African homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda as independent, some Zimbabwean companies are according them this recognition, the national news agency, Ziara, reports.

Some, or all, of these homelands can be found listed as countries on some educational material intended for Zimbabwean children, in a diary called the Zimbabwe Diary, in insurance policies and in the literature of a local motoring organisation.

Surprisingly, even the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, a government parastatal, lists some of these homelands among the countries of the world in a number of its documents, including those listing telegraphic charges and telex country codes.

Last month *The Herald* drew public attention to a school calendar map printed in Zimbabwe which not only treated South African homelands as on a par with genuinely independent countries but displayed 30 flags of "nations", leaving out those of such important countries in the region as Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania

but including six homeland flags.

A jigsaw map of Africa available in bookshops and toy shops throughout Harare shows Transkei as a country, marked out in a different colour from South Africa, with country-size lettering for Transkei and capital-city size lettering for Umtata. On most of these maps there is a list of countries and their capitals at the side of the map. This list includes Transkei with Umtata as its capital.

Asked about this, Mr Donald Dewar, a director of Payen Zimbabwe which markets the jigsaw map "as an educational aid", said: "I can only pass the blame, if any blame is involved, to Reuters in Nairobi." Reuters supplied the list of countries, he said.

African states changed their names so frequently his company could not be expected to get them all right and it had to rely on information from those who should know, such as Reuters.

Later Mr Dewar sent a telex message to the Ministry of Home Affairs, with a copy to Ziara, saying that the jigsaw map had been accepted by educational authorities as an ideal teaching method and these authorities obviously had not thought along the same

lines as the Ziara reporter who had queried Transkei's inclusion as a country on the map.

Transkei is also elevated to the status of a state in the Zimbabwe Diary which places it between Namibia and Zambia in its list of public holidays in the region, rather than listing Transkeian holidays under South Africa.

The managing director of Directory Publishers, publishers of the diary, Mr Bruce Beale, said he was a businessman not a politician.

Asked whether he was aware that Zimbabwe did not recognise Transkei, he replied: "I'm not too sure which ones they do recognise. I think they recognise Botswana because it governs itself — but not the South African self-governing homelands. Is that right?"

He said many people in the SADCC region exported to the South African homelands and needed to know when there were public holidays there. Perhaps other homelands had not been included because they were not so important to businessmen and their inclusion had not been requested by them, he added. — Sapa.

THE six non-independent homelands in SA are to be given new extended powers, in terms of a Bill submitted to Parliament yesterday.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said the Bill was aimed "especially at expanding the powers of the governments of the territories concerned, as the central government was indeed requested to do so by these governments".

The draft law shows the government is still firmly committed to its contentious homelands policies and the entrenchment of governments in those areas which cover about 13% of SA's surface area and contain over 50% of the black population.

Heunis said the policy framework of the Self-Governing Territories Bill "explicitly confirms, from a geographic and constitutional point of view, the self-governing territories form part of the SA, for as long as they do not accept the status of an independent state. Therefore self-governing territories must be fully accommodated within the constitutional dispensation of the Republic".

## Bill to give more say to homelands

(10) B/day 19/1/88  
He said the National Council Bill made clear provision for the participation of the leaders of the self-governing territories in the planning and preparation of a new constitutional dispensation.

As a form of regional government, the self-governing territories "lend themselves notably to the implementation of the principles of devolution and decentralisation".

The new bill will lay down powers not transferred to the non-independent homelands — "such as military matters, foreign policy and monetary and fiscal powers" — and will differ from the current system in which powers are increased by the transfer of new powers to the homelands.

Heunis said the homelands could now establish their own government departments and make agreements with other governments subject to the approval of the Foreign Affairs Minister.



# Extended powers for 'homelands'

Copy Times  
19/1/88  
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By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE six non-independent homelands in South Africa are to be given new extended powers in terms of a bill which was submitted to Parliament yesterday.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement the bill was aimed "especially at expanding the powers of the governments of the territories concerned, as the central government was indeed requested to do so by these governments".

The draft law demonstrates that the government is still firmly committed to its contentious homelands policies and the entrenchment of the governments in those areas, which cover about 13% of the surface area of South Africa and where more than 50% of the country's blacks live.

But in his statement, Mr Heunis said the policy framework of the Self-Governing Territories Bill "explicitly con-

firms that from a geographic and constitutional point of view, the self-governing territories form part of the Republic of South Africa, for as long as they do not accept the status of an independent state.

"Therefore, the self-governing territories must be fully accommodated within the constitutional dispensation of the Republic."

The new bill will lay down the powers not transferred to the non-independent homelands — "such as military matters, foreign policy and monetary and fiscal powers".

The homelands will now have the power to establish their own government departments, enter into agreements with other governments with the approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, raise loans with the Development Bank and make agreements to promote regional co-operation.

The government believed the bill "represents an important milestone in the process of reform", Mr Heunis said.

# Heunis 'mischievous'

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has welcomed government's acknowledgement in the Self-Governing Territories Bill — announced on Monday — that areas such as KwaZulu and other non-independent homelands are "part and parcel of SA".

The Bill will give extensive new powers to the regions, but Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis said the Bill explicitly confirmed, from a geographic and constitutional point of view, that the territories formed part of SA "for as long as they do not accept the status of an independent state". Therefore, they had to be fully accommodated within the constitutional dispensation of SA.

Buthelezi, asked for comment, said: "I think it is mischievous to keep on saying 'as long as they do not accept the status of an independent state'. If government thinks there is any possibility that those of us who reject so-called independence can ever change

## DOMINIQUE GILBERT

our minds on the issue, it will have to wait until eternity."

PFP constitutional spokesman Nic Olivier said government sources had told him the Bill had been drafted with the co-operation and approval of some, if not all, of the self-governing regions. However, Buthelezi said his government had not had "eyeball-to-eyeball" discussions with government representatives on the Bill. He had submitted comment on the Bill but was in no way involved in its drafting.

He welcomed a devolution of power and decentralisation of governing functions at second tier level, but said: "We will only believe that government really considers these regions are part of SA when they recognise joint proposals by people of all races, such as those contained in the Indaba proposals."

✓(101)

B/Dag 20/1/88



# 'In Govan Mbeki's league

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Scap

PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape leader of the first black political party to announce its intention to participate in the National Statutory Council claims he was recognised overseas as an authentic national black leader in the same league as Govan Mbeki.

At the Eastern Cape launch of the United Christian Conciliation Party last Sunday, Tamasanqa Linda, also said he was a threat to the African National Congress.

The launch was attended by 130 people, 60 of which were municipal police hired by Linda to protect him during the rally, according to a policeman who declined to be named.

In his speech, Linda, a

former town councillor, accused the United Democratic Front of being manipulated by foreign forces in what he described as the politics of polarisation.

He was against the UDF's "intimidatory tactics", he said.

He also attacked the Progressive Federal Party, saying it was using blacks in the townships for its own political purposes because it was frustrated in Parliament.

Linda said the UCCP would insist on freedom of association for political purposes.

"People should be free to join the political party of their choice," he said.

His party aimed at "bringing about political

change in South Africa and a negotiated settlement for all groups".

This would happen when the UCCP represented blacks "in parliament" in October this year.

Outlining the aims of the UCCP, Linda said his party would insist on devolution of power.

Leaders had to be elected who could come together "to set the course of the country in a single parliament. If the new system is to be hammered out, as seems likely, we want to have a say in its creation," he said.

He called for apartheid and statutory discriminatory laws to be eliminated so that all South Africans might have equal opportunities in all spheres of life. — PEN

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has warned that the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, is taking South Africa on the road to disaster, which could be avoided only if Mr Botha became a political realist.

Chief Buthelezi's address to the first provincial congress of the newly-formed United Democratic Party (UDP), at Wentworth at the weekend, was read by the KwaZulu Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

In the speech, Chief Buthelezi slammed the proposed National Council (NC) and the Regional Services Councils (RSCs). He said the lack of reality in both institutions was illustrated by the fact that the National Party had failed to recognise that Durban was a predominantly black city which would collapse without black spending power.

The RSC and the NC were fatally flawed because Mr Botha had made it clear from all he had said that he wanted a future South Africa in which white privilege would continue to be protected by law, Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that, in this respect, Mr Botha had insisted that the Population Registration Act remain a vital political tool; had rejected universal adult franchise in either a unitary or a federal state and continued to insist that the various racial groups should have different political mechanisms for exercising their 'democratic' rights.

KwaZulu and Inkatha had rejected the RSC system as it continued to uphold racially segregated first and second-tier government. To do otherwise would be to condone the politics of prescription at its worst since the country's towns and cities belonged to black South Africans as much as to anyone else, Chief Buthelezi said.

"It is entirely wrong to give Durban a white voting right in Regional Services Council operations when in fact Durban is so predominantly a black city."

# Botha on disaster course — Buthelezi

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CHIEF BUTHELEZI

The acceptance of the RSC's would be totally incompatible with negotiation towards the kind of South Africa the vast majority of blacks looked forward to.

Other speakers at the meeting lashed out at the Labour Party for its failure to address the needs of its constituents.

The UDP national chairman, Mr Peter Marais, criticised Labour MPs for accepting 'white' privileges and for their support for the Group Areas Act.

Towards the end of Dr Mdlalose's address, activists belonging to the United Committee of Concern (UCC) — a United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliate which had been invited to send delegates to the meeting — distributed an open letter to the meeting before being ushered out by policemen.

Copies of the letter, which rejected attendance after discussion amongst UCC members and talks with the UDF,

were torn up by angry UDP members while others were confiscated by police.

In the letter, addressed to the newly-elected leader of the UDP in Natal, Mr Morris Fynn, the UCC said it took exception to the attempt by the UDP to "blur the lines of distinction" between itself and the UDF through the choice of its name.

It criticised the UDP as neither significant nor a threat to the state, slamming UDP leadership as "a mere realignment of disgruntled and aspirant participants in the Tricameral System". The letter added that the UDP's continued participation in this system detracted from the creation of maximum unity among the oppressed people of South Africa.

The UDP's adoption of the Freedom Charter demonstrated its ignorance of the nature of the charter, its history and support, the letter said.

Referring to the invitation to Chief Buthelezi to address the meeting — which according to UCC activists was one of the major reasons for the demonstration — the letter said information contained in an accompanying memorandum, issued by the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) on the Pietermaritzburg violence and Inkatha's role in it, "will make the insensitivity of your invitation to Buthelezi abundantly clear".

"In the light of the accusations made of Buthelezi's impis in Pietermaritzburg's townships, we believe that your association with Buthelezi places you in questionable repute."



# Developer: Border area under-utilised

Daily Dispatch Reporter

STUTTERHEIM — The South African Government and big business must be made aware of the potential of the Border region and the under-utilisation of the area, the chairman of the project management committee for development strategy in the Border, Mr Nico Ferreira, said yesterday.

Mr Ferreira said decentralisation incentives were being "re-examined" by the five governments of the SATBVC (South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

"The project management committee will present proposals and plans to the SATBVC for the further development of the Border which will cover agriculture and forestry, tourism and industries geared to process the products grown locally in the light of the re-examination of incentives."

He said the Development Bank of Southern Africa has "put up R45 000 of the R50 000 needed for the working plan for the development strategy with the balance coming from us".

"We will be working in close conjunction with the Development Bank and a firm of consultants, Infraplan, who will draw up the working plan for

the three magisterial districts of Stutterheim, Cathcart and Komga."

Mr Ferreira said tourism in the Border "had tremendous potential and all that is basically required is to market it to the people in the tourist industry for exploitation".

He said there was a real need for industrial development "to process the raw materials produced in the region".

"There is little point in sending wool or dry hides to other regions or overseas for processing. What we need is more industry to process what is produced here."

"The time for growth and development is now and with the development plans, which will be completed by August, we can look forward to what could be described as a golden era in the Border, Ciskei and Transkei."

The project management committee comprises the deputy mayor of Komga, Mr Royden Thompson, the town clerk of Cathcart, Mr Andre van Vuuren, the deputy mayor of Stutterheim, Mr Nico Ferreira (chairman), and a town councillor of Stutterheim, Mr Trevor Collett.

(d) (25) SPAN 27/1/88

## Johannesburg Council

# Govt asked to subsidise those in homelands

Reports by  
Shirley Woodgate,  
Municipal Reporter

The Government has been asked to subsidise blacks in the homelands to put a temporary halt to the uncontrolled influx into the city.

Replying to a motion calling for Johannesburg's 13 000 hostel dwellers to be moved into family homes, management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said: "It costs R30 000 to house one family in the city and it is cheaper to subsidise him to sit in the sun."

### SUBSIDISE

"As chairman of the regional development advisory committee for the PWV area, I have asked the Government to subsidise people to keep them where they are, where they at least have homes."

The motion by Mrs

Claire Quail (PFP) was turned down as the council's first housing priorities were the backlog of 30 000 houses for blacks, said Mr Oberholzer.

Mrs Quail said the new pattern developing for migrant labour, living 10 to a room, was that these men were no longer going home, but working in the city for a lifetime, with no prospect of seeing their families.

Mr Oberholzer said that a city housing up to 70 000 people was needed.

Squatters streaming into the area posed an enormous health hazard and the fire chief, Mr Frikkie Kotze, had said if a fire broke out in the middle of a Soweto squatter camp, "he would not be able to get in there, even on a bicycle".

"Nobody can control the influx into the urban areas and we cannot project how big the stream will be."

## Squatters: row grows over incorrect figures

The accuracy of information supplied by the management committee had been jeopardised by incorrect replies which it had given on squatters in Johannesburg, Mr Tony Leon (PFP) said at last night's council meeting.

He said he had been told in September that there were 96 squatters in the region, yet in November the Medical Officer of Health had reported 2 230 in his report for August.

At the same time parliament was being told there were 850 000 in the Transvaal, but in Soweto, General J van der Westhuizen was saying there were 900 000 squatters on the Witwatersrand alone.

"Why is the management committee playing with figures and trying to mislead the public instead of coming clean with the crucial question of urbanisation," he asked.

Management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said an area of 3 400 ha was needed to accommodate squatters in the area.

## Illegal home businesses under fire

## Speeding fines up

Illegal business activity conducted from private houses in Johannesburg was getting out of hand and culprits who were caught should be fined retrospectively, Mr Eddy Magid (IRA), said at last night's council meeting.

He said people were flouting the town planning scheme, and when they were reported for working from residential stands they simply put in an application to legalise the situation and carried on as before.

Mr Jan van Blerk (NP) said the onus should not be only on the neighbours to report infractions.

Mr Eliot Kretzmer (PFP) said the whole process of dealing with the matter should be speeded up as there were long delays even after steps were taken, because the council had no law enforcement of its own.

Management committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer said the council was preparing a report on businesses operating from houses and officials were treating the matter very seriously.

He said: "We must not allow businesses not associated with the local community. Doctors and churches are acceptable, but importers and exporters have no right to make use of the consent use allowed by the town planning scheme."

The number of speeding fines issued in Johannesburg has rocketed in the last three years and motorists were warned last night that strong action would be taken unless they slowed down on the freeways.

Mr Danie van Zyl, chairman of the Transportation Committee, said cameras trapped 48 000 speedsters in 1985/86. The number increased to 85 000 in 1986/87 and the figure from July to October last year had gone up to an alarming 27 000.

At that rate the statistics were heading for 100 000 summonses in 1987/88, with no admissions of guilt allowed.

Speeds of up to 189 km/h had been recorded by the cameras, while a motorcycle had been caught doing 187 km/h.

### SLOW DOWN

"The fines are not high enough to deter the motorists and I appeal to drivers to slow down or we will have to increase the fines," Mr van Zyl said.

The reason for the high death rate on the roads was because drivers drove at high speeds. One answer was to double the number of cameras.

Mr Alan Gadd (PFP) said South African drivers had to be educated as they displayed no road manners.



# Jovial Strauss is a hit with some, but not all

## Gives Buthelezi binoculars to see light for SA

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DURBAN — The Bavarian premier, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, says he believes that the West German Government should support the national and independent states of southern Africa.

Speaking after talks with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Dr Strauss said the talks had shown that these states needed to prepare for the post-apartheid period in South Africa.

In his statement after the talks, Chief Buthelezi repeated his standpoint that apartheid could not be ended at the cost of the South African economy.

He said he was opposed to the tricameral parliament, but he believed there was enough goodwill amongst all the population groups in South Africa for constructive talks on issues of fundamental importance to take place.

Dr Strauss' charm and humour is never far from the serious politi-

cal discussion.

On meeting Chief Buthelezi, he gave him a pair of binoculars, saying he hoped that they would help Dr Buthelezi see some light at the end of the tunnel.

He also told Chief Buthelezi that his meeting with him was more "fruitful" than his talks with the Mozambican President, Mr Chissano.

The atmosphere of the tour so far has been "very good".

However, on the other hand, meetings between South African anti-apartheid activists and the Bavarian premier were cancelled without explanation yesterday.

Dr Strauss, whose visit to the country has been criticised by local blacks and overseas apartheid critics, was to have met black teachers in Soweto, and trade unionists in Pretoria.

Employees of Soweto's Funda (education) Centre said Dr Strauss's tour organisers had cancelled the meeting

There were no teachers available for comment, but those working at the centre said they saw no reason for meeting him.

"It would have been the same diplomatic rhetoric," said a South African university lecturer, Professor ESKIA Mphahlele.

Since arriving last Wednesday, the 72-year-old Bavarian right-winger has met with the State President, cabinet ministers and conservative blacks, but so far has not set foot in any of the black townships.

Leaders of the strong National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, also due for talks with Dr Strauss, said they were not going to see him.

It was not clear which side had called off the session.

Our correspondent reports that Dr Strauss had also tried unsuccessfully to meet leaders of the powerful National Union of Mineworkers.



DR STRAUSS

Dr Strauss angered black activists by his implied recognition of homelands set up under the apartheid system.

He met the leader of Transkei and was accorded a red-carpet reception in Bophuthatswana.

Foreign visitors usually shun the four states which only South Africa recognises.

The United Democratic Front has accused West Germany of collaborating with the govern-

ment and said Bonn seemed determined to forge closer links with South Africa.

The UDF, which claims up to three million members, said Dr Strauss had broken international calls for the diplomatic and political isolation of Pretoria over its apartheid policy.

Church leaders in SWA/Namibia have called for a boycott of Dr Strauss' visit to the territory.

West German opposition politicians have also criticised him for devoting little time to anti-government activists.

The Social Democratic Party said his trip had ranged from "an embarrassment to a scandal".

Unlike most Western statesmen who have visited South Africa, Dr Strauss has clearly delighted Pretoria's white leaders with his statements and his opposition to black majority rule — Sapa-RNS

D/D 27/1/88

# TBVC independance vital — Landers

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Daily Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The population of any country was its greatest asset, the South African deputy minister of population development, Mr L. T. Landers, said here yesterday.

He said the South African Government had offered to help the TBVC states and that the Republic acted as a catalyst in providing aid.

He said South Africa and the TBVC states were economically and geographically interdependent, but it was vital that the TBVC countries become more independent.

"Ciskei as an independent state has a growth potential that is an untapped source of wealth, not only for the people but for the country."

He said the Ciskeian economy was in a stable condition and was being developed further.

"The main areas of development in Ciskei are agriculture and urbanisation.

"The government has seen the need for development with a result that job opportunities are being created in nearly every sector."

Mr Landers said he



MR LANDERS

was impressed with what he had seen and believed the other TBVC states were envious of Ciskei's growth and stability.

"At the request of the Ciskei Government we are sending a seconded officer who is a specialist in his field and who will provide technical assistance in an advisory capacity.

"He will train a Ciskeian in the expertise and ideas that are successful in South Africa."

He said South Africa would not force or prescribe South African ideas into Ciskei.

He that added that the role of South Africa in Ciskei was totally advisory.

Mr Landers said population development in Ciskei was geared for "an across the board programme".



# Investment hopes raised

JOHANNESBURG — The visit of the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, could open the way for a flood of German private investment in the South African homelands.

West German non-recognition of the homelands remains an obstacle in the way of German economic aid.

Business people on the trip pointed out,

however, that German business co-operation with the lower echelons of homeland governments would be feasible.

They pointed out some homelands could be distinguished from others. In the case of KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana, the sources said, there was a very real prospect that German

investment could help promote economic independence from South Africa.

The cash injection could take the form of humanitarian aid to semi-government bodies on the one hand and private investment in joint ventures with the homeland governments on the other.

The latter would be expected to yield profits to German business. In particular the sources singled out mining in Bophuthatswana as a possible destination for German private investment.

Dr Strauss met German business leaders in Johannesburg and Pretoria yesterday. He told the South African German Chamber of Commerce that he would be prepared to try to influence the South African government to safeguard German investment in Mozambique from MNR rebel activity.

Meanwhile, concern was growing yesterday that his visit to southern Africa may backfire unless Dr Strauss could gain some positive assurance on reform from the South African government.

Attempts to set up meetings with left of centre black leaders had come to nothing by late yesterday, provoking fears that Dr Strauss' domestic political opposition, and the Press, would lambaste his visit as an exercise in moral support for the Botha government.



DR STRAUSS

South African diplomatic sources suggested that in the event of Dr Strauss not meeting alternative black leaders, he would have to be given some indication from Pretoria that it was serious about reform.

Efforts to arrange a meeting between Dr Strauss and the NUM

leader, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, continued yesterday. The meeting will not take place, however. It is understood the Bavarian leader will, however, meet a delegation from the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Dr Strauss expressed an interest in meeting trade union and church leaders. Yesterday he met representatives of the Electrical and Allied Workers Union. To date he has met only black homeland leaders, KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and Transkei President Tutor Ndamase.

There has been speculation that Dr Strauss would like to take home with him some positive sign from Mr Botha's government, possibly concerning political prisoners.

It is understood Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano asked Dr Strauss to raise ANC leader Nelson Mandela's release with Mr Botha. The West German leader is also known to have discussed Mandela's status in his talks with Mr Botha. — Sapa-DDC

D/D 29/1/88 (206)

# Influx control: discrimination exists — report

by GAYE TAYLOR (101)

EAST LONDON — Many citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states) have not benefited from the 1986 repeal of the influx control laws because their presence in so-called white areas in South Africa is regulated by other legislation.

This is one of the findings in Quarterly Countdown, a publication of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which monitors political reform, in its analysis of the last quarter of 1987.

"Discrimination against citizens or residents of the TBVC states, though ostensibly on a non-racial basis, is one of the less well-known aspects of apartheid," the report says.

The magazine points out that a national of Transkei, for example, who wants to continue working in Johannesburg has first to obtain permission from the Transkei consulate-general to work there.

Thereafter a worker would have to seek a permit each year from the immigration section of the department of home affairs.

The publication points out that this entails two visits by the applicant in order to obtain permission to work — one to Germiston to obtain the first permit and then a visit to the department of home affairs in Johannesburg for the other.

"This is a ponderous procedure," a spokesman for the institute said. "It seems as if the government is sending out mixed signals on the Group Areas Act."



CAPE TOWN — Yesterday's action in Bophuthatswana was the fifth attempted coup in three of the four independent states since 1983.

There have now been two attempted coups in Ciskei, two successful coups in Transkei and yesterday's attempted coup in Bophuthatswana.

Until yesterday, the South African Government and security forces had not directly inter-

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**Takeover bid: 5th attempted coup**

**101 in three independent states**

vened in the coups.

The only independent homeland which has not had a coup is Venda, where the life president, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, has so far maintained control over the official one-party state.

Forces loyal to Presi-

dent Lennox Sebe, the life president of Ciskei, suppressed the first coup in 1983 by the president's brother, Charles Sebe, the former commander-general of the Ciskei security forces, and another brother, Namba Sebe, a former cabinet minister

Last year, a second coup attempt was launched against President Sebe by soldiers from Transkei.

But the coup attempt, which had the backing of Charles and Namba Sebe, was defeated by

Ciskeian forces outside President Sebe's palace near the capital, Bisho.

In Transkei, the first coup by the committee of 100, all members of the Transkei Defence Force, led to the downfall of the former Prime

At the end of last year, the replacement Prime Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, was ousted by the head of the Transkei Defence Force, Lieutenant General Bantu Holomisa, in a second successful coup.

The government headed by General Holomisa was recognised by the South African Government earlier this year—DDC

Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

# Homelands are

Star 11/2/88

By Tim Cohen

The frequency of coups in the TVBC states is due to the extremely small power bases of their governments, Professor Alf Stadler of the University of the Witwatersrand politics department said last night.

The coups were also probably a consequence of a decrease in interest in the states on the part of the Pretoria government, the professor said.

There have been three coups in the TVBC states over the past two years — one in Bophuthatswana and two in the Transkei — as well as one abortive attempt in the Ciskei.

The narrow political base of the TVBC governments made these countries particularly susceptible to coups — more so than even the most unstable

## Professor discounts merger rumour

African states, Professor Stadler said.

"Many of the governments developed their ability to govern because they were tough enough to impose Pretoria's homeland administration system prior to independence," he said.

"This was done at the expense of alienating many of the tribes in the areas concerned.

"In addition, the establishment of Sun City and a game reserve in Pilansberg further alienated the tribe in that area from the Mangope government.

"The governments rely for their power and for their infrastructure on external governments; South Africa in particular and also Israel.

"In consequence, the governments are extremely susceptible to inter-group rivalry within the states and to military takeovers."

Reacting to rumours that the coup was initiated by Pretoria because of suggestions that Bophuthatswana intended to merge with Botswana, Professor Stadler said he would be very surprised if it were true that the South Africa government had "pulled the plug" on the Mangope government.

### Interest unlikely

He said it would be unlikely that Botswana would show any interest in the proposed merger which was rumoured to be President Mangope's idea.

"And, anyway, it is more likely that the coup was facilitated simply by Pretoria's increasing lack of interest in the states, rather than any deliberate attempt to pull the plug.

"The days of the Verwoerdian dream of many homelands for all South African blacks is over and the tendency of the South African Government is now more towards regionalisation in the sense of devolving powers in an increasingly unitary system.

"There is also a tendency now for homeland leaders to avoid independence. Chief Minister Mopeli of QwaQwa has made it clear that he is holding out for some other constitutional option and kwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has banked on the Indaba plan.

"In some instances, resistance to independence has occurred at grassroots level — in kwaNdebele a large proportion of the residents have defiantly protested against the homeland government's intention to opt for independence."

Professor Stadler said the relative riches of Bophuthatswana, as compared with Transkei, would not really make much difference to the state's vulnerability to coups.

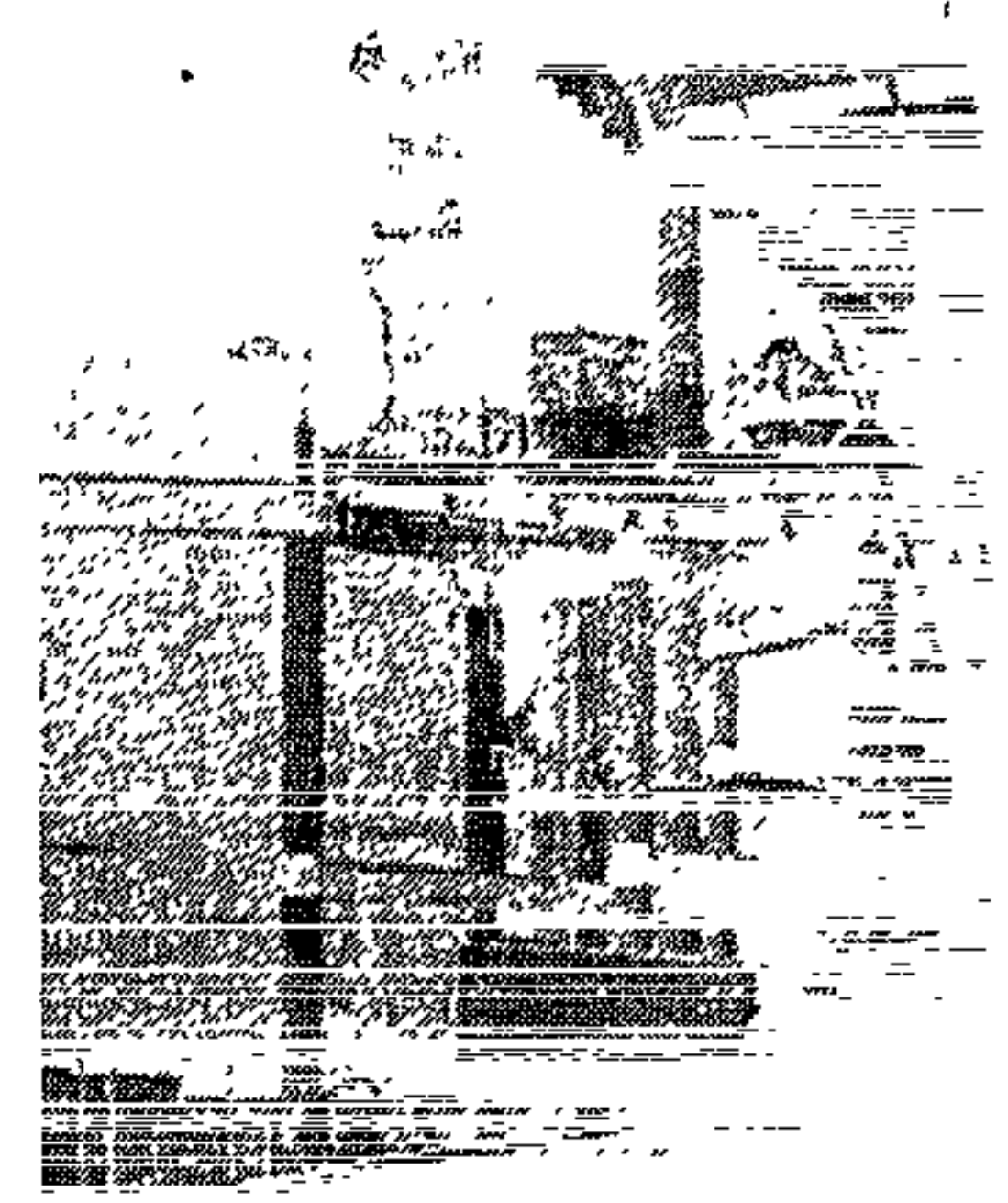
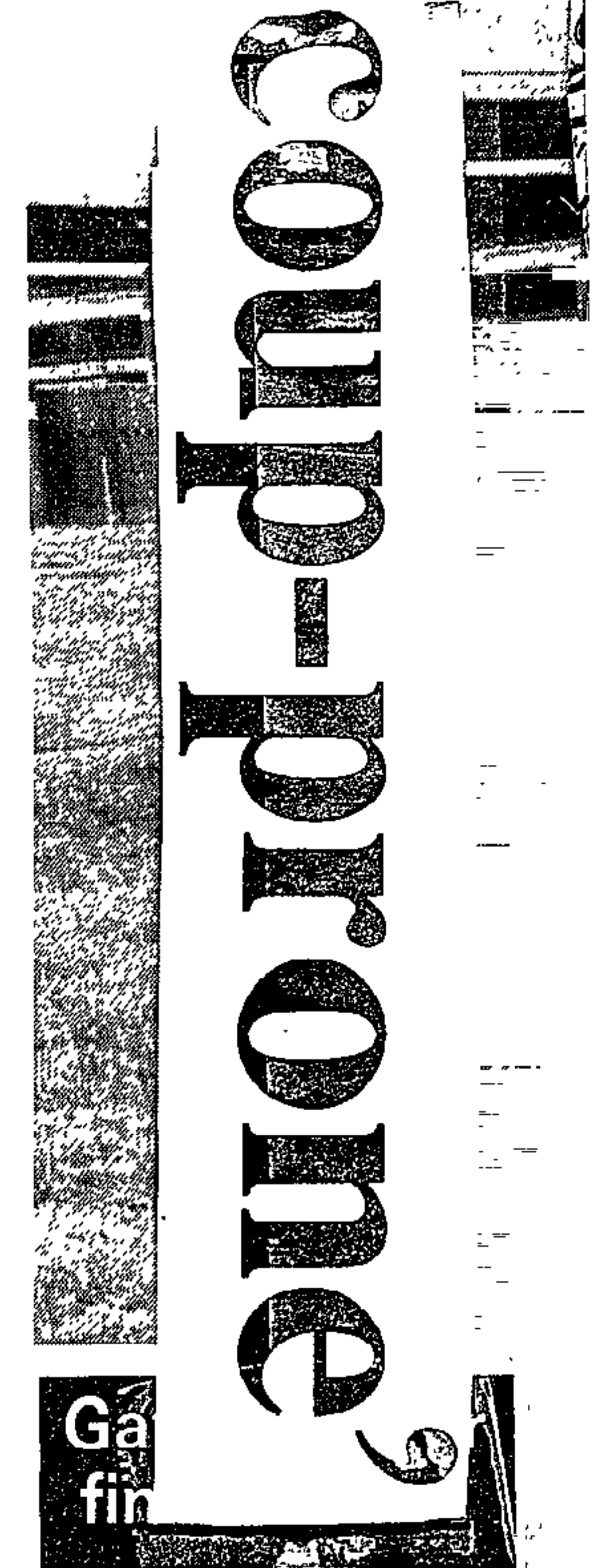
An attempt was made by Bophuthatswana to include a Bill of Rights in its constitution — which was not done by Ciskei or Transkei. But all the states had been about equally repressive, the professor said.

ALLIED Industries in Johannesburg, Pietersburg, Middle

### Industrial Councils:

- (1) Leather Industry of South
- (2) Leather Industry of South
- (3) Leather Industry of South
- (4) Leather Industry of South

Affiliations: TUCSA; South African Unions; International Textile Federation.





# Homelands get R3,5bn in grants

CAPE TOWN — The government paid out R3,5bn in direct grants to the 10 homelands during the 1986/7 financial year and a further R1,2bn in tax and customs duty, the Auditor-General, J H de Loor, revealed yesterday.

In his report on general affairs, which was tabled in Parliament, De Loor said R1 319 400 850 to the four "independent" homelands of Transkei, Bophutha-

B/daw Political Staff (10)

tswana, Venda and Ciskei.

A further R2 210 100 805 was paid to the six non-independent homelands.

Transkei received R524,7m under five different votes, Bophuthatswana R244,1m, Venda under R193,4m and Ciskei R357,2m. Gazankulu was paid R236m under seven different votes and KaNgwane R173,1m.

12/2/88

# 'Tambo called for decisive action from homelands'

Star 12/2/88

~~101~~

101

Recent occurrences in neighbouring states should perhaps be seen in the light of a recent call by ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo to "activise" the masses in the Bantustans, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he quoted Mr Tambo as saying on January 8 this year that "new possibilities" existed for the people to act decisively to "turn these enemy-created institutions against their creator, the Pretoria regime".

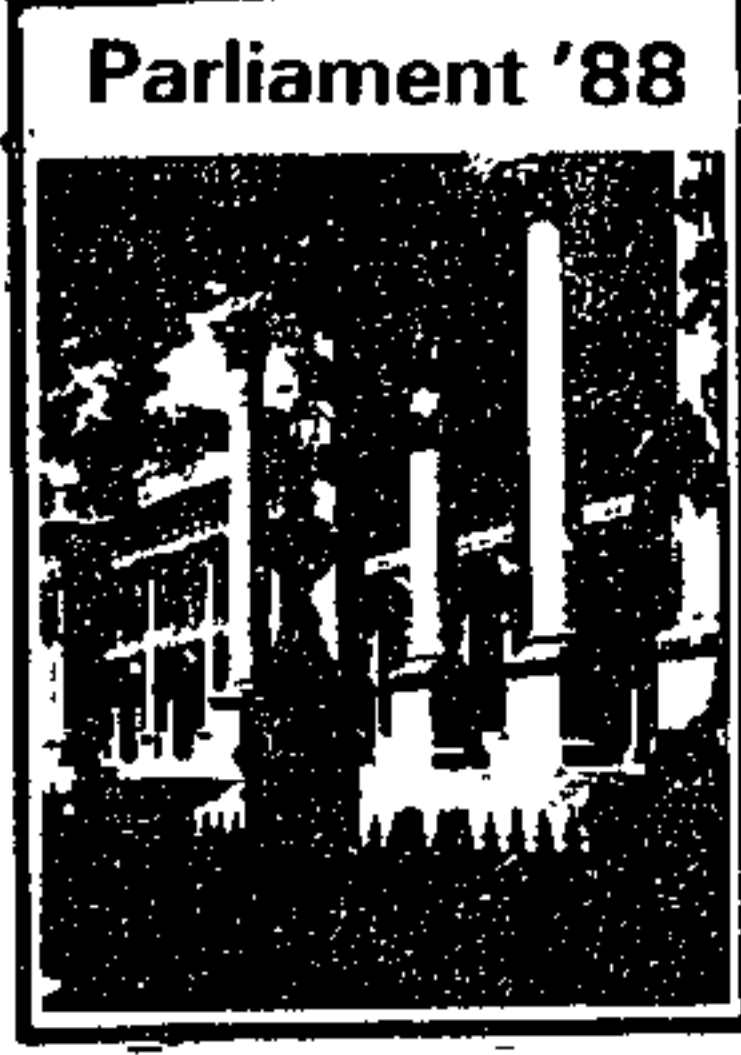
Mr Coetsee said the Government had to keep in mind that in the ANC it faced a foe that was

turning its attention to all areas.

He said he was giving permission under the Internal Security Act to the media to quote extracts from Mr Tambo's address, which he then read out.

Mr Tambo had said: "The masses of our people within the Bantustans must be activated to transform these into strong and reliable mass bases of the revolution."

The Progressive Federal Party Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, dismissed the debate yesterday as a "puerilewar irrelevant to the South African situation of our time" and held the



Parliament '88

Bophuthatswana coup forward as the newest example of the failure of the NP in its 40th birthday year of power.

He said the PFP did not condone illegal or

revolutionary action, but the latest coup had "thrown into sharp relief the farce surrounding the independent states and the philosophy behind them".

He berated Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha for saying that the events in Bophuthatswana would have made Bophuthatswana "better known" to the world.

Mr Swart demanded that Mr Botha explain the involvement of Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitz in the affairs of the Bophuthatswana government.

Mr Swart said the man

apparently held a Bop passport and allegedly amassed a considerable fortune in that homeland. He enjoyed a special and privileged position in the politics of the homeland, and was now in detention in Israel under suspicion of being a KGB spy.

Mr Tom Langley (CP, Soutpansberg) applauded the "quick actions" of the South African security forces in Bophuthatswana and welcomed President Lucas Mangope back to power.

The CP was concerned that the coup had taken the South African Government by surprise. — Sapa and Political Staff.



<sup>CAPE TIMES</sup>  
**Govt 12/2/88**  
**grants to**  
**homelands**  
**total 101**  
**R3,5bn**

**Political Staff**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The government paid out R3,5 billion in direct grants to the ten homelands during the 1986/7 financial year and a further R1,2 billion in tax and customs duty, the Auditor-General, Dr Joop de Loor, disclosed yesterday.

In his report on general affairs, which was tabled in Parliament, Dr De Loor said R1 319 400 850 went to the four "independent" homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

A further R2 210 100 805 was paid to the six "non-independent" homelands.

Transkei received R524,7 million under five different votes, Bophuthatswana R244,1 million, Venda R193,4 million, and Ciskei R357,2 million.

Gazankulu was paid R236 million under seven different votes, KaNgwane R173,1 million, KwaNdebele R169,6 million, KwaZulu R1 010,7 million, Lebowa R476,3 million, and QwaQwa R144,5 million.

Dr De Loor said R24,8 million in sales tax was paid by South Africa to the ten homelands, R396,7 million in income tax, and R141 100 in general tax.

He also said R751,2 million was paid to the four "independent" homelands for collected customs and excise duty.

A further R872 443 was paid for the salaries and allowances of judges who had been seconded to the four "independent" homelands.

# Tricameral system futile, say chiefs

PHUTHADITJHABA — There was one South Africa with one nation which had only one destiny, the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief T K Mopedi, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr M N Ramodike, said in the QwaQwa capital on Saturday.

They said in a joint statement: "We reaffirm the commitment of QwaQwa and Lebowa to establish one sovereign parliament in which there shall be universal adult franchise and equality before the Constitution and the law.

"We reaffirm our commitment to bring non-racial democracy into being through the politics of negotiation and consultation. We further reaffirm our commitment to strive at all times to improve the quality of life of all South Africans irrespective of race, colour or creed.

"We together reject the country's tricameral parliamentary system as a futile experiment.

"We reject racism as the cornerstone of the Constitution.

## RELEASE OF PRISONERS

"We together state that the National Council, as envisaged, will come to nought unless democracy is unshackled through the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of all political organisations.

"We together reject the politics of revolutionary violence and condemn the diversive forces at work in the black society turning black brother against black brother.

"We call for the unity of all South Africans and further reiterate that our unity calls for and demands the acceptance of a multi-strategy approach.

"We together reject the notion that South Africa is a country of minorities and we jointly undertake not to participate in negotiations aimed at making the country's minorities building blocks of future constitutions.

"We undertake to continue driving for greater unity between Lebowa and QwaQwa as we face the responsibility of negotiating white fears out of existence, as we search for compromise acceptable to all the people of South Africa." — Sapa.

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by H W Tyson, content approved by R G Anderson and J M Patten and political cartoons by D Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg

15/2/88  
Ston



# Anti-removals group alarmed by Bill

By Jo-Anne Collinge

101

The Self-governing Territories Bill is an alarming piece of legislation which appears set to be passed by Parliament without the clamour that should accompany such "disturbing" provisions, says the National Committee Against Removals.

The NCAR says that, if it is passed as it stands, the law will:

- Wipe out the already limited room for negotiation and consultation on land incorporation into self-governing (that is, non-independent) homelands.

The old law provided that the State President had to satisfy himself that the area would "continue to be administered for the settlement, support, benefit and material and moral welfare of the citizens". This proviso would no longer apply under the new law.

- Give the State President vastly increased powers to alter the area of homelands without consulting Parliament. In the past the State President could only "modify" or "amend" the area of a home-

land. The substitution of the word "alter" for these verbs is far reaching, argues the NCAR.

"If the Bill is passed in its present form it would mean that the State President, after only consulting the Cabinet of the territory concerned, may take land reserved for blacks anywhere in the Republic and incorporate it into such a self-governing territory," the NCAR says.

- Remove the power of the courts to review a wide range of laws passed by homeland legislatures. Legislation passed by self-governing homelands in terms of certain sections of the new Bill will not be able to be tested in a court of law.

Members of legislative assemblies will be immune to prosecution in relation to any Assembly petition, motion, resolution or Bill involving them.

- Empower self-governing homelands to levy taxes on property and on citizens, whether they live in the homeland or in South Africa.

The Bill has immediate implications for

about 500 000 people living in Botshabelo, the settlement outside Bloemfontein which has recently been incorporated into QwaQwa, some 150 km away.

It would completely undermine a Supreme Court application made recently by residents of Botshabelo in their bid to have incorporation overturned, the NCAR says.

"The papers before the court argue that the State President is empowered to amend or modify the area of jurisdiction of the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly but that the incorporation of Botshabelo is too great a change to constitute merely an amendment or modification."

- Special constables have been posted outside churches in Botshabelo in an apparent attempt to keep people from holding meetings at which they might oppose the incorporation of their area into QwaQwa, says the NCAR.

"The South African Government is determined, against all opposition, to hand Botshabelo over to QwaQwa in the style of grand apartheid."

101

SPV: 16/2/88

D/D 17/2/88

# Homelands support costly — Schwarz

101

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

PRETORIA — The hidden costs of supporting the independent states and the self governing homelands could cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of rands a year, the PFP spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the South African government's direct grants to the ten homelands amounting to R3,5bn during the 1986-87 financial year, and a further R1,2bn in tax and customs duties.

The Auditor General, Mr Joep de Loor, said R1,319bn went to the four independent states and R2,210bn to the six non-independent states.

Mr Schwarz said he had no criticism of the amounts channeled to the self governing states.

However, the independent states were unable to raise funds because they were unrecognised internationally.

They were politically independent but financially dependent on South Africa.

Mr Schwarz said in addition to the amounts set aside for financial support for the ten territories, they raised further substantial amounts in guaranteed loans from commercial banks.

The result was the South African taxpayer was loaded with a potential offbudget liability of hundreds of millions of rands.

This was the unhealthiest form of financing, and completely at odds with good budgeting, Mr Schwarz said.

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# Homelands' hidden costs (101)

PRETORIA — The hidden costs of supporting the independent states and the self-governing homelands could cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of rands, PFP Finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

He was reacting to the government's direct grants to the 10 homelands of R3,5bn during the 1986/87 financial year, and a further R1,2bn in tax and customs duties.

Schwarz said he had no criticism of the amounts channeled to the self-governing states.

GERALD REILLY

They were part of SA and they were, therefore, entitled to a fair share of development finance.

But, in addition to the amounts set aside for financial support for the territories, reflected in the Budget and in the audited accounts, they raised further amounts in SA-guaranteed loans from commercial banks.

The result was the SA taxpayer was loaded with a potential off-budget liability of hundreds of millions of rands, Schwarz said.

*Blacy 17/12/88*

## BANKS TO GET HOMELAND HOUSING GUARANTEES

CAPE TOWN — Banks are to be given the same government guarantees as building societies to invest in the provision of housing in the non-independent homelands.

An announcement to this effect is expected this week.

In 1986, government said it would indemnify building societies which granted loans in self-governing homelands, from any losses arising from changes in financial policies and legal consequences, as a result of these areas gaining inde-

pendence.

*bloody 17/1/88*

The Development Aid Department believes this move has had positive results and building societies have become actively involved in the provision of housing in these areas.

The Clearing Bankers Association of SA has approached government to ask for similar guarantees.

An announcement, acceding to

the request, will be made soon.

HELENA PATTEN reports Standard Bank homes loans division deputy GM Terry Power said such a move was unlikely to have a tremendous effect on the amount of money invested in homeland housing.

However, he said banks would obviously welcome it as added collateral on their investments. He said it was only fair banks be treated the same way as building societies.



101

### Removal by stealth

A proposed new law to restructure the constitutions of the non-independent homelands may give their legislative assemblies and the South African government enough power to obviate formal "independence."

According to the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR), which monitors government action against blacks, the Self-Governing Territories Bill currently before parliament, is the "worst" proposal affecting homelands in the past five years. The Bill aims to replace a wide range of existing laws and proclamations affecting blacks, including all but two sections of the National States Constitution Act, which currently regulates the administration of non-independent homelands.

NCAR's research and resource director, Debbie Newton, says the measure appears to be aimed at thwarting a current court application by representatives of the 700 000 residents of Botshabelo near Bloemfontein, challenging government's unilateral partial incorporation of the town into QwaQwa last December.

According to Newton, the new measure scraps the existing process of "evolutionary development" of a homeland from Tribal Authority to self-governing status. One of the main arguments of the Botshabelo applicants is that this process has not been followed. Newton says the Bill also allows the land areas of the existing non-independent homelands to be altered by the State President by proclamation after negotiations with the homeland Cabinet.

This means the State President will be able to add any area to a homeland even if it is not physically joined to it. This appears to be the revival of a government bid some time ago to "incorporate" black areas into homelands without physically relocating communities. Theoretically, this could mean that a black township currently in "white" SA could, by proclamation, be placed under the

PM 19/2/88 59

framework." The Bill "rationalises" relations between government and the self-governing territories and extends their powers "within the framework of the government's policy of devolution of powers and decentralisation of functions," the memorandum says.  The NCAR estimates that about 3m blacks are currently facing dislocation either through removal, consolidation or incorporation. The figure includes about 1,2m squatters and 1m black tenants on farms.

"It would appear, therefore, that even if such legislation is ultra vires, a court would not be able to pronounce on its validity and it would, therefore, have greater authority than, for instance, the provincial ordinances." According to a government memorandum accompanying the Bill, it aims to provide a law in terms of which the "self-governing territories" will be "regional authorities" within government's "current constitutional

jurisdiction of a homeland government in some other part of the country. Although the legislative powers of these authorities are limited, it seems they will have the right to levy direct taxes on "homeland citizens" and property in their territories — even if the citizens are not living there. Newton says it also appears that the Bill empowers the homeland governments to make laws which will only be allowed to be tested in court under certain circumstances.

PM 19/2/88 101

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*DP 24/88*  
Cost of national states *(10)* to rise?

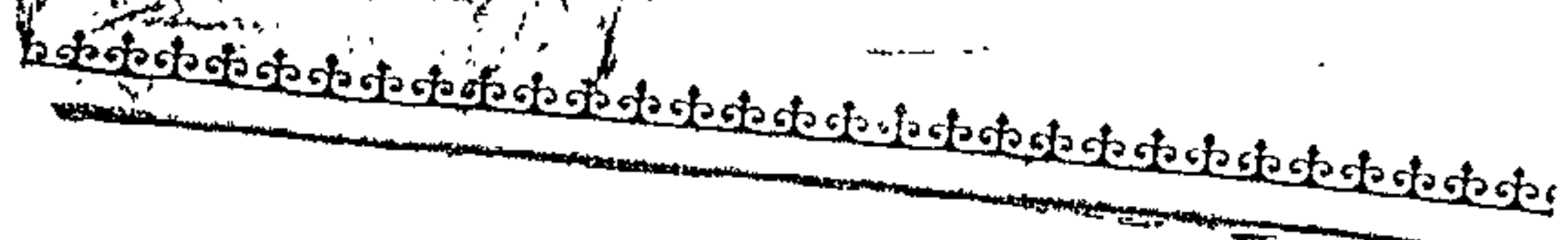
**JOHANNESBURG**  
South Africa's elaborate national states structure is costing the taxpayer at least R5 billion a year and this could rise to almost R6 billion in the coming financial year.

The figure represents an increase of R1,5 billion over the 1986-87 financial year when the South African taxpayer contributed R3,5 billion in direct grants to the 10 national states.

Last year the Department of Foreign Affairs provided R1,874 billion to the four independent states of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Venda and Transkei.

Disclosures of increased homeland spending come in the wake of allegations of widespread corruption and funds mismanagement.

The director general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said yesterday the aid calculations took into account what it would have cost to provide the same essential services if the states in question had not become independent. — DDC





9116-7/115 20/2/88

# SA taxpayers may foot R6bn homelands bill

(101) Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's homeland structure is at present costing the taxpayer a projected R5 billion a year and this could rise to almost R6 billion in the coming financial year.

The figure represents an increase of R1,5 billion over the 1986/87 financial year when the taxpayer contributed R3,5 billion in direct grants to the 10 homelands.

Part of the aid rise stems from a 60% increase in the Department of Foreign Affairs budget last year.

This enabled the department to provide R1,874 billion to the four "independent states" of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Venda and Transkei — the TBVC countries.

In addition, financial assistance to the non-independent homelands — provided for in the Department of Education and Development Aid — increased by R626 896 000, from R2 403 162 000 to R303 005 800 000 from 1986/87 to 1987/88.

*Handwritten: 1987*

Natal Midlands	17 538
Newholme	23 300
North Coast	17 097
Northern Natal	18 162
Phoenix	51 226
Red Hill	16 488
Reservoir Hills	16 103
Springfield	18 207
Stanger	18 072
Southern Natal	15 083
Tongaat	16 506
Umtata	16 117
Venlam	20 320
<b>PROV. TOTAL</b>	<b>531 357</b>

**TRANSVAAL**

Actionville	10 336
Central Rand	16 888
Eastern Transvaal	9 803
Lautum	12 681
Lenasia Central	8 609
Lenasia East	8 640
Lenasia West	10 104
North Western Transvaal	14 654
<b>PROV. TOTAL</b>	<b>91 515</b>
<b>REP TOTAL</b>	<b>644 001</b>

Foreign media: applications to visit RSA refused

1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether any applications by foreign journalists or other members of the foreign media to visit South Africa in 1987 were refused, if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the names of the newspapers and of organizations involved, (c) what were the main reasons for refusing these applications and (d) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Yes.

(a) No.

(b) and (c) It is not considered expedient to disclose information of this nature, as an application for a visa is a personal matter between the applicant and the Department of Home Affairs.

(d) From 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987.

**Industrial accidents**

29 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work in the latest specified year for which figures are available.

(2) (a) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

The latest figures available are for 1985.

(1) (a) Whites	1 465
Asians	186
Coloureds	1 300
Blacks	17 180
(b) Whites	138
Asians	28
Coloureds	94
Blacks	1 291
(2) (a) 241 820	
(b) R90 117 742	
(c) 2 989 118 man-days	

**Industrial accidents**

34 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred in the latest specified year for which information is available and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) insurance companies;

(2) (a) how many persons (i) applied for and (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation in that year;

(3) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

The latest figures available are for the year 1985.

(1) (a) 241 820	
(b) (i) R 9 433 934	
(ii) R90 117 742	
(iii) R45 757 070	
(2) (a) (i) 247 236	
(ii) 241 820	
(b) R155 088 888	
(3) 2 989 118 man-days	

**Kruger National Park: animals culled**

75 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

Whether any animals were culled in the Kruger National Park during the period 1 April 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, how many head of each species?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

Yes, for the period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988:

Elephants	189
Buffalo	1 754
Hippopotami	194

**Kruger National Park: by-products depot**

76 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

(1) What was the total value of the products produced by the by-products depot in the Kruger National Park during the period 1 April 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) what was the profit or loss shown by the depot at the end of this period?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(1) Period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988, R2 295 130,00	
(2) Period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988, R1 442 247,00 (Profit)	

**Applications for deregulation**

77. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

(a) How many applications for deregulation have been (i) received, (ii) investigated and (iii) granted in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, No 87 of 1986, since 13 February 1987, (b) in how many cases has deregulation taken place and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES.

(a) (i) 10	
(ii) 10 of which 5 have not yet been completed	
(iii) None	
(b) None	
(c) 11 February 1988	

**National Liquor Board**

79. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What was the cost of operating the National Liquor Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

R852 609 during the 1986/87 financial year. This amount includes the expenditure in respect of the Directorate: Liquor Affairs in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Note: The amount of R847 480 for 1986/87 as furnished in the reply to question number 44 of 21 May 1987 represented an estimate.

**Citizenship certificates issued**

84 Mr P G SOAL 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 1987 and (b) were issued in 1987, to citizens of each of the following territories?

101	
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*Howard*

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 604 159	1 580 301	2 005
Lebowa	278 210	1 164 454	356
Owagwa	164 664	873 222	1 022
Gazankulu	98 444	416 522	44
KaNwane	4 574	536 663	0
KwaNdebele	36 026	335 246	622

The figures furnished under (a)(ii) are projections based on the 1985 census figures as supplied by the Central Statistical Service

Professionally qualified persons: emigrated/immigrated

97. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) lawyers, (d) architects, (e) social workers, (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1987?

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Doctors and specialists	93	52
(b) Dentists and dental specialists	13	8
(c) Attorneys and advocates	51	1
(d) Architects and town and regional planners	28	10
(e) Social workers	11	5
(f) Quantity surveyors	21	9
(g) Scientists	133	86
(h) (1) Engineer, engineering technician and related occupations	481	351
(2) Medical, dental and related health service occupations (excluding (a) and (b))	274	142
(3) Mathematical and related occupations and computer sciences occupations	151	65
(4) Accountant and related accounting occupations and economic occupations	222	64
(5) Legal occupations (excluding (c))	4	2

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(6) Education and related occupations

(7) Religious professions	253	91
(8) Author and related occupations	45	48
(9) Artist, plastic arts and designer	34	16
(10) Artist, performing arts and related occupations	45	36
(11) Sports occupations	37	31
(12) Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations n.e.c.	7	9
	86	45

Immigrants/emigrants

98. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who (aa) immigrated to and (bb) emigrated from the Republic in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

	Jan-Dec 1987	
	(i)	(ii)
(a) (aa)	4 042	3 911
(b) (aa)	5 443	5 731
(bb)	821	753
(bb)	1 892	1 863

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

99. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether any persons who were arrested on suspicion of being illegal immigrants were deported or repatriated in 1987, if so, (a) how many and (b) to which country was each deported or repatriated.

(2) Whether any of these persons were in possession of illegal (a) reference or (b) identity books; if so, (i) how many, (ii) of which countries were they purported to be citizens, (iii) (aa) by whom and (bb) how was it determined that the documents were illegal and (iv) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported or repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

*Howard*

(1) Yes, but only after it had been confirmed that they were prohibited persons

(a) 37 423	
(b) Zimbabwe	3 124
Mozambique	26 870
Botswana	2 669
Lesotho	3 308
Swaziland	1 349
Malawi	99
Zambia	1
Tanzania	1
Zaire	1
Gambia	1

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, some of the persons mentioned in paragraph 1(a) were in possession of false reference books and identity documents.

(i) and (ii) Statistics in this regard are not being kept by the Department

(iii) (aa) Immigration- and Police Officers.

(bb) By means of examination in terms of the relevant legislation

(iv) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972).

Renewal of Aida Parker Newsletter

108. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 933 on 2 May 1986, the South African Defence Force has renewed its subscriptions to the Aida Parker Newsletter; if so, (a) for how many copies, (b) for what period, (c) at what cost and (d) for what reason?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- Yes
- (a) 3 subscriptions
- (b) 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988
- (c) R59,90 per subscription
- (d) To keep up to date with the opinions expressed therein

Self-governing territories: resettlements

172. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether he will furnish information on the number of Black persons resettled in the self-governing territories in 1987; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total number of Black persons in these territories was resettled in that year (i) in the Republic, (ii) within (aa) the same and (bb) another self-governing territory and (b) (i) from what places were they removed, (ii) in what places were they resettled, and (iii) for what reasons were they resettled, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) The power to settle Blacks in the self-governing territories vests in the governments of the territories concerned. The Department of Development Aid has no information regarding such settlement actions, but, at the request of the heads of the families themselves, resettled 69 families from Moutse, KwaNdebele, in the Immerpan/Salesfoot area, which is later to be incorporated within Lebowa.

Black spots removed

173. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province in 1987, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each spot resettled;

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) None.
- (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) Falls away.

Land for consolidation purposes, cost

176. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purposes of consolidation in respect of each (a)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

self-governing territory and (b) independent Black state as at 31 December 1987 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

On 31 December 1987 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R1 269 710 501.

The costs relating to the purchase of land are not recorded separately in respect of each state. The figures requested are thus not readily available.

Self-governing territories: size in hectares

178. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

What was the size in hectares of each of the self-governing territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

KwaNdebele	290 632 hectares
Gazankulu	764 636 hectares
Owagwaa	72 694 hectares
KaNgwane	438 221 hectares
Lebowa	2 212 897 hectares
KwaZulu	3 189 796 hectares

(As at 31 December 1987)

Voluntary service

182. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

What percentage of the persons who rendered voluntary service in the (a) Citizen Force and (b) Commandos as at 31 December 1987 was (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(i) White	(a) 98,8%	(b) 84,6%
(ii) Coloured	1,2%	9,2%
(iii) Asian	0,7%	2,1%
(iv) Black	0,3%	4,1%

Detention centres: persons in detention

184. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

How many persons were in detention in (a) the maximum state of the South African

can Defence Force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) for what offences was each of them in detention as at that date?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) As on 10 February 1988

Witwatersrand Command Detention Barracks	121
Western Province Command Detention Barracks	10
Orange Free State Command Detention Barracks	16
Military Area Walvis Bay Detention Barracks	75
King's Rest Detention Barracks	1

(b) (i) Contravention of Section 11 MDC (Interference with guards, sentries, etc.) — 1 person

(ii) Contravention of Section 12 MDC (Dereliction of duty by sentry, watch-keeper, etc.) — 1 person.

(iii) Contravention of Section 13 MDC (Desertion) — 2 persons.

(iv) Contravention of Section 14 MDC (Absence without leave and non-attendance where required to attend) — 177 persons

(v) Contravention of Section 15 MDC (Assaulting superior officer) — 1 person.

(vi) Contravention of section 19 MDC (Disobeying lawful commands or orders) — 8 persons

(vii) Contravention of Section 20 MDC (Theft of public property or property belonging to a comrade, press, etc.) — 2 persons.

(viii) Contravention of Section 24 MDC (Negligently losing kit, equipment, arms, etc.) — 1 person

(ix) Contravention of Section 27 MDC (Use of firearm articles issued to or under control of another person) — 3 persons

(x) Contravention of Section 35 MDC (Disobedience) — 2 persons

(xi) Contravention of Section 39 MDC (Refusal to carry out orders)

(xii) Contravention of Section 43 MDC (False representations concerning rank) — 1 person.

(xiii) Contravention of Section 22 of Defence Act No 44 of 1957 (Service in the Citizen Force) — 1 person

(xiv) Common law offence of theft — 2 persons.

Military hospitals: average bed-occupancy rate

185. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) What was the average bed-occupancy rate in military hospitals in 1987?

(2) whether any notifiable diseases were diagnosed at military hospitals in that year, if so, how many cases in respect of each specified disease?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) 72,4%

(2) Yes

Menigitis	9
Typhoid	1
Tuberculosis	51
Malaria	198
Hepatitis	127
Measles	171

Members killed/wounded

187. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

How many members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) wounded in 1987?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 72

(b) The non member is referred to the reply to part (b) of the written Question No 167 of 1984

RSA Namibia: national servicemen teaching in civilian schools

189. Mr R M B RROWDS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any national servicemen are teaching in civilian schools in (a) South Africa and (b) Namibia at present, if so how many in each

case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) Yes.

As on 15 February 1988, 16 and 10 respectively.

Detention barracks in RSA/SWA/Namibia

234. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) How many detention barracks have been established in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa/Namibia and (b) what is the total number of offenders that can be accommodated at such barracks.

(2) whether any new detention barracks were established in terms of section 120 of the First Schedule to the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in 1987, if so (a) where are these barracks situated, (b) how many persons/offenders can these barracks accommodate and (c) for what reasons were these barracks established.

(3) what was the average number of offenders detained in detention barracks in 1987?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) (i) 5

(ii) None

(b) 458

(2) None

(a), (b) and (c) fall away

(3) The non member is referred to the reply in this House to the written Question No 311 of 1987

Troops deployed in Black townships

236. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) In which Black townships were troops of the South African Defence Force deployed in 1987, (b) what functions and these troops perform in these townships and (c) what total number of persons attached to the Defence Force were deployed in these townships in 1987.

(2) whether any of these troops were national servicemen, if so, how many?



*Handwritten: HAWKMAN*

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (a) 73 policemen  
(b) 636 policemen.

\*6. Mr P G SOAL—Public Works and Land Affairs [Withdrawn.]

Notices to evict non-White occupants

\*7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Whether any owners of properties in White group areas who leased such properties to non-White occupants, have had notices issued in 1987 to evict the occupants concerned, if so, (a) (i) how many, (ii) why, (iii) when and (iv) on whose instructions and (b) in which towns or cities were these notices issued?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

No

South African Certification Council

\*8. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the South African Certification Council proposes to introduce equal educational standards, if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Section 3 of the South African Certification Council Act, No 85 of 1986, stipulates that it is the object of the Council to ensure that the certificates issued by the Council at a point of withdrawal represent the same standard of education and examination. Because the Council does not control education departments, it cannot introduce equal standards of education but it can however ensure that the certificates issued by it will represent the same standard. The quality of education that is provided in each education department and the standards which pupils achieve in each department depend upon that department and the community it serves.

The members of the Council have already been appointed and the Council will in due course be able to determine its working programme.

Corridor between Brits/Thabazimbi: transfer

\*9. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department is at present considering the possible transfer of the corridor, or a portion thereof, situated between Brits and Thabazimbi and bordered by Bophuthatswana; if so,  
(2) whether any negotiations have taken or are taking place with White landowners of the area concerned, if not, why not, if so (a) when and (b) with what result,  
(3) whether any negotiations on the matter have taken or are taking place with the Government of Bophuthatswana, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;  
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) No.  
(2) Falls away  
(a) and (b) Fall away  
(3) No.  
(a) and (b) Fall away  
(4) No.
- Handwritten: 101*

S G Lourens Nursing College: student nurses

\*10. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any Coloured student nurses are currently receiving their theoretical training at the S G Lourens Nursing College; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) where (i) are they completing the practical part of the course, (ii) are they accommodated and (iii) did they previously receive their training?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- Yes  
(a) Eight.  
(b) The Coloured community of Pretoria requested that Coloured student nurses from their community be trained through the medium of Afrikaans.  
(c) (i) At the Coloured Indian and Black

sections of the H F Verwoerd and Westkopjes hospitals and at clinics in Eerstesrust.

- (ii) In the Dennekruin residence for Coloured nurses at the H F Verwoerd Hospital.  
(iii) At the Lebone Nurses Training College, where training was done in English.

Clifton Beach: arrests for topless bathing/sunbathing

\*11. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether any persons were arrested on Clifton Beach on or about 10 February 1988 for alleged topless bathing or sunbathing, if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offences were they charged in each case and (c) what were the (i) ranks and (ii) positions held in the Police Force of the policemen who made the arrests,  
(2) whether the arresting officer was acting in response to a complaint from a member of the public in each case; if so, (a) when and (b) where were these complaints lodged, if not, on whose instructions did he take this action;

- (3) whether these policemen were in police uniform at the time of the arrests; if not, why not,  
(4) whether, prior to being arrested, the persons concerned were warned that they were committing an offence; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom,  
(5) whether these persons were fingerprinted following their arrest; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) Yes.

- (a) 2 persons on 10 February 1988 and 2 persons on 11 February 1988. They were however, released shortly after their arrest after they had been summonsed.

(b) Contravenes section 4(b) of the Immorality Act, 1957, Act 23 of 1957), public indecency.

(c) 1) and 2)

One detective sergeant and one detective constable of the Narcotics Bureau of the South African Police.

- (2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Narcotics Bureau of the South African Police who are responsible for the investigation of cases of this nature, received several written complaints on various dates from residents of the area and also from persons who objected on account of moral and religious grounds.

(3) No. Members of the Narcotics Bureau perform duty in civilian clothes.

(4) No. Section 40(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), authorises a police official to arrest someone who commits a crime in his presence without a warrant. The Act does not stipulate that the police official must warn the person that he/she is committing an offence before he/she is arrested.

When the arrest is carried out, the police official must inform the person that he/she is being arrested and for what offence or crime. During the arrest of the 4 persons concerned, this requirement was met.

(5) Yes. Section 37(1)(a)(ii) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), authorizes a police official to take the finger-, palm- or footprints of a person arrested upon any charge. In the case of these 4 persons, their fingerprints were taken and sent to the South African Criminal Bureau to ascertain by that means whether they had previous convictions or not. In the event of a conviction by a competent court, the clean record/previous convictions are taken into consideration for purposes of sentencing. If the person is acquitted, the fingerprints are destroyed by the South African Criminal Bureau as soon as they are informed of the acquittal.

NOTE I wish to point out to the hon member that according to representations received from the residents of the area, since the beginning of the summer and since the press started giving publicity to topless bathing, area of Clifton character have looked to this regard. Police observation has continued.



been entered into in the Republic since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No 55 of 1949, and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished?

- The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:
- (a) (i) 28  
(ii) 662  
(iii) 160
- (b) 19 June 1985 to 31 August 1987.
- Publications Act: items declared undestrutable
- 262 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:



The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Publications or Objects	Films	Entertainment	Public
(1) Section 47(2)(a)	301	50	1
Section 47(2)(b)	10	2	—
Section 47(2)(c)	12	—	—
Section 47(2)(d)	31	1	—
Section 47(2)(e)	485	6	—
Section 47(2)(f)	—	—	—
(2) (a) (i) Section 47(2)(a)	9	18	—
Section 47(2)(b)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(c)	—	—	—
Section 47(2)(d)	8	—	—
Section 47(2)(e)	11	10	1
Section 47(2)(a)	5	2	—
Section 47(2)(e)	13	—	—

Proclamation AG36/AG9: persons held in SWA

270 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under Proclamation (a) AG36 and (b) AG9: if so, (i) how many persons in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) (i) none  
(ii) 15 February 1988

(b) (i) 29 persons  
(ii) 15 February 1988



Proclamation AG9: persons in detention

271 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President

(a) How many persons who are being held



Transkei	Bophuthatswana	Venda	Ciskei
R350 516 000	R411 569 000	R67 070 000	R156 117 000
(1) (b)	(i) Botswana	(ii) Lesotho	(iii) Swaziland
(1) Botswana	R234 962 000	R157 396 000	R134 928 000

(2) The estimated balance in respect of customs duty, excise duty and surcharge amounts to R2 555 442 000.

Milk-powder exported/imported

285 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported from 1 September 1986 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported during that period?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The export and import statistics in respect of milk-powder for the period 1 September 1986 to 31 September 1987 are as follows:

(a) (i) 800 964 kg  
(ii) 14 222 924 kg

(b) (i) R2 744 717  
(ii) R23 232 576



Gold made available for manufacturing purposes

286 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1987 to (a) jewellers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) 2 218 694,500 gram (1 064 522,500 gram in 1986).

(b) 503 608,200 gram (858 388,100 gram in 1986)

Own Affairs:

Private schools: subsidies

Compulsory military service: conscientious objections

354 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any legislative changes are being considered to provide for conscientious objection to compulsory military service on the same basis as religious objection: if





Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

37 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were reported in 1987 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, to (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

- (a) (i) (aa) and The Labour Relations Act 1956, does not contain provisions in terms of which disputes must be reported to the Department of Manpower or the Wage Board

(ii) (aa)	123
(iii) (aa)	1,025
(ii) (bb) and (iii) (bb)	Work stoppages and strikes are not reportable to the Wage Board.
(b) (i) and (ii)	
Construction	84
Electricity	6
Finance and insurance	16
Government and services	54
Manufacturing	580
Mining	141
Trade and accommodation	220
Transport and communication	47
TOTAL	1145

NOTE The figures under (b) include strikes and work stoppages. Separate figures for the different industries, trades or occupations are not available

Farm domestic workers' report on working conditions

38 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 37 on 2 June 1987 consultations concerning the report of the National Manpower Commission on the working conditions of farm and domestic workers have now been completed; if not, at any not and (b) what remains to be done to complete this investigation; if so, when.
- (2) whether the report has been released, if so, when, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard;
- (3) whether any action affecting the working conditions of farm and domestic workers is to be taken as a result of the findings of this commission, if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when.
- (4) (a) when was this commission established and (b) what was the total cost of the commission as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

- (1) No
- (a) Consultations with organized agriculture are still in progress as the agricultural sector is diverse, comprising a great many interest groups at national, regional and district level
- (b) The nature of the sectors involved and the geographical diversity prevailing in agriculture necessitate drawn-out discussions and further investigation. It is consequently not possible to give a precise indication as to when finality will be reached.
- (2) No
- (a) The Labour Relations Act, 1956 provides for the National Manpower Commission to submit its reports and recommendations to the Minister of Manpower who decides on any actions to be taken thereon. It is, however, not incumbent upon the Minister to release any report, with the exception of the annual report.
- (b) The Minister of Manpower.
- (3) Whether any action is to be taken, will be considered once consultations with organized agriculture have been concluded
- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away
- (4) (a) 1 October 1970
- (b) The total cost of the Commission up to 31 March 1987 amounted to R5 (3 million)

Blacks in independent states: South African citizenship

95 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship in 1987 in terms of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, No 13 of 1978.
- (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) Owing to the provisions of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), which came into effect on 1 July 1986, no Black of any of the independent states applied in terms of section 3 of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), as amended by the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 13 of 1978) for South African citizenship during 1987.
- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Johannesburg: rapid rail transit system

106 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 253 on 5 August 1987, a decision has been taken on the introduction of a rapid rail transit system for Johannesburg, if not, why not; if so, what decision?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No. The matter is still under consideration.

Drivers' licences/identity documents

107 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 25 August 1987, the Commission for Administration has carried out a further investigation into the matter of whether drivers' licences should be separate from identity documents, if so.
- (2) whether the Commission has reported to the Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs; if so,
- (3) whether this committee has reached a decision on the matter; if so, (a) what is the decision of this committee and (b) what decision has the Cabinet made in this regard?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes.

(a) and (b) The Cabinet has decided not to separate the two documents

Members charged/convicted: bounds of duty exceeded

192. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, in 1987, any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of exceeding the bounds of duty while serving in any Black townships; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in respect of what offences, in each case.
- (2) whether, in that year, any civil actions were instituted against (a) him and/or (b) any members of the Defence Force for acts committed by members of the Defence Force while on duty in Black townships; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding each claim and (iii) what was the nature of the claim in each case.
- (3) whether any of these actions have been finalized, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) (a) 2
- (b) 3 assault and 1 assault
- (2) (a) 1
- (b) 1 assault
- (3) (a) 1
- (b) As on 31 December 1987, 107 were surrounding all the actions would run to volumes etc.

would be an expensive undertaking in terms of manpower and costs, which cannot be considered justified.

(iii) Shooting incident	22
Assault	40
Theft	3
Malicious damage to property	4
Indecent assault	1
Unlawful arrest	29
Attachment of property	7

(3) Yes, as on 31 December 1987.

- (a) 18
- (b) 1—Case withdrawn  
16—Claims prescribed  
1—Settled

NOTE These figures will not be supplied in future as they may be abused for propaganda purposes.

**Automatic South African citizenship**

260. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females have been granted automatic South African citizenship in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, since the enactment of this section.
- (2) whether any persons who qualified for South African citizenship in terms of this legislation have made declarations stating that they did not wish to become citizens, if so how many (a) males and (b) females have made these declarations since the enactment of this section;
- (3) whether any action has been taken in respect of the permanent residence status of persons who have made these declarations; if so (a) what action, (b) in how many cases and (c) why?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) (a) and (b) 309 persons have automatically acquired South African citizenship because they are males and females are not kept
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes, all persons have made declarations not to become South African

citizens Separate statistics for males and females are not kept

(2) The persons concerned were advised that they are deemed to be aliens who, for the purposes of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), are not in possession of permits for permanent or temporary residence. They were requested to apply for temporary permits to legalise their residence in the Republic of South Africa.

(c) To enable them to legalise their stay in the Republic of South Africa.

**Deportations-repatriations**

265. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1987 in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, and (b) (i) in terms of what provisions of the said Act and (ii) to which states were they so deported and (bb) repatriated?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(a) Deportations	Whites—15
	Blacks—140
Repatriations	37 423. Statistics are not being kept according to population groups.
(b) (i)	11—154 were deported in terms of section 43 and one in terms of section 45
	37 423 were repatriated in terms of section 16
(ii) (aa) Whites	United Kingdom—9
	Portugal—1
	Germany—1
	Zimbabwe—1
	Blacks—
	Lesotho—11
	Tanzania—11

Mozambique	10
Zimbabwe	5
Swaziland	3
Ciskei	7
Botswana	2
Bophuthatswana	5
Venda	2
(bb) Zimbabwe	3 124
Mozambique	26 870
Botswana	2 669
Swaziland	1 349
Malawi	99
Zambia	—
Tanzania	—
Zaire	1
Gambia	1
Lesotho	3 308

Citizens of independent states: dual citizenship

267. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the South African Government has received any requests from the governments of independent Black states to grant dual citizenship to citizens of such states who are permanently resident in the Republic, if so, (a) from which such governments, (b) when and (c) what was the response to each request?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

No

268. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether any visas or permits issued to non-South African citizens to visit the Republic for holiday, business or other purposes were withdrawn or cancelled in 1985 and 1987, if so, (a) in respect of how many persons in each such year, (b) for what purpose has a visa or permit been issued to each of these persons to visit the Republic, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) why was each of these visas or permits withdrawn or cancelled and (d) who took the decision in each case.

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- Yes
- (a) 1986—1 person
- 1987—persons

(b) Three visas have been issued for holiday purposes and two permits for employment.

(c) (i) One visa was withdrawn on 6 March 1987 and two on 10 February 1987. The two temporary residence permits were withdrawn on 6 May 1987.

(ii) The visas were withdrawn due to false information furnished in respect of occupations and purpose of visits. The reason for the withdrawal of the temporary residence permits is set out in the accompanying copy of a media release of 6 May 1987 by the Director-General: Home Affairs.

(d) The Minister of Home Affairs.

Media release by Mr Gerrie van Zyl, Director General of Home Affairs.

The Minister of Home Affairs has today withdrawn the work permits of Mr Richard Carleton and Miss Jennifer Ainge of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and they have been requested to leave South Africa before 24h00 on 6 May 1987.

This step was taken on account of reports concerning gross untruths about South Africa which they wanted to send to Australia.

**Privatization**

307. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

Whether any activities previously or currently undertaken by the State were privatized in 1987 or are planned to be privatized in 1988, if not, why not, if so, in respect of those activities (a) already privatized and (b) planned to be privatized, (i) what undertakings are involved and (ii) what is the estimated saving in (a) State expenditure and (bb) manpower employed by the State?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

- (a) Two activities were privatized during 1987
- (aa) The remaining 4 persons stand



*Handwritten signature*

(2) (a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Project	1987/88 Financial Year	Estimated Total Capital Cost	RSA Contribution Rand	
Nature of Project	Where situated			

Special employment programmes	Rebel of cyclical unemployment through the creation of temporary job opportunities under several programmes e.g.	Throughout	R3 333 000	R2 500 000
	(a) Recovery of soil under soil erosion combat programme			
	(b) Building of dams and construction of pipelines.			
	(c) Maintenance of infrastructure in towns, hospitals, clinics and schools			
	(d) Erection of fences			
	(e) Erection of powerlines			
Youth organization	Youth camp	Mathavahbe	R600 000	R500 000*
Military vehicles	Military	Thobovandou	R840 000	R558 000*
Acroplane and military equipment	Military	Thobovandou	R12 944 000	R12 944 000*
Male prison	Prison	Vondwe	R14 000 000	R14 000 000*
Additional classrooms	Education	Throughout Venda	R3 960 000	R3 960 000*
Shitala and Masisi police stations	Police stations	Masisi and Mutale	R1 900 000	R1 900 000*
Postal service head office complex	Postal services	Thobovandou	R9 500 000	R7 580 000*

The South African contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is stretched over a number of years.

**Bophuthatswana projects financed by RSA**

1) Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

2) In respect of 1987, (a) what is the name and the nature of the project, (b) where is it situated, (c) what is the estimated total cost of the project, and (d) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government, (e) what is the MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Handwritten signature*

(2) (a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Project	1987/88 Financial Year	Estimated Total Capital Cost	RSA Contribution Rand	
Nature of Project	Where situated			

Thaba Nchu Abattoir	Provision of slaughter facilities	Thaba Nchu	R1 850 000	R1 850 000*
Temba cell block	Provision of facilities to maintain law and order	Temba	R770 000	R539 000*
Job creation	Job creation on a temporary basis	Throughout Bophuthatswana	RS 380 000	RS 380 000

The South African contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed, while the expenditure is stretched over a number of years.

**Surveys undertaken on behalf of Government**

430 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 9 October 1987, the Bureau for Information has undertaken any other surveys on behalf of the Government, if so (a) what was the purpose of these surveys, (b) (i) where and (ii) when were they undertaken, (c) which population groups were included, and (d) what were the results, in each case.

2) Whether the results of any of these surveys have been made public, if not (a) why not and (b) when will they be made public, if so, when in each case.

3) (a) What total amount has been budgeted for the conducting of surveys by the Directorate for Research Co-ordination of the Bureau in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) what projects have been planned by the Directorate for the 1988 calendar year?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION**

1) Yes

2) The opinion surveys that have been undertaken are primarily assigned to the senior research staff of the Bureau for Information.

3) (a) The Bureau will not during 1987/88 conduct any surveys.

(b) The Bureau is advised that the results of the surveys are not to be made public.

**Bankier: The Group Areas Act**

431 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and submission of a report titled "The Group Areas Act and the Urban Development Act" and whether any assistance was provided for this report, if so, how much, and (b) whether the report is available in English and Afrikaans.

*Answered*

(ii) Afrikaans copies of the booklet were produced (c) to whom were copies of the booklet sent and (d) what was the total cost of producing, printing and distributing the booklet.

(2) whether tenders were invited for the printing of the booklet, if not, why not, if so, when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders publicized, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION**

(1) Yes

(a) The booklet comprises 16 pages

(b) (i) 80 000 English and

(ii) 21 850 Afrikaans copies were produced

(c) To contacts of the Bureau for Information's 13 regional offices and on public demand

(d) The total cost of producing and printing was R32 739. The distribution cost cannot be calculated separately as it forms part of the Bureau's total postal distribution cost

(2) Tenders for printing contracts are handled by the Government Printer

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f) Full away

**Booklet: "Meeting the Economic Challenge"**

437 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a booklet entitled "Meeting the Economic Challenge" and submitted an address by State President P W Botha at the Opening of Parliament on 5 FEBRUARY 1988, if not, who is responsible for this booklet, if so, how many pages were the booklet comprised of, how many copies were produced, (c) to whom were copies of the booklet sent, (d) on what date were the calendars distributed and (e) what was the total cost of producing, printing and distributing the calendar

(2) whether tenders were invited for the printing of this booklet, if not, why not, if so, when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders publicized, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION**

(1) Yes

(a) The booklet comprises 16 pages

(b) (i) 34 500 English and

(ii) 20 000 Afrikaans copies were printed

(c) To contacts of the Bureau for Information's 13 regional offices and on public demand

(d) The total cost of producing and printing was R30 000. The distribution cost cannot be calculated separately as it forms part of the Bureau's total postal distribution cost.

(2) Tenders for printing contracts are handled by the Government Printer

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f) Full away

**1988 calendar: South African Milestones**

438 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a 1988 calendar entitled "South African Milestones", if not, who is responsible for this calendar, if so, (a) how many pages does the calendar comprise, (b) how many (i) English and (ii) Afrikaans copies of the calendar were produced, (c) to whom were copies of the calendar sent, (d) on what date were the calendars distributed and (e) what was the total cost of producing, printing and distributing the calendar

Whether tenders were invited for the printing of the calendar, if not, why not, if so, when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders publicized, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of

*Answered*

each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION**

(1) Yes

(a) The calendar comprises 108 pages

(b) (i) and (ii) 15 000 English/Afrikaans copies were produced.

(c) Copies were sent to the State President's Office, Members of Parliament, the President's Council, Directors-General, and contacts of the Bureau for Information's 13 Regional Offices.

(d) Copies were distributed from January 1988 onwards

(e) The total cost of producing and printing of the calendar was R121 000. The distribution cost cannot be calculated separately as it forms part of the Bureau's total postal distribution cost.

(2) Tenders for printing contracts are handled by the Government Printer

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f) Full away

**Bophuthatswana Ciskei Transkei Venda: South African officials seconded**

437 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether any South African officials had been seconded to the Government Service of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Ciskei, (c) Transkei and (d) Venda as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Yes. The number of seconded officials as on 25 January 1988 was as follows:

(a) Bophuthatswana 209

(b) Ciskei 534

(c) Transkei 103

(d) Venda 222

**Regional newspapers published**

438 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(a) How many (i) in each province are

published by the Bureau for Information, (b) what is the purpose of these newspapers, (c) what is the name of each of the newspapers published, (d) where is each newspaper distributed, (e) to whom are copies distributed, (f) what number of copies of each newspaper is printed, (g) what is the total amount allocated to the production and distribution of these regional newspapers during the current financial year and (h) who prints each of these newspapers.

(2) whether the printing of each of these newspapers was put out to tender, if not, why not, if so, (a) from whom were tenders received and (b) what was the amount of each tender.

(3) whether these newspapers carry political news, if so, on what basis.

(4) (a) what is the editorial policy of each newspaper and (b) who determines this policy?

(b) whether he will furnish the names of the editors of these newspapers, if not, why not, if so, what is the name of the editor in each case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION**

(1) (a) Eight

(b) To act as a means of communication between the Government and the various groups mainly at regional level:

(c) 1 Metropolitan Digest

2 Light Khanya

3 Shilulu

4 Pursuro

5 Karer

6 Umso

7 Phoenix

8 Izindaba

(d) 1 Metropolitan Digest — Airways and

2 Light Khanya — Northern Trans-

3 Shilulu — Eastern Transvaal

4 Pursuro — Orange Free State

5 Karer — Ounertwaal

6 Umso — Eastern Cape

7 Phoenix — Cuyun Rand

8 Izindaba — Natal



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

-Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Housing rentals, service charges: amount owing

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

What total amount was owing to Black local authorities in respect of (a) housing rentals and (b) service charges in each specified province of the Republic as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Housing rentals and service charges are levied as a special amount. Therefore separate figures cannot be furnished. The total amount for each of the Provinces is as follows:

ORANGE FREE STATE  
R16 557 555,59

NATAL  
R2 455 587

TRANSVAAL  
R321 170 235

CAPE PROVINCE  
R46 038 619

Primary secondary schools in departmental regions

Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total number of (a) primary and (b) secondary schools was there in each specified departmental region as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Region	(a) PRIMARY	(b) SECONDARY
Natal	291	25
Transvaal	508	17
Orange Free State	225	22
Western Cape	217	12
Eastern Cape	106	45
Natal	122	10
Transvaal	146	18

Information as on 31 December 1987. Figures for 31 December 1987 are not available.

Private bodies/persons: amounts owing by Government

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:

R1 857 033 984 — as at 31 January 1988 (This amount excludes foreign loans, stock issues and Treasury Bills)

Films: subsidies paid

Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) What amounts were paid in subsidies in the 1986-87 financial year in respect of films in (a) Afrikaans, (b) English and (c) the African languages.

(2) In respect of how many films in each language were these subsidies paid?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Afrikaans	(b) English	(c) Black languages
R2 068 944	R2 944 229	R4 738 117

R9 751 290

Note: The amounts were paid in respect of films released during the 1986-87 financial year as well as in respect of films released during previous years but which still qualified for the subsidy.

(1) (a) Afrikaans (b) English (c) Black languages (2) South African Certification Council: persons appointed

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 15 September 1987, he has as yet appointed persons to serve on the South African Certification Council, if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons appointed, (b) what are their qualifications for serving on this council in each case and (c) with effect from what date were they appointed?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes (a) and (b): Chairman Prof C F Crouse, Vice-Chancellor and Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University. An expert on the mathematical sciences and in the use of statistical techniques in achieving the object of the Council

People nominated by Ministers of Departments of State responsible for Education: Minister of Education and Development Aic Dr E P Ndaba, Deputy Director, Education Development Services Department of Education and Training

Minister of Education and Culture (Ministers Council of the House of Delegates), Mr B M Mhoadley, Chief Education Planner

Minister of Education and Culture (Ministers Council of the House of Assembly), Dr C R Mentes, Superintendent of Education Curriculum Service Cape Education Department.

Minister of Education and Culture (Ministers Council of the House of Representatives), Mr W A Schroeder, Chief Inspector

Selected expert members: Mr J A Benuwe, Principal of Hoverskool Venterker, Pietermaritzburg. An expert on the teaching of Accounting and on pre-tertiary education in general

Prof M W Browne, Professor of Statistics at Lampu. An expert in the use of statistical techniques in achieving the object of the Council.

Prof G J Fronkier, Professor of Statistics at the University of Cape Town. An expert in the use of statistical techniques in achieving the object of the Council

Mr J P Brummer, President of the Association of Correspondence Colleges and Managing Director, Damesin Education Group. An expert on the teaching of Afrikaans and on private education and correspondence colleges.

Mr M Henning, Principal of St Suthan's College, and National Executive Officer of the Association of Private Schools. An expert on the teaching of Geography and English and on private school education

Dr J S Hill, Chief Educationist, Department of Education and Culture, Administration House of Assembly. A curriculum specialist

Mr A T Jackson, Principal of the SADF Technical College, Wingfield. An expert on pre-tertiary vocational education

Mr D Kope, former Secretary of Education in Lebowa. An expert on pre-tertiary education in the self-governing territories

Prof H J Poigreter, Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of the Orange Free State. An expert on the natural sciences.

University of Cape Town. An expert in the use of statistical techniques in achieving the object of the Council

Mr J P Brummer, President of the Association of Correspondence Colleges and Managing Director, Damesin Education Group. An expert on the teaching of Afrikaans and on private education and correspondence colleges.

Mr M Henning, Principal of St Suthan's College, and National Executive Officer of the Association of Private Schools. An expert on the teaching of Geography and English and on private school education

Dr J S Hill, Chief Educationist, Department of Education and Culture, Administration House of Assembly. A curriculum specialist

Mr A T Jackson, Principal of the SADF Technical College, Wingfield. An expert on pre-tertiary vocational education

Mr D Kope, former Secretary of Education in Lebowa. An expert on pre-tertiary education in the self-governing territories

Prof H J Poigreter, Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of the Orange Free State. An expert on the natural sciences.

(c) 23 December 1987

Vendor: projects financed by RSA

Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department has approved any projects in Venda which are to be financed in part or in whole with moneys appropriated by Parliament, if so

(2) In respect of 1987 (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) nature of the project, (b) where is it situated, (c) what is the estimated total capital cost of the project and (d) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government, in each case?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes (2) (a) (i) Name (ii) Nature of the project (b) Where is it situated (c) Estimated total capital cost (d) How much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government, in each case?

*Howard*

(2) (a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Project	1987/88 Financial Year	Estimated Total Capital Cost	RSA Contribution Rand	
Nature of Project	Where situated			

Special employment programmes	Relief of cyclical unemployment through the creation of temporary job opportunities under several programmes, e.g. (a) Recovery of soil under soil erosion control programme (b) Building of dams and construction of pipelines. (c) Maintenance of infrastructure in towns, hospitals, clinics and schools (d) Erection of fences (e) Erection of powerlines	Thoroughout	R3 333 000	R2 500 000
Youth organization	Youth camp	Mathabanyhe	R600 000	R500 000*
Military vehicles	Military	Thohoyandou	RS40 000	R558 000*
Armaments and military equipment	Military	Thohoyandou	R12 944 000	R12 944 000*
Male prison	Prison	Vondwe	R14 000 000	R14 000 000*
Additional classrooms	Education	Thoroughout	R3 960 000	R3 960 000*
Tribal and Masasi police stations	Police stations	Masasi and Mulae	R1 900 000	R1 900 000*
Postal service head office	Postal services	Thohoyandou	R9 600 000	R7 650 000*

The South African contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is stretched over a number of years.

**Bophuthatswana: projects financed by RSA**

1. Whether the Deputy Minister has approved the project in Bophuthatswana and in each case the amount of contribution in Rand and the year of approval by Parliament.

2. In respect of 1987 (a) what is the nature and (b) nature of the project (b) where's it situated, (c) what is the estimated total actual cost of the project, and (d) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government in each case?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Howard*

(2) (a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Project	1987/88 Financial Year	Estimated Total Capital Cost	RSA Contribution Rand	
Nature of Project	Where situated			

Thaba Nchu Abattoir	Provision of slaughter facilities	Thaba Nchu	R1 850 000	R1 850 000*
Temba cell block	Provision of facilities to main- tain law and order	Temba	R700 000	R539 000*
Job creation	Job creation on a temporary basis	Thoroughout Bophuthatswana	R5 380 000	R3 350 000

\*The South African contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed, while the expenditure is stretched over a number of years.

**Surveys undertaken on behalf of Government**

430 MR P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 9 October 1987, the Bureau for Information has undertaken any other surveys on behalf of the Government, if so (a) what was the purpose of these surveys, (b) where and (c) when were they undertaken, (c) which population groups were included, and (d) what were the results, in each case.
- (2) Whether the results of any of these surveys have been made public, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be made public, if so, when in each case.
- (3) (a) What total amount has been budgeted for the conducting of surveys by the Directorate for Research Co-ordination of the Bureau in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) what projects have been planned by the Directorate for the 1988 calendar year?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:**

- (1) Yes
- (a) The common surveys that have been undertaken are primarily designed to measure essential communication planning information.
- (b) (i) The surveys were conducted during the 1987-88 financial year.
- (c) The surveys conducted during the 1988 calendar year are:
- (1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a booklet entitled "The Group Areas Act and Urban Development Areas Act" and whether the Bureau for Information is responsible for the distribution of this booklet.
- (2) Whether the Bureau for Information is responsible for the distribution of a booklet entitled "The Group Areas Act and Urban Development Areas Act" and whether the Bureau for Information is responsible for the distribution of this booklet.

**Booklet: "The Group Areas Act..."**

431 MR P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information



# Homelands 'sinking deeper into debt'

Star 3/3/88

101

By Claire Robertson,  
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's four "independent" homelands had dug themselves into a foreign debt hole of more than R4 billion which was getting deeper, a University of South Africa academic claimed in a paper delivered in Pretoria this week.

"Reckless spending on inessential projects and the substantive abuse of state funds by high officials and politicians has contributed to a substantial fiscal crisis in the TBVC homelands," said Mr Richard Haines, senior lecturer in Unisa's department of development administration and politics.

Although estimates varied, two of the TBVC countries, Ciskei and Transkei, were each faced with a debt of more than R1 billion; Bophutha-

tswana owed about R1,35 billion and Venda's debt was about R750 million, Mr Haines said.

The bulk of these debts formed part of South Africa's R49,513 billion foreign debt (as it stood in 1986, according to Reserve Bank figures).

"Servicing this debt places a severe and growing burden on the annual budgets of the TBVC states and effectively compounds the problem. Increasingly, money is being borrowed to finance deficits on current expenditure,

"It should be borne in mind that a sizeable portion of the homeland debt represents a capital outflow from South Africa to overseas debtors."

Last year, the Department of Foreign Affairs poured more than R1,8 billion — about 60 percent of its budget — into "development aid" for the TBVC states.

VID 3/3/88  
Educationists  
to meet in Bop

EAST LONDON — A meeting of education officials from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei will be held at Mmabatho today.

In a statement, the secretariat for multilateral co-operation in Southern Africa said the meeting would be hosted by the chief education officer in Bophuthatswana, Mr N. F. Lekubu.

The main purpose of the meeting is to explore further means of correcting imbalances in general informative education.

Views on management information systems for education would also be exchanged, the statement said.

"Education is a major instrument for the development and improvement of the quality of life." — DDR



*Howard*

(c) Citizen Force/Commandos

	(i)	(ii)
(aa) 12		2
(bb) Overdose	10	Shot
Slashed wrists	1	
Shot	1	2

Independent Black states: amount spent on projects

101

170. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:		
(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?		
<b>THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.</b>		
Nabateamba	R4 600 000	Provision of bulk water and irrigation units
Completion of Binfield Parkdam	R6 500 000	Completion of building for the Department of Posts and Telecommunication
Upgrading of Lovedale College	R2 000 000	Government Buildings
Offices for the Departments of Health and Agriculture	R3 700 000	Completion of Middeledrift prison
Garage at Quatermaster's-store at Bishop	R6 000 000	Completion of offices for the Departments of Works and Transport
Building of 468 Core-houses at Stanhope.	R90 000	Building of 468 Core-houses at Stanhope.
Freshwater	R220 000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>R61 630 000</b>	

The exact amounts spent are not available as the financial year ends on 31 March 1988 however the following amounts were made available for the 1987/88 financial year.

(a) Transkei	R4 334 000
Bophuthatswana	R7 865 000
Venda	
Ciskei	R49 431 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R61 630 000</b>

(b) Transkei	R4 334 000
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Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships

Bophuthatswana

Provision of infrastructure, housing, community hall and schools in townships

Venda

Ciskei

Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships

Provision of bulk services at Whittlesea

Completion of infrastructure at Dimbaza

Development of rural residential areas at

*Howard*

Mathopestad: negotiations regarding resettlement at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

180. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: *(b)* Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 237 on 18 August 1987, a date has been determined for further negotiations with the residents of Mathopestad regarding resettlement, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is that date, (b) where will the negotiations be held and (c) who will be included in the negotiations?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

No. As the community concerned is still in accord, a date for further negotiations has not yet been determined.

(a) to (c) cannot be answered at this stage.

**Self-governing territories: officials seconded**

181. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: *(b)* How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each self-governing territory, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as available.

**POSTS IDENTIFIED FOR ALLOCATION BY SECONDED STAFF: JANUARY 1988**

Occupational Class	KwaZulu	Lebowa	Gazankulu	Owagwa	KwaMakheke	KaNgwane	Total	Vacant
Administration Officer	86	66	5	4	2	2	6	5
Administration Clerk	21	20	9	4	2	2	2	1
Artisan Staff	161	113	144	115	24	16	25	14
Pharmacist	49	18	1	1	11	6	0	1
Occupational Therapist	6	5	1	1	6	5	1	1
Architect	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fireman	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Forester	5	5	9	7	0	0	0	0
Forestry Foreman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quantity Surveyor	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Dietician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Director: Health Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0





**Black taxis between Johannesburg/Messina: loss of revenue to SATS**

486. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

What is the estimated loss of revenue to the South African Transport Services as a result of competition experienced from Black taxis running between Johannesburg and Messina for each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Although there has been a decrease in the number of passengers conveyed it is not possible to determine what percentage of this decrease can be ascribed to competition from Black taxis.

**Passenger/goods rail traffic: maximum safe speed**  
487. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(1) (a) What is the maximum safe speed applicable to South Africa's rail system in terms of (i) passenger and (ii) goods rail traffic and (b) what speed is permitted by the Transport Services in each case;

(2) What time-saving could be effected through the application of maximum safety speeds in respect of (a) passenger and (b) goods train journey between Johannesburg and Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 90 kilometres per hour except in the case of the Blue Train which is 100 kilometres per hour

(ii) Vacuum braked trains and air braked trains on the coal line loaded to a maximum of 26 ton axle — 60 kilometres per hour

Vacuum braked trains with selected rolling stock and air braked trains loaded to a maximum of 20 ton axle — 75 kilometres per hour.

Air braked trains with a limited train length and selected rolling stock — 100 kilometres per hour.

(b) Maximum speeds as set out in part (1) (a) (i) and (ii) of the reply except

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

where otherwise restricted for technical reasons, e.g. track curvature, down grades, yard/station layouts and for any other safety reasons.

(2) (a) and (b) None. All trains are operated at their optimal safety limit which is dependent on factors such as rolling stock, track structure, signalling, etc.

**Erection of Mankweng hospital, Lebowa**

491. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether his Department is involved in the erection of the Mankweng hospital in Lebowa; if so, (a) in what respects, (b) what is the tender price and (iii) final cost of erecting this hospital, (c) when (i) was the hospital completed and (ii) is the hospital expected to be in operation and (d) for how many beds has provision been made?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Yes

(a) The Department of Development Aid is involved in an advisory capacity

(b) (i) R35 271 648.

(ii) R38 550 100.

(c) (i) The end of March 1988

(iii) This date will be determined after consultation with Lebowa in whose judicial area the hospital is situated

(d) 415

**Blacks removed from Black spots**

502. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1987 and (b) (i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(a) None

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

**Independent Black states: size in hectares**

504. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1987; if so, how many hectares were added to each such state in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) Transkei 4 287 000 hectares

Ciskei 794 000 hectares

Bophuthatswana 4 187 813 hectares

Venda 707 513 hectares

(as at 1 February 1988)

(2) Yes.

Transkei None

Ciskei 47 000 hectares

Bophuthatswana 17 hectares

Venda None

**Training schemes offered for Whites**

522. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department offers training schemes for Whites; if so,

(2) whether Whites being trained under such schemes received payment whilst being trained; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars of (a) these schemes and (b) the payment so received?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes. Two training schemes are at issue, namely the training of trainees and the training of unemployed persons. Both training schemes provide for the training of all population groups.

(2) Yes

(a) The training of trainees. This entails the training of adult persons who meet the admission requirements for training as artisans or as entry level computer programmers. The training of unemployed persons. This entails the training of unemployed persons who are keen to improve their job proficiency.

(b) Trainees during their training receive an allowance which varies from R48

to R78 per week, depending on the trainee's number of dependants.

Unemployed persons younger than 18 years receive a daily allowance of R1.80 and persons older than 18 years receive a daily allowance of R2.40 whilst they are in training.

Note: Particulars on training appear in paragraphs 4.16 to 4.18 and 4.49 to 4.54 of Chapter 4 in the 1985 Annual Report.

**Strikes: amount lost**

534. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

What amount is it estimated was lost in terms of production as a result of strikes in each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

As the submission of particulars on amounts estimated to be lost in production owing to strikes is not required by the Labour Relations Act, 1956, the Department of Manpower does not keep statistics thereon and the requested particulars are therefore not available.

**Overseas visits**

575. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

(2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why;

(3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes

(a) Spain

(b) Private



Internal Security Act: females detained

\*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many females (a) were detained in 1987, and (b) were being detained as at the latest specified date for which information is available, in terms of section 31 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 12

(b) One on 29 February 1988

Education: privatization

\*4. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:†

(1) Whether consideration is being given to privatizing facets of the provision of education in the Republic, if not, why not, if so, (a) what facets and (b) when are these facets expected to be privatized,

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

†The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

(1) Privatization possibilities can only be determined after an investigation in this regard had been undertaken. No decision to undertake such an investigation has been taken

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No

Provision of education at State expense

\*5. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

Whether consideration is being given to providing education in the Republic at State expense up to a certain level only; if so, (a) up to what level and (b) when is this change expected to come into operation?

†The MINISTER OF BUDGET AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Education):

No, the State will continue to contribute to all levels of education, excluding education provided by certain private institutions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Area between Marikana/Bleskop mine: Black town

\*6. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether it is proposed to establish a Black town in the area between Marikana and the Bleskop mine; if so, (a) when and (b) for what reasons?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Telephone subscribers: proof of being over-charged

\*7. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether telephone subscribers complaining to his Department of having been overcharged for services rendered, are required to prove that they have been overcharged, if so, (a) why and (b) what procedure does his Department follow to verify its own charges?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

No.

When the number of call units which appears on a telephone account is placed under enquiry, it is verified whether the meter reading has been correctly entered on the relative account. If it is found to be in order but the debit is not in accordance with the subscriber's average call rate, a technical investigation is undertaken into the functioning of the meter, the line and associated equipment. Where it is justified, equipment which functions independently of the client's meter is also used to verify the accuracy of the meter. If doubt exists as to the correctness of the number of call units, the client is normally given the benefit of the doubt

Foreign nationals: identity documents

\*8. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What precautions are taken by his Department to ensure that foreign nationals are not issued with South African identity documents?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

In the laws administered by my department.

*inter alia*, the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Identification Act, 1986 (Act 72 of 1986), the term foreign national is not used. It

by "foreign national" is meant "alien" as defined in the Aliens Act, 1937. I wish to refer the hon member to sections 4 and 8 of the Identification Act, 1986, which *inter alia* govern the issuing of identity documents to aliens.

Section 8 of the Identification Act, 1986, requires certain personal particulars of applicants to be included in identity documents. Details of personal particulars furnished by the applicants are carefully scrutinised for authenticity and verified against Departmental records in order to prevent the issuing of documents to aliens not entitled thereto

Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell us what happens in a situation in which an orphan applies for an identity document and states that his previous identity document has been misplaced? How does his department then establish the origin of the person concerned?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, every case is dealt with in the light of its particular circumstances. I suggest that the hon member discuss this issue when the Home Affairs Vote is under consideration

Whites: Blacks: conditions for citizenship

\*9. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the conditions under which citizenship in the Republic of South Africa is granted to Whites and Blacks are the same; if not, what are the points of difference.

(2) what conditions apply equally to Whites and Blacks?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) South African citizenship is regulated by three different Acts, namely, the South African Citizenship Act, 1949 (Act 44 of 1949); the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986); and the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970)

— The conditions of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, apply equally to Black and White.

— The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986, and the National States Citizenship Act, 1970, apply to Blacks only.

Mmamatswae, Bophuthatswana: financing of power station

\*10. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any funds appropriated by Parliament have been used to help to finance a power station at Mmamatswae in Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) what total amount, (b) when was it made available for this purpose, (c) on what basis was this money so made available and (d) who took the decision in this regard.

(2) whether any Government Department or statutory body has provided any guarantee for any loan by the Government of Bophuthatswana in connection with this power station, if so, (a) what is the amount of the loan guaranteed and (c) what are the terms of the guarantee?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No

Power station at Mmamatswae, Bophuthatswana: link to Eskom power grid

\*11. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether provision has been made for a power station at Mmamatswae in Bophuthatswana to be linked to the Eskom power grid, if so, (a) when is this linking due to take place and (b) how much electric power is this power station due to feed into the grid?

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

No  
(a) and (b) fall away.

SATS: licence to act as clearing forwarding agent

\*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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**Commuter traffic: subsidy to bus operators**  
381 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

What was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in each of the four main metropolitan areas in the 1980-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:  
Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle metropolitan area R135 642 823,08  
Durban Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area R64 948 763,00  
Cape Town metropolitan area R28 319 399,22  
Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolitan area R10 210 608,91

**Pelagic fish landed**  
324 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs.

How many tonnes of (a) anchovy and pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish were landed during the 1987 fishing season or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

During the 1987 fishing season:

(a) 595 700 tonnes anchovy,  
37 200 tonnes pilchards

(b) 38 800 tonnes non-quota species

**Black spots removed**

447 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many Black spots had been removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since 1 January 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each spot resettled;

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots during the above period?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1)(a)(i) and (ii) No Black spots were resettled since 1 January 1988 up to date but the Department of Development Aid was requested by the Black community of Cornfields, District Estcourt, to render assistance to them with their moving to the Trust farm Boshok in the District of Estcourt. Cornfields is a portion of the farm Hatingh, District Estcourt, which is an isolated schedule Black area which doesn't fall within the same category as a *de facto* Black spot, that is to say, which is neither a released area nor a schedule area. 32 families were resettled since 10 February 1988.  
(1)(b)(i)(ii) and (c) Fall away.  
(2)(a) and (b) Fall away.

**Pilchard/anchovy catch: percentage immature juveniles**

452 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs.

What estimated percentage of the catch of (a) pilchards and (b) anchovies in 1987 were immature juveniles?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(a) 19 per cent by mass;

62 per cent by number.

(b) 34 per cent by mass;

37 per cent by number.

**Central Energy Fund: total amount collected**

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

What total amount was collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund in the 1987-88 financial year?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

The 1987-88 financial year of the Central Energy Fund ends on 31 March 1988. For the 10 months ending 31 January 1988 in respect of which information is available, the following amounts were collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund.

R—Million  
Levies received 487,8  
Interest received 356,1  
Dividends received 25,0  
Total 868,9

**Crude oil: landed rand cost per barrel**

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

(1) What was the average annual landed rand cost per barrel of crude oil in 1986,  
(2) what was the (a) average quarterly landed rand cost per barrel of such oil in 1987 and (b) landed rand cost per barrel of oil as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) R33,41 landed cost

(2) (a) 1st quarter R37,48 landed cost

2nd quarter R36,26 landed cost

3rd quarter R39,16 landed cost

4th quarter R43,00 landed cost

(b) R35,25 landed cost during January 1988.

**Middelburg by-pass road: progress**

500 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

With reference to his reply to Question No 464 on 23 February 1987, (a) what progress has been made in respect of the Middelburg by-pass road, (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (c) what total amount had been spent in respect of this road as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) The Middelburg by-pass up to Wonderfontein is being constructed in three phases. The first section of the by-pass was completed and opened to traffic during 1986. The next two sections from the Rockdale interchange to the farm Elandsfontein and from Elandsfontein to Wonderfontein are in progress and reaching 65% completion

(b) The expected completion date of the latter two sections is the end of July 1988.

(c) The expenditure on the completed section and two running contracts up to 19 February 1988 amounts to R44 211 791,14.

**Self-governing territories: shortage of housing**

505 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each self-governing territory at the end of 1987;  
(2) how many houses were provided for Blacks in each self-governing territory by the South African Development Trust in 1987;  
(3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each self-governing territory?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) According to the most recent figures furnished by the self-governing territories the estimated shortage is:

Lebowa	: 12 000
KaNgwane	: 15 000
KwaZulu	: 100 000
Gazankulu	: 2 578
Owaqwa	: 17 000
KwaNdebele	: 5 000
Total	: 151 578

(2) None. The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the self-governing territories and no longer builds family housing units. 24 234 serviced sites were, however, made available. Furthermore the functions regarding housing and development of towns have been transferred to the self-governing territories who now have decision-making powers.

(3) Unknown. It is not possible to indicate when the shortage of houses will be eliminated. Elimination of the shortage will depend on the availability of funds.

**Applications for deregulation**

556 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

D/D 8/3/88  
**Transkei  
is largest**

(101)  
CAPE TOWN — The largest national state was Transkei, covering an area of 4,2 million hectares, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in a written reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFM Johannesburg North).

The second biggest state was Bophuthatswana (4,1 million ha) followed by Ciskei (841 000ha) and Venda (707 513ha).

Total funds allocated to the four national states from the South African Development Trust Account were R61,6 million in the 1987/88 financial year, he said. — Sapa



what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) (a) 37

(b) 15

(c) 0

(2) (a) 3

(b) 0

(c) 0

The following information is also furnished for the hon member's information:

(a) There were also 6 Whites executed during 1987 due to crimes of violence committed against other Whites.

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

Blacks 52  
Coloureds 10  
Indians 3

(c) Number of Coloureds executed for crimes of violence against the following race groups:

Coloureds 35  
Blacks 3  
Indians 0

(d) No Indians were executed during 1987

Posts filled by non-Whites  
360 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education.

(1) (a) What percentage of the posts in his Department is filled by non-Whites and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished:

(2) whether he appointed any persons to senior positions in his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available; if so, (a) to what specified senior positions and (b) which of these positions were filled by non-Whites?

(1) (a) 1.5%

(b) As on 22 February 1988.

(2) (a) Yes, from 23 February 1987 until 22

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

February 1988 in the following posts:

- Director
- Deputy Director
- Assistant Director
- Chief Language Practitioner
- Chief Librarian
- Chief Sport Promotion Officer
- Chief Archivist
- Control Programmer
- Cultural Attaché
- Senior Personnel Officer

(b) None. However, I want to draw attention to the fact that, during the past twelve months, 29 posts of senior officer and equal or higher grading were advertised, and that no applications from members of population groups other than Whites were received

Identity documents: persons charged/convicted/acquitted

382. Mr DJ N MALCONESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of and (iii) acquitted on a charge of not being in possession of an official identity document during the latest specified year for which figures are available; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department.

Criminal Procedure Act: persons referred for inquiry

420. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

In how many cases in 1987 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of section 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their acts as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 1 587 persons  
(b) 397 persons.

Development corporations: manufacturing concerns/employees/amount invested  
445. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by development corporations in each of the self-governing territories where decentralization concessions or incentives are applicable?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Gazankulu	31.12.1987	125	5 908 R33 337 275
KaNgwane	31/12/1987	57	2 027 R11 189 084
KwaXhobhe	31/12/1987	116	6 982 R61 351 500
KwaZulu	31.12.1987	195	32 952 R225 086 000
Lebowa	31.12.1987	234	7 375 R70 347 000
Owaqwa	31.12.1987	203	19 500 R67 847 000
Total		930	74 744 R469 157 859

Public violence: persons charged/convicted

458. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many persons were charged with public violence in each specified magisterial district during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 and (b) what total number of the persons so charged was subsequently convicted;

(2) whether bail was granted to the accused in any of these cases, if not, why not; if so, in how many cases.

(3) whether any charges of public violence were withdrawn; if so, how many.

(4) whether any of the persons so charged were under the age of 18 years; if so, how many.

(5) whether these persons were prosecuted in terms of the provisions of the Children's Act, No 33 of 1960; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## Homelands abuse R175m in govt aid

CAPE TOWN — Government has found it has to allow 5% of its budgetary aid to the independent homelands — about R175m during the current financial year — to be misappropriated or embezzled, says the Africa Institute.

Total budgetary aid to the

### Political Staff

national states was R3 500m in the 1987-88 financial year.

It is clear this "pilferage assumes proportions that must be of concern to the fiscal authorities as well as to the taxpayers", the government-funded Institute says.

(101) by B/daw 9/3/88



101 9/3/88

## R175-m homeland rip-off is 'natural'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

A minimum of R175 million was probably misappropriated or embezzled in South Africa's national states during the 1987/88 financial year.

The Pretoria-based Africa Institute states that five per cent of the South African grants to the national states are accounted for as misappropriated or embezzled and the Government accepts this loss as "natural".

In 1987/88, budgetary aid to the national states amounted to R3 500 million and this did not include other types of financing and aid.

The disclosure that the South African Government accepts the loss as a natural state of affairs is made in an article on the recent coup attempt in Bophuthatswana.

The article, in the institute's publication, Africa Bulletin, says the attempt had cast some light on the darker side of President Lucas Mangope's administration.

"There have long been unsavoury stories about arbitrary government actions, discrimination against black residents who are not citizens of Bophuthatswana, intimidation of opposition parties, electoral fraud and collusion with foreign financial swindlers," it said.

It added that "President Mangope might do well to restore his reputation by following the Transkei's example and appointing independent commissions of inquiry to investigate these alleged irregularities".

Although South Africa's actions regarding the attempted coup had gone a long way towards killing off the myth of sovereign independent sister states "perhaps this will lead to a more accommodating attitude on the part of the TVBC states in terms of the need to institute measures to combat corruption, embezzlement and nepotism", the bulletin says.

The TVBC states are Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.

Recalling that the use of public resources by those in power to dispense patronage for political and financial gains has become part and parcel of Africa's political "culture", the Africa Institute's bulletin says that the South African Government is "somewhat at a loss to decide how it should cope with this African reality" in the national states.

Africa Bulletin adds that there was "an unfortunate tendency among some South Africans to adopt an accommodating attitude towards corruption and similar malpractices in their own country on the ground that we are a Third World country".

Africa had developed a mechanism to "correct" the system of patronage when it became so corrupt that those excluded from the system grew tired of the conspicuous consumption of the fat cats.

This mechanism, said the institute, was the military coup.

However, more often than not this "corrective mechanism" served to give a new regime the chance to plunder the resources of the state.

'Corruption was not confined to the Transkei.

PRETORIA — The government has found that it has to allow 5 per cent of its budgetary aid to the independent homelands — about R175 million during the current financial year — to be misappropriated or embezzled.

According to the Africa Institute, "the total budgetary aid allocated to the national states alone reached R3 500 million in 1987-88".

The institute said that there was "an unfortunate tendency among some South Africans to adopt an accommodating attitude towards cor-

# P/D 9/3/88 National states embezzle or waste R175m of SA aid 101

ruption and similar malpractices in their own country on the grounds that we are a Third World country".

"What they fail to grasp is that no highly industrialised society can be founded on a system of government and public administration that is riddled with corruption."

It said the size of the amounts involved in the corruption in Transkei and the status of the per-

sonalities involved "gave rise to serious reservations over the granting of 'sovereign independence' to ethnic states".

"The scandal ranges over a wide spectrum of dealings, including the dispensing of gambling rights and the raising of loans abroad for development projects which turn out to be white elephants or culminate in nothing but waste.

"It has come to light

that foreign opportunists or 'uhuru-hoppers' who pounce on the fledgling states play a decisive role in creating a climate of corruption.

"Moreover, it seems as if there are also South Africans who are far from blameless in this respect," it added.

The institute said the government's actions in restoring President Lucas Mangope to power in Bophuthatswana had "gone a long way to-

wards killing off the myth of sovereign independent sister-states".

"It is now being realised that the governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are vulnerable and that their survival depends to a great extent on the views of the South African Government.

"Perhaps this will lead to a more accommodating attitude on the part of the TBVC states

in terms of the need to institute measures to combat corruption, embezzlement and nepotism," the institute said.

The coup in Bophuthatswana, it said, had "cast some light on the darker side of Mr Mangope's administration".

"There have long been unsavoury stories about arbitrary government actions, discrimination against black residents who are not citizens of Bophuthatswana, intimidation, electoral fraud and collusion with foreign financial swindlers," the institute added.



Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Social pensions

105 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) (a) What total estimated amount is being spent in the current financial year on social pensions (i) in the Republic and (ii) in respect of each population group and (b) how many persons in each population group receive such pensions.
- (2) what progress is being made in regard to the proposed policy of parity for all social pensioners.
- (3) whether the policy of parity will apply in the self-governing territories and independent Black states; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) R2 324 700 612

(ii) Whites	R583 829 352
Coloureds	R551 246 724
Indians	R140 315 892
Blacks	R1 049 308 644
(b) Whites	216 432
Coloureds	259 649
Indians	64 521
Blacks	452 188

- (2) Parity in respect of social pensions rests with the Ministers for Own Affairs
- (3) The self-governing territories and the independent Black States make their own decisions concerning parity

Persons moved from Johannesburg, Greater Soweto to self-governing territories independent Black states

167 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1987 to (i) self-

governing territories and (ii) independent Black states.

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) None.

(b) A family of five persons

(i) Five persons

(ii) None

(2) (a) A family of five persons.

(b) (i) None

(ii) None.

(iii) None

Decentralization incentive benefits removed/reduced

223 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any industries that have been awarded decentralization incentive benefits (a) have had these incentive benefits (i) removed and (ii) reduced, (b) were place-bound industries and (c) have since ceased to operate, if so, (aa) how many in each case and (bb) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a) (i) In the case of 110 firms, the incentives which they enjoyed were phased out over a period of two years ended on 31 August 1987 and, in the case of one company, on 30 June 1987. In the case of a number of firms falling under the sawmilling industry, the incentives were withdrawn only in respect of a part of their production processes, namely wet sawmilling, which does no longer qualify for incentives while certain secondary stages of processing do qualify.

(ii) In the case of a further 130 firms, certain components of the incentive

package granted to them were, or will be phased out. In the case of producers of certain cement products and tomestone manufacturers, the transport rebates were withdrawn on 31 August 1987 and in the case of industries established at Coloured and Indian preference employment points, the long term incentives will be withdrawn on 29 February 1988.

(b) The withdrawal of the incentives of 92 firms mentioned in (a) (i) above and of 38 of the firms mentioned in (a) (ii) above, in other words, a total of 130 firms, were effected in terms of multilateral guidelines on incentives for raw material orientated and locality-bound industries, as well as on the basis of a decision by the Government in 1984 to phase out the incentives of existing industries falling in the two categories.

(c) (aa) The Decentralisation Board is not aware of any firm closing down its operations as a direct result of having to forfeit part or all of its decentralization incentives.

(bb) from 1 July 1984 to 19 February 1988.

Site C, Khayelitsha: installation of water-borne sewerage facilities

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

Whether water-borne sewerage facilities will be installed at Site C in Khayelitsha; if not, why not; if so, by what date will the installation be completed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The upgrading of the rudimentary services in Site C is presently being looked at and an alternative to the present bucket system will be installed when the upgrading takes place. Whether the new system be water-borne or not will depend on current economic investigations.

The commencement of the upgrading of Site C is planned for the 1989/90 financial year and is phased over a period of 3 years subject to the availability of funds.

Amounts spent on Black housing

302. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What amounts did his Department spend on Black housing in the Republic in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The Government has committed itself to the provision of mainly serviced sites in Black towns whilst it is expected of individuals themselves to provide for the housing needs of their families with the assistance of employers and private financial institutions.

The only exception which is made is in respect of the heads of households in the lowest income groups who are, as a result of health or other reasons, not able to provide for their own housing needs. If the question of the hon member refers to the afore-mentioned infrastructure, services and material loans including housing on which State funds have been expended, the reply is as follows

1985 —	R111 454 793
1986 —	R147 328 337
1987 —	R227 846 137

State pension schemes: completion of actuarial valuation

363. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 98 on 23 June 1987, the actuarial valuation of each State pension scheme has now been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (i) what is the total actuarial liability resulting from the purchasing of such pensions for past services in respect of each specified State pension fund and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

Yes

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(i) Quantification of the liability resulting from the purchase of pensionable service requires investigation of the

# Homeland aid allows for 'misappropriation'

CAPE TIMES 10/3/88 (101)  
By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE government has found that it has to allow 5% of its budgetary aid to the independent homelands — about R175 million of the aid during the current financial year — to be misappropriated or to embezzled, according to the Africa Institute.

"Bearing in mind that the total budgetary aid alone allocated to the national states reached R3 500 million in 1987-88, it is clear that this pilferage assumes proportions that must be of concern to the fiscal authorities as well as to the taxpayers," the Institute says in its latest newsletter.

The Pretoria-based Institute, which received R1,58 million from the government during the current financial year, said that was "an unfortunate tendency among some South Africans to adopt an accommodating attitude towards corruption and similar malpractices in their own country on the ground that we are a Third World country.

"What they fail to grasp is that a highly industrialized society can be founded on a system of government and public administration that is riddled with corruption."

It said the size of the amounts involved in the corruption in the Transkei and the status of the personalities involved "gave rise

to serious reservations over the granting of 'sovereign independence' to ethnic states, especially among that part of the South African public that still hoped these countries would serve as models for the rest of Africa.

## White elephants

"The scandal ranges over a wide spectrum of dealings, including the dispensing of gambling rights and the raising of loans abroad for development projects turning out white elephants or culminating in nothing but waste.

"It has come to light that foreign opportunists or 'uhuru-hoppers' who pounce on the fledgling states play a decisive role in creating a climate of corruption.

"Moreover, it seems as if there are also South Africans who are far from blameless in this respect."

The Institute also said the South African government's actions in restoring President Lucas Mangope to power in Bophuthatswana after the attempted coup in the homeland had "gone a long way towards killing off the myth of sovereign independent sister-states, each of which may go its own way.

"On all sides it is now being realized that the governments of the TBVC (Transkei/Bophuthatswana/Venda/Ciskei) states are

vulnerable and that their survival depends to a great extent on the views of the South African government.

"Perhaps this will lead to a more accommodating attitude on the part of the TBVC states in terms of the need to institute measures to combat corruption, embezzlement and nepotism.

"The South African government will be failing its duty towards its own taxpayers if it does not insist upon this at a minimum."

The coup in Bophuthatswana had "cast some light on the darker side of Mangope's administration.

"There have long been unsavoury stories about arbitrary government actions, discrimination against black residents who are not citizens of Bophuthatswana, intimidation of opposition parties, electoral fraud and collusion with foreign financial swindlers."

Despite Bophuthatswana's economic progress, in recent years the country had built up massive debts as a result of injudicious projects.

President Mangope "might do well to restore his reputation by following Transkei's example and appoint an independent commission of enquiry to investigate these alleged irregularities," the Institute said.



*Steward*

records of each individual purchaser. The extent of this task precludes the readily availability of the information.

(u) See (i).

**Amounts in funds/amounts contributed by State**

306. Mr R M BL RROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) (a) What amount of money was there in the (i) Government Service Pension Fund, (ii) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (iii) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (iv) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (v) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund, and (b) what percentage of each pension contribution was contributed by the (i) individual and (ii) State, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available:

- (2) what total amount was contributed by the State to each of these funds in the 1986 financial year?

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.**

- (1) (a) As at 31 March 1987  
 (i) R12 260 022 863  
 (ii) R2 506 613 946  
 (iii) R1 558 712 637  
 (iv) R959 376 810  
 (v) R40 506 726
- (b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund: 26,68%  
 Associated Institutions Pension Fund 32,89%  
 Temporary Employees' Pension Fund 33,33%  
 Authorities' Service Pension Fund 32,89%  
 Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund 43,48%  
 (ii) Government Service Pension Fund 73,32%  
 Associated Institutions Pension Fund, 67,11% (by the Institutions)  
 Temporary Employees' Pension Fund 66,67% (by the State and

Institutions) Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (by the Authorities)  
 Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (by the Authorities).

- (2) Government Service Pension Fund: R1 304 800 568 (Including contributions by Provinces and Post and Telecommunications). Associated Institutions Pension Fund: R322 152 (other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds) Pension Fund for Temporary Employees, R123 440 433 (other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds) Authorities' Service Pension Fund Contributions paid by various Authorities from own funds. Superannuation Fund. Contributions paid by various Authorities from own funds.

**Lung cancer: deaths**

414 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: 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 NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:**

Number of notified deaths due to lung cancer in the RSA, 1987 (as on 23 February 1988)

POPULATION GROUP	NUMBER OF DEATHS
Asians	11
Blacks	62
Coloureds	162
Whites	157

**Cases of notifiable diseases notified**

418 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1987?

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.**

Number of cases of each notifiable disease notified in the RSA 1987 (as on 23 February 1988)

*Steward*

DISEASE	POPULATION GROUP				
	ASIAN	BLACK	COLOURED	WHITE	OTHER
Anthrax	0	3	0	0	0
Brucellosis	0	7	0	11	0
Cholera	0	37	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	16	4	0	0
Haemorrhagic fevers of Africa	0	4	4	6	0
Lead poisoning	0	6	1	1	0
Leprosy	1	64	1	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	0	1	0	0
Malaria	9	7 828	9	165	0
Measles	32	14 474	978	445	28
Meningococcal meningitis	8	205	229	72	1
Paratyphoid fever	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning (agricultural, stock)	0	68	47	14	1
Polomyelitis	0	18	0	0	0
Primary malignancy of bronchus, lung and pleura	23	145	183	265	0
Psittacosis	0	1	0	0	0
Rabies	0	14	0	2	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	179	2	2	3
Toxoplasmosis	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	0	279	0	0	0
Trypanosomiasis	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	447	29 353	11 605	570	56
Typhoid fever	24	3 174	32	25	2
Typhus fever	0	0	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis	44	506	324	370	3
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0

**Self-governing territories/independent states: residents employed in Republic**

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

How many residents of each of the (a) self-governing territories and (b) four independent Black states were employed in the Republic in 1987?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

Numerous residents of each of the (a) self-governing territories and (b) the four independent Black states are employed by employers from both the public sector as well as thousands of private institutions. It is, therefore, impossible to provide statistics in this regard.

**Regional services councils constituted**

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

- (a) How many regional services councils had been constituted as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) in respect of what regions and (c) when were they constituted in each case?
- The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**
- | (a) Transvaal | (b) Transvaal: Bosveld Council | Regional Services |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 12            |                                |                   |
| 1             | Orange Free State              |                   |
| 3             | Cape Province                  |                   |

- | (b) Transvaal: Bosveld Council               | Regional Services |
|--|-------------------|
|  |                   |
| Highveld Regional Council                    | Services          |
| Lowveld Plateau Regional Services Council    | Regional Services |
| Northern Transvaal Regional Services Council | Regional Services |
| East Rand Regional Services Council          | Regional Services |

Were to be split into two meetings  
R1,3bn in loans guaranteed

# Govt moves to bail out TBVC states

101  
B/day  
10/3/88

THE financial state of the "independent" TBVC states — Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana — is so disastrous government has had to intervene, guaranteeing loans from commercial banks worth R1,3bn during the past two years.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the first of two overdraft facilities was granted in the 1986/87 financial year, after a plea for help from the TBVC states to SA — which was called in to look at their financial situation.

An overdraft facility of R545m was granted this year to the TBVC states to cover the shortfall of their income against money given by SA in budgetary aid — R1,8bn this year — and R186m in government loans for specific projects.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa has also issued loans worth R1,33bn to the TBVC states in the last four years until last September. A spokesman said the bank had approved 244 projects for the states in that time. To date it had not had any default on the loans.

Foreign Affairs' chief director, development co-operation, Rod Smith said this year's overdraft figure was down on that of R778,5m for the 1986/87 financial year, some of which had already been paid back.

He said in spite of the guarantee, the states would have to repay the commercial loans from income they generated and it would not come from the SA taxpayer.

The overdraft facilities were guaran-

DIANNA GAMES

teed as part of government's assistance to the TBVC states when it was asked to step in to help them out of their dire financial straits.

One condition of that assistance was the formation of joint financial adjustment committees which would try to stabilise the budgets and general economic conditions of the states.

The committees are headed by bank personnel and are made up of TBVC, SA Treasury, Foreign Affairs and Finance representatives.

All major financial decisions for the states are made jointly by the committees.

Foreign Affairs now spends about 83% of its total budget on the TBVC states and is looking, in the long term, to reduce its amount of budgetary aid.

Smith said there was a fairly delicate balance on those matters because of the independent status of the states concerned.

He said last year fewer projects were being undertaken in the states, although less money was not being spent.

Smith rejected a report from the Africa Institute that government had written off R175m which had been misappropriated or embezzled, saying nothing had been written off.

He said Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha had mentioned a figure of 5% of the budget, estimated over the past few years, which would cover "money not spent as wisely as it could have been".



# SA saves TBVC states from economic ruin

DID 11/3/88 (10)

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABTH -- In the past two years the South African Government has been forced to guarantee loans from commercial banks worth R1,3 billion in order to arrest the disastrous financial situation in the TBVC states.

A foreign affairs spokesman said that after a plea for assistance, South Africa was called in to look at the financial situation in the independent homelands, and the first of two overdraft facilities was granted during the 1986-87 financial year.

To cover a TBVC income shortfall against money given by South Africa in budgetary aid — some R1,8 billion this year, and R186 million in government loans for specific projects — an overdraft facility of R545 million was granted.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa has also issued loans worth R1,334 billion to the TBVC states in the past four years.

To date there has been no default on the loans.

According to the Department of Foreign Affairs' chief director for development co-operation, Mr Rod Smith, some of the R778,5 million overdraft incurred during the 1986-87 financial year has already been paid back and this year's overdraft figure is expected to be less than the 86-87 amount.

Despite the guarantee, the states would have to repay the commercial loans from income they generated, Mr Smith said.

He said it would not come from the South African taxpayer.

One condition of this assistance was the formation of joint financial adjustment committees which would try to stabilise the budgets and the general economic conditions of the states.

The committees are headed by the Development Bank and have representatives from the states concerned, the South African Treasury, foreign affairs and the finance department.

All major financial decisions for the states are made jointly by the committees.

The Department of Foreign Affairs presently spends 83 per cent of its total budget on the TBVC states and is looking, in the long term, to reduce its budgetary aid.

Mr Smith rejected a report made by the Africa Institute stating that the South African Government had written off R175m which had either been misappropriated or embezzled.

He said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had mentioned that an estimated 5 per cent of the budget would cover "money not spent as wisely as it could have been".

A senior Unisa lecturer said that the TBVC states had a conservatively estimated present debt of R4 billion and that they were borrowing money to finance deficits on current expenditure.

Riot <sup>DIP</sup> 1/3/88

cover

beyond

borders

EAST LONDON -- Political riot cover by insurance companies have been extended to the national states such as Transkei and Ciskei

This was confirmed yesterday by the manager of Bowring Barclays Insurance Brokers in Umtata, Mr Dan Popenfus.

Following the Soweto riots in 1976 and other acts of terror which followed, it was found that short-term insurance policies such as fire, homeowners and cars did not provide adequate cover to compensate victims.

The South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria) was founded to create a fund from which compensation would be paid

Mr Popenfus said that Sasria's constitution prohibited it from accepting any risks outside the borders of South Africa and Transkei together with the other national states were excluded.

He said it did not create a problem at that stage because coverage could be obtained on the London market.

"However, a change in attitude toward South Africa has resulted in it becoming virtually impossible to obtain such cover. Negotiations between the various governments involved resulted in Sasria's constitution being changed to allow it to underwrite all forms of riot and strike cover in the TBVC states from April 1, 1988

He said while the riot cover was welcome, it would unfortunately not result in the deletion of non-political riot and strike cover from policies currently covering such perils

"People who wish to have political riot cover while at the same time ensure continuity of riot and strike cover currently enjoyed under existing policies should contact their brokers who would be able to arrange for riot certificates to be issued."



# Govt's homeland spending rockets

GOVERNMENT'S expenditure on the homelands, consolidation, decentralisation and the Development Bank has rocketed by 25,8% to total R7 232,4m during the 1988/89 financial year.

The independent homelands will get R2,2bn compared to R1,9m last year and the self-governing homelands, as well as consolidation expenses, will rise to R4bn from R2,96bn in the 1987/88 financial year.

Decentralisation incentives and subsidies as well as assistance to local authorities will cost R615,6m compared to R585,3m, while government's contributions to the Development Bank will increase from R282,7m to R405,7m, and the secretariat for multilateral co-operation in southern Africa will cost R2,1m, compared to R1,7m last year.

The main assistance of R1,7bn to the independent homelands is for budgetary aid, but other amounts are provided under the foreign affairs vote on project aid, technical and other assistance, tax compensation, distress relief in foreign countries and

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the payment of judges' salaries.

Under the development aid vote a further R20m is provided for the purchase of properties in the independent homelands and R43,1m for development in the former self-governing states.

Most of the funding for the non-independent homelands (R2,9m), comes under the programme for assistance to the governments of self-governing territories and is up R887,1m on the previous year.

Consolidation spending will increase from R61,6m to R78,9m.

Government has allocated R580,1m in direct benefits, assistance and rebates for decentralisation, an increase of R35,4m.

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said problems surrounding the financial relationship between SA and the 10 homelands were a standing item on the agenda of the relative committees in the multilateral system between the countries involved.

## R3-bn for 10 homelands 101

The 10 homelands, including the four independent black states, received an estimated R3 billion from the South African Government in the 1986/87 financial year.

The SA Institute of Race Relations 1986 survey, released on Saturday, says the amount included Customs Union and Rand Monetary Area payments in the case of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei,

Transkei and Venda.

Homelands internal revenue was estimated at R1,6 billion, including general taxes transferred by the SA Government.

In addition, the survey states, the Department of Development Aid made provision for budgetary assistance of R1,3 billion to the six non-independent states.

It also allocated R3,24 million to the SA Development Trust for

subsidising the fares of commuters travelling in these homelands, and R15 million and R71 million respectively for the purchase of properties and the establishment of townships and infrastructure.

The independent homelands — Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda — also received over R1,1 billion from the Department of Foreign Affairs. — Sapa.



23/3/88  
23/3/88

ALAN FINE

# PFP slams Botha over SADF case

THE PFP and a legal academic have drawn parallels between the Sharpeville Six case and the decision of President P W Botha to stop the trial of six SADF and SWATF members facing charges in connection with the death of Swapo member Immanuel Shifidi. The trial was to have started yesterday. However, Sapa reports, President Botha instructed Namibia Administrator-General Louis Pienaar to issue a certificate in terms of the Defence Act exempting the six from prosecution for acting in good faith in the combat of terrorism in the operational area.

Shifidi died from stab wounds when fighting broke out at a Swapo political rally at Katutura outside Windhoek on November 30, 1986.

PFP justice spokesman Helen Suzman said yesterday that after Botha's refusal to commute the death sentences of the Sharpeville Six, she was astonished he did not allow the ordinary course of justice to be followed in this case.

Director of UCT's Institute of Criminology Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit said the worst type of executive interference in the judicial system was that which occurred before a matter had been settled by the court.

This did not apply to the Sharpeville Six, he said.

DIANNA GAMES

AT LEAST half of the total government revenue of two of the four "independent homelands" in the 1987/88 financial year came either directly or indirectly from South African central government.

The bulk of SA's assistance was made available in direct grants paid by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which set aside R1,874bn for the homelands for this financial year.

Figures supplied by the department indicate the homelands' financing is becoming more dependent rather than less so.

Of the four — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — only Bophuthatswana and Transkei raised more than half of their revenue from their own sources.

Venda remains most reliant on SA monetary intervention.

Of the homeland's total revenue and loans of R492m for the year, only R146m was raised from own sources, excluding money resulting from agreements of the common monetary area, customs union transfer and tax compensation.

The tax compensation payment is an agreement between the TBVC

(101)

BUSINESS DAY, Wednesday, March 23 1988

3

# Homelands need more SA funds

states and SA in terms of which SA compensates for tax paid by their citizens in SA.

The remaining R346m was raised through direct grants worth R284m from SA — twice what it received in the previous year — a guaranteed overdraft of R62m, decentralisation incentives, grants, loans and job creation programmes.

## Total revenue

In the 1986/7 financial year, Venda received R140m in grants from SA. It was granted an additional R101m in aid and loans.

Transkei's total revenue for the year, including loans and overdraft facilities, was R1,48bn of which R650m was raised from own sources,

also excluding common monetary area money, customs union transfer and tax compensation.

The rest comprises grants from SA totalling R450m and guaranteed overdraft facilities of R190m.

Ciskei's total revenue for this year, excluding loans and overdrafts, amounts to R859m of which only R321m was been raised from own sources and a further R163m through common monetary area money, customs union transfer and tax compensation.

The outstanding amount of R558m is made up of budgetary assistance from SA (R250m), an overdraft facility (R214m) and other loans raised (R94m).

Of the four homelands, Bophuthatswana appears to be the most financially independent.

- (2) No  
(a) to (c) Fall away.  
(3) No.

**Nelspruit: persons detained**

104. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were detained at police stations in the Nelspruit police district in 1987 on suspicion of being illegal immigrants, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what specified period was each detained;
- (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African identity documents when detained, if so, how many;
- (3) whether any other steps were taken in respect of these persons, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes  
(a) 12 164 persons  
(b) The work involved in compiling this information is voluminous and time-consuming, therefore, it is not practically feasible to furnish the information.
- (2) Yes — 706 persons
- (3) Yes. The persons mainly entered the Eastern Transvaal area illegally from Mozambique to find a better refuge. The control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling. I am therefore not prepared to furnish information about the further steps that were taken.

Note: The South African Police do not keep record of the race of persons charged with these offences, therefore, the total number of persons arrested is supplied.

**Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons: detained**

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

- (1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained;
- (2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants in 1987 admitted that they were in the country illegally; if so (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was being investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) 2 658 persons and  
(ii) 1 548 persons on 10 February 1988.  
(b) Contravening various sections of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937).  
(c) and (d) The work involved in compiling this information country-wide is voluminous and time-consuming, therefore, it is not practically feasible to furnish the information

**Contraventions of Aliens Act: persons arrested**

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

How many Black persons were arrested by members of the South African Police in 1987 for contraventions in terms of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

3 456 persons of all races.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (c) Mozambique  
Zimbabwe  
Swaziland  
Botswana  
Malawi  
Lesotho  
Zambia  
Portugal  
Transkei  
Netherlands

- (d) At several police stations, country-wide.

**Adults/juveniles shot and killed/wounded by SAP**

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

- (1) How many (a) adults and (b) juveniles in each race group were shot and (i) killed or (ii) wounded by the South African Police in the execution of their duties in 1987;
- (2) how many persons in each category were (a) killed and (b) wounded while attempting to escape arrest?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)		(b)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	5	4	—	10
Coloureds	44	47	8	34
Blacks	305	408	37	117
Asians	1	3	—	—
	355	462	45	161

	(a)		(b)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	2	3	—	—
Coloureds	14	34	7	8
Blacks	153	228	9	15
Asians	—	—	—	—
	169	265	16	23

Note: These statistics include deaths and wounding with regard to unrest-related incidents because it is not always possible to

separate unrest-related and non-unrest-related deaths and wounding.

**Police vehicles involved in accidents**

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

Whether any police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1987; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total cost to the State of such accidents?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- Yes  
(a) 6 206 vehicles  
(b) R4 079 504.38 of which an amount of R553 684.12 was claimed from third parties and members of the South African Police. The total expenditure for the State thus far amounts to R3 525 826.36.

Note: Because all calculations in respect of damages to vehicles and the determining of responsibility for damages in each case, coupled with civil actions which might follow, are not yet completed, the actual and ultimate damages for the State will be a lower amount which cannot be determined at this stage.

I wish to point out to the honourable member that during 1987 the South African Police covered 434.2 million kilometres with motor vehicles. This represents an average of 70 000 accident-free kilometres for every accident that occurred.

**Self-governing territories/border areas: new employment opportunities for Blacks**

177. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector in the self-governing territories and border areas (i) by development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by (aa) South African and (bb) overseas companies in the 1986/87 financial year and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

Self-governing ter-ritory/Statutory bodies*	Commerce, Industries and Services	Small Industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
Gazankulu	(a)(i) 227 (a)(ii)(aa) 227 (a)(ii)(bb) —	—	—	120 120	—	140 140
KaNgwane	(a)(i) 395 (a)(ii)(aa) 395 (a)(ii)(bb) —	—	—	478 478	—	— —
KwaNdebele	(a)(i) 2 750 (a)(ii)(aa) 1 200 (a)(ii)(bb) —	1 900 1 200	200 200	500 500	— —	135 135
KwaZulu	(a)(i) 298 (a)(ii)(aa) 298 (a)(ii)(bb) —	4 519 1	275 275	3 131 3 131	70 70	— —
Lebowa	(a)(i) — (a)(ii)(aa) — (a)(ii)(bb) —	R21 769 R6 393 R4 981	— — —	R1 064 R1 064	R1 100 R1 100	— —
Owagwa	(a)(i) 210 (a)(ii)(aa) 210 (a)(ii)(bb) —	9 180 9 180	320 320	620 620	— —	— —
S.T.K.	(a)(i) 50 (a)(ii)(aa) 50 (a)(ii)(bb) —	5 942 3 962 1 980	20 20	1 300 1 300	— —	— —
	(b)	R21 298 R6 200 R6 200	— — —	R13 097 R13 097	— —	— —

- Not available as yet.
- Only average figures are available.
- Include investments in preparation of the settlement of commercial farmers as well as in long-term crops that will only after a few years create permanent job opportunities.  
\* Information with regard to border areas are not included.

Tear-gas used against detainees

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

Whether tear-gas was used against detainees in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

involved in each case and (f) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

- At two police stations in the Republic.
- 1 March and 13 November 1987.
- In both instances, teargas aerosol cans were used to restrain awaiting trial prisoners, who fought among themselves, with minimum force. In doing so serious injuries were prevented.
- 1 January until 31 December 1987.

Black persons: applications for pensions granted

220. Mr D J N M A L C O M E S S asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- How many applications for pensions for black persons were granted by the Cape Provincial Administration in December 1987 and January 1988, respectively, (b) when was each of the applications received initially and (c) on what dates were they granted, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- December 890  
January 2 104
- Not available.

New public/private telephones installed

321. Mr J B D E R V A N G E N D asked the Minister of Communications:

- How many new (a) public and (b) private telephones were installed in 1987 in Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga and Khayelisha, respectively;
- how many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in each of these townships as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Langa	1	231
Guguletu	nil	210
Nyanga	nil	167
Khayelisha	4	22
(2)	(a)	(b)
Langa	19	1 413
Guguletu	41	2 913

Nyanga 22 1 049,  
Khayelisha 14 72.

Note: In those cases where the number of telephone services on 31 December 1987 is lower than those for 31 December 1986 furnished in reply to Question No. 11 by Mr A B Widman on 13 February 1987, the decrease is ascribed to dismantlements. As far as Guguletu is concerned, it is also the case that 10 call offices in the industrial area were not included in the figure for 31 December 1986 furnished in the reply to the aforementioned question.

Vacant posts

357. Mr J B D E R V A N G E N D asked the Minister of Communications:

- How many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1987 and (b) what are the designations of these posts?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- 4 630 — which figure represents the difference between the total authorized establishment and the number of persons who occupy posts on the fixed establishment; and

(b) Data Officer, Typist, Senior Architect, Assistant Architect, Assistant Legal Adviser, Language Officer, Dealer, Statistician, Human Resources Officer, Assistant Human Resources Officer, Industrial Social Worker, Psychometrist, Psychologist, Assistant Marketing Manager, Marketing Officer, Design Artist, Senior Industrial Journalist, Internal Auditor, Assistant Quantity Surveyor, Cost Investigation Officer, Chief Photographer, Photographer, Lecturer, Assistant Director Technical, Technician, Draughtsman, Works Inspector, Inspector of Uniformed Staff, Exchange Superintendent, Instructor, Telecom Electrician/mechanic, Telecom Assistant, Postman, Telephonist, Assistant Printer, Driver, Senior Housekeeper, Caretaker, Foreman, Cook, Security Officer, Wailer, General Assistant, Security Assistant and Caring Assistant.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



*Steward*

area, approximately 218 ha in extent, south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads as a development area; if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the nature of the development proposed and (b) when is it intended that such development be (i) commenced and (ii) completed;

(2) whether (a) core houses, (b) other specified housing, (c) serviced sites and (d) unserviced sites for residential purposes are to be provided; if not, why not, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what is the estimated total number of persons to be accommodated in this new area;

(3) who or what categories of persons are to be (a) allowed and (b) given preference to live in this new area;

(4) whether any persons or groups are being consulted in respect of the proposed development; if not, why not; if so, (a) what persons or groups, (b) when and (c) what have been their responses;

(5) what total amount is it estimated will be spent by the State on this development;

(6) whether the State owns the land concerned, if not, (a) who is the owner, (b) when was an agreement of sale between this owner and the State entered into and (c) how much is to be paid for the land; if so, (i) since when, (ii) how much was paid for the land (iii) from whom was it bought?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.**

1. No, the matter is still under consideration. Rest of question falls away.

**Black pensions: applications outstanding in Cape Province**

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

What total number of (a) applications for Black pensions in the Cape Province was outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) Black pension applications was approved in each of the latest specified 12 months for which information is available?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) 3 276 on 29 February 1988.

(b) March to August 1987 — not available.

September 1987	1 444
October 1987	824
November 1987	1 612
December 1987	890
January 1988	2 104
February 1988	3 205

**Brought conditions: loss of foreign exchange**

296. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the estimated loss of foreign exchange suffered by the Republic in 1987 in respect of (a) additional imports and (b) loss of exports attributable to drought conditions in the Republic?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:**

(a) R374 073 000  
(b) R669 885 000

**Lawsuits brought against Minister of Justice by public**

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

(1) Whether any lawsuits were brought against him in 1987 in his capacity as Minister of Justice by members of the public; if so, (a) how many and (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the lawsuit and (ii) was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

(1) Yes.

(a) 65.

(b) (i) Number	Cause of action
4	unlawful arrest
5	unlawful arrest and malicious prosecution
18	unlawful detention
3	unlawful detention and malicious prosecution

*Steward*

3	malicious prosecution	
5	general damages	
3	crimen injuria	
1	insufficient medical treatment	
3	injuries	
1	death	
19	assault	

(ii) Claims set-Claims not Claims filed out of proceeded pending court with by the plaintiff

12	6	47
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(2) (a) No.  
(b) Yes — R107 749,42.

The amount includes settlements reached pursuant to letters of intention to institute action and actions instituted during 1985 and 1986 and settled during 1987

**Blacks moved from urban areas in RSA to Black states**

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

(a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black states in 1987 and (b) (i) from which urban areas, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why were they moved, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

**ORANGE FREE STATE**

(a) None.  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

**CAPE PROVINCE**

(a) None.  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

**TRANSVAAL**

(a) 269 persons (60 families).  
(b) (i) Benoni (ii) KwaNdebele (iii) Of own request

Brakpan	Ciskei	do
Bophuthatswana	do	do
KaNgwane	do	do

do	KwaNdebele	do
do	KwaZulu	do
do	OwaOwa	do
do	KaNgwane	do
do	KwaNdebele	do
do	OwaOwa	do
do	KaNgwane	do
do	KwaZulu	do
do	Transkei	do
do	Bophuthatswana	do
do	Gazankulu	do
do	KaNgwane	do
do	KwaNdebele	do
do	KwaZulu	do
do	OwaOwa	do
do	Transkei	do
do	Lesotho	do
do	Swaziland	do
do	Venda	do
do	KwaNdebele	do
do	KwaZulu	do
do	Lebowa	do
do	Lesotho	do

**NATAL**

(a) None.  
(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

**Old-age pensions: Blacks applied**

449. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1987 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;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

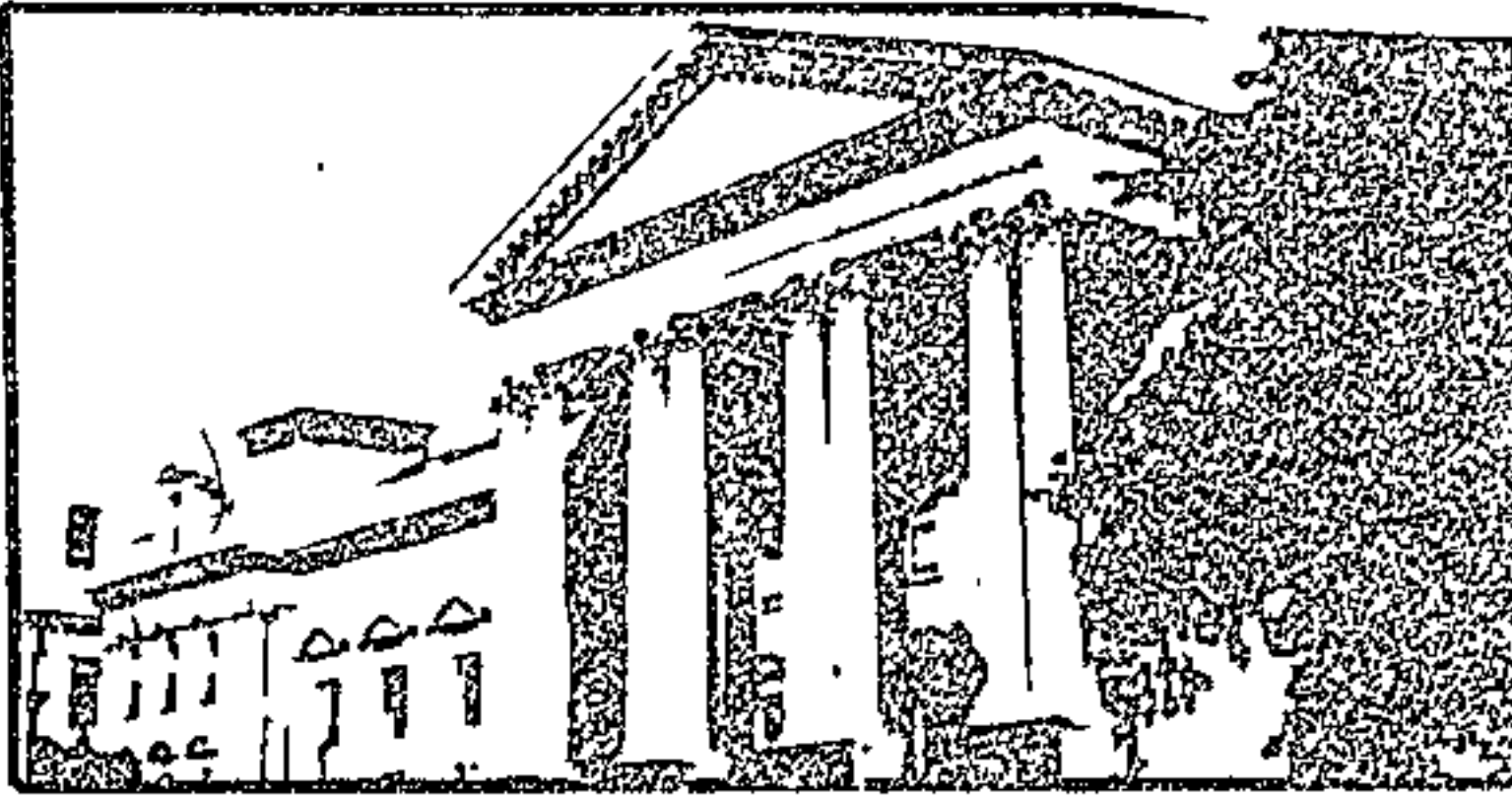
**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

**TRANSVAAL**

(1) (a) 24 881  
(b) (i) (aa) 20 409  
(bb) 2 775



29/7/88  
 Passports given to 22 000 homeland citizens



By BARRY STREEK

MORE than 22 000 citizens of the independent homelands have been granted South African travel documents since those states gained their independence, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday.

From their independence till the end of last year, 22 058 applications for South African travel documents were received from citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Mr Botha, who was replying to a question from Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, indirectly elected), said 22 006 applications were approved.

Mr Botha said in reply to a question from Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) that 127 applications for passports or renewals of passports were refused last year. The people refused passports included eight coloureds, 15 Indians, 95 blacks and nine whites.

Last year, 258 743 applications for passports and renewals were made, Mr Botha said.

'32 000 transferred'

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — Almost 32 000 employees of development boards and some divisional councils were transferred to other public sector departments when the bodies were abolished, the Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday. He was introducing the second reading of the Abolition of Development Bodies Amendment Bill.

Ministerial reps row

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The appointment of ministerial representatives who received high salaries was damaging the credibility of Parliament and the principle of public accountability, Mr Yunus Moolla (Solidarity, Stanger), said yesterday. Speaking in the second reading debate on the Appropriation Bill, he said ministerial representatives were receiving salaries of almost R100 000 a year in addition to allowances and perks. In some cases these people had been involved in party political electioneering while holding office, he said.

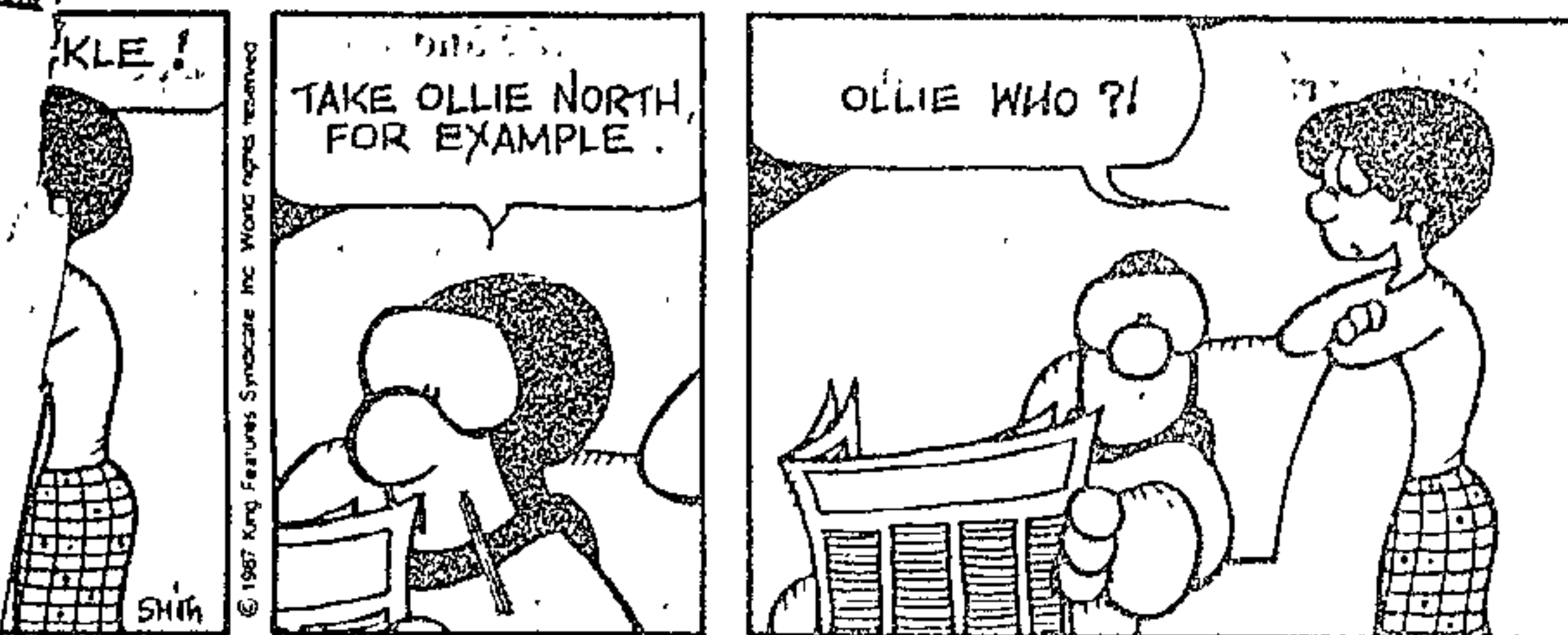
Group Areas affair

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The National Peoples Party would oppose any move by the government to make the Group Areas Act an own affair, the Minister of the Budget, Mr Ismail Kathrada, said yesterday. He was replying to the second reading debate on the own affairs budget.

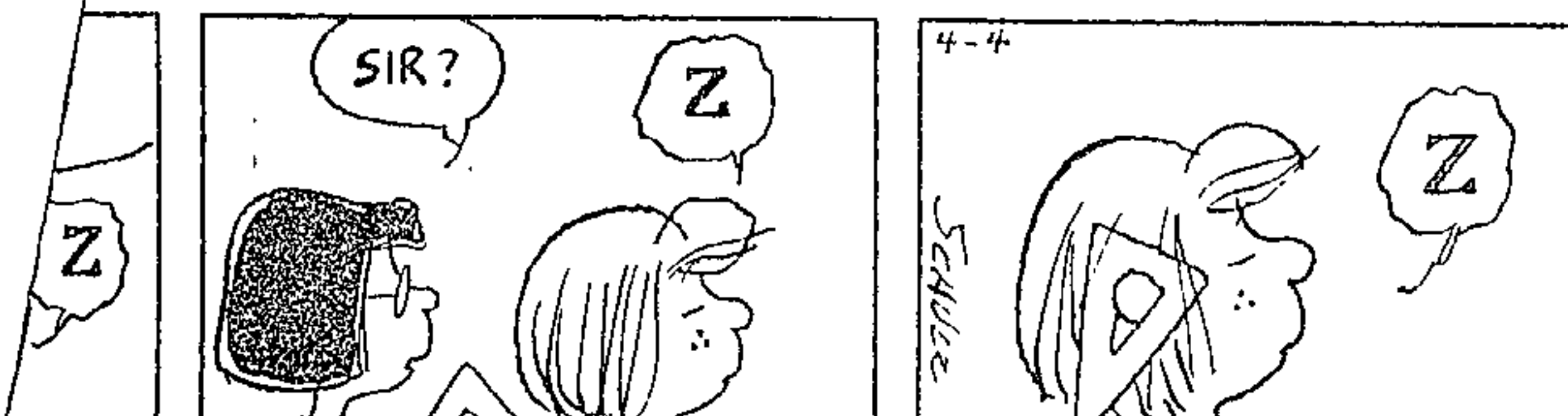
Plans for Mariannhill

MR CHRIS HEUNIS, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, announced yesterday that plans involving massive reorganization of the Greater Mariannhill area (near Durban) are to be submitted to the Group Areas Board. The plan has been based on years of investigation and negotiation, and if approved, will mean an additional 1 045 hectares of land being available for the black community, in addition to the 510 hectares already approved for freehold occupation.

By Ralph Smith



By Charles M Schultz



## Abuse of development aid alleged

# Taiwanese firm makes a profit without sales

By Claire Robertson  
Pretoria Bureau

A Taiwanese firm producing Christmas baubles in Umtata, Transkei, rewrote the book on business in 1984 by showing a profit after one year of operation — without having sold a single product.

The firm received R120 000 a year from the Transkei Development Corporation in "training incentives" — intended to supplement workers' wages.

This classic case of the abuse of so-called development aid in the "independent" homelands is provided in a paper delivered by Richard Haines, a senior lecturer in Unisa's department of development administration and politics.

### Decentralisation policy

Recently released figures show that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs alone poured more than R1,8 billion into development aid for the TBVC countries last year.

Just who benefits from this aid comes under scrutiny in Mr Haines's paper.

The main component of homeland develop-

ment strategy is the industrial decentralisation policy, in essence the practice of paying industrialists to set up factories in areas they would otherwise avoid.

In a survey of 12 industrialists in Ciskei, 10 admitted that they would not have chosen the region without financial incentives. More than half the firms also admitted to being dependent on concessions for survival — even though some had been established for more than three years.

"There is considerable abuse of the incentive package," says Mr Haines, but the area of greatest abuse is that of wages.

There have been reports of firms in the TBVC countries employing more than 100 gardeners — and paying them far less than the subsidy of a monthly R110 per worker — and of certain firms claiming the full subsidy for workers who do not exist, or for part-time workers, said Mr Haines.

Not only is the funding of training incentives abused, but the system ultimately retards the growth of a skilled labour pool in the independent homelands.

"To put it crudely, there is generally far more profit to be made from employing or training numbers of unskilled or semi-skilled labourers rather than developing skilled workers and managers," said Mr Haines.

"It is ironic that some of the beneficiaries of the homeland system are not even residents of South Africa. The homelands have provided rich pickings for foreign business concerns with questionable credentials and often off-shore listing.

"They have proved adept at playing on the resentment of the homeland ruling elites towards the South African Government, and in exploiting the propaganda that the TBVC states are really independent states," said Mr Haines. He singled out the Gur Corporation, listed in Panama and particularly active in Ciskei and Bophuthastwana.

"Among the projects it has been involved in was a hospital in the Ciskei which was condemned even before the building was commissioned.

"As part of the bait to secure the relevant tender from the Department of Health in Ciskei, the company built a house and bottle store for the secretary and Minister of Health respectively," said Mr Haines.

### Public sector

"A feature of all the TBVC bantustans has been the substantial growth of the public sector," he said. One of the main reasons for this is that an expanded public sector provides an attractive source of income "for reassignment for political reasons".

Development corporations have been used for providing housing for family and friends of politicians.

"Bottle stores and petrol stations are favoured items.



# Schwarz criticises Land Bank finance for national states

CAPE TOWN — Mr Harry Schwarz, (PFP Yeoville), yesterday criticised the amending Land Bank legislation before Parliament regarding financial assistance to black farmers in the TBVC states.

Opposing the Second Reading of the Land Bank Amendment Bill, he said the PFP supported the principle of providing financial assistance to bona fide black farmers in the independent and self-governing states. DID 30/3/88

However, he opposed the bill on the grounds there were inadequate safeguards the money would be correctly used. 101

Introducing the bill earlier, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Org Marais, said present legislation excluded the Land Bank from giving financial assistance to farmers outside South Africa.

The bill before the House would allow the bank to provide assistance to financial institutions within Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, which could then in turn give financial assistance to bona fide farmers.

The total amount involved was not expected to exceed R100 million.

Mr Danie Nolte, (CP Delmas), opposed the bill saying the Conservative Party was against the Land Bank assisting "alien" states.

Mr B. V. Edwards, (NP Pietermaritzburg South), said the bill had merits.

Mr Schwarz said the bill was just another method of off-budget financing.

A land bank for each of the TBVC states should be created to provide assistance to farmers.

If these banks did not have the resources, they should approach their own governments.

Should these governments not be able to meet the requirements, they should then approach the South African Government for assistance, Mr Schwarz said.

The reason the legislation was before the House was that the Southern African Development Bank had been providing financial assistance to these independent homelands for some time, while it was only meant to give help for capital projects.

Mr Schwarz moved an amendment opposing the Second Reading of the bill, proposing that the House, while supporting the concept of providing assistance to the TBVC states, decline to pass the measure.

The bill was read for a second time after a division in which the house voted 85 to 18.

Mr Schwarz's amendment was defeated.— Sapa



MR SCHWARZ

*Steward*

(5) whether any wards in State hospitals are overcrowded; if so, (a) in which specified hospitals and (b) to what extent?

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) No. Hospital facilities are provided according to the wishes and needs of the community.

(2) No, see (1)

(3) No. A committee is at present busy with an investigation into the utilisation of empty spaces in State hospitals. The committee's report will be studied and further action will be planned accordingly

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

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) The information is not readily available.

(5) Yes.

(a) and (b) The information is not readily available.

**Section 50, Internal Security Act: detainees**

423. Mrs HSUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1987 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) None.

(b) Falls away.

**Black school pupils: per capita expenditure**

509. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Black school pupils in the 1987/88 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

1987/88	1986/87
(a) R560,50	(a) R476,95
(b) R466,79	(b) R368,56

Note These figures are based on projections as

the Department's books for 1987/88 have not yet been closed.

**Persons employed by SAP**

521. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively were employed by the South African Police in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

I do not consider it to be in the public interest or the interest of the country to furnish this information.

**Administration of estate duty tax: cost**

524. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What was the cost of administering the estate duty tax in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available and (b) what was the amount realized in such tax in each of these years?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(a) Estimated cost*	
1984/1985	R300 000
1985/1986	R428 000
1986/1987	R486 000
(b) Amount realized	
1984/1985	R100 383 241
1985/1986	R139 360 485
1986/1987	R147 278 888

\* The true cost of administering the Estate Duty Act cannot be determined as the assessing of estate duty is integrated in the administration process in Masters' offices while the collection and administration in Inland Revenue forms part of the administration of other taxes.

**Diamond industry: cost of policing**

528. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- What is the cost to the State of policing the diamond industry in the Republic of South Africa;
- whether the South African Police are involved in policing the diamond industry in

*Steward*

South West Africa; if so, at what cost to the (a) State and/or (b) Police;

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

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) The South African Police does not police the diamond industry of the Republic.

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Fall away

**Minerton/Maitland/Pieterlands: arrests for vagrancy/drunkenness**

544. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1987 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in the (aa) Mlerron, (bb) Maitland and (cc) Pieterlands police station areas?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(i) (aa)	(a)	(b)
(ii)	14 persons	9 persons
(i) (bb)	93 persons	49 persons
(ii)	26 persons	18 persons
(i) (cc)	2 425 persons	890 persons
(ii)	none	none
	572 persons	34 persons

Separate records of the race of persons arrested are not kept, therefore only the total number of persons arrested is furnished.

**New work opportunities for Blacks**

557. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by the South African Development Trust in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

As the 1987/88 financial year has not been completed, figures are not available as yet, and therefore 1986/87 figures are stated. Figures indicated in the table below are in respect of

the South African Development Trust Corporation (STK)

	New work opportunities created	Cost per work opportunity
(a)		(b)

STK's activities

1.1 Commerce, services and housing	50	*1)
1.2 Industries	5 942	R8 580
1.3 Small industries	20	*1)
1.4 Mining	nil	nil
1.5 Agriculture	1 300	R10 961
1.6 Transport	nil	nil
1.7 Other	nil	nil

\*1) Not available as yet.

Note:

(1) Activities which are undertaken by the Department of Development Aid on South African Development Trust land, are mainly handled by private contractors. As a result of rotation of employees between projects inside as well as outside South African Development Trust-areas, and fluctuating contract periods, the desired information cannot be calculated.

(2) The number of temporary work opportunities for occasional workers created on South African Development Trust land, by means of the special employment creation programme, for the period 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987 amounted to 57 582. An amount of R2 724 million was spent for this purpose. A sectoral division of this employment is not available.

**STK: manufacturing concerns/persons employed/ amount invested in self-governing territories**

558. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

As at the latest specified date for which information is available, what was the total (a) number of (i) manufacturing concerns and (ii) persons employed and (b) amount invested by the South African Development Trust in each of the self-governing territories where decentralization concessions or incentives are applicable?



Portugal on 14 March 1988 and Mozambique on 4 March 1988.

(b) Under negotiation.

(c) No finality has been reached on the financing of these proposals

(2) The three Governments accepted in principle the proposals by the three delegations at the trilateral meeting held in Songo in Mozambique on 25-26 February 1988 which comprises the following:

(a) Negotiations with an international consortium specializing in work of this nature regarding the restoration of the powerline;

(b) Negotiations of an international financial package covering the cost of the repair work;

(c) Introduction of a distribution entity as a contracting party in the relationship between the generator Hidro-eletrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) and the consumer (ESKOM);

(d) Negotiation of an acceptable tariff between ESKOM and HCB;

(e) Confirmation by the respective Governments of the security proposals

Universities in self-governing territories: restrictions on enrolment of Whites

755. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(1) Whether his Department imposes any restrictions on the enrolment of White students at universities in the self-governing territories; if so, what are these restrictions, if not,

(2) whether he will furnish information on whether such restrictions are imposed by the universities in question; if not, why not; if so, what are these restrictions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No The Department has no power to impose any restrictions on the enrolment of White students at universities in the self-governing territories.

(2) Yes Although persons of all population groups are admitted as students by the

*Howard*

universities, the councils of the universities give preference to students of the population group for which the universities were initially instituted. It is the policy of these universities that no person of another population group will be registered at the cost of a person of the population group for which the universities were instituted and who qualifies for admission.

Whites: victims of violent assault/murder

757. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many White (a) males and (b) females over the age of 50 years were victims of violent assault or murder in (i) each year from 1984 up to and including 1987 and (ii) 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

The South African Police do not keep records of the race, sex and age of victims of this type of crime, therefore I cannot furnish the required information

Post of private secretary: restrictions

772. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the appointment of persons to the post of private secretary in his Department is subject to any restrictions in regard to period of service; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, (a) what procedure is followed in (i) assessing such officials for promotion purposes and (ii) granting them promotion and (b) what are their prospects for promotion?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Posts of private secretary do not exist in the Department of Foreign Affairs. The services of personnel in another occupational class in the Department, who have already served abroad are utilised in that capacity. Having served for two to four years as private secretary the personnel concerned continues with their professional careers as foreign service officers

(a) The normal procedure applicable in the Public Service is followed in (i) assessing

such personnel who act as private secretary and (ii) in granting them promotion.

(b) Their prospects for promotion depend on the quality of their work.

SADF: prerequisites for promotion

790. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether it is the policy of the South African Defence Force that members stationed at a particular command for a specific period must be transferred once that period has expired in order to become eligible for promotion; if not, what is the policy in this regard; if so, what is the (a) duration of this period and (b) reason for this policy?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No The prerequisites for promotion are that a post should be available and the member

should possess the prescribed qualifications, merit, experience and seniority. Individuals' circumstances are, however, taken into account when transfers are considered.

Athlone/Bellville/Cape Town/Wynberg: offences

794. Mr C W EGLIN 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) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the (i) Athlone, (ii) Bellville, (iii) Cape Town and (iv) Wynberg police districts in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) ATHLONE:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Athlone	20	17	287	324	45	239	316	291	509	18
Bishop Lavis	67	52	694	879	84	331	114	795	441	11
Nyanga	44	26	764	363	85	161	44	301	107	2
Grassy Park	23	43	338	327	69	135	225	277	576	41
Guguletu	156	37	1 435	785	144	416	126	598	324	3
Langa	42	10	448	310	55	191	25	116	92	0
Lansdowne	17	8	148	214	17	100	210	230	502	7
Philippi	41	48	293	226	48	230	112	353	398	4
Manenberg	41	23	570	408	84	316	129	409	515	14
Mitchell's Plan	41	39	574	1 786	155	605	611	1 027	1 136	38
Khayelitsha	78	59	594	279	91	118	58	206	311	0
(ii) BELLVILLE:										
Bellville	19	19	201	228	43	96	382	225	794	1
Durbanville	11	13	97	59	19	18	126	50	346	0
Goodwood	5	7	48	102	5	27	340	100	407	0
Kraaifontein	26	27	433	326	62	166	141	249	480	3
Kuilsrivier	23	28	418	299	60	113	180	241	468	3
Parow	5	15	56	188	13	43	413	139	529	0
Elsies River	124	41	1 466	819	169	512	214	959	737	9
Ravensmead	29	12	716	313	78	160	75	375	306	11
Brackenfell	13	11	113	33	11	12	99	28	203	0
Belcon	5	0	32	27	10	85	23	16	20	0
D F Malan Airport	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	9	4	3
(iii) CAPE TOWN:										
Cape Town	12	23	204	356	38	391	545	342	966	18
Camps Bay	2	3	12	7	6	2	58	21	123	1
Maitland	1	17	73	118	19	82	124	96	491	3
Milnerton	8	6	96	119	10	34	85	77	355	0
Pinelands	1	4	20	32	3	34	146	34	433	1
Sea Point	8	13	78	135	18	56	263	131	609	3

*Howard*



**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.**

None, as the South African Development Trust does not operate in the industrial sector within the borders of the self-governing territories. The South African Development Trust Corporation (STK) however operates in the industrial area at Botshabelo, which was incorporated into Owagwa on 2 December 1987. The figures in respect of the STK's activities in Botshabelo as at 2 December 1987 were as follows:

- (a) (i) 68  
(ii) 12 000  
(b) R102 990 000.

**Self-governing territories: housing**

586. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the total (a) number of houses built, and (b) amount spent on providing housing for Blacks, by the (i) State and (ii) private sector in the 1987-88 financial year in each of the (aa) urban and (bb) non-urban areas of each self-governing territory?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.**

In the light of my answer to Question No 171 asked on 10 February 1988 the expression "State" in this Question is interpreted as meaning the Central Government in which case the answer is Nil.

**Christmas cards sent out**

612 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987, if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;
- (2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, I myself as Minister of Foreign Affairs and the sixty Heads of South Africa's Missions in other countries.

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a)	The North	Zululand	Medunsa	Vista
(i)	32	19	178	29
(ii)	3	2	3	230
(iii)	3	13	51	13
(iv)	6 533	4 157	1 156	18 247
(b) (i)	1	2	—	14*
(ii)	2	1	—	198*
(iii)	3	7	18	11*
(iv)	2 970	1 647	327	2 142*

**\* ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

There were also 1 Asian, 5 Coloured and 9 494 Black students who, by means of television, followed first year courses at Vista University.

Universities: *per capita* expenditure on students

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

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1987 on students attending each specified university falling under the control of his Department?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

The North	R 7 510,00
Zululand	R 8 987,00
Medunsa	R 28 908,00
Vista	R 2 204,86

NOTE: *Per capita* expenditure is calculated as expenditure per full-time equivalent student.

**Announcement of wage/salary restrictive policy: consultations**

658 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether any consultations were held between representatives of the Commission for Administration and staff associations prior to the announcement of a wage and salary restrictive policy for the 1988 financial year; if not, why not, if so, (a) with which organizations and (b) on what dates did these consultations take place;
- (2) whether the Commission for Administration is required to consult with any staff associations prior to the amendment of conditions of service; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions;

(3) whether any representations have been received from staff associations concerning this amendment of the conditions of service for the Public Service; if so, (a) from which organizations and (b) with what result;

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

**The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:**

(1) No, the Government's decision in the matter was taken immediately prior to the announcement.

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

(3) Falls away — no conditions of service were amended.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (4) No.

**Land acquired from State/White farmers in Natal**

665. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many hectares of land have been acquired from (i) the State, (ii) White farmers and (iii) any other specified sources to fulfil the requirements of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, in Natal and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) (a) how many hectares of land in excess of the land referred to in paragraph (1) of this question had been acquired for consolidation purposes in Natal as at the above date and (b) at what total cost?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- (1) (a) (i) 66 603 hectares.

(a) (ii) and (iii) Details of land acquired from White farmers and other sources are not kept apart in a register and the information is consequently not readily available. The total amount of land acquired is 505 895 hectares.



LOCAL ELECTIONS (22/11/88) M

**Spreading the vote**

A decision to give shack dwellers within the borders of designated local authorities the right to vote in the October local elections has been welcomed by the United Municipalities of SA (Umsa). Estimates put the number of shacks in the PWV at 24 to every 100 formal houses, so this is an important step in recognising the realities of the housing situation in black townships.

Umsa president Tom Boya also regards the decision as a victory for people who have been considered "temporary sojourners" in the urban areas. (It was not possible to

11/4/88  
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contact the other black local authority umbrella organisation, Urban Councils Association of SA, for comment.)

An amendment to the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982 will shortly be approved by parliament. According to reliable sources within the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, this will mean that any black person over the age of 18, resident in an area for a period of not less than three months or the owner of immovable property in that area, will be eligible to register. The onus remains on individuals to come forward and register and this may serve to keep down the number of registered voters.

These conditions apply only to blacks liv-

ing within local authority areas and exclude millions living in informal settlements outside such areas, in the homelands and in Tribal Trust towns and on farms (Current affairs January 22). The regulations also reveal Pretoria's continuing ambivalence towards its child states — the independent Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states).

The status of TBVC citizens is still undecided, since the abolition of influx control in July 1986. TBVC citizens are currently governed by the Alien's Act and certain exemptions. In practice, though, the Act is not being enforced, pending negotiations with the homeland governments on the question

of dual citizenship. These discussions have been going for almost two years without resolution.

According to the regulations, however, TBVC citizens living within local authority areas who fulfil the other qualification will be eligible to vote. Genuine aliens such as Mozambicans and Zimbabweans do not share this privilege.

South African politics becomes more ambiguous daily. Just one example: a South African citizen living in the Durban township KwaMashu cannot vote because the township falls under KwaZulu, while a "foreigner" from Bophuthatswana living in Soweto still has the choice.

→ (101) (101)

FEATURE

*H. Howard*

3 February 1988 Mr G Ramaya (a) Falls away.  
 3 February 1988 Mr R G Naidoo (b) Falls away.  
 As from 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988. (c) Falls away.  
 (2) No.

*H. Howard*

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Charges against Michael Roussos: decision by Attorney-General

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

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 510 on 7 October 1987, the Attorney-General has reached a decision regarding possible charges against Michael Roussos; if not, when is it anticipated that he will reach a decision; if so, (a) when and (b) what was that decision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The docket referred to in the reply to Written Question No 510 of 7 October 1987 is a docket containing the results of a broader investigation without specific reference to Michael Roussos. It has already been decided to prosecute a number of people on the strength of the contents of this docket. Roussos is not one of these persons.

**Cases of tuberculosis reported**

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

- (1) How many cases of tuberculosis were reported in each province in 1987;
- (2) how many cases of tuberculosis were hospitalized in each province in that year;
- (3) how many tuberculosis patients died in each province in that year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) *Notified cases of tuberculosis in each province in the RSA, 1987. (As at 23 February 1988)*

It should be noted that "cases" of tuberculosis refers to notified instances of contact, not patients or people. Repeat notification of individuals per annum is thus possible.

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Province	Number of cases
Cape	20 374
Natal (including KwaZulu)	6 537
O.F.S. (including OwaOwa)	3 415
Transvaal (including Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Kwa-Ndebele, Lebowa)	11 705
Cape	11 064
Transvaal	18 886
Natal	9 564
O.F.S.	1 348

(2) *Notified deaths from tuberculosis in each province in the RSA, 1987. (As at 23 February 1988)*

Province	Number of deaths
Cape	1 298
Natal (including KwaZulu)	62
O.F.S. (including Owa Owa)	74
Transvaal (including Gazankulu KaNgwane, Kwa-Ndebele, Lebowa)	371

Persons killed in Alexandra Township: inquest

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

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 9 on 3 June 1986, the inquest into the death of persons killed in or in the vicinity of Alexandra Township during the period 15 to 19 February 1986 has been completed, if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the cause of death in each case and (c) what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The inquests in respect of 17 persons have been finalized. The records of proceedings are public documents and at the disposal of the hon member. In no case a finding was made that the death was brought about by an act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person. The places and dates on which the inquests were finalized and the numbers allocated to the inquest records respectively, are as follows:



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) A motion application regarding the incorporation of Botshabelo into Qwaqwa has been instituted in the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Consultation of those concerned is part of the dispute. The matter is therefore *sub judice*.

- Subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.
- (b) No, formal consultations were not held with the residents of Ekangala.
- (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

Consultation with the residents is not prescribed by section 1(2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971)

**Death of Immanuel Shifidi: action against SADF-members**

\*18. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any action is to be taken against the six members of the South African Defence Force charged pursuant to the death of Mr Immanuel Shifidi; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

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

**Section 29, Internal Security Act: certain person detained**

\*19. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by the Police on or about 21 March 1988 under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982; if so, what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person was suspected of committing any offence or contravening any statutory provisions or regulations;

(3) whether his detention has any bearing on the Police investigations regarding Mr Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf; if so,

(4) whether he or any member of the South African Police had any reason to believe

that this person would not co-operate with the Police in the above investigations; if so, (a) on what information was this suspicion based and (b) who received this information;

(5) whether any charges are to be laid or any other action is to be taken against this person; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) under what statutory provisions or regulations; if not, when is it anticipated that he will be released?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) Yes. The name which was furnished by the hon member.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes.

(4) No, the co-operation of the person was not raised. His detention resulted from his alleged failure to report the presence of a trained ANC terrorist in the Republic to the South African Police in terms of section 54(4)(c) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(5) Not at this stage. The person was released on 30 March 1988.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

**Prisons Service: language policy with regard to letters**

\*20. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether it is the policy of the Prisons Service to reply in English to letters addressed to in that language; if not, why not;

(2) whether persons employed in this Service are required to attain a certain standard of proficiency in the English language; if so, what standard; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. Before an applicant is appointed in the service it is expected of him to be able to speak, read and write both official languages satisfactorily. When he is considered for further promotion language proficiency is also taken into account.

Mr Chairman, if the hon member has any specimen in his possession on which his question is based, I suggest that before he tenders it for the attention of the House, he should discuss it with me in private because there is obviously an individual involved and it is not our policy to confirm or support any language deficiencies.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Earlier on during the course of questioning, the hon member for Parktown was asked to resume his seat because you considered that he was making a speech. May I ask whether in fact the hon the Minister's speech after [interjections] . . . he had in fact given his reply does not fall into the same category?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I put the next question.

**Booklet: The Rape of Peace**

\*21. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a booklet entitled "The Rape of Peace"; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing the booklet, (c) what was the total cost incurred by the Defence Force in this regard, (d) (i) how many copies of the booklet were printed and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

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

**Booklet: The Rape of Peace**

\*22. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

Whether the Bureau for Information was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a booklet entitled "The Rape of Peace"; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing the booklet, (c) what was the total cost incurred by the Bureau in this regard, (d) (i) how many copies of the booklet were printed and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed.

†The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

No.

(a) to (d) (i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Ciskei/RSA: consultations about permanent residence to certain person 101

\*23. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether there were any consultations between the Government of Ciskei and the South African Government on the granting of permanent residence to a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether, at the time of these consultations, the South African Government was aware of this person's criminal record; if so,

(3) whether he and/or his representatives gave any advice to the Government of Ciskei in this regard; if so,

(4) whether he will disclose particulars of the advice so given; if not, why not; if so, what was the purport of this advice;

(5) whether any persons made representations through the South African Government to the Government of Ciskei regarding this application for permanent residence; if so, who?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2), (3), (4) fall away.

(5) No.

**Own Affairs:**

**Clarendon Gardens, East London: sale of land to developers**

\*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether the Cape Education Department has given any consideration to selling a piece of land in East London to the developers of the Clarendon Gardens complex; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) (i) where is this land situated and (ii) what is the extent thereof and (d) for what purpose was the land being used;

(2) whether a decision has been taken regard

# Teachers to discuss national federation

Associations representing teachers of all races will meet in Johannesburg from April 28 to 30 for further discussions on the formation of a single teaching body, according to Mr F M Tonyeni, chairman of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa).

Mr Tonyeni said that, at a meeting held last November at which 13 000 teachers of all races were represented, the formation of an umbrella body was discussed. The basis for discussion was a Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Joctasa) charter.

### CALLED FOR

The Joctasa charter calls for:

- Eradication of race as a criterion for the appointment of teachers to teaching posts and to membership of a single national teachers' body.
- Establishment of a single central educational authority.
- Equal salaries for equal qualifications and service regardless of sex.
- Raising of educational standards and improvement of teachers' qualifications.

SFA 13/4/88

# Become Africans, graduates urged

Emeritus Professor E'skia Mphahlele called on Wits graduates to "explore the ways and means of becoming African" at an Arts Faculty graduation ceremony held at the university last night.

Professor Mphahlele, who retired as Professor of African Literature at the university last year, told the graduates that becoming African was "beyond the simple fact of geographic identity".

"It is a matter of confronting self, examining self and evaluating it in a historical context. You have to study Africa in all its aspects.

"The journey I am proposing for you calls for emotional and intellectual involvement, a lesson in humanistic coexistence at its deepest levels," Professor Mphahlele said.

# Govt to give more power to territories

LEBOWAKGOMO — The status of the self-governing territories would be emphasised and enhanced by the Self-Governing Territories Bill, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of Lebowa's Legislative Assembly, Mr Heunis said the Bill would empower territories to establish their own government departments, select their own Cabinets and make agreements with other countries, subject to the approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He said the South African Government would give positive assistance to self-governing territory leaders who wished to accept independence.

Lebowa Chief Minister Mr Mogoboyo Nelson Ramodike replied that Lebowa rejected independence because it was an exercise in de-nationalisation.

"The mere mention of the word independence chills us to the marrow," he said.

Mr Ramodike said blacks wanted to be party to negotiations aimed at bringing about a new order in South Africa.

"They want to be involved in the whole machinery of change." — Sapa.

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SFA 13/4/88

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**Independent Black states: value of overdraft facilities obtained from banking institutions**  
859. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the value in rand, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, of overdraft facilities obtained from banking institutions by each of the four independent Black states and guaranteed by the South African Government?

	1986/87	1987/88	Total	1988/89
Overdraft Facilities		Overdraft Facilities	Overdraft Facilities Taken Up	Estimated Overdraft Facilities Required
Transkei	R Million 217,0	R Million 190,0	R Million 368,8	119,0
Bophuthatwana	272,0	155,0	180,0	—
Venda	62,0	—	62,0	47,0
Ciskei	227,0	188,0	411,8	143,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>778,0</b>	<b>679,6</b>	<b>1 081,2</b>	<b>309,0</b>

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(2) whether any steps have been taken to obtain the release of the South African Government from such guarantees; if so, what steps in respect of each such state;

(3) whether his Department has information on the resources available to these states for repaying the aforesaid overdrafts; if so, what are these resources in each case?

(2) No. However, the interest liabilities in respect of the overdraft facilities are included in the expenditure guidelines of the multi-year financial adjustment programmes of each state, thereby ensuring that the guarantees are not called upon

states South Africa will naturally remain a co-financing partner in respect of the total budget of each state.

(3) The interest liability will, as already mentioned under (2), be included as part of the expenditure guidelines in the multi-year financial adjustment programmes. As regards capital redemption of the overdraft facility, a task team of the financial adjustment programmes is busy investigating the matter to calculate the precise state debt position of each country; and to realistically include the capital component of the overdraft facility in the TBVC States' redemption of accumulated state debt, whereafter negotiations will be conducted with the banking sector to convert the short term financing into long term loans at a fixed interest rate.

**Residential/business premises: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act**  
862. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, in the 1987 calendar year, his Department received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of (a) residential and (b) business premises; if so, how many in each case from each race group applied for permission to occupy premises in areas proclaimed for (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black occupation in each province.

(2) whether any of these applications were granted, if not, why not, if so, how many in each case from each race group were granted permission to reside in (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black group areas in each province.

(3) whether any of these applications were refused; if so, (a) how many in each case from each race group were refused permission to occupy premises in (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black group areas in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. Rest of question falls away.

**Location of offices for payment of unemployment insurance**  
864 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What is the location of each of the offices where unemployment insurance fund payments are made;

(2) whether any consideration has been given to locating such offices in the Black townships; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Unemployment insurance fund payments are made from all part-time (47) and full-time (125) offices of the Department of Manpower, all magisterial offices in the self-governing territories and the RSA (±304) where there are no offices of the Department of Manpower. The offices (207) of the erstwhile Development Boards which were taken over by the Department of Manpower are either situated in black townships or are otherwise conveniently situated for contributors, for example on transport routes. The furnishing of a description of the exact location of each office presents practical problems but information can on request be obtained in respect of any specific area where particulars are required, of the regional offices concerned for the Department of Manpower.

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(2) what total amount in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloured, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks was (i) appropriated and (ii) spent by his Department in each of these years?

(1) (a) (i) 1985/86 financial year — R14,1 million  
1986/87 financial year — R24,0 million  
1987/88 financial year — R15,0 million  
(ii) 1985/86 financial year — R3,5 million  
1986/87 financial year — 21,4 million  
1987/88 financial year — R14 429 769 until 17 March 1988

(2) Yes. Through locating offices in black townships the services that must be rendered to unemployed contributors of the Fund were improved considerably. These offices are for instance, nearer to applicants' residences; they do not therefore have to travel long distances at consider-

able expense to apply for benefits; benefit cheques are handed to them personally; information pamphlets in their own respective languages are handed to them, in which it is explained why the contribute to the Fund, what they must do should they not be in possession of unemployment insurance record cards and for how long they will qualify for benefits, etcetera.

Provision of employment: amount appropriated paid out  
876. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) What total amount did his Department (i) appropriate and (ii) pay out in respect of provision of employment in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available, (b) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the various projects for the provision of employment undertaken in each of these years and (c) how many permanent posts were created in each of these years as a result of the amounts applied for the purposes of providing employment.



EVIDENCE of Ciskei government backing for a vigilante band which operated in Zwelitsha in late 1985 has emerged in a court case which has sent 57 men to prison for a string of offences.

Evidence set before a Zwelitsha magistrate included that the group had been set up on the personal instructions of President Lennox Sebe, that it operated with government vehicles, was billeted on a state-owned farm, co-operated with the police and reported regularly to a shadowy "super-cabinet" known as the Committee of Four.

The group came to be known as "Inkatha" or "Amafanankosi" (royal bodyguards, literally "those who die with the king"). Its leader was the Ciskei MP for Zwelitsha, Kolisile William Matsheketwa, one of the 57 recently sentenced.

The 57 were all found guilty on one count of culpable homicide, 14 counts of malicious damage to property and 23 counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. They were acquitted on two counts of assault.

They were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment for the different counts, but these are to be served concurrently, and they will serve an effective eight years.

Evidence showed the group had been set up in October 1985, after Ciskei President Lennox Sebe issued a call for residents to take action to protect their homes. In a speech, he said residents who did not protect themselves should not expect help from the police.

For about a month, the group conducted a reign of terror in Zwelitsha, which only ended when a youth was killed on November 14. They were arrested the next day.

It is not clear why the Ciskei authorities, who clearly backed the group at the start, should have turned against them and arrested them. However, their excesses drew growing resistance, and there were incidents of youths fighting back.

With the high proportion of civil servants in Zwelitsha — among those assaulted was the principal magistrate — the political cost of backing the group may have become too large.

After the arrest, angry residents thronged around the court for appearances and at one point riot police were used against the crowd.

In the trial, key evidence was given by a second MP, Nomakhosazana Gonya, who was warned as an accomplice. She testified that Matsheketwa had told her he had received a telephonic instruction from Sebe to set up the vigilante group.

She had helped to cook for them, but she denied under cross examination by the defence that she had also been a leader of the group.

She described how vehicles were made available for the group by the Department of Transport, and how the men had gathered in a stadium.

Matsheketwa had told the men their task was to maintain law and order "the way we were doing in Mdantsane" — an apparent reference to a

WEEKLY MAIL, April 15 to April 21, 1988 9

The trial dragged on for a year, as a stream of residents gave evidence on a range of incidents.

Among those assaulted was Zwelitsha's principal magistrate, Bongani Tali.

The culpable homicide charge related to the killing of Zandisile Matyolo on October 14, 1985. It was this incident which finally led to the group's arrest.

Evidence was that a group of the vigilantes had been patrolling when they were attacked by "a group of boys".

They went back to their camp to fetch reinforcements and then moved from house to house looking for any youths. Any they found would be beaten up.

Witnesses to the killing testified Matyolo had been found in his house and chased to a brickfields nearby.

He was cornered there and beaten with sjamboks and sticks. One of the vigilantes had "finished him off" with a stone, saying: "This dog takes a long time to die." — E!news.

## The MPs who ran a vigilante band on Sebe's behalf ... until their brutality shamed even him

*Vigilante bands led by a Ciskei MP who reported to a super cabinet within the Sebe government ran a reign of terror which ended only when the president himself turned against them. FRANS KRÜGER reports*

notorious vigilante group set up during the bus boycott in 1983. She testified that Ray Mali, at the time a cabinet minister and the chairman of the Committee of Four, set up by Sebe during an illness, had played a central role in organising the group. Mali, who is no longer a minister, had given instructions for the vigilantes to move from the stadium to the state-owned farm formerly occupied by Charles Sebe.

Watchmen had been appointed, and no members of the public had been allowed on to the farm. The group would set off on patrol every evening and return the next morning. She testified that the group "had the blessing of the government. We were told the instructions were from the president."

She and Matsheketwa would regularly report to Mali on the group's activities and problems, Gonya said. Money to feed the group had come from the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP).



Howard

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Non recoverable financial assistance	707 176	10 693 525	22 508 754	11 899 155	
Relief of distress	4 409 000	5 418 000	7 956 762	2 075 412	
Job creation	—	—	12 346 851	9 550 000	8 500 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31 151 794</b>	<b>52 111 525</b>	<b>121 561 457</b>	<b>184 288 567</b>	<b>358 500 000</b>
<b>B. Transfer payments</b>					
Tax compensation	22 500 999	29 976 298	38 000 000	43 716 309	50 938 000
Customs union	244 537 000	260 325 000	277 435 000	293 833 000	411 569 000
Common monetary area	3 128 160	4 493 280	5 105 000	5 306 773	6 570 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270 166 159</b>	<b>294 794 578</b>	<b>320 540 000</b>	<b>342 856 082</b>	<b>469 077 000</b>
<b>C. Loans from RSA (Project aid)</b>					
	12 019 022	898 823	750 090	3 909 917	33 730 000
<b>D. Technical and other assistance</b>					
Manpower provision	10 751 902	11 355 888	10 834 513	11 714 195	11 628 000
Flour subsidy	11 200 597	7 202 712	6 579 896	6 807 717	5 570 000
Technical assistance	819 684	1 523 648	478 708	302 201	1 290 000
Salaries of Judges	143 169	169 565	153 011	256 508	189 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22 915 352</b>	<b>20 251 813</b>	<b>18 046 128</b>	<b>19 080 621</b>	<b>18 677 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>336 252 327</b>	<b>368 057 739</b>	<b>460 897 675</b>	<b>552 135 187</b>	<b>879 984 000</b>
<b>E. Guaranteed overdraft facilities</b>					
				272 000 000	100 000 000

(1) Actual Figures  
 (2) Estimates  
 (3) Total value of the guarantees provided.  
 It is not necessarily the total guaranteed amount taken up by the Bophuthatswana government.

**FOREIGN AID (\*): VENDA (RAND)**

For purposes of answering this question foreign aid includes the following: all direct and indirect financial assistance as well as transfer payments (which are regarded as own income) in terms of specific agreements where the Department of Foreign Affairs is involved.

	1) 1)	1) 1)	1) 2)
1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
1987/88			
<b>A. Direct financial assistance</b>			
Budgetary aid	80 613 745	122 650 000	129 000 000
Incentive scheme for industries	616 010	1 650 000	1 350 000
		4 036 473	4 400 000

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Non recoverable financial assistance	—	343 580	412 096	4 541 381	
Relief of distress	6 000 000	1 758 130	—	—	
Job creation	—	—	2 584 169	4 092 999	2 500 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87 229 755</b>	<b>126 401 710</b>	<b>133 346 265</b>	<b>176 870 853</b>	<b>228 100 000</b>
<b>B. Transfer payments</b>					
Tax compensation	3 910 910	6 336 895	6 500 000	7 595 057	8 849 000
Customs union	21 196 000	30 079 000	42 105 000	57 658 000	67 070 500
Common monetary area	887 227	1 280 640	1 455 000	1 518 933	1 900 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25 994 137</b>	<b>37 696 535</b>	<b>50 060 000</b>	<b>66 771 990</b>	<b>77 819 500</b>
<b>C. Loans (Project aid)</b>					
	7 946 620	2 420 645	584 824	403 841	19 869 000
<b>D. Technical and other assistance</b>					
Manpower provision	6 320 371	6 865 057	7 174 616	9 307 295	8 510 000
Flour subsidy	2 264 816	1 942 985	1 810 845	1 861 605	1 440 000
Technical assistance	319 183	135 849	552 789	641 579	330 000
Salaries of Judges	73 532	145 040	80 646	196 801	189 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 977 902</b>	<b>9 088 931</b>	<b>9 618 896</b>	<b>12 007 280</b>	<b>10 469 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>130 148 414</b>	<b>175 607 821</b>	<b>193 609 985</b>	<b>256 053 964</b>	<b>336 257 500</b>
<b>E. Guaranteed overdraft facilities</b>					
				62 500 000	62 000 000

(1) Actual Figures  
 (2) Estimates  
 (3) Total value of the guarantees provided.  
 It is not necessarily the total guaranteed amount taken up by the Venda government.

**FOREIGN AID (\*): CISKEI (RAND)**

\* For purposes of answering this question foreign aid includes the following: all direct and indirect financial assistance as well as transfer payments (which are regarded as own income) in terms of specific agreements where the Department of Foreign Affairs is involved.

	1) 1)	1) 1)	1) 2)
1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
1987/88			
<b>A. Direct financial assistance</b>			
Budgetary aid	141 100 000	164 374 814	174 253 500
Incentive scheme for industries	10 165 464	16 404 000	32 350 000
		29 871 423	24 000 000





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(c) in order to retain the services of well-trained staff;

(4) yes, the Port Elizabeth Technikon has received such representations,

(a) representatives of the local textile industry,

(b) during 1987,

(c) no representations in this regard have been received from the Port Elizabeth Technikon;

(5) yes, industry estimates that approximately 72 technologists are needed annually until the year 2000. During the past three years 215 technologists have been trained at the Natal Technikon. Should the need arise other technikon may apply to offer these approved courses.

**Sporting facilities/apparatus/equipment/training of sports officials: total expenditure**

67. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

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What was the total expenditure in respect of (a) sporting facilities, apparatus and equipment, and (b) the training of teachers as sports officials, at (i) primary and (ii) high schools under the control of his Department, in the 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years, respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(a) (i) and (ii) No total expenditure in respect of sporting facilities, apparatus and equipment can be given. While the provincial education departments make a contribution toward the provision of sporting facilities, further costs in this respect as well as costs regarding apparatus and equipment are borne by the parent community. Details regarding this expenditure are not submitted to the departments.

(b) (i) and (ii) nil.

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES**

Indicates translated version.

*For written reply.*

*General Affairs:*

Government guarantees: amount spent/value

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What was the total (i) amount spent by the Government on, and (ii) value of, Government guarantees issued to each

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Guaranteed overdraft facilities/loans	—	—	217.000 272.000 62.000 227.000

(1) (b) Due to a combination of factors the TBVC States have over the past few years been experiencing extensive budgetary deficits. During 1986 the TBVC States approached the South African Government for financial assistance in order to prevent a grave cash flow crisis. It became evident that multi-year adjustment programmes were required to restore over time the necessary balance between revenue and expenditure. Since then Joint Financial Adjustment Committees under the chairmanship of Dr S S Brand of the Development Bank of Southern Africa were established to:

- Design programmes to restore equilibrium between revenue and expenditure;
- revise and/or streamline the existing financial management and control systems;
- harmonize government policy on issues such as taxes, prices and subsidies, remuneration of civil servants, etc; and

(2) (a) what amount is it estimated will be spent on, and (b) what is the estimated value of, Government guarantees to be issued to each of these states in the 1987-88 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

— identify socio-economic structural imbalances and to design appropriate programmes to rectify these imbalances as well as to make a more efficient and effective use of scarce resources possible.

Against this background the revised 1986/87 budgets of the TBVC States were properly evaluated and expenditures were brought down to the bare minimum required. It was, however, found that an amount of R778 million was still required in order to balance their budgets. The aforementioned amount was not available in the RSA Exchequer and it was decided to mobilize this amount at certain commercial banks in the form of overdraft facilities and/or loans.

The repayment of this bridging finance is guaranteed by the SA Reserve Bank and supported by a back-up guarantee of the South African Government. The essence of the matter is that the negotiation as well as the repayment of the bridging finance is being handled within a joint agreed

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TUESDAY, 15 MARCH 1988

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framework of multi-year adjustment programmes. Further information on these programmes as well as the issuing of guarantees is contained in a speech delivered by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs on 17 June 1987 as reported in columns 1639 to 1645 of the House of Assembly Hansard No 5 (15 to 19 June) of 1987.

- (2) (a) None.  
(2) (b)

(R Million)				
	T	B	V	C
To be guaranteed overdraft facilities/loans	190.000	100.000	62.000	188.000

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WEDNESDAY, 16 MARCH 1988

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**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Strikes/discontinuances of work

38. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many (a) strikes as defined in section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, and (b) discontinuances of work reportable in terms of section 65A of the said Act took place in 1987;

- (2) how many (a) (i) recognition and (ii) other agreements have been filed with his Department in terms of section 31A of this Act since 1 September 1984 and (b) *status quo* orders in terms of section 43 of the Act were (i) granted and (ii) refused by the Industrial Court in 1987?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) (a) 1 025

(b) 123

- (2) (a) (i) 241

(ii) 1 502

(b) (i) 147

(ii) 210

Sites B/C in Khayelitsha: self-help facilities

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

Whether any self-help facilities aimed at improving properties in Sites B and C in Khayelitsha are being planned or in operation; if so, what is the nature of these facilities?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

A request was directed to the National Housing Commission for R3,5 million for the 1988/89 financial year for the building of 500 houses by means of a self-help programme.

In the 1987/88 financial year an amount of

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R750 000 was made available for self-help in Khayelitsha. This amount, however, was transferred to Old Cross Roads because of the greater need there. From this source, loans of R7 000 each at 6% interest for 30 years will be made available to inhabitants of Old Cross Roads to either build or have their homes built in the upgraded phases.

Villages 1/2 in Khayelitsha: self-help facilities

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

Whether any self-help facilities aimed at improving properties in Villages 1 and 2 in Khayelitsha are being planned or in operation; if so, what is the nature of these facilities?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

A request for R750 000 was directed to the National Housing Commission on 18 November 1987 to proceed with the approved project of extension and upgrading of core houses in Khayelitsha.

South African prisons: prisoners

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

- (1) (a) How many prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present, (b) what was the current daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date;

- (2) whether any prisons were over-populated in 1987; if so, (a) which prisons and (b) what was the average rate of over-population in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) According to the norm mentioned below, 84 802.

- (b) The daily average for December 1987 is 103 200 (see annexures A and B for analysis of sentences and crimes).

- (c) On 31 December 1987 there were



## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) 4 502 400 (estimate)\*  
 (2) (a) 423 600 (estimate)  
 (b) (i)\*\*\*\*

(a)	(ii)
Zimbabwe	33 750
Other in Africa	18 540
Greece	7 720
Italy	12 970
The Netherlands	17 410
Portugal	42 510
United Kingdom	115 560
West Germany	24 960
Other in Europe	128 810
United States of America	4 880
Other in America	3 920
Australia	4 300
Other in Oceania	1 480
Asia	5 950
Stateless and unknown	840

\* The estimate is based on the mid-year estimates (30 June 1987) of the Central Statistical Service.

\*\* Estimates are based on the 1985 Population Census proportions.

\*\*\* Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originated, are shown separately

Motor vehicles reported stolen: prosecutions/convictions

475. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) prosecutions were instituted and (b) convictions were obtained in respect of motor vehicles reported stolen to the South African Police during the period 1 July 1986 to

30 June 1987, if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

(a) 8 221  
 (b) 5 318

Medical doctors: left RSA permanently

498. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1987 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) General practitioner 72  
 Specialist 21

(b) General practitioner — 24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+  
 Specialist — 3 3 13 2 2 1

Independent Black states: foreign aid

533. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

What amounts were granted in terms of foreign aid to each of the four independent Black states in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

## FOREIGN AID (?): TRANSKEI (RAND)

1) 1) 1) 2)

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
A Direct Financial Assistance	201 300 000	219 000 000	272 976 000	352 400 000	517 722 000
Budgetary aid	9 693 928	14 000 000	16 000 000	17 000 000	15 000 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Non recoverable financial assistance

Relief of distress

Job creation

TOTAL

B. Transfer payments

Tax compensation

Customs union

Common monetary area

TOTAL

C. Loans (Project aid)

D. Technical and other assistance

Manpower provision

Flour subsidy

Technical assistance

Salaries of Judges

TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL

E. Guaranteed overdraft facilities

(1) Actual Figures

(2) Estimates

(3) Total value of the guarantees provided.

It is not necessarily the total guaranteed amount taken up by the Transkei government.

## FOREIGN AID (?): BOPHUTHATSWANA (RAND)

1) 1) 1) 1) 2)

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
A Direct financial assistance	25 560 000	32 000 000	74 049 090	154 764 000	336 000 000
Budgetary aid	475 618	4 000 000	4 700 000	6 000 000	14 000 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DIP 18/4/88  
SATBVC states <sup>(101)</sup>  
to hold talks on  
economic issues

**Daily Dispatch Reporter**

**EAST LONDON** — High level discussions on joint measures to harmonise financial relations between the SATBVC states will be held in Bisho tomorrow.

A statement issued by the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf), said the biennial discussions were crucial to a sound economic and financial relationship between the five states.

The discussions involve the heads of departments of finance and senior government officials of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Recent economic developments in southern Africa will also be re-

viewed to enable each state to carry out macro economic and budgetary planning.

The main items under discussion will be:

- The harmonisation of tax structures of the respective states;

- The obtaining of accurate statistics required for macro economic and budgetary planning; and,

- A possible new system of norms and standards for government revenue and expenditure to be used as a basis for determining financial relations and transfers to the SATBVC states.

The meeting follows an earlier meeting of SATBVC ministers of finance in Pretoria earlier this year.



*Steward*

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

**Self-governing territories: amounts invested in industrial sector**

444 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

	Investment in industrial sector		Total amount invested		
	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)	(b) (iii)
Gazankulu	Nil	Nil	R24 737 000	R 1 213 000	Nil
KaNgwane	Nil	Nil	R39 135 147	R 90 000	Nil
KwaNdebele	Nil	R9 500 000	R25 500 000	R30 800 000	R9 500 000
KwaZulu	Nil	1)	R81 653 000	2)	1)
Lebowa	Nil	R2 100 000	R74 974 000	R17 187 000	R2 100 000
Owagwa	Nil	Nil	R29 870 000	R40 000 000	Nil

- 1) No annualised figures for financial years are available. Accumulative figure is R40 million as at March 1987.
- 2) No annualised figures for financial years are available. Accumulative figure is R363.6 million as at 31 March 1987.

**Officials involved in resettlements**

446 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any officials attached to his Department helped to resettle any persons in 1987; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) from what specified areas were persons moved, (c) in what way necessary to resettle them and (d) how many persons were resettled in each case?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- Yes.
- (a) On a continuous basis except as indicated in paragraph (b).
  - (b) (i) Moutse, KwaNdebele
  - (ii) Kwaggafontein, KwaNdebele
  - (iii) Inanda Dam Area, Ndwedwe, KwaZulu
  - (iv) Frankfort, Ciskei
  - (v) Bethanie, Bophuthatswana (9-15 September 1987)
  - (vi) Driefontein, District Wakkerstroom
  - (vii) Ou-Kasie, District Brits
- (a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector, and (b) what was the total amount invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign companies, in each of the self-governing territories in the 1986/87 financial year?
  - (a) Varkfontein, District Benoni (3-13 November 1987).
  - (b) (i) Elandskraal, District Potgietersrust
  - (ii) Verena, KwaNdebele
  - (iii) Ntuzuma Town, Inanda and elsewhere in the tribal area, District Ndwedwe, Langefontein, District Pinetown and Rietvallei, District Camperdown
  - (iv) Stanhope, Ciskei
  - (v) Onderstepoort, District Rustenburg
  - (vi) Roodekraal, District Wakkerstroom
  - (vii) Lethlabile, District Brits
  - (viii) Daveyton Town, District Benoni.
  - (i) On the request of the persons themselves
  - (ii) On request of the KwaNdebele Government
  - (iii) Because of the building of the Inanda dam — the houses of the

*Steward*

people were situated within the dam area.

- (iv) On request of the Ciskei Government and the people concerned
- (v) On own request of the splinter group of the Magopa Community
- (vi) The building of the Heyshope dam — the houses of the people were situated within the dam area
- (vii) On request of the Department Development Planning — the facilities of the Department of Development Aid were made available
- (viii) On request of the Provincial Administration, Transvaal — the facilities of the Department of Development Aid were made available.

(1) Yes.

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:**

- (i) 2 000.
- (ii) NP Members and members of the other two Houses of Parliament, Provincial Administrators, MEC's, Rectors and Chancellors of Universities, Independent States, Commissioners General, SWA Cabinet Ministers, Black City Councillors and Mayors, Constituency, Ministerial Representatives, members of the President's Council, SA Medical and Dental Council, SA Pharmaceutical Board, family and friends.
- (iii) R6 223,17 (printing), R130,40 (postage)
- (iv) Government Printer

**(c) (i) 69 families**

- (ii) 121 families
- (iii) 78 families, 93 families, 63 families and 9 families
- (iv) 468 families
- (v) 178 families
- (vi) 115 families
- (vii) 208 families
- (viii) 426 families

**Upgrading of roads in Black areas: amount budgeted**

506 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total amount was budgeted for the upgrading of roads in Black areas falling under his Department for the 1987/88 financial year?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

R105 656 000, which includes amounts budgeted for the construction or upgrading of bridges.

**Christmas cards sent out**

596 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was

the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (ii) NP Members and members of the other two Houses of Parliament, Provincial Administrators, MEC's, Rectors and Chancellors of Universities, Independent States, Commissioners General, SWA Cabinet Ministers, Black City Councillors and Mayors, Constituency, Ministerial Representatives, members of the President's Council, SA Medical and Dental Council, SA Pharmaceutical Board, family and friends.
- (iii) R6 223,17 (printing), R130,40 (postage)
- (iv) Government Printer

**(2)**

Postage stamps were used to send out Christmas cards to family, friends and constituency; the rest were sent out under the official stamp of the Department.

**Natal Flood Relief Fund: amount allocated**

644 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) What was the total amount allocated to the Natal Flood Relief Fund in 1987, (b) how many claims for such relief had been received by his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (c) what was the total value of these claims, (d) what total amount had been paid out from this fund as at that date and (e) when is it anticipated that the final claims will be settled;
- (2) whether a percentage formula is being used to calculate payments in respect of



*Steward*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs.

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Self-governing territories: family housing units

171. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1987 in each self-governing territory by (i) the authority of the territory, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each territory;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any self-governing territory; if so, how many units are required in respect of each territory;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the self-governing territories at present by (a) the authority of the territory, (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 territory and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) Unknown. This is a function of the Governments of the self-governing territories.
- (ii) Nil.
- (1) (b) (i) and (ii) Unknown.
- (iii) Nil.

Note: Although the Government no longer builds houses, an amount of R65 920 000 for self-build loans was made available to the low-income group Blacks.

(2) Yes. It is difficult to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing depends on the actual demand that varies as the availability of job opportunities

varies from one area to another. It is however estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows:

Lebowa	12 000
KaNgwane	15 000
KwaZulu	100 000
Gazankulu	2 578
OwaOwa	17 000
KwaNdebele	5 000
Total	151 578

Note: Apart from this it is estimated that there is a shortage of 34 000 units in towns on SADT land outside the self-governing territories.

- (3) (a) Yes. According to information in the cases of Lebowa, KaNgwane and Gazankulu.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.

(i) (a) and (b): The number of houses which is built by the self-governing territories and private owners is not known.

(c) The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the self-governing territories and no longer builds family housing units.

(ii) It is not possible to indicate when the houses will be completed as it is an ongoing process.

Detainees: visits by judges

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

- (1) (a) How many judges in each province made visits to detainees in 1987, (b) how many visits did each such judge make, (c) which prisons did they visit and (d) on what dates were the visits made in each case.
- (2) whether he will furnish the names of the judges concerned; if not, why not; if so, what are their names?

*Steward*

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) and (2)

In terms of Prisons Regulation 104 (2)(a) a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa shall at all times be afforded admission to a prison. Judges are free to report to the Commissioner of Prisons or myself in respect of any matter which they consider should be brought to notice.

Statistics mentioning the category of prisoner that was visited are not kept and it is therefore not possible to indicate the number of judges who in each province visited detainees or any other specific category of prisoner during 1987, without a special and time-consuming survey.

The Heads of the 241 prisons under the auspices of the SA Prisons Service keep record of the fact of each visit and for this purpose an official visitors register is in use at each prison from which the Heads of Prisons submit a biannual return to Prisons Headquarters for central statistical purposes. These returns show that judges visited prisons on 260 occasions during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987.

Visits of this nature are welcomed and I have much appreciation for the work being done by the respective judges in this regard. They determine their own schedule and can also visit any prison unannounced. I am therefore not prepared to and also do not have the authority to interfere with the manner in which judges execute this task and likewise I am not prepared to announce the names of individual judges in public as these visits take place in their official capacity and the results of such visits are rather concentrated upon than the individual judges. However, I am prepared to provide the honourable member with the names on a personal and confidential basis.

Detainees: children of 18 years and under

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

(a) How many (i) male and (ii) female children of 18 years and under in each race group were detained in prison as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) into what age categories did they fall and (c) for what offences were they imprisoned in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) and (ii) as well as (b).

Figures as on 31 December 1987.

UNSENTENCED/AWAITING TRIAL (DETAINEES UNDER EMERGENCY REGULATIONS EXCLUDED)

	Up to and including 15 years		16 and 17 years		18 and 19 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	103	11	1	0	1	11
Asian	1	0	73	0	2	0
Coloured	73	0	2	0	254	15
White	2	0	1	0	119	3
Black	254	0	1	0	37	3
Asian	1	0	119	0	1 620	96
Coloured	119	0	1	0	5	0
White	37	0	1	0	411	10
Black	1 620	0	1	0	2 626	138
Asian	5	0	1	0		
Coloured	411	10				
Total	2 626	138				

	SENTENCED	
	Up to and including 15 years	16 and 17 years
White	0	0
Black	16	1
Asian	0	0
Coloured	5	0
White	5	1
Black	377	20
Asian	2	0
Coloured	193	3
White	61	3
Black	2 345	96
Asian	23	0
Coloured	1 544	23
Total	4 571	147



PRETORIA — The use of bank overdrafts granted to TBVC countries on the strength of SA government guarantees should be stopped, PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that the SA government had guaranteed TBVC overdrafts totalling R1,08bn in the past two years.

Schwarz said the use of overdraft facilities by state institutions to finance budgets was unhealthy and totally unsatisfactory. It was inflationary and against all accepted budget principles.

# Overdrafts must stop — Schwarz

17/4/88  
11:40 AM  
GERALD REILLY (107)

"I cannot think where the TBVC countries will get their money to repay the overdrafts other than from SA. Interest alone at current prime rates on the R1,08bn would amount to at least R125m a year."

Aside from guaranteed overdraft facilities SA was giving the countries substantial grants annually, he said.

Yesterday's relevant parliament provided to the relevant parliament

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19/4/88  
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**Alarm in Durban**

**AG looks at**



# Schwarz calls for halt to overdrafts for TBVC countries

D/D 19/4/88  
101

CAPE TOWN — The use of bank overdrafts granted to TBVC countries on the strength of South African Government guarantees should be stopped, the Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the South African Government had guaranteed TBVC overdrafts totalling R1 08 billion in the past two years.

Mr Schwarz said the use of overdraft facilities by state institutions to finance budgets was unhealthy and totally unsatisfactory.

It was inflationary and contrary to all accepted budget principles.

"I cannot think where the TBVC countries will get their money to repay the overdrafts other than from South Africa.

"Interest alone at current prime rates on the R1 08 billion would amount to at least R125 million a year.

The PFP had repeatedly stressed the risks involved in making large amounts available to TBVC countries and homelands without proper monitoring of how the funds were to

be used.

In addition to the R1 08bn made available in the last two financial years further overdraft facilities amounting to R309m would be used during the current financial year.

Mr Schwarz said the overdraft guarantees were off budget and there was no way the taxpayers — the ultimate guarantors — could spot the transactions by examining the budget. — DDC



MR. SCHWARZ

D 10 20/4/88

# Call for national states to become more independent

**Daily Dispatch Reporter**  
**BISHO** — Southern Africa's national states must become more independent of South Africa, the chief executive (policy) in South Africa's Department of Finance, Mr G. P. Croeser, said here yesterday.

After a meeting of finance heads and senior government officials of the SATBVC states (South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), Mr Croeser said equality between the states was necessary for stability in Southern Africa.

"An important point that came out of the meeting is the system of Invoice Valued Added Tax (IVAT). We have to make the system work within the SATBVC.

"There are a number of countries in Europe that use the VAT form of taxation. For example the European Economic Community (EEC).

"We will bring in people who have worked with the VAT system and who can advise us on the correct course to take.

"It is however a difficult system to implement and it is now up to all members of the SATBVC to put forward their problems and recommendations within the context of their own financial systems and forward planning.

"The growth potential in Southern Africa is vast, but it is important not to create a destabilising situation where one state within the SATBVC is out on a limb and which looks more attractive than the others.

"This could lead to huge population movements, among other things, thus putting an added strain on that country in all areas.

"Therefore it can be seen that the greatest possible degree of balanced regional economic growth in Southern Africa is necessary for financial stability within the SATBVC.

"A special subcommittee on taxation has been formed as part of the Multilateral Technical Committee for Financial Relations (MTC-FIN).

The chairman of yesterday's meeting, the director (planning) in the office of the presidency in Venda, Mr Nelson Makyua, said the MTC-FIN was pursuing efforts to improve the collection of accurate statistical data in all SATBVC states, as well as the harmonisation of SATBVC tax structures.

Attention was also being given to the financial side of the Customs Union.

Statistics covering a wide field of topics pertaining to the SATBVC were discussed.

"For example statistics have been compiled on gross domestic product, gross national income, per capita income, imports and exports, population numbers, agriculture and industrial output and so on.

"Efforts have been made since 1983 to develop a model for norms and standards for state expenditure that will

form a basis for future financial relations between the SATBVC states.

"The implementation of this normative system was postponed owing to various joint financial adjustment programmes and the severe economic constraints that prevail throughout Southern Africa.

"As a result of these constraints the system cannot be formally implemented but will be implemented on an informal basis during the 1988/89 financial year within the limits of the prevailing stringent economic conditions," Mr Makyua said.



From left are: Dr M. D. Reichardt, Mr G. P. Croeser, Mr D. J. Uys, Mr D. F. van Heerden, Mr R. L. P. Langley and Mr I. Hansen.

## Fire at marine resort causes minor damage

**EAST LONDON** — The Mpekwenti marine resort was slightly damaged when a gas leak caused a fire there.

No-one was injured in the fire that caused "limited damage" on Sunday night.

The general manager of the resort, Mr Tim Marshall, said the fire was contained in the kitchen area.

"At no stage were the staff or guests in any danger," he said.

He said yesterday that the cost of the damage

had not been estimated, but that repair work would begin immediately.

"The hotel will be open as normal," he said. — DDR

## Blast injures 4

**SAN JOSE (Costa Rica)** — A homemade bomb exploded in front of a United States-run cultural centre injuring four people.

One of the victims, a US citizen, was admitted to hospital with a serious leg injury. — Sapa-RNS



*Handwritten signature*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

*Handwritten initials: 10/1*

Development Trust and Land Act: land bought 179. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(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 1987 and (b) amount paid for this land;

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1987, (b) was added to each self-governing territory and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province at 31 December 1987;

(3) (a) what area of (i) land had been added to each self-governing territory and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remains to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was that 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 EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) Orange Free State 212 746 hectares  
Cape 1 574 202 hectares  
Natal 505 895 hectares  
Transvaal 3 190 344 hectares  
(b) R1 269 710 501

(2) (a) Orange Free State 26 154 hectares  
Cape 3 397 hectares  
Natal 1 882 hectares  
Transvaal 17 645 hectares

(b) Transkei None  
Bophuthatswana 17 hectares  
Venda None  
Ciskei 46 827 hectares  
KaNgwane None  
KwaNdebele 55 369 hectares  
Lebowa None

Gazankulu None  
Owaqwa 10 690 hectares  
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 self-governing and independent state are not kept in a register and the information is consequently not readily available.

(b) Approximately 2 630 000 hectares comprising land bought by the South African Development Trust and land vested in the said Trust in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18/1936), as at 31 March 1988.

Prohibition of statements critical of Government  
231. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, since his reply to Question No 3 on 28 July 1987, any persons or organizations have been prohibited from issuing or making statements critical of the Government; if so, (a) what persons or organizations, (b) when, (c) why, (d) in terms of what statutory provisions and (e) who took the decision in this regard?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
No.

(a) to (e) Fall away.

SAP actions during unrest situations: complaints charges against members

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

(1) Whether any complaints were received and charges were laid against members of the South African Police in 1987 in con-

*Handwritten initials: 10/1*

# SA tells homelands: stop wasting our money

101

22-2-78  
W/M

SOUTH AFRICA met with its nominally "independent homelands" this week to push ahead with programmes to increase its control over their spending.

This comes in the wake of reports that the four TBVC states, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, are costing the South African taxpayer R5-billion a year. The figure may rise to R6-billion during the current financial year.

On Tuesday, senior officials from the departments of finance of South Africa and the TBVC states met in Bisho under the auspices of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation (Secosaf), the forum through which South Africa ensures policy co-ordination with the TBVC states.

Although official statements about the meeting were couched in careful

By **FRANZ KRÜGER**,  
East London

diplomatic language, it is clear misuse of funds in the "homelands" was high on the agenda.

South Africa's chief executive (policy) in the Department of Finance, GP Croeser, said afterwards that the states in question should become "more independent" of South Africa — a broad hint that the "homelands" will have to make do with scaled-down subsidies.

A second major topic for discussion was the establishment by the Ciskei of what it has called a "tax haven" through the abolition of company tax and the dramatic reduction of personal tax.

The South African government has expressed its displeasure at the move

on the basis that it will place more strain on South African funds.

On the agenda of this week's meeting, this issue appeared as "the harmonisation of tax structures of the respective states".

After the meeting, Croeser said it was "important not to create a destabilising situation where one state within the SATBVC is out on a limb and which looks more attractive than the others."

"This could lead to huge population movements, among other things, thus putting an additional strain on that country in all areas."

Increased attention has been paid in recent months to the financial cost of the "homelands" system, particularly in the wake of the Transkei commission of inquiry which has uncovered extensive corruption. — elnews



# Correction crusade



Major General Bantu Holomisa is chairman of the military council and effective head of government in Transkei. He spoke to the *FM* on military rule in the territory.

**FM:** What was the aim of the military takeover?

**Holomisa:** The Transkei Defence Force (TDF) took over the government when we realised that the endemic extent of corruption, and manipulation by a small clique of officials, would lead to a bloody civil uprising. Our aim is to run the country for the benefit of all Transkeians. We aren't imposing our views on people but will listen to their points of view and implement their wishes.

A major priority has been to upgrade recreational facilities, in particular sport for our youth. We are also committed to freedom of worship, and we unbanned the Methodist Church.

**In what circumstances would civilian rule return to Transkei?**

We are an interim government but a civilian government will have to adhere to the constitution. The next prime minister will have to work for the people and avoid a personality cult. The recent commissions of inquiry showed government officials were attempting to take over hotels, breweries and other profitable businesses. We've so far lost the opportunity to exploit our coal and titanium reserves because ministers and civil servants were trying to grab the rights for themselves.

We need to improve the investment climate before the civilians return. Contracts were awarded not on merit but on the grounds of the secret sponsorship an official had received. We have lost the chance to build viable shopping centres because vested interests are protected. We are losing R50m

a month as people go shopping in East London, Kokstad and Queenstown rather than within Transkei. We also need to review our policy on work permits. Foreign investors can't be expected to come to Transkei if their permits have to be reviewed every six months.

**What are your views on the setting up of trade unions in Transkei?**

The Department of Manpower is investigating the desirability of unions, which were favoured by the Matanzima government. In the absence of unions we will be reviewing and upgrading wages ourselves. Transkeians hope to develop their own indigenous union movement, which won't be an offshoot of the South African movement. I believe we Transkeians will solve our own problems and not wait for a lead from others. The existence of unions won't necessarily put off investment — it hasn't in other countries. But that would depend on the objectives of the movement. It wouldn't by any means have to be a political union movement like in SA — we don't have apartheid or the international focus here.

**What about the migrant labour system?**

It is good for our country that employment opportunities exist in South African mines. But our people often live in unacceptable conditions and I hope that in the future, with the relaxation of the Group Areas Act and upgraded housing, our people will be able to live with their families in a more dignified manner.

On the other hand, I believe the necessity to find work on the mines will diminish as we upgrade the rural areas. Under the present land tenure system chiefs can remove their tenants from their land at any time and we are determined to change this. With land security and increased access to water, shops and electricity our people could start to make a better living through their smallholdings than by working in the mines.

**How would you characterise Transkei-SA**

**relations?**

There is no funny business in our present relationship with the South African government. As for your people, we can understand why South African taxpayers resented spending their money on the homelands. Taxation was misused and money was often not spent on the projects for which it was allocated. We had no national development plan to establish development priorities. The Matanzimas saw South African funding as an opportunity to build their private kingdom.

**How will Transkei be influenced by the constitutional development of SA?**

I would be surprised if there was a hand-over of power during my interim administration! But I am sure that before there's a major constitutional change, the independent and national states will be invited for their input. We are national leaders just as much as the ANC and PAC.

We hope ideologies will be put aside and the future of southern Africa will be decided at a national convention. We are in the process of forming a National Advisory Council, including prominent businessmen and churchmen which would help decide our proposals for such a convention.

If there was sufficient progress towards political and racial equality in SA we would consider a closer, federal relationship with her.

**What did events in Bophuthatswana tell you about your relationship with SA?**

I can't comment on events in Bop and have no idea of the extent of corruption there. All I can say is the corruption in the Transkei government was documented in commissions of inquiry. I am still wading through details of George Matanzima's activities and have only got to March 1987. If the TDF hadn't intervened there would have been a civil uprising. And if SA had intervened the people would have asked if she was behind the corruption.

## SATBVC officials meet to discuss quality of life (101)

EAST LONDON — Senior government officials of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (SATBVC) meet today at Mzamba on the Wild Coast.

The delegates will discuss practical ways of improving the quality of life in lower income communities in Southern Africa, with a view to working towards maintaining a balance between population numbers, natural resources and socio-economic growth.

Today's meeting will also give attention to making the five states individual institutionalised Population Development Programmes (PDP) fully operative.

The PDP's have been tailor-made to suit each state's needs.

At a meeting of the SATBVC ministers in February this year it was decided that 1988 should be the "population development year of action". — DDR



HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Independent Black States/self-governing territories: repatriations

3 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many persons were repatriated to the (a) independent Black states and (b) self-governing territories from the Republic in (i) 1985, (ii) 1986 and (iii) 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Prior to 1 July 1986, repatriations and removals of Blacks from the Republic in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) were the responsibility of the former Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, respectively. Since the abolition of influx control with effect from 1 July 1986 and the consequent repeal of

the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) from the same date, the removal of Blacks from the Republic in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) has become the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs.

Citizens of the self-governing areas are also South African citizens and as such are not subject to the provisions of the latter two acts. Except for removals to the independent Black states during the period 1 January 1986 to 30 June 1986, no statistics for the period prior to 1 July 1986 are available in the Department. My reply to the hon member's question, therefore, is as follows:

- (a) (i) No statistics available.
- (ii) 146 for the period 1 January to 30 June. No persons removed during the remainder of the year.
- (iii) None.
- (b) (i) No statistics available
- (ii) No statistics for the period 1 January to 30 June, available. No persons removed during the period 1 July to 31 December.
- (iii) None.

  
101

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Emergency regulations: requests for permission to publish articles

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

(a) How many requests for permission to publish articles dealing with matters covered by the emergency regulations have been received by the South African Police since 6 February 1987. (b) on how many occasions was permission refused. (c) what was the reason for refusing permission to publish in each case and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 61 requests
- (b) 45 occasions.
- (c) The articles or portions thereof, fell within the ambit of the provisions of Regulations 3(1) of the Regulations promulgated by virtue of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) in Government Gazette 10772 of 11 June 1987.
- (d) 29 February 1988

554. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether two persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, are being detained, if so, (a) on what date were they detained and (b) (i) why and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions are they being detained;
- (2) whether they are to be released; if so, when; if not;
- (3) whether they are to be charged, if not, why not, if so, in terms of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
(1) No, not persons with the names furnished by the honourable member  
(a) and (b) Fall away.  
(2) and (3) Fall away

Banned/subversive organizations

787 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he will furnish the House with the names of organizations which are listed by the South African Police as (a) banned and (b) subversive; if not, why not, if so, (1) what are their names in each case and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) The South African Police did not ban any organization and does not possess over such authority.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (b) No legislation exists whereby the South African Police can "list an organization as subversive", neither is such a list kept by the South African Police. When an organization involves itself with subversive activities, action is taken against such an organization in terms of the applicable security legislation.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Members: transfers for promotion

791. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is the policy of the South African Police that members stationed at a particular command for a specific period must be transferred once that period has expired in order to become eligible for promotion; if not, what is the policy in this regard, if so, what is the (a) duration of this period and (b) reason for this policy?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No  
In the South African Police promotion from the rank of constable up to and including the rank of lieutenant, takes place after the successful completion of the National Diploma in

Police Administration, which is presented by the Technikon RSA.

Thereafter, promotion takes place on the grounds of merit and on the successful completion of management courses at different levels.

Transfer does not necessarily follow as a result of promotion, although it is often a factor which is considered. However, various other factors are also considered for this purpose *inter alia*

- where the services of the member concerned are needed most;
- available vacancies;
- changes in the numerical strength;
- the transferability of the member concerned.

However, the policy of the South African Police regarding transfer and promotion is by no means inflexible, as it can be adapted in order to best serve the interests of the Force

**Special constables assaulted/killed/injured**

813 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any special constables (a) have been assaulted by (i) members of the public and (ii) other special constables, (b) have been (i) killed or (ii) injured by (aa) members of the public and (bb) other special constables, (c) have had their houses or property damaged or destroyed and (d) have had members of their families (i) injured and (ii) killed since their recruitment, if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) to (c)

To gather and process this information country-wide is a time-consuming task. Members of the Force who would have carried out the task, already perform long hours of duty under difficult circumstances. They can only perform this task at the cost of other important police functions. Such a task can, in addition, not be accounted for economically. On these grounds the furnishing of the requested information can therefore not be justified

**Intimidation Act: persons arrested/charged with offences**

854. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons have been (a) arrested for and (b) charged with offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982, since its promulgation; if so, how many in each case in each specified year?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

Yes

	(a)	(b)
1982	34	30
1983	52	48
1984	86	71
1985	362	293
1986	696	545
1987	792	536

**Aid granted to self-governing territories: precautions**

962. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether his Department has taken and/or intends taking any precautions aimed at eliminating the possibility of misappropriation and/or embezzlement in respect of aid granted to self-governing territories; if not, why not; if so, (a) what precautions and (b) when?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) Yes. The undermentioned precautions are in operation in self-governing territories:

- (i) Internal auditing. Internal financial control is vested in full in the departmental head who is appointed as accounting officer in accordance with section 15 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975). His duties and responsibilities are defined by the Financial Regulations and Treasury Instructions which are promulgated in accordance with sections 38(1) and 39 of the said Act.
- (ii) External examinations. Provision is made in the Department of Finance of each self-governing territory for a division, financial- and stores-inspections. The main function of this division is to ensure that the control measures as prescribed by the Financial Regulations and Treasury Instructions are strictly adhered to by all the departments of the self-governing territory.
- (iii) Full-time and comprehensive auditing by officials of the office of the Auditor-general in accordance with the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975) which is also applicable to self-governing territories. In accordance with section 35 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) the Auditor-general of the RSA is also the Auditor-general of the self-governing territories unless a Legislative Assembly decides differently. Thus far, the six self-governing territories accepted this ruling. The Auditor-General submits a report to each Legislative Assembly who in turn refers it to the Select Committee on Public Accounts for further investigation. Accounting officers must therefore appear before the said committee to explain any anomalies and to report thereon.
- (iv) Over and above the aforementioned precautions, officials of the Department of Development Aid are also in contact with the officials concerned in the self-governing territories to advise them where problems are foreseen or where it is sometimes necessary to prepare additional directions or manuals and to make recommendations to ensure financial regularity.
- (v) The above precautions came into operation when the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) became applicable to the relevant self-governing territory.



D/D 28/4/88

# Statistics show plight of the homelands

(101)

Although more than half the black people live in the ten homelands, four of which are now "independent", it has, until recently, been extraordinarily difficult to establish basic facts about the situation in those areas.

Apart from the inaccessibility of this information, the situation was made confusing by previous government policy to regard all black people as "citizens" of one or other homeland.

Now, fortunately, the Development Bank of Southern Africa has undertaken the substantial task of clarifying the situation and publishing the facts about the homelands.

The Bank first produced lengthy "development information files" about the homelands. These invaluable documents, the most comprehensive ever published about the homelands, are, however, only useful to the dedicated researchers.

This led to official population statistics about "de jure" and the "de facto" populations, which were intended to identify the "citizens" of each homeland, even if they weren't living there, and the people actually resident inside the homelands.

One volume contains facts and figures about the situation in South Africa outside the homelands and in the four "independent" homelands. The other has information about the situation in the six non-

independent home-

lands. Through these abstracts, one is able to find out how many people are estimated to be living in the homelands, how many schools, hospitals and clinics there are, or how many migrant workers leave those areas to find employment.

As Bank says in the introduction: "The information contained in the publication is, as the title implies, of a macro nature and although will probably not be extensively used by the researcher and planner who require in depth information, it is expected

## BARRY STEEK: CAPE TOWN

to satisfy the information needs of most decision-makers, students, scholars — in fact everyone who wishes to obtain a bird's eye view of the countries concerned."

So, for instance, one is able to establish that most South Africans do not live in urban areas and that there were low levels of urbanisation in the ten homelands.

Although 56,5% of the people outside the homelands live in urban areas, only 5,1% do so in Transkei; 14,8% in Bophuthatswana; 2,9% in Venda; 35,4% in Ciskei; 4,1% in Gazankulu; 13,8% in KaNgwane; 9,5% in KwaNdebele; 23,3% in KwaZulu; 6,4% in Lebowa and 11,8% in QwaQwa.

If one adds up the figures, one finds that 24 023 306 South Africans live in the rural areas and 17 681 818 live in urban areas. This means that 57,6% of the 41,7 million people in South Africa are not urbanised.

It also underlines the magnitude of the urbanisation process in South Africa — and the enormous social and political problems this will entail as more and more people drift from the affected poverty of the rural areas towards the urban areas.

The abstracts also emphasise the vast differences between the developed areas and underdeveloped areas of South Africa.

For instance, in South Africa outside the home-

lands there is one doctor for an average of 1 353,8 people, but in Transkei the ratio is one doctor for 11 827,4 people; Bophuthatswana one for 18 420,8 people; Venda one for 24 210 people; Ciskei one for 3 989,4 people; Gazankulu one for 7 508 people; KaNgwane one for 16 513 people; KwaNdebele one for 51 011 people; KwaZulu one for 15 845 people; Lebowa one for 60 292 people; QwaQwa one for 17 134 people.

In South Africa, the pupil/teacher ratio dropped by 1,6% from 34,3 in 1980 to 31,6 in 1985. In Transkei it also dropped, by 2%, but the 1985 ratio of 45,3 is much higher than in South Africa. In most other homelands the pupil/teacher ratio is similar to that in Transkei, with Kwa Zulu, the highest at

53,3, but, interestingly, QwaQwa at 33,9 and Venda at 35,4 are lower than the other homelands.

The vast disparities in the provision of social facilities between the homelands and the rest of South Africa demonstrate the enormous development task facing South Africa before reasonably equal access to health and educational facilities for all South Africans is attained — and they emphasise why life in the urban areas in the cities is so much more attractive to living in the rural areas.

While the spending priorities and levels of financial management by most homeland governments can only be questioned, these huge disparities also demonstrate that substantial amounts of money are urgently required for developmental work and the provision of basic facilities in the homelands. No one can doubt that increased government spending is required in these areas. The real problem today is how money is spent, or rather mispent, in the homelands.

At last, one is able to gain a comprehensive picture of the situation in the homelands — and the Development Bank must be congratulated for compiling this often inaccessible information. This can only aid the formulation of development strategies.

The abstracts unfortunately do not contain estimates of income levels, although this information is contained in the development files. In the Ciskei, for instance, the file shows that rural households of an average of 6,2 people survive on an average of R283 a month.

Still, the abstracts have made information about the homelands, and comparisons with the rest of South Africa, much more accessible. And that can only be welcomed. One can only hope that it is updated annually.

●(Statistical Abstracts on the SATBVC countries, 1987, and Statistical Abstracts on self-governing territories in South Africa, 1987, published by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, PO Box 784433, Sandton, 2146)



D/D 28/4/88

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# TBVC mismanagement blamed for R5bn debt

have recently come to light occurred well before the adjustment programmes came into place".

He said the short-term adjustment actions — which he compared to the stabilisation programmes undertaken by the IMF for its member countries — involved urgent actions to determine the unavoidable liquidity shortfalls of the TBVC countries and to arrange for financing of these through additional budgetary assistance and bank overdraft facilities.

"Progress has already been made with arrangements to convert the overdraft facilities into more suitable instruments of debt of each TBVC country," Dr Brand said.

See also page 16

The chief executive of the Development Bank, Dr Simon Brand, said here yesterday that serious financial problems were also being faced by South Africa's self-governing homelands and the black local authorities within the country which had a debt burden estimated at R400 million.

This was a burden which ultimately would be partly carried by South Africa's taxpayers, he said.

Dr Brand attributed the debt problems largely to financial mismanagement and predicted that the level of debt would increase.

He also attributed the deteriorating financial state of affairs to a dubious code of ethics adopted by elements of the private sector which had set out to enjoy the easy pickings afforded in the homelands. The track record presented by these elements of the private sector was not something which anyone could be proud of, he said.

The Development Bank was appointed some two years ago to oversee the "financial adjustment programmes" designed to correct the financial problems facing these territories, and Dr Brand indicated yesterday that these programmes had already gone some way to reducing the budgetary deficits in the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) from R1,3 billion in 1986-7 to R706 million in 1987-8.

At the same time he warned that if these adjustment programmes were to continue to be successful, it was essential that the approach adopted was carried forward over several years until "no more reliance on inappropriate financing methods is involved".

"The introduction of an objective system of financial relations between South Africa and the TBVC countries, based on agreed norms and standards of government expenditure, will be essential to prevent the recurrence of these financial crises," he said.

"So will the adoption of more judicious credit policies vis-a-vis the TBVC governments and their agencies by private financial institutions."

Dr Brand stressed that in evaluating the progress achieved to date it was important to realise that most of the instances of "financial malpractice and misallocation of funds which

Daily Dispatch Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — The four independent TBVC states have run up a total long-term debt overhang of R5 billion largely as a result of financial mismanagement.



years, the two nations are stretching out their hands towards each other again.

The D.A.C. issued a statement...

# SA taxpayers will have to continue footing bill for TBVC excesses

By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In five years' time there should be fewer skeletons falling out of the cupboards (or skulls out of safes) of the independent homelands.

So says Dr Simon Brand, chief executive of the Development Bank of Southern Africa. He is the man who has been given the job of knocking the finances of Transkei, Bophuthatwana, Ciskei and Venda (TBVC) back into shape after they reached crisis point in 1986.

Dr Brand was at pains to play down the policing role the Development Bank is filling, but it was quite clear at a press conference this week that the excesses of the TBVC countries are being firmly curtailed.

Not only can he control loan funds for individual projects, but he can also influence the granting of budgetary aid from South Africa.

It is very much a case of the piper calls the tune.

Dr Brand says the excesses of the governments, from white elephant international airports to allegations of general corruption, are not primarily to blame for the sorry state of the finances of the TBVC countries.

He candidly admits the South African taxpayer is going to have to bail them out of the difficulties to a large extent.

But he says that apart from some elements of duplication of structures "the South African Government would for the most part have had to

undertake these expenditures in any event if these states had not taken independence."

Apart from the combined R1 835 million debt reached by the four countries in 1986, there were some other major reasons for the crisis.

These included the fact that financing sources were not adequate to meet expenditure because of an inadequate revenue base for their own revenue generation, and from the ad hoc nature of the budgetary assistance from South Africa.

The economies of the four countries had slowly begun turning around since the Development Bank had started the "financial adjustment" of the states.

The controversial bank loans underwritten by the South African Government to enable them to

balance their books were now on the decline and should be halted within the next three to five years.

Defending the measure, he said that in 1986 the countries had run out of credit and South Africa did not have the resources itself to meet the demands.

He said fledgling black local authorities and the non-independent homelands were heading for the same serious financial problems as the independent TBVC countries.

He also revealed that a major evaluation was being undertaken of the industrial decentralisation programme.

This included an examination of the Ciskei's no tax policy to attract industrialists.

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Mismanagement partly to blame

(101) B/day  
28/4/88

# TBVC states run up debt bill of R5bn

CAPE TOWN — The four independent homelands have run up a total long-term debt overhang of R5bn largely as a result of financial mismanagement.

Development Bank CE Simon Brand said in Cape Town yesterday serious financial problems were also being faced by SA's self-governing homelands and the black local authorities within the country, which together had a debt burden estimated at R400m.

This burden ultimately would be partly carried by SA's taxpayers, he said.

Brand attributed the debt problems largely to financial mismanagement and predicted the level of debt would increase.

He also attributed the deteriorating financial state of affairs to a dubious code of ethics adopted by elements of the private sector, which had set out to enjoy the easy pickings afforded in these homelands.

The track record presented by these elements was not something of which anyone could be proud, he said.

The Development Bank was appointed about two years ago to oversee the "financial adjustment programmes" designed to correct the financial problems facing these territories, and Brand indicated yesterday these programmes had already gone some way to reducing the budgetary deficits in the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) from R1,3bn in 1986/7 to R706m in 1987/8.

At the same time he warned if these

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

adjustment programmes were to continue to be successful it was essential the approach adopted was carried forward over several years until such time as "no more reliance on inappropriate financing methods is involved".

"The introduction of an objective system of financial relations between SA and the TBVC countries, based on agreed norms and standards of government expenditure, will be essential to prevent the recurrence of these financial crises.

"So will the adoption of more judicious credit policies *vis-a-vis* the TBVC governments and their agencies by private financial institutions."

Brand stressed in evaluating the progress achieved to date it was important to realise most of the instances of "financial malpractice and misallocation of funds which have recently come to light occurred well before the adjustment programmes came into place".

Brand said the short-term adjustment actions — which he compared with the stabilisation programmes undertaken by the International Monetary Fund for its member countries — involved urgent actions to determine the unavoidable liquidity shortfalls of the TBVC countries and to arrange for financing of these through additional budgetary assistance and bank overdraft facilities.

"Progress has already been made

● To Page 2 →

## TBVC states run up R5bn debt

with arrangements to convert the overdraft facilities into more suitable instruments of debt for each TBVC country," Brand said.

"The servicing of the consolidated debt is then to be rescheduled to fit in with the expenditure level projected in terms of the multi-year financial adjust-

ment programmes," he added.

Brand warned similar imbalances between expenditure commitments and revenue bases were also being faced by the fledgling black local authorities.

← ● From Page 1

(101) B/day  
28/4/88

# TBVC fiscal crisis: Shaky ethics at issue

*CMG Times 28/4/88*

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Political Staff

THE financial crises precipitated within the four independent TBVC homelands has led to a debt overhang of R5 billion with a further R1,5 billion representing short term loans, according to Development Bank chief executive Mr Simon Brand.

Mr Brand attributed the debt overload to financial mismanagement — and a “dubious code of ethics” adopted by members of the private sector intent on exploiting the easy pickings afforded in these areas.

He said the resulting track record was “not something which anyone could be proud about”.

He predicted that the level of debt would increase — largely at the cost of the South African taxpayer.

Mr Brand added that similar problems are now being faced by SA's self-governing homelands and the black local authorities within the country.

He estimated that the debt burden of these homelands was of the order of R400m.

The Development Bank was appointed some two years ago to oversee the “financial adjustment programmes” designed to correct the fi-

nancial problems facing these territories. Mr Brand indicated the programmes had already gone some way to reducing the budgetary deficits in the TBVC from R1,3 billion in 1986/7 to R706 million in 1987/8.

He warned that if the adjustment programmes were to continue to be successful it was essential that the approach adopted is carried forward until such time as “no more reliance on inappropriate financing methods is involved”.

“The introduction of an objective system of financial relations between SA and the TBVC countries, based on agreed norms and standards of government expenditure, will be essential to prevent the recurrence of these financial crises,” Mr Brand said.

“So will the adoption of more judicious credit policies vis-a-vis the TBVC governments and their agencies by private financial institutions,” he added.

Mr Brand stressed that in evaluating the progress achieved to date it was important to realise that most of the instances of “financial malpractice and misallocation of funds which have recently come to light, occurred well before the adjustment programmes came into place.”

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CAPE TOWN 28/4/88

# Development funds rise to R5 875m

101

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE Development Bank had granted loans totalling R5 875m at the end of March this year, an increase of 51,4% on the same period last year, the bank's chief executive, Dr Simon Brand, said yesterday.

During the financial year which ended of March 31 this year, the bank provided loans to 1 047 projects, 461 more than in the same period last year, he said in a statement released at a press conference.

"The loans provide for a spectrum of projects such as rural and agricultural projects, bulk infrastructure, urban development and commercial and industrial development."

The bank envisaged accepting about 200 new projects for appraisal annually.

It expects the number of project approvals to increase annually from 150 in 1987/88 to 200 in 1988/89 and close on 300 in 1991/92.

The independent and non-independent homelands were the main focus point of the bank's programmes.

But it had become involved elsewhere, especially in integrated urban development programmes.

Seven infrastructure projects were approved in Natal outside KwaZulu and almost R30m was approved for projects in the urban areas of Daveyton and Vosloosrus in the Transvaal.

The bank had also received inquiries from other countries in Southern Africa and it was involved with projects, valued at R300m, in the Highlands water scheme.

"Projects in other neighbouring countries are also under consideration," Dr Brand said.

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P10 215/88

# Tougher steps introduced to control TBVC funds

101

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Stringent measures are to be introduced to reduce the wastage and maladministration of South African capital earmarked for the four independent national states.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has promised that these new measures will aim at improving the financial management in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

According to Mr Du Plessis, yardsticks governing the employment of capital will be implemented in the near future.

These will complement the financial management programmes

already being introduced under the auspices of the Development Bank.

All proposed capital projects in the TBVC countries will now be subject to an initial review by a special capital priorities committee which will judge the eligibility of each project according to a table of criteria.

A spokesman for the Development Bank, which has been given the task of ensuring that the TBVC governments adopt more judicious financial policies, said it was not possible to identify precisely what level of funding in these countries had been subject to "financial malpractice and misallocation".

The spokesman added that most of these mal-

practices occurred before the bank was requested to become involved.

However, as the bank's chief executive, Dr Simon Brand, has indicated, the financial crises in which the TBVC governments found themselves during 1986 has led to a total consolidated long-term debt of R5 billion.

The financial adjustment programmes imposed by the Development Bank since then has reduced current budgetary deficits to R706m in 1987-88, with an estimated deficit of R711m for the current financial year.

Progress has also been made with arrangements to convert the long-term debt into more suitable instru-



MR DU PLESSIS

ments, with revamped servicing to fit in with the TBVC countries essential ongoing expenditure programmes.

The new measures mentioned by Mr Du Plessis are apparently designed to ensure that there will be no return to the sort of profligate deficit financing which led to the accumulated 1986 debt burden.



# Govt to watch TBVC spending more closely

CAPE TOWN — More stringent measures are to be introduced to reduce the waste and maladministration of SA capital earmarked for the four independent homelands, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said.

Addressing delegates at a Stellenbosch University Business School weekend meeting reviewing prospects for the economy, Du Plessis said the new measures were aimed at drastically improving financial management in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Yardsticks governing the employment of capital would be drastically implemented in the near future.

These would be in addition to the

Blauy 2/5/88  
(10) CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

financial management programmes already being introduced under the auspices of the Development Bank.

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Spending by  
TBVC <sup>ster 315788</sup> must  
<sup>(101)</sup>  
be monitored'

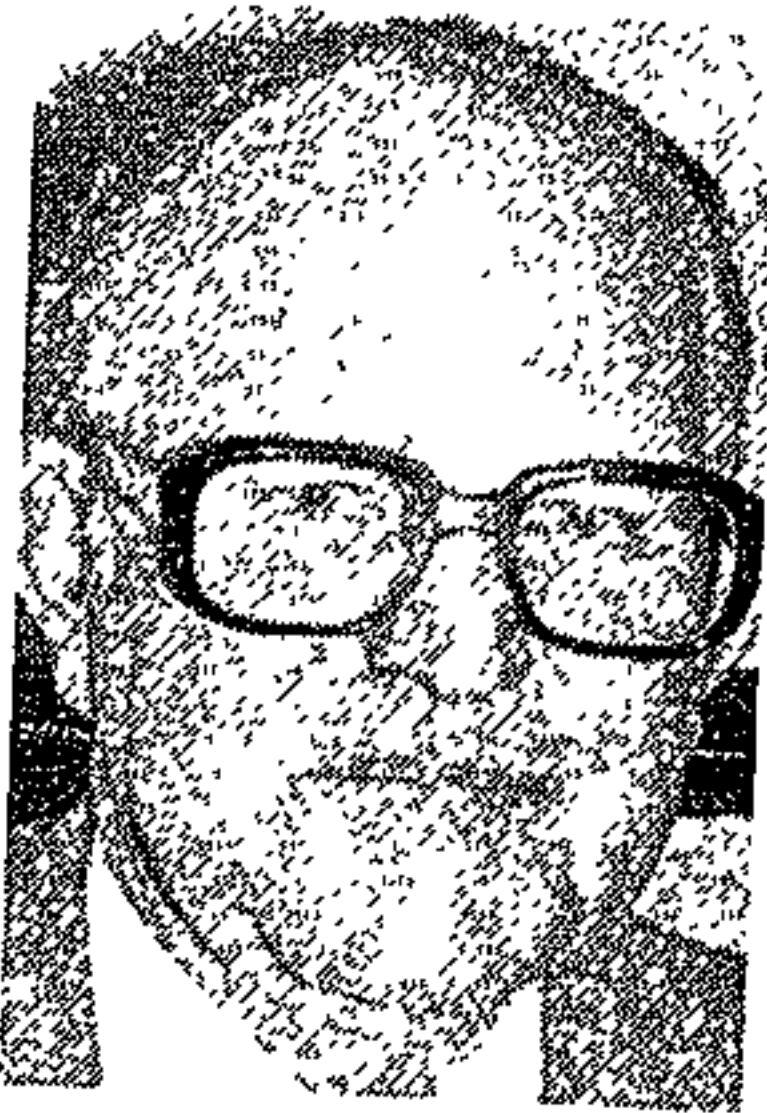
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
— Everything possible should be done to see that funds allocated to the TBVC and self-governing states were spent correctly and for the benefit of those territories, the CP spokesman on finance Mr Casper Uys said yesterday.

He was glad to see the Development Bank was having a measure of success in controlling the spending and budgets of these states and that South Africa had a certain say in matters. — Sapa.



D/D 3/5/85 (101)

# Call for control of TBVC funds



MR UYS

CAPE TOWN — Everything possible should be done to see that funds allocated to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei (TBVC) and self-governing states was spent correctly and for the benefit of those territories, the CP spokesman on finance, Mr Casper Uys, said yesterday.

these states and that South Africa, thereby, had a certain say in matters.

Mr Uys said in the committee stage debate on the Finance and Audit Vote, that he was glad to see that the Development Bank was having a measure of success in controlling the spending and budgets of

"We don't want to dominate them but what they do is of the utmost importance for the economy of South Africa.

"We must not allow the taxpayer to build up a resistance against giving this financial aid," Mr Uys said. — Sapa

## Water-tariff increases for 1988 are repealed

Political Staff

The Government has repealed its 1988 water-tariff increases, bringing tariffs back to last year's levels.

Mr Gert Kotze, Minister of Water Affairs, announced this yesterday and appealed to municipalities and the private sector to pass the reduction on to the consumer.

He also appealed to other water suppliers to keep their tariffs down. He said the Government provided only about half of the country's water supply.

Mr Kotze said the water tariffs which came into effect on April 1 this year had been worked out last year.

However, in keeping with President Botha's stated commitment to help fight inflation by keeping Government tariffs down, it had been decided to repeal the increase.

He urged consumers to complain to their water authorities if the reduction was not passed on to them.

Mr Kotze appealed to other water suppliers not to increase tariffs.

# Homeland conditions 'worsening'

By Paula Fray

Standards of living in the homelands had gradually deteriorated, despite an improvement in the infrastructure, the national adviser on development for the National Council of Women (NCW), Mrs Cathie Schneider, said yesterday.

Mrs Schneider, who works in Giyani, Gazankulu, was speaking in Johannesburg at an NCW conference on women and rural development.

### FACILITIES

She said that clinics, the water supply and other facilities had improved in the homelands over the past 30 years.

However, forced removals, a shortage of land and the collapse of subsistence farming had led to a deterioration in the quality of life.

"In one village, 10 percent of the families have no income. There are 21 000 jobs for 600 000 people," she said.

Most of the jobs in government services were held by husband and wife teams, Mrs Schneider said.

Family life was also affected and the extended family had disappeared.

"Migrant labour means the family is a one-parent family," she said.

Mrs Schneider said 76 children in every 1 000 born in the homelands died in infancy.

Worsening conditions had given rise to depression, drug and alcohol abuse and an increase in crime.

Glue-sniffing had already been reported in rural primary schools.

Mrs Schneider said there was a desperate need for resource centres in the rural areas. Other needs included water and health facilities.

Delegates at the NCW meeting were told that development was needed rather than relief.

It was also vital that communities were consulted on their needs.

## Coloureds, Indians in

group alliance



**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.**

Estimated amounts can only be given for the 1987/88 financial year, and are as follows per country of origin:

Country of Origin	Estimated subsidy for 1987/88 in respect of current expenditures	Countries in Asia	Countries in North America	Countries in South America	Countries in Australasia & Oceania	TOTAL
Transkei	R5 383 000					
Bophuthatswana	R6 706 000					
Venda	R3 372 000					
Ciskei	R1 792 000					
South West Africa	R7 868 000					
Zimbabwe	R10 179 000					
Lesotho	R456 000					
Botswana	R199 000					
Swaziland	R569 000					
Mozambique	R44 000					
Angola	R35 000					
Zambia	R327 000					
Malawi	R248 000					
Other African Countries	R1 171 000					
Countries in Europe	R9 140 000					

The above figures do not include those in respect of the University of Fort Hare.

Pietermaritzburg: offences reported

972. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Pietermaritzburg	64	13	292	476	25	757	357	199	182	1 879	286	—	—
Inchanga	27	14	121	92	25	40	185	44	22	186	15	—	—
Mid Hlovyu	22	9	48	19	4	17	24	11	1	49	3	—	—
Alexandra													
Road	10	11	42	133	16	77	604	14	27	899	214	—	1
Bishopstowe	17	1	53	28	2	4	32	6	5	25	6	—	—
Boston	1	4	17	12	—	11	45	1	1	70	4	—	—
Camperdown	22	20	159	89	28	68	203	52	24	308	48	—	1
Cramond	17	7	71	21	3	16	52	7	2	78	6	—	—
Hillton	3	3	31	29	5	23	189	14	6	184	26	—	1
Howick	32	17	285	134	22	46	271	17	21	321	56	—	—
Impendle	15	2	85	51	10	22	60	7	8	66	3	—	—
Mountain-Rise	61	36	444	947	69	206	498	183	2	1 135	211	4	4
Nottingham													
Road	6	3	55	38	8	5	96	2	4	102	13	—	—
Plessislaer	623	96	916	823	197	93	1 107	214	216	989	129	—	—
Presbury	1	—	3	12	1	27	272	5	3	169	39	—	—
Richmond	43	6	189	98	15	102	250	8	8	257	23	—	—
Thornville	6	8	101	69	7	11	85	5	23	102	11	—	—
Town Hill	4	13	5	19	6	14	236	9	12	236	55	—	—
Hammersdale	149	28	276	281	99	87	425	126	107	421	52	—	—
Pioneer	3	—	7	10	—	20	—	3	4	111	2	—	—

**Government Archives Service: posts**

980. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether all posts in the Government Archives Service are filled at present, if not, (a) why not, (b) which posts are not filled, (c) for how long has each such post not been filled and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

No.

(a) Posts are vacant since the process to fill certain posts has not been completed yet, because funds are not available to fill all posts or because suitable candidates cannot be recruited for appointment

(b) and (c)

Post	Centre	Vacant since
Archivist Assistant	Cape Town	31-07-87
Archivist	Pietermaritzburg	31-12-87
Data Controller	Pretoria	28-03-84
Data Typist	Pretoria	01-09-84
Data Typist	Pretoria	23-09-86
Data Typist	Pretoria	24-09-84
Data Typist	Pretoria	31-08-87
Archivist	Pretoria	31-03-88
Commercial Art Technician	Pretoria	16-03-88
Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88
Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88
Chief Archivist	Pretoria	31-03-88
Archivist	Pretoria	22-03-87
Archivist	Pretoria	31-01-88

Post	Centre	31-01-88
Archivist Senior Provisioning Administration Officer	Pretoria	01-05-87
Chief Typist	Pretoria	31-01-87
Archivist Assistant	Pretoria	25-01-88
Archivist Assistant	Pretoria	04-11-87
Artisan Group C	Pretoria	01-03-86
(d)	19 April 1988	

**Advertisement concerning church funds provided by SADF**

1003 Mr D J N MALCOYESS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, (a) the Defence Force or (b) he, from any moneys under his control, has provided any funds towards placing in a Sunday newspaper dated 17 April 1988 an advertisement concerning a certain church, if so, (i) what was the (aa) purpose and (bb) purport of the advertisement, (ii) what was the amount involved and (iii) what is the name of the (aa) newspaper and (bb) church in question, if not.

(2) whether the Defence Force gave any financial support to any persons or group of persons responsible for placing this advertisement; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved and (c) by whom was it placed?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) No

*Howard*

(b) 1984 — None.  
1985/1986 — Rylands Secondary School — Cape.  
1987 — None.

Investigations into complaints conducted by superintendent of education  
77. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(2) Yes.  
(a) 1984 — None.  
1985 — None.  
1986 — Rylands Secondary School.  
1987 — None.

(1) How many investigations into complaints were conducted on average, by each superintendent of education of his Department in 1986 and 1987, respectively:

(b) 1986 — R2 936  
(c) 1986 — R2 936  
(d) State Revenue Fund

(2) how many of these complaints were lodged (a) (i) anonymously and (ii) by complainants who identified themselves, and (b) (i) telephonically and (ii) in writing, in each of these years:

Teachers inspected individually  
76. Mr P I DEVAN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many teachers in his Department were inspected individually for (i) confirmation and (ii) advisory purposes in 1987 and (b) (i) what are the corresponding figures for 1988 and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(3) whether any of these investigations were initiated by the Chief Director (Control); if so, how many in each of these years?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(a) (i) 14  
(ii) 329  
(b) (i) Confirmation. Nil.  
Advisory 81.  
(ii) 31 March 1988.

(1) 1986: 6  
1987: 7  
(2) 1986 8 1987 11  
(a) (i) 8 (ii) 11  
(b) (i) Nil (ii) Nil  
(3) No 30 33

*(Handwritten signature)*

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**NATAL**

†Indicates translated version.  
For written reply:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) None.  
(b) Falls away.  
(2) Falls away.

**General Affairs:**

**Khayelitsha: houses built by State**

**Self-governing territories proclaimed/deproclaimed**

885 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

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

(1) (a) How many Black townships outside the self-governing territories were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1987 and (b) where are these townships situated.

(1) (a) What types of houses have been built in Khayelitsha by the State and/or with financial assistance from the State, (b) what is the (i)(aa) cost and (bb) purchase price of, and (ii) monthly rental for, each such type of house and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) how many persons moved into the proclaimed townships in 1987?

(2) (a) how many persons were residing in Khayelitsha as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such persons were living (i) in core-houses and (ii) on site-and-service plots adjacent to Khayelitsha;

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

This information was furnished by the different Provincial Governments:

*101*

**ORANGE FREE STATE**

(3) what (a) standards are laid down in respect of accommodation erected on, and (b) rentals are charged for, these site-and-service plots;

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) None.  
(b) Falls away.

(4) (a) what area of land was purchased for this site-and-service scheme and (b) at what cost?

**CAPE PROVINCE**

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) (i) 3 (b) Gumtree, Fort Beaufort and Lady Grey.  
(ii) 1 (b) Niekershoop.

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government:

**TRANSVAAL**

(1) (a) (b)(i)(aa) (i)(bb) (b)(ii)

(1) (a) (i) 1 (Spruit View Ext 1 — was declared an approved township in terms of Regulation 23 of the Black Township Establishment and Land-Use Regulations, 1986).  
(ii) None.

Core houses R5 969 R20  
R6 191  
Demonstration houses R27 000 R18 941 Sold out  
R23 857  
Sandbag R7 000 R3 600 Sold out houses

(b) Spruit View Ext I is situated to the north-east of Katilehong (Germiston).

(2) (a) 97 000  
(b) (i) 35 000  
(ii) 38 000

(2) 5 families (25 persons).

(c) 22 March 1988

*Howard*



# Ciskei chief on charge of murdering his son

<sup>Star 5/5/88.</sup> EAST LONDON — An ex-officio member of the Ciskei National Assembly, Chief Lungelo Ngwekazi, will appear in the Peddie Magistrate's Court on May 20 on a charge of murdering his son. <sup>(105)</sup>

Chief Ngwekazi (58), of the Amabele tribe, is, according to court documents, charged with murdering his son, a Ciskei soldier, Rifleman Khululekile Ngwekazi, who was shot dead on December 26 last year.

The incident allegedly happened during a circumcision feast at Feni village, near Peddie.

At a previous appearance, Chief Ngwekazi was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The hearing was postponed for further investigations and the chief was released on warning. — Sapa.

# Minister: states alert to corruption

CAPE TOWN — The self-governing states were particularly alert to identifying and acting against the misappropriation of funds, the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

During the debate on his budget vote, Dr Viljoen said existing control measures were effective and that chief ministers were acting against irregularities.

He called on members to advise him about rumours of misappropriation of funds so that the

necessary steps could be taken.

Dr Viljoen said "frivolous" references were being made to alleged large-scale misappropriation of funds in the self-governing and independent states. These had been amplified by the exposure of financial irregularities in Transkei, he said.

He added that the R949 million increase in the allocation to self-governing states did not entail a significant increase in additional funds. — Sapa



DR VILJOEN

# Corruption: arrest of culprits ordered

UMTATA — The Transkei military government has ordered that all culprits in cases of corruption be arrested and brought to court as a matter of urgency.

The chairman of the military council Major-General Bantu Holomisa told members of the Transkei Defence Force at the Ncise military base near here, that the police, the attorney-general and the courts of law should perform their functions without inhibition.

He said that financial assistance by the government of South Africa for the betterment of the people of Transkei dated back from the earliest days of the inception of the government of Transkei.

"The former political office bearers were accorded a mandate and a trust to utilise these monies for the welfare of the people of Transkei.

He said the military government would not remain indifferent to their breach of trust.

"I can give the assurance that, with the eradication of corruption to which the military government has committed itself, Transkei will cease to be a bottomless pit and funds allocated to Transkei

will be put to good use."

● The Transkei commissions of inquiry had had a political and economic impact throughout Southern Africa, Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, said yesterday.

In a press statement on the presentation to him of the second interim report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Department of Works and Energy regarding the Mbuqe Park housing project, President Ndamase said the reports were a positive step towards clean administration. — DDR



## 'Controls to halt misuse of funds are effective' <sup>Star 6/5/88.</sup> 10/

The self-governing states were particularly alert to identifying and acting against the misappropriation of funds, Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Existing control measures were effective and the Chief Ministers were acting against irregularities, he said during debate on his budget vote.

Dr Viljoen called on Members to advise him or his department about rumours of misappropriation of funds so that the necessary steps could be taken.

Frivolous references were being made to alleged large-scale misappropriation in the self-governing and independent states, and the exposure of financial irregularities in Transkei had amplified them.

Although the sovereignty of the self-governing states was recognised, there were various ways to ensure healthy financial management in them, Dr Viljoen said. — Sapa.

# Homes firm offers shares

A DURBAN building company is offering shares to the public to help finance housing projects in KwaZulu and Ciskei.

Worth R11,5-million, the combined projects will provide 360 housing units.

The company - General Housing - provides houses for under R28 000.

Chief executive, Peter Theron, said the company needed R500 000 to finance the construction program.

Unlisted securities and private placings expert, Tinus van Dyk said the share issue would be readily available.

"The company has an excellent track record. It has a manufacturing plant covering 5 800 sq metres and a strong management team. These attributes lead to a healthy investment in shares," he said.

*101*

*UP/12/20*

*8/1/84*



Howard

1341

MONDAY, 9 MAY 1988

1342

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Police Force of self-governing territory: persons detained/removed from RSA

39. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were (a) detained in South Africa by persons other than members of the South African security forces and (b) removed by these persons from South African territory since 27 May 1987; if so, (i) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) by whom were they detained.
- (2) whether permission had been obtained from the South African Police prior to such action being taken; if not, (a) in respect of which cases and (b) what action was taken by the Police as a result.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2) No, but by members of a police force of a self-governing territory. However, because the revolutionary onslaught is also aimed at the self-governing territories, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of those territories to divulge information regarding the actions by the police forces of those territories.
- (3) Yes. According to the Regulations promulgated in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) by Proclamation R96 of 11 June 1987, "Security Force" is defined as follows:
  - (a) the South African Police referred to in the definition of "the Force" in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958).
  - (b) any part of the said South African Police of which the control, organisation and administration have been transferred to the government of a self-governing territory;

*(Handwritten initials)*

*(Handwritten initials)*

- (c) any police force established by or under a law of a self-governing territory.
- (d) the South African Defence Force referred to in section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), or
- (e) the Prisons Service established by section 2 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), and also any part of any such force or any combination of two or more of such forces or of parts of such forces.

In the unreported case *Mathebe vs The Minister of Law and Order of KwaNdebele in Pretoria on 22 December 1987*, the judge ruled that notwithstanding this definition, the KwaNdebele Police do not have jurisdiction or powers of arrest outside the borders of KwaNdebele. This ruling is at present on appeal and will be heard by the Appeal Court. Bloemfontein.

National servicemen: attempted suicide suicide  
1023. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any cases of (a) attempted suicide and (b) suicide in respect of national servicemen were reported in the past two years; if so, how many in each category in each of these years.
- (2) whether these suicides and attempted suicides have any common cause; if so, what is this cause?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) The honourable member is referred to the replies to written questions number 187 of 1987 and 152 of 1988 in this House.
- (2) No

Representatives at economic summit conference  
1032. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the State President:

Whether, he will furnish information on the persons who attended the economic summit conference held in 1987, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons represented (i) the

*(Handwritten initials)*

is he prepared to disclose to Parliament that part of the report which contains the findings on Mr Riaan Eksteen — the matter has had country-wide repercussions?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it does not even go without saying that there is a part of the report which deals with Mr Eksteen.

**Former director-general of SABC: resignation**

\*8. Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:†

(1) Whether he or his predecessor received, either directly or indirectly, any requests and/or instructions in connection with the resignation of the former director-general of the SABC; if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) when, (b) what was the purpose of the requests and/or instructions and (c) (i) (aa) when, (bb) where and (cc) to whom did he convey the requests and/or instructions and (ii) what was the purpose of his words to such person or persons;

(2) whether he was in touch with the Board of the SABC before 20 April 1988 about the resignation of the said director-general; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purpose of this conversation;

(3) whether he intends discussing, either directly or indirectly, the question of the successor in the post of director-general of the SABC with the (a) State President and (b) Board of the SABC, if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will convey the standpoints of the State President in this connection to the Board of the SABC;

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

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:**

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

(2) No  
(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Because of the nature of the importance of the post of the director-general of the SABC I will discuss the matter directly

with various persons and institutions as every second person enquires about it. I never discuss a subject indirectly with anybody.

(4) The conveying of messages between the State President and the Board of the SABC does not fall within the responsibilities of the Minister concerned.

(5) No.

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central raised a point of order earlier, and the hon the Minister is now dealing with questions which relate to it. I rule that the point of order in connection with Question 1, which was put to the State President, is not a valid one, and that the hon the Minister's reply is within the prescribed rules.

†Mrs C JACOBS, Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply on behalf of the State President, is he saying that the aspects with which the hon the State President dealt in his speech, cover all the questions put in Question 1?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is evidently . . .

†Mr S C JACOBS. Not "evidently"! Is it the case?

†THE MINISTER. That is evidently the purpose of the hon the State President's reply which I gave on his behalf.

**Utilization of graduate members of SAP according to their qualifications**

\*9 Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether graduate members of the South African Police Force who have qualifications relating to police work, are being used according to their qualifications; if not, why not, if so, what percentage of such members are being so used?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes, as far as possible, all graduate members are appropriately employed. However, instances may occur where graduates, as a result of exceptional reasons, are not appropriately employed. As far as can be ascertained, there are at present no such instances

**Tapping of telephone conversations**

\*10. Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Communications:†

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the tapping of telephone conversations; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available his Department granted permission for the tapping of telephone conversations of members of the House of Assembly; if so,

(3) whether he will furnish any further information in this connection, if not, why not, if so, (a) in respect of which members, (b) when, and (c) at whose request was such permission granted, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Communications)**

(1) No, because it will not be in the country's interest to furnish the information. It is pointed out to the hon member that the provisions of section 118A of the Post Office Act are at all times being strictly complied with and that no application for a telephone interception is granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic;

(2) and (3) fall away.

**Hospital board of Witbank: new members**

\*11. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether any new members were appointed to the hospital board of Witbank during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) on whose recommendation were they appointed?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Transvaal Provincial Government.

Yes

(a) Mr G F C Voss was reappointed  
Mrs M E Mantz

(b) Mr P P Broodryk, Chairman of the Witbank Hospital Board.

**KwaNdebele/Lebowa: one self-governing territory**

\*12 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether the self-governing territories of KwaNdebele and Lebowa have intimated to him or his Department that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory; if so,

(2) whether it is still the intention to add the irrigation area Rust de Winter to KwaNdebele; if so, why;

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) KwaNdebele did not intimate that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory with Lebowa. Lebowa, however intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation.

(2) It is still the intention to add the Rust de Winter area to KwaNdebele. The Rust de Winter area was promised to KwaNdebele as compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Gewertfontein and Bloedfontein.

(3) No.

**Certain person in employ of SADF**

\*13 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is currently in the employ of the Defence Force; if so, (a) in what capacity is he employed, (b) for how long has he been employed, (c) what is his rank, (d) what are his functions and duties, (e) where is he stationed at present and (f) what is his name?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) to (f) With the information furnished the person could not be identified as an employee of the SA Defence Force

**Certain person in employ of SAP**

\*14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:



*Howard*

*Howard*

(a) How many farm schools were subsidized by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, (c) what total number of pupils were registered at these schools, and (d) what was the total cost to his Department of the subsidization of these farm schools, in 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 5 576
- (b) R24 509.49 (preliminary amount for the 1987/88 financial year).
- (c) 486 991.
- (d) R136 664 928.93 (preliminary amount for the 1987/88 financial year).

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

830 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations, if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;
- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender, if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;
- (3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies, if so, (a) which publications and (b)(i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;
- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

- (1) No
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) Falls away
- (3) No.
- (a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(4) Amounts spent on printed matter as a result of contracts allocated to companies by the Government Printer, are as follows:

- (a) R36 922.80.
- (b) R130 283.09 — in respect of services rendered by CTP Bookprinters, Pretoria Printers and Promedia.

Family planning clinics available

882 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) How many family planning clinics were available to (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many women in each race group were using these families in the (i)(aa) 1980-81 and (bb) 1984-85 financial years and (ii) latest specified financial year for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department has drawn up any educational programmes aimed at encouraging males and/or females in the Republic to practise birth control; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) Family planning clinics are identified as clinic points. These clinic points either form part of a primary health care service rendered by local authorities, or single purpose family planning services and Section 30 services (Health Act) rendered by the Department of National Health and Population Development. Where possible clinics are multiracial. The present number of clinic points are 57659. The clinic points per race are

not available. Information is furnished as on 31 December 1987

- (i) Falls away.
- (ii) Falls away.
- (iii) Falls away.
- (iv) Falls away.

(b)(i)	White	Asian	Coloured	Black
(aa)	1980/81	316 020	133 356	624 900
(bb)	1984/85	346 116	135 648	699 756
(iii)	1987/88	539 268	186 480	949 380

(2) Educational services for women have been presented as an integral part of the Family Planning Programme since its inception in 1974.

This service is especially directed at women in their fertile years. Housewives as well as working women are involved. The educational message includes aspects of both family planning (what family planning means, its advantages, information on contraceptive methods, services and the availability thereof) and related health education

An education programme specifically directed at men was initiated in 1977. An important aim of this action is to increase the knowledge and involvement among men in the decision-making that relates to fertility and the acceptance of family planning. It is important that men support the use of a contraceptive method by women. The promotion of contraceptives for men (especially the condom and vasectomy) is similarly important. Joint decision-making by the man and woman regarding the planning of their family is stressed in both the female and male educational actions.

Potential family planning clients are involved in groups in townships and receive information and education in order to ensure the social acceptability of family planning. Working men and women are also motivated in groups. Extensive liaison work is done amongst employers in order to launch education programmes at places of employment. Presently 18 612 employers are involved.

Another very important task of the Family Planning Advisers is to liaise with formal and informal leaders and to convince them

of the important contribution of family planning to the improvement of the quality of life. This task is undertaken with the guidance of the Community Liaison Officers. Community organizations and groups are also involved. Satisfied family planning clients are recruited as supporters who voluntarily spread the family planning message to others

Education is provided by female and male Family Planning Advisers. Whenever possible advisers are recruited from the same population groups as the people who receive educational services. Thus the Family Planning Adviser is a grass roots worker from the community which he or she serves. After appointment Family Planning Advisers receive intensive training to ensure the effective rendering of educational services

Presently 158 departmental Community Liaison Officers posts, 982 departmental female Advisers' posts and 378 departmental male Advisers' posts are deployed countrywide in the RSA

Men and women are also reached by means of advertisements in the press, on radio and television, as part of the advertising campaign of the Family Planning Programmes.

Population growth control programmes: co-operation

883 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether there is any form of co-operation between the four independent Black states, the self-governing territories and the Republic of South Africa regarding population growth control programmes; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (2) whether he intends to take steps to bring about co-operation in this sphere; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes, South Africa is presently negotiating with the TBV C-states and the Self-governing Areas to implement Population



Development Programmes The main aim of a Population Development Programme refers to a balance between population size, socio-economic development and natural resources. This places emphasis on demographic programmes (including growth control programmes) as well as development programmes. One can therefore not refer to population development initiatives in Southern Africa as only population growth programmes.

Co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC-states

Substantial progress has been made with discussion between South Africa and the TBVC states regarding the implementation of Population Development programmes

Since 1984 SATBYC discussions on population development matters took place in the Multilateral Working Group on Population Development Substantial SATBYC population development co-ordination was established in this working group To strengthen the negotiation South Africa took the initiative to host the first SATBYC ministerial meeting on population development during February 1987 At this meeting Ministers politically committed themselves to the implementation of Population Development Programmes in the different states. The Ministers further, to strengthen co-ordination, decided to upgrade the Working Group on Population Development to the status of a Multilateral Technical Committee on population development and to establish Bilateral Technical Committees in the RSA and each of the TBVC-states.

During 1987 substantial progress was made between South Africa and the TBVC-states with regard to the implementation of Population Development Programmes in these states. Approval at political level to implement a Population Development Programme in each of the TBVC-states has been obtained. Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have accepted programme structures and is in the process of establishing personnel components. Bophuthatswana on the other hand has thought it fit to establish a separate department for population development.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Yes.	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	261	205	209
(b) Coloured	0	2	7
(c) Indian	0	0	0
(d) Black	71	74	114

NATAL

Yes.	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	424	404	440
(b) Coloured	29	33	23
(c) Indian	35	59	56
(d) Black	172	143	102

CAPE PROVINCE

Yes.	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	559	587	567
(b) Coloured	175	203	173
(c) Indian	3	3	10
(d) Black	96	101	121

TRANSVAAL

Yes.	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	1 055	943	858
(b) Coloured and	51	32	29
(c) Indian			
(d) Black	276	308	283

Zimbabwe/Zambia/Zaire: traffic tonnage handled

934. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the traffic tonnage handled by South African harbours for (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Zambia and (c) Zaire in 1980, 1983, 1985 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Financial year	(a)	(b)	(c)
1981/82	732 544	137 706	316 320
1983/84	415 113	238 095	312 537
1984/85	541 368	161 224	310 885
1986/87	963 589	61 668	227 512

Record is only being kept since the 1981/82 financial year.

Experiments on animals

948. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether any universities in the Republic are conducting experiments on animals for research and other purposes; if so, (a) which universities and (b) what is the nature of the experiments;
- (2) whether any control is exercised by the State in this regard, if so, what control?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes.

- (a) No official records are kept of universities which are conducting experiments on animals
- (b) (i) Training in respect of medical and veterinary professions;
- (ii) research in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of sicknesses in the medical and veterinary world;
- (iii) diagnostic tests in respect of disease conditions in man and animals; and
- (iv) testing of substances for use by man, animals and plants

(2) No, but various state departments and interested organizations are at the moment preparing a code of ethics for the humane treatment of animals used in research, training, diagnosis and testing of substances in the Republic. Before this code is finalised, it will be discussed with all interested parties including the Committee of University Principals, with a view to the implementation thereof. Control is being exercised over the ill-treatment of animals through the Animal Pro-



Parliament and Politics

## Vlok refuses to give number of detentions in the homelands

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday declined to disclose how many people had been detained by the police in the six self-governing homelands.

"Because the revolutionary onslaught is also aimed at the self-governing territories, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of those territories to divulge information regarding the actions by the police forces of those territories," he said.

In terms of the emergency regula-

tions, promulgated on June 11 last year, security forces were defined as the police, any part of the police which had been transferred to a self-governing territory, any police force established under a law of a self-governing territory, the Defence Force, the Prisons Service as well as any part of these forces or any combination of them.

Mr Vlok added that a Pretoria Supreme Court ruling that the KwaNdebele police did not have jurisdiction or powers of arrest outside the borders of KwaNdebele was at present on appeal.

## Territories deserve aid

5/2  
11/5/50  
Viljoen

The Government gave financial aid to the self-governing territories because such territories were part of South Africa and citizens of self-governing areas were entitled to such aid, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen told the House of Delegates yesterday.

The self-governing territories were not like foreign states in need of development capital, Dr Viljoen said in reply to debate on the development aid budget vote.

With regard to people who had left Moutse, Dr Viljoen said his department had helped them move, but had taken precautions against creating the impression that the people were being forced to move. The Government did not want anybody to incorrectly think it had reneged on its commitment not to move people by force. — Sapa.



FM 13/5/88

HOMELANDS

101

### Tightening the belt

The honeymoon is over for SA's independent homelands.

Measures to further control the use of the billions of rand funnelled into their economies and those of the non-independent homelands from the South African Treasury are expected to be announced soon.

The decision to act follows growing concern in South African government circles at the level of maladministration of funds in the four so-called TBVC states — particularly in the light of repeated calls this year on South Africans to tighten their belts.

Although the Southern African Development Bank (SADB) has gone a long way in the five years since it was established to introduce professionalism and discipline into TBVC budgeting, it seems that it has not been able to do enough without additional teeth.

Indications of further action came when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told delegates to a Stellenbosch University Graduate School of Business seminar that "a lot



**Brand ... bank to spread wings.**

of measures are coming into place in order to make sure that wastage and maladministration (in the TBVC states) are reduced to an absolute minimum."

He said the measures cannot be avoided in either the public or private sectors. Last week in parliament, Du Plessis said while government is committed to proceeding with a policy of black political "self-determination," it will not neglect to do "everything in our power" to promote fiscal discipline and

sound financial management in the homelands.

In the same debate, the chairman of the parliamentary standing committee on Finance, Kleppies Heyns, sketched the budgetary controls on TBVC states which are already in place. They include the discussion and analysis of concept budgets by joint financial committees which include SADB staff; quarterly reports on TBVC State spending; remedial steps by the SADB to correct over-spending that emerges in the quarterly reports; and, as a final resort, action (undisclosed by Heyns) by the South African government.

Precisely what additional steps are planned is unclear, but an incentive scheme whereby TBVC states that adhere to SADB guidelines will be rewarded — and those that don't will be excluded when the financial cake is divided — may be on the cards.

The first steps have apparently already been taken. Ciskei's national airline — established with the purchase of second-hand jet liners to justify its recently completed national airport — is unlikely to get off the ground.

More broadly, the Development Bank, under the leadership of Simon Brand, appears set to spread its wings even wider. At a recent briefing in Cape Town, Brand also warned of the consequences of financial excesses in the non-independent homelands. ■

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs:

Independent Black states/South West Africa: overseas loans guaranteed by South African Government

792. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(1) (a) What overseas loans were guaranteed by the South African Government on behalf of (i) each of the independent Black states and (ii) South West Africa during the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available and (b) what were the conditions of repayment in each case:

whether any of these loans have been repaid: if so, (a) how many of these loans have been repaid by (i) South Africa in terms of guarantees given by the South African Government and (ii) these states themselves and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) The hon member will understand that in order to protect sources of overseas loans, particulars of each specific transaction should under present circumstances not be published. In terms of Section 13(6) of the Exchequer and Audit Act (No 66 of 1975), the State furnishes information in respect of its guaranteed liabilities only on a global basis, which information is published annually, in the Government Gazette

(2) The South African Government has in no case been called upon to make payments in terms of guarantees made by it in respect of overseas loans to the TBVC States and South West Africa during the past ten years ending 31 March 1988.

Tugs: Willem Heckroodt/Danie du Plessis

807. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(1) Whether his Department was involved in the sale of the South African tugs Willem Heckroodt and Danie du Plessis to the Government of Mozambique; if so,

(2) whether any agreement was reached on assistance to Mozambique in respect of the operation and maintenance of these tugs; if so, what are the terms of this agreement,

(3) whether it is the intention to ask South African citizens to volunteer to assist in operating and maintaining these tugs; if so, (a) what will be the conditions of service of these volunteers and (b) by whom will their salaries and expenses be paid?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

I will gladly furnish the hon member with the relevant details verbally

Diplomatic missions/representatives in countries with which RSA does not have official diplomatic ties

894. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether he will furnish information on whether South Africa has diplomatic missions or representatives in countries with which it does not have official diplomatic ties, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what countries and (b) to what extent?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

I will gladly furnish the hon member with the relevant details verbally

Staff complement in RSA/countries abroad

931 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

What was the staff complement of his Department in respect of Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, in (a) the Republic and (b) countries abroad (i) in the (aa) 1978-79, (bb) 1982-83 and (cc) 1986-87 financial years and (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I will furnish the hon member orally with relevant information

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ests of the South African public to have aircraft taking off in an overloaded state and what he intends to do about it?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, in neither case were the bounds of safety exceeded [Interjections]

**Boeing: fuel leaks**

\*9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

- (1) Whether the South African Airways received a service bulletin relating to possible fuel leaks in Boeing 747 cargo areas; if so, (a) on what date and (b) from whom;
- (2) whether the affected Boeing 747 aircraft were inspected in terms of this bulletin, if not, why not; if so, when in each case?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 18 April 1988.

(b) The Boeing Commercial Aircraft Company

(2) Yes

ZS-SAL

ZS-SAM

ZS-SAP

ZS-SAR

11 April 1988

ZS-SAO 12 April 1988

ZS-SAW 13 April 1988

ZS-SAN 18 April 1988

ZS-SAT 19 April 1988.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, and in the light of the fact that the bulletin was received after the crash of the SA *Heiderberg*, is he able to tell us whether this bulletin did not in fact apply to the SA *Heiderberg* and whether the aircraft was inspected in terms of any bulletin?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, if the hon member wants the particulars of a specific case, he must place a question on the Question Paper in that regard [Interjections]

**Waterkloof: delay of aircraft**

\*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

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One official was transferred three weeks after he had so requested

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us whether this transfer of officials at short notice took place with their consent?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, if the hon member wants a reply to that, I would like to consider it by way of a question on the Question Paper

**Kwa Mhlanga, KwaNdebele**

\*12. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) Whether his Department is involved in the construction of the proposed new capital city Kwa Mhlanga in KwaNdebele; if so, to what extent.
- (2) whether his Department has budgeted any funds for this project; if so, (a) what total amount has been (i) budgeted and (ii) spent, (b) what progress has been made with this project and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes, the Department of Development Aid is involved in the installation of infrastructure and the erection of certain official buildings
- (2) Yes

(a) (i) R55 194 000

(ii) R30 194 000.

(b) The amount as mentioned under (2)(a)(ii) has been paid towards the following projects

Infrastructure (including bulk services) for the supply of water, sewerage, electricity, storm water drainage, streets and roads for a central business district comprising 16,6 hectares, as well as 1 053 residential even

The following building projects: post office, court, stadium, one secondary and two primary schools, showground facilities and 130 houses (Houses are also being erected by other bodies using their own funds and 492 such houses have also been

completed.)

Consultants are at present being appointed for the planning of the following projects:

Legislative assembly building and government offices, ministers' houses, police headquarters and police station, traffic test centre, health facilities, flats, houses and additional infrastructure for these projects as well as for an additional 350 residential even

(c) The amount mentioned under (2)(a)(ii) was spent during the period 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1988.

13. Mr F J LEROUX — Law and Order [Reply standing over.]

Louis Botha Airport: international terminal

\*14. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

- (1) Whether the international terminal at Louis Botha Airport is being extended and renovated; if so, (a) when is this work due to be completed and (b) what is the total cost involved.
- (2) whether any delay has been experienced in regard to the completion of this work, if so, (a) what was the original date for completion and (b)(i) what is the cause of this delay and (ii) what effect does it have on passengers using these facilities;
- (3) whether any representations have been received for these extensions and renovations to be completed at an earlier date, if so, (a) what representations, (b) from what bodies and (c) when;
- (4) whether his Department is taking steps to have the contractors complete this work by a date prior to the 1988 summer holiday period; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes.

(a) During February 1989.

(b) R4,5 million

(2) Yes

(a) May 1988.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# Pik mum on details of guaranteed loans

DIP 17/5/88

Parliamentary Staff

(101) 209

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government had not been called on to make any payments over the last ten years for guarantees of overseas loans to the TBVC countries or SWA/Namibia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He refused to give details of each overseas loan the government had guaranteed.

Mr Botha said Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, indirectly elected), who asked him about the guarantees, would "understand that in order to protect sources of overseas loans, particulars of each specific transaction, should under present circumstances not be published".



MR BOTHA



(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution Rand
Sharp Knitting	Dimbaza	Clothing	395 051
Saprotec International	Fort Jackson	Textile Spinning	401 598
Swimline	Dimbaza	Swimming Pool	
Sartex	Mdantsane	Chemicals	316 619
Sekcare	Mdantsane	Yarn	67 852
Southern Combing	Dimbaza	Cane Products	571
		Washing & Combing of Wool & Mohair	
Sesethu Sewing Group	Whittlesea	School Clothes for Local Consumption	416 671
Shai Carpentry	Dimbaza	Woodwork	1 634
Sotho Weavers	Dimbaza	Handwoven Carpets	536
SATS	RSA	Transport	35 419
Siyazama Welding Works	Mdantsane	General Welding Works	1 898 428
Siyanda Sewing Centre	Mdantsane	Sewing Centre	3 104
Sada Bakery	Sada	Bakery	3 052
Siyavua's Sewing	Mdantsane	Clothing	43 574
Safelite Garments	Fort Jackson	Clothing	1 575
Snack Foods	Fort Jackson	Food Processing	279 532
Syntex	Dimbaza	Vacuum Plastic Products	46 911
SX Carpentry	Dimbaza	Carpentry	11 599
S & D Engineering	Dimbaza	Lights	3 204
Southern Lights	Dimbaza	Lights	163 771
Sreed Enterprises	Fort Jackson	Clothing	80 514
Siemens Ltd	Dimbaza	Communication Systems	68 212
Tahatshu Sewing	Dimbaza	Clothing	1 554
Thob's Welding	Mdantsane	Burglar Proofing	1 639
Tan O'Hagan	Mdantsane	Leather Products	7 923
Talita Curtaining	Mdantsane	Curtains	390
Trans-Am	Dimbaza	Car Seat Covers	4 098
Turnercraft	Fort Jackson	Furniture	76 426
TFI	Dimbaza	Clothing	16 020
Threads Textiles (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Clothing	124 891
Tribal Hand Weavers	Dimbaza	Handwoven Carpets	39 492
Unathi Fancy Dress	Dimbaza	Clothing	525
Unathi Timber Products	Dimbaza	Furniture	1 067
Unathi's Fashion	Dimbaza	Fashion Design	262 315
Ungabite Welding Works	Dimbaza	Welding	1 008
Vois Kitchen Designs	Mdantsane	Kitchen Cupboards	3 347
Van Leer South Africa	Dimbaza	Extruded Plastic Mesh	7 104
Western Flyer	Dimbaza	Bicycles	167 904
Wesley Craft	Wesley	Carpets	683 742
Wemby Balls	Dimbaza	Plastic Inflatable Balls	14 344
Woodken	Dimbaza	Wooden Toys	29 890
Yarnrey (Pty) Ltd	Fort Jackson	Blankets	4 891
Zwelitsha Tailors	Zwelitsha	Clothing	448 310
			4 023

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution Rand
Zamokwabe Sewing Centre	Dimbaza	Clothing	2 595
Zipha Industries	Dimbaza	Leather Products	27 966
Zama Community Centre	Dimbaza	Small Businesses	6 325
Zanyokwe Sewing	Kesikamahhoek	Sewing Centre	864
Zikulisile Home Industries	Alice	Clothing	17 998
Zingisa Sewing	Dimbaza	Sewing Centre	1 639
Total			29 871 424

(2) (c) Subsidy Type Period Committed

Interest and rental	10 years
Wages	7 years
Housing	20 years
Railage	No limit
Training	No limit
Electricity	No limit

Provision of sporting facilities: amount spent

619. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the total amount spent by the Department of (a) Education and Training and (b) Development Aid on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the 1987-88 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) R6 569 962,53

(b) R5 755 000.

South African embassy, Bonn: professional lobbyists/advisers/consultants

974 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African embassy in Bonn employs the services of any professional lobbyists, advisers or other specialist consultants; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or bodies concerned; (b) what amount was paid to each in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available and (c) in respect of what services was each amount paid?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

The Department of Foreign Affairs is prepared

to furnish the Honourable Member with the particulars on a confidential basis

South African embassy, Paris: professional lobbyists/advisers/consultants

975. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African embassy in Paris, France, employs the services of any professional lobbyists, advisers or other specialist consultants; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or bodies concerned; (b) what amount was paid to each in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available and (c) in respect of what services was each amount paid?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

The Department of Foreign Affairs is prepared to furnish the Honourable Member with the particulars on a confidential basis

South African embassy, London: professional lobbyists/advisers/consultants

976. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African embassy in London employs the services of any professional lobbyists, advisers or other specialist consultants; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or bodies concerned; (b) what amount was paid to each in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available and (c) in respect of what services was each amount paid?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

The Department of Foreign Affairs is prepared to furnish the Honourable Member with the particulars on a confidential basis

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Block Molasses Feeds	Ezibeleni	Stock Feeds	20 626
Border Mills (Pty) Ltd	Luskiski	Timber Saw Mills	124 187
Butterworth Metal Industry	Butterworth	Metal Pressers	72 482
Butterworth Municipality	Butterworth	Municipality	1 083 522
Butakem (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Chemical Products	358 852
Cane Furniture (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Cane Furniture	105 412
Chet Industries Butterworth	Butterworth	Chemicals	457 175
Clutch & Brake Supplies	Umtata	Brakes and Clutches	31 378
Crisburd Butterworth (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Rain Water Drains and Related Products	2 314
Cur, Make & Trim	Ezibeleni	Shoes	150 202
Eagle Golf Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Golf Equipment	81 232
Ewa Sawmills	Macleod	Timber Saw Mills	25 701
Eurem Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Umtata	Clothing	17 716
Ezibeleni Municipality	Ezibeleni	Municipality	29 588
Faneyex	Butterworth	Yarn	108 801
Filatrika (Transkei) Pty Ltd	Umtata	Spin and Weave	51 270
Flashman Sportswear (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Sportswear	84 753
Formosa Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	Ezibeleni	Clothing	218 200
Formosa Knitting	Ezibeleni	Knitting	27 462
Formula Seven Systems	Umtata	Prefabricated Houses	35 494
France Industrial Gloves	Butterworth	Industrial Gloves	66 925
France Safety Gloves	Butterworth	Plastic Chemical Gloves	216 416
Garden & Patis Furniture (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Aluminium Garden Furniture	95 903
Gibson Conywa Sawmills	Calu	Timber Saw Mills	35 661
Golden Company (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Cutlery	366 600
GRC Panels	Ezibeleni	Prefabricated Houses	10 336
Izpho (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Dried Flowers & Ornaments	13 951
Inglelex (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Clothing & Gloves	718 539
Intech (Pty) Ltd	Umtata	Radio Cassette Tapes	151 941
J & V General	Butterworth	Engineering	5 250
K Brown Engineering	Butterworth	Engineering	413 607
Kei Plastics	Umtata	Plastic Products	26 371
Labera Steelworks	Umtata	Steel Works	18 798
Levm (Butterworths)	Butterworth	Biscuits	42 897
Louise Felaine Clothing	Umtata	Clothing	62 395
L.M.S Sawmills	Tshankulu	Timber Saw Mills	53 342
Malenge Sawmills (Pty) Ltd	Riverside	Timber Saw Mills	54 503
Merensky Forest	Umtata	Timber Saw Mills	43 168
Merensky Printers	Umtata	Printers	3 958
Ohlsson's Cape Breweries	Butterworth	Breweries	124 816
Previso (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Plastic Handles	103 002
PM Furniture Industries Ltd	Ezibeleni	Furniture	155 300
Plascon Evans Umtata	Umtata	Paints	6 102
Pep Textile Industry	Butterworth	Textile	1 482 559
Pondoland Timbers	Luskiski	Timber S.w. Mills	45 649

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Riverside Sawmills (Pty) Ltd	Mount Ayliff	Timber Saw Mills	89 927
SATS	RSA	Transport	1 355 312
Singisi Forest Products	Singisi	Timber Saw Mills	377 592
Sun Manufacturers	Umtata	Toys & Related Products	29 570
Sankel Speakers (Pty) Ltd	Umtata	Radio Speakers	138 508
Sunson Electronics (Umtata)	Umtata	Radios	108 341
Swift Clothing	Ezibeleni	Clothing	59 984
Tanda Milling Company	Butterworth	Grain Milling	157 893
Taurus Products	Butterworth	Chemical Products	6 136
Tannery Protea (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Tanning of hides and skins	188 070
Tekwane Sawmills	Mount Frere	Timber Saw Mills	21 389
Tramalex Group of Companies	Butterworth	Weavers and Spinners	1 153 033
Tally (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Clothing	562 161
Transkei Freight Services	Umtata	Private Road Transport	677 063
Transkei Wire Industries	Butterworth	Wire Products	14 535
Trico Enamelware	Butterworth	Enamelware	224 183
Triple H Fibre	Butterworth	Rope Manufacturer	16 713
Transkei Knitting Co (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Jerseys and Knitwear	242 804
Transkei Development Corporation	Umtata	Development Corporation	1 466 490
Transkei Springs (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Motor Springs	3 674
Tranquility Rugs & Tapestries	Butterworth	Carpets and Rugs	92 654
Tsao Manufacturing Co.	Umtata	Chinese Clothing	28 083
Umtata Municipality	Umtata	Municipality	1 236 494
Umgeni Products (Pty) Ltd	Fort Donald	Seed Processing	42 471
Universal Metal Manufacturers	Butterworth	Paraffin Stoves	317 399
The Lion Match Company Ltd	Butterworth	Matches	11 701
Wild Coast Diamonds	Umtata	Diamond Processing	31 268
Xhosa Carpets	Ezibeleni	Carpets	233 972
Yolunzini Ceramics	Butterworth	Ceramic Products	37 562
Total			17 000 000

(2) (e) Subsidy type	Period committed	(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Ciskei; if so, in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in the 1985-87 financial year and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it?
Interest and rental	10 years	
Wages	7 years	
Housing	20 years	
Training	No limit	
Electricity	No limit	

Ciskei: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries

397. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

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## The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

CISKEI

(1) Yes (2)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Name of company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution Rand
	African Style	Mdantsane	Traditional Clothing	2 384
	Amawati Joinery Shop	Mdantsane	Furniture	1 912
	Agriculture & Industrial Engineering	Dimbaza	Corrugated Iron Truck Bodies	1 129
	Aunt Zoës Sewing	Mdantsane	Clothing	2 800
	Aunt Zoës Patterns	Mdantsane	Clothing	2 459
	Amatola Knitwear	Zwelisha	Clothing	149 485
	Art Metalbique	Dimbaza	Copper and Brassware	161 869
	Airconditioning Services	Fort Jackson	Airconditioning	
	Associated Leather Products	Dimbaza	Equipment Splitting of Leather Hides for Glove Manufacturing	94 107
	Atlantic Projects	Dimbaza	Fish Nets	11 864
	Bandlakazi Dressmakers	Mdantsane	Clothing	89 853
	Barhymelele Sewing	Mdantsane	Clothing	6 352
	Blue Marlin Ciskei	Dimbaza	Clothing	2 732
	Brass Bedsteads	Fort Jackson	Fishing Tackle Copper and Brass Bedsteads and Gym Equipment	44 534
	Bemula Tailors	Dimbaza	Tailors	93 788
	Bhat Industries	Dimbaza	Food	1 776
	Bella Textiles	Fort Jackson	Jerseys	2 800
	Bedco Brothers	Zwelisha	Furniture	169 223
	Biovac Laboratories	Dimbaza	Chicken Vaccines	1 677
	Border Concrete Eng	Mdantsane	Concrete Products	82 541
	Bisho Cabinet Makers	Bisho	Furniture	111 964
	Bodie Brothers	Zwelisha	Clothing	2 254
	Chem Ciskei	Fort Jackson	Fibre-glass	558
	Ciskei Tin Makers	Zwelisha	Bead Tins, Tool Boxes, etc.	170 163
	Ciskei Steel Works	Mdantsane	Burglar Proofing	5 526
	Consolidated Textiles	Fort Jackson	Blankets	2 459
	Consolidated Plastics	Dimbaza	Plastic Bottles	1 297 261
	Ciskei Sawmills	Keiskammahook	Timber Saw Mills	357 889
	Ciskei Core Manufacturers	Dimbaza	Radiators	65 940
	Ciskei Kitchens	Dimbaza	Kitchen Equipment	121 016
	Ciskei M. manufacturers	Sada Ind Park	Sports Wear	1 503
	Ciskei Texwin Manufacturers	Dimbaza	Gloves	276 599
	Ciskei Candy	Dimbaza	Sweets	68 966
	Ciskei Turner Craft	Port Jackson	Furniture	67 136
	Cadham	Port Jackson	Diamond Processing	1 478
	Ciskei Armaments	Dimbaza	Fire Arms	93 837
				145

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution Rand
Ciskei Metal Industries	Dimbaza	Manufacturing of Tools	2 242
Central Fabrics	Fort Jackson	Curran, etc.	270
Ciskei Peoples Development Bank	Bisho	Banking (Development Orientated)	9 215 246
CRT Specialists	Fort Jackson	TV Tubes	12 719
China Garments	Dimbaza	Clothing	189 065
Concord Garments	Dimbaza	Clothing	247 478
Ciskei Clothing Factory	Zwelisha	Clothing	5 017
Ciskei Welding	Mdantsane	General Welding	3 756
Ciskei Car Filters	Dimbaza	Filters	80 654
Ciskatex Ltd	Dimbaza	Chemicals	240 294
Chemplex	Dimbaza	Chemicals	19 230
Ciskei Fibre Glass	Fort Jackson	Paddle Skis and Surf Boards	57 927
Comstock Optical	Dimbaza	Spectacles	59 675
Ciskei Milling	Mdantsane	Milling	50 300
Ciskei Structures & Assemblies	Dimbaza	Engineering	28 610
Disa Garments	Fort Jackson	Clothing	502 995
Dimbaza Foundries	Dimbaza	Foundry	310 124
Dimbaza Capacitors	Dimbaza	Radio Capacitors	68 054
Dimbaza Circuits	Dimbaza	Printed Circuit Boards	20 935
Durlex	Dimbaza	Clothing	98 675
DA Gama Textiles	Zwelisha	Textiles	365 309
Dimbo	Dimbaza	Wooden Toys	131 073
Dimbaza Fibres	Dimbaza	Polypropylene Bags	411 106
Dimbaza Steel Windows & Frames	Dimbaza	Steel Windows and Doors	30 415
Dynasty Garments	Dimbaza	Clothing	236 212
Dimbaza Printers	Dimbaza	Printers	4 748
Dimbaza Overalls	Dimbaza	Protective Clothing	1 212
Dimbaza Embroidery	Dimbaza	Embroidery	6 773
Da Gama Home Fashions	Zwelisha	Clothing	297 860
Ethembeni Welding Works	Zwelisha	Burglar Proofing	6 644
Engelhardt Manufacturing	Fort Jackson	Clothing	177 794
Engin Building Blocks	Fort Jackson	Quick Bricks	2 367
Eskom	East London	Electricity	3 751
Eugene Garments (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Clothing	271 494
Eyona Furniture Factory	Zwelisha	Furniture	4 408
Edward Frank Manufacturers	Sada	Protective Clothing	119 160
Ecosse Industries	Dimbaza	Water Pumps for Motor Industry	26 455
Filcar	Dimbaza	Filters	143 154
Fencecraft	Dimbaza	Wire Products	5 173
Farmcraft	Dimbaza	Furniture	5 924
Gauk's Welding Works	Fort Jackson	Welded Steel Products	10 701
Golden Knittings	Dada	Jerseys	162 405
Gasela Leather Works	Dimbaza	Leather Products	2 868
Genco	Dimbaza	Seats for Theatres	18 686
GT Brass Manufacturers	Mdantsane	Copperware	3 552

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution Rand
Giskel	Mdantsane	Furniture	20 655
Head Electronics (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Video Tape Cassettes	48 916
Hozana Metal Works	Mdantsane	General Metal Work and Burglar Proofing	3 688
House of Danbury	Dimbaza	Leather Handbags	80 987
Hypine (Pty) Ltd	King William's Town	Pine Furniture	72 341
Independent Battery Mfg IPYI	Dimbaza	Vehicle Batteries	45 332
Indwe Knitwear	Dimbaza	Plastic Kitchenware	14 659
International Power Marketing	Dimbaza	Knitwear	45 439
Jack & Jill Brick Supplies	Mdantsane	Stainless Steel	16 354
Jimana Welding Works	Mdantsane	Coolingware	6 272
J & B Knitwear	Mdantsane	Bricks	3 688
Jass & Jass Woodworkers	Mdantsane	General Welding Works	2 549
Khwalo Leather Works	Mdantsane	Clothing	5 402
Khanda Workshop	Dimbaza	Furniture	6 980
Kei Brick & Tile	Mount Coke	Leather Dresses and Belts	43 350
Kei Knitting	Dimbaza	Textile Products for Hospitals	1 419 366
Kayo Shoes	Dimbaza	Bricks & Tiles	197 561
Khayalhe Furniture	Dimbaza	Knitwear and other Garments	263 289
Kiwani Carpets	Suda	Tennis Shoes	588
Kindoc Erendomme (Giskel Peoples Development Bank)	Bisho	Furniture	63 359
Kei Carpets	Wesley	Karakul Carpets	18 205
Kosi's Dressmakers	Dimbaza	Development Oriented Banking	186 629
Kei Enterprises	Mdantsane	Handknotted Carpets	1 179
Lulama Dressmaking	Mdantsane	Clothing	3 142
Lindy's Fashion	Bisho	Furniture	3 030
Lee Electronics	Dimbaza	Dresses	1 738
Lion Padlocks & Hardware	Dimbaza	Jerseys	50 443
Luthene Plastics	Dimbaza	Radios	190 530
Lifetime Products Giskel	Fort Jackson	Padlocks, Hinges, etc	62 186
Maison Rooftiles	Balasi	Plastic Recycle Plant	29 884
Masakhane Dressmakers	Mdantsane	Portable Toilets	28 654
Masakhane Knitwear	Mdantsane	Roof Tiles	4 576
Masakhane Welding	Mdantsane	Clothing	3 427
M & J Brickworks	Mdantsane	Knitwear	2 937
Masigodule Welding	Zwelitsha	Welding	6 218
Mzamowethu Welding	Mdantsane	Bricks	1 639
Monwabizi Joinery	Mdantsane	Burglar Proofing	6 113
Modern Linen	Mdantsane	Furniture	1 229
Moles	Dimbaza	Linen	745
		Petroleum Jelly (Perfumed)	15 777

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution Rand
Micro-Tel	Dimbaza	Radios	91 990
MA Brickworks	Dimbaza	Bricks	2 049
Mirabell	Dimbaza	Electronic Control Gares	43 480
Mooore (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Accessories for Weaving Industry	63 206
Multicast	Dimbaza	Aluminum Casting	96 505
Mamiyas Dressmakers	Mdantsane	Clothing	2 390
MS Enterprises	Mdantsane	Clothing	5 152
Minerva Creations	Dimbaza	Leather Belts	70 133
Montage (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Carpets	66 337
Midas Manufacturers Jewellers (Pty) Ltd	Dimbaza	Jewellery	12 029
Mpumetlelo's General Wood	Mdantsane	Cupboards and Furniture	1 229
Morhot	Fort Jackson	Furniture	37 917
Mamma's Dressmakers	Mdantsane	Clothing	1 092
MT Carpentry & Joinery	Mdantsane	Clothing	3 688
Needluntu Sewing	Zwelitsha	Furniture	1 616
Nozimanga Welding Works	Zwelitsha	Sewing and Clothing	683
Nevana Bricks	Zwelitsha	Burglar Proofing	3 215
Naquahwa Metal	Mdantsane	Bricks	3 912
Nquma's Welding Works	Mdantsane	General Metal Works	4 644
Nercol Engineering	Dimbaza	Burglar Proofing	5 123
Nufurn Cape	Dimbaza	Engineering	538 626
Nonceba Welding	Zwelitsha	Furniture	2 937
Norcal Engineering	Zwelitsha	Welding	33 406
Nonceba Sewing Centre	Zwelitsha	Light Machinery	558
Nokuzola Dressmaking	Zwelitsha	Sewing Centre	3 800
Nancy's Fashions	Zwelitsha	Clothing	4 982
Olea Homes (Giskel Peoples Development Bank)	Bisho	Clothing	18 397
Olsan Carpets	Dimbaza	Property for Development Projects	17 548
Olsan Cabinets	Dimbaza	Hand Woven Carpets	13 730
Opstal Products	Keiskammahock	Kitchen Furniture	46 837
Peddle Leather	Peddle	Furniture	1 788
Peddle Welders	Peddle	Leather Products	2 021
Plascon-Evans	Dimbaza	Burglar Proofing	11 727
Panure Chukens	Mdantsane	Pan.	804 741
Phakamisa Lift As You Rise	Fort Jackson	Frozen Chickens	798 463
Phakamisa Lift As You Rise	Zwelitsha	Protective Clothing	4 578
PM Enterprises	Khambashe	Clothing	29 003
Quality Services	Fort Jackson	Teatle	16 978
OG Woodworkers	Zwelitsha	Agricultural Trailers	3 846
Rope Laboratories	Dimbaza	Carpentry	178 002
Rhino Plastics	Dimbaza	Ropes	289 343
Ronher Pharmaceuticals	Dimbaza	Plastic Products	50 931
Reinforcing Design & Supply	Dimbaza	Toiletries	
		Precast Concrete Floor Systems and Steel Girders	75 577

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



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(a) (b) (c) (d)

Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Oriental Metal Works	Babelegi	Metal Products & Part-affin Stoves	53 292
Osmans Knitwear	Garankuwa	Knitwear	1 746
Perfecto Steelworks	Garankuwa	Steelworks	9 369
Phillips Gate and Wire Ind	Babelegi	Steel Gates and Wire	2 574
Plastics Industr. Bophuthatswana	Bodirelo	Plastic Bags & Plastic Products	1 143
Powercomp	Babelegi	Electric Wire	25 628
Previa Workshops	Garankuwa	Harnesses	19 545
Pride Africa Cabinet	Kudube	Wooden Crutches & Walking Sticks	558
Qualifurn	Babelegi	Kitchen Furniture & Antique Furniture	750
Ramulus Wear Enterprises	Thabane	Furniture	1 825
Roans Meubels	Babelegi	Ladies Clothing & Sporting Wear	19 526
Roberts Joinery	Garankuwa	Cape Dutch Furniture	1 192
Roluh	Garankuwa	Carpentry	23 901
Rooklan Furniture	Bodirelo	Pharmaceutical Products	1 049
S Motung	Bodirelo	Furniture	4 853
Scruple Laboratories	Babelegi	Packaging	2 210
Seagull Knits	Mafikeng	Pharmaceutical Products	7 213
Seal Packaging	Babelegi	Tracksuits & Jerseys	203 119
Selossha Curtain & Linen	Selossha	Packaging	638
Sen Fon Enterprise	Garankuwa	Linen and Curtains	93 715
Sis Pat's Fashions	Bodirelo	Food	3 320
Sloan Square	Mogwase	Clothing	37 515
Specifico	Mogwase	Overalls	532 364
Speedy Bag Manufacturers	Mafikeng	Canvas Rucksacks	6 896
Springbok Clothing	Babelegi	Suitcases	91 855
Steel Bophuthatswana	Babelegi	Menswear	10 003
Stemark Manufacturers	Babelegi	Steel Products	535
Steyn's Clothing	Mmabatho	Overalls & Protective Clothing	450
Superior Class Furniture	Garankuwa	Ladies wear	12 735
SA Cotton Waste	Babelegi	Furniture	2 069
SA Lighters	Garankuwa	Cotton Wool	37 894
S V Plastics	Babelegi	Lighters	11 928
T & J Products	Mafikeng	Plastic Products	584
Taung Printers	Taung	Fruit Juices	6 824
Tau Welding Works	Garankuwa	Printers	149
Thaba Brickworks	Thaba'Nehu	Welding Works (Gates)	18 274
Thaba Knitwear	Thaba'Nehu	Brickworks	95 351
Thaba'Nehu Concrete	Thaba'Nehu	Knitwear	5 687
Thaba'Nehu Electrical	Thaba'Nehu	Cement Products	8 832
Thata Furnishers	Bodirelo	Electrical Appliances	5 954

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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(a) (b) (c) (d)

Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Thomas Bande	Mogwase	Tyre Retreaders	81 526
Thomas Upholstery	Mogwase	Leather Products	894
Tiger PPC Alloy Wheels	Babelegi	Alloy Rims	25 900
Top Point Clothing	Selossha	Ladies Clothing	7 387
Trans Africa Industries	Babelegi	Furniture	24 780
Tswana Clothing	Mogwase	Clothing	1 915
Tswana Craft Industries	Babelegi	Handcraft	3 854
Tswana Steel	Babelegi	Steel Products	77 555
Turnal Bophuthatswana	Garankuwa	Asbestos Products	5 012
T M Mashuga Dressmaker	Mogwase	Clothing	1 277
Venus Marble	Garankuwa	Marble Sanitary Ware	51 362
V H V Marine Bophuthatswana	Bodirelo	Boats and Yachts	9 136
Weaving Gallery	Selossha	Weaving of Rugs	39 147
Wesglas	Garankuwa	Car Windows	14 053
Wessels Bou & Beton	Garankuwa	Construction	28 791
Wolf Garden Machinery	Babelegi	Lawnmowers & Garden Tools	1 044
Woodmaster	Mmabatho	Carpentry	11 995
707 Welding Works	Bodirelo	Welding Works	1 788
Total			6 000 000

(2) (e) Subsidy Type Period Committed African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Transkei, if so.

Interest and rental 10 years  
Wages 7 years  
Housing 20 years  
Railage No limit  
Training No limit  
Electricity No limit

Transkei: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries

395. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South (2)

TRANSKEI

Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Agricultural Produce Brokers	Butterworth	Wool & Hide Brokers	7 224
Albion Foundries (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Foundry	20 456
Amatola Concrete	Umtata	Cement Products	4 953
Bandag Tyres	Umtata	Tyres	25 256
Beier Industries (Transkei) (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Shoes	478 565
Beier Shandor (Transkei)	Butterworth	Canvas Products	134 208

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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THURSDAY, 19 MAY 1988

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Block Molasses Feeds	Ezibeleni	Stock Feeds	20 626
Border Mills (Pty) Ltd	Luskiski	Timber Saw Mills	124 187
Butterworth Metal Industry	Butterworth	Metal Pressers	72 482
Butterworth Municipality	Butterworth	Municipality	1 083 522
Butakem (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Chemical Products	358 852
Cane Furniture (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Cane Furniture	105 412
Chet Industries Butterworth	Butterworth	Chemicals	457 175
Clutch & Brake Supplies	Umtata	Brakes and Clutches	31 378
Cushard Butterworth (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Rain Water Drains and Related Products	2 314
Cut, Make & Trim	Ezibeleni	Shoes	150 202
Eagle Golf Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Golf Equipment	81 232
Ewa Sawmills	Macleur	Timber Saw Mills	25 701
Eurem Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Umtata	Clothing	17 716
Ezibeleni Municipality	Ezibeleni	Municipality	29 588
Fancytex	Butterworth	Yarn	108 801
Falafrika (Transkei) Pty Ltd	Umtata	Spin and Weave	51 270
Flashman Sportswear (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Sportswear	84 753
Formosa Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	Ezibeleni	Clothing	218 200
Formosa Knitting	Ezibeleni	Knitting	27 462
Formula Seven Systems	Umtata	Prefabricated Houses	35 494
France Industrial Gloves	Butterworth	Industrial Gloves	66 925
France Safety Gloves	Butterworth	Plastic Chemical Gloves	216 416
Garden & Patio Furniture (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Aluminium Garden Furniture	95 903
Gibson Congwa Sawmills	Cala	Timber Saw Mills	35 661
Golden Company (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Cutlery	366 640
GRC Panels	Ezibeleni	Prefabricated Houses	10 336
Izpho (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Dried Flowers & Ornaments	13 951
Inglelex (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Clothing & Gloves	718 539
Intech (Pty) Ltd	Umtata	Radio Cassette Tapes	151 941
J & V General	Butterworth	Engineering	5 250
K Brown Engineering	Butterworth	Engineering	413 607
Kei Plastics	Umtata	Plastic Products	26 371
Labora Steelworks	Umtata	Steel Works	18 798
Levym (Butterworths)	Butterworth	Biscuits	42 897
Louise Felaine Clothing	Umtata	Clothing	62 395
L M S Sawmills	Tubankulu	Timber Saw Mills	53 242
Malenge Sawmills (Pty) Ltd	Riverside	Timber Saw Mills	54 503
Meerensky Forest	Umtata	Timber Saw Mills	43 168
Mfene Printers	Umtata	Printers	3 958
Ohlsson's Cape Breweries	Butterworth	Breweries	124 816
Preciso (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Plastic Handles	103 002
PM Furniture Industries Ltd	Ezibeleni	Furniture	155 300
Plascen Evans Umtata	Umtata	Paints	6 102
Pep Textile Industry	Butterworth	Textile	1 482 559
Pondoland Timbers	Luskiski	Timber Saw Mills	45 649

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Riverside Sawmills (Pty) Ltd	Mount Ayliff	Timber Saw Mills	89 927
SATS	RSA	Transport	1 355 312
Singisi Forest Products	Singisi	Timber Saw Mills	377 592
Sun Manufacturers	Umtata	Toys & Related Products	29 570
Sankei Speakers (Pty) Ltd	Umtata	Radio Speakers	138 508
Sunson Electronics (Umtata)	Umtata	Radios	108 341
Swift Clothing	Ezibeleni	Clothing	59 984
Tanda Milling Company	Butterworth	Grain Milling	157 893
Taurus Products	Butterworth	Chemical Products	6 136
Tannery Protea (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Tanning of hides and skins	188 070
Tekwane Sawmills	Mount Frere	Timber Saw Mills	21 389
Tramatex Group of Companies	Butterworth	Weavers and Spinners	1 153 033
Tally (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Clothing	562 161
Transkei Freight Services	Umtata	Private Road Transport	677 063
Transkei Wire Industries	Butterworth	Wire Products	14 535
Trico Enamelware	Butterworth	Enamelware	224 183
Triple H Fibre	Butterworth	Rope Manufacturer	16 713
Transkei Knitting Co (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Jerseys and Knitwear	242 804
Transkei Development Corporation	Umtata	Development Corporation	1 466 490
Transkei Springs (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Motor Springs	3 674
Tranquillity Rugs & Tapestries	Butterworth	Carpets and Rugs	92 654
Tsao Manufacturing Co.	Umtata	Chinese Clothing	28 083
Umtata Municipality	Umtata	Municipality	1 236 494
Umgem Products (Pty) Ltd	Fort Donald	Seed Processing	42 471
Universal Metal Manufacturers	Butterworth	Paraffin Stoves	317 399
The Lion Match Company Ltd	Butterworth	Matches	11 701
Wild Coast Diamonds	Umtata	Diamond Processing	31 268
Xhosa Carpets	Ezibeleni	Carpets	233 972
Yolunzinn Ceramics	Butterworth	Ceramic Products	37 562
Total			17 000 000

(2) (e)	(1)
Subsidy type	Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Ciskei: if so, in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in and did it receive in the 1986-87 financial year and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it?
Interest and rental	10 years
Wages	7 years
Housing	20 years
Railage	No limit
Training	No limit
Electricity	No limit

Ciskei: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries

397. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



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THURSDAY, 19 MAY 1988

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(a) (b) (c) (d)

Name of Company Location Nature of Operation RSA Contribution 1986/87

BG & J Steel Windows Mogwase Steel Doors and Window Frames 2 474

C & W Tente en Seile Babelagi Tents and Canvas 19 884

CHT Manufacturers Babelagi Floor Covering & Reinforcement 6 715

Canosa Poteries Babelagi Pottery 12 078

Car Part Industries Babelagi Motor Spare Parts 290

CHI Phone Enterprise Babelagi Telephones 157 450

Chefs Clothing Garankuwa Clothing 1 492

Consumer Plastics Garankuwa Plastic Products 148 452

Craft Press Babelagi Printing 622

Crail Engineering Mafikeng Engineering Services 109 214

Crecco Industries Mogwase Ceramics 9 975

Cyton Wire Products Babelagi Wire Products 33 451

CPS Investments Mogwase Ornaments and Statues 7 663

C W L Manufacturer Babelagi Sporting Equipment 6 534

D D P Plastics Garankuwa Plastic Piping 8 524

D Bush Manufacturing Garankuwa Filing Systems 27 125

D A D Bruck & Paving Mogwase Cement Paving 52 932

D B Light Garankuwa Lighting 21 789

D R Delpoit Garankuwa Canned Vegetables 71 197

Dan Chuan Knitting Bodirelo Knitting 213 705

De Maine Radio Mogwase Radios 13 837

Elkunito Garankuwa Knitting 1 021

Elmark Babelagi Wooden Furniture 11 373

Entertaining Electronics Mogwase Electronic Equipment (Radios) 2 961

Epoll Selossha Animal Feed 7 335

Ezendam Joinery Selossha Carpentry and Wooden Toys 62 152

E M Welding Works Garankuwa Welding 2 426

F & G Products Selossha Steelworks 2 895

Famina Manufacturers Mogwase Clothing 28 830

Fincham Steel Mafikeng Steelworks 5 827

Famous Gemstone Taung Gemstones 159 263

Flextech Manufacturing Garankuwa Plastic Products 1 692

Frank Fehr Selossha Bags 144 277

Gable House Babelagi Wooden Furniture 37 932

Galleria Woodworking & Weaving Bodirelo Woodworking and Weaving 164 695

Garankuwa Knitting Garankuwa Knitwear 1 778

Garankuwa Textiles Garankuwa Textiles 49 621

Gelenes Garankuwa Clothing 8 483

Golden Footwear Thabane Shoes 10 791

H & G Clothing Industry Bodirelo Clothing 2 682

H & H Woodcraft Garankuwa Woodcraft 1 359

Hammanskraal Brckworks Babelagi Brcks 5 729

Hansom Cycles Babelagi Bicycles 12 693

Heer Printers Garankuwa Printers 50 203

Hendersons Interior Garankuwa Curtains and Bedspreads 4 677

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Name of Company Location Nature of Operation RSA Contribution 1986/87

Hyperdek Garankuwa Metal Roofing 28 143

Instant Printer Garankuwa Printers 13 501

Iteke Steelworks Bodirelo Steelworks 3 278

Jacsim Timbers Selossha Furniture and Coffins 40 440

Jannah's Mogwase Clothing 16 107

Joel Industries Bodirelo Stainless Steel Products 17 311

Kamar Electronics Bodirelo Electronic Equipment (Radios) 56 459

Kelly Trusses & Timbers Mafikeng Carpentry and Trusses 48 679

Kingheseon Industries Garankuwa Sellotape & Masking Tape 17 792

Kingtex Garments Garankuwa Clothing 124 943

Krause Engineering Mafikeng Engineering 2 589

Kutlwano Knitting Garankuwa Knitwear 4 079

Lacor Garankuwa Plastic Products 4 127

Landpak Bodirelo Bags for Agriculture 3 147

Leader Enterprises Garankuwa Leather Products 116 105

Lebogang's Clothing Garankuwa Clothing 409

Lebathabese Syndicate Mabopane Leather Products 17 119

Lehurutshe Candies Lehurutshe Candles 1 122

Lehurutshe Welding Mmabatho Leather Products 17 788

Lehurutshe Aconcrete Lehurutshe Welding 1 117

Lynlite Garankuwa Cement Products 16 754

M & H Engineering Babelagi Lighting 12 691

Mafikeng Concrete Works Mafikeng Equipment) 2 398

Marbegan Phokeng Cement Paving Brcks 58 062

Masons Enterprises Garankuwa Tombstones 9 409

Masotho's Tents & Sails Garankuwa Cupboards and Cabinets 1 373

Meron Mmabatho Tents and Canvas 298

Metalware Manufacturers Selossha Carpentry 6 431

Meking Garankuwa Stainless Steel Products 279 222

Mmabatho Manuf. Jewel Mmabatho Metal Products 6 961

Mmabatho Leather Mmabatho Jewelry 14 314

Mogwase Dressmaking Mogwase Leather Products 8 004

Mogwase Dressmaking Mogwase Clothing 766

Mogwase Manufacturing Bodirelo Distillers 20 746

Mogwase Textiles Bodirelo Ladies Clothing + Sportswear 2 163

Mothibistad Crushers Bodirelo Textiles 748 365

Mulhifoi Bodirelo Crushers 14 188

Ne-Le-Mur Babelagi Plastic Bags 1 997

Northern Electroplating Works Babelagi Cosmetic Products 761

Northern Plastics Babelagi Electroplating 2 489

NK Engineering Bodirelo Plastic Piping 808

Olympic Engineering Garankuwa Engineering (Mining Ventilation) 4 254

Engineering 14 465

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Howard

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Oriental Metal Works	Babelegi	Metal Products & Paraffin Stoves	53 292
Omans Knitwear	Garankuwa	Knitwear	1 746
Perfecto Steelworks	Garankuwa	Steelworks	9 369
Phillips Gate and Wire Ind	Babelegi	Steel Gates and Wire	2 574
Plastics Industr Bophuthatswana	Bodirelo	Plastic Bags & Plastic Products	1 143
Powercomp	Babelegi	Electric Wire	25 628
Presta Workshops	Garankuwa	Harnesses	19 545
Pride Africa Cabinet	Kudube	Wooden Crutches & Walking Sticks	558
Qualifurn	Babelegi	Kitchen Furniture & Antique Furniture	750
Ramahas Wear Enterprises	Tlhabane	Furniture	1 825
Rans Meubel's	Babelegi	Ladies Clothing & Sporting Wear	19 526
Roberts Joinery	Garankuwa	Cape Dutch Furniture	1 192
Rolab	Garankuwa	Carpentry	23 901
Rooklan Furniture	Bodirelo	Pharmaceutical Products	1 049
S Moaung	Bodirelo	Furniture	4 853
Scruple Laboratories	Babelegi	Packaging	2 210
Seagull Knits	Mafikeng	Pharmaceutical Products	7 213
Seal Packaging	Babelegi	Tracksuits & Jerseys	203 119
Selosesha Curtain & Linen	Selosesha	Packaging	638
Sen Fon Enterprise	Garankuwa	Linen and Curtains	93 715
Sis Pat's Fashions	Bodirelo	Food	3 320
Sloan Square	Mogwase	Clothing	37 515
Specifico	Mogwase	Overalls	532 364
Speedy Bag Manufacturers	Mafikeng	Canvas Rucksacks	6 896
Springbok Clothing	Babelegi	Suitcases	91 855
Steel Bophuthatswana	Babelegi	Menswear	10 003
Stemak Manufacturers	Babelegi	Steel Products	535
Steyn's Clothing	Mmabatho	Overalls & Protective Clothing	450
Superior Class Furniture	Garankuwa	Ladies wear	12 735
SA Cotton Waste	Babelegi	Furniture	2 069
SA Lighters	Garankuwa	Cotton Wool	37 894
S.M Plastics	Babelegi	Lighters	11 928
T & J Products	Mafikeng	Plastic Products	584
Taung Printers	Taung	Fruit Juices	6 824
Tau Welding Works	Garankuwa	Printers	149
Thaba Brickworks	Thaba'Nchu	Welding Works (Gates)	18 274
Thaba Knitwear	Thaba'Nchu	Brickworks	95 351
Thaba'Nchu Concrete	Thaba'Nchu	Knitwear	5 687
Thaba'Nchu Electrical	Thaba'Nchu	Cement Products	8 832
Thaba Furnishers	Bodirelo	Electrical Appliances	5 954

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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THURSDAY, 19 MAY 1988

1482

Howard

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Thomas Bande	Mogwase	Tyre Retreaders	81 526
Thomas Upholstery	Mogwase	Leather Products	894
Tiger PPC Alloy Wheels	Babelegi	Alloy Rims	25 900
Top Point Clothing	Selosesha	Ladies Clothing	7 387
Trans Africa Industries	Babelegi	Furniture	24 780
Tswana Clothing	Babelegi	Clothing	1 915
Tswana Craft Industries	Mogwase	Handcraft	3 854
Tswana Steel	Babelegi	Steel Products	77 555
Turnal Bophuthatswana	Garankuwa	Asbestos Products	5 012
T M Mashuga Dressmaker	Mogwase	Clothing	1 277
Venus Marble	Garankuwa	Marble Sanitary Ware	51 362
V H V Marine Bophuthatswana	Bodirelo	Boats and Yachts	9 136
Weaving Gallery	Selosesha	Weaving of Rugs	39 147
Wesglas	Garankuwa	Car Windows	14 053
Wessels Bou & Beton	Garankuwa	Construction	28 791
Wolf Garden Machinery	Babelegi	Lawnmowers & Garden Tools	1 044
Woodmaster	Mmabatho	Carpentry	11 995
707 Welding Works	Bodirelo	Welding Works	1 788
Total			6 000 000

(2) (e) Subsidy Type Period Committed African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Transkei: if so, in respect of each such entrepreneur company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in the 1986-87 financial year and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it?

Transkei: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries

395 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(2) have received subsidies from the South

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Agricultural Produce Brokers	Butterworth	Wool & Hide Brokers	7 224
Albion Foundries (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Foundry	20 456
Amatola Concrete	Umtata	Cement Products	4 953
Bandag Tyres	Umtata	Tyres	25 256
Beter Industries (Transkei) (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Shoes	478 505
Beter Shandor (Transkei)	Butterworth	Canvas Products	134 208

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



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**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Venda: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries

African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Venda; if so, in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in the 1986-87 financial year and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it?

393 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South
- (2) Yes

**VENDA**

(a) Name of Company	(b) Location	(c) Nature of Operation	(d) RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Achon Clothing	Tshitereke	Clothing	836
Aiheli Value Steel Windows	Tshitereke	Welding	963
ABC Tailoring	Tshifulanani	Clothing	940
Associated Cement Product	Thohoyandou	Cement Bricks	127 140
Athinghangwa Tailoring	Makhado	Clothing	815
A M Knitting	Thohoyandou	Clothing	21 570
Alphen Printing	Thohoyandou	Magazines	85 232
Broadway Clothing	Thohoyandou	Clothing	7 411
Capricorn Carpets	Thohoyandou	Carpets	81 310
Cedar Woodcraft	Thohoyandou	Small Wood Articles	6 496
DR Delpori	Makhado	Canned Vegetables	521 659
Eddes Tailoring	Makhado	Clothing	1 248
Eddes Welding	Tshitereke	Welding	2 807
Formsport	Thohoyandou	Sports Shoes	44 829
Funo's J L Engineering	Tshifulanani	Steel and Metal Plating	1 329
George's General Engineering	Tshifulanani	Welding	568
Goldfields Knitwear	Tshitereke	Jerseys	1 334
Greenfield	Thohoyandou	Furniture	19 800
Gypsy Footwear	Thohoyandou	Sports Shoes	659 574
Heirloom Handcraft	Thohoyandou	Crocheting	16 522
Jensen Enterprises	Thohoyandou	Canning	241 367
J C Woodwork	Thohoyandou	Chopsticks	67 550
J D Clothing Manufacturer	Thohoyandou	Clothing	15 798
Lens Pipe Fitters	Thohoyandou	Burglar Proofing	5 804
Lincliff Trading	Thohoyandou	Clothing	43 399
Lovodonto Industries	Thohoyandou	Steel and Metal	
Lwamondo Knitwear	Tshifulanani	Sheeting	31 299
Matlazwitoma Dressmaking	Tshifulanani	Knitted Jerseys	1 594
Magolca Pottery	Thohoyandou	Clothing	2 881
Makhado Clothing	Thohoyandou	Pottery	404 113
		Clothing	7 491

1471

THURSDAY, 19 MAY 1988

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Makhado Steel Welding	Makhado	Steel Welding	2 923
Makhado Woodcarving	Makhado	Wood Carving	1 281
Mandlwana Knitting	Tshifulanani	Knitted Jerseys	1 330
Manyatsha Knitting	Tshifulanani	Knitted Jerseys	640
Mary's Knitwear	Makhado	Knitted Jerseys	1 611
Mathaga General Woodwork	Tshitereke	Furniture	956
Master of Creation	Makhado	Sporting Wear	3 894
Mtrodex Vanda	Thohoyandou	Furniture Manufacturer	54 010
Mphophu Steel Welding	Makhado	Welding	7 344
Multimix Feeds	Muraleni	Animal Feed	70 648
Mushathama Sewing	Thohoyandou	Knitted Jerseys	13 429
M S Welding	Thohoyandou	Metal Plating	4 176
Nyambeni Steel Welding	Thohoyandou	Welding	40 916
N P Woodwork	Tshifulanani	Carpentry	9 117
N T K Roller Mills	Thohoyandou	Milling	214 583
Out of Africa	Thohoyandou	Clothing	14 095
Pennell's Footwear	Thohoyandou	Ladies Shoes	154 334
Perserverance Knitwear	Thohoyandou	Knitted Jerseys	1 425
Philward Cabinet Maker	Thohoyandou	Cabinet Maker	7 044
Reckson Nemalib Steel Welding	Tshitereke	Steel Welding	961
Ratshbyumo Traditional Attire	Tshifulanani	Clothing	433
Sibasa Printers	Thohoyandou	Printers	20 113
South East Knitwear	Thohoyandou	Knitwear	324 248
Shayandima Dehydrators	Thohoyandou	Canning	29 425
Star Design	Thohoyandou	Furniture and Coffins	14 448
Term Clothing Manufacturers	Thohoyandou	Clothing	27 431
Therzeni Clothing	Thohoyandou	Clothing	15 154
Thathe Vondo Sawmills	Thathe	Sawmills	53 748
Thohoyandou Engineering	Thohoyandou	Steel Construction	53 746
Timon Steel Vanda	Thohoyandou	School Furniture,	
		Steel, Wood	232 441
Tip Top General Engineering	Thohoyandou	Engineering	12 214
Tsimbi Steel	Thohoyandou	Steel Windows and	
		Door Frames	22 483
Vanda Armature Rewinder	Thohoyandou	Armature Rewinder	3 132
Vanda Charcoal	Dopeni	Charcoal	15 198
Vanda Sheet Metal	Thohoyandou	Metal Sheetting	
Vanda Tyres	Thohoyandou	Tyre Retreader	3 648
Vharendu Brickworks	Thohoyandou	Bricks	20 573
Vhufuli Steelworks	Tshitereke	Steelworks	800
Wet Mate Manufacturing	Thohoyandou	Wet Tissues and	
		Services	85 767
Zepro Vanda	Thohoyandou	Processing of	
		Macadamia Nuts	73 075
Total			4 036 473

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) (e)	Subsidy Type	Period Committed	African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Bophuthatswana; if so,
	Interest and rental	10 years	
	Wages	7 years	
	Housing	20 years	
	Railage	No limit	
	Training	No limit	
	Electricity	No limit	
<b>Bophuthatswana: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries</b>			
394. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:			
(1)	Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South	(1) Yes	(2) The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
African Travertine	Taung	Furniture	13 477
Aldel Manufacturing	Babelegi	Ladders	1 222
All Tomstones	Garankuwa	Tomstones	383
Angus Hawken	Bodirelo	Hydraulic Washers & Seal Rings	17 531
Anninkies Modes	Babelegi	Clothing	1 532
Africandles and Chemicals	Babelegi	Candles and Polish	38 112
Aslaagte Joinery	Mothobistad	Carpentry	3 299
Atamelang Sewing	Atamelang	Sewing	939
AECI Bophuthatswana	Babelegi	Chemicals	58 988
Auto Diesel	Mogwase	Motor Spare Parts	24 585
Autocom	Babelegi	Communication Equipment	13 704
AB Mokoana	Mafikeng	Leather Articles	2 460
AE Staalprodukte	Mothobistad	Steel Products	27 916
Babelegi Processing	Babelegi	Milk Powder	11 721
Babelegi Switchboard	Babelegi	Switchboards	28 233
Barden Tyre Service	Mafikeng	Tyre Retreader	9 096
Batco	Babelegi	Batteries	176 561
Batswana Kitchen	Babelegi	Kitchen Cupboards	15 525
Beauty Straw Co	Garankuwa	Cane Products	207 330
Biona Textiles	Garankuwa	Textiles	12 632
Bophuthatswana Knitwear	Bodirelo	Knitwear	2 626
Bophuthatswana Structures	Bodirelo	Construction	3 585
Biopelo Craft Centre	Mentshwa	Clothing and Curtains	5 961
Bonemeal Bophuthatswana	Babelegi	Bone-meal	13 406
Booyens Furniture	Babelegi	Furniture	7 587
Boplas	Babelegi	Plastic Products	6 831
Bop Tyres	Babelegi	Tyre Retreader	45 609
Boselo Printing	Babelegi	Printing	18 167
Busy Brick Works	Bodirelo	Bricks	13 229

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



CAP- Times 20/5/88

R56,9m

paid to  
SA states  
in 86-87

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

The government paid R56,9 million in subsidies to 548 companies in the four independent homelands during the 1986-7 financial year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

More than half of this amount (about R29,9 million) was paid to 214 companies and entrepreneurs in Ciskei, Mr Botha said in replies to questions from Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea).

Mr Botha said R17 million was paid to 80 companies and entrepreneurs in Transkei, R6 million to 177 companies in Bophuthatswana and R4,04 million to 71 companies in Venda.

His replies show that 101 companies in Dimbaza in Ciskei received subsidies from the government, while a further 67 in the Mdan-tsane-Port Jackson area received subsidies.

In Transkei, 39 of the subsidized companies were in Butterworth, while in Venda, 43 were located at Thohoyandou.

Mr Botha said the subsidies concerned interest and rental for 10 years, wages for seven years, housing for 20, rail-lage, training and electricity.

humanity would not be better served by taking into account the realities of revolution in Africa, instead of moralising about

at some stage or other going to disassociate themselves from their negative colleagues."

and to distinguish between guerrillas and terrorists and report accordingly. "In not doing so, they neglect to inform the public." — Sapa.

# SA pays homeland firms total of R57m

101 Blday 20/5/88

GOVERNMENT paid R56,9m in subsidies to 548 companies in the four independent homelands during the 1986/7 financial year, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said yesterday.

More than half this amount, R29,9m was paid to 214 companies and entrepreneurs in Ciskei, Botha told Ray Swart (PFP Berea).

He said R17m was paid to 80 companies and entrepreneurs in Transkei, R6m to 177 companies in Bophuthatswana and R4,04m to 71 companies in Venda.

His replies show 101 companies in Dimbaza, in Ciskei, and 67 in the Mdantsane/Fort Jackson area received subsidies.

In Transkei, 21 of the companies receiving subsidies were in Umtata, 39 in Butterworth and nine in eZibeleni. In Venda, 43 companies were located at Thohoyandou.

They also show that Consolidated Textiles, a blanket factory at Fort Jackson, received R1,3m during the 1986/7 financial year, Kei Brick and Tile at Mount Coke, R1,4m, Panmure Chickens, a frozen-chick-

## Political Staff

en plant, R804 741, and Protea Clothing, a protective-clothing factory at Fort Jackson, was paid R798 463.

The controversial bicycle factory at Dimbaza, Western Flyers, which is owned by the Ciskei People's Development Bank, was paid R683 742 in subsidies.

In Transkei, Pep Textile Industry, a Butterworth textile factory, received R1,5m, and the Tramutex Group of Companies, weavers and spinners at Butterworth, was paid R1,2m.

In Bophuthatswana, Mogwase Textiles at Bodirelo received R748 365, Specifico, a manufacturer of canvas rucksacks at Mogwase, was paid R532 364 and Metalware Manufacturers, which manufactures stainless steel products at Selosesha, was paid R279 222.

In Venda, D R Delpport, which cans vegetables at Makhado, received R521 659, Gypsy Footware, a sports shoes factory in Thohoyandou, was paid R659 574 and Majolica Pottery, also in Thohoyandou, was paid R404 113.

# SA subsidy to spur homeland industry

101 Blday 20/5/88  
Political Staff

SATS, Eskom, homeland development corporations and two municipalities in Ciskei and Transkei have received subsidies from the SA government to encourage the establishment of industries.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said this yesterday in the House of Assembly in reply to questions by Ray Swart (PFP Berea) on decentralisation in the independent homelands.

Botha said Sats was paid R1,9m in Ciskei and R1,4m in Transkei for transport, while Eskom received R3 751 for electricity in Ciskei.

The Ciskei People's Development Bank received R9,2m, Transkei Development Corporation R1,5m, the Butterworth Municipality R1,1m and the Umtata Municipality R1,2m.

No such subsidies had been made to government bodies or municipalities in Bophuthatswana or Venda, Botha said.

First privatisation 'must work'



school sports facilities on schoolgrounds.

— Primary R98 519,00  
— Secondary R1 196 127,00

R1 294 646,00

Sports education, training courses and meetings in schoolsports R2 762 616,39

(ii) Out-of-school sport R944 702,28

Training, training courses and sports meetings

(iii) Community facilities R2 737 546,00

Sports facilities: Out-of-school — facilities in the community for the community

(iv) Central Sports and Recreation fund R2 537 770,53  
R8 982 635,20

**Eskom: postponed payments of amounts due**

989 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Administration and Privatisation:

With reference to the reply to Question No 752 on 29 March 1988, (a) how many of the 313 large consumers which exceeded the period of grace allowed for payment of amounts due to Eskom in respect of bulk electricity were municipalities, (b) what was the total amount outstanding and (c) in respect of what 12-month period is this information furnished?

**THE MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:**

(a) Of the 313 bulk supply points which were in arrears at one or other time during the 12-month period 1 April 1987 to 31 March 1988, 197 were municipal accounts of which most were in rural areas.

(b) and (c) At the end of January 1988 there was an amount of R5 173 712,48 outstanding in respect of accounts rendered to municipalities for electricity for the month of December 1987. All municipalities are however paying on a regular basis and by the end of March 1988 this amount has been reduced to nil.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

**Vegetable oil: importing/exporting**

1014 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any vegetable oil was imported in the first quarter of 1988; if so, (a) why and (b) how many tons,

(2) whether part of the new season's production of vegetable oil is to be exported; if so, (a) why, (b) how many tons and (c) to which countries;

(3) whether any such oils has been or is to be carried over to the new season; if so, how many tons?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:**

(1) Yes;

(a) to supply the shortage which resulted from the drought during the 1987/88 season and to meet the demand for special oils which are not available locally;

(b) approximately 30 045 tons;

(2) yes;

(a) as a result of an expected surplus production of groundnuts and sunflower seeds;

(b) it is still too early in the new season to make an estimate of the quantities which could be available for export;

(c) oil expressers will decide themselves to which countries they are going to export;

(3) yes, but the quantities cannot be determined at this stage.

**Meat: quantities imported**

1017: Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any (a) beef, (b) lamb/mutton and (c) pork has been imported since 1 January 1988; if so, (i) what quantities of each as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) for what purpose in each case;

(2) whether the conditions relating to these importations are being adhered to; if so, under whose scrutiny; if not, why not;

(3) whether any action is being taken against

offenders and possible offenders in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what action; (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:**

(1) Yes, since 1 January until 30 April 1988;

(a) (i) approximately 5 629 tons;

(ii) approximately 5 135 tons for the manufacture of meat products and approximately 494 tons for sale by auction to registered butchers;

(b) (i) 600 tons;

(ii) 500 tons for sale by auction at the Cato Ridge market only and 100 tons for the manufacture of meat products;

(c) (i) 414,5 tons;

(ii) the manufacture of port products;

(2) yes, the Meat Board;

(3) yes, criminal as well as administrative actions in terms of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), and the Livestock and Meat Control Scheme;

(4) no, a statement is not considered necessary.

**Mogas project: tender documents**

1027. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether tender documents in respect of the Mogas project are written to favour specific products; if so, (a) why and (b) which products are involved?

**THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:**

(a) and (b) The general tender documents are not written to favour specific products but they are written to specify the technical and operational requirements of the project.

**Bophuthatswana: Eskom electricity**

1038. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

Whether Eskom supplies electricity to Bophuthatswana; if so, on what basis?

**THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:**

Yes. Electricity is supplied at Eskom's standard tariffs at 29 points of supply in Bophuthatswana. The total supply amounted to 2 121 million-kilowatt hours in 1987.

**Mmamatswene power station, Bophuthatswana: cost of construction**

1039. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

(1) Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatswene power station in Bophuthatswana; if so (a) to what extent and (b) (i) what was the total cost involved and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether his Department was furnished with any details regarding the company to which the tender for this power station was awarded; if so, (a) to which company was the tender awarded, (b) in which country is this company registered and (c) (i) who are the directors of the company and (ii) what are their nationalities?

**THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:**

(1) No

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

(2) No, because the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs nor Eskom was approached for advice on the tender procedure of this independent state.

(3) No

(a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) fall away.

**Booklet: South Africa at a Glance**  
1065. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a booklet entitled "South Africa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



D/D 23/5/88

# Legion: veterans lose on war pensions

Daily Dispatch Correspondent (101)

GRAHAMSTOWN — Black war veterans in the independent states were being short-changed on their war pensions if they received them at all, it emerged at the regional conference of the Eastern Province and Border branches of the South African Legion (SAL) in Port Alfred this weekend.

It was found that:

- Bophuthatswana worked on a means test but did not pay.

- Transkei war veterans got R137 and not the R150 to which they were entitled.

- Kwazulu was not paying according to the new scale.

- Representations to the Lebowa authorities received no response.

"It's like a brick wall," the national secretary of the SAL, Mr Ron McCall-Peat, said.

An effort to rectify the situation was an on-going exercise although

the department of transport had been informed.

A former provincial chairman from Grahamstown, Mr George O'Neill, said: "These men fought for South Africa in a world war and should be paid by the South African Government".

The lengthy battle to achieve pensions' parity for all war veterans — implemented in 1986 — was seen as a hollow victory if black war veterans received nothing.

The national president of the SAL, Major General Bruce Guildford, said: "I don't think the government can continue to avoid its responsibility. They must pay war veterans in the national states."

SAL had taken a further step to ensure that black war veterans received their pensions.

"Not all of them know they are entitled to pensions. We have travelling agents seeking them out," Gen Guildford said.

One was operating

successfully in Natal. Others were being appointed in the Free State and Transvaal.

Plans were in hand for launching the project's second stage.

"To ensure that war veterans were receiving correct pay-outs we set out to acquire the names and addresses of all military pensions. This we achieved," he said.

Contact was then made with severely disabled pensions. This was completed "after many months".

Stage three of Operation Contact would be directed to the 4 600 war widows who might be entitled to higher pensions after the new dispensation of October, 1986, Mr McCall-Peat said.

The "stand-still" budget speech had been a severe blow to the SAL, he said.

"There were no concessions except the one-off bonus of R60," he said.

This despite repeated pleas that pensions be

coupled to the Consumer Price Index.

"I had hoped the government would reconsider this issue because many military pensions including the severely disabled have no other income," he said.

There was "a small ray of hope", however.

"It is rumoured there may be good news for pensioners in the Own Affairs Budgets," Gen Guildford said.

The "hated" educational clause — where disabled men get differentiated pensions according to their educational level for the identical degree of disablement had once more been addressed.

The legion was in a crisis situation regarding dwindling membership, Mr Eric Tordiffe, of Bloemfontein, said.

The legion was most vulnerable at national level as most of the key members of the national executive were in their 70s. No younger men were lined up to take their places.

"Can it be that the present generations are not motivated by what motivated us — the simple satisfaction of helping our less fortunate comrades?" he asked.

To counter the situation, several steps were suggested by Mr Tordiffe.

"We must rethink our aims bearing in mind that they should be relevant to South Africa today.

"We are studying the viability of producing video material publicising the work of the legion. This must be done professionally and will cost money. But we must spend money if we want to make it and achieve our end," Mr Tordiffe said.

"We must think young," he urged.

Plans of action should be prepared and ready for presentation at the SAL national congress in November. These should include suggested methods and techniques for implementation



1987/88 in respect of Bophuthat-  
swana is R14 000 000.

**B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF  
BILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

Transfer payments which are re-  
garded as own sources of income of  
the Bophuthatswana Government:

(i) *Income tax*: The estimated  
amount for 1987/88 is  
R50 938 000.

(ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool*:  
The estimated amount is  
R411 569 000.

(iii) *Common Monetary Area*: The  
estimated amount is R6 570 000

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid  
agreements are included in the  
amount mentioned under (1) (a).

(i) and (ii) fall away

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the pro-  
gramme for creation of job op-  
portunities: estimated amount:  
R8 500 000.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an  
amount of R43 000 000 will be paid  
to Bophuthatswana during the  
1988/89 financial year from the Eco-  
nomic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to  
the amount mentioned in paragraph  
(3) (a) a total amount of  
R499 600 000 (excluding Share in  
Customs Union Revenue Pool) will  
be paid over to Bophuthatswana dur-  
ing the 1988/89 financial year. This  
amount consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R410 000 000
Incentive scheme for Industries	R 13 000 000
Income tax:	R 61 600 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 7 400 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 8 500 000
Technical Aid:	R 2 100 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R499 600 000</b>

Venda: amounts paid

429. Mr R A F SWARTZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up,

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a) An estimated amount of R323 618 500.

(b) The estimated amounts fall into two main categories, namely:

**A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE**

(i) An estimated amount for bud-  
getary assistance under Pro-  
gramme 3: Foreign Aid and  
Development Co-operation of  
Vote 7: Foreign Affairs  
R221 200 000

(ii) *Technical assistance*  
South Africa is from time to time  
approached by other govern-  
ments with requests for assist-  
ance in one way or another. As-  
sistance may take the form of  
expert advice, visits, evaluation  
of projects, bursaries etc. Each  
such application is considered on  
its merits. The estimated amount  
for 1987/88 is R330 000.

(iii) *Loan Fund*

Like other countries Venda may  
apply for the financing of certain  
projects within the framework of  
the Economic Co-operation Pro-  
motion Loan Fund. Such appli-  
cations are considered on merit  
according to fixed criteria and  
within the limits of available  
funds. This type of financing  
consists mainly of loans which  
are, naturally, repayable. The  
estimated amount for 1987/88 is  
R19 869 000.

**(iv) Incentives for Industries**

In accordance with jointly  
agreed arrangements between  
the SATBVC States, the RSA is  
obliged to refund the TBVC  
States on a rand-for-rand basis  
for actual expenditure incurred  
in these states in terms of the  
industrial incentive scheme,  
which took effect on 1 April  
1982. The estimated amount for  
1987/88 in respect of Venda is  
R4 400 000.

**B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF  
BILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

Transfer payments which are re-  
garded as own sources of income of  
the Venda Government:

(i) *Income tax*: The estimated  
amount for 1987/88 is  
R8 849 000.

(ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool*:  
The estimated amount is  
R67 070 500

(iii) *Common Monetary Area*: The  
estimated amount is R1 900 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid  
agreements are included in the  
amount mentioned under (1) (a).

(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the pro-  
gramme for creation of job op-  
portunities: estimated amount:  
R2 500 000.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an  
amount of R32 000 000 will be paid  
to Venda during the 1988/89 financial  
year from the Economic Co-op-  
eration Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to  
the amount mentioned in paragraph  
(3) (a) a total amount of  
R293 180 000 (excluding Share in  
Customs Union Revenue Pool) will  
be paid over to Venda during the  
1988/89 financial year. This amount

consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R271 780 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 5 000 000
Income tax:	R 10 700 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 2 100 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 2 500 000
Technical Aid:	R 1 100 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R293 180 000</b>

**Murders of policemen and suspected informers**

968. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:  
How many persons charged with the murder of  
(a) policemen and (b) suspected informers  
were (i) found guilty, (ii) sentenced to death  
and (iii) executed in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987,  
respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The information is not readily available. To  
obtain it all court records pertaining to murder  
trials country-wide over many years will have  
to be scrutinised.

**New Black primary schools**

981. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Edu-  
cation and Development Aid:

Whether any (a) new primary schools are to be  
built and (b) additions are to be effected to  
existing primary schools during the course of  
the current financial year; if so, (i) where are  
these new schools to be built, (ii) to which  
schools are additions to be effected and (iii) for  
what total number of additional pupils will  
provision be made in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) and (b) Yes

*Howard*

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

10/

the Economic Co-operation Pro-motion Loan Fund. Such appli-cations are considered on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R8 136 000

426. Mr R A F SWARTT asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Ciskei in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Ciskei in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case.

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

(1) (a) An estimated amount of R520 483 000.

(b) The estimated amounts fall into two main categories, namely:

**A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE**

(i) An estimated amount for bud-getary assistance under Pro-gramme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R299 666 000.

**(ii) Technical assistance**

South Africa is from time to time approached by other govern-ments with requests for assist-ance in one way or another. As-sistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R410 000.

**(iii) Loan Fund**

Like other countries Ciskei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of

**(iv) Incentives for Industries**

In accordance with jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The estimated amount for 1987/88 in respect of Ciskei is R24 000 000

**B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

Transfer payments which are re-garded as own sources of income of the Ciskei Government:

(i) *Income tax*: The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R28 414 000.

(ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool*: The estimated amount is R156 117 000.

(iii) *Common Monetary Area*: The estimated amount is R3 740 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).  
(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One  
(ii) Transfers in respect of the pro-gramme for creation of job op-portunities: estimated amount: R10 800 000.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R13 000 000 will be paid to Ciskei during the 1988/89 financial year from the Economic Co-oper-ation Loan Fund



*Howard*

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R447 352 000 (excluding Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool) will be paid over to Ciskei during the 1988/89 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R 360 702 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 36 000 000
Income tax:	R 34 400 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 4 200 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 10 800 000
Technical Aid:	R 1 250 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R 447 352 000</b>

**Transkei: amounts paid**

427. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Transkei in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Transkei in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;
- (3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) An estimated amount of R1 063 402 000.
- (b) The estimated amounts fall into two main categories, namely:

**A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE**

- (i) An estimated amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R517 722 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance*

South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R700 000.

(iii) *Loan Fund*

Like other countries Transkei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R30 057 000.

(iv) *Incentives for Industries*

In accordance with jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The estimated amount for 1987/88 in respect of Transkei is R15 000 000.

**B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government:

- (i) *Income tax:* The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R134 837 000.

- (ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool:* The estimated amount is R350 516 000.

- (iii) *Common Monetary Area:* The

*Howard*

estimated amount is R14 570 000.

- (2) (a) No Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).

(i) and (ii) fall away.

- (b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the action programme for creation of job opportunities: estimated amount is R7 200 000.

- (3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R29 000 000 will be paid to Transkei during the 1988/89 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R843 866 000 (excluding Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool) will be paid over to Transkei during the 1988/89 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R 635 746 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 20 000 000
Income tax:	R 163 200 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 16 570 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 7 200 000
Technical Aid:	R 1 150 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R 843 866 000</b>

**Bophuthatswana: amounts paid**

428. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

- (2) whether any additional amounts have

been paid to Bophuthatswana in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) An estimated amount of R854 097 000.

(b) The estimated amounts year fall into two main categories, namely:

**A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE**

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R336 000 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance*

South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R1 290 000.

(iii) *Loan Fund*

Like other countries Bophuthatswana may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R33 730 000.

(iv) *Incentives for Industries*

In accordance with jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The estimated amount for

country except Japan.  
"If we started putting up shutters artificial-

market, where neither Rowntree nor Cadbury  
have a significant share.

# SA pays out R2,76bn to four homelands

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — SA HAD paid R2,76bn to the four "independent" homelands during the 1987/8 financial year, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

Although the estimated share of the four homelands in the Customs Union revenue pool during this year are not available, it is evident from Botha's figures that payments to those homelands will increase considerably.

Botha, who was replying to a question from Ray Swart (PFP Berea), said an additional R29m had been paid out in grants for the job-creation programmes.

During the last financial year, SA paid Transkei a total of R1,06bn, Bophuthatswana R854,1m, Venda R323,6m and Ciskei R520,5m.

Those sums were made of direct assistance, such as budgetary assistance, techni-

cal assistance, loans and incentives for industry, and transfers in terms of bilateral agreements, such as income tax, the Customs Union revenue pool and the common monetary area.

During this year, it was estimated R117m would be paid out to the homelands from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

□ The budget of the KwaNdebele homeland has more than doubled during the past three years.

Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday KwaNdebele's budget had risen from R101,3m in 1985/6 to R212,2m in 1987/8.

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NG



# TBVC states 'paid R2,7m'

*Chf. Temp*  
*26/5/88*  
*101*

SOUTH AFRICA had paid R2 761,6 million to the four independent homelands during the 1987/8 financial year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

It is estimated from Mr Botha's figures that the payments to the four homelands will increase considerably this year.

During the current financial year, it was estimated that R117 million would be paid out to the four homelands from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund, but the total amounts paid to the four homelands is likely to be well over R3 billion.

## Job grants

Mr Botha, who was replying to a question from Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Be-rea), said an additional R29 million had been paid out in grants for the job creation programmes.

During the last financial year, South Africa paid Transkei a total of R1 063,4 million, Bophuthatswana R854,1 million, Venda R323,6 million and Ciskei R520,5 million.

# R2 761-m paid to TBVC states

Star 26/5/88

The South African Government paid R2 761,4-million to the TBVC states in the 1987/88 financial year in terms of agreements between them and South Africa, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said in the House of Assembly yesterday in a written reply to a question from Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea).

This amount was made up of budgetary assistance under the foreign affairs vote; technical as-

sistance; loans; incentives for industry; and transfers in terms of bilateral agreements on income tax, customs and the monetary area.

An additional R29 million had been paid out in grants for the job-creation programme.

According to estimates, R2 084 million would be paid out to the four territories in the 1988/89 year in budgetary assistance, incentives for industry, the job-creation programme and technical aid. — Sapa.



(2) no.

Mmamatswae power station, Bophuthatswana

1040 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatswae power station in Bophuthatswana, if so, to what extent;

(2) whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station, if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether his Department was furnished with any details regarding the company to which the tender for this power station was awarded; if so, (a) to which company was the tender awarded, (b) in which country is this company registered and (c) (i) who are the directors of the company and (ii) what are their nationalities?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) No, because it is an internal project of the Bophuthatswana Government.

(3) No (a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Independent Black states/self-governing territories/citizens permanent residents in RSA

1041. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What (a) actual and/or (b) estimated number of citizens of each (i) independent Black state and (ii) self-governing territory resided permanently in the Republic of South Africa in 1980?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) Not available.

(b) (i) Citizenship

	Number*
Transkei	744 762
Bophuthatswana	713 618
Venda	131 913
Ciskei	864 611

(ii) Citizenship

	Number*
KwaZulu	1 653 806
KaNgwane	326 080
Owambo	781 743
Gazankulu	178 846
Lebowa	680 267
KwaNdebele	158 232

\*Population census 6 May 1980. RSA excluding self-governing territories. The figures have been adjusted for possible undercount.

Grahamstown/George: completion of roads

1084. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the (a) national road bypass at Grahamstown and (b) new section of the national road at George between the Herolds Bay road and Kraaibosch have been completed; if not, why not; if so, in respect of the (i) Grahamstown bypass and (ii) new section of road at George, (aa) what was the final cost, (bb) what is the length, (cc) how long did it take to construct and (dd) which firm or State Department was responsible for the construction?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes.

(i) (aa) R38 900 000;

(bb) 12 kilometres;

(cc) 30 months, and

(dd) Concor Construction (Pty) Ltd.

(b) Yes, except for minor finishing-off work.

(ii) (aa) R35 616 000;

(bb) 12 kilometres;

(cc) 45 months; and

(dd) The Cape Provincial Administration.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1100 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Cape Town and Durban, (b) Cape Town and Johannesburg and (c) Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Cape Town during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 14

(b) it will take much time and

expense to 46 Both

(c) gather such information. 6 directions

(2) 20,7 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1101 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, (b) Port Elizabeth and Durban and (c) Port Elizabeth and Cape Town (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Port Elizabeth during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 23

(b) it will take much time and 5 Both

(c) gather such information. 6 directions

(2) 11,8 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1102. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Durban and Cape Town, (b) Durban and Johannesburg and (c) Durban and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Durban during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 14

(b) it will take much time and 23 Both

(c) gather such information 5 directions

(2) 16,0 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1103 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Johannesburg and Durban, (b) Johannesburg and Cape Town and (c) Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Johannesburg during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 23

(b) it will take much time and 46 Both

(c) gather such information. 23 directions

(2) 18,6 per cent

Urban Transport Fund: old Potchefstroom Road

1112. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What are the functions of the Urban Transport Fund, (b) under whose direct jurisdiction does it fall and (c) from what sources does it obtain its funds;

(2) whether this fund contributed any moneys towards the maintenance and upgrading of the old Potchefstroom Road during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) The honourable member is referred to the provisions of the Urban Transport Act, 1977 (Act No. 78 of 1977) wherein the required information can be obtained.

(2) Yes, R1,285 million during the 1987/88 financial year

Taxi licenses

1113. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian



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*Hawman*

(2) no.

Mmamatswe power station, Bophuthatswana  
1040. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatswe power station in Bophuthatswana; if so, to what extent;

(2) whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station; if not, why not; if so, whether his Department was furnished with any details regarding the company to which the tender for this power station was awarded; if so, (a) to which company was the tender awarded, (b) in which country is this company registered and (c)(i) who are the directors of the company and (ii) what are their nationalities?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.  
(2) No, because it is an internal project of the Bophuthatswana Government.

101

(3) No. (a), (b), (c)(i) and (ii) fall away.  
Independent Black states/self-governing territories/citizens permanent residents in RSA  
1041. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What (a) actual and/or (b) estimated number of citizens of each (i) independent Black state and (ii) self-governing territory resided permanently in the Republic of South Africa in 1980?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) Not available.  
(b) (i) Citizenship

	Number*
Transkei	744 762
Bophuthatswana	713 618
Venda	131 913
Ciskei	864 611
(ii) Citizenship	Number*
KwaZulu	1 653 806
KaNgwane	326 080
Owagwa	781 743
Gazankulu	178 846
Lebowa	680 267
KwaNdebele	158 232

\* Population census 6 May 1980 RSA excluding self-governing territories. The figures have been adjusted for possible undercount.

Grahamstown/George: completion of roads  
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Whether the (a) national road bypass at Grahamstown and (b) new section of the national road at George between the Herolds Bay road and Kraibosch have been completed; if not, why not, if so, in respect of the (i) Grahamstown bypass and (ii) new section of road at George (aa) what was the final cost, (bb) what is the length, (cc) how long did it take to construct and (dd) which firm or State Department was responsible for the construction?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes.

(i) (aa) R38 900 000;

(bb) 12 kilometres;

(cc) 30 months, and

(dd) Concor Construction (Pty) Ltd.

(b) Yes, except for minor finishing-off work.

(ii) (aa) R35 616 000;

(bb) 12 kilometres;

(cc) 45 months; and

(dd) The Cape Provincial Administration.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1100 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Cape Town and Durban, (b) Cape Town and Johannesburg and (c) Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Cape Town during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 14

(b) It will take much time and

expense to 46 Both directions

(c) gather such information 6

(2) 20,7 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1101. Mr D J N MALCOMNESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, (b) Port Elizabeth and Durban and (c) Port Elizabeth and Cape Town (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Port Elizabeth during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 23

(b) It will take much time and 5 Both directions

(c) gather such information. 6

(2) 11,8 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1102 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Durban and Cape Town, (b) Durban and Johannesburg and (c) Durban and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Durban during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 14

(b) It will take much time and 23 Both directions

(c) gather such information. 5

(2) 16,0 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1103. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Johannesburg and Durban, (b) Johannesburg and Cape Town and (c) Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Johannesburg during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 23

(b) It will take much time and 46 Both directions

(c) gather such information. 23

(2) 18,6 per cent.

Urban Transport Fund: old Potchefstroom Road

1112. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What are the functions of the Urban Transport Fund, (b) under whose direct jurisdiction does it fall and (c) from what sources does it obtain its funds;

(2) whether this fund contributed any money towards the maintenance and upgrading of the old Potchefstroom Road during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a), (b) and (c). The honourable member is referred to the provisions of the Urban Transport Act, 1977 (Act No 78 of 1977) wherein the required information can be obtained.

(2) Yes, R1,385 million during the 1987/88 financial year.

Taxi

1113. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian



# Homelands described as dismal economic failures

(101) Blaney 7/15/88

DIANNA GAMES

RECENT developments in SA homeland politics had raised questions which could justify re-examination of Pretoria's initial intentions on homelands, said Wits University's Karl Magyar.

He said they had also proved to be a "dismal failure" economically, which had forced the Development Bank of Southern Africa to take a direct interest in their proper management.

Magyar, of Wits's international relations department, is a speaker at tomorrow's seminar at the university on perspectives on future developments in the homelands. It has been arranged by the SA Institute of International Affairs and

the Development Society of Southern Africa.

He said the installation of traditional chiefs in prominent positions and as chief executives marked homelands from the start as contentious political entities.

"Some soon became 'presidents for life', others enriched themselves at what may only be described as monopolistic levels, still others demonstrated embarrassing degrees of corruption and incompetence," he said.

This inevitably led to coups, raids on each other, the installation of an outright military regime in one and a vicious power strug-

gle in another (KwaNdebele).

"Other homelands are relatively peaceful as they languish in their poverty," he said.

The future of the homelands, which contained more than 45% of SA's black population, but produced less than 5% of its wealth, needed to be re-examined. They faced survival mainly by handouts from Pretoria "which will no doubt experience donor fatigue before too long".

He said radical solutions to the homeland problem called for their total integration into a unitary SA, moderate proposals suggested creating a federation, while conservatives argued for their excision from SA.

# Homelands 'poorest in Africa'

30/1/88  
10/1

By NEIL JACOBSON  
JOHANNESBURG.

The homelands, seen as autonomous entities, did not compare favourably with even the poorest countries in Africa, but nonetheless had served a valuable political function within the SA system, said Professor Lawrence Schlemmer at the weekend.

Speaking at a Johannesburg conference on the homelands, Schlemmer, director of the Wits Institute of Policy Studies, said the homelands should not be regarded as autonomous areas.

● Government is revising its industrial decentralisation policy and is likely to adopt a "more rational approach" in the future, according to a top Development Bank official.

Urban policy senior executive Stef Coetzee said decentralization had achieved only limited success.

Karl Maygar of Wits' Department of International Relations said the only solution he could see to the poverty and decline of the homelands was reintegration into SA.

RECEIVED



**10%-15% deficits**

Overall commitments of the total public sector in the TBVC states now amount to R5bn, according to an analysis by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). Total outstanding TBVC debt, represented largely by short-term paper and guaranteed by SA, is some R3,5bn.

The total TBVC exchequer deficit fell from R1,5bn in 1986-1987 to R706m in 1987-1988; preliminary estimates set the figure at R711m for 1988-1989. TBVC spending has risen substantially; for example, from R877m in 1980-1981 to an estimated R5,2bn in 1988-1989.

The DBSA states that accelerating TBVC deficits in the early Eighties, forced increasing recourse to "capital and money market loans, suppliers' credit and other forms of credit ..."

For a time, private sources readily accommodated these needs "without necessarily applying normal credit criteria." The crisis hit in mid-1986: "One after the other of the TBVC governments found that they could no longer, on their own, raise further credit from private sources."

Discussions with the South African government led successively to the appointment of a Joint Presidential Committee with Ciskei and Joint Financial Adjustment Com-

FINANCIAL MAIL JUNE 3 1988

mittees between SA, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. In each case, DBSA CE Simon Brand was appointed chairman, with the DBSA providing the staff and secretariat.

The main objective of the committees appears to be a mix of minimising spending and maximising revenue, while maintaining standards (in services, for example) at the highest possible level. Others include:

- Commitments to institute and apply "effective financial control systems;"
- Giving attention to the "institution and effective collection" of inadequately exploited revenue sources (user charges are suggested); and
- Taking steps towards maximum involvement of the private sector to "alleviate government spending."

In mid-1986 it appears that most, if not

all, TBVC debt consisted of overdrafts. Short-term adjustment programmes of the committees included "close consultation on overall expenditure limits and on the financing of the budgets for the full 1986-1987 and subsequent financial years."

Given that, by mid-1986, TBVC could not raise extra debt on its own recognisances, SA had to step in with guarantees.

The DBSA states later that: "Progress has also been made with arrangements to convert the overdraft facilities into more suitable instruments of debt of each TBVC country. The servicing of the consolidated debt is then to be rescheduled to fit in with the expenditure levels projected in terms of the multi-year financial adjustment programmes."

How did TBVC come to overspend so badly? The DBSA provides no real answer,

suggesting only that it's human nature to want to live beyond one's means. Despite the exposure of malpractices in some TBVCs, the DBSA states that deficits "did not, for the most part, result from wasteful expenditure by these governments or from graft or corruption."

The DBSA points out that it did not start its financial adjustment committee work with a clean slate. "It is important to realise that most instances of financial malpractice and misallocation of funds which have come recently to light occurred well before the adjustment programmes came into place."

While the adjustment programmes have shown promising results in a short time, TBVC deficits run at about 10%-15% of GDP. This is not so bad if Third World experience is the benchmark, but dreadful if measured against the IMF's 3% of GDP. ■



# Students rough it in aid of education

By Winnie Graham

Students from the University of the Witwatersrand are making friends with people in the homelands by raising money to finance schools — and then helping by building classrooms under the guidance of expert black bricklayers.

Their efforts generate so much goodwill that when the 10-day projects end, the black communities they have helped literally slaughter a fatted goat and give them a "wonderful" thank you party.

Miss Jacqueline Tasker, Mr Mark Marshall and Mr Greg Jacobs, three Wits students who in the July vacation will be heading for the Alexandria Primary School near Bushbuckridge, in the Lebowa district, recently visited *The Star* to talk about the success of their bridge-building efforts.

## FEASIBILITY STUDY

"Before we decide on a project we do a feasibility study," Miss Tasker said. "We decide on a project then go all out to raise funds to build the necessary classrooms."

Once they have collected between R30 000 and R40 000, the students buy the building materials, load them into a truck and head for the homelands where they work under the guidance of community builders.

The truck they travel in serves a double purpose: it can be used to fetch river sand and, sometimes, water — both necessary in building construction.

The young people live ruggedly. They sleep in a classroom — without beds or tables — and cook their own food, usually vegetarian dishes similar to those enjoyed by local black families.

"In the evenings we are often invited to the shebeen to share drinks with our fellow workers," Mr Marshall added. "And when we have a bit of free time we play soccer together. It's hard work but marvellous mental relaxation."

## BRICKS

Once they reach their destination the students start by making bricks for the project. These are left in the sun to dry. Then they lay the bricks.

Miss Tasker, one of the young women who makes a point of joining the twice-yearly camps in July and December, says that, in spite of the hardships, she wouldn't miss them for the world.

"We don't bath for ten days. We nearly break our backs doing physical labour from sunrise to sundown. We eat very simply — but we learn so much from the people it is almost impossible to explain to anyone who hasn't been on camp with us how special the experience is," she says.

Mr Marshall, says no one notices their white faces. They are always given a "wonderful" welcome and are often invited to the homes of black families.

"Their lifestyle is so simple," he says. "If they need us to help finance their classrooms, then we need them to get our perspective of life back on beam. Somehow we both gain from the experience."

*Starbridge was launched to help close the gap between the races. If you have ideas of how this can be done write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.*





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Air-traffic controllers

9 Mr P C MCKENZIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What number of air-traffic controllers is required to comply with international standards of safety in respect of landing and take-off at the (a) Jan Smuts, (b) D F Malan, (c) H F Verwoerd, (d) Louis Botha, (e) Ben Schoeman, (f) J B M Hertzog, (g) B J Vorster and (h) J G Strijdom airports.

(2) how many vacancies for (a) air-traffic controllers, (b) cadets and (c) fire-brigade officers were there at each of these airports as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether the posts of (a) air-traffic controller, (b) cadet and (c) fire-brigade officer are graded; if so, what is the salary scale attached to each such grading?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) In the absence of specific international standards requirements are determined in accordance with local needs. Provision has therefore been made for the following number of Air Traffic Controllers in the RSA based on general international standards

- (a) 38
- (b) 17
- (c) 7
- (d) 15
- (e) 4
- (f) 7
- (g) 3

(h) This airport does not resort under the RSA's Department of Transport.

(2) (a) Vacancies for Air Traffic Controllers as at 2 May 1988

*J. du Toit*

(b) (i) The above-mentioned figures include 176 Indians in respect of KwaZulu, 7 in respect of KwaNgwane and 1 in respect of Lebowa.

the work situation has to be given.

(2) Yes.

- KwaZulu
- Lebowa
- Gazankulu
- Kangwane
- Kwandebele
- OwaOwa

- 54 420
- 38 060
- 18 095
- 10 609
- 6 648
- 6 389

(ii) Nil. Black officials are appointed by the self-governing territories themselves on their own establishment records. Secondment of officials from the RSA Public Service take place when no suitable Black officials are available or, otherwise, where training in

(1) and (2) These figures include CS-Educators.

*101*

*H. du Toit*

Public servants seconded to self-governing territories

13. Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(1) (a) How many public servants have been seconded to each of the self-governing territories and (b) how many of them are (i) White and (ii) Black;

(2) whether his Department has information on the total number of public servants employed by each self-governing territory; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant figures?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) KwaZulu	1 007
Lebowa	491
Gazankulu	334
Kangwane	300
Kwandebele	295
OwaOwa	166



## Homeland policy is 'farcical'

It was clear that the homelands policy was a farce which the ineptitude of their governments and allegations of widespread corruption exacerbated, *Mr Mahmoud Rajab (PFP Springfield)* said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Speaking on the Foreign Affairs vote, he said that the ongoing violence in places such as Ciskei and kwaNdebele had created a range of festering political sores on the face of South Africa.

The staggering amount of financial aid and guarantees provided to the TBVC states by South Africa showed how dependent they were on the South African Government and taxpayers.

It was also an indication of the near bankruptcy of the economies of these territories.

They were undesirable and impractical socially, economically, politically and geographically and the Government had to accept that it was time for a rethink.

The balkanisation process had to be reversed for a policy of federation, he said. — Sapa.





Hansard

1819

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 1988

1820

a hospital, but a community health centre does exist which provides the normal clinic facilities and where 18 beds for maternity cases are also available.

(b) Philadelphia at Denilton

(i) to (ii) (cc) Fall away.

(iii) The Department of Health and Welfare, KwaNdebele Government Service, vice.

(iv) May 1988

Cape Town: air pollution

1218 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

What was the average recorded atmospheric (a) lead level, (b) sulphuric acid level and (c) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at the monitoring points in the Cape Town area in winter and summer, respectively. Town area in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Monitoring of pollution levels in the Cape Town area is done by different methods and at various sites.

The levels of pollution have been found to be very low, and therefore only the results of the station that recorded the highest levels of lead, ozone and nitrous oxides namely at Cape Town City Hall are hereby reported

The results are all reported in micrograms per cubic metre and the seasons are defined as follows:

SUMMER: October 1986 to March 1987.  
WINTER: April 1987 to September 1987.

(a) Lead: Summer 87, Winter 87

City Hall 86/87 0,95 1,4

(b) sulphuric acid concentrations in the air are not monitored as such, but the following concentrations are those of sulphur dioxide a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid.

	Summer 86/87	Winter 87
City Hall	21	47
Foreshore	7	10,5
Drill Hall	9	10,3
Epping Market	2,5	6,8

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

	Summer 86/87	Winter 87
Paardeneiland	5,25	1,6
Salt River	8,6	discont.

(c) (i) Ozone and nitrous oxides are pollutants resulting from motor vehicle emissions, and may lead to photochemical smog formation.

	Summer 86/87	Winter 87
City Hall	154	315
Nitrous oxides	27	13
Ozone		

(ii) The following concentrations reflect the presence of particulate matter in the air.

	Summer 86/88	Winter 87
Foreshore	18,2	37,2
Drill Hall	15	27
Epping Market	16,2	48,3
Paardeneiland	13,2	32,6
Salt River	11,75	discont.
Greenpoint	9,6	discont.
Tamboerskloof	7	discont.

Due to the low levels of pollution measured, economic considerations and the fact that all coal fired power stations in Cape Town were closed down, it was decided to discontinue the monitoring of sulphur dioxide and particulate matter at certain sites.

Self-governing territories: overseas loans

1226. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) What overseas loans were negotiated by the South African Government on behalf of each of the self-governing territories during the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available and (b) what were the conditions of repayment in each case;

(2) whether any of these loans have been repaid; if so, (a) how many were repaid and (ii) (i) the South African Government and (ii) these states themselves and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) None.
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) Falls away.

Hansard

1821

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE 1988

1822

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas Act: complaints regarding offences

946. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many complaints regarding offences in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, were (i) received and (ii) investigated by the South African Police in 1982, 1984 and 1985, respectively, and (b) (i) in how many cases were the Police investigations into such complaints completed, and (ii) what action was taken in respect of uncompleted investigations into such complaints, in each of these years;
- (2) how many members of the South African Police were involved in investigating complaints of this nature in each of the above-mentioned years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1982	1984	1985
(1) (a) (i)	823	662	596
(ii)	823	662	596
(b) (i)	823	662	595
(ii)	1 case has been referred to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.		

(2) 1982 18 members  
1984 36 members  
1985 15 members

Necklacing murders

967. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons died by way of the so-called necklacing method in (a) 1984, (b) 1985, (c) 1986 and (d) 1987;
- (2) how many persons were charged with murder resulting from such deaths in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(1) (a) and (b) 67 persons	(c) 306 persons	(d) 19 persons
(2) 1984/85	373 persons	628 persons	120 persons
1986			
1987			

NOTE Separate statistics are not available for 1984 and 1985.

PWV area: offences

1024. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many police districts are there in the PWV area and (b) what are their names;
- (2) how many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) rapes, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and (e) common assault were reported and investigated at police stations in these police districts in (i) 1982 and (ii) the latest specified calendar year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 17 police districts which fall under the command of the Divisional commissioners.

(b) WITWATERSRAND DIVISION
Johannesburg
Johannesburg North
Randburg
WEST RAND DIVISION
Krugersdorp
Vereeniging
Rooodepoort
EAST RAND DIVISION
Springs
Brakpan
Benoni
Kempton Park
Germiston
Heidelberg
SOWETO DIVISION
Soweto West
Soweto East
N TRANSVAAL DIVISION
Pretoria

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



*Hansard*

Public servants: pensions

1194. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the formula for calculating the pensionable service of public servants, such servants are granted a bonus year depending on the length of their pensionable service; if so, how is this calculated;
- (2) whether the public servants concerned are required to pay in a certain amount in order to receive such a bonus year; if so, on what basis is this amount calculated;
- (3) whether this bonus year increases the (a) annual pensions and (b) retirement annuities of the public servants concerned, if so, to what extent in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Deportations to TBVC countries

1220. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many citizens of (i) Ciskei, (ii) Transkei, (iii) Venda and (iv) Bophuthatswana were deported from the Republic in 1987 and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) Ciskei 7
- (ii) Transkei 73
- (iii) Venda 2
- (iv) Bophuthatswana 5
- (b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

Prices: gold/silver/platinum

1243 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What was the average price realized in rand terms over the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available for (a) gold, (b) silver and (c) platinum?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

	Year 1987	R/ozt
Gold	903,84	
Silver	11,84	
Platinum	1 070,30	
(Based on London prices)		
Gold/silver/platinum		

1250. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

How many fine ounces of (a) gold, (b) silver and (c) platinum were (i) mined and (ii) marketed in 1986?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

	Mined	Marketed
Gold	20 513 680	Classified information
Silver	7 145 316	Classified information
Platinum	7 629 780	Classified information

Own Affairs:

English-medium schools: non-White pupils

153. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any English-medium private primary or high schools falling under his Department have admitted pupils who are not White; if so, how many of these schools (a) did and (b) did not admit such pupils in 1988?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- Yes
- (a) 173 (b) 45

Schools: medium of instruction

154 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools falling under his Department use (i) Afrikaans and (ii) English as their medium of instruction;
- (2) how many such (a) primary and (b) secondary schools offer (i) Afrikaans and (ii) English as a (a) first and (bb) second language;

*Hansard*

English as a (aa) first and (bb) second language;

(3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	Cape*	Natal	OFS	TVI
(1) (a) (i)	197	93	104	507
(ii)	96	192	22	267
(b) (i)	114	36	90	180
(ii)	52	85	25	108
(2) (a) (i) (aa)	201	93	104	507
(bb)	101	192	22	267

(3) \* In the Cape certain single medium schools offer both languages at first language level. There are also schools which have been classified as parallel medium schools, but which as a result of the mother tongue of the pupils enrolled at present, use only one of the languages as medium of instruction.

# Umsa link with homelands

THE United Municipalities of South Africa decided to form a political alliance with homeland governments to hold joint discussions on matters affecting blacks in the country.

This was said yesterday by Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton and president of Umsa, following talks his organisation held with Lebowa, QwaQwa and KwaZulu homeland leaders in the last five weeks.

He said Umsa will be holding further talks with KaNgwane and Gazankulu leaders to discuss the same idea.

"The purpose of holding such talks is to establish a political alliance with homeland

## SOWETAN Reporter

leaders. By so doing, we believe that we can tackle problems facing black people in this country in a joint effort

"Urban and homeland blacks face the same problems and we feel that by forming links with the homelands, we can have one strong delegation — made of councillors and homeland leaders — representing blacks at government level," said Mr Boya.

Mr Boya said it was early at this stage to say what priorities this new structure will tackle.

"But, I can tell you that there is a lot of work to be done on matters affecting blacks," he said.

Meanwhile, Umsa will be meeting the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town tomorrow to discuss, among other things, housing in black townships.

Mr Boya also said they will discuss the funding of black local authorities, land and the co-

ordinating council which liaises with the Government on local authorities matters.

Umsa will be represented by its national executive committee, led by Mr Boya and Mr Heunis will be accompanied by senior officials of his department.

The Soweto City Council has joined Umsa.



MR TOM Boya, president of Umsa.



Handwritten: Hansard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

-Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Transkei: projects financed by RSA

392. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department has approved

(2) in respect of 1987, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) nature of the project, (b) where is it situated, (c) what is the estimated total capital cost of the project, and (d) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government, in each case?

Name of Project	Nature of Project	Where Situated	1987/88 Financial Year	
			Estimated Total Capital Cost	Contribution RSA Rand
Special Employment Programme	Relief of cyclical unemployment through the creation of temporary job opportunities under several programmes, eg.	Transkei	R14 698 000	R7 200 000

Foreign Affairs:

396. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1987; if so, how many hectares were added to each such state?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
On 31 December 1987 the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states was as follows:

(1) Transkei	4 287 000 hectare
Bophuthatswana	4 187 813 hectare

Handwritten: Hansard

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

capital cost of the project, and (d) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government, in each case?

(1) Yes  
(2) (a) (i) (a) (ii) (b) (c) (d)

Name of Project	Nature of Project	Where Situated	1987/88 Financial Year	
			Estimated Total Capital Cost	Contribution RSA Rand
School Facilities Phase III	Construction and upgrading of schools and classrooms.	Ciskei	R16 800 000	R14 300 000*
Special Employment Programme	Relief of cyclical unemployment through the creation of temporary job opportunities under several programmes, eg.	Ciskei	R10 230 000	R10 203 000

(a) Recovery of soil under Soil Erosion Combat Programme.  
(b) Building of dams and construction of pipelines.  
(c) Maintenance of Infrastructure e.g. Hospitals and Clinics.  
(d) Training Programmes

\*The RSA contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is stretched over a number of years.

Foreign Affairs: role interpreters

1031. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What are the duties of the person holding the post of role interpreter in his Department, (b) (i) how many persons have been appointed to this post and (ii) for what period are they appointed and (c) what qualifications are required for the post;

(2) whether role interpreters receive any fringe benefits; if so, in what respects do such fringe benefits differ from those of their colleagues in his Department?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
(1) (a) Role interpreters perform duties of an auxiliary nature in the fields of information and representation at a number of overseas missions. Professionally qualified and experienced persons are appointed in these posts.  
(b) (i) Seven.

(ii) The period for which role interpreters are appointed varies from case to case and is influenced by the nature of the duties attached to each post. Contracts apply as a rule for three or four years but can be extended when this is deemed necessary

(c) Qualifications required depend on the functions and needs of each post. In general terms, professional qualifications and/or appropriate experience and expert knowledge in a particular field or fields are required.

(2) Role interpreters receive the same fringe benefits as other officials of equivalent rank who serve in South African missions abroad  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty  
1077. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:  
(1) What are the (a) advantages and (b) disadvantages

1891

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE 1988

1892

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Self-governing territories: chambers and offices

14 Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) What was the cost to the State of providing (i) debating chambers for the legislatures of, and (ii) administrative offices for, each of the self-governing territories and (b) when were these buildings erected in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(a) (i)	Cost	Completion Date	(b)
Debating Chambers			
Owaqwa	R 7 289 900	Feb. 1988	
Gazankulu	R 1 995 600	April 1982	
KwaZulu	R 5 588 590	October 1987	
Lebowa	R 3 600 000	March 1987	
Total	<u>R21 474 090</u>		

The debating chambers for the self-governing

territories of KaNgwane and KwaNdebele are temporarily housed in a community hall and a school hall respectively. Upon completion of permanent facilities the halls in each case will revert to their original intended function.

(a) (ii)	Administrative Offices	Cost	Completion Date
1.	Owaqwa	R 12 952 200	Feb 1988 to Dec. 1989
2.	Lebowa	R 37 730 000	May 1987 to March 1989
3.	Gazankulu	R 34 037 050	April 1982 to Aug. 1989
Total		<u>R119 940 750</u>	

(The above-mentioned amounts are the estimated final costs as some of the buildings are still under construction.)

The administrative offices for the self-governing territories of KaNgwane and KwaNdebele are currently accommodated in converted school buildings. Upon completion of the permanent facilities in these two territories the existing school buildings will revert to educational uses.

1893

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE 1988

1894

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Black persons: resettlement

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

- (a) What total number of Black persons in the Republic was resettled in 1987, (b) (i) from what places were they removed and (ii) in what places were they resettled, and (c) for what reasons were they resettled, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This information was furnished by the different Provincial Governments.

ORANGE FREE STATE

- (a) None.
- (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (c) Falls away.

TRANSVAAL

- (a) 435
- (b) (i) Varkfontein plots, Petrus.
- (ii) Eitwaia, adjacent to Daveyton.
- (c) Their perilous living conditions with the consequent health risk.

NATAL

- (a) None.
- (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away
- (c) Falls away

CAPE PROVINCE

- (a) 47 182
- (i) Khayelitsha
- (ii) Motherwell
- (b) Noordhoek (517 persons)
- Erceadens (280 persons)
- Colchester (169 persons)
- Threescombe (98 persons)
- Fitches (111 persons)

Rocklands (7 persons) Motherwell  
Kabab/Langa and Despatch  
(46 000 persons) "

- (c) Their perilous living conditions with the consequent health risk

Blacks: housing shortage

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

- (1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks outside the self-governing territories at the end of 1987;
- (2) how many houses were provided in 1987 for Blacks outside these territories and in each province by (a) the State, (b) local authorities and (c) the private sector;
- (3) when is it estimated that the shortages will be eliminated in areas outside these territories?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

This information was furnished by the different Provincial Governments

TRANSVAAL

- (1) 411 194
- (2) (a) The provision of housing is the responsibility of the individual, the employer, the other sectors of the private sector and by absolute exception, in respect of the underprivileged, that of the authorities. Provision is also made for material loans. The following information is supplied:

Houses built:	783
Material loans granted:	1 998
(b) 3 342 houses; and	
3 874 loans were also granted for "self-build" housing schemes.	
(c) 12 130 houses	

ORANGE FREE STATE

- (1) 50 409
- (2) (a) The provision of housing is the re-



ed.

CAPE TOWN 23/6/88 (101)

## Offices: R119,9m spent

THE government spent R21,5 million on providing debating chambers for four of the non-independent homelands and R119,9m on providing administrative offices for them, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday. Dr Viljoen, who was replying to questions from Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP, Wentworth), said the debating chambers in KaNgwane were temporarily housed in a community hall while those of KwaNdebele were housed in a school hall. These halls would revert to their original intended function when the permanent facilities were completed.

• 1 •

TRANSKEI'S military rulers plan to ask Pretoria to give all Transkeians in South Africa their South African citizenship back.

Military Council chairman, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, said the request would be made on behalf of those already in South Africa. It was intended to help work-seekers but should eventually apply to everyone.

The move is part of a new economic policy which acknowledges Transkei's economic dependence on South Africa.

The citizenship request, which slipped almost unnoticed past the media, was announced in a recent policy speech made by Holomisa and confirmed at a public meeting by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Keswa.

Both Holomisa and Keswa have described the policy as realistic and pragmatic, while denying it is a move towards political reintegration with South Africa.

Citizens of the four "independent" TBVC states — Ciskei, Transkei,

# 'Kei plans to ask Pretoria: Give back our SA passports

Bophuthatswana and Venda — currently living and working in South Africa are entitled to dual citizenship, but Keswa said the Transkei military council wanted this to apply to all Transkei citizens.

The citizenship issue was a cornerstone of old-style apartheid, which sought through the creation of "independent homelands" to create a situation where there were no black South Africans.

Government planners several years ago realised the futility of this dream, and the South African citizenship of some blacks was recognised. But people living in the TBVC states are still regarded as foreigners, and official South African statistics and pronouncements reflect this.

BY LOUISE FLANAGAN,  
East London

South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has referred to an estimated 1,5-million "foreign workers" whose jobs would be at stake if sanctions increased, a figure which includes migrants from the TVBC territories.

Transkeians can be deported or refused jobs as "foreign workers". Although such measures have not really been used against the "homelands" yet, with such an overwhelming dependence on South Africa, the possibility of migrants being refused jobs outside the "homeland" is alarming. The military government's new ec-

onomic policy includes several important acknowledgements of the interdependence of "homeland" and South African economies and incorporates a strong free enterprise move.

Apart from the citizenship call, which would increase the mobility of Transkeians, Holomisa has also taken steps to increase foreign investment in the "homeland", allow the ownership of fixed property by foreigners and South Africans and called for increased South African aid for education and training of the work force.

"We cannot manage without South Africa," said Holomisa. "We are concerned with bread and butter in this present government. If that's the only way of creating job opportunities it's

hard luck for the politicians."

"We feel dual citizenship is perhaps the answer to problems our people experience in South Africa — problems around seeking jobs," said Keswa. "The military government doesn't believe in political ideologies — these don't fill the people's stomachs. We want bread and butter, and that's in South Africa."

A source in the Department of Foreign Affairs said he believed negotiations on the citizenship issue were already underway between Transkei and South Africa, but no official comment could be obtained.

A representative of the South African Department of Home Affairs said he could not comment until a formal request had been received from Transkei.

There are believed to be about 600 000 Transkeians working in South Africa, the majority as migrants on the mines, out of a total of about 760 000 Transkeians employed in formal jobs. Of those employed inside Transkei, half are civil servants.





# STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 276

KAAPSTAD, 24 JUNIE 1988

No. 11366

CAPE TOWN, 24 JUNE 1988

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1255.

24 Junie 1988

No. 1255.

24 June 1988

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

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

No. 59 van 1988: Wysigingswet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde State, 1988.

No. 59 of 1988: Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Act, 1988.

THE "Great Indaba" may start its proceedings next year with at least four permanent vacancies — but the Government is determined to press on regardless.

It is certain that at least four of the present homeland leaders will not join the council which was created in an historic joint session of Parliament this week. Two other leaders are said to be wavering.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosutho Buthelezi, has consistently voiced his opposition to the council, starting in the days when it was still called the National Council.

Dr Buthelezi insists that he will not join the council unless political organisations are unbanned, leaders like Nelson Mandela and PAC leader Mr Zeph Mothopeng are released and the Government gives a clear-cut commitment to a new constitution that will include blacks.

Equally vociferous in his opposition has been KwaZulu Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza.

Recently the leader of Lebowa, Mr T Ramodike, and QwaQwa's Mr Kenneth Mopeli, indicated that they too would not join the council.

Said to be wavering is Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, of Gazankulu, and Mr George Mahlangu, of Kwandebele.

Mr Mahlangu's position is in the balance anyway after a Supreme Court ruling that the election of his Legislative Assembly was invalid.

### Diverse

A new election will have to be held according to legislation introduced in Parliament this week.

Opposition to the council has also come from political quarters as far apart as the UDF and Association of Management Committees chairman Mr Tom Moya.

Except for the homeland leaders the yet-unnamed council will comprise nine indirectly elected representatives of urban black communities, six Cabinet members, the four provincial administrators, and the chairman of the coloured and Indian Ministers' councils.

The urban representatives will be elected after the October municipal polls, elected councillors will form electoral colleges on a regional basis to determine who should represent them on the council.

The boundaries of the re-

## State to go ahead 'with or without' top blacks

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

gions have not been determined but it's expected that it will not deviate too much from that of the existing nine development regions.

Government sources conceded this week that the non-attendance of important homeland leaders would be a severe blow to the prestige of the council. But, they said, the Government would not be deterred by this development.

"The council will be in session by early next year ... with or without them," the Sunday Times was told.

Privately they pin their hopes on the possibility that the council may, through its actions, redeem itself in the eyes of moderate black leaders.

According to this thinking the three-chamber Parliament was also ridiculed and boycotted at first but has grown in legitimacy and acceptance since its establishment.

Government sources point to the fact that the council enjoys an extremely wide latitude as far as the subjects that may be discussed are concerned.

It may, for instance, change the Bill providing for its inception and thus reconstitute itself. In this way the council can make itself more acceptable to other black leaders.

It has also got the power to examine any piece of legislation and make recommendations to the Government.

# Homeland heads to snub Great Indaba

101  
26/6/88  
Stines



Howard

can be done without harm, the partitions are removed in conjunction with repairs and improvement works, (iii) (aa) and (bb) at 169 of the post offices referred to, a single official is in attendance, while at the other 52 offices, more than one manned counter serving point exists,

(iv) at offices with a single serving point the full range of services is available. At certain of the major offices separate postal and financial counters exist but all services are available to all members of the public. In the case of Hofmeyr the public area is separated by a ceiling-high brick wall and the two public areas can only be reached by separate entrances as an interleading door has not been provided. The partition supports the roof structure and cannot be removed at this stage without incurring considerable costs.

(2) Yes, as soon as it can be combined with other construction work or periodic renovations of the buildings and public support is forthcoming, but it is not possible to attach a time-scale to the undertaking.

Mr P G SOAL Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not think, as segregation was abolished in post offices in 1976, it would be a good idea to issue an instruction now that, where temporary partitions still exist, they be taken down immediately?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I suggest the hon member reads my reply, which is a very comprehensive and exhaustive one, and he will see exactly what we have in mind.

#### New Questions

#### Economic policy: advertising campaign

\*1 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry

(1) What was the total cost to the State of the advertising campaign in the Press aimed at promoting the Government's economic policy for the Republic during the period 1 March to 31 May 1988?

(2) whether he intends proceeding with this campaign, if so, for how much longer.

(3) whether he intends using methods other than Press advertising for this purpose; if so, (a) what other methods and (b) at what total estimated cost?

(4) whether he intends launching any other similar campaign within the next two months; if so, what are the relevant details?

#### The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

(1) R298 167,30

(2) No final decision in this regard has been taken.

(3) (a) and (b) No final decision in this regard has been taken.

(4) Yes. A campaign concerning the implementation of the Government's policy with regard to deregulation. The relevant details will be disclosed in due course. It should be taken into account that the premature disclosure of all details will deprive the advertising campaign of its impact. Any advertising campaign is implemented over a certain period in order to achieve specific objectives.

#### Police investigations

\*2 Mr D J N MALCOMNESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 26 on 1 March 1988, the South African Police have completed their investigations into matters connected with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that these investigations will be completed; if so, (i) with what result and (ii) what is the name of this person?

#### The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

(a) and (b) Fall away

(1) A case docket is at present with the Attorney-General for his decision.

(ii) The name which was furnished by the hon member

Howard

#### Kwa-Ndebele Police Force

\*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been transferred from his post in the Kwa-Ndebele Police Force; if so, (a) when was he (i) seconded to and (ii) transferred from Kwa-Ndebele; (b) why was he transferred; (c) (i) where has he been transferred to and (ii) why and (d) (i) what is his name and (ii) what post did he hold in Kwa-Ndebele;

(2) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 13, standing over on 26 May 1988, the special investigation team has completed its investigations into certain allegations concerning the activities and/or conduct of this officer; if not, when is it anticipated that these investigations will be completed; if so, (a) who initiated these investigations and (b) why;

(3) whether the results of these investigations will be made public; if so, when; if not, why not;

(4) whether he and/or the Police received any representations requesting that this officer be transferred; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the purpose of these representations, and (ii) his response thereto, in each case?

#### The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) to (d) The officer concerned was transferred to fill a vacancy which arose elsewhere and because his duties were required there, in the interests of the Force.

(2) I refer the hon member to paragraphs (1) to (3) of my reply on 26 May 1988 to Question 13, standing over.

(3) Falls away

(4) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

\*4 Mr P G SOAL—Constitutional Development and Planning [Withdrawn.]

\*5 Mr P G SOAL—Constitutional Development and Planning [Withdrawn.]

#### Clocolan: group areas

\*6 Dr C P MULDER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a charge was recently laid with the South African Police in Clocolan in respect of a contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act at a certain address, which has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, when.

(2) whether the Police investigated this case; if so, (a) what steps were taken and (b) when; if not, why not.

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

#### The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, on 20 April 1988

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) A charge in terms of section 46(1) (a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 34 of 1966) was investigated. On 25 May 1988 the case docket was referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

(3) Yes. The residence concerned had recently been vacated.

#### False Bay: seine fishing

\*7 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether further consideration is being given to the prohibition or further restriction of seine fishing in False Bay; if so, with what results; if not, why not;

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

#### The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

(1) No, on account of the limited effect of beach seine permits on the exploitation of the resources.

(2) No.

#### Motherwell: MEC

\*8 Mr D J N MALCOMNESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether a certain Member of the Executive Committee (MEC) of the Cape Pro-

# Homeland funds to spread further

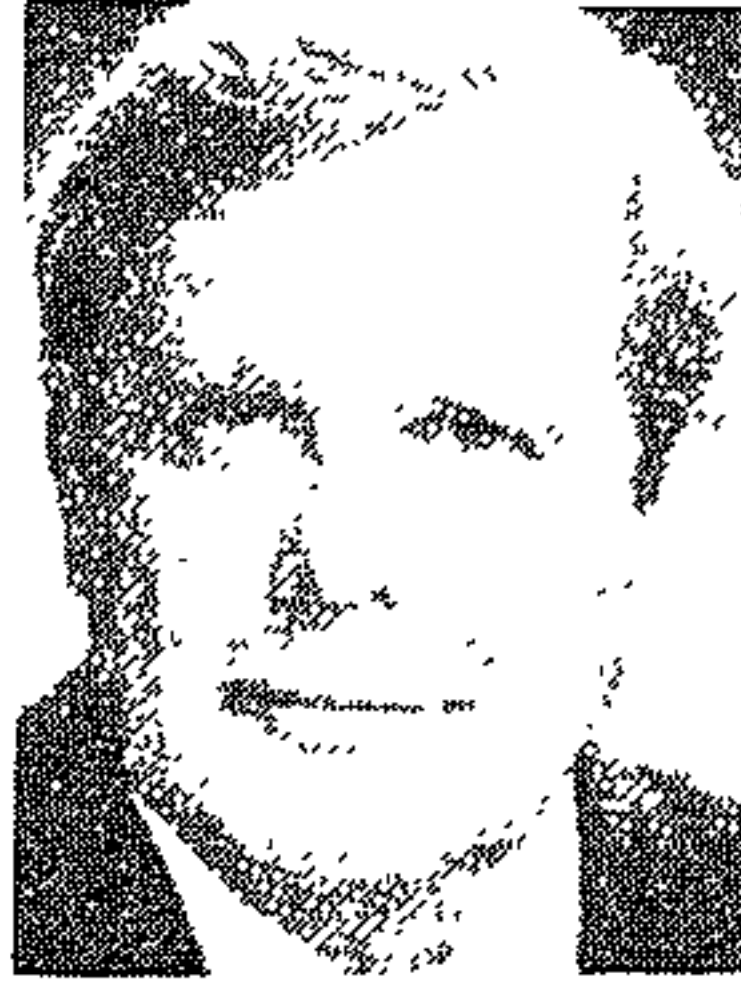
Gov 28/6/88 (101)  
Government and economic activities of the homelands had expanded so much that it was impossible to limit revenue fund spending to within their borders, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Introducing the National States Constitution Amendment Bill in the House of Representatives, he said it would allow homeland governments to spend money outside their area of jurisdiction on projects approved by the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

This did not mean homelands would receive extra-territorial powers as the expenditure would be controlled and audited by the Auditor-General.

He said the territories controlled their own development corporations, some of which managed country-wide enterprises. Depots and facilities for passengers were needed.

Market points and even roadside stalls for the informal sector were need-



Mr Chris Heunis . . . expenditure will be controlled.

ed for the distribution and sale of products.

"It is therefore not unusual for the development corporations to undertake job creation and housing projects which will be to the advantage of the citizens of those countries," he said.

Some industrial growth points physically situated outside a homeland fell within the immediate demographic sphere of influence of that territory.

He said the Bill also gave greater legal certainty to the spending of money from the revenue fund. — Sapa.



One clinic per 27 000 people in kwaZulu

# Health care in SA is 'sadly deficient'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Health care in South Africa was "sadly deficient" and did not meet the needs of communities who suffered the greatest burden of disease.

This was the message of researchers from the Centre for the Study of Health Policy in the Department of Community Health at the University of Witwatersrand.

Their paper on health care was delivered to delegates at the 19th annual congress of the Association for Sociology in South Africa, being held at the University of Durban-Westville.

The researchers said blacks were the least healthy population group with unacceptably low life expectancy and nutritional status, and unacceptably high infant mortality rates.

Preventive care was unsatisfactory and a large proportion of the population was not immunised. For

example, in 1984 only 39 percent were fully immunised against measles; 44 percent against diphtheria; 44 percent against tetanus and 63 percent against tuberculosis.

In many urban areas there was an inadequate supply of doctors, hospital out-patients departments, clinics and day hospitals.

"Even in the metropolitan area, access is very much determined by race and social class. In the rural areas and the homelands, the situation is much more bleak," the researchers said.

The ratio of doctors to patients varied from 1:14 000 in Lebowa and kwaZulu to 1:32 000 in Kangwane.

"These are huge ratios, particularly given the fact that many of these doctors are located in the hospitals providing secondary care."

The majority of people in the homelands were thus dependent on clinics staffed by clinic sisters for primary care.

The researchers said in a typical homeland area, there should be one clinic for every 10 000 people.

However, in kwaZulu there was only one clinic for about every 27 000 people — the worst ratio in the homelands — and one clinic for about every 17 500 people in Lebowa.

"To provide adequate care, each clinic serving 10 000 people would need to be staffed by two qualified primary health care nurses."

The researchers found that health care services did not give priority to those most in need.

Studies showed that in 1985 the per capita expenditure on health care varied from R115 for blacks to R249 for coloureds, R245 for Indians and R451 for whites.

"According to the Browne Commission, in 1984 and 1985 only 12,7 percent of public expenditure went to the homelands where perhaps 40 percent of the population lives."

In Natal there were 5,9 beds for every 1 000 whites and 5,3 for every 1 000 blacks. However, in the homelands there were 2,7 beds for every 1 000 black patients.

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101

101

## Infrastructure benefits 'unevenly spread'

# Boost needy areas, urges top banker

329

101

Star 6/7/88

### Pretoria Correspondent

The channelling of investment in new infrastructure in South Africa should be aimed specifically at the reduction of backlogs in under-provided areas and communities, the head of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Dr Simon Brand, said in Pretoria yesterday.

"South Africa is well endowed with infrastructure. But access to its benefits is not evenly distributed between different regions and communities.

"This is clearly not appropriate to a society in which political participation is broadening — and with

it the expectations of improved economic opportunities on the part of disadvantaged communities," Dr Brand told delegates to the combined convention of the SA Institution of Civil Engineers and the 1988 Annual Transportation Convention.

Significant steps had, however, already been taken in providing basic facilities to underprivileged areas.

"The Government has already adopted a programme to move towards parity in education over a number of years. Other examples are the funding of specific target programmes such as the Greater Soweto, eastern Cape and Natal/kwaZulu upgrading and electrification programmes," Dr Brand said.

### Contribution

Chairman of the State President's Economic Advisory Council, Dr CFJ Human, said private-sector involvement in the development of the non-metropolitan areas of South Africa, the self-governing states and TBVC countries was "relatively small".

"The private sector has the resources to make a substantial contribution towards the development of underprivileged areas.

"Business has the capital, training, experience and technical expertise that may be usefully employed to this end. The authorities will therefore have to create a climate in which the private sector may pursue profitable market opportunities," Dr Human said.

The policy of deregulation would have "a direct bearing" on the degree of private-sector participation in the broadening of the national infrastructure.



Light shed on homelands

# Valuable statistics reveal life of our other 'citizens'

cape Times  
6/7/88  
101

By BARRY STREEK

ALTHOUGH more than half the black people live in the 10 homelands, four of which are now independent, it has until recently been extraordinarily difficult to establish basic facts about the situation in those areas

Apart from the inaccessibility of this information, the situation was made confusing by previous government policy to regard all blacks as "citizens" of one or other homeland

This led to official population statistics about "de jure" and the "de facto" populations, which were intended to identify the "citizens" of each homeland, even if they were not living there, and the people actually resident inside the homelands

Often, too, supporters of separate development used to quote selected statistics, even if they were uncorroborated, to justify the homelands system.

### Clarifying

Now, fortunately, the Development Bank of Southern Africa has undertaken the substantial task of clarifying the situation and publishing the facts about the homelands.

The bank first produced lengthy "development information files" about the homelands. These documents, the most comprehensive ever published about the homelands, are, however, only useful to dedicated researchers

The bank has now published two volumes of statistical abstracts, extracting some of the essential information contained in the development information files

One volume contains facts and figures about the situation in South Africa outside the homelands and in the four independent homelands. The other has information about the six non-independent homelands

Through these abstracts, one can establish how many people are estimated to be living in the homelands, how many schools, hospitals and clinics there are, or how many migrant workers leave those areas to find employment

### Macro nature

As the bank says in the introduction "The information contained in the publication is, as the title implies, of a macro nature - it is expected to satisfy the information needs of most decision-makers, students, scholars and overseas visitors - in fact everyone who wishes to obtain a bird's eye view of the countries concerned"

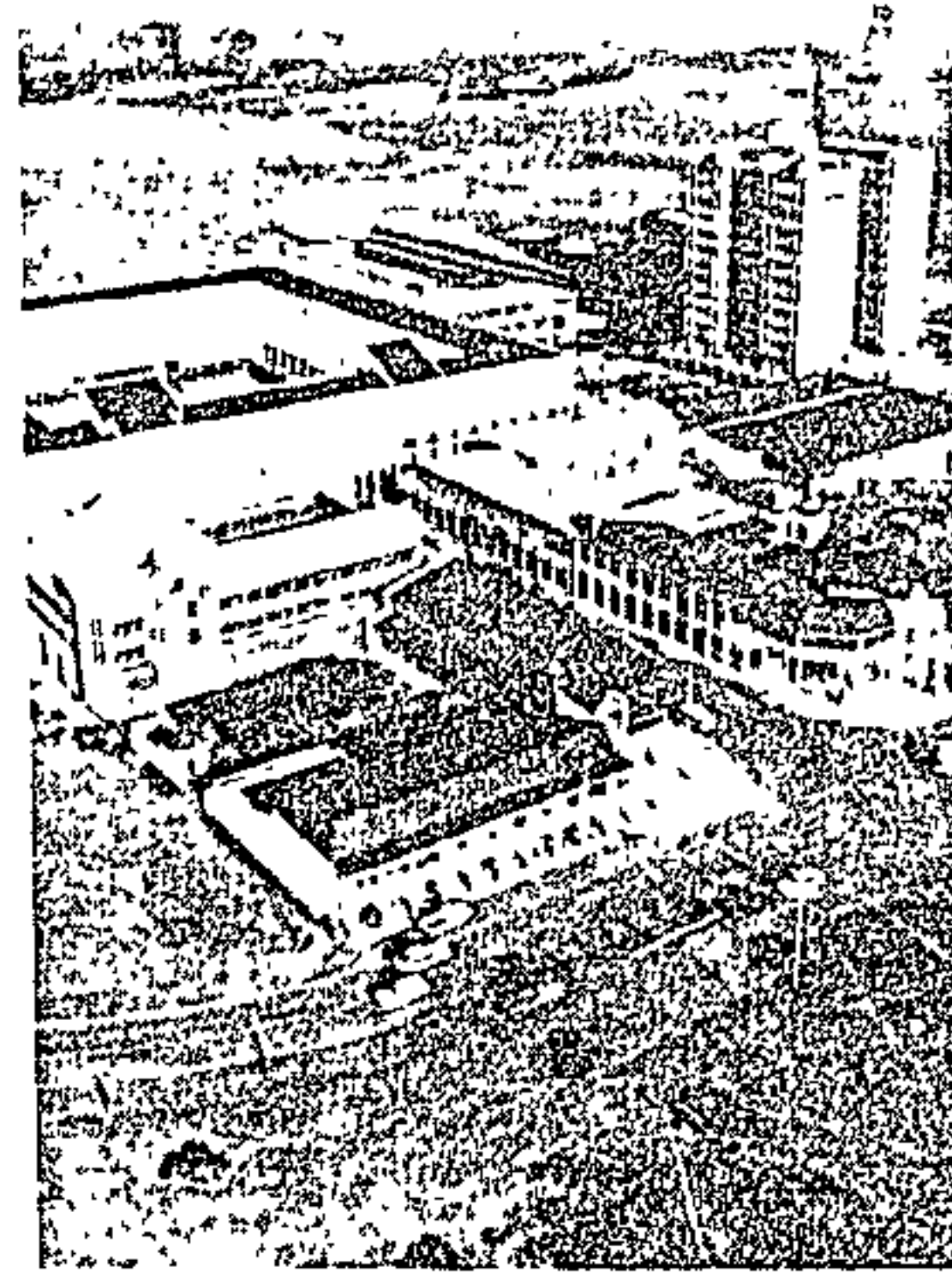
For instance, most South Africans do not live in urban areas and there are very low levels of urbanization in the 10 homelands

Although 56.5% of the people outside the homelands live in urban areas, only 5.1% do so in Transkei, 14.8% in Bophuthatswana, 2.9% in Venda, 35.4% in Ciskei, 4.1% in Gazankulu, 13.8% in kaNgwane, 9.5% in kwaNdebele, 23.3% in kwaZulu, 6.4% in Lebowa and 11.8% in QwaQwa

If one adds up the figures, one finds that 24 023 306 South Africans live in the rural areas and 17 681 818 live in



RURAL PEACE... The other side of the homelands coin - a typical rural village where facilities are in short supply.



GROWING FAST... Bisho, the Ciskei capital, has grown in a few years from empty veld to a modern town.

urban areas. This means that 57.6% of the 41.7 million people in South Africa are not urbanized

It also underlines the magnitude of the urbanization process in South Africa - and the enormous social and political problems this will entail as more and more people drift from the abject poverty of the rural areas towards the urban areas

The abstracts also emphasize the vast differences between the developed areas and underdeveloped areas of South Africa

For instance, in South Africa, outside the homelands, there is one doctor for an average of 1 353 people. In Transkei the ratio is one for 11 827, in Bophuthatswana one for 18 420, in Venda one for 24 210, in Ciskei one for 3 989, in Gazankulu one for 7 508, in kaNgwane one for 10 513, in kwaNdebele an astonishing one for 51 011, in kwaZulu one for 15 845, in Lebowa a remarkable one for 60 292 and in QwaQwa one for 17 134

In South Africa, the pupil teacher ratio dropped by 1.6% from 34.3 in 1980 to 31.6 in 1985. In Transkei, it also dropped, by 2%, but the 1985 ratio of 45.3 is much higher than in South Africa. In most other homelands the pupil teacher ratio is similar to that in Transkei, with kwaZulu the highest at 59.7, but, interestingly, QwaQwa at 33.9 and Venda at 35.4 are lower than the other homelands

The vast disparities in the provision of social facilities between the homelands and the rest of South Africa demonstrate the enormous development task facing South Africa before reasonably equal access to health and educational facilities for all South Africans is attained - and they emphasize why life in the urban areas in the cities is so much more attractive to living in the rural areas

### How money is spent

While the spending priorities and levels of financial management by most homeland governments can only be questioned, these huge disparities also demonstrate that substantial amounts of money are urgently required for developmental work and the provision of basic facilities in the homelands. No one can doubt that increased government spending is required in these areas. The real problem today is how money is spent, or rather misspent, in the homelands

The Development Bank must be congratulated for compiling this often inaccessible information. This can only aid the formulation of development strategies

The abstracts do not contain estimates of income levels, although this information is in the development files. In the Ciskei, for instance, the file shows that rural households of an average of 6.2 people survive on an average of R283 a month

Still, the abstracts have made information about the homelands, and comparisons with the rest of South Africa, very much more accessible. One can only hope that it is updated annually

Statistical Abstracts on the SATBVC countries, 1987 and Statistical Abstracts on self-governing territories in South Africa, 1987, published by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Box 784433, SANDTON 2148

(332) (101)

## More foreign industrialists moving to SA

Pretoria Correspondent

More than 1 000 industrial project applications were approved by the Decentralisation Board during the 1987-88 financial year, and there was a sharp increase in the number of applications from foreign industrialists wishing to establish themselves in South Africa.

The 93 approved foreign projects represented an investment of R301,7 million and 22 802 new jobs, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said in a statement to coincide with the release of the Decentralisation Board's 1987-88 report on Tuesday.

### POPULAR LOCATION

The self-governing territories were growing in popularity as a location for industrial projects, with more than half the new job opportunities created through labour-intensive decentralisation projects, he said.

Mr Heunis said the large number of projects was proof of the increasing importance of regional industrial development as a development and job-creating instrument in the non-metropolitan areas.

The projects also made a significant contribution to the raising of the standard of living and broadened the economic basis of the regions.

Mr Heunis said the Government regarded regional development as a priority in the national development programme.

He denied that it impinged on the urbanisation strategy and said instead it was in harmony with the urbanisation strategy and was making a major contribution to non-metropolitan urbanisation.



# 'Hostility against SA increasing'

By Mckeed Kotlolo

(101)

Southern Africa was entering an era of increasing hostility from outside countries, the kwaNdebele Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr Jonas Mabena, told a multilateral meeting of Welfare Departments for the self-governing states.

Mr Mabena was addressing representatives of Gazankulu, kwaZulu, QwaQwa, Lebowa, KaNgwane and South African governments at kwaMhlanga on Wednesday.

He told the meeting that southern Africa and all its inhabitants were entering an era of increasing hostility. "We are all conversant with the threats of economic embargo coming from the United States and other people in the world who do not give a slightest damn of what happens to the people, especially the underprivileged people," he said.

He said southern Africa was "already experiencing unrest, car bombs, terrorist attacks and a war threatening on our borders".

"Evil forces within, and from outside our borders, are tirelessly fighting for the souls of our people."

He charged that there was no sin-

gle place on earth where "evil forces" had taken over and had given the people a "better democracy and freedom".

Mr Mabena said his government believed its people were a precious resource that had to be developed to its full potential, "otherwise we will not be able to meet future demands or fulfil our destination".

He warned Ndebele children that a matriculation certificate was not an automatic key to all the doors in life. They should strive for higher qualifications, he stressed.

He urged parents to encourage their children to take up the challenge so they could produce professional people and avoid a high rate of unemployment in the territory.

He said lack of education would lead to poverty, social instability, increased juvenile delinquency, a high rate of alcoholism, drug abuse and unrest. "All these factors will contribute towards a tremendous pressure upon welfare organisations and will eventually lead to chaos."

The next meeting will be held in QwaQwa during the first week of January.

1978/15/7/84

# Business Day

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27 1988

60c (54c + 6c tax)

A TIMES MEDIA PUBLICATION



DL and CAPE 80c (71c + 9c tax)

(101) 8/1 Aug 27/2/88

## Govt's homeland policies cost taxpayer millions in transport subsidies

GOVERNMENT'S policy of homeland settlement is costing the taxpayer hundreds of millions of rand each year in bus subsidies for people who have been resettled hundreds of kilometers from the urban areas where they work.

Pretoria last year spent R280m — 80% of its R350m bus subsidy for the year — to transport commuters who have settled up to 100km from their places of work, according to CSIR research.

In the case of KwaNdebele, every commuter was last year subsidised to the tune of R1 500. There are close on 20 000 commuters who travel up to 130km to Pretoria for work, CSIR transport researcher says.

And transport consultant Paul Brown says apart from the influence on settlement of blacks, subsidies and regulation have kept in business highly unprofitable bus companies which collect large subsidies on long routes.

In urban areas unsubsidised minibuses have taken passengers from the bus companies, which have in the past three years closed down most of their short-haul routes and now have an over-capacity. Meanwhile they demand higher subsidies every year because their overheads of running large head offices have not been reduced, he says.

However, the CSIR researcher points out the general trend in government is to a greater acceptance of deregulated urban settlement and public transport, coupled with the gradual phasing out of subsidies.

But doing away with "wasteful" subsidies can only be justified if the measures are directly affordable to the people involved.

He suggests that settlement closer to town could be encouraged by subsidising fixed assets such as housing rather than transport and that the subsidy should be directed at users rather than producers.

But he concedes it is not politically feasible to phase out overnight subsidies to industries for transport, housing or food.

One way to phase out the excessive subsidies to the remote border areas would be to offer week-end subsidies to commuters and concurrent housing subsidies for settlement closer to their place of work over a five-year period.

The transport specialist at the Southern African Development Bank adds that bus subsidies on the very long and short distances should be removed. However, the change in urbanisation patterns could only be achieved if there were no constraints in settlement through the Group Areas Act.



CAPT TIPS 25/7/88

# Millions spent on bus subsidies

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's policy of homeland settlement is costing the taxpayer hundreds of millions of rand each year in bus subsidies for people who, in many cases, have been resettled up to 130km from where they work.

Last year Pretoria spent R280 million — 80% of its bus subsidy for the year — to transport commuters, according to CSIR research.

In the case of KwaNdebele, every commuter was subsidized to the tune of R1 500 last year.

There are close on 20 000 commuters that travel up to 130km to Pretoria for work, CSIR transport research says.

And transport consultant Mr Paul Brownign says highly unprofitable bus companies have been kept in business by subsidies and regulation.

In urban areas unsubsidized micro-bus taxis have taken passengers from the bus companies, which have in the past three years closed down most of their short-haul routes and now have an overcapacity.

Meanwhile they demand higher subsidies every year because their overheads of running large head offices have not been reduced, he says.

## Phasing out

However, the CSIR researcher points out the general trend in government is to a greater acceptance of deregulated urban settlement and public transport, coupled with the gradual phasing out of subsidies.

But doing away with "wasteful" subsidies and planning for the movement of settlements can be justified only if the measures are directly affordable to the people involved.

He suggested that settlement

closer to town could be encouraged by subsidizing fixed assets such as housing rather than transport and that the subsidy should be user-directed — rather than to the producer.

But he conceded it was not feasible politically to phase out subsidies overnight to industries for transport, housing or food.

One way to phase out the excessive subsidies to the remote areas would be to offer weekend subsidies to commuters and concurrent housing subsidies for settlement closer to their place of work, over a five-year period.

The transport specialist at the Southern African Development Bank added that bus subsidies on very long distances should be removed.

However the change in urbanization patterns could be achieved only if there were no constraints in settlement through the Group Areas Act.



'United, non-racial SA must be the goal of any new plan'

# TWO homelands snub Govt

Political Staff

A new attempt by the Government to persuade the six self-governing homelands to participate in the proposed National Council was firmly rejected by at least two leaders yesterday.

And the two homelands, kwaZulu and kaNgwane, have rejected other Government attempts to expand black political participation, including further moves to try to put blacks into the electoral college that chooses the State President.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, invited the homeland leaders to a meeting at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to discuss the proposed council and other measures to extend political participation to blacks.

## Metal workers set to strike tomorrow

Mass meetings of shop stewards from International Metalworkers' Federation unions at the weekend endorsed recommendations of the IMF's negotiating committee for strike action in the metal industry from tomorrow, a statement from the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa said today.

The statement followed the refusal of the South African Federation of Engineering Industries (Sefisa) to make any further move on the wage offer it agreed with minority unions.

The statement said the IMF represented the majority of organised workers in the industry and its members rejected Sefisa's wage offer which "does nothing to reduce the wage gap in the industry".

"This gap is a result of job

But kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi refused to attend, while Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of kaNgwane, attended but issued a statement in which he rejected the agenda.

From Mr Mabuza's statement it seems that an earlier Government proposal to bring blacks into the electoral college that chooses the State President was also on the agenda.

Mr Mabuza said it was "pre-mature" to discuss black representation - such as the proposed National Council - and the amended electoral college - while the homelands and the proposed legislative and executive councils for blacks outside the homelands formed the basis of a future constitution.

"These all represent structures based on the Government's group concept, the very stumbling block which excludes most South Africans from participation."

Mr Heunis refused to comment on the meeting because he said the participants had agreed



## League plans action on man with 71 dogs

It's a dog's life... Miss Sandra Sloan, of the Animal Anti-Cruelty League, with some of the 71 dogs confiscated from the home of a Rasettenville man on Friday. The league now plans legal action against Mr. Willie de Waal, a schoolteacher, over confiscating the dogs and nine cats.

"I had just arrived home from holiday and gone out when the Animal Anti-Cruelty League raided my home," said Mr de Waal. "I am seeing my lawyer."

A league spokesman said child welfare and health authorities were also investigating.

Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

Anglican bishops will Kentridge will

Star



Mr Chris Heunis, invited the homeland leaders to a meeting

# Metal workers set to strike tomorrow

Mass meetings of shop stewards from International Metalworkers' Federation unions at the weekend endorsed recommendations of the IMF's negotiating committee for strike action in the metal industry from tomorrow, a statement from the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa said today.

This decision followed the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa's (Seifsa) "refusal to make any further move on the wage offer it agreed with minority unions".

The statement said the IMF represented the majority of organised workers in the industry and its members rejected Seifsa's wage offer which "does nothing to reduce the wage gap in the industry".

"This gap is a result of job reservation, of the exclusion of black workers from collective bargaining in the past, and the continued practice of Seifsa to sign agreements with predominantly white minority unions and refuse to bargain properly with the majority unions ..."

## 66 COMPANIES

The statement said the "legal strategic strike action" would occur primarily in the major industrial areas and at some of the companies which are important in Seifsa decision-making.

"The action is scheduled to begin on Wednesday August 3."

Numsa said 66 companies had decided to move away from Seifsa's position.

Wage increases close to the IMF's demand had been agreed in most of the 66 companies and they were not expected to be included in the strike.

Other companies which made acceptable offers on the IMF demands before tomorrow would also be excluded, the statement said.

The IMF was looking for an average wage increase of 23 percent and wanted to exchange two other public holidays for June 16 and Sharpeville Day.

Seifsa had offered increases of between 14 and 17 percent and had agreed to May 1 as a workers' holiday.

A spokesman for Seifsa was not immediately available for comment. — Sapa.

at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to discuss the proposed council and other measures to extend political participation to blacks.

But kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi refused to attend, while Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of kaNgwane, attended but issued a statement in which he rejected the agenda.

From Mr Mabuza's statement it seems that an earlier Government proposal to bring blacks into the electoral college that chooses the State President was also on the agenda.

Mr Mabuza said it was "premature" to discuss black representation — such as the proposed National Council and the amended electoral college — while the homelands and the proposed legislative and executive councils for blacks outside the homelands formed the basis of a future constitution.

"These all represent structures based on the Government's group concept, the very stumbling block which excludes most South Africans from participation."

Mr Heunis refused to comment on the meeting because he said the participants had agreed not to issue any statements.

## Unacceptable

Mr Mabuza also complained that the way in which the agenda for yesterday's meeting had been drafted "unilaterally" by the Government was unacceptable because it relegated Chief Ministers to "junior status".

Mr Mabuza reiterated the conditions for participation that should be included in any agenda relating to constitutional proposals. These included scrapping the Population Registration Act, the end of the state of the emergency and the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The Government should also set a broad constitutional goal based on the principles of a united, non-racial South Africa.

Mr Mabuza said Chief Buthelezi had written to him about yesterday's meeting, stating he could not attend under a state of emergency.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, kwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said Chief Buthelezi had refused to attend the meeting mainly because it would "create the impression that meaningful negotiation is taking place with the Government while they are really just trying to force their ideas down our throats".

● The other self-governing homelands are QwaQwa, Lebowa, Gazankulu and kwaNdebele.

*CAP TONIS 4/2/88*

## Lebowa rejects govt council

THE government's attempts to involve the non-independent homelands in the proposed national council suffered another blow with the refusal of Lebowa to take part in this week's talks about the new body with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The governor of Lebowa, Mr Noko Ramodike, said his government had not attended the discussions on Tuesday because it rejected the proposed council.

The council has also been rejected by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who also boycotted this week's talks, and by the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

The government of the QwaQwa homeland has also dismissed the proposed council.



# Free yesterday in 'Kei, held today in SA

POLICE refuse to explain how a man allegedly released by Ciskei police is now in custody in South Africa.

In a telexed response to inquiries this week, the South African police public relations division confirmed that Mxolisi Leslie Michael Jayiya, also known as Sodayisi, was being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Ciskei police had earlier said they had released him — just hours before an application by his family for an interdict protecting him against police assaults was to have been heard.

The day before the hearing was to have taken place last week, state lawyers offered to settle with the family. The police would give an undertaking that Jayiya would not be assaulted, without making any admissions, and would pay the family's legal costs.

Though both Jayiya's cousin, Pulu Twaku, and his nephew, Daluxolo Jayiya, had seen him on two different occasions at the police station in Mdantsane, this amounted to the first official confirmation that Jayiya was being held.

The family refused to accept the offer and were informed he had been freed.

Jayiya did not appear, however, and while lawyers were preparing further court action to force Ciskei police to say where and how he had been released, the SAP confirmed they were holding him.

An SAP representative would not comment when asked whether Jayiya had been handed over and said it was not practice to release any further details about a detention.

There have been numerous allegations that detainees are passed backwards and forwards between South Africa and the "homelands", without the benefit of formal extradition proceedings. — Elnews

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REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

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No. 4249

*As 'n Nuusblad by die*  
*Poskantoor geregistreer*  
*Registered at the Post Office*  
*as a Newspaper*

Vol. 278

PRETORIA, 13 AUGUSTUS 1988  
AUGUST

No. 11471

## OPDRAG

*van die*

*Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

*Aan:*

SY EDELE REGTER LOUIS THEODOR CHRISTIAN  
HARMS

*Saluut!*

Aangesien ek dit dienstig ag om 'n kommissie te benoem om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor die aangeleentheid hieronder vermeld en groot vertrouwe het in u kennis en bekwaamheid, magtig ek u en stel ek u aan as Voor-sitter en enigste lid van 'n kommissie, met die volgende opdrag:

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor—

- (a) die betrokkenheid van persone, organisasies of instellings in, vanuit of deur die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by beweerde ongerymdhede wat na vore gekom het in die verslae van die Transkeise kommissies van ondersoek bekend as die Van Reenen-kommissie en die Alexander-kommissie en wat vanweë jurisdiksionele en ander beperkings op daardie Kommissies nie volledig deur hulle opgeklaar is nie;
- (b) die betrokkenheid van diesulkes en ander persone, organisasies of instellings by handelinge wat dui op ongerymdhede in transaksies met Transkeise of Ciskeise belange;
- (c) die vraag of die betrokkenheid vermeld in paragraaf (a) of (b) misdrywe ingevolge die Suid-Afrikaanse reg daargestel het of ten nadele van Suid-Afrikaanse belange strek of gestrek het, en indien laasgenoemde van toepassing is, welke remediërende of voorkomende stappe om 'n herhaling te voorkom aangewese is—ook met spesiale verwysing na die stappe aanbeveel deur veral die Alexander-kommissie; en

## COMMISSION

*by the*

*State President of the Republic of South Africa*

*To:*

THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE LOUIS THEO-DOR CHRISTIAN HARMS

*Greetings!*

Whereas I deem it expedient to appoint a commission to inquire into and report on the matters mentioned hereinafter and by reason of the great trust I repose in your knowledge and ability, I hereby authorise and appoint you to be the Chairman and sole member of a commission, with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into and to report on—

- (a) the involvement of persons, organisations or institutions in, from or through the Republic of South Africa in alleged irregularities which came to the fore in the reports of the Transkeian Commissions of Inquiry known as the Van Reenen Commission and the Alexander Commission and which because of jurisdictional and other limitations on those Commissions, were not fully cleared up by them;
- (b) the involvement of those and other persons, organisations or institutions in acts indicating irregularities in transactions with Transkeian or Ciskeian interests;
- (c) the question whether the involvement mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) constituted offences under South African law or detrimentally affects or affected South African interests, and, if the latter is applicable, what remedial or preventative steps are indicated to prevent a repetition—also with special reference to the steps recommended in particular by the Alexander Commission, and



South Africa: if not, why not; if so, how many such crimes of each type were committed at each South African university during each of the latest specified five years for which statistics are available?

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

No. The department only keeps statistics required for the formulation of general policy. Statistics on crimes of violence are not required in this regard.

**Education: expenditure**

1361. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:

What percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education for all race groups in the Republic, compared with the figures for the 1987-88 financial year, is to be spent on (a)

White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black education in the 1988-89 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

Percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education in the Republic for 1988-89 to be spent on:

- (a) Whites 34,2%
- (b) Coloureds 10,2%
- (c) Indians 4,3%
- (d) Blacks 51,3%

These percentages do not include the effect of funds provided on the Budget Vote Improvement of Conditions of Service for 1988-89 and which still have to be finally allocated. These figures are furthermore related to a number of factors such as fluctuations in the student numbers at universities and technicians and the number of pupils in schools, as well as the nature of population migrations.

Howard

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

+ Indicates translated version

For written reply:

**General Affairs**

**Detainees hospitalized**

283 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons detained in terms of the emergency regulations and those provisions of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, the administration of which has been assigned to him (a) were hospitalized in 1987 and (b) are hospitalized at present, if so, (i) how many in respect of each specified category of detainees, and (ii) for what reasons were they hospitalized, in each case;
- (2) whether any such detainees were visited by (a) district surgeons and (b) private practitioners while in detention in 1987, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) for what reasons, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) (a) (i) 119 persons who were detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations, 26 persons who were detained in terms of the Internal Security Act
- (ii) To gather and process this information country-wide is a time-consuming task. Members of the Force who would have carried out the task, already perform long hours of duty under difficult circumstances. They can only perform this task at the cost of other important police functions. Such a task can, in addition, not be accounted for economically. On these grounds the furnishing of the requested information can therefore not be justified.

Howard

(b) (1) and (ii) 3 persons in terms of the Emergency Regulations for psychiatric treatment.

- (2) (a) and (b) Persons who are detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations and the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) are examined by the District Surgeon at the time of their arrest. Thereafter they are examined by the District Surgeon every fortnight on a routine basis or at the request of the detainee when necessary. If necessary, the detainee is referred to a private practitioner for treatment. However, because persons are being detained at various centres country-wide and the compilation of this information would be an extensive and time-consuming task, the requested information is not furnished.

**Self-governing territories: police force**

861. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, in terms of section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, he has permitted the (a) establishment, (b) control, (c) organization and (d) administration of a police force in (i) Gazankulu, (ii) Lebowa, (iii) KaNgwane, (iv) Kwa-Ndabele, (v) Qwaqwa and (vi) KwaZulu, if so subject to what conditions in each case;
- (2) whether the (a) control, (b) organization and (c) administration of any personnel of the police force transferred to the government of each of the self-governing territories referred to above is subject to any conditions determined by him; if so, which such conditions has he determined?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) and (2) No



**Local Councils Act: draft regulations**

\*6. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 15 March 1988, the draft regulations required by section 6 of the Local Councils Act, No 94 of 1987, have been published, if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what has been the response thereto, (c) when is it anticipated that the (i) regulations will be promulgated and (ii) first local councils will be brought into existence;
- (2) whether any further developments have taken place with regard to the six local areas which had applied for local council status by 15 March 1988, if so, what developments in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING.**

- (1) No. The concept of Local Councils is new in local government affairs and a variety of matters have to be taken into account in the preparation of regulations to ensure the orderly establishment of local councils. For this reason a private Law Consultant and expert in Local Government affairs has been appointed to prepare the regulations which, on account of their comprehensiveness, could not be provided to me on the anticipated date.

The draft regulations have recently come to hand and I have requested the comments of the United Municipal Executive of South Africa.

I am likewise requesting the comments of the Association of Combined Divisional Councils, the Administrators of Provincial Administrations and those institutions in Local Areas which have already indicated their interest in establishing Local Councils. I expect these comments by 23 September 1988.

After the comments have been considered the regulations will be finalised and promulgated. This will enable me to proceed with the establishment of local councils.

I refer to my recent interview with the hon member for Constantia, when I informed him of the developments, and I shall be pleased to receive his comments on the

*Handwritten signature: H. Howard*

**draft regulations.**

- (a), (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) fall away. I may add that services in local areas are being rendered by the Western Cape and Algoa Regional Services Councils by virtue of agreements I have entered into in this regard.
- (2) No. Please refer to my aforementioned reply.

Bodies from 14 Local Areas have since applied for the status of local councils.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I take the opportunity to thank the hon the Minister for giving me insight into the draft regulations and I will certainly respond accordingly, but I would like to ask him whether he is able to give an assurance that all possible steps will be taken to establish these bodies on 26 October or as close to that date as possible, so that they may be part of the setting up of the regional services councils thereafter.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we will do our utmost to achieve that as soon as possible after 26 October. That is our intention.

*For written reply.*

**General Affairs:**

**Independent Black states: criteria for budgetary aid.** Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) What criteria are used in determining the amount of budgetary aid to be allocated to the four independent Black states;
- (2) whether his Department has information on the total amount budgeted by these states during the latest specified five-year period for which figures are available; if so, what percentage of this amount was contributed by the Republic during this period?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Since the establishment of the Joint Financial Adjustment Committees between South Africa and the TBVC States, multi-year adjustment programmes have been launched which are used as a guideline for determining the extent of budgetary aid. These multi-year programmes in short

should ideally entail an increase in budgetary assistance of 25% per annum (with 1986/87 as the basis year), the growth rate in current expenditure being limited to 10% per annum and that in respect of capital expenditure, use be made mainly of concessionary funding in order to facilitate a 20% growth per annum in total capital expenditure. At the same time the own revenue of the TBVC States should increase by 20% per annum. The main purpose of this programme is to reach a break-even point between revenue and expenditure in 1991/92 which will eliminate the necessity of mobilising any bridging finance.

In terms of the multi-year adjustment programmes, task teams, consisting of officials from RSA Government Departments, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the respective independent states, jointly meet on a regular basis to pay penetrating attention to each state's draft budget as well as to discuss other important budgetary matters which during the course of a financial year may require special attention.

As regards a more equitable approach to budgetary aid, the South African Government is still of the opinion that the system of norms and standards should form the basis for future financial relations between South Africa and the TBVC States. Due to various reasons this system could not be implemented up until now.

However, the Multilateral Technical Committee on Finance reached consensus

- (2) The required information is furnished in the table here below:

	Transkei		Bophuthata-tswana		Venda		Ciskei	
	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%
1984/85	R896,9 <sup>1)</sup>	26,2 <sup>2)</sup>	R1 029,3 <sup>1)</sup>	5,1 <sup>2)</sup>	R245,2 <sup>1)</sup>	51,5 <sup>3)</sup>	R459,8 <sup>1)</sup>	41,5 <sup>3)</sup>
1985/86	R1 180,3 <sup>1)</sup>	26,1 <sup>2)</sup>	R1 270,9 <sup>1)</sup>	14,5 <sup>2)</sup>	R274,5 <sup>1)</sup>	48,6 <sup>3)</sup>	R606,0 <sup>1)</sup>	36,8 <sup>3)</sup>
1986/87	R1 312,7 <sup>2)</sup>	29,3 <sup>4)</sup>	R1 410,7 <sup>2)</sup>	13,1 <sup>4)</sup>	R399,5 <sup>2)</sup>	44,3 <sup>4)</sup>	R729,0 <sup>2)</sup>	36,6 <sup>4)</sup>
1987/88	R1 604,4 <sup>2)</sup>	33,6 <sup>4)</sup>	R1 662,3 <sup>2)</sup>	21,6 <sup>4)</sup>	R514,8 <sup>2)</sup>	44,3 <sup>4)</sup>	R947,0 <sup>2)</sup>	35,3 <sup>4)</sup>
1988/89	R1 952,0 <sup>2)</sup>	34,5 <sup>4)</sup>	R1 746,0 <sup>2)</sup>	25,0 <sup>4)</sup>	R568,0 <sup>2)</sup>	49,5 <sup>4)</sup>	R1 068,5 <sup>2)</sup>	38,5 <sup>4)</sup>

- Notes:
- 1) Actual expenditure according to Auditor-General reports.
- 2) Total estimates of expenditures (original as well as additional estimates of expenditure).
- 3) Direct financial assistance by South Africa as a percentage of actual expenditure.
- 4) Direct financial assistance by South Africa as a percentage of total estimated expenditure.

*Handwritten signature: H. Howard*



THE HOMELANDS

# Saved by Verwoerd



For the second time this year the courts have thwarted government's homeland consolidation plans. For yet again Pretoria ignored the Verwoerdian spirit of the original legislation — to “bring together those that belong together” with the ultimate aim of creating independent national states. It seems that this can never be done — and so out the window goes a central pivot of grand apartheid.

The decision in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court by Judges A J Findlay, J P Malherbe and G A Hattingh to reverse the incorporation of Botshabelo into the South Sotho homeland, QwaQwa, follows the Appeal Court decision earlier this year which removed Moutse from the jurisdiction of KwaNdebele.

The Moutse decision was based on ethnic incompatibility: Moutse residents are predominantly North Sotho, not Ndebele. In an important distinction, the court went further in the Botshabelo case and took into account differences in political development, lifestyle and culture.

Botshabelo was originally planned as a town for a population of 200 000 by the year 2000. By 1986 400 000 people were already living there, of whom 70% are South Sotho. In practice Botshabelo became a dumping ground for evicted farmworkers, former residents of disestablished Free State townships and other victims of removals.

Judge Malherbe ruled that the distance between the two places — Botshabelo is 60 km outside Bloemfontein and some 200 km away from QwaQwa on the other side of Lesotho — was not a factor. What *does* make a difference is the fact that the population of Botshabelo is essentially urban while that of QwaQwa remains tribally based.

QwaQwa has progressed through the evolutionary political process of being a tribal authority, a regional authority, and now has a legislative assembly. Botshabelo was established as a town with little development of political structures, noted Judge Malherbe.

Another factor is the number of non-South Sotho residents in Botshabelo. Even without the difference in the political development of the two places, 120 000 “foreign blacks” would become part of QwaQwa if the incorporation were to go through, the judge said.

Much was also made of the potential political instability of Botshabelo. Judge Malherbe concluded that its inhabitants were in general young and that this fact, together with factors such as unsatisfactory facilities, inadequate adult supervision and possible intimidation, created the circumstances for

an unstable political climate. Therefore Botshabelo could become the political boiling pot (*kookpot*) of the future.

The judgment attempted to define the parameters within which government may operate and the role of the courts in safeguarding the rights of the people affected by these decisions.

The court found that in terms of the National States Constitution Act, the State President does indeed have the power to alter the area of jurisdiction of a legislative assembly. Only the relevant homeland authority need be consulted. However, this does not mean that the State President can do anything “under the sun” noted Judge Malherbe.

In his judgment, Judge Findlay spoke at length of the judicial responsibility to safeguard the rights of people who have no official representation, saying: “I would assume that a far-reaching step such as the incorporation of Botshabelo would have been thoroughly investigated and planned ... I would like to think this was so since an important and drastic constitutional step was taken changing the rights, status and way of life of approximately 400 000 people who had no say in the matter whatsoever ... this calls for the exercise by this court of the utmost vigilance and scrutiny since no other effective legitimate avenue may be available to safeguard the rights of those so affected.”

The decision has profound implications for other communities threatened with incorporation. It defines the limits of government intentions to use the homeland system as a means of ultimately disenfranchising all SA blacks, locking them together in any fashion it could contrive so that they may be in “white” SA on sufferance only. For this reason alone it is likely to appeal against the Bloemfontein judgment.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

### Lurching on

Parliament, this week threatened by the walk-out of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) caucus and Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement over amendments to the Group Areas Act (GAA), will never be the same again. There must now be doubts in even President P W Botha's mind about the road he is taking — which might well explain renewed rumours of an early general election this year.

Botha's call to the two junior Houses to attend this Friday's joint debate on the second reading of the Constitution Second

Amendment Bill (which deals with constituency delimitation and the appointment of blacks to the Cabinet), triggered the rumours. Political pundits immediately speculated that Botha might use the occasion to announce an early election.

Until now, Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party (LP) has steadfastly refused to cooperate on delimitation, a refusal which some National Party (NP) MPs secretly support.

It could be that Botha, irritated by the LP's stonewalling — and the prospect of Conservative Party (CP) gains in next month's municipal polls has decided to go for a general election in October. If so, it will mean that parliament will reconvene for a *third* time this year, since the constitution states that parliament must reconvene within 30 days of a general election.

However, a general election will not save Botha from a real crisis should the LP persist in refusing to back Botha on delimitation, required every 10 years — meaning the next should be in 1989.

Once a new delimitation has been carried out (assuming by that time some compromise can be reached with Hendrickse), it automatically implies another general election. There would obviously have to be one, especially as current proposals suggest that the Transvaal should gain 15 new constituencies, while the number in the Cape should shrink.

Another scenario is that Botha will use Friday's joint session to instruct the other two Houses to come to a decision on the GAA amendment Bills before he refers them to the President's Council within two weeks.

Whatever Botha decides in the solitude of his Tuynhuys office, there can be no doubt



Handwritten note: FM 2/9/88



Confederation vital — Rupert

(101) B/day  
12/9/88

# Homelands costing SA 'too much'

CAPE TOWN — SA could not afford the luxury of the 11 separate states that had proliferated since it became a republic, industrialist Anton Rupert said yesterday.

Each, with its own company, patent and trademark offices — and separate bureaucracies — was partially responsible for the untenably high inflation rate in SA, a rate out of step with that of SA's trading partners.

In his chairman's address at the Rembrandt Group's AGM in Stellenbosch, Rupert said he believed it was not only desirable but imperative that this "interwoven and interdependent" region should, in accordance with the Swiss pattern, form an economic confederation.

"These ethnic and culturally established homelands could, like the Swiss cantons, form the building blocks of a more stable southern African state," said Rupert.

He suggested the five republics making up the former SA, together with Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, form



● RUPERT

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

a mutually beneficial customs union. It would have even more impact if Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi could be included.

Rupert maintained that, contrary to popular belief, SA was probably one of the most peaceful multiracial societies in the world, and the creative energies of its various communities should be used to banish the fear that the country was heading inevitably towards becoming a violence-ridden society.

Pointing to the bloodshed that occurred in Europe during two extensive wars, and the bloody conflicts taking place in various parts of Africa, he argued that the estimated 18 000 black people who had died in armed clashes in SA during the past 300 years did not reflect a country beset by violence and conflict.

But he also warned that no significant foreign investments would be attracted to southern Africa as long as there were perceptions that it was a region of war and unrest.

"What is required now is that we should follow the example of the 12 countries of the European Economic Community and establish a more solid economic union," he concluded.

● See Page 7



# A SHORT TOUR OF RECENT HOT SPOTS

A CURSORY survey of recent developments in all 10 "homelands" indicates a variety of factors combine to make them unstable and volatile:

**TRANSKEI**  
"Independent" since October 26, 1976  
Population officially estimated at three million, mainly amaXhosa

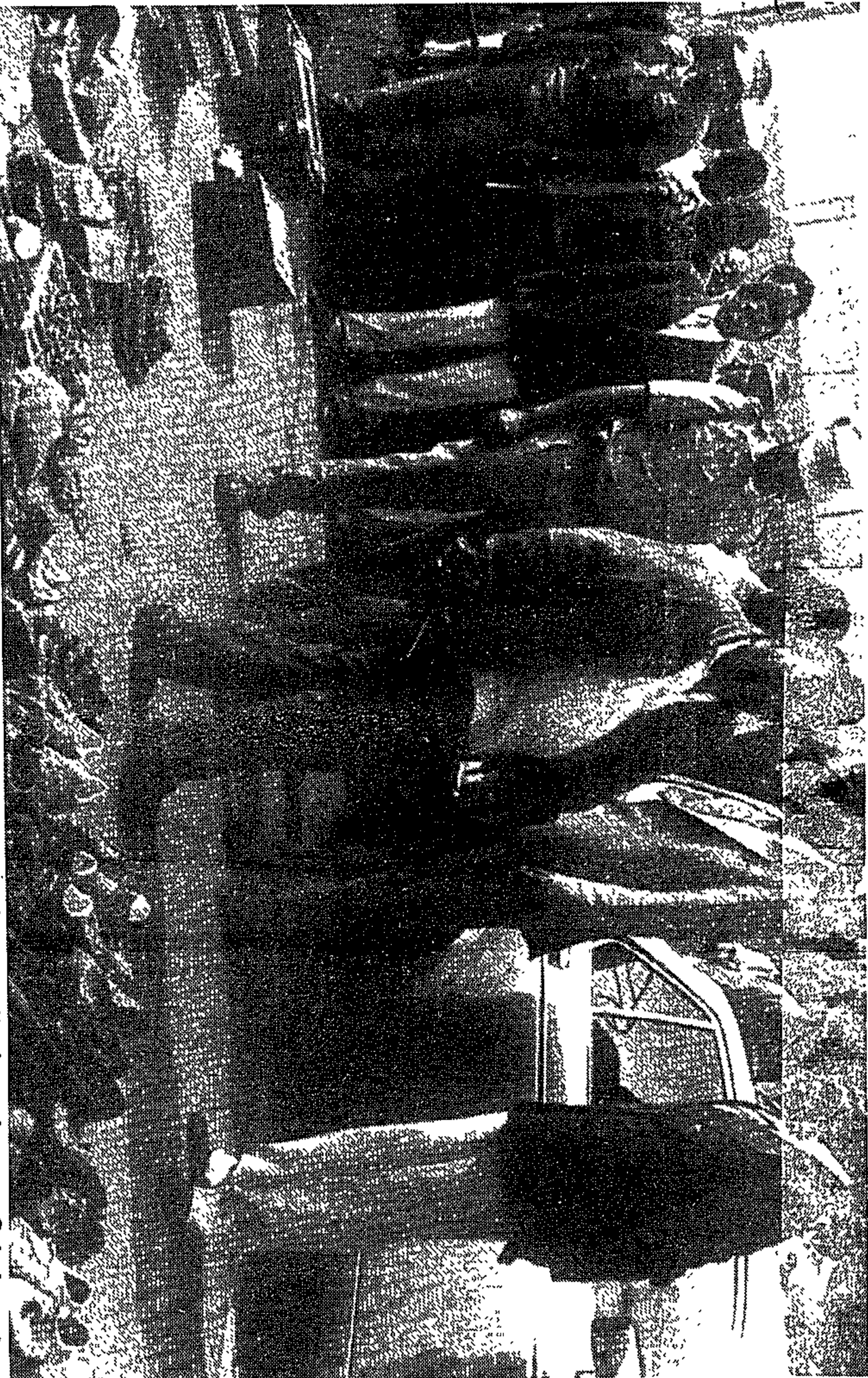
**Capital: Umtata**  
**Leader: Bantu Holomisa (Head of Military Council)**  
Within the space of a few years, Transkei has experienced the ousting of "founding president" Kaiser Matanzima, who was succeeded, and banished, by his brother, George. He was toppled in turn in a coup which saw Silela Sigcau assume power for a brief period before being removed by military chief General Bantu Holomisa. Sigcau was reportedly considered "too soft" in her attitude toward the African National Congress, and was also accused of corruption. A commission of inquiry into corruption revealed massive embezzlement by former prime minister George Matanzima. The ruling military council appears relatively stable at the moment but pressure continues for a return to civilian rule. Pretoria's attitude toward Holomisa is ambivalent. Tension with Ciskei over disputed territorial claims, persists.

**BOPHUTHATSWANA**  
"Independent" since December 6, 1977  
Population officially estimated at 1.3-million, mainly Baswana

**Capital: Mmabatho**  
**Leader: Lucas Mangope (President)**  
Long touted as the most successful element of the "homeland" experiment, Bophuthatswana boasted real economic development and substantive political stability. Of all the "homelands", it alone appeared to be making advances toward some recognition from international groups. An abortive coup early this year shattered the image, revealing widespread disaffection at alleged corruption, nepotism and the favouring of seconded white South Africans for top posts in the military and the government. The tenuous authority of the "casino homeland" was also demonstrated when President Lucas Mangope had to rely for his reinstatement on the intervention of a handful of crack South African troops. A constitutional crisis has ensued, with the effective banning of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the continuing presence of South African soldiers.

**VENDA**  
"Independent" since September 13, 1979  
Population officially estimated at 300 000, mainly vhaVenda

**Capital: Thohoyandou**  
**Leader: Frank Ravele (President)**  
Once best-known for its "tranquility and beauty", the "homeland" is simmering with discontent as the government this week passed a law to prevent opposition candidates from standing in elections due to take place yesterday



The aftermath of an attempted coup - Ciskei officials display arms seized after an attack on Lennox Sebe's palace — an attempt on Sebe's life was also foiled. This kind of upheaval is commonplace in the "homelands".

and today, unless the ruling party approves their nomination. Ravele's administration was rocked last month by an uprising involving almost every section of the population. The rebellion — including a five-week school boycott and a four-day general strike — was linked to a network of intrigue and factionalism within the government and its inability to contain a spate of ritual murders.

Also released by the turmoil were allegations of nepotism and corruption; a succession dispute within the powerful Tshivase royal family, as well as strong regional tensions between the Tshivases, who live in the east of the territory, and members of the Mphahpu group in the west. The death of President Patrick Mphahpu earlier this year opened the way for the turbulence.

**CISKEI**  
"Independent" since December 4, 1981  
Population officially estimated at 700 000, mainly amaXhosa

**Capital: Bisho**  
**Leader: Lennox Sebe (President)**  
The latest of the "homelands" to accept full "independence", Ciskei has followed the Transkeian pattern of familial leadership disputes. "Founding president" Lennox Sebe detained his brother Charles, who had been the "homeland's" security Supremo, and was alleged to have his eye on the presidency. Charles Sebe subsequently fled to Transkei; his brother survived an assassination attempt; and unrest has sim-

mered consistently in the large township of Mdantsane. Because of its proximity to the Eastern Cape Ciskei has felt much of the effects of extra-parliamentary resistance and trade union activism. Tensions between Ciskei and Transkei, centred on disputed borders, are a seemingly permanent feature of the area.

**LEBOWA**  
"Self-governing" since October 2, 1972  
Population officially estimated at two-million, mainly bapedi

**Capital: Lebowakgomo**  
**Leader: MN Ramodike (Chief Minister)**  
The death this year of the "old man" of Lebowa politics, Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi, appears to have passed without causing as much overt instability as in other "homelands". But factionalism within the administration is brewing and popular discontent in the "homeland" — which experienced some of the most violent unrest of 1985 and 1986 — is simmering. The new chief minister, MN Ramodike, recently fired his powerful minister of public works, M. Duba, who was Ramodike's chief rival for Phatudi's seat. Sources in Lebowa say Duba's sacking will re-open the succession dispute. This is likely to intensify tension between the ruling group (whose power base is located around the capital, Lebowakgomo), and the Maputlang region, which has a history of separatism and formed an area of support for Duba. Regional and factional tensions, exacerbated by popular

discontent over the administration's failure to pay out pensions for the last few months, could make Lebowa the next setting in the series on "homeland" hot spots.

**KANGWANE**  
"Self-governing" since August 31, 1984  
Population officially estimated at 400 000, mainly amaSwazi

**Capital: Louisville**  
**Leader: EJ Mabuza (Chief Minister)**  
This member of the "homeland family" has been most prominent in defying Pretoria. Chief Minister Eros Mabuza has established a rapport with the African National Congress; has close links with the militant Lowveld Youth Congress, once affiliated to the now-restricted United Democratic Front; has fiercely resisted attempts to resettle people evicted from white farms; and has stubbornly defied Pretoria's plans to make the region "independent".

**GAZANKULU**  
"Self-governing" since February 1, 1973  
Population officially estimated at 500 000, mainly baTsonga

**Capital: Givani**  
**Leader: Hudson Nisanwise (Chief Minister)**  
One of the least known of all the "homelands", Gazankulu has been in the news because of the flood of refugees from war-torn Mozambique. There are also reports of

growing tension over attempts to force people to join Ximoxo Xarixana, the ruling party's cultural movement, and the failure of the administration to pay teachers' salaries. There is growing disaffection over the allocation of scarce resources to the refugees from Mozambique, and a simmering dispute following the arbitrary appointment of Nisanwisi as paramount chief of a district near Phalaborwa that was recently incorporated into the "homeland". A long-standing territorial dispute between Lebowa and Gazankulu has also resulted in a series of mini "border wars" between villagers who live in disputed regions of the adjoining territories.

**QWAQWA**  
"Self-governing" since November 1, 1974  
Population officially estimated at 200 000, mainly baSotho

**Capital: Phuthaditjhaba**  
**Leader: T.J Mopeli (Chief Minister)**  
This "homeland" lost about one-fifth of its potential population — and its only viable industrial region — when the Bloemfontein Supreme Court ruled recently that the Botshabelo resettlement area had been incorrectly incorporated into QwaQwa, and its 200 000 residents should revert to being "South Africans". Discontent over signs that Mopeli is considering "independence" for the "state" — one of the smallest in the world — has been rekindled among students, teachers and the opposition Mada-A-Sekhaba party. QwaQwa was the scene of an extensive schools and consumer boycott in 1986 following allegations of corruption.

**KWAZULU**  
"Self-governing" since February 1977  
Population officially estimated at four million, mainly amaZulu

**Capital: Ulundi**  
**Leader: MG Buthelezi (Chief Minister)**  
The most enigmatic of the "homeland leaders", Buthelezi has defied Pretoria's wish that he accept full "independence" for his territory. However, his "national cultural liberation movement", Inkatha, which is the most powerful political force in KwaZulu, is involved in deep-rooted conflict with extra-parliamentary resistance organisations like the United Democratic Front, and with the largest trade union grouping, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. While Buthelezi appears to hold unassailable sway in most rural areas of KwaZulu, urban townships have been sites of open, prolonged warfare between Inkatha and its opponents. This has led to an upgrading of the "homeland's" security forces, and the sending of control over some urban police stations to KwaZulu.

**KWANDEBELE**  
"Self-governing" since April 1, 1981  
Population officially estimated at 300 000, mainly amaNdebele

**Capital: Kwamahlangu**  
**Leader: MG Mahlangu (Chief Minister)**  
One of the least coherent of the ethnic enclaves, Kwandebele has experienced the fiercest popular resistance to "independence" of all the "home-lands". Traditional leaders in the form of the Mahlangu royal family cooperated with militant youth groupings to resist the move. Kwandebele's economic infrastructure is practically non-existent, most workers have to travel to the Pretoria region each day. Anti-independence activism was met by brutal vigilante attacks from the Mbokohe group, allegedly closely linked to the ruling clique. Kwandebele has also been the scene of assassinations — most notably that of security Supremo Piet Ntuli — and succession struggles in the wake of the passing of Chief Minister SS Skosana. "Independence" appears to be on the cards again, and is certain to spark another wave of resistance. Tensions are heightened by ongoing disputes over the incorporation of the Mousie and Ekanqala areas.



(101) B/day 30/9/88

FINANCIAL and other considerations could well cause the RSA-TBVC states to merge again into a tighter constitutional entity, the Africa Institute of SA says.

## Africa Institute sees change with TBVC

In its newsletter, director Erich Leistner says: "It would be an illusion to think the present pattern in the financial relationship between the RSA and TBVC can continue indefinitely.

"There is no escaping the harsh reality that the welfare of the four is increasingly dependent on transfers from the RSA at a time when the RSA's own financial position is becoming ever more critical.

"The present financial relationship must inevitably cause problems because five sovereign states are in-

involved, one of which transfers substantial funds to others without being in a position to exercise control over its funding.

"The obvious explanation, of course, lies in the increasing tendency of TBVC states to spend more money than they earn.

"A steadily declining percentage of the growing annual deficits was being financed by long-term loans and, to an increasing degree, by overdrafts provided by commercial banks.

"In 1986/87, overdrawn accounts amounting to R910m represented as much as 69% of the total deficit of R1,3bn." — Sapa.

## Bara doctor's hearing begins

A PRETORIA Supreme Court hearing of the case of a Baragwanath doctor, Beverley Traub, refused a post at the hospital by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, began on Tuesday.

Traub has attributed the refusal to the fact she was one of the signatories of a letter published in the SA Medical Journal criticising conditions at Baragwanath Hospital and she refused to sign a subsequent letter apologising to the provincial authorities.

The respondents in the case are the

(102)

DIANNA GAMES

Transvaal Administrator, the director of Hospital Services, Baragwanath's superintendent and C C J Badenhorst, a civil servant heading the provincial inquiry in which she was refused the post.

Traub, in her founding affidavit, asked that the court override the provincial decision and confirm her appointment to the post. 30/9/88



# BUSINESS

WEEKLY MAIL, September 30 to October 6, 1988

## Chopstick economics and the homelands

THE world's largest chopsticks factory is not in the East but in Transkei, next to the Langeni pine forests. The two million chopsticks the factory produces each day are shipped to the Far East.

The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation has a colour catalogue written in Mandarin and it offers to take potential investors from the East on reconnaissance tours.

These are some of the signs of the influx to South Africa's "homelands" of Taiwanese investors who are taking advantage of incentives for decentralised industries.

There are at least 120 Taiwanese factories in "homelands" like Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, QwaQwa, kwaZulu, kaNgwane and kwaNdebele, the Taiwanese trade mission representative, George Shih, told the *Weekly Mail*.

He said Taiwanese investments in these areas were "business deals" arising from that country's good relationship with Pretoria. But he said

the influx was also due to their difficulties in coping with the strength of Taiwan's currency. And they derive great benefits from their deals with the "homelands".

The Taiwanese dollar has appreciated by about 40 percent, Shih said. As a result many businesses are relocating their plants to other countries.

The strength of the Taiwanese dollar — and the rand's weakness — mean these entrepreneurs can produce goods in South Africa for export to Taiwan more cheaply than they can manufacture them there.

The availability of cheap labour in the "homelands", with wages at a maximum of R80 to R120 a month, is one attraction. Another is the largely trade union-free environment. Unions are unwelcome in Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Transkei. Others are not unionised because of their geographic distance from South Africa's

**As the Taiwanese businessman explains, there are plenty of reasons for investing in South Africa's homelands: no unions, cheap labour, tax concessions and subsidies galore. SIMON NGOMANE reports from East London**

Industrial centres.

Decentralisation incentives include large sums of money available to investors as relocation expenses, factory rent at 20 percent for 10 years and a wage subsidy that can be as big as 95 percent for seven years, depending on the geographic position of the area chosen. The further you go into the "homeland", away from the business centres, the more subsidy you get. Ciskei operates as a "tax haven", le-

aving no company tax and little personal income tax. The aim of its tax system, introduced over two years ago, was to attract quality, profit-oriented, self-funding industries.

The first R8 000 in personal income is tax free in Ciskei and there is no estate duty, capital tax or donations tax.

The government's income comes from general sales tax and withholding tax on dividends and earnings leaving the country. Businessmen have a choice of the concession method or "tax haven" system.

Thaba'Nchu in Bophuthatswana is popular with Taiwanese and other investors — so popular the locals have renamed it "Bophuthachina". It is far from the main centres, so the benefits are great. That means a 95 percent subsidy courtesy of the Bophuthatswana Development Corporation which will pay a wage package of up

to R100 a worker for seven years.

The incentives offered to investors have brought all sorts of factories from the East to the "homelands". And rice fields have been established in Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu.

For the Taiwanese, another attraction is the ease with which they can start a business without competition.

Shih says their business in the "homeland" is a success although he complains of problems Taiwanese business people have encountered. "The first problem is language. Most blacks cannot speak English and so communication is difficult," he says. "We also have problems with people stealing from factories and a shortage of labour. Blacks come to work this week and just stop coming without notice. So production is not very high like in other places where we have invested in like the Philippines, Brazil and Mexico," he said.

Shih denied investors underpaid workers as salaries were set by how much each company produced.

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# Decentralisation: A prop for inefficiency

W. Well 304-6/10/88

TRANSKEI'S chopsticks, made from South African pine and then transported to exotic lands where they are used once and thrown out as garbage, are tokens of the way South Africa's policy of agrarian industrialisation has failed.

Decentralisation has failed. It has had a miniscule effect on rural unemployment, yet every job created costs four times its urban equivalent.

EDDIE KOCH reports

The government's decentralisation programme has as its stated intent the development of vibrant industrial economies in depressed rural areas and the creation of jobs for their poverty-stricken inhabitants. In recent years, the notion of "orderly urbanisation" — regulated growth of the country's major cities — has been added as an objective.

But a number of academic studies have shown that the kind of investors who are attracted to the "homelands" can neither kindle rural development nor cope with the country's soaring rate of unemployment — despite incentives that have been described as the most generous in the world.

The government's Decentralisation Board says that since incentives were upgraded in 1982 the scheme has attracted investment worth R8-billion with the potential to create a total of more than 440 000 jobs.

In its report for 1987 and 1988, the board says much of this employment generating capacity has been directed towards rural areas in Transkei, Natal and Free State.

Critics of the industrial decentralisation in South Africa argue much of this investment is incapable of nourishing a vibrant local economy and will have little impact on the rate of unemployment in rural backwaters.

In Butterworth, one of the more successful centres of rural industry in Transkei, an academic survey conducted in 1985 found less than 10 percent of the raw material used in production was purchased from local

寧揚藝術公司南非代表  
**NEW MANAGER**  
**WORK (PTY) LTD.**

"Bophuthachina" — a Taiwanese factory in Thaba Nchu sources. And, like the chopsticks factory, the firms exported more than 70 percent of their products.

In Isithelbe, the most successful industrial township in KwaZulu, 93

the rural areas has also floundered on the rocks of industrial inefficiency and the enormous burden of state subsidies. David Dewar, professor of town planning at the University of Cape Town, says only 206 000 jobs had been created in decentralised areas during the 20 years since 1960.

In the same period 2.4-million new job seekers entered the labour market at the rate of 120 000 a year.

While the artificial creation of jobs in "homelands" and border industries have had a miniscule effect on the rate of unemployment, they have exacted a heavy burden on the coffers of the South African state as well as the "homeland" administrations.

Dewar estimates the cost of creating a job in a "homeland" is four times that of the metropolitan areas. The subsidy bill alone has grown from R70-million in 1981/82 to a staggering R600-million in 1985/1986.

Half of these costs are met by the South African government while the other half comes from the budgets of the "homeland" governments. In Ciskei, for example, decentralisation consumed 10 percent of the 1984/85 budget — depriving rural areas of revenue that could have been spent on health and housing.

The official argument that wages earned in decentralised areas will spread into the hinterland of the "homelands" and alleviate the desperate poverty to be found there has also been debunked by Wellings and Black. They cite surveys in Isithelbe which show wages are 45 percent below the household subsistence level and that labourers are able to send a mere 7.5 percent of their wages back to families in the rural areas.

In Butterworth, the South African Institute for Race Relations found wages were between 35 and 57 percent of the national average and that the average wage of R104,06 was a mere 44 percent of the household subsistence level in 1982.

Experience of the harsh reality that lies behind these statistics explains why most "homeland" residents who work in the factories of decentralised zones would agree with the official from the Venda Development Corporation who said on Radio Thohoyandou that one of the great prospects for the "homeland" was that it had "not yet exploited its available manpower to the full".

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# SA development policy (101)

By Norman Chandler

The Government's policy on regional development has been spelled out in a brochure published by the Department of Development Planning.

The brochure states that because South Africa cannot be viewed in isolation, the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) states and the self-governing areas form an integral part of the whole process.

As a result, southern Africa has been divided into nine development regions — western Cape (region A); northern Cape and parts of Bophuthatswana (B); Free State,

QwaQwa and parts of Bophuthatswana (C); eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei (D), Natal, kwaZulu and part of Transkei (E); eastern Transvaal and kaNgwane (F); northern Transvaal, Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu (G); PWV, part of Bophuthatswana and kwaNdebele (H); western Transvaal and part of Bophuthatswana (J).

Region D has been given priority, with E and G as the second most important.

The department says the foundation of the State's attitude to regional development had already been established before the State Presi-

dent, Mr P W Botha, announced a new approach at the Good Hope conference in 1981.

The Commission on Rural Industries and the Social and Economic Council — both formed in the 1940s — were the forerunners.

The brochure says the Government sees a regional approach as the best solution for the development problems of the country.

"Another important factor is the fact that regional development does not only include industrial development but a comprehensive concept which includes physical, human and economic aspects."

Regional development advisory committees are also seen as being non-political and principles have been laid down that no political office-bearer can be appointed to a committee, according to the brochure.

# TBVC debts questioned

PRETORIA — Reports of prestige projects, maladministration, corruption, coups d'etat and other upheavals in the TBVC states had caused many South Africans to ask what this implied in terms of their already heavy tax burden, the Africa Institute said in its latest Bulletin.

The institute said the Development Bank of Southern Africa CE Simon Brand had focussed attention on the R5bn collective debt of the TBVC countries.

The problem was far more comprehensive and intricate than a simple case of financial mismanagement. The combined government spend-



● BRAND

GERALD REILLY

ing of the TBVC countries, at current prices, rose at a rate that was almost six times faster than that of revenue in the 1980s.

The result was a soaring budget deficit, from R61m in 1980/81 to R1,3bn, six years later — a 20-fold increase.

In April the outstanding government debt of the states stood at R3,5bn, which together with the R1,5bn debt of their state corporations amounted to R5bn.

Based on a population of about 7,2-million this represented a per capita debt burden of R694, compared with Lesotho's R206, Zimbabwe's R460 and Zambia's R1 210.

(101) B/day To Page 2 ⇨ 6/10/88

## Effect of TBVC debts on SA is queried

In 1980/81 the annual budget deficits, expressed as a percentage of state revenue, was a low 7,5%.

However, in 1986/87 a crisis was clearly reached when the figure rose to 48,1%. This meant the budget deficit was almost equal to half the states' receipts from all sources, loans excluded.

"The implication of this is that these states — or at least some of them — were for all practical purposes bankrupt, and that drastic action including large-scale assistance from SA had become imperative."

To an increasing degree growing annual deficits were being financed by commercial bank overdrafts. In 1986/87

overdrawn accounts amounted to R910m.

Significant factors in the financial problems of the TBVC countries included spending on prestige projects such as international airports, sports stadiums and luxury residences, not to mention fraud, corruption and wastage, the bulletin said.

It said so-called Uhuru-hoppers had earned millions from inexperienced governments by stimulating interest in major, but totally impractical or unnecessary, projects.

(101) B/day ⇨ From Page 1



# Homeland policy 'dividing blacks'

BY SUE LEEMAN

LEVERKUSEN — The former Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Professor Vasily Solodovnikov, has told Afrikaner and Soviet academics meeting in this West German town that he believes South Africa is moving along the road towards a unitary state.

But in a nod to the revisionist views on nationalism now surfacing in Russia, he said attention would have to be given in South Africa to the question of different national identities.

Yesterday, the first full day of the talks, was devoted to a Soviet explanation of the concepts of glasnost and perestroika as well as a look at Russian foreign policy as it affects South Africa.

Professor Solodovnikov, a former vice-chairman of the state-run Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said capitalism in South Africa and the existence of a single economic market coupled with urbanisation trends had "triggered a rapid process of the convergence of different ethnic groups into a single African nation".

An "overwhelming majority" of the black population, he said, had lost their ethnic identity. They considered South Africa, and not the

homelands, to be their "motherland".

However, he said, the progress towards unity was far from complete.

"There are real racial, tribal and ethnic distinctions and the policy of the formation of the Bantustans attempts to highlight them and to resurrect tribal divisions."

Professor Solodovnikov admitted there was a school of Soviet thinking which held that several nations — Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana — were in the process of formation in South Africa. He did not agree with this, he said, "but on the other hand the presence of tribal, ethnic, linguistic and historical distinctions among the African majority in South Africa cannot be dismissed".

He stressed that the Soviets did not want to export their social system — a union of republics — to South Africa.

"We uphold the views of the ANC and the South African Communist Party that regard the current state of the struggle against apartheid as a stage of the national liberation struggle for a non-racial democratic state in which all nations and races would have equal rights," he said.

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Vol. 280

PRETORIA, 28 OCTOBER 1988  
OKTOBER

No. 11556

## PROCLAMATION

by the

Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 178, 1988

PASSING OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF  
MESSINA IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL  
TO THE REPUBLIC OF VENDA

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), I hereby determine that the land mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, situated in the District of Messina in the Province of the Transvaal, shall, with effect from 1 November 1988, cease to be part of the Republic of South Africa and shall become part of the Republic of Venda.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twelfth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Acting State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,  
Minister of the Cabinet.

## SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

*District of Messina*

The farm Magazand 123 MT.

70—1

## PROKLAMASIE

van die

Waarnemende Staatspresident van die  
Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 178, 1988

OORGANG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK  
MESSINA IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL NA DIE  
REPUBLIEK VAN VENDA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde State, 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), bepaal ek hierby dat die grond in bygaande Bylae vermeld, geleë in die distrik Messina in die provinsie Transvaal, met ingang van 1 November 1988 ophou om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees en deel word van die Republiek van Venda.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,  
Minister van die Kabinet.

## BYLAE

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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11556—1



# HIGH NOON IN SA HOMELANDS

101  
Signed  
30/10/88.

THE rural land issue in South Africa is approaching an insoluble crisis.

The country is groping for new policy directions, and the situation should be causing concern to every thinking South African. The land question in the homelands is not confined within their official boundaries; instead, it is spilling over and putting pressure on the economic politics of white South Africa.

High noon in the homelands — again!

## Survival

Going into a fiscal crunch, SA needs effective use of its agricultural land. So, production rules — but more rational land use is blocked. Demands for efficient production run up against the obstacle of the residence rights of

### **Caroline Cross and Richard Haines**

*of Unisa's Department of Development Administration and Politics discuss their recently launched book on land tenure in South Africa*

the overloaded homelands' black populations. In the rural districts, land rights are the basis of local survival networks, which for the poor can be their only means of household support.

With white interests demanding efficient crop production and black interests entrenched in survival and justice, the stage is set for sharpening confrontation.

In the book we edited on the South African land question, *Towards Freehold* (Juta and Co, Wetton) we have tried to bring together contributions from right across the spectrum of South African opinion, in a field where al-

most nothing has been published to date.

Seen from up close, the land issue looks tragic, expensive and very dicey.

The black perception of land seems to be that justice — free and fair access to land for all in South Africa, regardless of colour — comes first. In the book most of the black authors make it clear that points like freehold tenure are mainly of concern to whites.

The same holds for productivity: Blacks want black productive farming where it is possible, but they tend to see it as a long way off. Instead, they want land

rights now, as a basic condition for a just society in South Africa. And most of them don't care very much about national production: Equity rules — OK?

To white policy makers, the picture looks different, but white development priorities may be way off base.

Production goals may have affected colonial government policy in the 19th century, but the real basis of South African land policy in this century was political, aimed at restricting blacks to as little land as possible and undermining their capacity to compete with whites.

## Politics

The results have been a distortion of economic forces that have left the homelands high and dry, unable to compete at all in a white-dominated agricultural market.

And these homelands are packed to the rafters with a grotesquely displaced population.

At present, the Government's policy looks in pieces.

A genuine concern to reach a real accommodation struggles against the dead hand of traditional white politics in Parliament and in some government agencies.

One of the goals of the book is to make it clear to the man in the street how the black land systems work.

But these land systems are informal — the Government does not recognise them.

Instead, it insists on planning which takes control of local affairs away from the community and hands it over to bureaucrats.

So far, this approach has done little measurable good and some real harm.

And all in all it has cost the taxpayer a staggering amount: The homelands' debt has been estimated at R5,25-billion.

On the community side, local black priorities for land mean people want to be able to settle together with their relatives and their children: White land use planning is usually blind to these priorities.

## Corruption

Development plans coming in with the best of intentions can then easily develop a puncture when they run over the thorns of local fear and resentment.

Meanwhile, costs continue to rise and corruption spreads, while black families make do with less land, rely more on urban wages, and produce less and less.

All parties to this frustrating egg-dance — the Government, the planners, the people — are probably now looking for some model of land reform that will satisfy the contradictory demands of the land crisis: In the book, we review some of the possibilities.

Contributors to the book suggest that possible land alternatives may focus on updated forms of tenancy arrangements or on state-leasing systems now being tried successfully in the Far East.

Whatever emerges, some heavy decisions have to be made soon; and whatever is decided, these are issues on which the South African public, black and white, will need to be well informed.

had been taken back to Pakistan by the rebels.

**PW meet TBVC heads** *Call Times 24/1/80*

UMTATA. — The heads of the TBVC national states meet President P W Botha this morning in the Union Building, Pretoria. Mr Botha will first have brief sessions with each head of the national states individually, and later address them jointly.



## Homeland leaders in 'summit' with Botha

(01) By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The leaders of the TBVC homelands and the State President, Mr P W Botha, are meeting at the Union Buildings for a one-day "summit" today.

This is the third joint meeting between the heads of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei since 1982.

The first meeting in 1982 gave rise to Secosaf (the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa), described as a "neutral, international organisation" and "a southern African United Nations" by its secretary-general, Mr A E van Niekerk.

The United Nations does not recognise any of the "summit" members besides South Africa.

South Africa directly provides 84 percent of all Secosaf funding drawn from the Foreign Affairs budget which also contributes hundreds of millions of rands — at least R893 million last year — to the TBVC states. But Mr van Niekerk said it was possible that some TBVC contributions were from income generated by the homelands themselves.

Mr van Niekerk told reporters in a pre-meeting briefing last week that Secosaf would welcome Swaziland and Lesotho into its ranks, and said officials of those countries had been present at a recent Secosaf meeting. "The 1988 summit will provide an opportunity to heads of state and governments for a wide-ranging exchange of views about developments in the southern Africa region," he said.

It is expected that reference will be made by President Botha to his recent African initiatives.

Mr Botha will chair the meeting, expected to concentrate on socio-economic development.

There are 13 multilateral technical committees among the homelands and SA, dealing with matters from agriculture to financial relations, with the multilateral economic and finance committee operating as the central co-ordinating body.

STAV 22/11/88  
(101)

## Economic community formed by SA, TVBC homelands

By Claire Robertson,  
Pretoria Bureau

Leaders of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda agreed yesterday to refer to the structure of co-operation between themselves as the "Economic Community of Southern Africa".

The name change was suggested by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at a meeting in Pretoria as being "a concept of which others will take note".

He said no African state was excluded from participating in the economic community.

A statement released after the meeting said: "The name emphasises the fact that a community of states has been created *de facto* and that this community concentrates on economic co-operation."

Nothing had changed except the name, said the secretary-general of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf), Mr A E van Niekerk.

### Swaziland

He told reporters in a pre-meeting briefing last week that Secosaf would welcome Swaziland and Lesotho into its ranks, and officials of the countries had been at a recent meeting.

In addresses to the meeting yesterday, homeland leaders complimented Mr Botha on his reforms, but asked that they be accelerated.

The chairman of the Transkei Military Council, Major-General H B Holomisa, called for a reassuring political stance, "to steer the socio-political course away from the causes of the sanctions campaign".

He said all efforts of anti-sanctions workers would be futile if there was not a realistic programme of social change.

Mr Botha said South Africa and the homelands would have to be tougher in determining development priorities in the light of more difficult economic conditions.

● After the meeting, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Ciskei President, Mr Lennox Sebe, signed an agreement for a South African loan of R32 million to build a hospital at Bisho.



WOMAN

# Imqualife subsidises basic foodstuffs

**T**HE primary function of the Imqualife Organisation is to subsidise basic high protein foodstuffs to hospitals, clinics, school feeding schemes, creches, welfare, etc, and lower income groups.

We operate on the lowest possible margin and continually reduce our prices as turnover escalates.

On occasions, in spite of increases in the price of milk, we actually reduce our price of milk powder — the most basic item of nutrition.

Tens of thousands of people look to us for survival. We operate a special milk subsidy bank, to which the following organisations subscribe: Liberty Life Group Community Fund, Goldfields of SA, JCI, Anglovaal, Gencor, Monis Michaels Trust, TEBA, Standard Bank, First National Bank, Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund. We travel the length

and breadth of South Africa, to promote the vision of the organisation.

We do not however, believe in handouts, and help individuals and communities mainly in the rural areas to establish homecraft and community projects.

We find markets for them and all profits go back to them. Our objective is to bring the skills of the rural areas to the purchasing power of the urban areas, thereby creating self-supporting communities.

The escalation of these industries has been beyond our wildest dreams.

One of our proudest operations, together with the Ciskei Development Corporation, where we started a knitting project with five women at Sada, a resettlement area in the Ciskei.

We hawked jerseys from office to office in Johannesburg. Gradually the demand grew, more women were employed, until eventually we were selling R25 000 worth of jerseys a year.

Together with the Ciskei Development Corporation, who were financing the operation, we decided it was not our function to run a business, and handed it over to Taiwanese entrepreneurs on the understanding that they continue to pay incentive bonuses to the workers.

Today they employ 700 workers at Sada in Witteisa and 700 in Butterworth in the Transkei.

On a visit to the United Kingdom, Mr Len Apfel was asked to speak to a

community at Alderley Edge in Cheshire, on South African Homelands.

As a result, a Trust Fund was set up for the installation of water projects. He was appointed trustee for this fund. Using the expertise of World Vision and the co-operation of the Bophuthatwana Government, a miracle installation was installed at waterless Jericho in Bophuthatwana.

After drilling two holes, the third one produced a miracle of 68 000 litres an hour. Engine rooms were constructed, Escom power installed, 75 kilometres of piping laid, overhead tanks erected and stand pipes with taps outside

every second house installed.

Water has now been made available to the entire village of 25 000 people.

Realising the trust placed on us as Trustees, we are most selective in the dispersal of the funds, where each and every request is thoroughly investigated.

All Imqualife's amenities and facilities are placed at the disposal of, and used by, Save The Children Fund at no cost to them.

We operate a shop at 1 West Street, Westgate/Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, which at all times, is jam-packed with customers with whom we have built up an image of confidence and friendship.

# Neighbouring states 'rely on SA'

ster 30/11/88 (101)

What happened to South Africa within the next decade would affect its neighbours substantially.

This was said by Dr WD Kotze, South African Ambassador to Bophuthatswana, at the Bophuthatswana seminar in Mmbatho yesterday.

He was speaking on "The RSA in relation to her neighbours".

If South Africa's economy were ruined by sanctions, the economy of the sub-continent could not survive, he said.

As well as financial help, TBVC neighbours would lose

By Paula Fray

contributions in many fields, including health services and transport.

He said the international community accepted that the independent TBVC states were and would remain integral parts of South Africa, but then "lamented the consolidation of these so-called 'homelands'".

"Bophuthatswana is a non-racial state, completely independent of South Africa, because co-operation and assistance, if

and when needed, and good neighbourliness are by no means signs that Bophuthatswana is not a sovereign independent state," said Dr Kotze.

The TBVC states provided a standard of living considerably higher than most African countries, he said.

Dr Kotze revealed that the Government was spending more than R1,7 billion on the TBVC states this year.

It had also initiated the special employment action programme for the TBVC states

four years ago and a grant of R116,6 million had been made for the scheme.

This year, 1 113 people were seconded at a cost of R57,5 million.

Dr Kotze said South Africa's relationship with Botswana remained strained due to terrorists using Botswana to infiltrate into South Africa to commit acts of terror.

In the first half of this year 47 terrorists from Botswana were either arrested or killed.



SCHEDULE	BYLAE
<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p>1. In this Schedule "the Notice" means Government Notice R. 2632 of 27 November 1987.</p> <p><b>Amendment of clause 2 of the Notice</b></p> <p>2. Clause 2 of the Notice is hereby amended by the deletion of subclause (2).</p> <p><b>Substitution of the table in the Notice</b></p> <p>3. The following table is hereby substituted for the table in the Notice:</p>	<p><b>Woordomskrywing</b></p> <p>1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Kennisgewing" Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2632 van 27 November 1987.</p> <p><b>Wysiging van klousule 2 van die Kennisgewing</b></p> <p>2. Klousule 2 van die Kennisgewing word hierby gewysig deur subklousule (2) te skrap.</p> <p><b>Vervanging van die tabel in die Kennisgewing</b></p> <p>3. Die tabel in die Kennisgewing word hierby deur die volgende tabel vervang:</p>

TABLE/TABEL

MINIMUM PRICES FOR CANNING FRUIT  
MINIMUM PRYSE VIR INMAAKVRUGTE

Kind and variety or type Soort en variëteit of tipe	Canning grade Inmaakgraad	Manufacturers' grade Vervaardigersgraad	Jam grade Konfytgraad	Juice grade Sapgraad
1	2	3	4	5
1. Apricots/Appelkose: (a) Bulida, Super Gold .....	R352,00	R320,00	*	#
(b) Peeka, Royal.....	*	*	*	#
2. Pears/Pere: (a) Bon Chretien.....	R298,00	*	#	#
(b) Clapp's Favourite .....	*	*	#	*
3. Peaches/Perskes: Clingstone/Taipit .....	R433,00	R368,00	#	#

# Not applicable/Nie van toepassing.

\* Not specified/Nie gespesifiseer.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

No. R. 2412 2 December 1988

COMING INTO OPERATION OF AMENDED ITEMS 24, 28, 31N AND 31Q (i) OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971

Under section 37A (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, determine that the amended items 24, 28, 31N and 31Q (i) of Schedule 1 to the said Act, as amended by Proclamation R. 109 of 1988, shall come into operation in the areas mentioned in the accompanying Schedule on the date of the publication of this notice.

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

### SCHEDULE

1. The area in respect of which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly has been established and which was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation R. 225 of 1972;
2. the area in respect of which the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly has been established and which was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation R. 15 of 1973;
3. the area in respect of which the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly has been established and which was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation R. 203 of 1974;
4. the area in respect of which the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been established and which was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation R. 11 of 1977;
5. the area in respect of which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has been established and which was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation R. 60 of 1981; and
6. the area in respect of which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly has been established and which was declared a self-governing territory by Proclamation 148 of 1984.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN ONTWIKKELINGS- BEPLANNING

No. R. 2412 2 Desember 1988

INWERKINGTREDING VAN GEWYSIGDE ITEMS 24, 28, 31N EN 31Q (i) VAN BYLAE 1 BY DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NASIONALE STATE, 1971

Kragtens artikel 37A (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, dat die gewysigde items 24, 28, 31N en 31Q (i) van Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 109 van 1988, in die gebiede in bygaande Bylae genoem in werking tree op datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing.

J. C. HEUNIS,  
Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.

### BYLAE

1. Die gebied waarvoor die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is en wat by Proklamasie R. 225 van 1972 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is;
2. die gebied waarvoor die Gazankulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is en wat by Proklamasie R. 15 van 1973 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is;
3. die gebied waarvoor die Qwaqwa- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is en wat by Proklamasie R. 203 van 1974 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is;
4. die gebied waarvoor die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is en wat by Proklamasie R. 11 van 1977 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is;
5. die gebied waarvoor die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is en wat by Proklamasie R. 60 van 1981 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is; en
6. die gebied waarvoor die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is en wat by Proklamasie 148 van 1984 tot 'n selfregerende gebied verklaar is.



# Heavy financial burden of the TBVC countries

ARGAS  
7/12/88

101

## Staff Reporter

**T**O many people, mention of the "independent" homelands brings to mind corruption, coups d'etat and white elephant projects.

And the fact that South African taxpayers view these territories as a burden they have to bear will have been exacerbated by the news that Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe and his Cabinet have voted themselves whopping 40 percent salary increases.

President Sebe, on a salary of R185 000, has thus voted himself parity with President Botha.

The financial state of the TBVC states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — is far from rosy.

In April last year their outstanding government debt was R3 500-million. The R1 500-million debt of their state corporations brought total indebtedness to R5-billion.

And the collective budget deficit of the four homelands increased twentyfold in 1980-81, when it was R61-million, and last year, when it was R1 300-million.

In each financial year the TBVC territories receive grants, services and assistance from the South African government's departments of Foreign Affairs, Education and Training, Trade and Industry, Public Works and Land Affairs and the South African Development Trust.

The 1986-87 financial year's total allocation was more than R1 319-million, up from R1 037-million in 1985-86.

In 1986-87 a further R872 443 was paid to the four homelands for the salaries of South African judges who had been seconded there.

According to the director of the Pretoria-based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, the welfare of the TBVC states has become increasingly dependent on transfers from South Africa at a time when the country's own financial position and its domestic tax burden are becoming more critical.

It is a state of affairs which



President Sebe



Mr Harry Schwarz

cannot continue indefinitely, he says.

Dr Leistner said last month that "far-reaching decisions" on the financial relationship between South Africa and the impoverished and largely rural homelands would have to be taken sooner or later.

The Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, has blamed the parlous state of the homelands' finances on the "grand plan of apartheid".

It was not only the fact that bureaucracies were duplicated in each of the TBVC countries, but there was also poor administration, he said.

Matters were so bad that the South African government had had to guarantee loans of R1 398-million for the last two years to shore up the TBVC economies.

Mr Schwarz said the only way the money could be repaid was by increased South African government grants

and ultimately from the taxpayer.

Pointing out that well over half the total budgets of the four countries came from various South African sources, he said: "We are paying to keep these countries going, but we have no control over expenditure, wastage and excesses."

Mr Schwarz said the whole situation showed that the countries might be politically independent, but that they were definitely not financially independent.

The Africa Institute is on record as saying that the South African government accepts the loss of at least R175-million — misappropriated or embezzled — during the 1987-88 financial year, as a natural state of affairs. This amount represented about five percent of grants to the national states.

Dr Leistner classes as significant factors in the homelands' poor financial performance expenditure on prestige projects such as international airports, sports stadiums and luxury houses as well as fraud, corruption and waste.

But apart from financial mismanagement was the fact that "at the root of this problem is South Africa's unequal socio-economic development between blacks and whites and the implications this has for political stability".

A problem with the tag "independent homelands" is that the only country which recognises them as such is South Africa.

In a BBC radio programme in February this year the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, conceded that he could not foresee a time when they would be completely independent financially from South Africa.

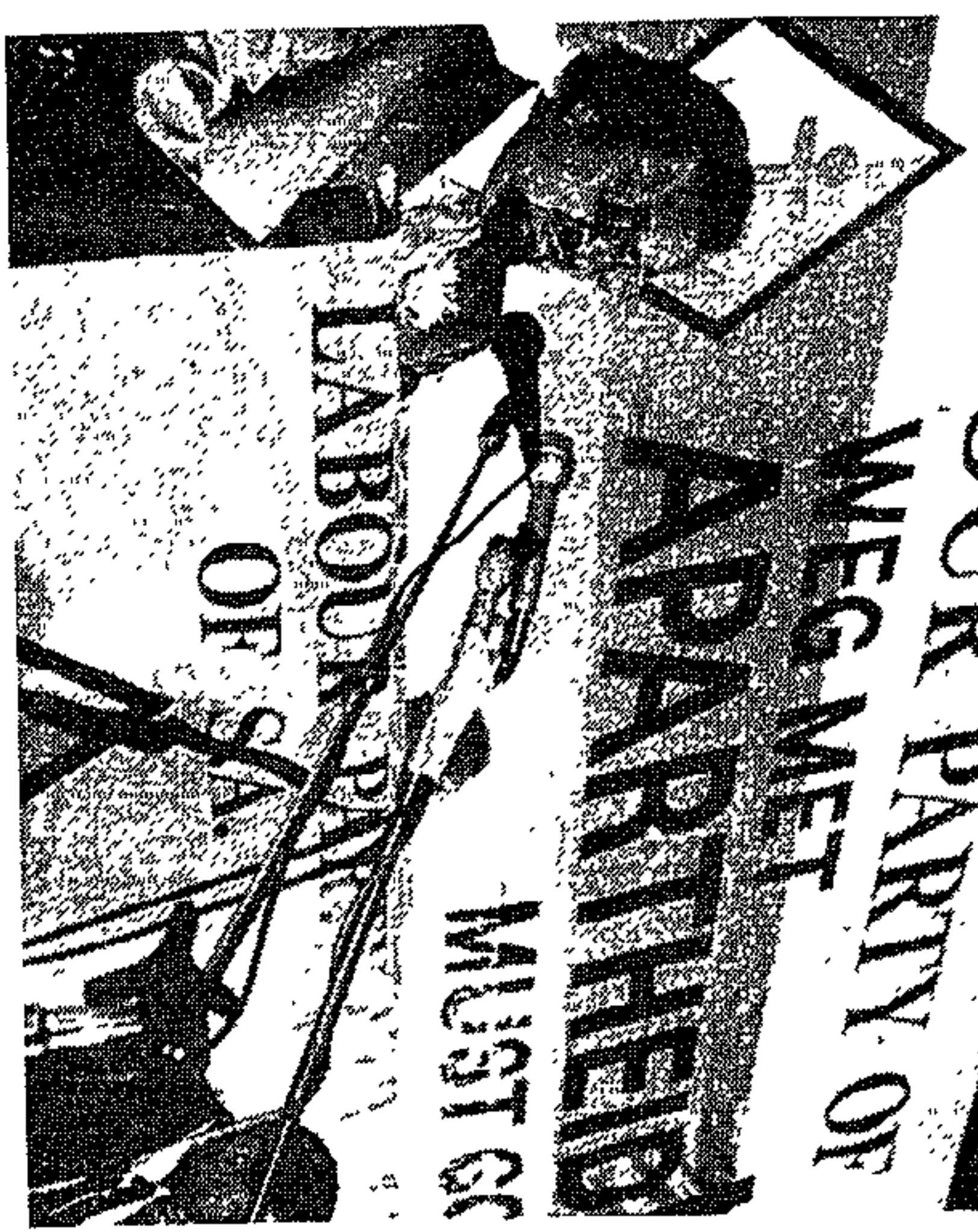
● The cost of 5 483 187 hectares for the consolidation of the homelands (including the six self-governing territories of Kwazulu, Kangwane, Kwandebile, Lebowa, Qwaqwa and Gazankulu) was R1,27-billion from the inception of the 1936 Development Trust and Land Act and the end of 1987.



Star 29/12/88

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# LABOUR PARTY OF WEGMETS



Laying down the law . . . Rev Alan Hendrickse spoke against apartheid but stressed the need for negotiation.

## Homeland leaders support Hendrickse's call for unity

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — Two homeland leaders yesterday called for a united nation in one South Africa, and endorsed the Labour Party's attempts to start negotiations with all the country's leaders, including those of the ANC.

The leaders were Dr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, and Mr Nelson Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

They were speaking to a crowd of more than 1 000 delegates at the Labour Party congress in Bloemfontein.

Another guest speaker at the

congress yesterday was Dr Zach de Beer, leader of the Progressive Federal Party.

All three guest speakers threw their weight behind the stand of Labour leader Rev Allan Hendrickse and his party on the repeal of apartheid laws such as the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act.

Dr de Beer expressed the hope that the PFP, or the new party being formed by the PFP and two other white parliamentary groupings, would come to a working arrangement with the Labour Party.

The theme of unity was taken up by Dr Mopeli and Mr Ramodike, who also endorsed co-operation between like-minded people and organisations to break South Africa's political impasse.

Mr Ramodike said yesterday: "We need to pool our resources together to evolve a new political order which will unalterably lead to a complete transformation of our society into one that will consider the worth and not birth of an individual.

"Therefore the need for the establishment of a broad opposition as suggested by the Independent Party, the PFP, the National Democratic Movement

and other instances should be seriously considered.

"Those on the left of the political arena should come together to find common ground and to devise ways and means of convincing the Government and the right wing that it will pay us dividends to live together as brothers in this country or we will all perish together as idiots."

He said Lebowa considered the Government's proposed national council to be stillborn because it promoted the politics of exclusivity as against the politics of reconciliation and reconstruction.

It was hypocritical for the Government to talk to Cuba, the Soviet Union and other countries but refuse to talk to its own subjects.

He called on the State President to declare a moratorium to enable those in exile to return home to take their rightful places at the negotiation table.

Dr Mopeli said QwaQwa still had strong reservations as to whether it should participate in the national council.

"South Africa will not have justice until apartheid has been completely dismantled..." he said.